ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR EUROPE

Trends

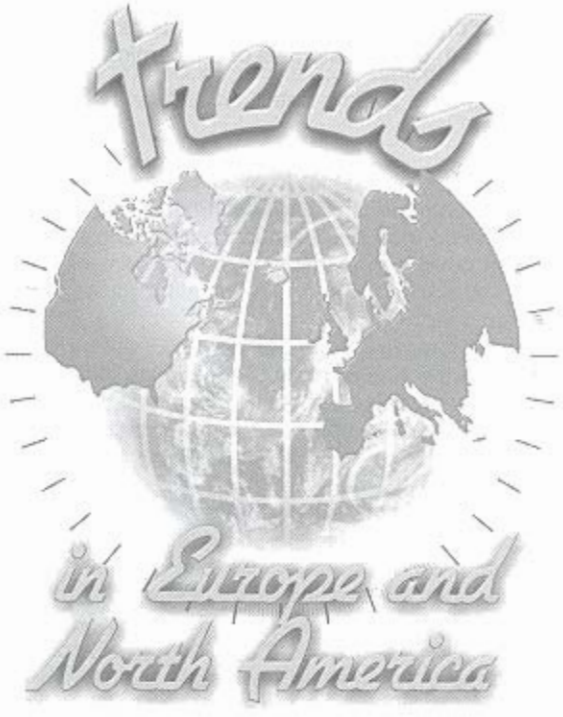
in Europe and North America

STATISTICAL YEARBOOK

UNITED NATIONS

Economic Commission for Europe

Statistical Division



2003

THE STATISTICAL YEARBOOK
of the
Economic Commission for Europe

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UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2003

NOTE

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Introduction

This edition of *Trends in Europe and North America - The Statistical Yearbook of the Economic Commission for Europe* is the fifth compilation of basic socio-economic statistics for the member countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The decision that a book of this kind should be published by the ECE was taken by the Plenary Session of the Conference of European Statisticians in June 1994. The first edition came out in late 1995, and since then an issue has been published every second year.

"Trends" is not a yearbook in the usual sense. It is intended to be of very general interest and is aimed at a wide audience of users of international statistics who are not necessarily familiar with statistical terminology or with interpreting statistical tables. The ECE receives many data requests from government officials, business people, journalists, students and the general public, a large number of which can be satisfied by the data compiled for *"Trends"*.

The first part of the book presents economic and social "profiles", in statistics, of all 55 member countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. The data for these profiles are for the most recent year available, usually 2001.

The second part, with its 13 chapters, paints a broad picture of recent social and economic life in countries of the region. Time series are often presented to illustrate patterns of change. The information for the second part has been obtained from the national statistical agencies of the countries concerned and from other UN agencies or international or supra-national organizations, which are data collectors and have expertise in a given field. The sources of the data are given below each table and chart together with specific table notes.

The publication *"Trends"* is also available on the ECE website: http://www.unece.org/stats. The first part-country profiles, is accessible for everybody. In order to obtain access to the second part – the country comparison tables, please send an e-mail to *trends@unece.org*. As we would like to know who are using our data and how, you will be asked to fill in a short questionnaire. After sending the completed questionnaire, you will be given a user name and password to access the full version of the publication. There is no access fee.

Readers should be aware that cross-country comparability is not always perfect and that the original sources with their more detailed statistics and descriptions of technical notes should be consulted to avoid dubious conclusions. Every effort has been made to harmonize the definitions and ensure international comparability. Exceptions to the definitions provided in the Glossary are given in the footnotes. To assist readers in looking for further data, a list of Internet addresses is provided at the end of the publication. Although increasing efforts are deployed to ensure data consistency between *"Trends"* and the *World Statistics Pocketbook* of the UN Statistics Division, some slight inconsistencies in the data are unavoidable because of the continuous update of the underlying databases and different publication dates. Moreover, whenever internationally standardized series are used for showing trends, minor deviations from national data are to be expected.

Any comments on the data or contents of the fifth edition would be very welcome and should be addressed to the Director, Statistical Division, Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva.

Brigita Schmögnerová,
UNECE Executive Secretary

Acknowledgements

The editors would like to acknowledge the invaluable help, in compiling this book, of the national statistical offices of the ECE member countries and many of our colleagues in the Council of Europe, EUROSTAT, ILO, ITU, OECD, UNESCO, UNSD, WHO, WTO and others for their contributions.

All of the work undertaken on the book within the UNECE Statistical Division was done on a part-time basis and with much enthusiasm by the following people who at different times participated in the team in addition to the editors: Marie Sicat, Doris Hofstetter, Ilja Kavonius, Marjut Välikangas, Hrund Gunnsteinsdottir, Olga Otradnova, Michaela Herinkova, Tauno Kangur. Yves Clopt is responsible for the cover design and the layout. The Editors would like to thank also many other colleagues from the UNECE Statistical Division and other divisions who provided valuable help and advice.

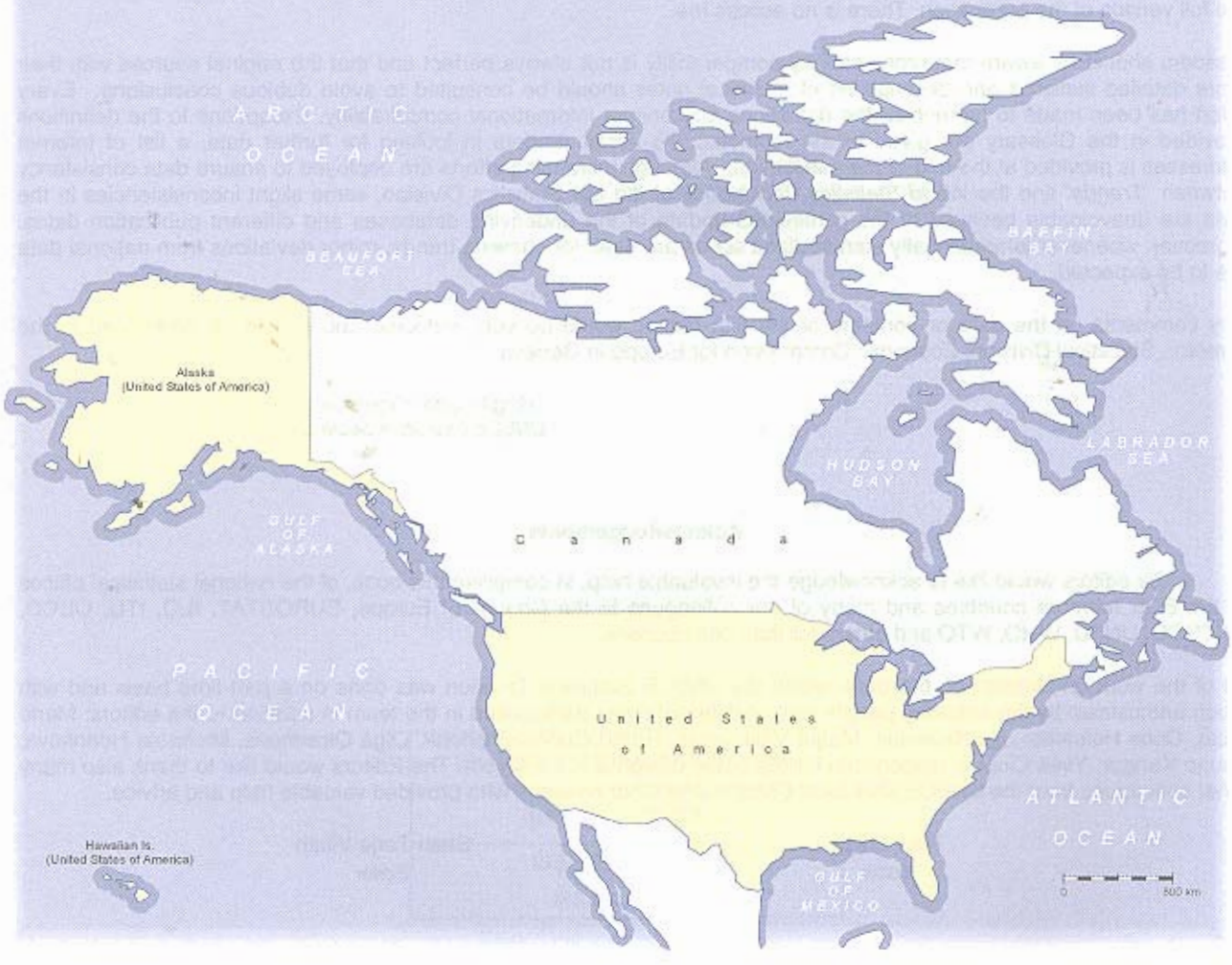
Tiina Luige
Editor

Stein Terje Vikan
Editor

MEMBER COUNTRIES

Economic Commission for Europe

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Israel
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia



Liechtenstein
Lithuania
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Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Moldova
Romania
Russian Federation
San Marino
Serbia and Montenegro
Slovakia
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Ukraine
United Kingdom
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Malta
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Israel
BLACK SEA
Georgia
Armenia
Azerbaijan
CASPIAN SEA
Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan
Turkmenistan
Tajikistan
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
0
500 km

Explanatory Notes

Trends in Europe and North America is a selection of international statistics prepared by the Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) on its member countries.

Sources

The statistics appearing in the publication have been compiled from a wide range of national and international sources.

Data for the tables have three main sources: the replies of the National Statistical Offices to annual ECE questionnaires, the published or unpublished data collections of other international organizations, and the official national sources. The relevant source(s) are indicated for each table and chart. These sources that are available on Internet are listed at the end of this publication.

Data in the country profiles have been compiled based on the same sources as the relevant tables in the second part of the publication (e.g. population data on tables in Chapter 1, employment in Chapter 4, economy in Chapter 5, etc.).

Country-specific notes

Cyprus: in general, data refer to the government-controlled area. The exceptions are total population and area – these data refer to the whole of Cyprus.
Israel: the coverage of the data provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel, does not always coincide with the map given in the country profiles of this publication.
Serbia and Montenegro: The country was previously called Yugoslavia. Following the adoption and the promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. After 1999, the data exclude Kosovo and Metohia.

Comparability of data

Comparability across countries is not always perfect and may be affected by differences in data collection, statistical methods and definitions. Where the sources specifically mention a particular weakness in comparability, this is indicated at the end of the table or chart concerned.

Time period

The data in Part 1 (country profiles) are for 2001, if not otherwise indicated.

In Part 2, in cases where table headings refer to a combination of years, e.g. 2000/2001, most of the data presented are from 2001. When not available, data from 2000 have been used instead. The use of a hyphen, e.g. 1995-2000, signifies either an average for this period or annual data covering the period.

In Chapter 3 on education, the years quoted in the tables refer to the start of the academic year.

Units of measurement

The units of measurement are indicated in each table. Metric ton is the standard unit of weight used. The term "billion" signifies a thousand million.
The data on energy use (final consumption of energy) per capita in country profiles are given in tonnes of oil equivalent.

Regional groupings

"Central and eastern Europe" refers to the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Slovenia, and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

"Commonwealth of Independent States" (CIS) refers to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

The "European Union" (EU) refers to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Definitions

Technical explanations and data definitions are found in the glossary, which is organized by chapter.

Symbols employed

..	Not applicable
...	Not available
-	Magnitude zero
0	Less than 0.5
¦	Break in series
Tonnes	Metric tons
Ha	Hectare
Kcal	Kilocalorie
Kg	Kilogram
Km^2	Square kilometres
Kwh	Kilowatt hour
mm	Millimetres
Mtoe	Millions of tons of oil equivalent
PPPs	Purchasing power parities
tonnes-km	Tonnes-kilometres
%	percentage
°C	Degrees centigrade

Abbreviations employed

ACI	Airports Council International
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
C.I.F.	Cost, insurance and freight
CPI	Consumer Price Index
COE	Council of Europe
ECMT	European Conference of Ministers of Transport
EU	European Union
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
F.O.B.	Free on board
FYR of Macedonia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GDP	Gross domestic product
GEO-3	Global Environment Outlook 3 (UNEP)
GMT	Greenwich mean time
IEA	International Energy Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization

IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organization
INTRACEN	International Trade Centre (UNCTAD / WTO)
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
IRF	International Road Federation
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (World Conservation Union)
IUR	International Union of Railways
LFS	Labour Force Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV / AIDS
UNCJIN	United Nations Criminal Justice Information Network
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
US	United States of America
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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PART 1

Data in Part 1 are for 2001,
unless otherwise indicated.

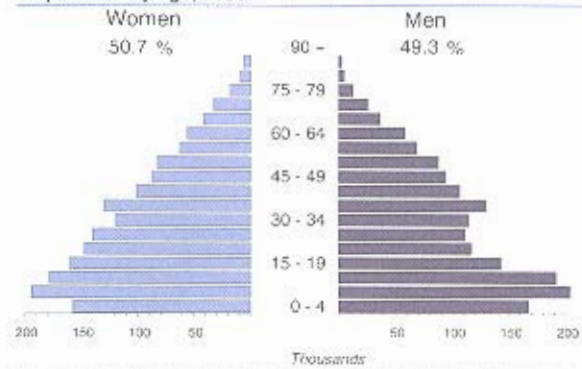
ALBANIA

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Tirana
Population mid-year, 2000:	3 410 913
Area (km²):	28 748
Population density (per km²):	119
Population in urban areas:	43%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.29
Official languages:	Albanian
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	New lek

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	78.0
Men:	72.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	61.5
Men:	55.9
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	11.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.84

Population by age, 2000:

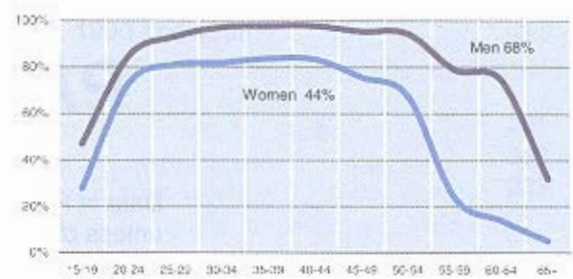


Marriages (per 1000 population):	8.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.6
Average household size:	4.3

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	41
Percentage of female students, 1998:	64
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	6

Total fertility rate:

Economic activity rate[a/], 2000:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.3	-3.6	-0.7	-2.0	-1.8	0.3	-2.5
Unemployment rate[a/] (%)	13.1	12.3	14.9	17.6	18.2	16.8	14.5
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	3.2	3.6	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9	...

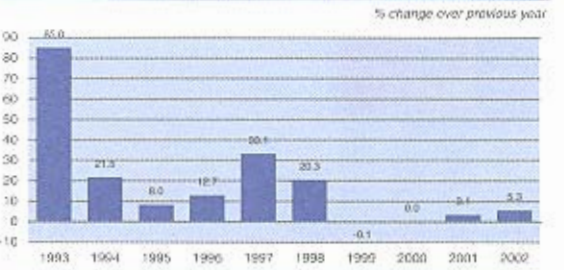
a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Registers or employment office statistics.

ALBANIA

Real GDP change

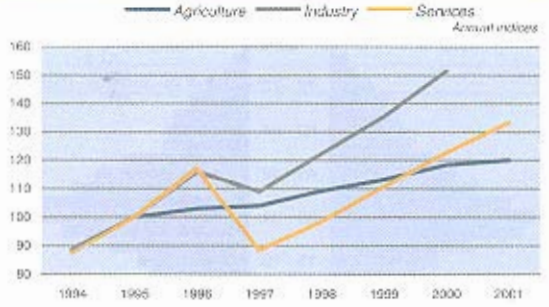
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	3 743
new leks:	172 830

Consumer price index (annual average)



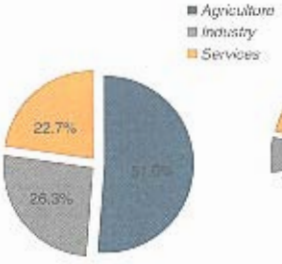
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	12.8
bill. new leks:	590.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.05
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	46.20
Exchange rate (new leks per $US, annual average):	143.5

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

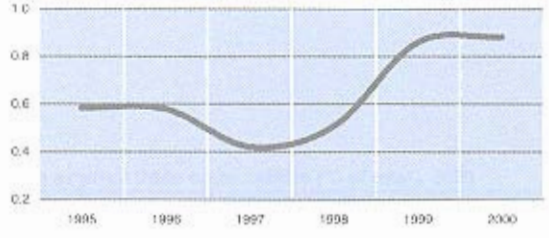
2000



Employment by major economic sectors:

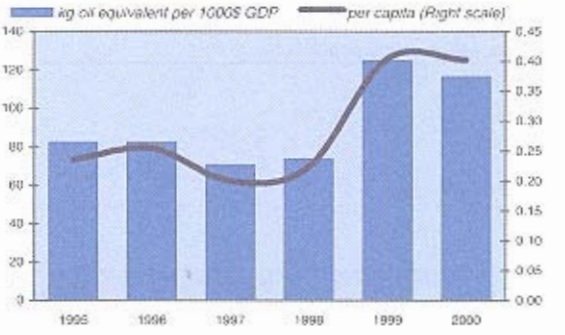
Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1999:	29
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	1
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	88

CO_2 emissions per capita:

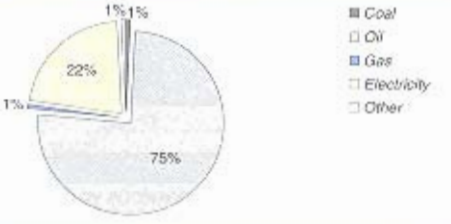


Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000[c/]:	2.6
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000[c/]:	8.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.1

Energy use:



Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Footwear	26.9
Mens/boys wear, woven	17.6
Articles of apparel	8.4
Women/girl clothing woven	5.2
Women/girl wear knit/crochet	4.1

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	5.6
Lime/cement/construction material	4.2
Passenger cars	3.6
Footwear	3.2
Electric current	2.5

c/ Estimate, exports and imports of goods only.

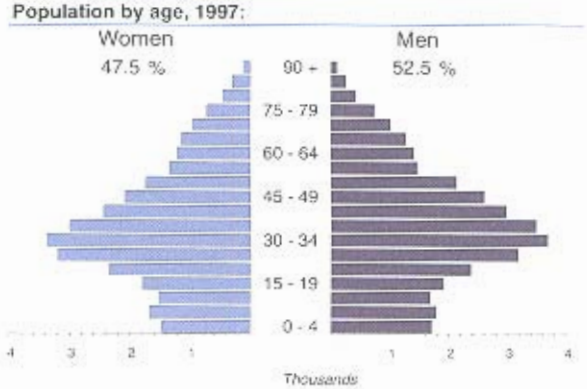
ANDORRA

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Andorra-La-Vella
Population mid-year, 2000:	65 844
Area (km²):	468
Population density (per km²):	141
Population in urban areas:	92%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.01
Official languages:	Catalan
Date joined UN:	28 July 1993
National currency:	Euro

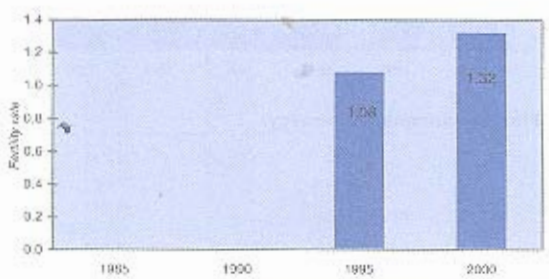
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	83.8
Men:	77.2
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.0
Men:	68.8
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	6.0
Average annual population growth rate, 2000:	2.94
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.2

Population by age, 1997:



Percentage of female students, 1995:	56
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	14

Total fertility rate:

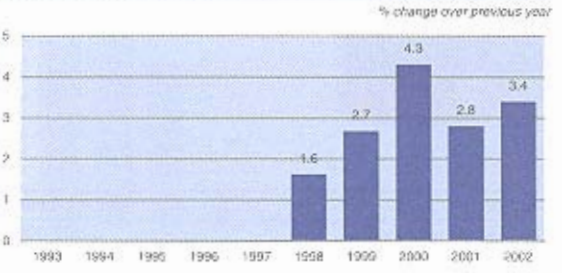


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.6	4.1	4.5	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.7

ANDORRA

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD, 2000[a/]:	19 000
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	1.2

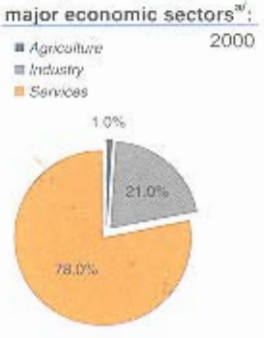
Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	930
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	90
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	302

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1998[a/]:	5.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1998[a/]:	101

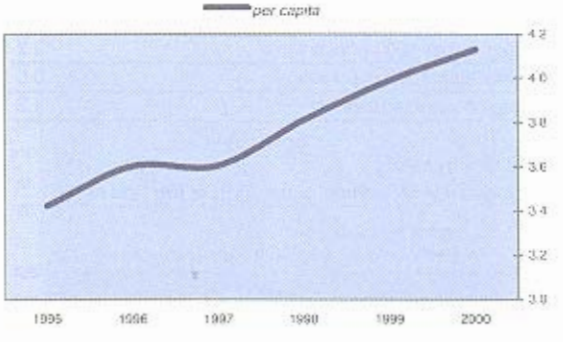
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP[b/]:	80

Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

Employment by major economic sectors[a/]: 2000



Energy use:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	14.6	Perfume/toilet/cosmetics	7.2
Printed matter	8.4	Passenger cars	6.2
Musical instruments/records	7.7	Alcoholic beverages	4.4
Baby carr/toy/game/sport	7.0	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	4.3
Perfume/toilet/cosmetics	6.1	Articles of apparel	4.2

a/ Exports and imports of goods only.
b/ Estimate.

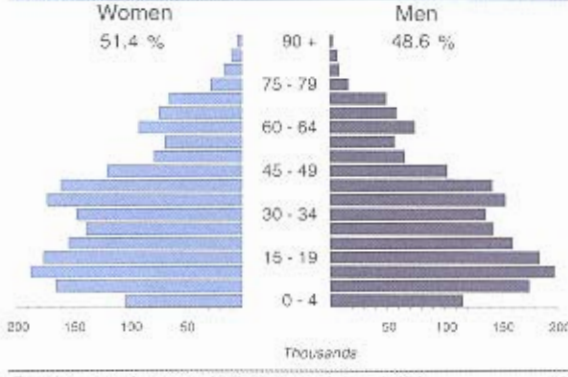
ARMENIA

Time: GMT +3h

Capital:	Yerevan
Population mid-year:	3 801 400
Area (km²):	29 743
Population density (per km²):	128
Population in urban areas:	67%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.32
Official languages:	Armenian
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Dram

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	74.3
Men:	70.3
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	61.1
Men:	55.4
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	15.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.18

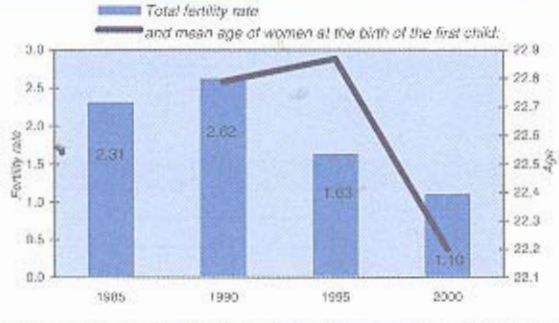
Population by age, 1999:



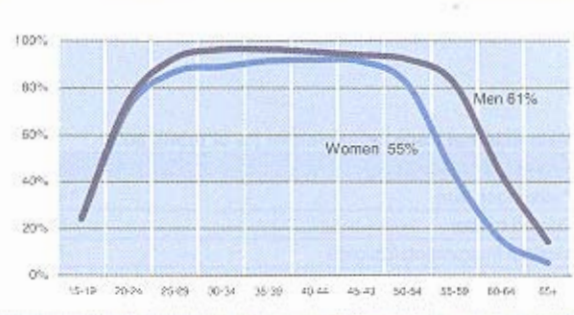
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.5
Average household size:	4.3

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	48
Percentage of female students:	55
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	3

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.8	-2.8	-4.4	-2.5	-2.9	-1.6	-1.0
Unemployment rate [a/] (%)	8.1	9.7	11.0	8.9	11.5	10.9	9.8
Total expenditure on education [b/] (% GDP)	2.2	1.5	...	2.7	1.9	4.1	4.2
Total expenditure on health [b/] (% GDP)	1.8	2.2	...	...	...	1.0	1.3

a/ Registered unemployment.
b/ Public expenditure only.

ARMENIA

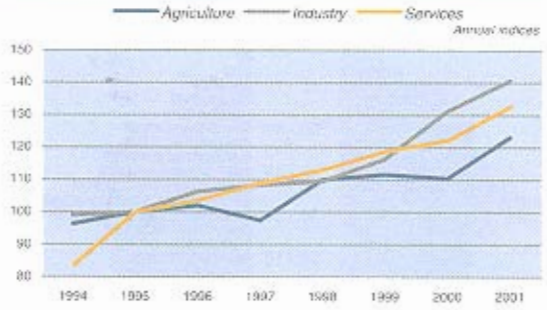
Real GDP change

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 839
drams:	309 225
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	529
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	2 674

Consumer price index (annual average)

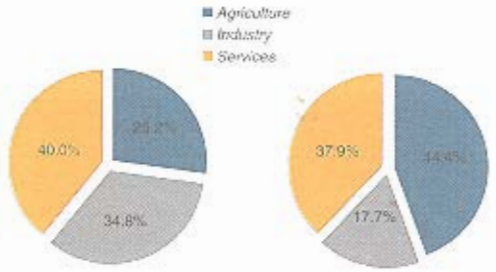
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	10.8
bill. drams:	1 175
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.04
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	109
Exchange rate (drams per $US, annual average):	555

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



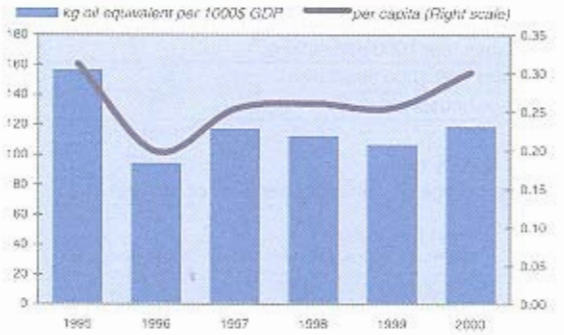
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

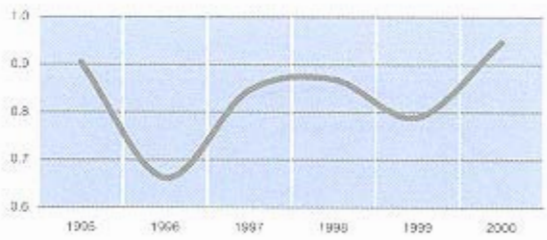


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1997:	70
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	17
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	7

Energy use:

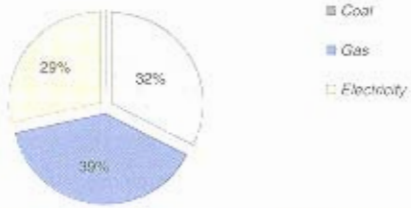


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	25.6
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	45.9
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-20.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	.c/

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Alcoholic beverages	10.8	Pearls/precious stones	12.0
Pearls/precious stones	10.6	Natural gas	9.7
Electric current	10.1	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	8.8
Base metal waste	8.9	Wheat/meslin	6.4
Copper	5.7	Medicaments including veterinarian	4.9

c/ Less than 0.01%.

AUSTRIA

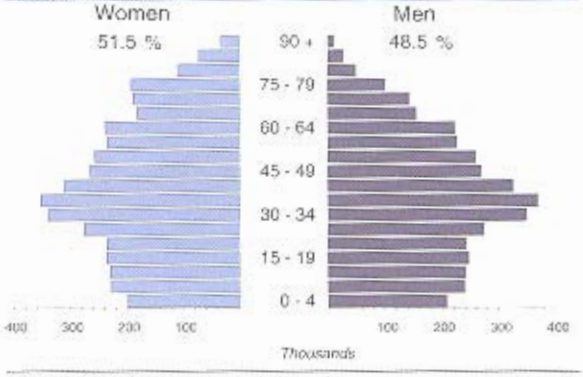
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Vienna
Population mid-year[a/]:	8 128 271
Area (km²):	83 858
Population density (per km²):	97
Population in urban areas:	67%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.68

Official languages:	German
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	81.2
Men:	75.4
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.0
Men:	68.9
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.17

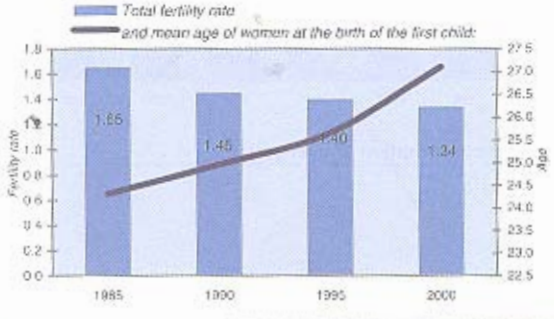
Population by age:



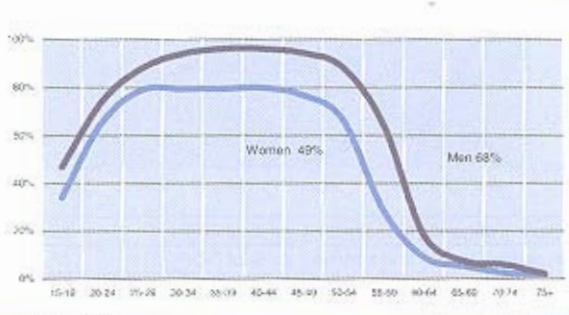
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.5
Average household size:	2.4

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	43
Percentage of female students:	49
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	34

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.0	-0.6	0.5	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6
Youth unemployment rate (%)	5.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.9	...
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.6	5.5	5.8	5.2	4.9	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.9	8.7	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.0	...

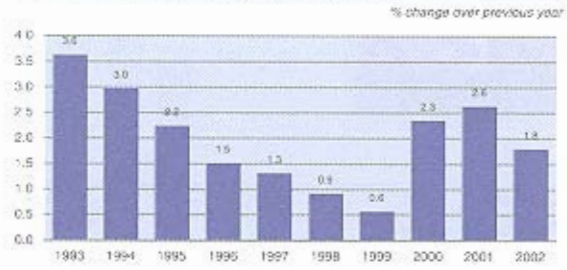
a/ De jure population.

AUSTRIA

Real GDP change

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	28 422
Euros:	26 236
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	6 680
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	16 311

Consumer price index (annual average)

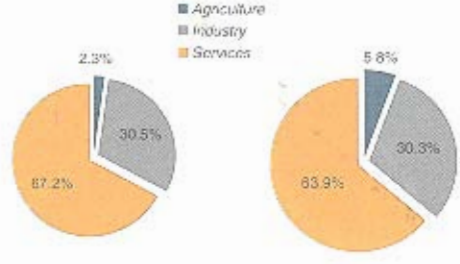


GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	229.5
bill. Euros:	211.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.95
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.92
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

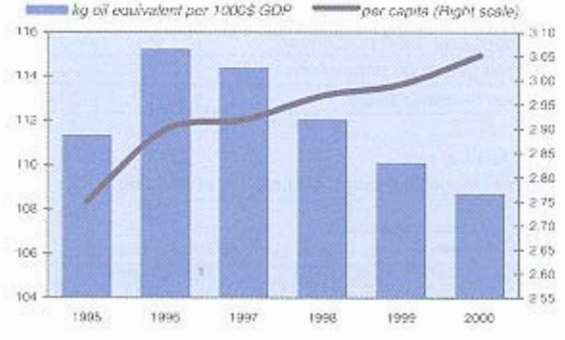
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

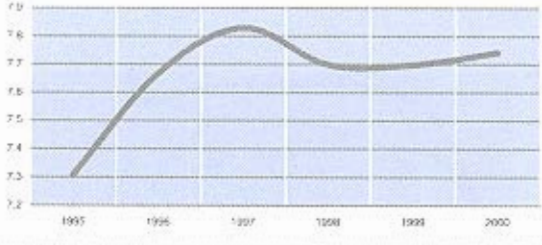


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	504
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	256
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	807

Energy use:

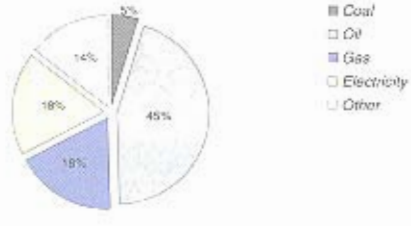


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	52.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	52.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	0.0
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	4.8

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Special transactions	5.0
Passenger cars	4.6
Internal combustion engines	4.4
Paper/paperboard	3.5
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.3

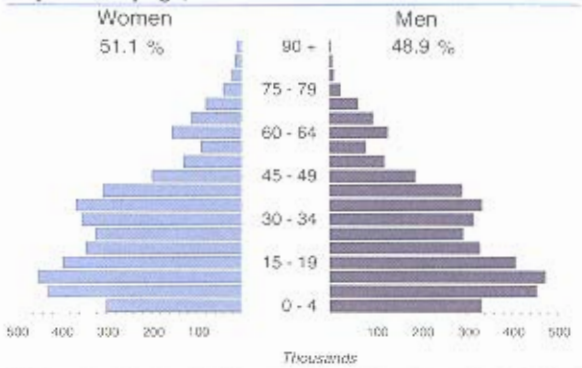
Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	5.6
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.8
Telecommunication equipment	3.2
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	2.5
Furniture/stuff furnishing	2.3

AZERBAIJAN

Time: GMT +4h

Capital:	Baku
Population mid-year:	8 111 150
Area (km²):	86 600
Population density (per km²):	94
Population in urban areas:	52%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.68
Official languages:	Azeri
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Manat

Population by age, 2000:

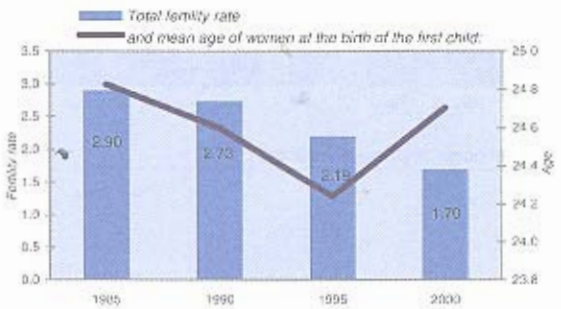


Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	75.1
Men:	68.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	55.4
Men:	50.3
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	12.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.20

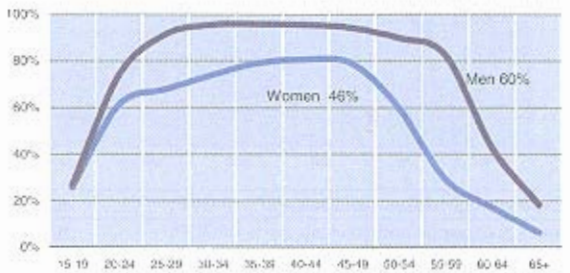
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.7
Average household size:	4.7

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	44
Percentage of female students, 1998:	45
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	10

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a]:



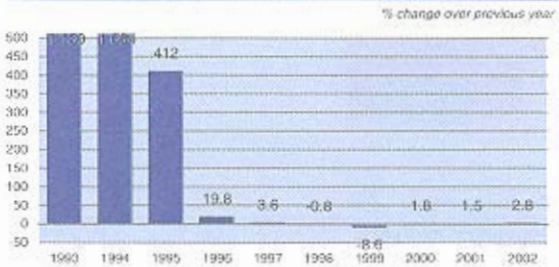
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.5	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)[b]	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[c]	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[d]	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.8

a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Registered unemployment.
c/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income.
d/ Public expenditure only.

AZERBAIJAN

Real GDP change

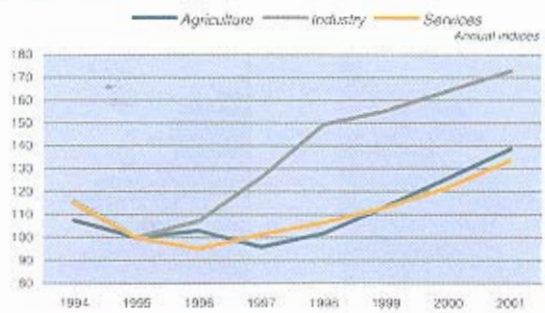
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 982
manat:	3 247 596
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	631
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	1 825

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	24.2
bill. manat:	26 342
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.10
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1 089
Exchange rate (manat per $US, annual average):	4 657

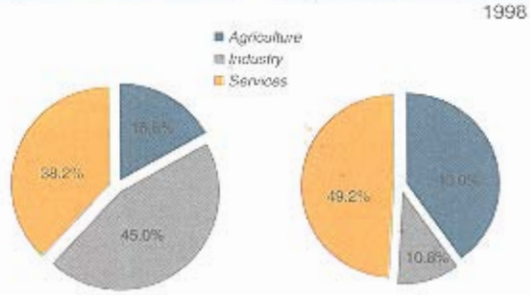
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

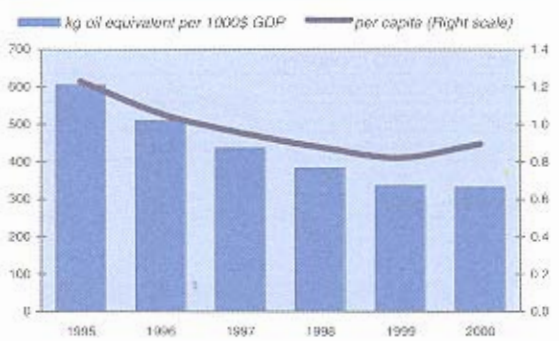
Employment by major economic sectors:

1998

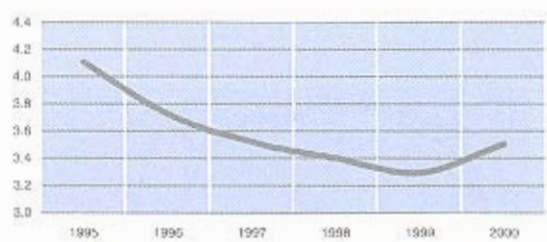


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	42
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	2
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	80

Energy use:

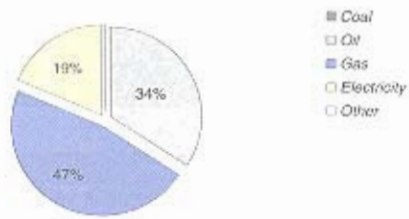


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	42.9
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	38.0
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	4.9
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	.a/

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	56.5	Wheat/meslin	7.5
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	27.5	Telecommunication equipment	6.0
Cotton	2.1	Iron/steel pipe/tube etc.	3.7
Ships/boats/etc.	1.6	Medicaments including veterinarian	3.2
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	1.3	Electric current	3.0

a/ Less than 0.01%.

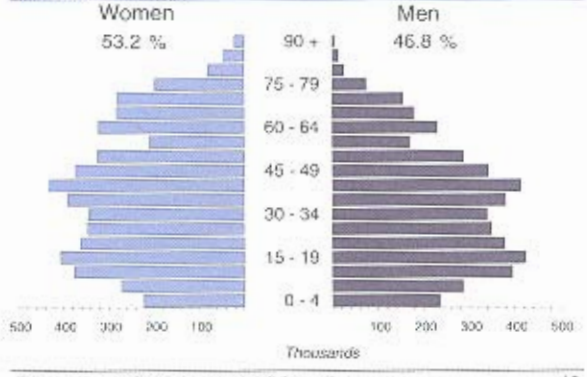
BELARUS

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Minsk
Population mid-year:	9 970 688
Area (km²):	207 600
Population density (per km²):	48
Population in urban areas:	70%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.84
Official languages:	Belarussian
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Belarus rubel

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	74.5
Men:	62.8
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	62.8
Men:	53.9
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	9.3
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.51

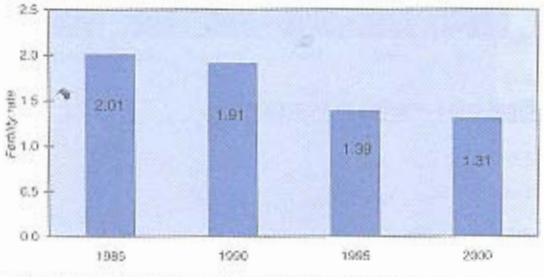
Population by age:



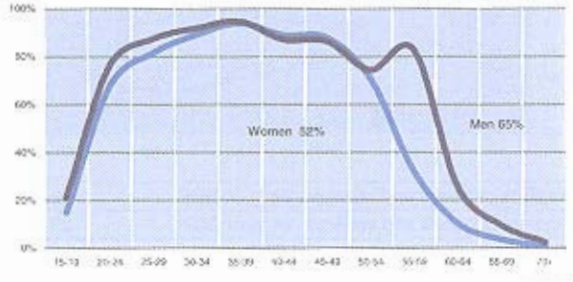
Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	4.1
Average household size:	2.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	23.3

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	49
Percentage of female students:	57
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	10

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



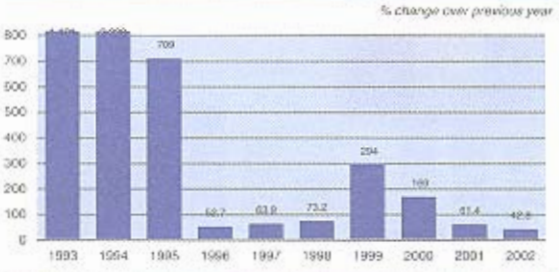
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-6.2	-1.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.0	-0.5
Unemployment rate (%)[a/]	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)[b/]	...	...	...	...	6.5	5.8	...
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[c/]	6.1	6.2	6.5	5.5	5.5	4.2	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[d/]	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.6

a/ Registered unemployment
b/ 16 to 24 years of age, registered unemployment.
c/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income.
d/ State budget expenditure on health care and physical culture.

BELARUS

Real GDP change

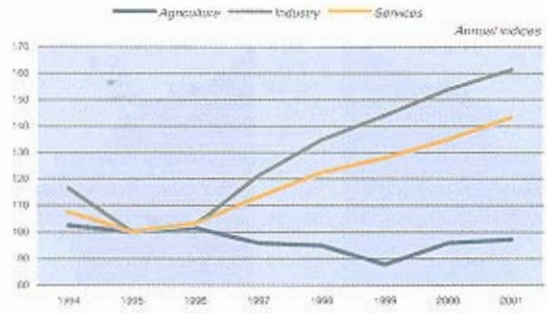
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	8 422
Belarus rubels:	1 722 375
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	2 018
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 894

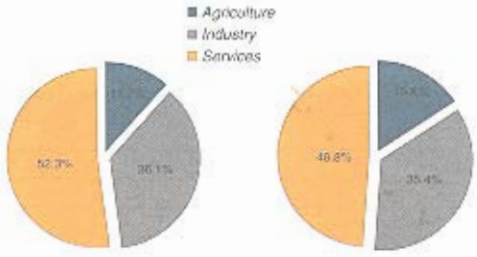
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	84.7
bill. Belarus rubels:	17 173
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.35
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	203
Exchange rate (Belarus rubels per $US, annual average):	1 390

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



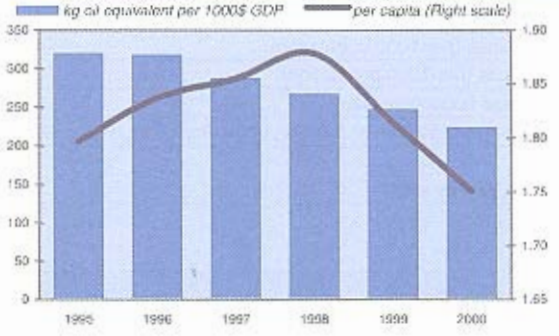
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

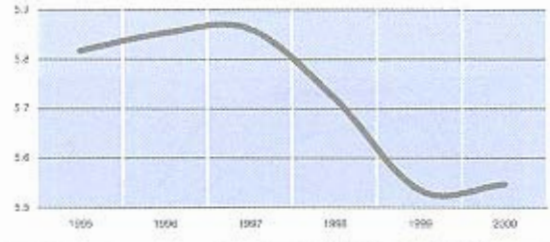


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	147
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	18
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	14

Energy use:

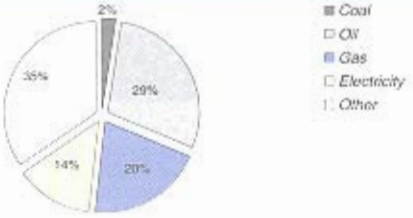


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	66.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	70.3
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-3.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	-[a]

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	18.5	Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	19.6
Manufactured fertilizers	6.6	Natural gas	6.3
Goods/service vehicles	5.2	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	2.6
Tractors	2.7	Medicaments including veterinarian	2.2
Special transactions	2.5	Wheat/meslin	1.8

a/ Less than 0.01%.

BELGIUM

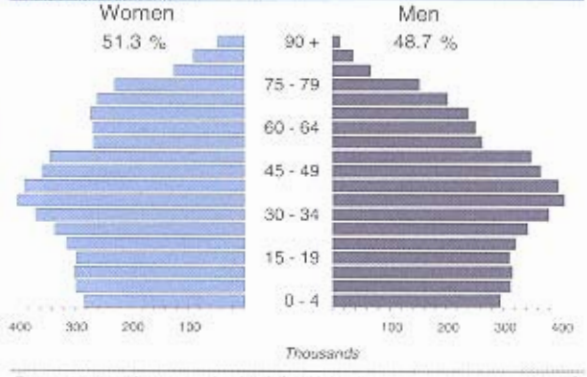
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Brussels
Population mid-year[a/]**:**	10 263 414
Area (km²):	30 528
Population density (per km²):	336
Population in urban areas:	97%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.87

Official languages:	Dutch, French and German
Date joined UN:	27 December 1945
National currency:	Euro

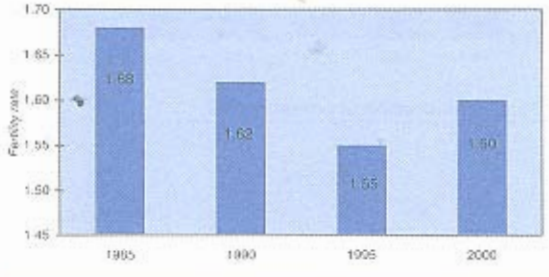
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	81.4
Men:	75.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	71.8
Men:	67.7
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.0
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.24

Population by age:

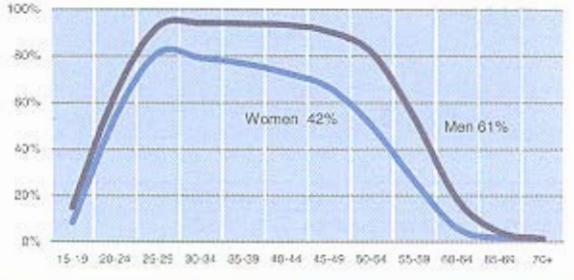


Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.4
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.6
Average household size:	2.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 1990:	26.4
Percentage of women in the labour force:	42
Percentage of female students, 2000:	52
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	23

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Unemployment rate (%)	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.6	7.0	6.6
Youth unemployment rate (%)	21.5	20.5	21.3	20.4	22.6	15.2	15.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b/]	6.1	6.1	...	3.1	3.1	5.8	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.7	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.8	...	...

a/ 1st of January, de jure population.
b/ Expenditure only for Flemish community.

BELGIUM

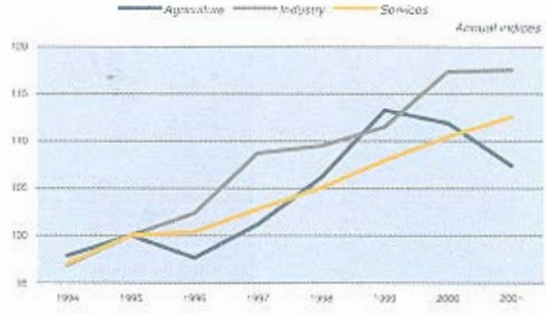
Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	27 746
Euros:	24 775
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 648
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	15 108

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	284.8
bill. Euros:	254.3
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	1.18
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.89
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

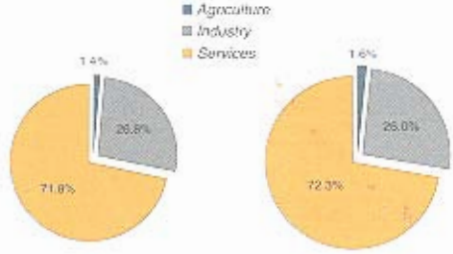
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

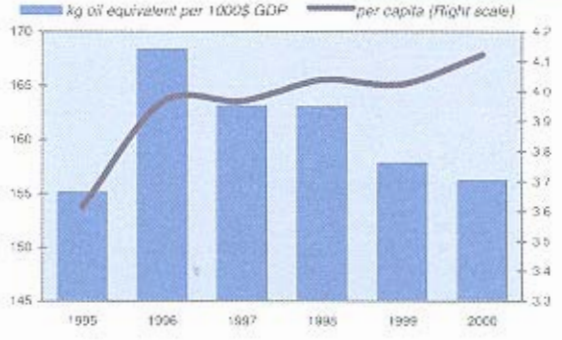
2000

Employment by major economic sectors:

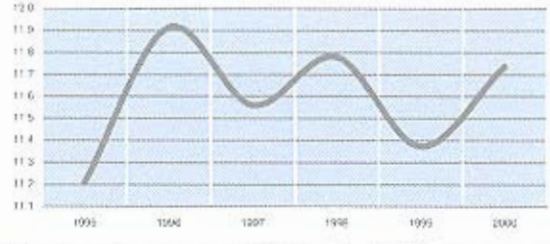


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	462
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	229
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	747

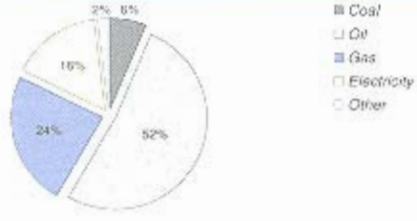
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	85.4
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	81.8
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	3.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	3.0

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	8.9
Pearls/precious stones	7.1
Special transactions	4.1
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	3.7
Medicaments incl. veterinarian	2.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Pearls/precious stones	7.3
Passenger cars	6.2
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	3.8
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.5
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	2.8

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

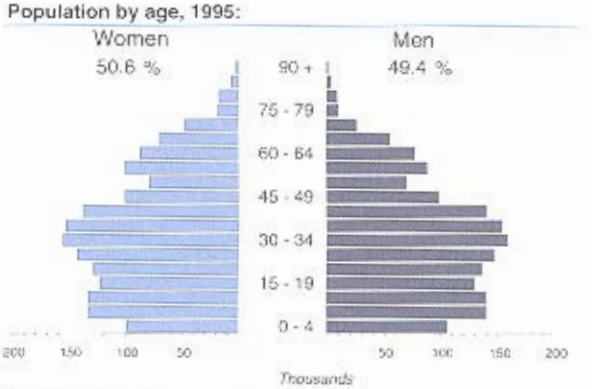
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Sarajevo
Population mid-year, 2000[a/]:	4 269 800
Area (km²):	51 197
Population density (per km²):	84
Population in urban areas:	43%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.36

Official languages:	Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian
Date joined UN:	22 May 1992
National currency:	Dinar

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	74.7
Men:	68.7
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	64.9
Men:	60.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	15.0
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.53

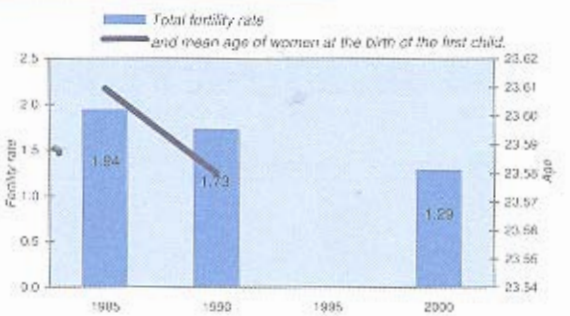
Population by age, 1995:



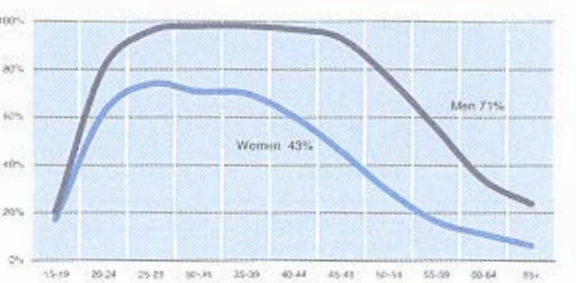
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.4
Average household size:	3.6

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	38
Percentage of female students, 1996:	64
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	7

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000[b/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	10.8	123.0	52.7	5.9	3.1	0.8	-0.9
Unemployment rate (%)[c/]	...	...	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.9

a/ De jure population.
b/ ILO estimates.
c/ Registered unemployment.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

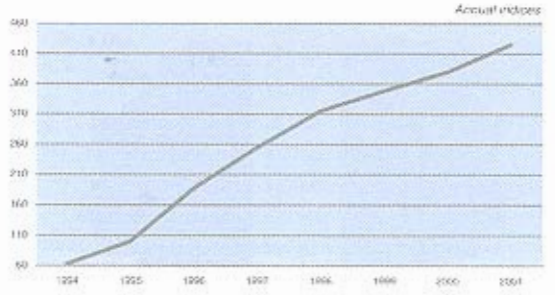
Real GDP change

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 626
dinars:	2 375

Consumer price index (annual average)

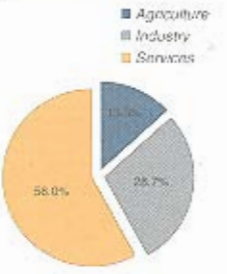
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	11.7
bill. dinars:	10.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.05
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.88
Exchange rate (dinars per SUS, annual average):	2.19

Gross industrial output:



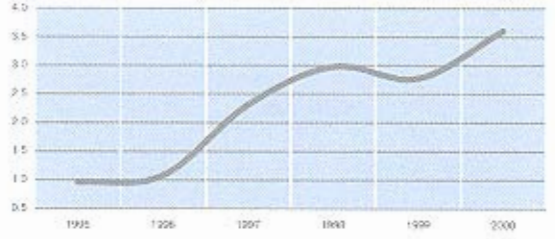
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000

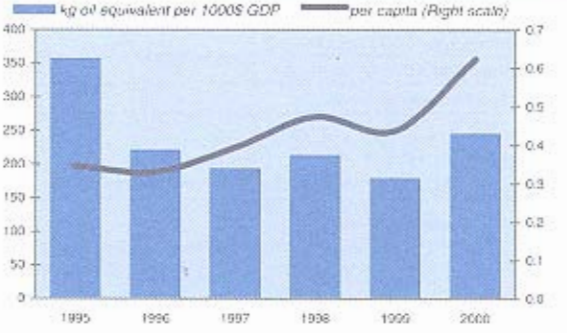


Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	58

CO_2 emissions per capita:

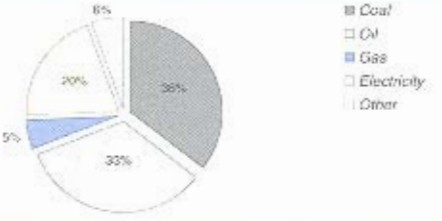


Energy use:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000[d/]:	8.8
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000[d/]:	31.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.2

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000[e/]

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Unwrought aluminium	13.6
Wood sawn/chipped	7.4
Footwear	4.0
Seat (dentists and barber's chair, and parts thereof)	3.5
Parts of footwear	2.3

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum oils, not crude	6.4
Medicament mixtures	2.1
Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes	2.0
Wheat and meslin	1.9
Cars	1.8

d/ Exports and imports of goods only
e/ The data are based on the partner countries' export and import statistics (mirror).

BULGARIA

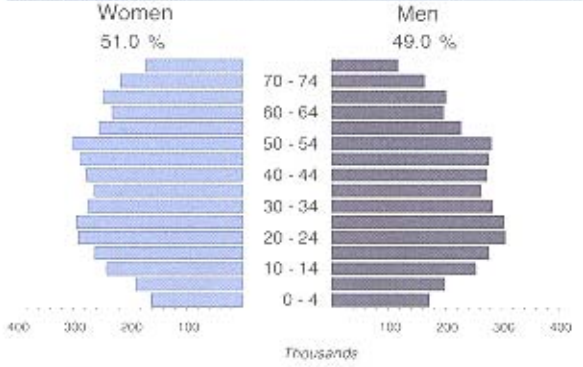
Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Sofia
Population mid-year:	7 951 577
Area (km²):	110 910
Population density (per km²):	72
Population in urban areas:	67%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.67

Official languages:	Bulgarian
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Lev

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	75.3
Men:	68.2
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	65.2
Men:	60.8
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	13.3
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.01

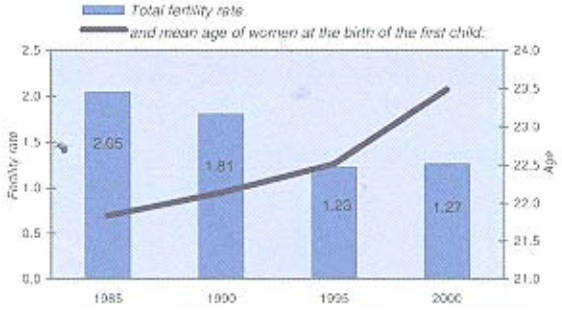
Population by age:



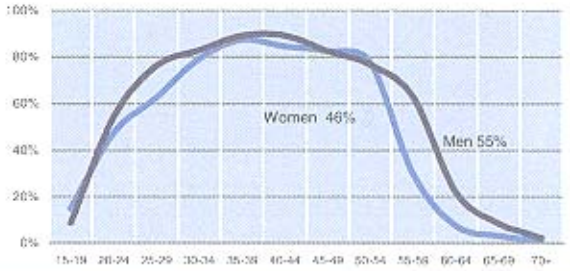
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.3
Average household size:	2.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	47
Percentage of female students:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	26

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:

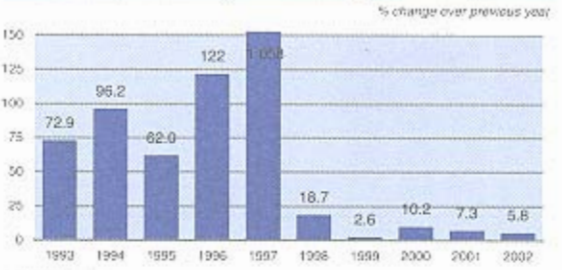


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	1.3	0.1	-3.9	-0.2	-2.1	-3.5	-1.3
Unemployment rate (%)	15.7	14.2	14.4	14.1	15.7	16.3	19.4
Youth unemployment rate (%)	47.0	..	..	..	..	..	38.4
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.2	4.8	4.7
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	..	4.3	4.9

BULGARIA

Real GDP change

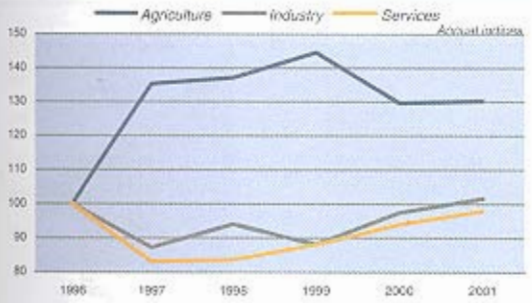
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	6 366
leva:	3 725
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 296
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 428

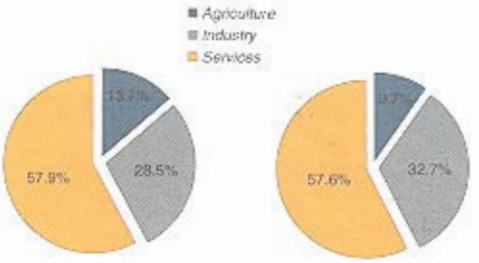
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	50.6
bill. leva:	29.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.21
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.59
Exchange rate (leva per $US, annual average):	2.18

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services, (1996=100):



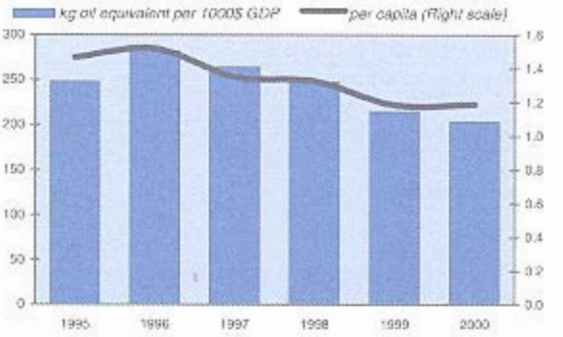
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

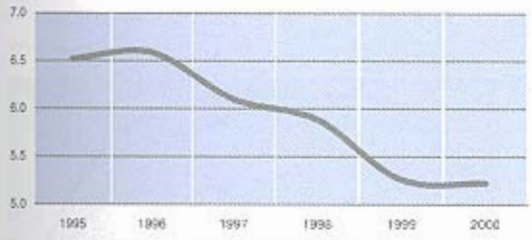


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	262
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	52
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	191

Energy use:

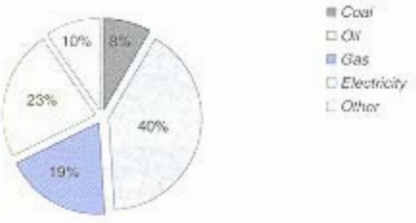


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	55.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	63.2
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-7.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	4.0

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	11.2	Special transactions	24.2
Copper	7.1	Passenger cars	4.5
Special transactions	6.4	Man-made woven fabrics	2.5
Flat rolled iron/steel products	5.4	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	2.3
Women/girl clothing woven	4.3	Coal non-agglomerated	2.0

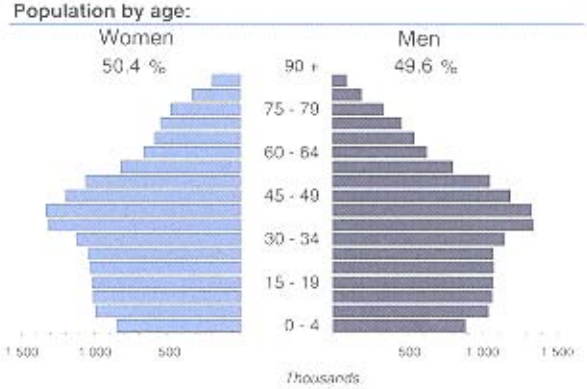
CANADA

Time: GMT –8h..... –3h30

Capital:	Ottawa
Population mid-year[a/]:	31 081 887
Area (km²):	9 970 610
Population density (per km²):	3
Population in urban areas:	79%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	2.61
Official languages:	English and French
Date joined UN:	9 November 1945
National currency:	Canadian dollar

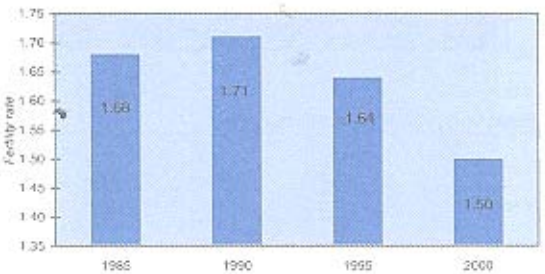
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	81.7
Men:	76.3
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	71.6
Men:	68.2
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.3
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.96

Population by age:

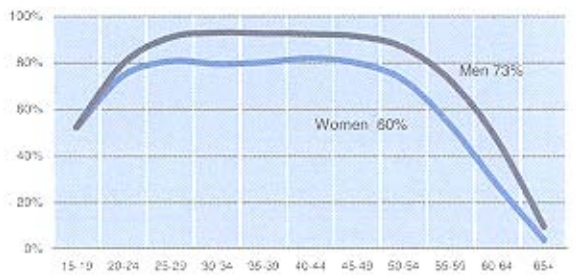


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.3
Average household size:	2.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:	29.9
Percentage of women in the labour force:	46
Percentage of female students, 1998:	59
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	21

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate[b/]:



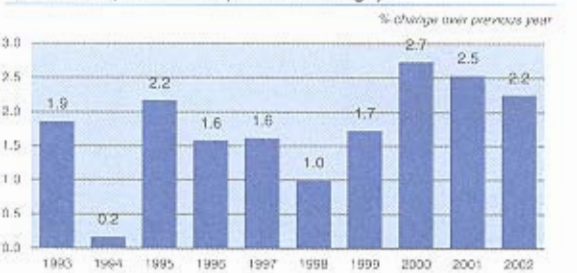
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	1.9	0.6	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.1
Unemployment rate (%)	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.2
Youth unemployment rate (%)	14.7	15.3	16.2	15.1	14.0	12.6	12.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	7.3	...	6.7	6.3	6.3	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.2	...

a/ Estimate.
b/ Excl. indigenous populations living on reserves and full-time members of the armed forces.

CANADA

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



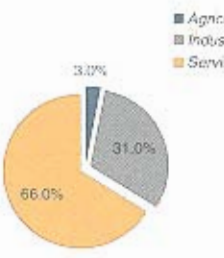
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	29 717
Canadian dollars:	35 554
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 676
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	16 727

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	921.7
bill. Canadian dollars:	1 103
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	3.81
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.20
Exchange rate (Canadian dollars per $US, annual average):	1.55

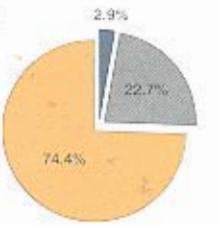
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000

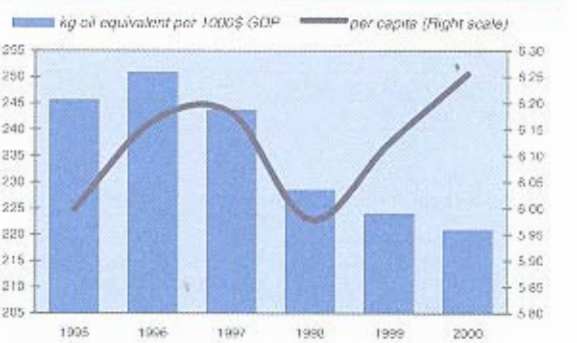


Employment by major economic sectors:

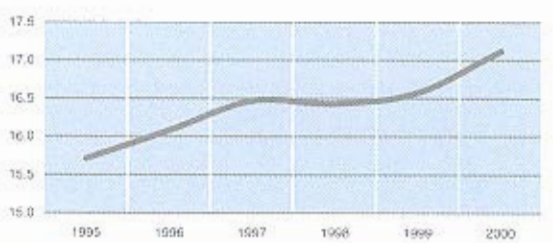


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	550
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	413
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	320

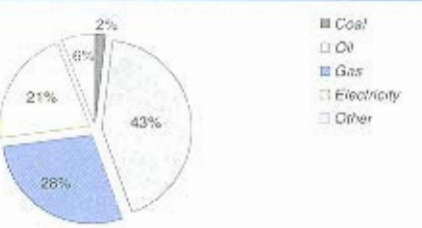
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	44.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	38.1
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	6.3
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	1.0

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	12.7
Special transactions	5.7
Natural gas	4.9
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	4.7
Telecommunication equipment	4.2

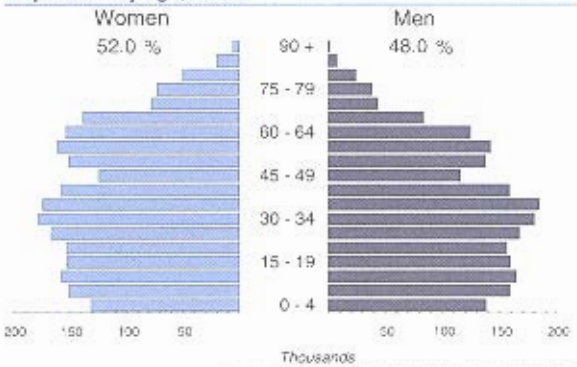
Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	7.8
Passenger cars	6.2
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	3.8
Internal combustion engines	3.5
Valves/transistors etc.	3.5

CROATIA

Time: GMT +1h

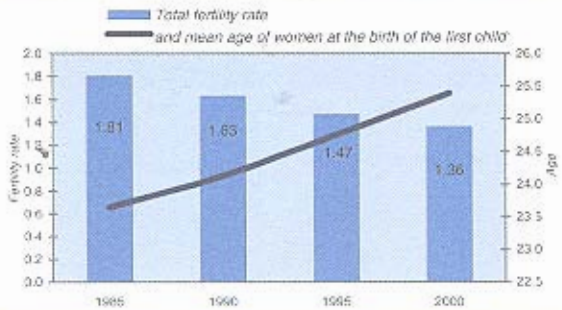
Capital:	Zagreb
Population mid-year[a]:	4 437 500
Area (km²):	56 542
Population density (per km²):	78
Population in urban areas:	58%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.37
Official languages:	Croatian
Date joined UN:	22 May 1992
National currency:	Kuna

Population by age, 2000:

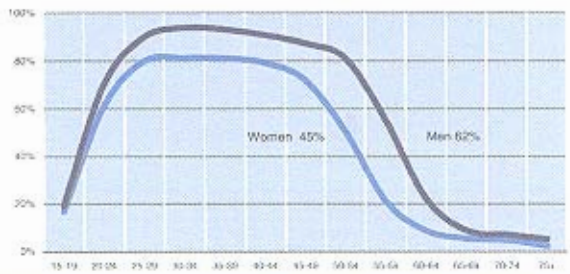


Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	76.7
Men:	69.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	68.9
Men:	59.7
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	7.4
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.25
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.8
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.0
Average household size:	3.1
Percentage of women in the labour force:	44
Percentage of female students:	52
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	21

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



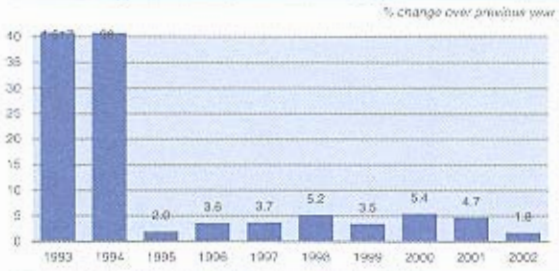
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-1.3	0.9	-0.8	16.3	-1.1	-2.5	-0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	...	10.0	9.9	11.4	13.5	16.1	15.8
Youth unemployment rate (%)	...	...	...	29.8	...	...	37.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b]	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	...	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.9	..	..	..

a/ 31 March.
b/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income, UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.

CROATIA

Real GDP change

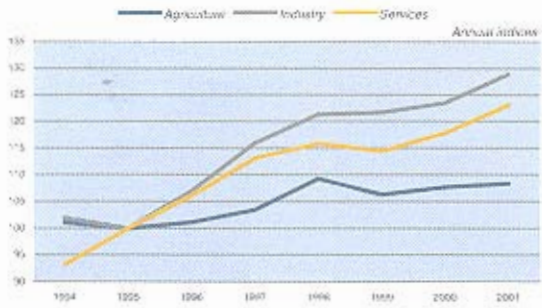
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	8 118
kunas:	36 716
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 778
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 967

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	36.0
bill. kunas:	162.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE	0.15
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	4.52
Exchange rate (kunas per $US, annual average):	8.34

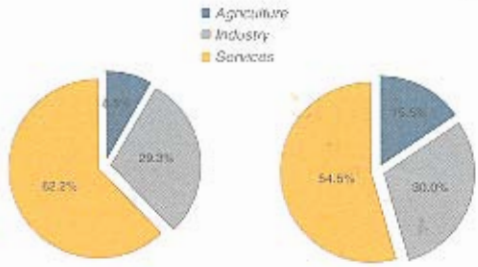
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

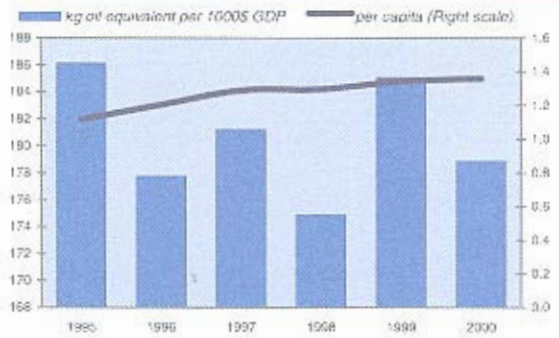
Employment by major economic sectors:

2000

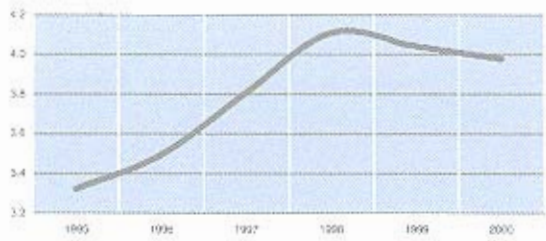


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	269
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	56
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	377

Energy use:

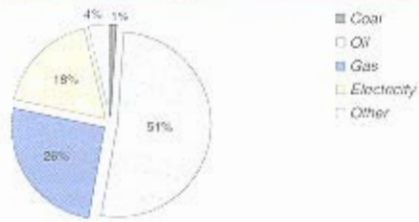


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	49.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	54.7
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-5.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	1.8

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Ships/boats/etc.	13.9
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	8.1
Mens/boys wear, woven	3.6
Footwear	3.5
Articles of apparel	3.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	10.3
Passenger cars	7.9
Ships/boats etc.	2.7
Telecommunication equipment	2.1
Natural gas	2.0

CYPRUS

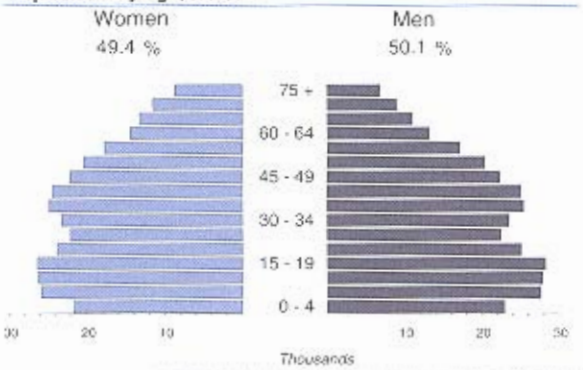
Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Nicosia
Population mid-year[a/]:	759 100
Area (km²):	9 251
Population density (per km²):	82
Population in urban areas:	70%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.07

Official languages:	Greek, Turkish
Date joined UN:	20 September 1960
National currency:	Cypriot pound

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	80.4
Men:	75.3
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	67.2
Men:	65.3
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.02

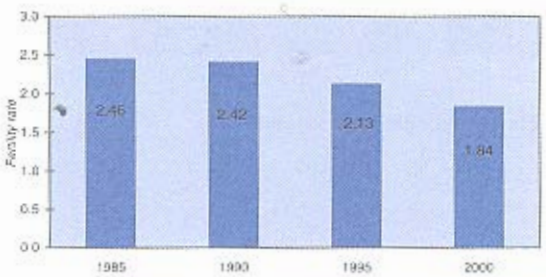
Population by age, 2000:



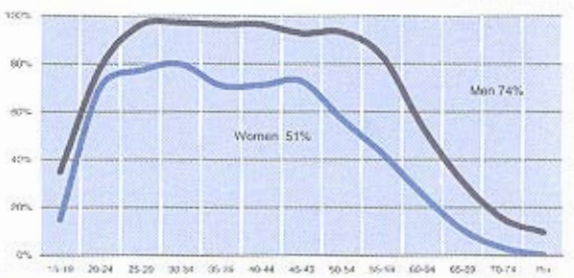
Marriages (per 1000 population):	14.4
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.8
Average household size:	3.1
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	26.1

Percentage of women in the labour force:	42
Percentage of female students, 2000:	57
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	11

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:

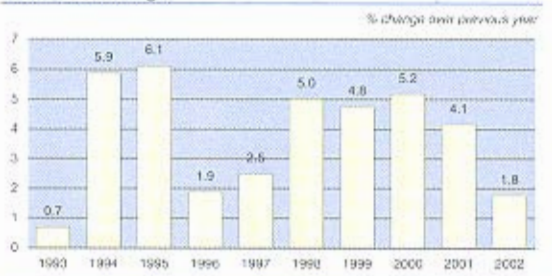


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[b/]	4.4	1.1	-0.4	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)[c/]	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	4.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)[c/]	...	...	...	...	...	10.5	8.4
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[d/]	6.7	7.0	8.1	...	...	5.6	5.8
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	5.0	5.5	5.9	...	...	6.0	...

a/ 1st of January.
b/ Full time equivalent
c/ Registered unemployment.
d/ Public expenditure only

CYPRUS

Real GDP change



Consumer price index (annual average)

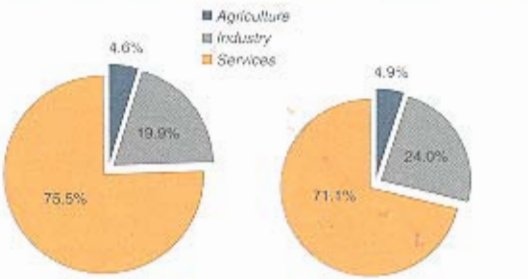
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	11 567
Cypriot pounds:	7 439
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	2 120
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	7 932

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	9.1
bill. Cypriot pounds:	5.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.04
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.64
Exchange rate (Cypriot pounds per $US, annual average):	0.64

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

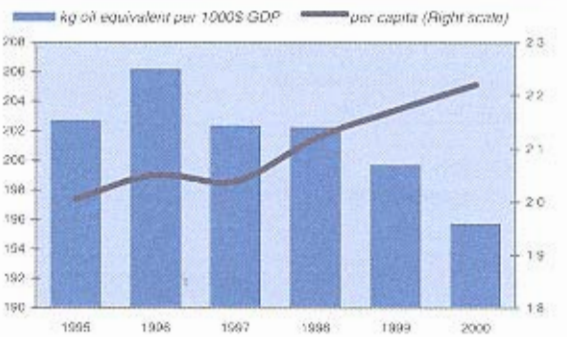
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

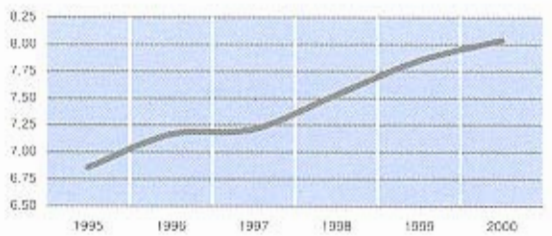


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	354
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	176
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	464

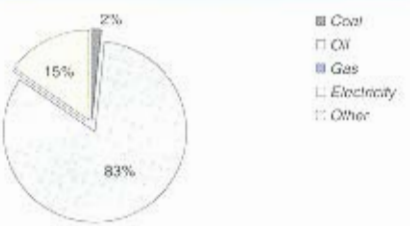
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



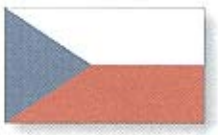
Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	46.8
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	51.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-4.8
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	34.4

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Medicaments including veterinarian	12.9
Vegetables	7.1
Tobacco, manufactured	6.8
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	6.3
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	6.0

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Tobacco, manufactured	8.7
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	6.2
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	6.1
Passenger cars	6.1
Goods/service vehicles	3.4

CZECH REPUBLIC

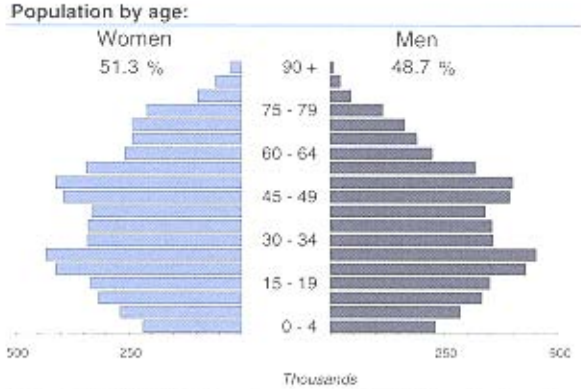


Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Prague
Population mid-year[a/]:	10 287 482
Area (km²):	78 866
Population density (per km²):	130
Population in urban areas:	75%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.86
Official languages:	Czech
Date joined UN:	19 January 1993
National currency:	Czech koruna

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	78.5
Men:	72.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	69.5
Men:	63.8
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.1
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.09

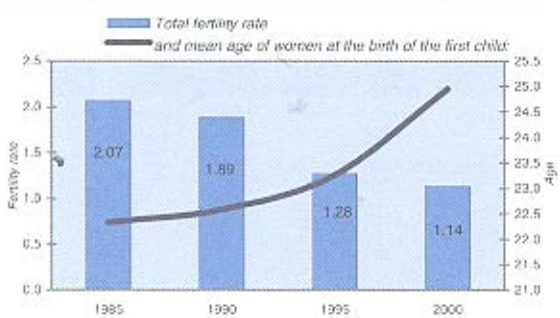
Population by age:



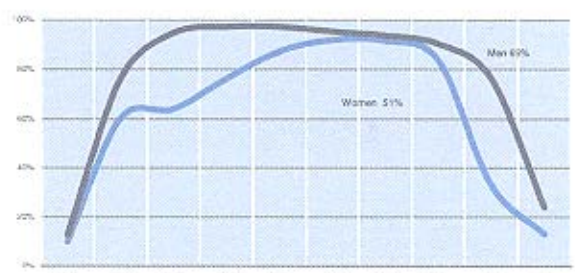
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	3.1
Average household size:	2.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	44
Percentage of female students:	50
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	17

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:

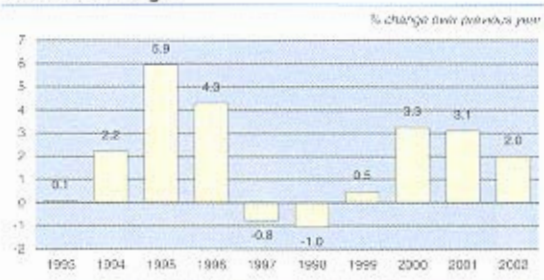


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.6	0.7	-1.9	-1.3	-2.5	-2.0	-1.1
Unemployment rate (%)	4.0	4.1	5.4	7.3	9.0	8.8	8.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)	7.8	7.2	8.6	12.4	17.0	17.0	16.6
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.2	5.8	5.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.6	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.4

a/ De jure population.

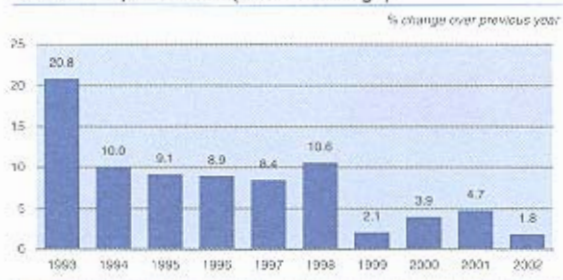
CZECH REPUBLIC

Real GDP change



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	15 064
Czech koruny:	211 051
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	4 518
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD)	8 088

Consumer price index (annual average)

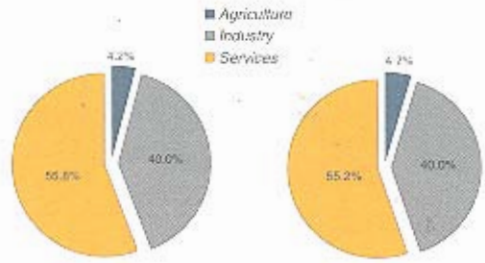


GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	154.2
bill. Czech koruny:	2 158
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.64
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	14.0
Exchange rate (Czech koruny per $US, annual average):	38.0

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

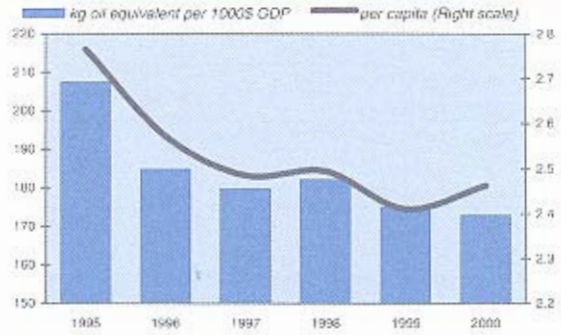
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

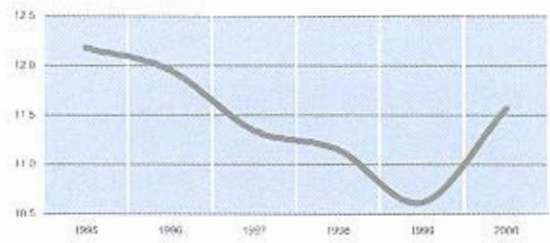


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	343
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	98
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	659

Energy use:

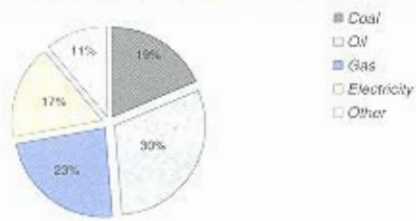


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	71.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	74.1
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-2.7
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.1

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	8.5	Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	3.5
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	5.6	Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.5
Electrical equipment	4.3	Telecommunication equipment	3.3
Base metal manufactured	3.5	Natural gas	3.1
Electric circuit equipment	2.7	Electric circuit equipment	2.9

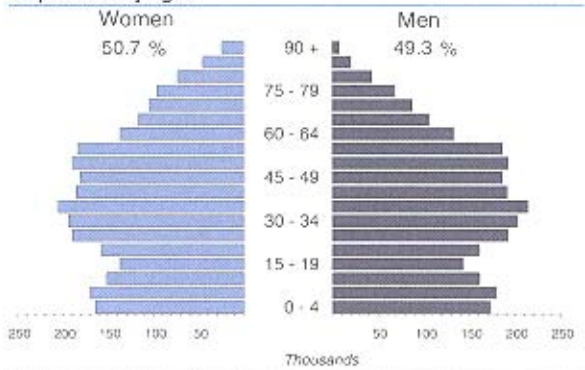
DENMARK

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Copenhagen
Population mid-year:	5 355 082
Area (km²):	43 094
Population density (per km²):	124
Population in urban areas:	85%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.45
Official languages:	Danish
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Danish krone

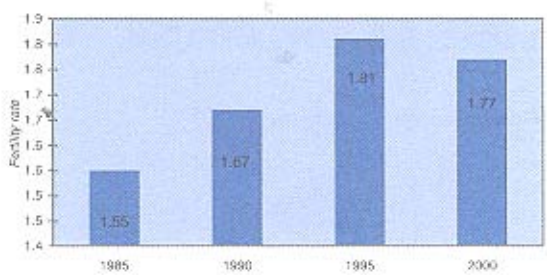
Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	79.2
Men:	74.5
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.8
Men:	69.3
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.3
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.40

Population by age:

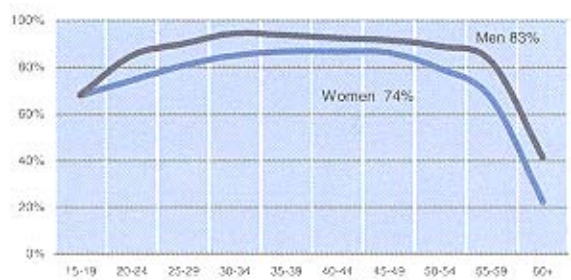


Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.8
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.7
Average household size:	2.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 1995:	27.4
Percentage of women in the labour force:	47
Percentage of female students, 2000:	58
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	38

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)	9.9	10.6	8.1	7.2	10.0	6.7	8.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	8.5	8.1	8.2	7.6	8.1	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.2	8.4

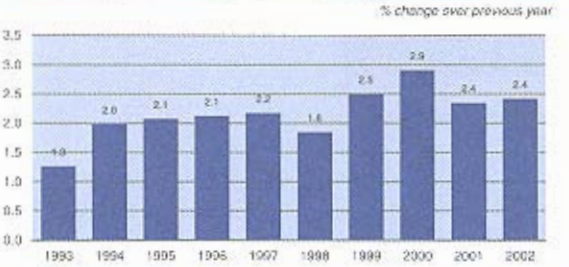
a/ 15-66.

DENMARK

Real GDP change

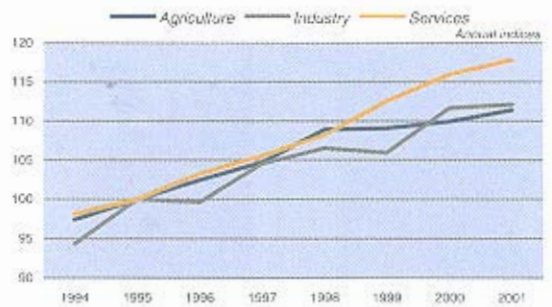
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	29 814
Danish kroner:	252 120
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	6 298
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	13 999

Consumer price index (annual average)



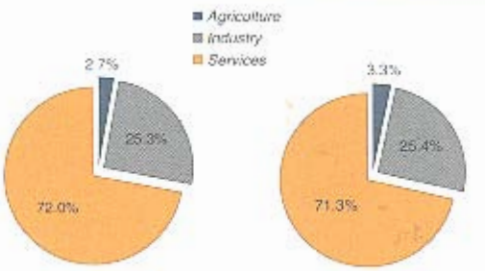
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	159.0
bill. Danish kroner:	1 344.5
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.66
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	8.46
Exchange rate (Danish kroner per $US, annual average):	8.32

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



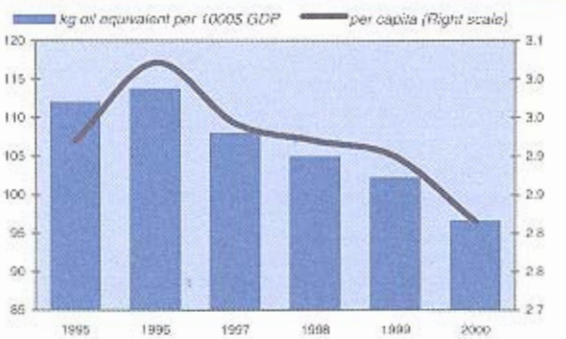
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

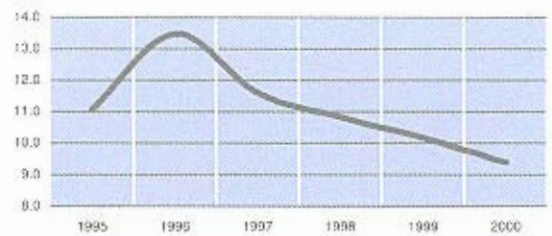


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	350
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	366
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	737

Energy use:

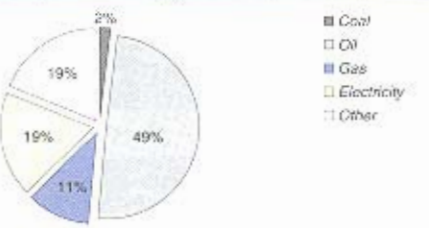


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	45.6
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	39.2
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	6.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.3

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Special transactions	5.6
Petroleum/bitumen oil,crude	4.8
Meat	4.7
Medicaments incl. veterinarian	4.3
Furniture/stuff furnishing	3.9

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Telecommunication equipment	4.5
Computer equipment	3.5
Passenger cars	2.9
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	2.7
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	2.6

ESTONIA

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Tallinn
Population mid-year:	1 364 101
Area (km²):	45 228
Population density (per km²):	30
Population in urban areas:	69%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.11

Official languages:	Estonian
Date joined UN:	17 September 1991
National currency:	Estonian kroon

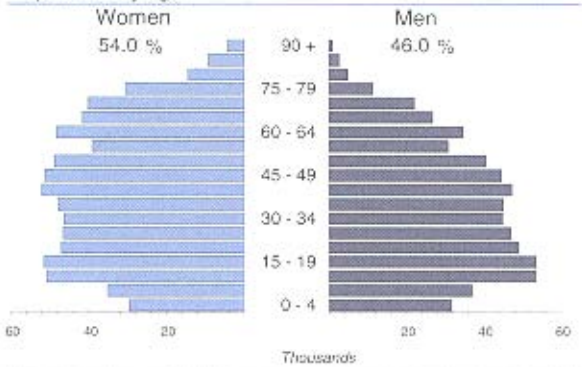
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	76.1
Men:	65.2

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	66.1
Men:	58.0

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	8.4

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.39

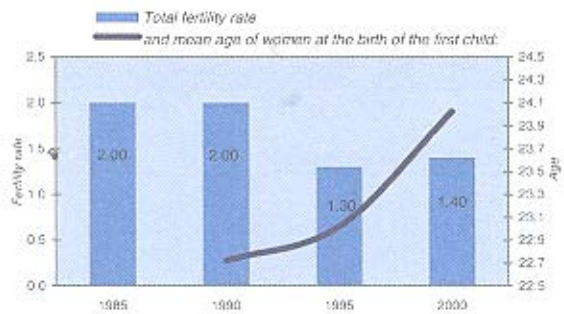
Population by age:



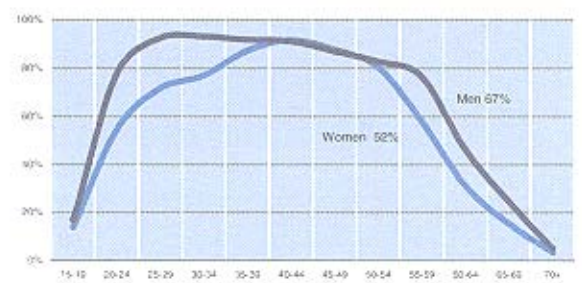
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	3.2
Average household size:	2.4

Percentage of women in the labour force:	49
Percentage of female students:	62
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	19

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[a]:



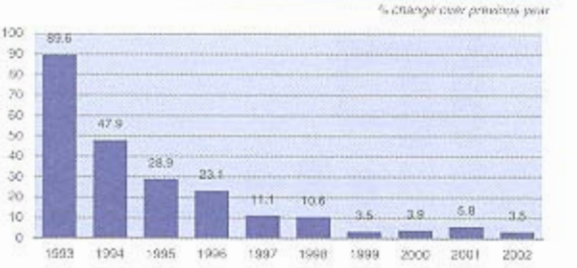
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-5.2	-2.2	-0.3	-1.7	-4.5	-1.2	0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	12.3	13.7	12.6
Youth unemployment rate (%)	..	..	14.4	15.0	...	23.8	22.2
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b]	8.5	8.3	7.9	6.2	6.2	6.8	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.2	6.1	5.5	5.9	6.5	6.0	5.5

a/ 15-74.
b/ Public expenditure only

ESTONIA

Real GDP change

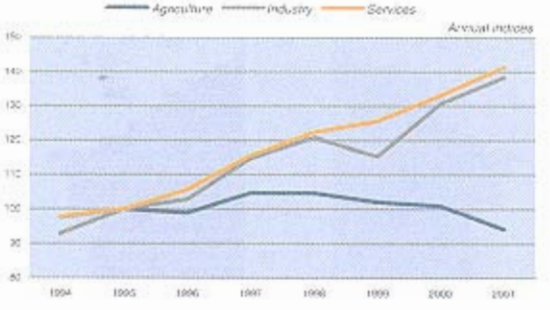
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	10 049
Estonian krooni:	70 794
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	2 785
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	5 664

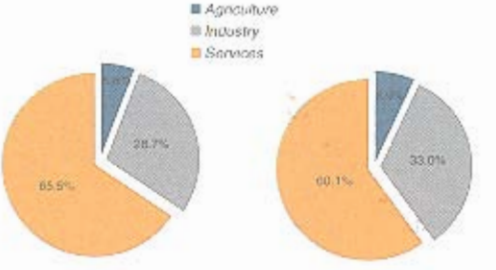
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	13.7
bill. Estonian krooni:	96.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.06
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	7.05
Exchange rate (Estonian krooni per $US, annual average):	17.49

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



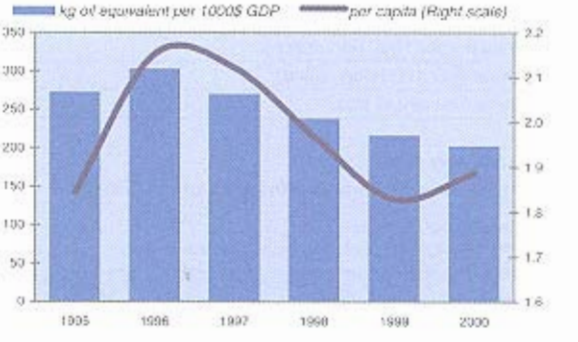
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

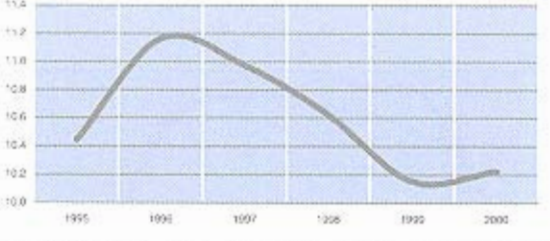


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	299
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	272
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	477

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	90.6
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	94.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-3.8
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.6

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Telecommunication equipment	24.4
Wood simply worked	4.2
Furniture/stuff furnishing	3.8
Wood in rough/squared	3.5
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	3.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Telecommunication equipment	7.3
Electrical equipment	6.6
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	5.9
Electric circuit equipment	4.8
Passenger cars	4.1

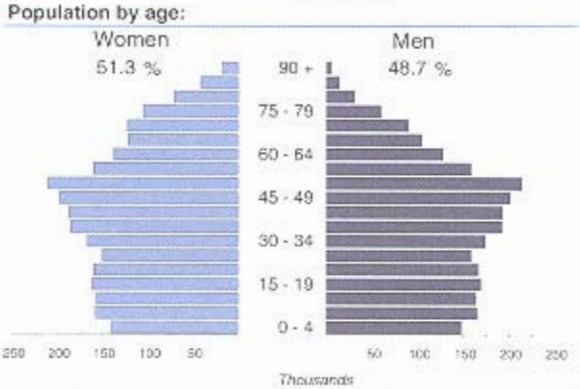
FINLAND

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Helsinki
Population mid-year[a]:	5 188 008
Area (km²):	338 150
Population density (per km²):	15
Population in urban areas:	59%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.44
Official languages:	Finnish and Swedish
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	81.5
Men:	74.6
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	72.5
Men:	67.7
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	3.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.26

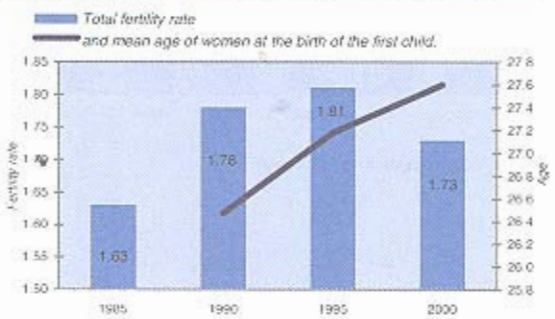
Population by age:



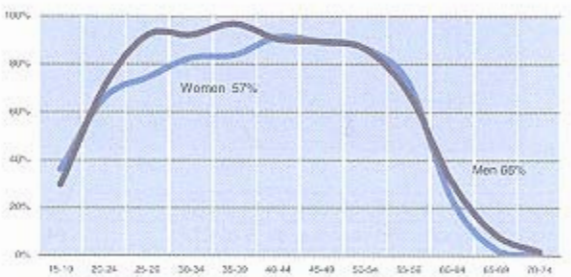
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.8
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.6
Average household size:	2.2

Percentage of women in the labour force:	48
Percentage of female students:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	38

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



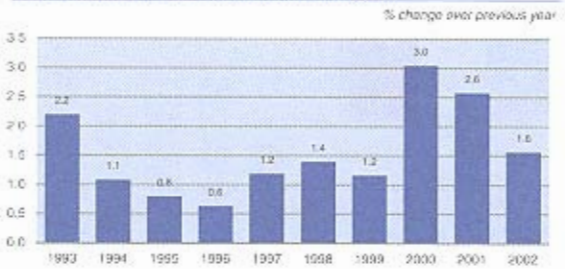
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	1.5	1.4	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.1	1.1
Unemployment rate (%)	15.4	14.4	12.5	11.3	10.1	9.8	9.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)	29.9	27.9	25.3	23.8	21.5	21.6	19.9
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.3	6.0	6.9	7.1	6.9	5.5	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.6	...

a/ De jure population.

FINLAND

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



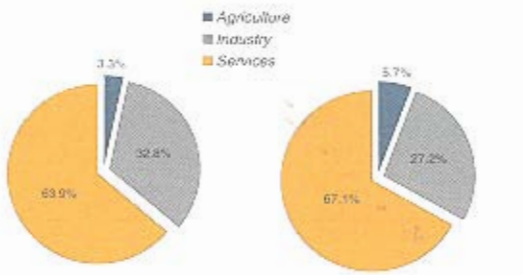
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	26 587
Euros:	26 259
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 340
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	13 268

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	137.7
bill. Euros:	136.0
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.57
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.99
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

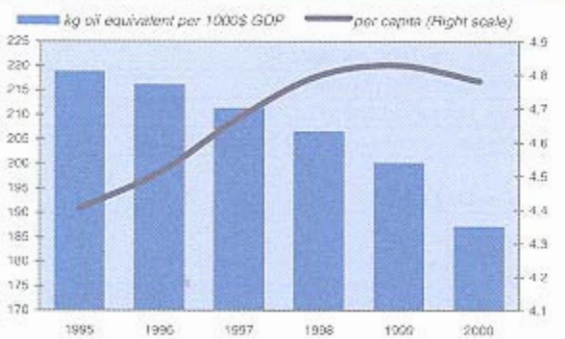
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

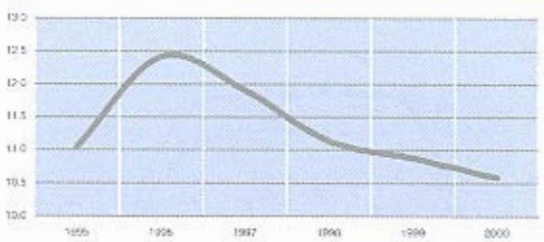


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	416
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	372
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	778

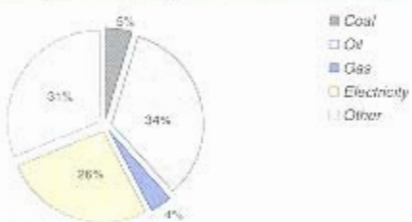
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	40.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	31.7
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	8.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	1.1

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Telecommunication equipment	21.3	Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.2
Paper/paperboard	17.3	Telecommunication equipment	6.3
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	3.4	Valves/transistors etc.	4.5
Wood simply worked	3.2	Passenger cars	3.5
Ships/boats/etc.	2.3	Electrical equipment	3.1

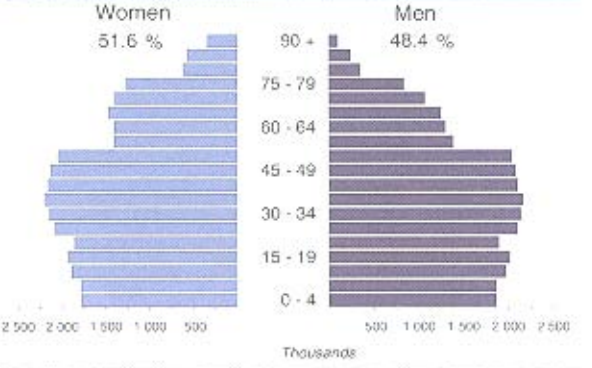
FRANCE

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Paris
Population mid-year:	59 191 200
Area (km²):	551 500
Population density (per km²):	107
Population in urban areas:	76%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	4.98
Official languages:	French
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	83.0
Men:	75.5
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.5
Men:	69.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.38

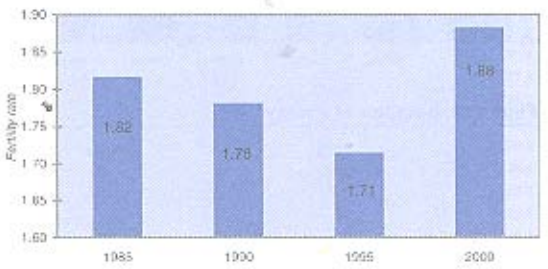
Population by age, 2000:



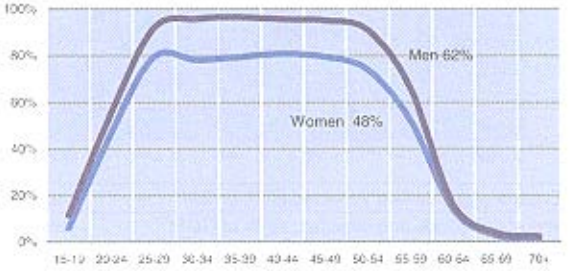
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.9
Average household size:	2.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	28.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	46
Percentage of female students, 1997:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	12

Total fertility rate



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



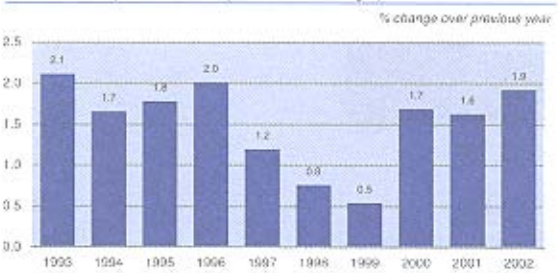
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.1
Unemployment rate (%)	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.4	10.7	9.3	8.5
Youth unemployment rate (%)	25.9	26.3	26.1	25.4	26.5	20.7	18.7
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.6	7.4	6.4	5.5	5.6	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	...	...

a/ Official estimates.

FRANCE

Real GDP change

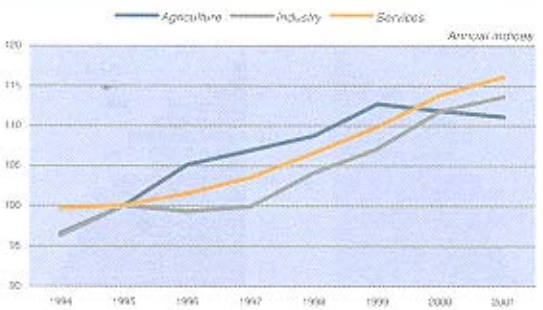
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	26 820
Euros:	24 620
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 393
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	14 760

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	1 594.5
bill. Euros:	1 463.7
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	6.60
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.92
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

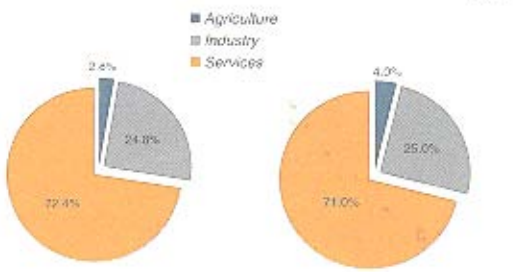
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

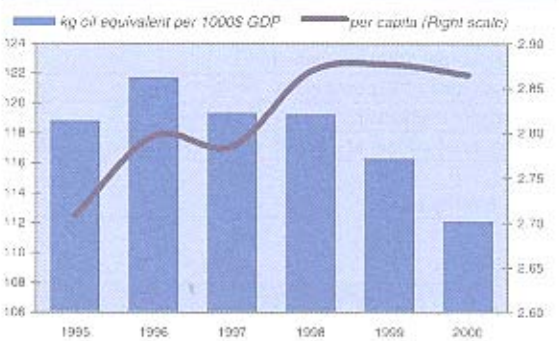
Employment by major economic sectors:

1997

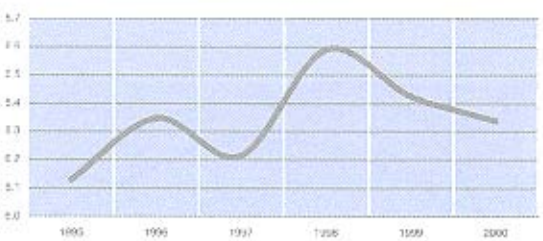


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop). 2000:	483
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	144
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	605

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	27.9
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	26.3
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	1.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	2.1

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000[b/]

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	6.4
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	5.5
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	4.1
Telecommunication equipment	3.9
Valves/transistors etc.	2.8

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	5.8
Passenger cars	5.4
Computer equipment	3.0
Valves/transistors etc.	3.0
Telecommunication equipment	2.4

b/ The trade data for France include Monaco

GEORGIA

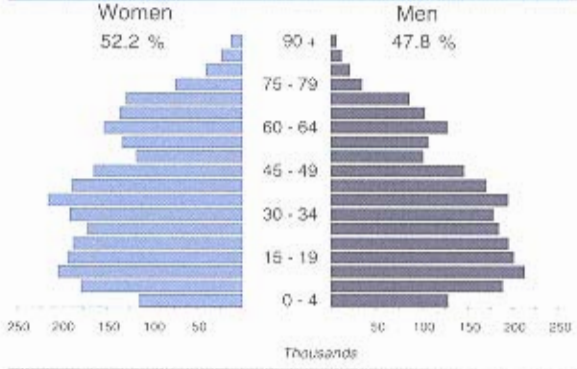
Time: GMT +3h

Capital:	Tbilisi
Population mid-year, 2000:	5 023 052
Area (km²):	69 700
Population density (per km²):	72
Population in urban areas:	57%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.42

Official languages:	Georgian
Date joined UN:	31 July 1992
National currency:	Lari

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	77.4
Men:	71.9
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	62.2
Men:	57.5
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	14.9
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.51

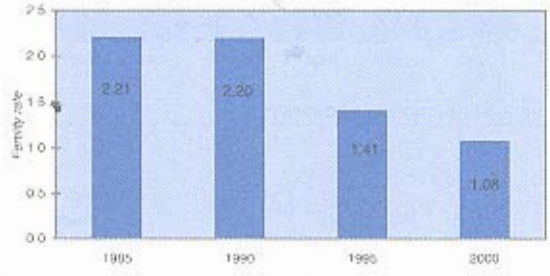
Population by age, 2000:



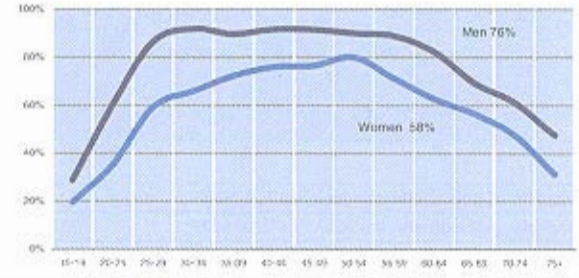
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.5
Average household size:	3.8
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:	24.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	48
Percentage of female students:	50
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	7

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate[a/]:

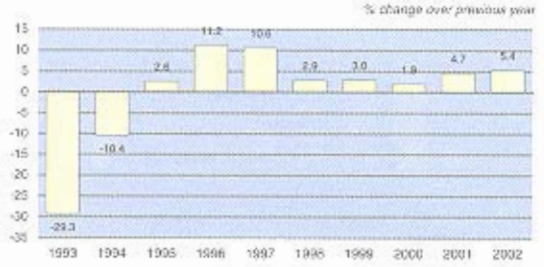


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-1.2	17.7	9.7	-22.5	0.1	0.9	2.2
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	3.4	3.2	8.0	4.2	5.6	15.2	15.8
Youth unemployment rate (%)	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	29.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	2.6	1.8	2.1	4.1	...	3.5	3.7
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	2.1	1.8	3.5	4.5	4.3	5.1	4.7

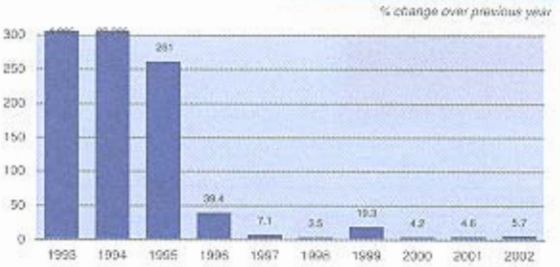
a/ De facto population, excluding armed forces.
b/ Until 1999 registered unemployment, 2000-2001 Labour Force Survey.

GEORGIA

Real GDP change



Consumer price index (annual average)



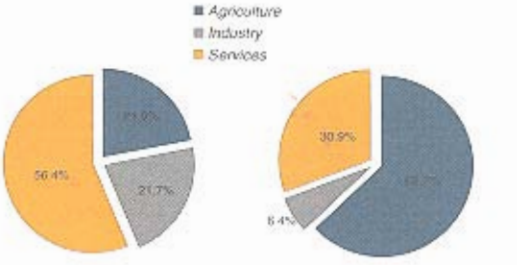
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	3 553
lari:	1 498
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	658
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	2 998

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	15.7
bill. lari:	6.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.07
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.42
Exchange rate (lari per $US, annual average):	2.07

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services, (1996=100):

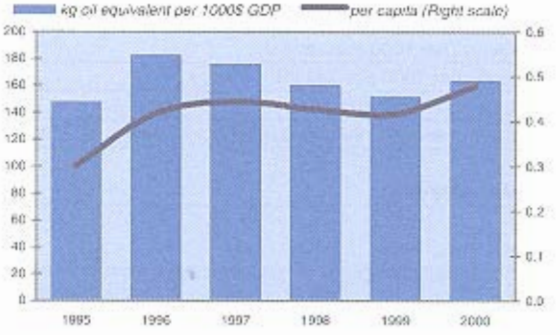
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

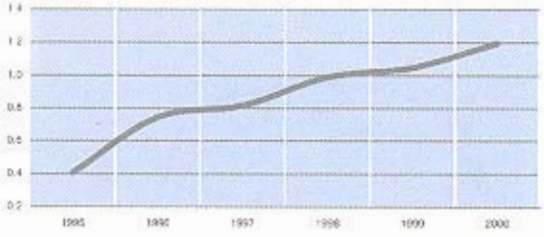


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	56
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	4
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	54

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	23.0
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	38.8
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-15.8
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	6.9

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Ferrous waste/scrap	11.8
Alcoholic beverages	9.8
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	6.7
Precious metal ore/concentrate	5.3
Base metal waste	5.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	11.1
Natural gas	7.1
Medicaments including veterinarian	5.2
Telecommunication equipment	4.9
Tobacco, manufactured	4.5

GERMANY

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Berlin
Population mid-year[a/]:	82 349 900
Area (km²):	357 030
Population density (per km²):	231
Population in urban areas:	88%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	6.93

Official languages:	German
Date joined UN:	18 September 1973
National currency:	Euro

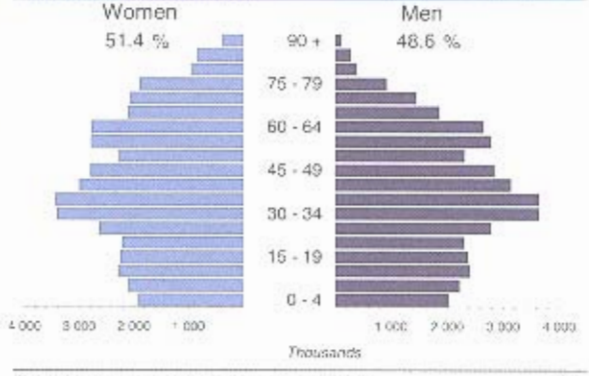
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	80.8
Men:	74.8

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	72.2
Men:	68.3

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.4

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.14

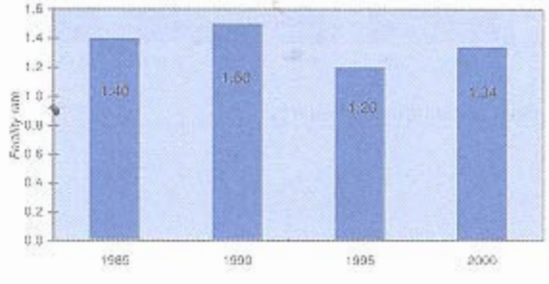
Population by age, 2000:



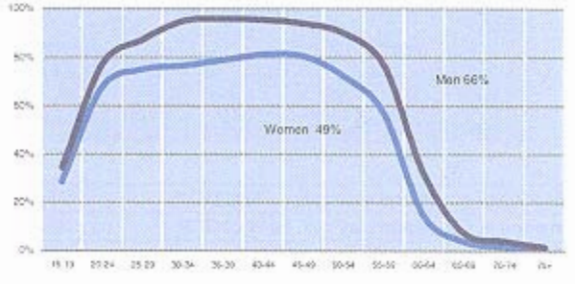
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.7
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.4
Average household size:	2.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000	28.0

Percentage of women in the labour force:	44
Percentage of female students, 2000:	49
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	32

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



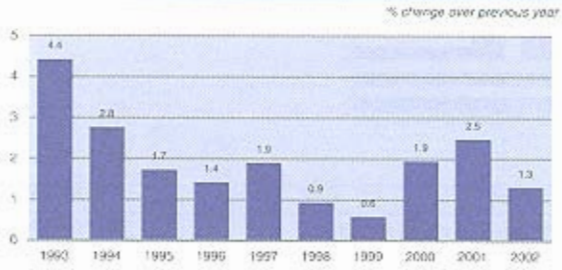
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	0.4
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	8.7	9.7	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.9
Youth unemployment rate (%)	8.2	9.4	10.2	9.0	8.2	7.7	8.4
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.0	4.8	5.9	4.3	4.3	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.6	...

a/ De jure population.

GERMANY

Real GDP change

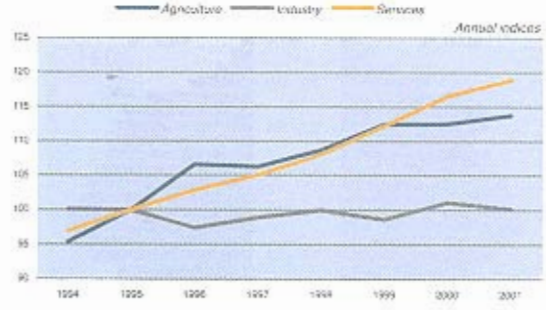
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	26 428
Euros:	25 256
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 192
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	15 722

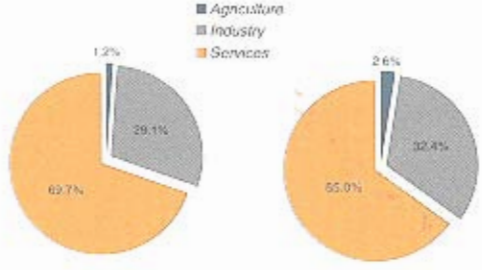
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	2 167.3
bill. Euros:	2 071.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	8.97
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.96
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



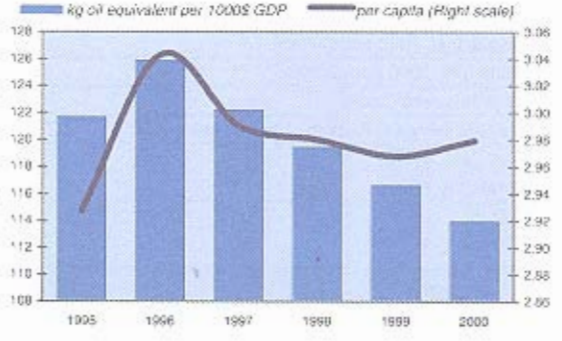
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

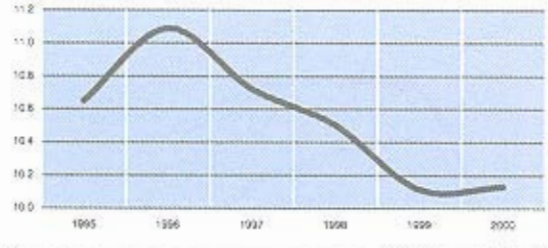


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	534
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	292
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	683

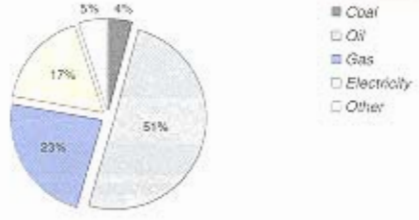
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	35.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	33.2
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	1.9
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.9

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	11.0
Special transactions	7.3
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	2.9
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	2.7
Telecommunication equipment	2.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Special transactions	12.0
Passenger cars	4.4
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	4.4
Computer equipment	3.4
Valves/transistors etc.	2.9

GREECE

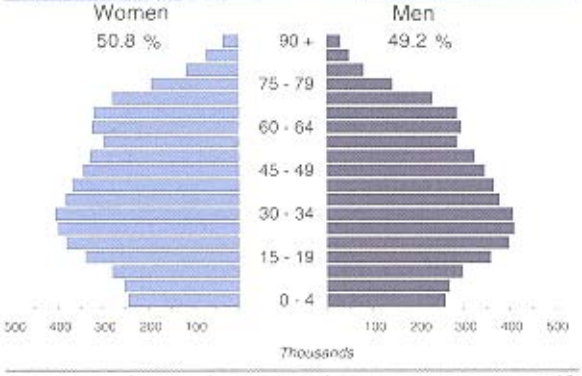
Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Athens
Population mid-year, 2000[a/]:	10 554 404
Area (km²):	131 957
Population density (per km²):	80
Population in urban areas:	60%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.89

Official languages:	Greek
Date joined UN:	25 October 1945
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	80.7
Men:	75.4
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	71.9
Men:	69.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	6.1
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.27

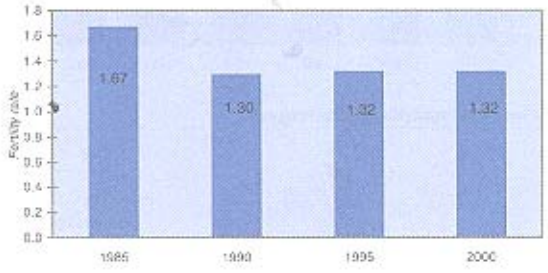
Population by age, 2000:



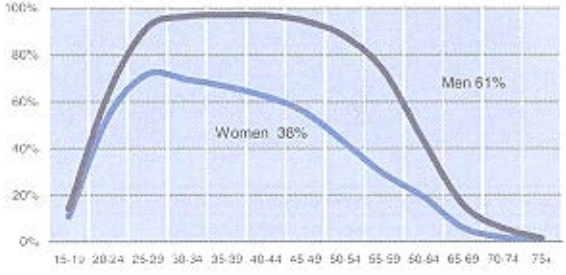
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.3
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.9
Average household size:	3.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	27.3

Percentage of women in the labour force:	40
Percentage of female students, 1996:	59
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	9

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



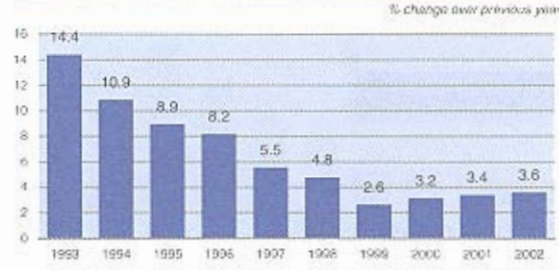
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.9	-0.4	-0.6	4.1	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.7	11.1	10.2
Youth unemployment rate (%)	27.9	31.2	31.0	29.7	31.7	29.5	28.0
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	3.7	3.0	4.9	2.3	2.3	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	9.3	8.7	9.2

a/ 1st of January.

GREECE

Real GDP change

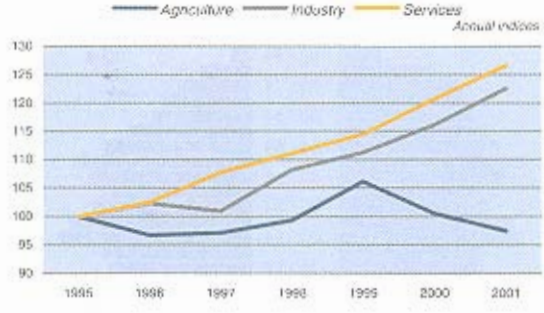
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	16 757
Euros:	12 324
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	3 838
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	11 499

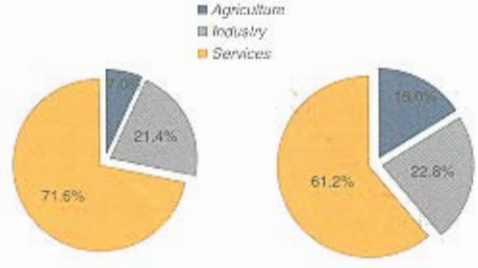
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	178.0
bill. Euros:	130.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.74
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.74
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



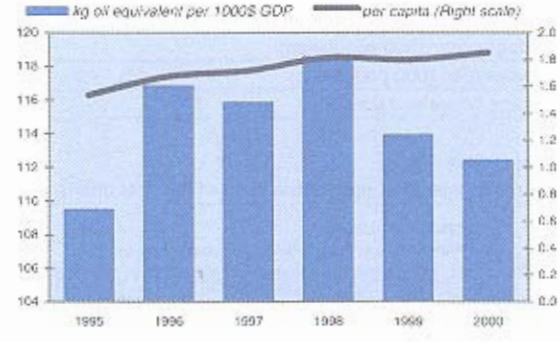
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

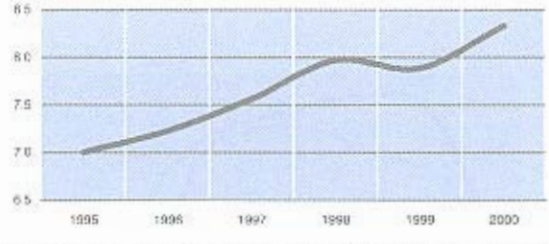


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1998:	253
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	94
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	751

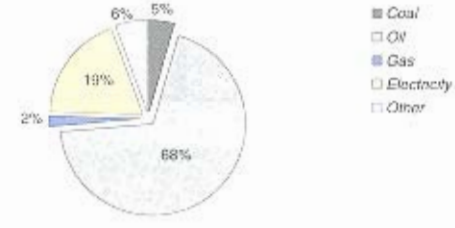
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	22.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	29.7
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-7.0
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	7.6

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	12.5
Women/girl wear knit/crochet	4.4
Articles of apparel	4.4
Aluminium	4.2
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	3.8

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	10.1
Passenger cars	6.3
Ships/boats etc.	5.3
Telecommunication equipment	3.3
Medicaments including veterinarian	3.3

HUNGARY

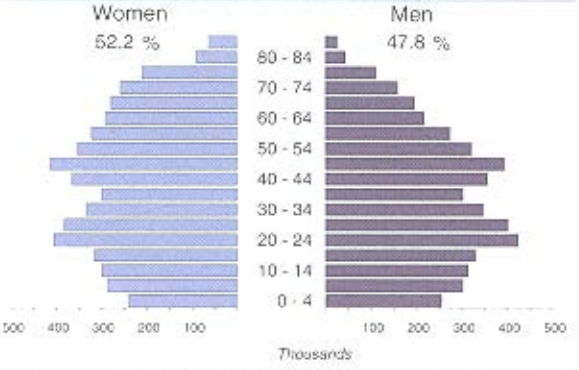
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Budapest
Population mid-year[a]:	10 187 600
Area (km²):	93 030
Population density (per km²):	110
Population in urban areas:	65%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.86

Official languages:	Hungarian
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Forint

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	75.6
Men:	67.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	65.5
Men:	58.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	9.2
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.23

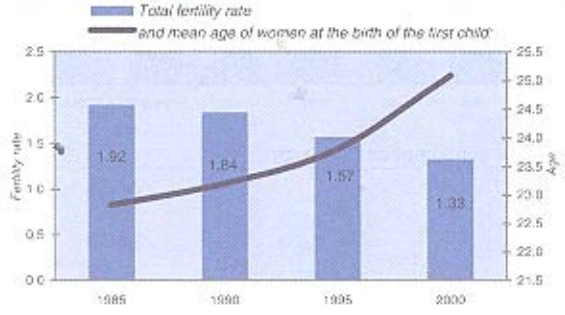
Population by age, 2000:



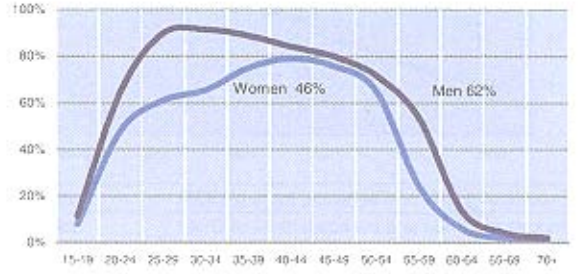
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.3
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.4
Average household size:	2.6

Percentage of women in the labour force:	45
Percentage of female students, 2000:	55
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	9

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[b]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-1.9	-0.8	-0.1	1.4	3.1	1.0	0.3
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	6.4	5.7
Youth unemployment rate (%)	18.6	18.0	15.9	13.5	12.4	12.1	10.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.1	4.4	5.2	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.7

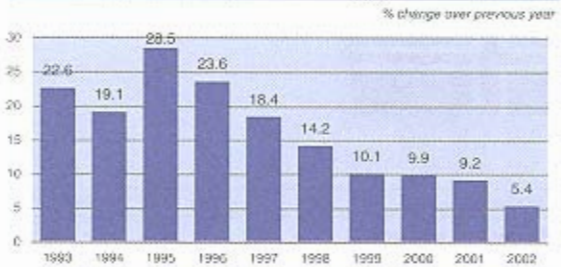
a/ De jure population
b/ 15-74

HUNGARY

Real GDP change

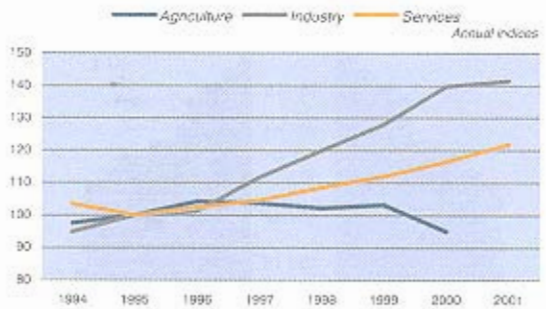
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	12 728
forint:	1 455 110
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	3 481
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	6 702

Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	129.6
bill. forint:	14 824
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.54
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	114.4
Exchange rate (forint per $US, annual average):	286.5

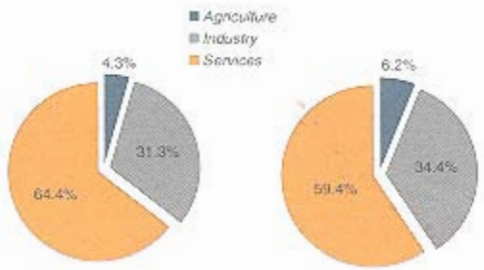
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



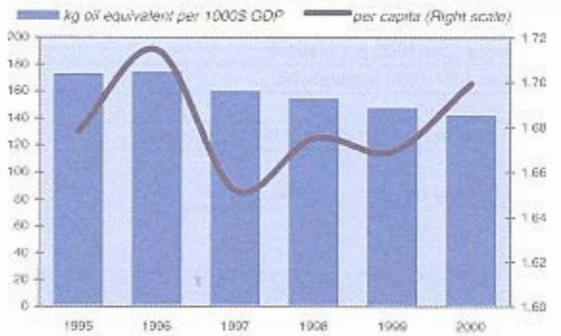
Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	244
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	145
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	498

GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

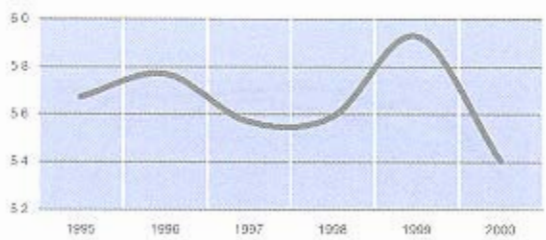
Employment by major economic sectors:



Energy use:

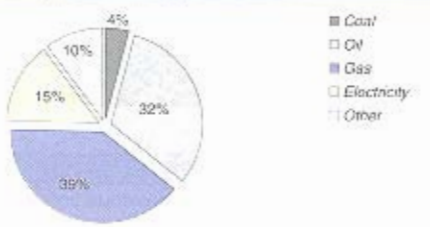


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	60.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	62.8
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-2.1
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.03

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Internal combustion engines	9.2
Computer equipment	8.4
Office equipment parts/accessories	5.4
Telecommunication equipment	5.1
Passenger cars	5.1

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Office equipment parts/accessories	5.6
Valves/transistors etc.	5.2
Telecommunication equipment	5.1
Special transactions	4.3
Electric circuit equipment	4.1

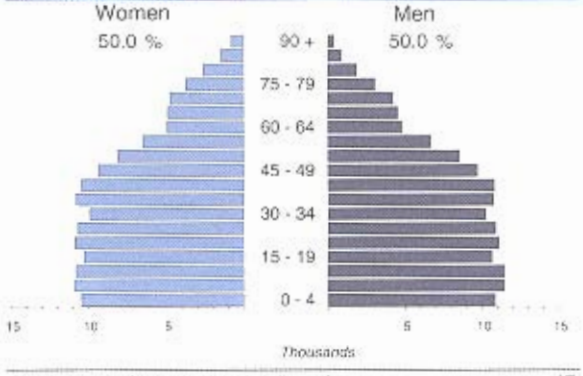
ICELAND

Time: GMT

Capital:	Reykjavik
Population mid-year[a/]**:**	285 054
Area (km²):	103 000
Population density (per km²):	3
Population in urban areas:	93%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.02
Official languages:	Icelandic
Date joined UN:	19 November 1946
National currency:	Icelandic króna

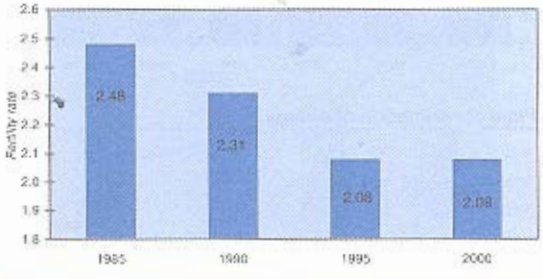
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	81.4
Men:	77.6
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	71.9
Men:	70.5
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	3.0
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.06

Population by age:

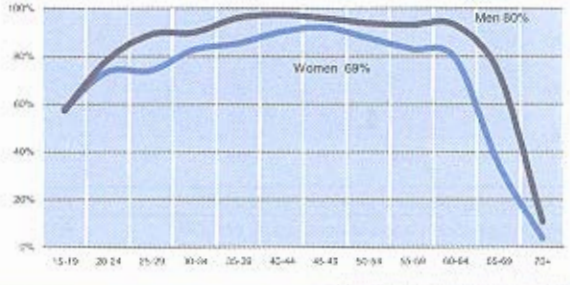


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.9
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	25.4
Percentage of women in the labour force:	47
Percentage of female students, 2000:	63
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	35

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate[b/]**:**



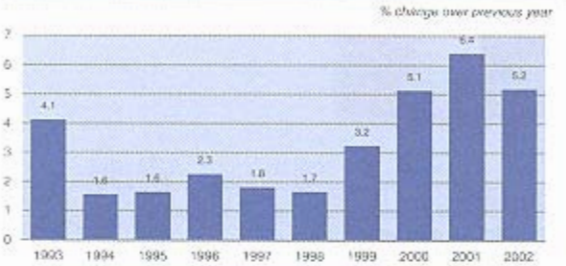
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[c/]	0.8	2.4	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.2	0.7
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)	11.0	8.4	7.7	6.0	4.4	4.7	4.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.9	...	6.6	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.2	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.3	...

a/ De jure population.
b/ 15-74.
c/ Full time equivalent.

ICELAND

Real GDP change

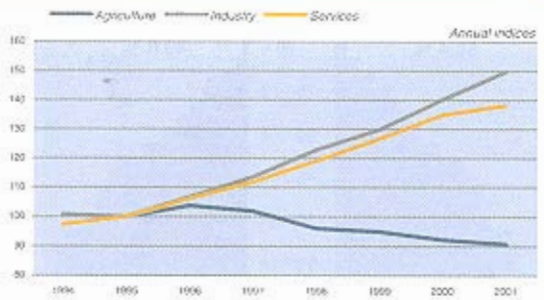
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	29 294
Icelandic króna:	2 636 555
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	6 521
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	16 660

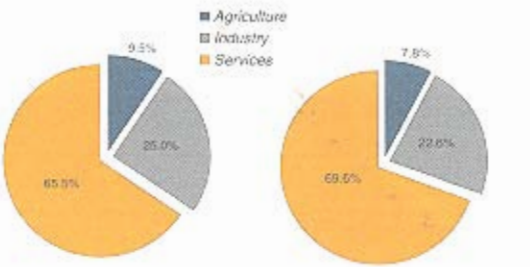
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	8.2
bill. Icelandic króna:	741.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.03
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	90.0
Exchange rate (Icelandic króna per $US, annual average):	97.4

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



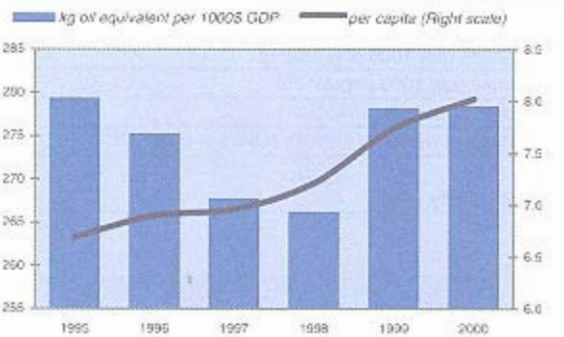
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:
1999

Employment by major economic sectors:

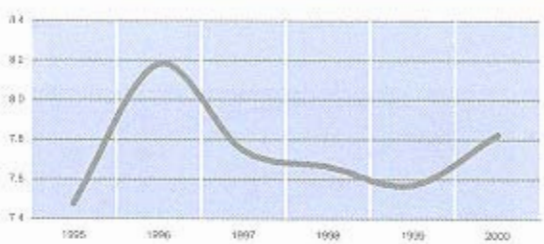


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	561
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	598
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	820

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP), 2000[d]:	24.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000[d]:	27.2
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.03

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Fish	33.8	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	8.8
Aluminium	18.6	Passenger cars	6.5
Fish, dried/salted/smoked	14.5	Computer equipment	3.7
Fish/shellfish, prepared/preserved	7.1	Aluminium ores	3.5
Animal feed	6.3	Telecommunication equipment	3.3

d/ Exports and imports of goods only

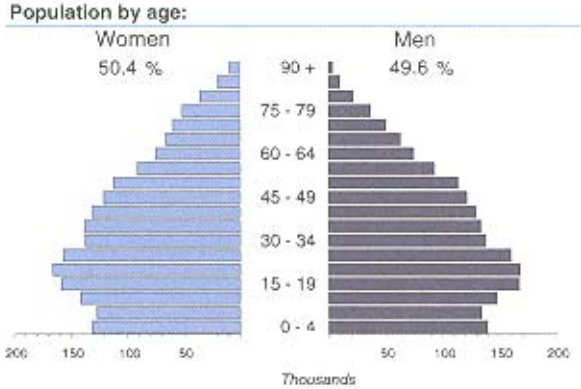
IRELAND

Time: GMT

Capital:	Dublin
Population mid-year[a/]:	3 838 942
Area (km²):	70 273
Population density (per km²):	55
Population in urban areas:	59%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.32
Official languages:	Gaelic, English
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

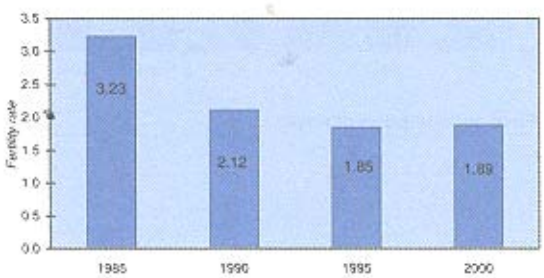
Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	78.5
Men:	73.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.4
Men:	67.6
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.9
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.1

Population by age:

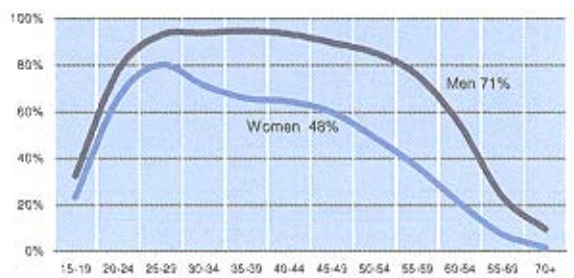


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.7
Average household size:	3.0
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 1995:	27.4
Percentage of women in the labour force:	41
Percentage of female students, 2000:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	13

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



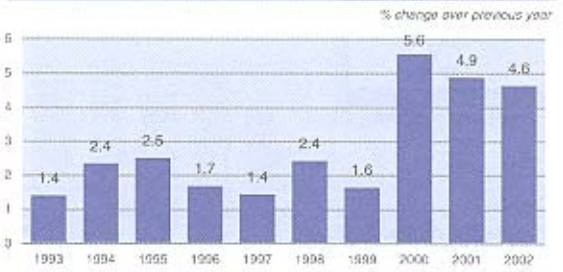
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	4.4	3.6	5.6	8.6	6.0	4.7	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	12.2	11.9	10.3	7.8	5.7	4.3	3.7
Youth unemployment rate (%)	19.1	18.3	16.1	11.6	8.5	6.4	6.2
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.7	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.5	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.1	7.2	...

a/ Mid-April.

IRELAND

Real GDP change

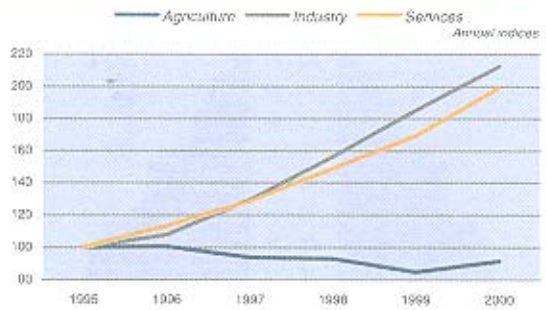
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	30 088
Euros:	29 801
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	7 083
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	14 090

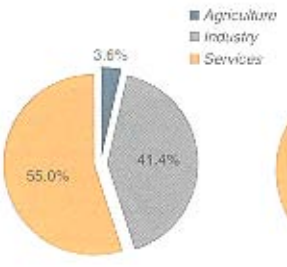
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	115.6
bill. Euros:	114.5
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.47
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.99
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100) [b]:

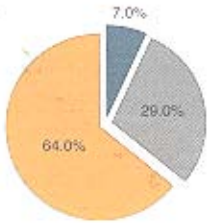


GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000

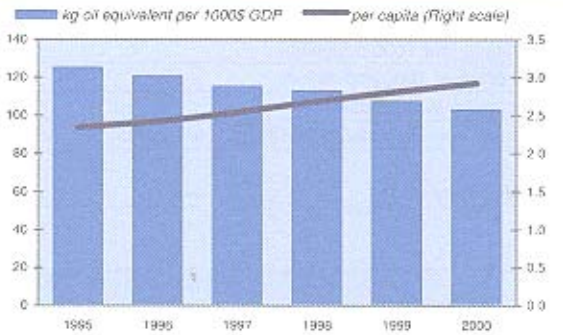


Employment by major economic sectors:

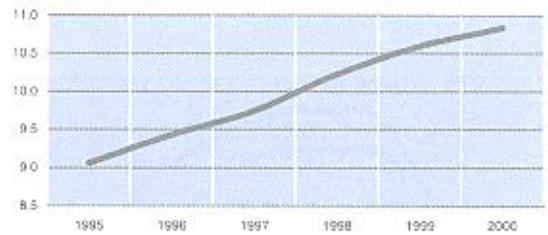


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 2000:	347
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	207
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	729

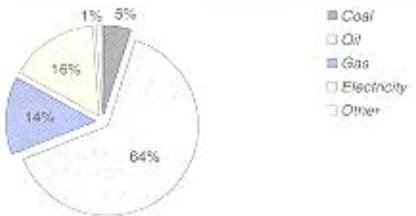
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	98.2
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	83.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	14.7
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	3.3

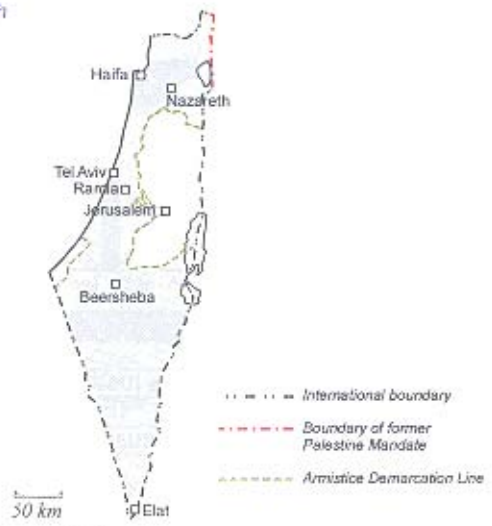
Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Organo-inorganic compounds	18.6	Office equipment parts/accessories	10.6
Computer equipment	12.8	Computer equipment	9.8
Office equipment parts/accessories	10.6	Valves/transistors etc.	5.9
Valves/transistors etc.	5.5	Special transactions	5.7
Musical instruments/records	5.3	Passenger cars	5.6

b/ Current prices.

ISRAEL

Time: GMT +2h



Capital[a]:	
Population mid-year, 2000:	6 289 206
Area (km²):	22 145
Population density (per km²):	284
Population in urban areas:	92%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.52

Official languages:	Hebrew and Arabic
Date joined UN:	11 May 1949
National currency:	New shekel

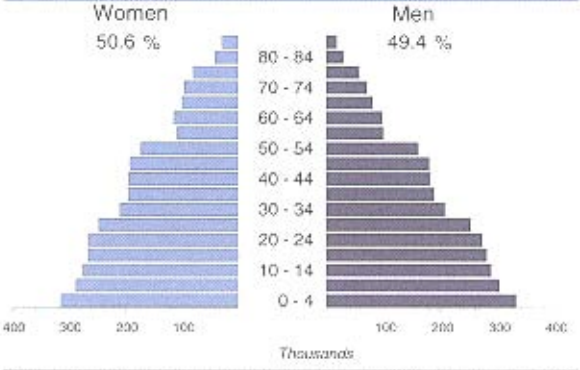
Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	80.6
Men:	76.6

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.8
Men:	68.0

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.8

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	2.41

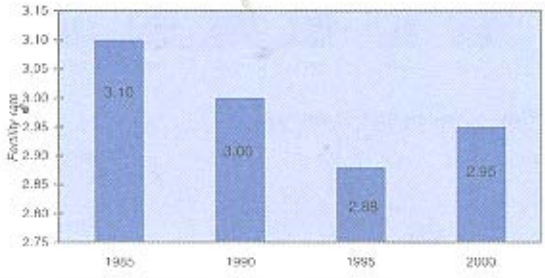
Population by age, 2000:



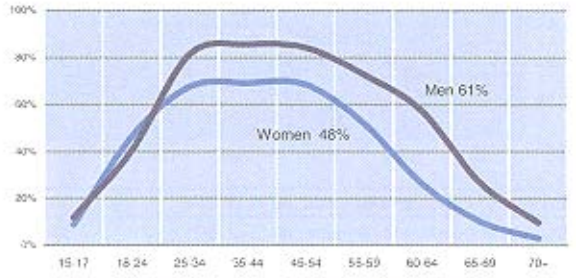
Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.4
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.7
Average household size:	3.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	29.0

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	46
Percentage of female students, 2000:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	15

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



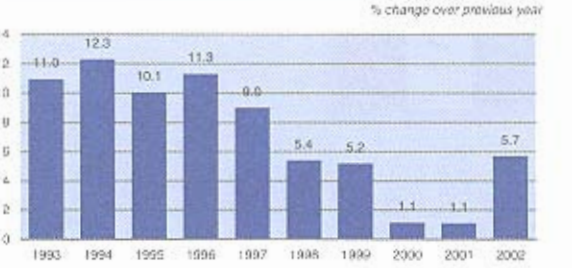
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	5.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	3.1	4.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)	...	13.5	14.9	17.5	16.7	17.0	18.5
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b]	9.4	...	...	6.1	6.1	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.8

a/ The designation Jerusalem as the capital is provided by Israel. The position of the United Nations on the question of Jerusalem is contained in General Assembly Resolution 181(II) of 29 Nov. 1947, and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning this question.
b/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income.

ISRAEL

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



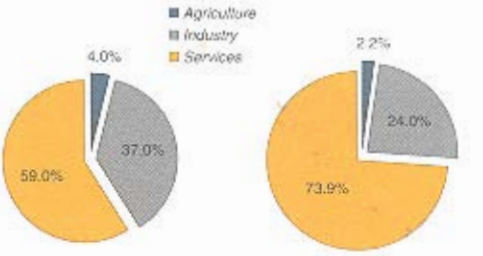
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	18 112
new shekels:	76 173
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	3 801
Private consumption expenditure per capita (USD):	10 468

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	111.8
bill. new shekels:	470.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.46
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	
Exchange rate (new shekels per $US, annual average):	4.21

Gross industrial output:

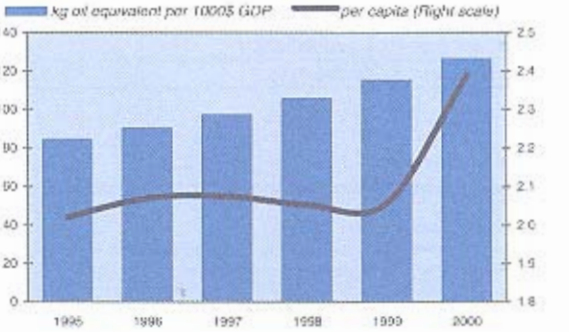
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors[c/]: 1999

Employment by major economic sectors:

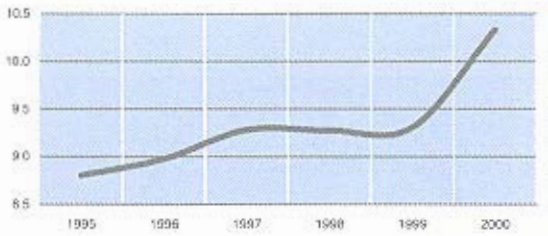


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	241
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	203
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	808

Energy use[d/]:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	35.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	43.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-8.0
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	3.4

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Pearls/precious stones	30.7
Telecommunication equipment	12.8
Valves/transistors etc.	5.7
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	3.0
Measure/control apparatus	2.1

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Pearls/precious stones	19.0
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	5.9
Passenger cars	4.3
Valves/transistors etc.	4.2
Telecommunication equipment	3.8

c/ Estimate
d/ Conversion to USD using the exchange rate, not PPPs.

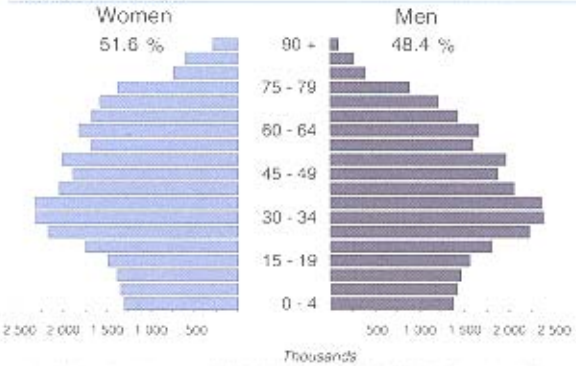
ITALY

Time: GMT + 1h

Capital:	Rome
Population mid-year[a/]:	57 844 017
Area (km²):	301 337
Population density (per km²):	192
Population in urban areas:	67%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	4.87
Official languages:	Italian
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	82.9
Men:	76.7
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	72.9
Men:	69.2
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.5
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.16

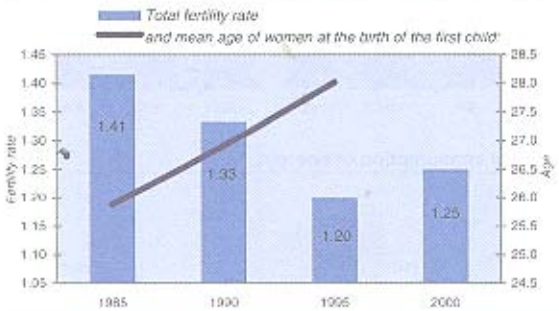
Population by age:



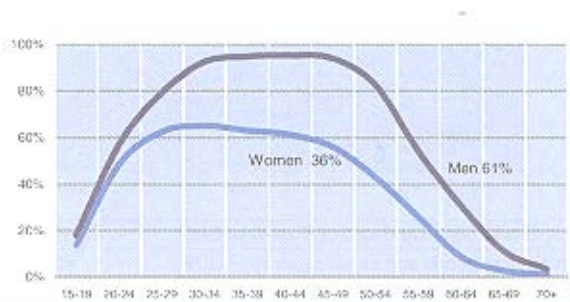
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	39
Percentage of female students, 2000:	56
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	10

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



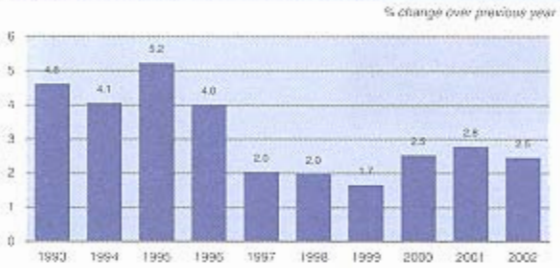
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[b/]	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.5
Youth unemployment rate (%)	31.9	32.2	32.1	32.1	31.1	29.7	27.0
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[c/]	4.9	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	..	..
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.0

a/ 1st of January.
b/ Labour Force Survey.
c/ Public expenditure only.

ITALY

Real GDP change

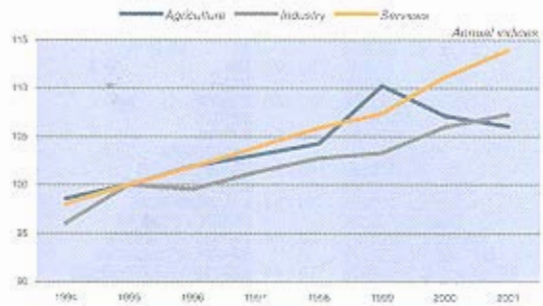
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	26 357
Euros:	21 159
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 205
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	15 863

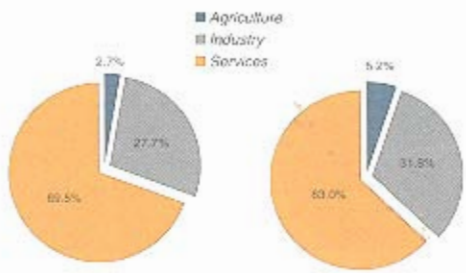
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	1 515.6
bill. Euros:	1 216.7
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	6.27
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.80
Exchange rate (Euros per SUS, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



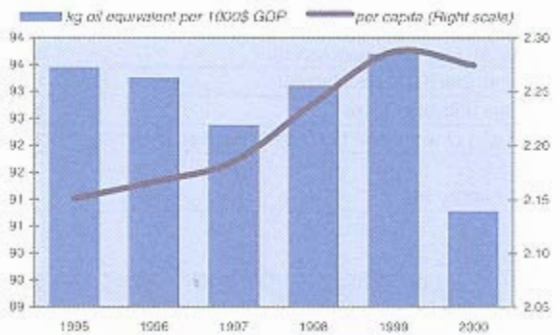
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

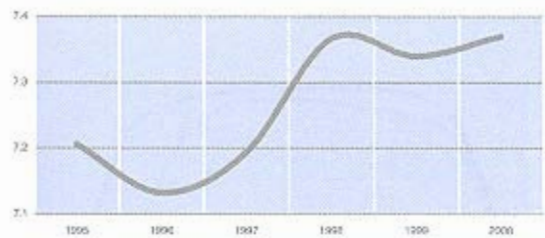


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1999:	557
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	230
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	356

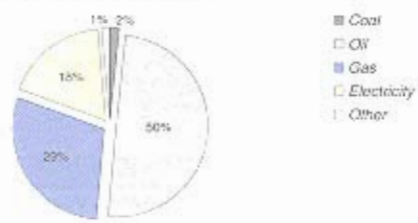
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	28.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	26.7
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	1.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	2.4

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000[a]

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Furniture/stuff furnishing	3.5
Passenger cars	3.1
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.0
Footwear	3.0
Special industrial machinery	3.0

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	7.4
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.2
Special transactions	3.8
Telecommunication equipment	2.6
Computer equipment	2.2

[a] The trade figures for Italy include San Marino.

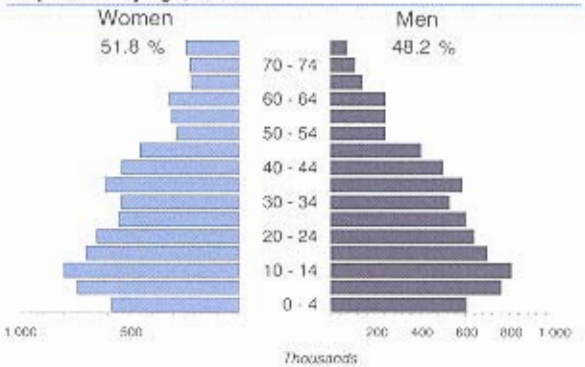
KAZAKHSTAN

Time: GMT +6h

Capital:	Astana
Population mid-year:	14 830 850
Area (km²):	2 724 900
Population density (per km²):	5
Population in urban areas:	56%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	1.25
Official languages:	Kazak
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Tenge

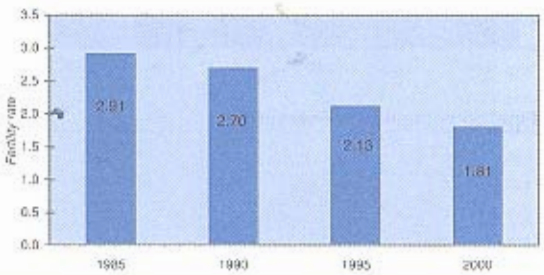
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	71.6
Men:	60.2
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	55.8
Men:	49.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	19.1
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.80

Population by age, 1999:

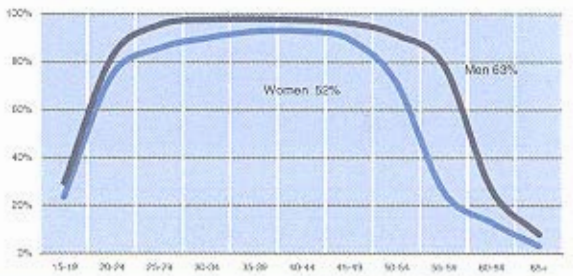


Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.8
Average household size:	3.4
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 1995:	22.9
Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	47
Percentage of female students, 1998:	55
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	10

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a]:



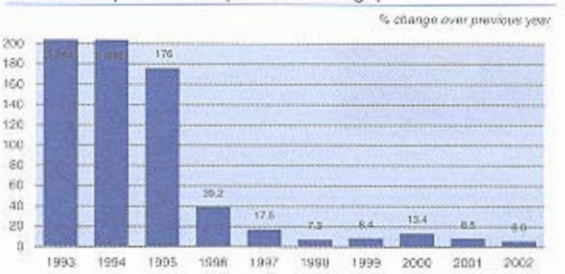
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-5.3	-0.4	1.6	2.6
Unemployment rate (%)[b]	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.4	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[c]	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5

a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Registered unemployment.
c/ Public expenditure only.

KAZAKHSTAN

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



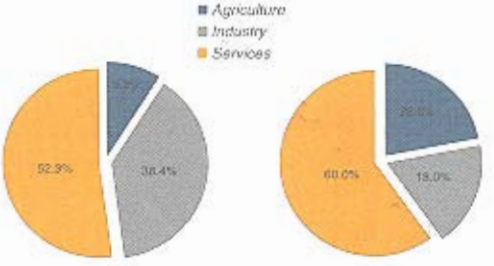
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	6 871
tenge:	219 170
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 847
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	3 965

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	101.9
bill. tenge:	3 251
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.42
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	31.9
Exchange rate (tenge per $US, annual average):	146.7

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

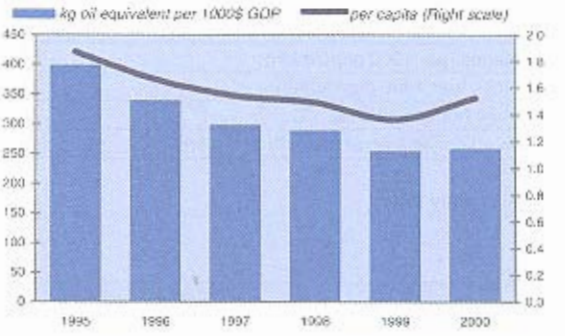
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

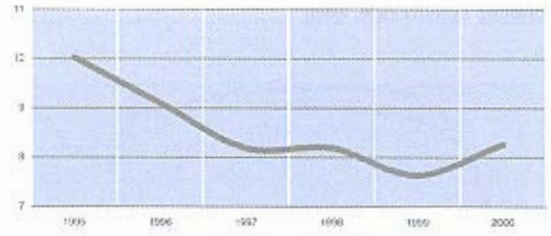


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	67
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	6
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	36

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

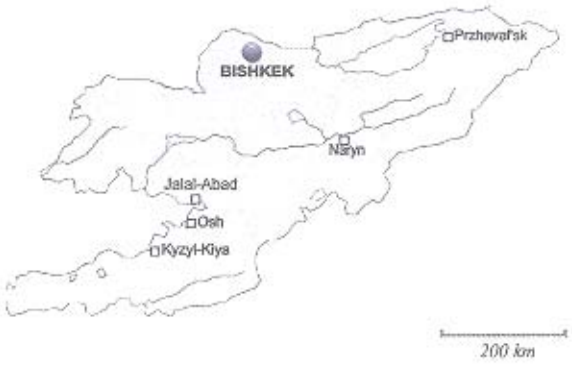
Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	46.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	48.1
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-1.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.01

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	49.4	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	5.0
Copper	7.5	Iron/steel pipe/tube etc.	4.5
Flat rolled iron/steel products	6.0	Passenger cars	4.2
Wheat/meslin	5.0	Civil engineering plant	3.9
Pig iron etc, ferro alloy	3.2	Telecommunication equipment	3.1

KYRGYZSTAN

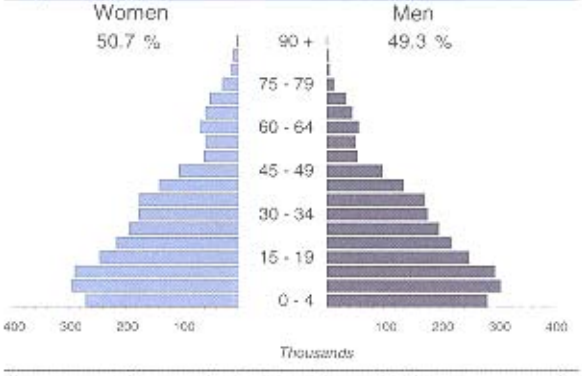
Time: GMT +5h



Capital:	Bishkek
Population mid-year:	4 927 048
Area (km²):	199 900
Population density (per km²):	25
Population in urban areas:	34%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.42
Official languages:	Kyrgyz
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Som

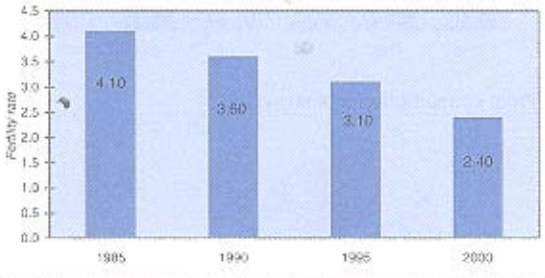
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	72.4
Men:	64.9
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	55.4
Men:	47.7
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	23.0
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.57

Population by age, 1999:

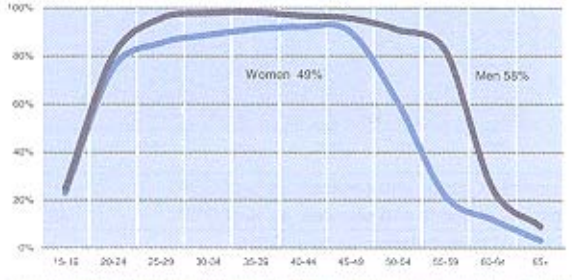


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.2
Average household size:	4.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:	22.8
Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	47
Percentage of female students, 2000:	51
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	10

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



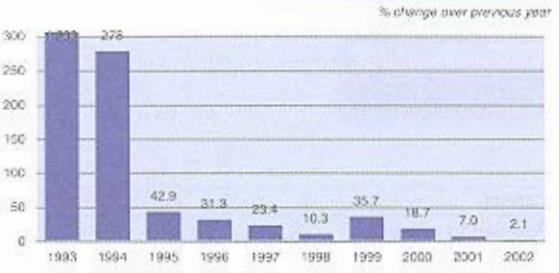
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.2	0.6	2.3	0.9	3.5	0.2	1.1
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	3.0	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.6	5.4	...	5.3	5.1	3.5	3.9
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[c/]	3.9	3.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9

a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Official estimates.
c/ Public expenditure only.

KYRGYZSTAN

Real GDP change

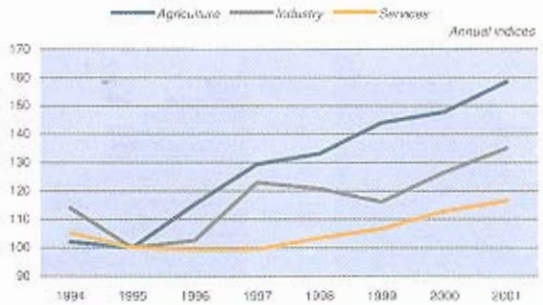
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 724
som:	14 911
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	490
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	1 807

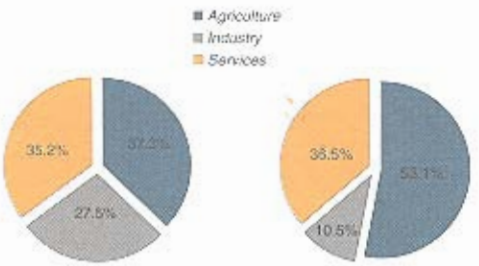
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	13.5
bill. som:	73.9
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.06
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	5.48
Exchange rate (som per $US, annual average):	48.4

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



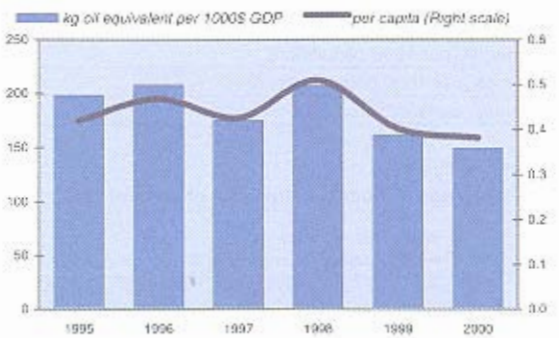
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

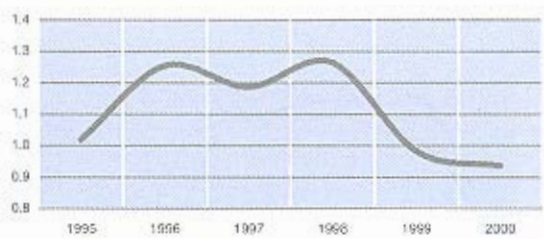


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1998:	40
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	11
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	5

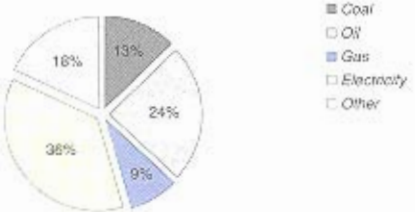
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	36.7
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	37.0
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-0.1
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.02

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Special transactions	40.4	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	10.0
Electric current	11.5	Natural gas	5.6
Tobacco, raw and wastes	9.3	Telecommunication equipment	3.5
Cotton	4.7	Civil engineering plant	3.3
Base metal waste	4.1	Medical etc. instruments	3.2

LATVIA

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Riga
Population mid-year:	2 355 000
Area (km²):	64 589
Population density (per km²):	37
Population in urban areas:	60%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.20

Official languages:	Latvian
Date joined UN:	17 September 1991
National currency:	Lat

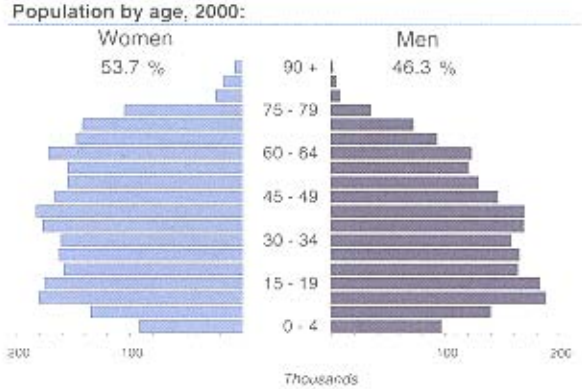
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	76.0
Men:	64.9

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	64.9
Men:	55.2

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	10.4

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.09

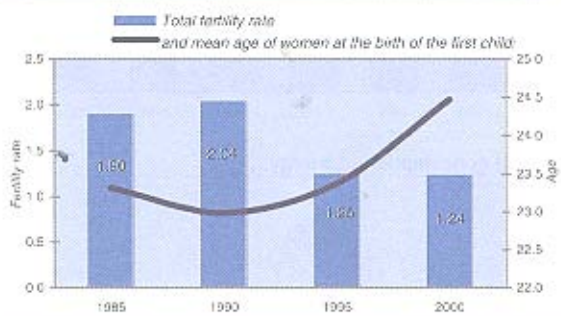
Population by age, 2000:



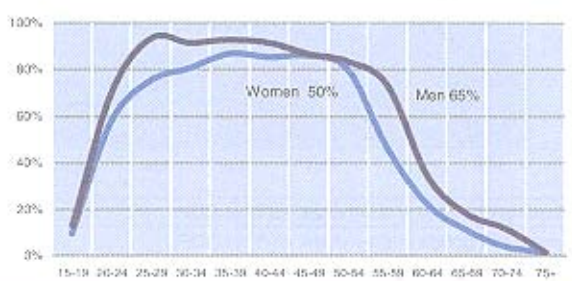
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.4
Average household size:	2.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	49
Percentage of female students:	62
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	18

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



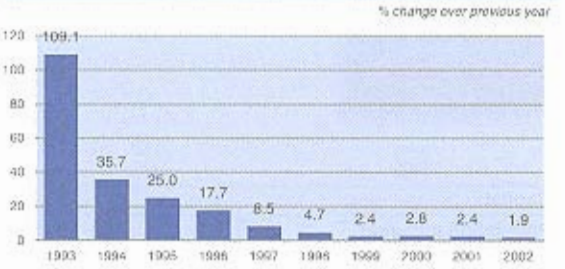
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-3.5	-9.2	4.3	-0.4	-1.8	-2.8	2.2
Unemployment rate (%)	20.2	18.3	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.5	13.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)	0.0	29.0	24.9	25.5	26.5	22.9	20.7
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[a/]	6.9	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.2	..	..
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.1	5.2	4.8	4.8

a/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income.

LATVIA

Real GDP change

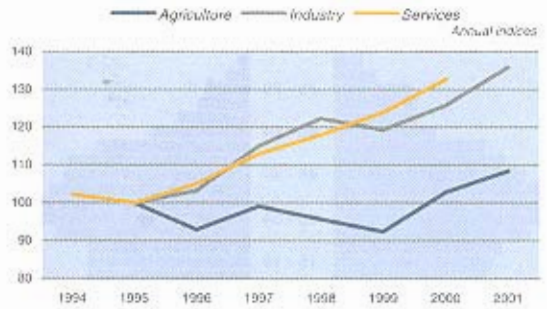
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	7 809
lati:	2 044
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	2 369
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 881

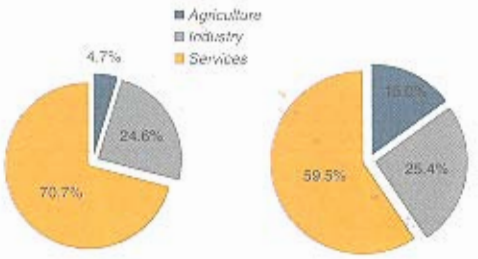
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	18.5
bill. lati:	4.8
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.08
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.26
Exchange rate (lati per $US, annual average):	0.63

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



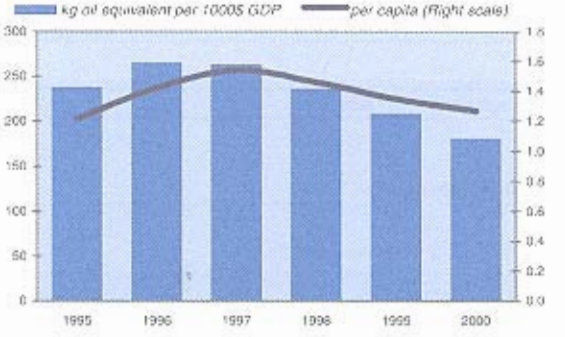
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

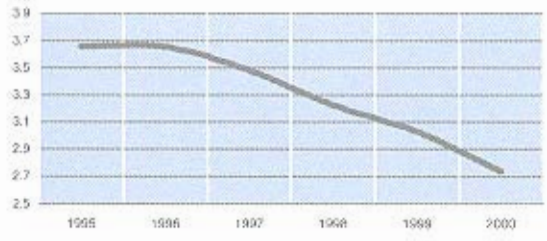


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	249
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	62
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	279

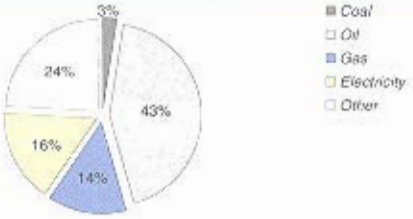
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	44.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	55.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-11.2
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	3.0

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Wood simply worked	21.8	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	7.0
Wood in rough/squared	6.3	Medicaments including veterinarian	3.8
Iron/steel bars/rods etc.	5.7	Passenger cars	3.2
Furniture/stuff furnishg	4.5	Natural gas	3.0
Veneer/plywood etc.	4.4	Telecommunication equipment	2.6

LIECHTENSTEIN

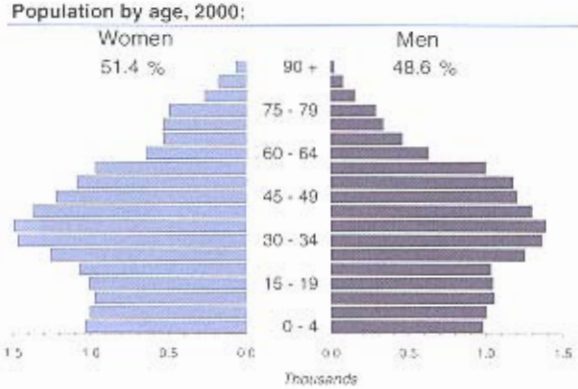
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Vaduz
Population mid-year:	33 200
Area (km²):	160
Population density (per km²):	208
Population in urban areas:	22%

Official languages:	German
Date joined UN:	18 September 1990
National currency:	Swiss franc

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	82.8
Men:	75.3
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	
Men:	
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	7.5
Average annual population growth rate, 2001[a]:	0.98

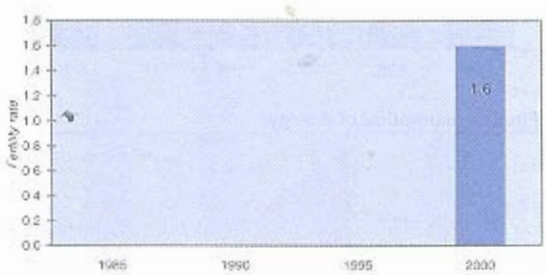
Population by age, 2000:



Average household size:	2.7

Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	12

Total fertility rate:



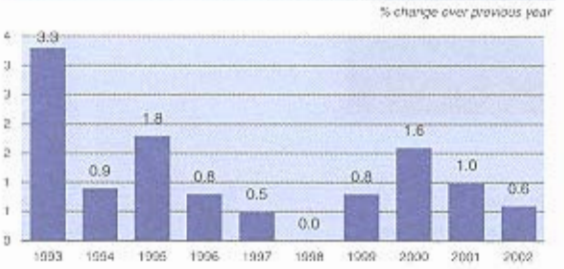
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	3.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	6.5	...	4.6
Unemployment rate (%)	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.2

a/ Estimate

LIECHTENSTEIN

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)[c]



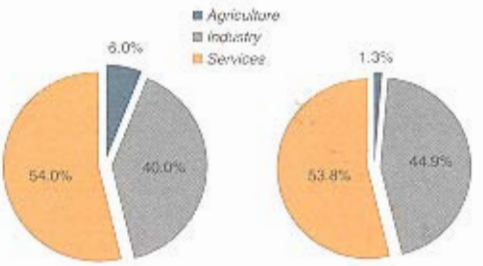
GDP per capita, PPP USD, 1998:	23 000
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	0.7

Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 2001:	688
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	447
Exchange rate (Swiss francs per $US, annual average):	1.69

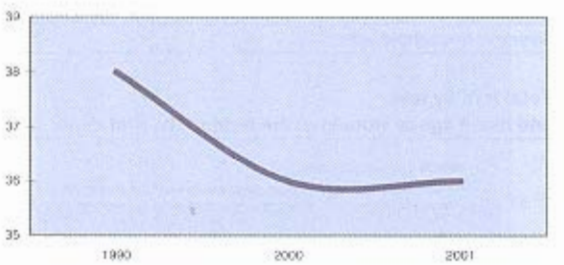
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

1999

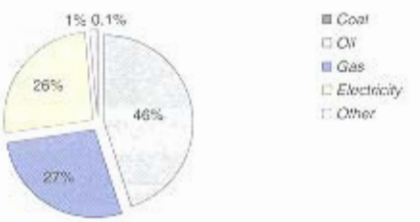
Employment by major economic sectors:



Energy use[d]**:**



Final consumption of energy:



c/ Annual average of the Swiss national CPI.
d/ Energy consumption per inhabitant in MWh.

LITHUANIA

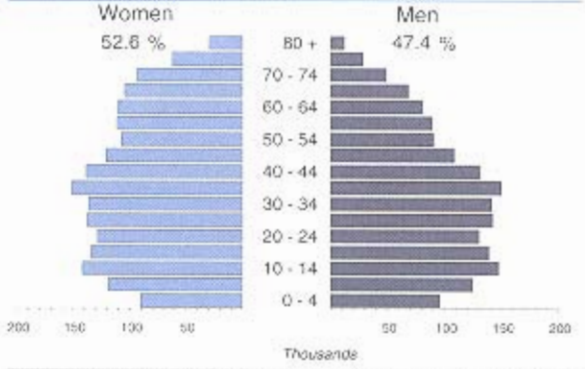
Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Vilnius
Population mid-year:	3 477 800
Area (km²):	65 300
Population density (per km²):	53
Population in urban areas:	69%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.29

Official languages:	Lithuanian
Date joined UN:	17 September 1991
National currency:	Litas

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	77.9
Men:	67.6
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	65.4
Men:	56.9
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	8.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-1.08

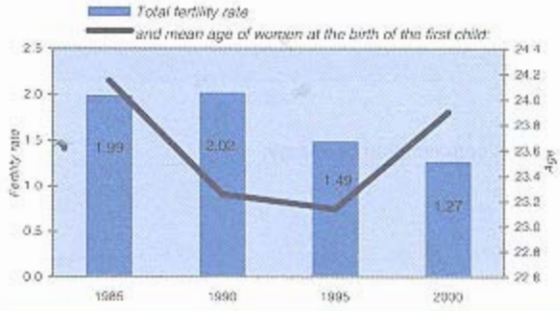
Population by age, 2000:



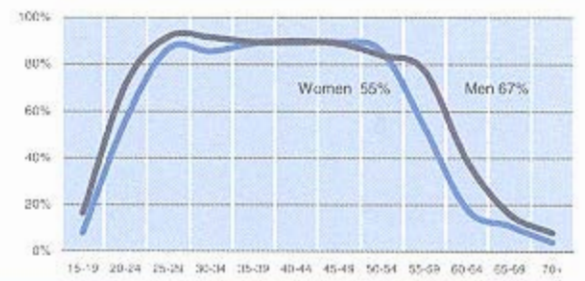
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	3.2
Average household size:	2.6

Percentage of women in the labour force:	49
Percentage of female students:	60
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	11

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-1.9	0.9	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-3.7	-4.1
Unemployment rate (%)[a/]	17.1	16.4	14.1	13.3	14.1	15.4	17.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)[a/]	...	...	16.5	15.7	18.0	28.8	30.2
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b/]	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.2	5.2	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.2	6.2	5.7

a/ Prior to 2000: 14+.
b/ Public expenditure on education as a percentage of Gross National Income.

LITHUANIA

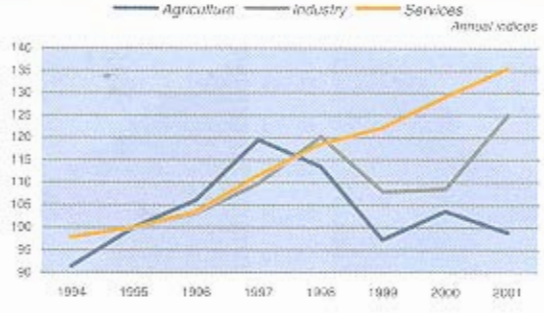
Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	8 359
litas:	13 644
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 756
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	5 373

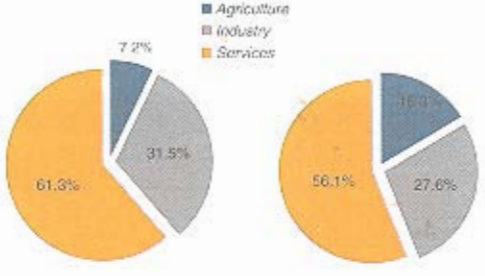
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	29.1
bill. litas:	50.7
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.12
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.63
Exchange rate (litas per $US, annual average):	4.00

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



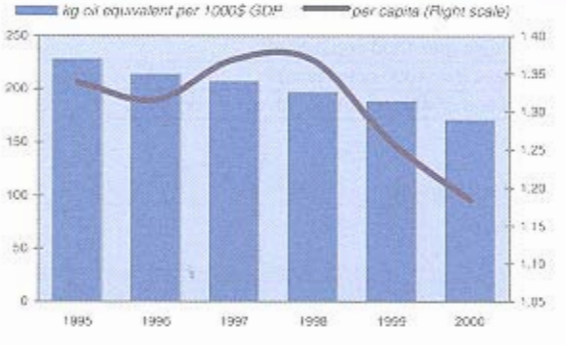
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

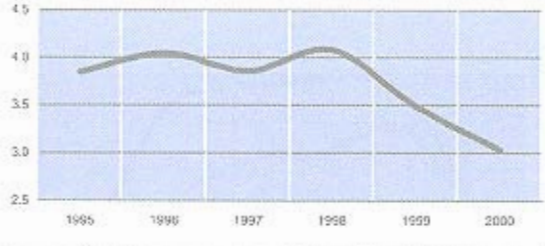


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	337
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	61
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	253

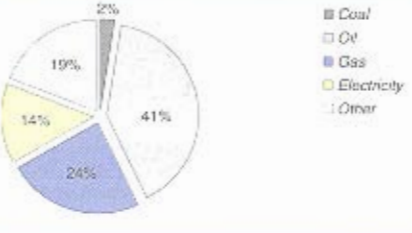
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	50.4
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	55.9
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-5.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.9

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	17.5
Women/girl clothing wven	5.4
Manufactured fertilizers	5.1
Furniture/stuff furnishg	3.5
Valves/transistors etc.	3.3

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	16.7
Passenger cars	4.0
Natural gas	3.4
Medicaments including veterinarian	3.1
Special transactions	2.7

LUXEMBOURG

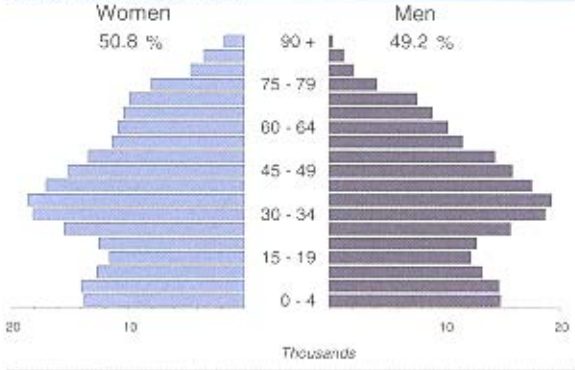
Time: GMT + 1h

Capital:	Luxembourg-Ville
Population mid-year[a/]:	441 800
Area (km²):	2 586
Population density (per km²):	171
Population in urban areas:	92%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.04

Official languages:	French, German and Luxembourgish
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	81.3
Men:	74.9
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	72.7
Men:	68.6
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.28

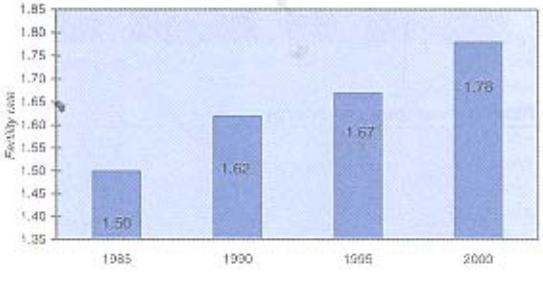
Population by age, 2000:



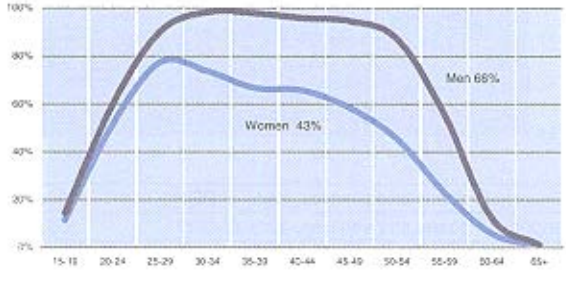
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:	28.5

Percentage of women in the labour force:	40
Percentage of female students, 1996:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	17

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:

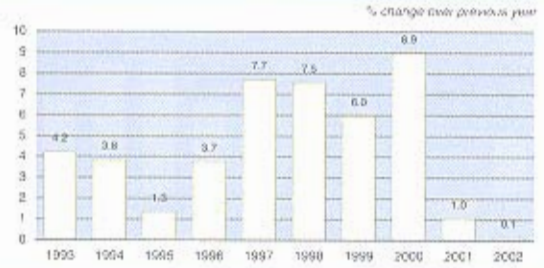


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.5	0.6	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	5.5
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)[b/]	7.2	9.2	7.3	6.4	6.7	6.4	5.7
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	4.3	...	4.2	...	...	4.0	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.0	6.1	...	...

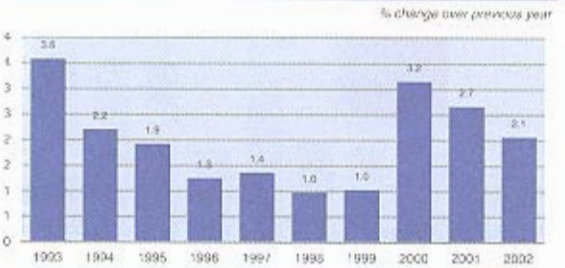
a/ De jure population.
b/ Registered unemployment.
c/ Data should be treated with caution due to small sample size.

LUXEMBOURG

Real GDP change



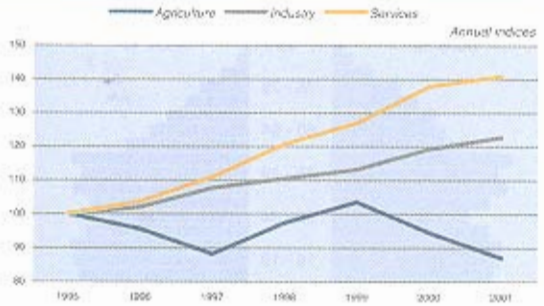
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	48 638
Euros:	48 643
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	10 960
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	20 586

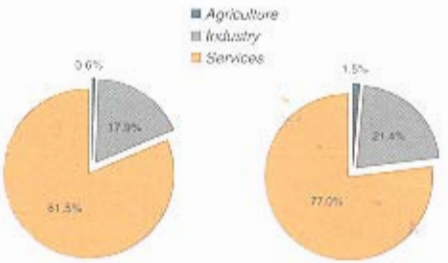
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	21.5
bill. Euros:	21.5
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.09
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.00
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



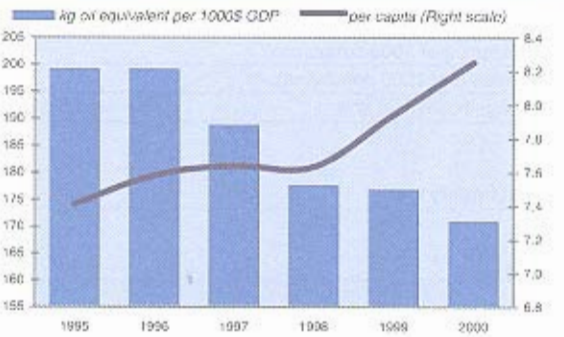
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

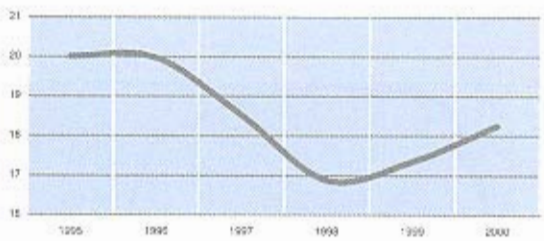


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	635
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	227
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	967

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	152.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	134.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	17.9

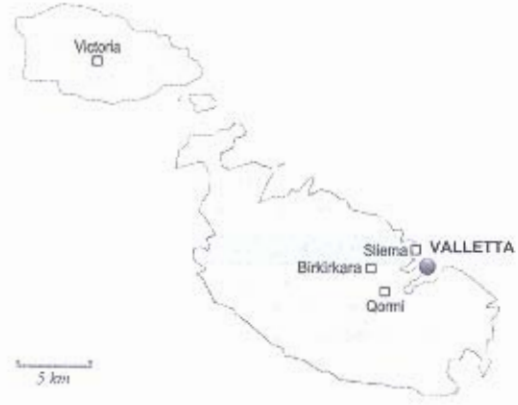
Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Iron/steel bars/rods etc.	13.1
Telecommunication equipment	6.2
Rolled plated m-steel	5.7
Special yarns/fabrics	3.7
Electric circuit equipment	3.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	7.2
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	6.8
Telecommunication equipment	5.3
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	5.1
Flat rolled iron/steel products	3.6

MALTA

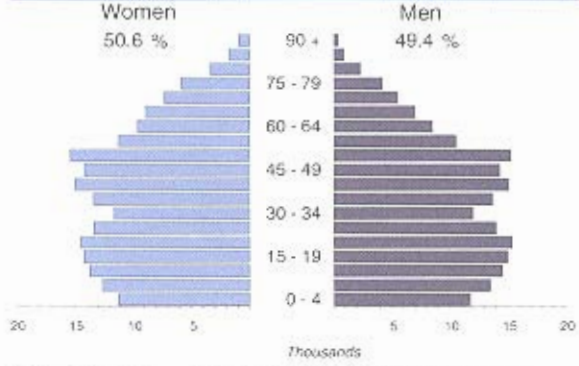
Time: GMT +1h



Capital:	Valletta
Population mid-year[a]:	391 415
Area (km²):	316
Population density (per km²):	1 239
Population in urban areas:	91%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.03
Official languages:	Maltese and English
Date joined UN:	1 December 1964
National currency:	Maltese lira

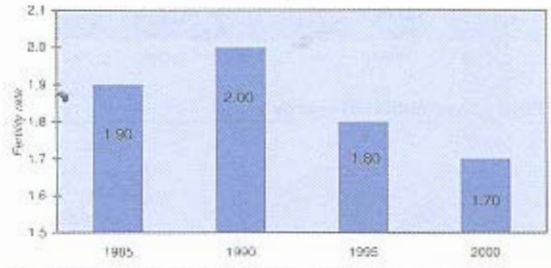
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	80.3
Men:	76.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.9
Men:	67.6
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	6.0
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.61

Population by age:

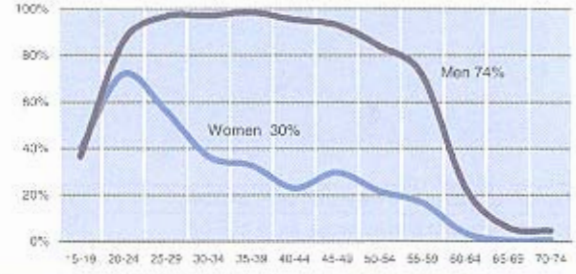


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.6
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.6
Average household size:	3.2
Percentage of women in the labour force:	29
Percentage of female students, 1995:	51
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	9

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate[g]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[b]	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.5
Unemployment rate (%)[c]	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)[c]	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[d]	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.7	...	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.4	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.3	8.8	8.9

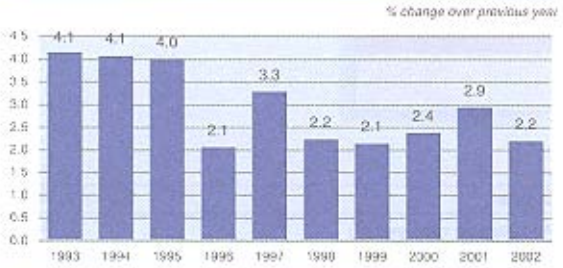
a/ 1st of January.
b/ Full-time occupied at the end of the period.
c/ Registered unemployment.
d/ Public expenditure on education as a percentage of Gross National Income; UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.
g/ 15-74

MALTA

Real GDP change

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	9 255
Maltese lira:	4 166
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 877
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	5 931

Consumer price index (annual average)



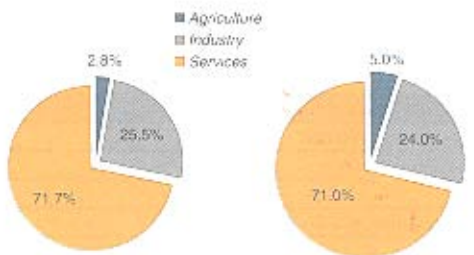
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	3.6
bill. Maltese lira:	1.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.02
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.45
Exchange rate (Maltese lira per $US, annual average):	0.45

GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

1999

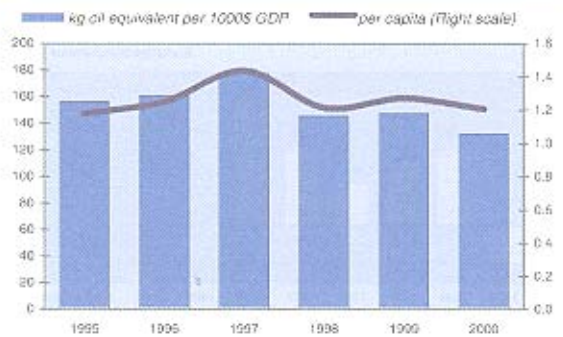
Employment by major economic sectors[a/]:

1999

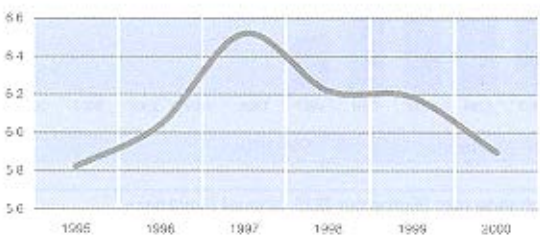


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1998:	508
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	130
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	354

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1999[b/]:	54.9
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1999[b/]:	71.4

Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	39.4

Final consumption of energy:

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Valves/transistors etc.	68.1
Mens/boys wear, woven	5.4
Electric circuit equipment	2.8
Baby carr/toy/game/sport	2.3
Articles of rubber	2.3

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Valves/transistors etc.	38.5
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	7.0
Passenger cars	3.0
Measure/control apparel	2.4
Metalworking machines	1.7

a/ Estimate.
b/ Exports and imports of goods only.

MONACO

Time: GMT

Capital:	Monaco-Ville
Population mid-year[a/]:	31 842
Area (km²):	2
Population density (per km²):	16 329
Population in urban areas:	100%

Official languages:	French
Date joined UN:	28 May 1993
National currency:	Euro

Population by age, 1990:

Women	Men
52.4 %	47.6 %

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	84.4
Men:	76.8

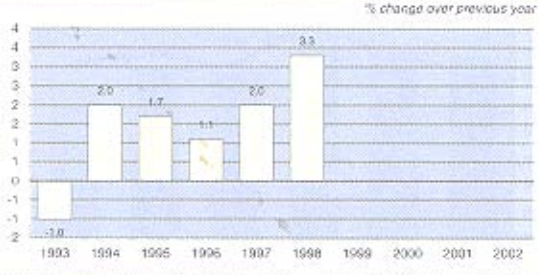
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.5
Men:	69.0

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.0

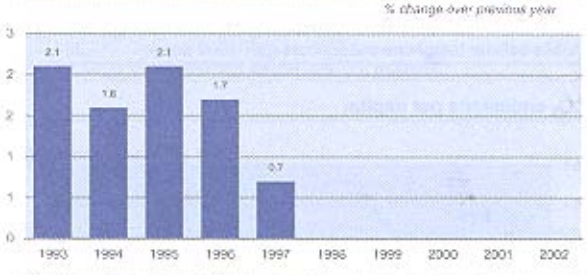
Average annual population growth rate, 2001[b/]:	0.46

Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	21

Real GDP change



Consumer price index (annual average)



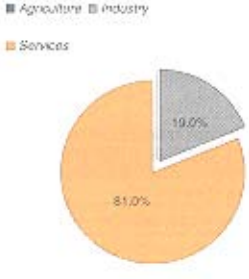
GDP per capita, PPP USD, 1999:	27 000

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	0.9

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	550

Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

Employment by major economic sectors:



a/ De jure population.
b/ Estimate

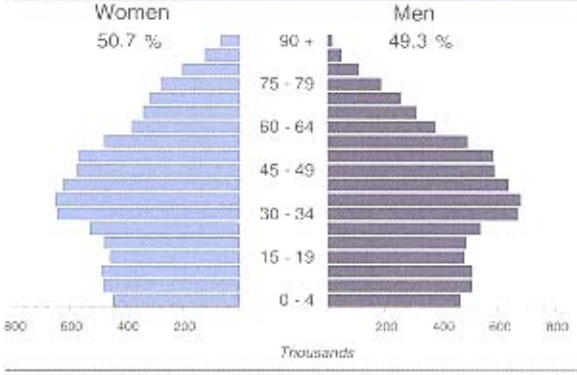
NETHERLANDS

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Amsterdam
Population mid-year[a/]:	16 043 689
Area (km²):	41 526
Population density (per km²):	386
Population in urban areas:	90%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	1.35

Official languages:	Dutch
Date joined UN:	10 December 1945
National currency:	Euro

Population by age:



Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	80.6
Men:	75.5

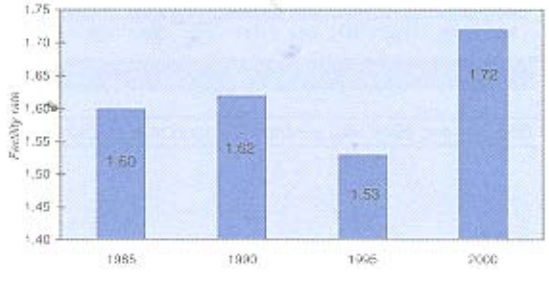
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	71.1
Men:	68.7

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.1
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.62

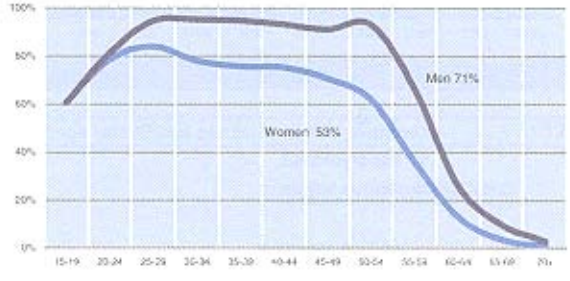
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.3
Average household size:	2.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	29.1

Percentage of women in the labour force:	44
Percentage of female students, 2000:	51
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	34

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate[b/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.9
Unemployment rate (%)[c/]	7.1	6.6	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.7
Youth unemployment rate (%)	12.8	12.1	9.5	8.2	7.0	6.6	5.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.2	...

a/ De jure population, provisional.
b/ Excluding institutional population.
c/ 15 to 64 years of age.

NETHERLANDS

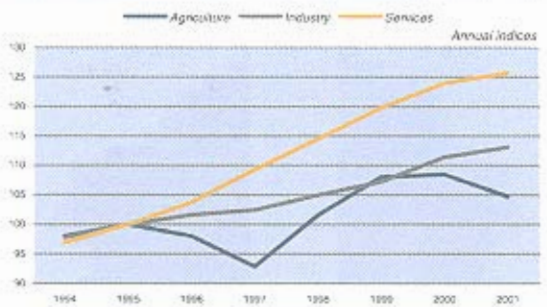
Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	29 456
Euros:	26 942
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	6 449
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	14 613

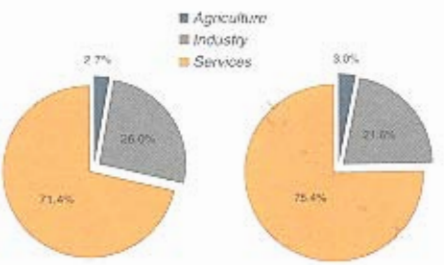
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	469.2
bill. Euros:	429.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	1.94
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.91
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



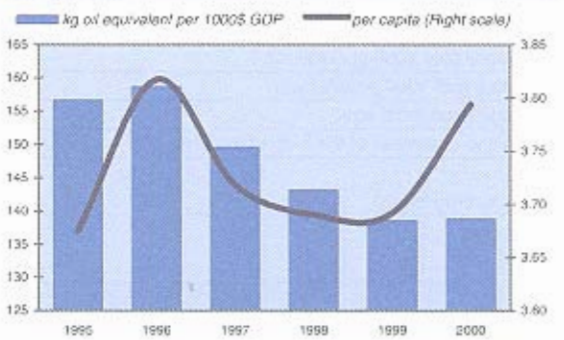
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

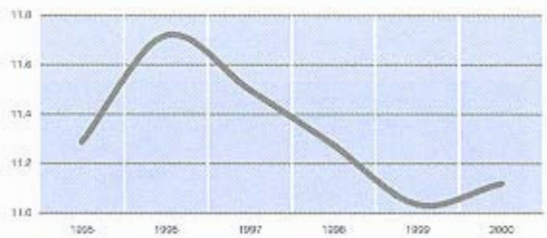


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	408
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	244
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	739

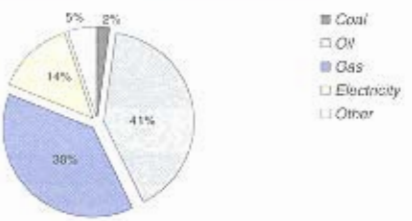
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	65.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	60.0
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	5.3
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	1.8

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Computer equipment	8.4	Computer equipment	8.5
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	6.8	Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.0
Valves/transistors etc.	4.2	Office equipment parts/accessories	4.7
Office equipment parts/accessories	3.9	Passenger cars	4.1
Telecommunication equipment	3.0	Telecommunication equipment	3.9

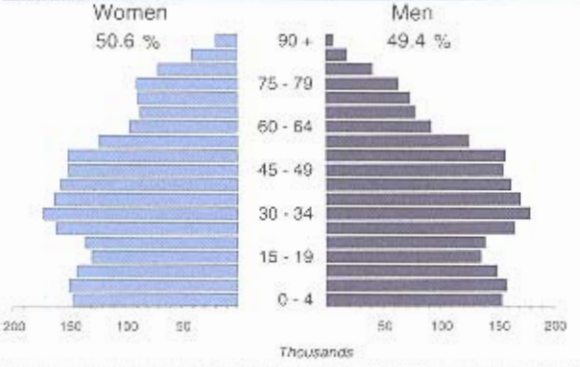
NORWAY

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Oslo
Population mid-year[a/]:	4 513 800
Area (km²):	323 759
Population density (per km²):	14
Population in urban areas:	75%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.38
Official languages:	Norwegian
Date joined UN:	27 November 1945
National currency:	Norwegian krone

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	81.5
Men:	76.2
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	72.2
Men:	69.3
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	3.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.58

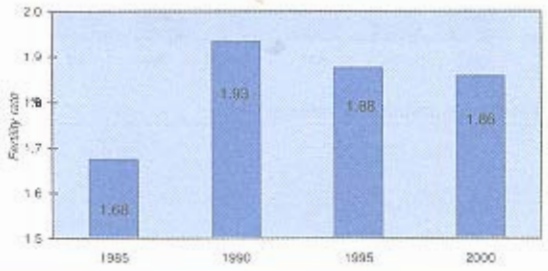
Population by age:



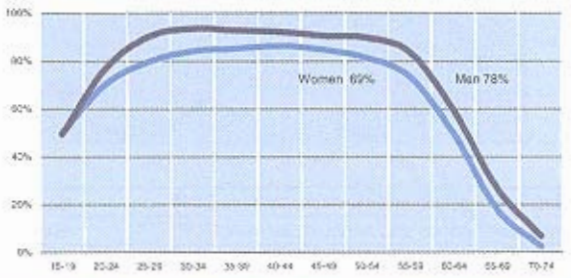
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.6
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.2
Average household size:	2.2
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child:	27.5

Percentage of women in the labour force:	47
Percentage of female students, 1995:	67
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	36

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



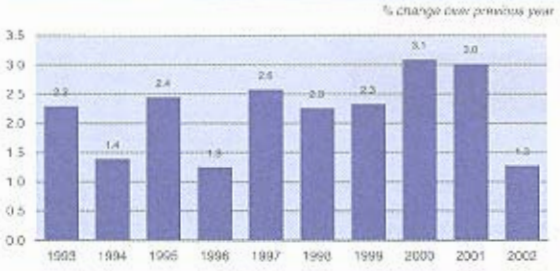
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
Youth unemployment rate (%)[b/]	11.9	12.4	10.6	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.5
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.8	6.8	7.4	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9.4	9.3	8.5	...

a/ De jure population.
b/ 16 to 24 years of age.

NORWAY

Real GDP change

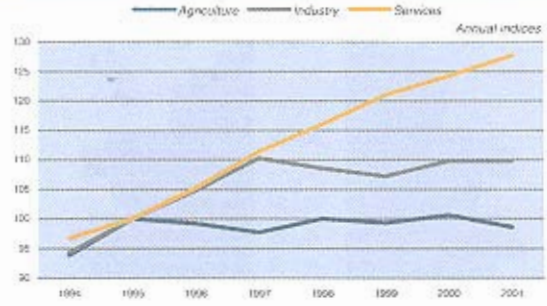
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	36 678
Norwegian kroner:	336 658
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	7 193
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	15 816

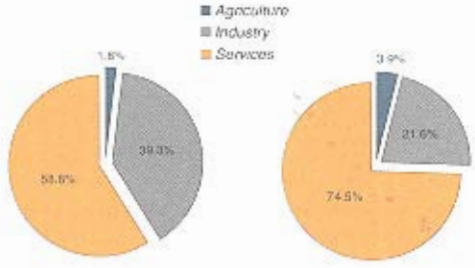
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	164.6
bill. Norwegian kroner:	1 511
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.68
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	9.18
Exchange rate (Norwegian kroner per $US, annual av	8.99

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



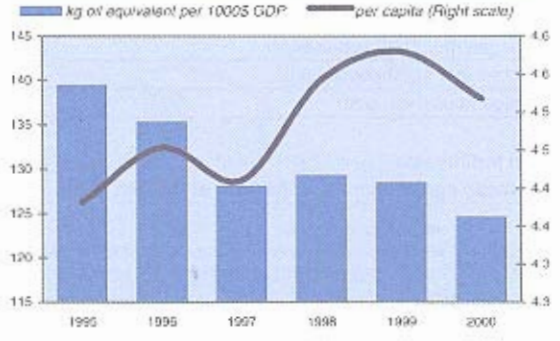
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

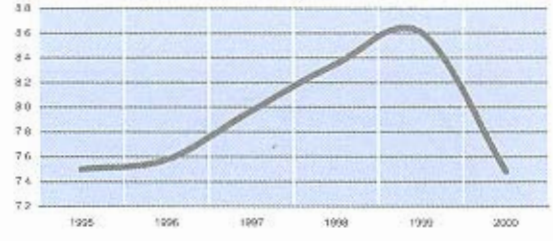


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 2000:	414
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	491
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	825

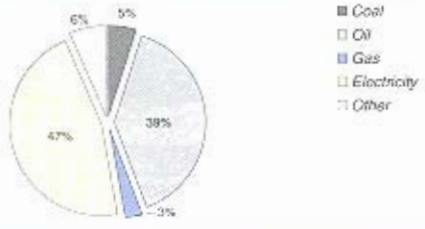
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	46.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	29.2
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	17.0
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.1

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil,crude	49.0
Natural gas	9.0
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	4.6
Special transactions	4.4
Fish	4.4

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Ships/boats etc.	8.3
Passenger cars	4.5
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	4.0
Telecommunication equipment	3.2
Computer equipment	3.0

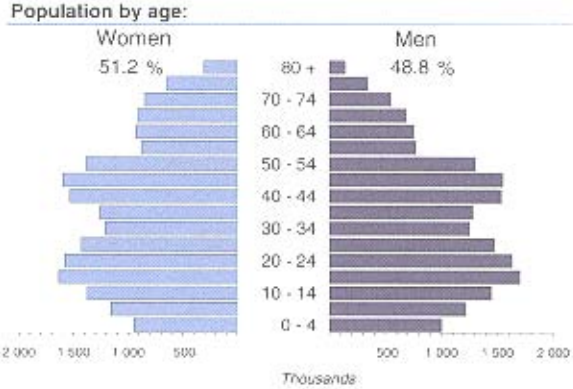
POLAND

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Warsaw
Population mid-year:	38 641 046
Area (km²):	312 685
Population density (per km²):	124
Population in urban areas:	63%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	3.25
Official languages:	Polish
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Zloty

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	78.0
Men:	69.7
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	66.6
Men:	62.1
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	8.1
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.02

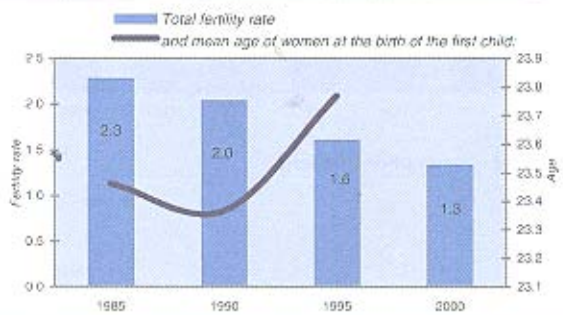
Population by age:



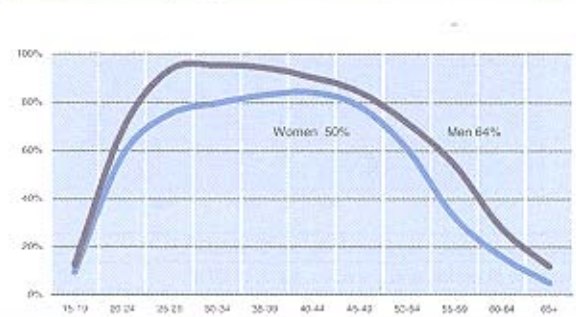
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.2
Average household size:	3.1

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	46
Percentage of female students, 2000:	58
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	20

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[a/]:



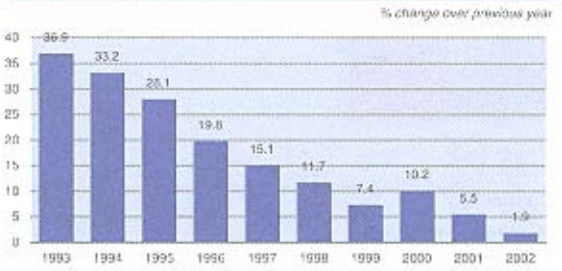
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.3	-2.7	-2.3	-0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.5	13.9	16.1	17.4
Youth unemployment rate (%)	31.2	28.5	24.7	23.2	30.0	35.2	41.0
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b/]	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.4	6.2	4.2	...

a/ Excl. regular military living in barracks and conscripts.
b/ Public expenditure only.

POLAND

Real GDP change

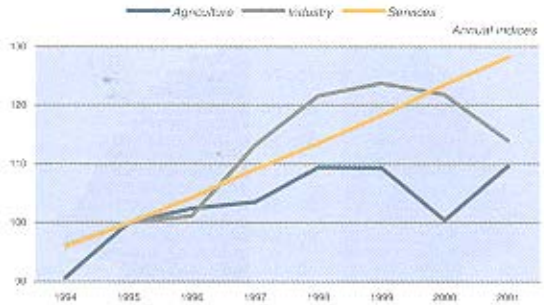
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	9 844
zlotys:	19 392
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	2 073
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	6 389

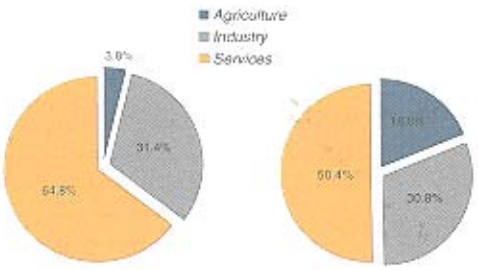
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	380.5
bill. zlotys:	769.4
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	1.55
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.97
Exchange rate (zlotys per $US, annual average):	4.09

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



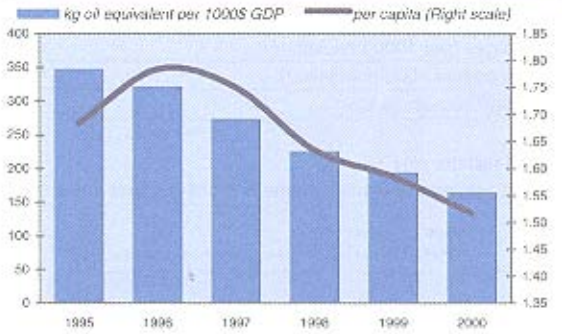
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

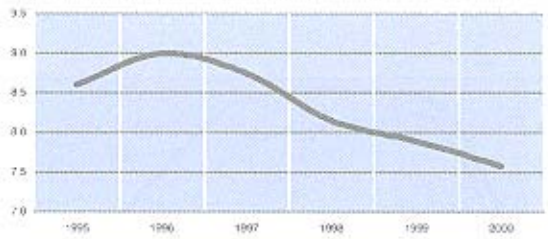


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	259
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	72
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	260

Energy use:

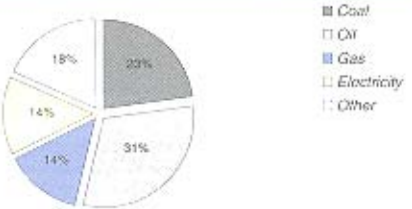


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	29.4
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	36.3
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 2000:	-6.9
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.9

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Furniture/stuff furnishg	6.9
Passenger cars	4.6
Internal combustion engines	4.0
Ships/boats/etc.	3.3
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	2.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.1
Passenger cars	3.5
Telecommunication equipment	3.4
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.1
Medicaments including veterinarian	2.8

PORTUGAL

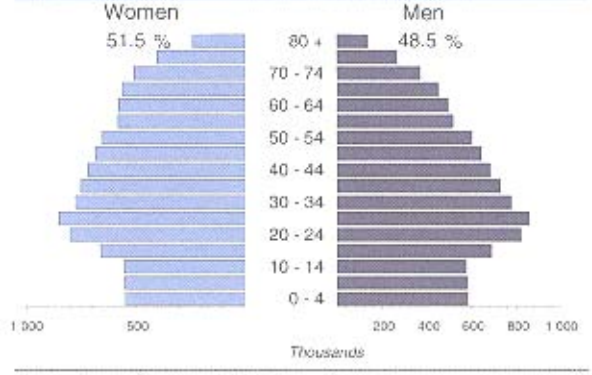
Time: GMT

Capital:	Lisbon
Population mid-year[N]:	10 299 200
Area (km²):	91 982
Population density (per km²):	111
Population in urban areas:	66%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.87

Official languages:	Portuguese
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	79.4
Men:	72.4
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	69.4
Men:	64.3
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.5
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.45

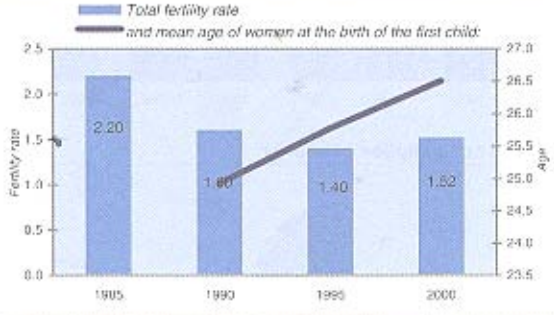
Population by age, 2000:



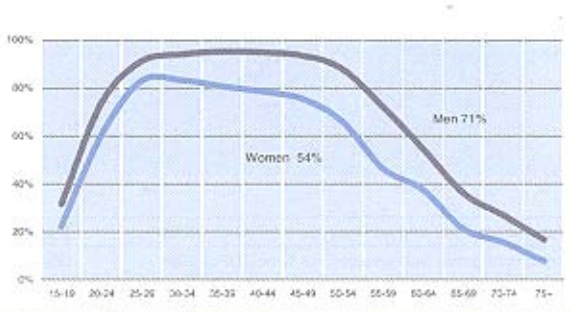
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.7
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.8
Average household size:	3.0

Percentage of women in the labour force:	46
Percentage of female students, 1996:	63
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	19

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[N]:



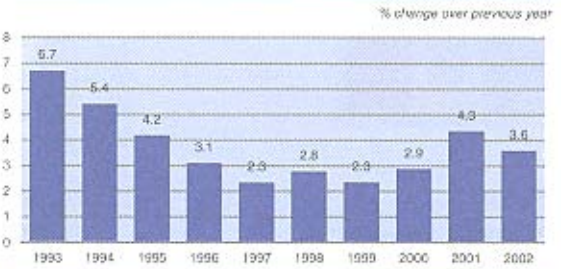
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[b/]	-0.2	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)[c/]	7.1	7.2	6.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)	15.7	16.3	14.6	10.2	8.7	8.6	9.2
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.0	5.5	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.4	8.2	...

a/ De jure population.
b/ Labour Force Survey.
c/ Prior to 1998, persons aged 14 years and over.

PORTUGAL

Real GDP change

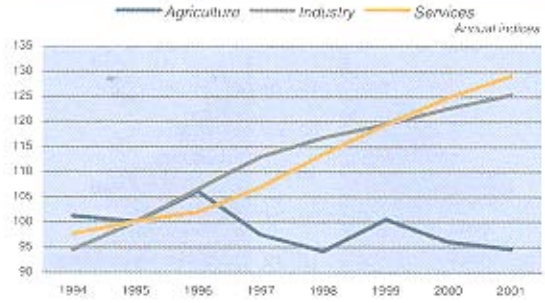
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	18 036
Euros:	12 230
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 095
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	10 976

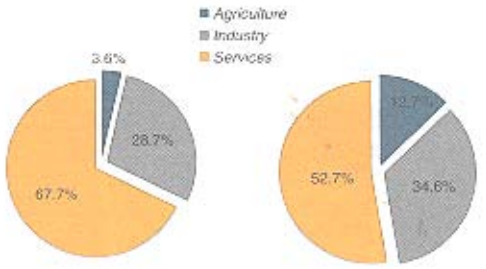
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	181.0
bill. Euros:	122.7
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.75
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.68
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



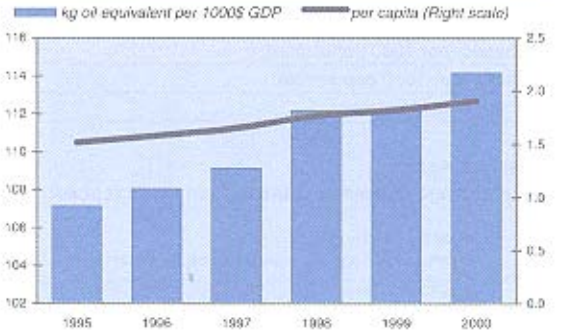
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

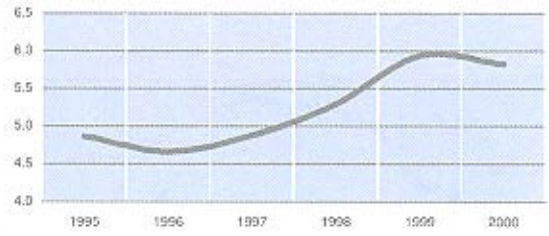


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	481
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	249
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	774

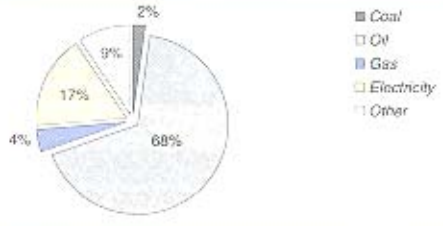
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	31.6
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	41.2
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-9.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	4.6

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Electrical, electronic equipment	14.3
Vehicles other than railway, tramway	13.6
Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	7.1
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	6.1
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	5.6

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Vehicles other than railway, tramway	14.4
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc	11.5
Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc	10.3
Electrical, electronic equipment	10.1
Plastics and articles thereof	3.2

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Chisinau
Population mid-year, 2000:	3 639 592
Area (km²):	33 845
Population density (per km²):	108
Population in urban areas:	41%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.31

Official languages:	Moldavian
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Leu

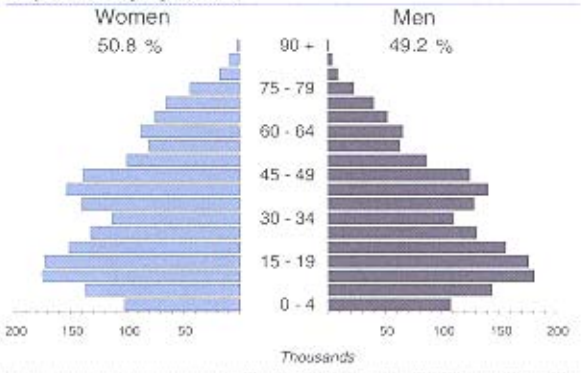
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	71.2
Men:	63.9

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	60.8
Men:	54.2

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	18.4

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-2.93

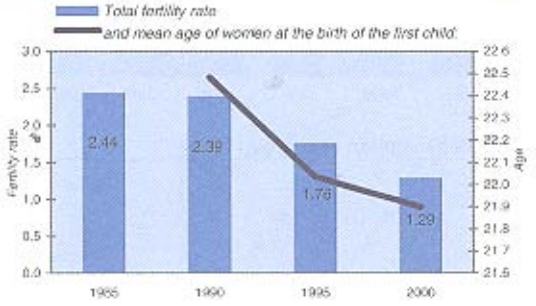
Population by age, 2000:



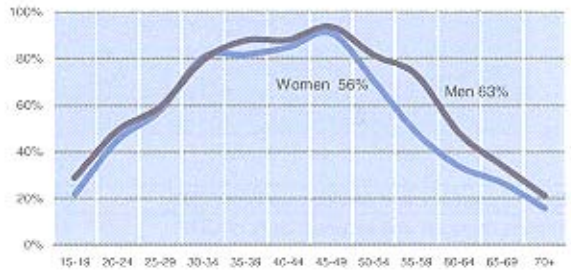
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.5
Average household size:	2.6

Percentage of women in the labour force:	50
Percentage of female students:	57
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	14

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



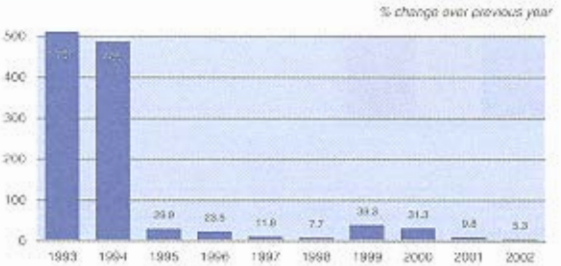
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-9.0	1.3	-1.1
Unemployment rate (%)[a/]	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	11.1	8.5	7.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)	...	...	...	...	...	15.8	16.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	8.9	10.4	10.0	8.7	8.7	5.7	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	5.8	6.9	6.0	4.3	2.9	3.4	...

a/ Until 1999 registered unemployment

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Real GDP change

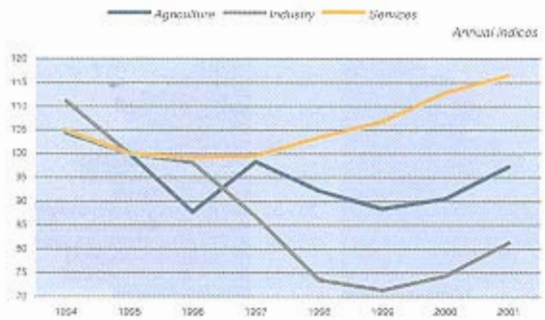
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 307
lei:	5 247
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	537
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	2 080

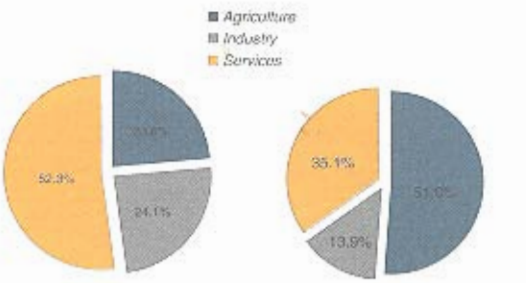
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	8.4
bill. lei:	19.1
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.03
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	2.28
Exchange rate (lei per $US, annual average):	12.9

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



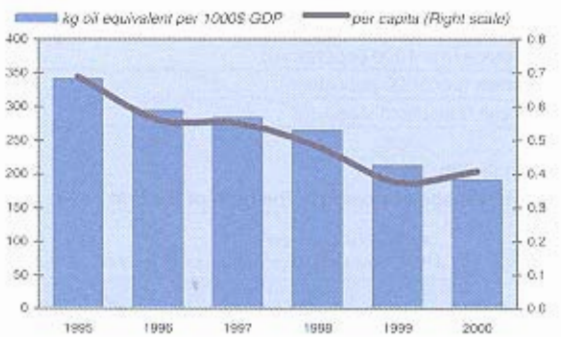
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

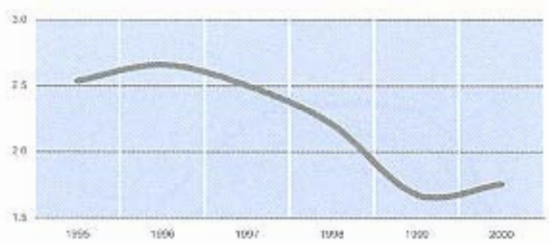


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1999:	64
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	12
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	48

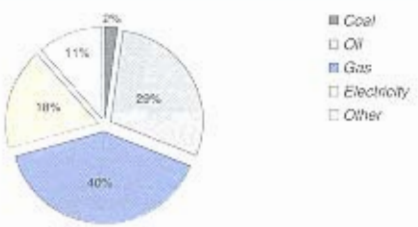
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	50.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	74.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-24.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.3

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Alcoholic beverages	28.0	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	13.7
Tobacco, raw and wastes	6.3	Natural gas	10.2
Women/girl clothing wven	5.6	Tobacco, manufactured	6.2
Mens/boys wear, woven	4.7	Electric current	6.0
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	4.6	Medicaments including veterinarian	4.8

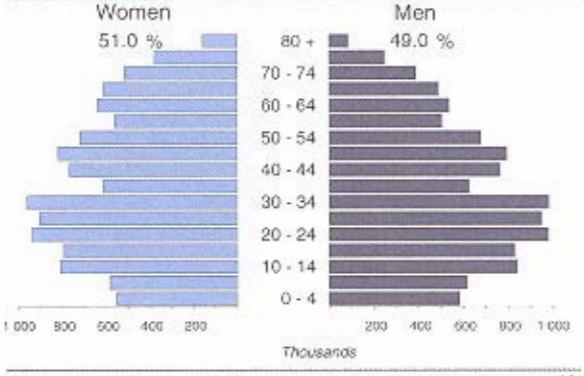
ROMANIA

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Bucharest
Population mid-year[a/]:	22 408 393
Area (km²):	238 391
Population density (per km²):	94
Population in urban areas:	55%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	1.88
Official languages:	Romanian
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Leu

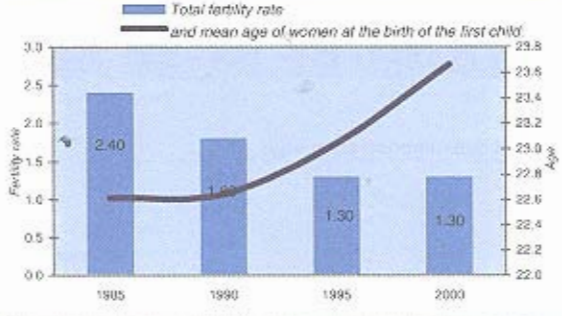
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	74.2
Men:	67.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	63.3
Men:	58.6
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	18.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.20

Population by age[a/]:

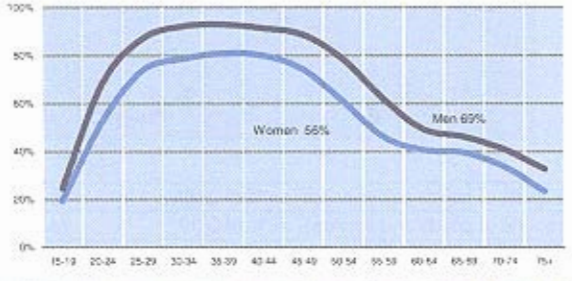


Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.4
Average household size:	2.8
Percentage of women in the labour force:	46
Percentage of female students:	54
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	11

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



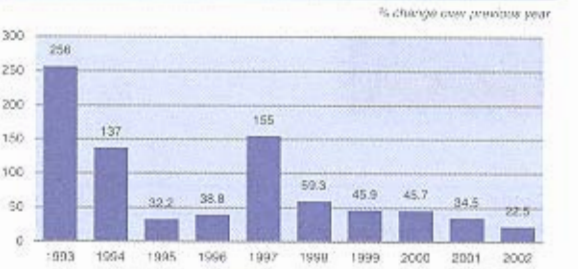
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-5.2	15.2	1.1	-1.9	-0.6	-0.1	-0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.3
Youth unemployment rate (%)	20.9	20.4	18.0	18.3	...	18.6	17.5
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b/]	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	3.2	3.4	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.1	...

a/ De jure population.
b/ Public expenditure only.

ROMANIA

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	6 976
lei:	51 504 202
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 526
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 973

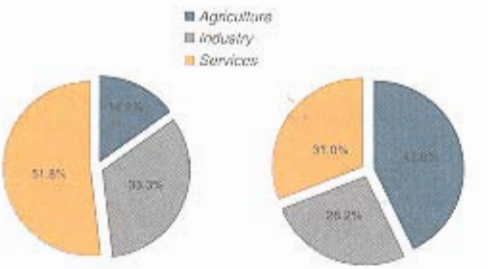
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	156.3
bill. lei:	1 154 126
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.65
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	7 386
Exchange rate (lei per $US, annual average):	29 061

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

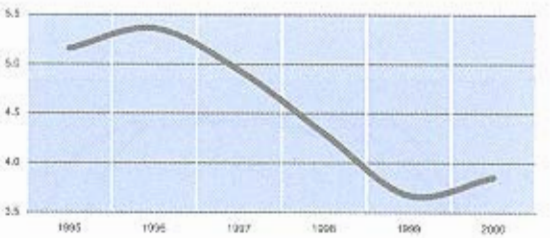
1999

Employment by major economic sectors:

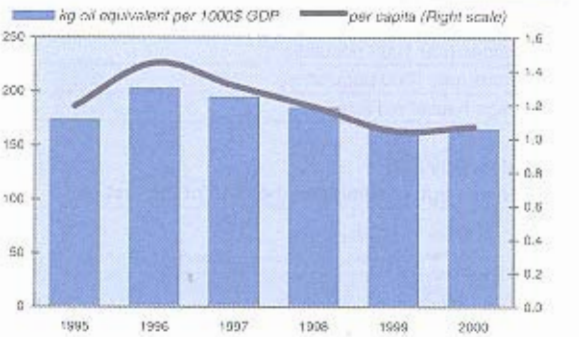


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	139
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	36
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	172

CO_2 emissions per capita:

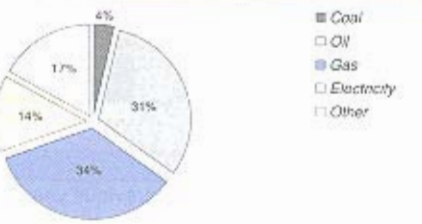


Energy use:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	33.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	41.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-8.1
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	.d/

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Women/girl clothing wven	8.1
Mens/boys wear, woven	7.8
Footwear	7.6
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	6.4
Flat rolled iron/steel products	4.4

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	6.3
Man-made woven fabrics	4.9
Telecommunication equipment	3.9
Valves/transistors etc.	3.0
Leather	2.6

d/ Less than 0.01%

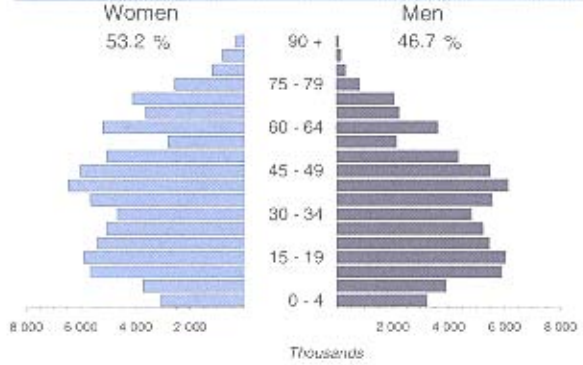
RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Time: GMT +3h

Capital:	Moscow
Population mid-year:	144 386 757
Area (km²):	17 075 400
Population density (per km²):	8
Population in urban areas:	73%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	12.18
Official languages:	Russian
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Rouble

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	72.3
Men:	59.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	61.9
Men:	51.5
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	14.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.39

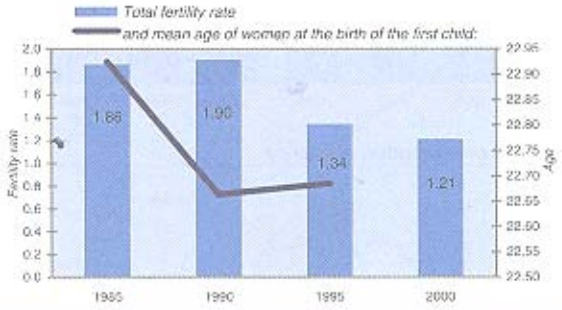
Population by age:



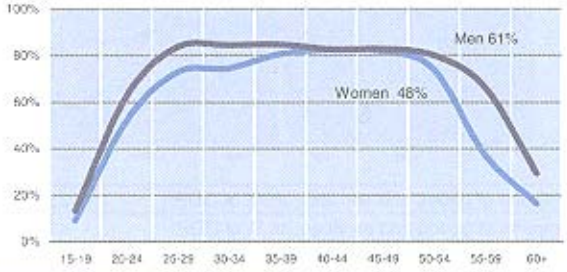
Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	5.3
Average household size:	2.8

Percentage of women in the labour force:	48
Percentage of female students:	57
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	8

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:

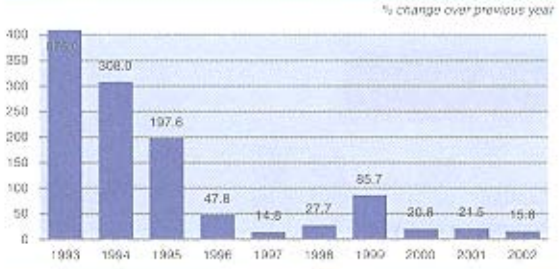


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-3.0	-0.7	-1.9	-1.4	0.2	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (%)	9.5	9.7	11.8	13.2	12.6	9.8	8.9
Youth unemployment rate (%)	18.6	19.1	23.3	26.8	22.3	18.9	18.0
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	3.5	3.7	...	3.9	3.7	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	4.3	4.2	4.4	3.9	2.8	2.9	...

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Real GDP change

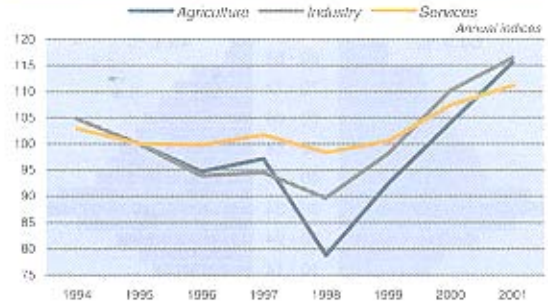
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	8 490
roubles:	62 406
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	1 872
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 323

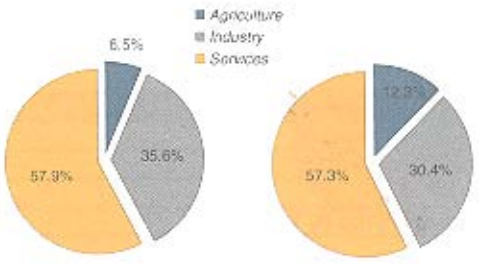
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	1 229
bill. roubles:	9 041
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	5.09
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	7.35
Exchange rate (roubles per $US, annual average):	29.2

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



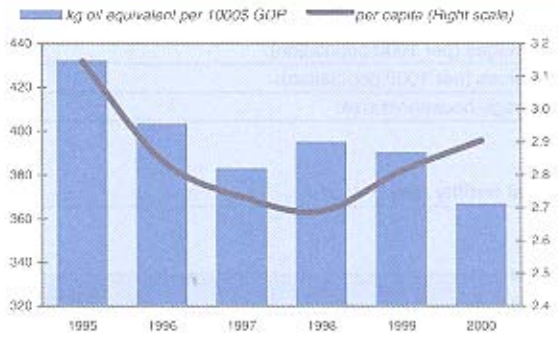
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

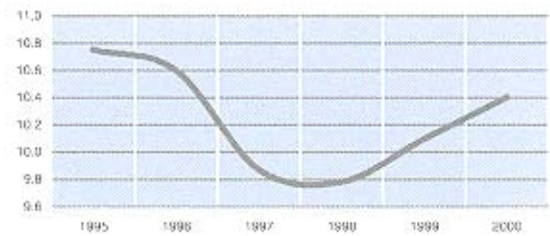


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	147
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	7
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	38

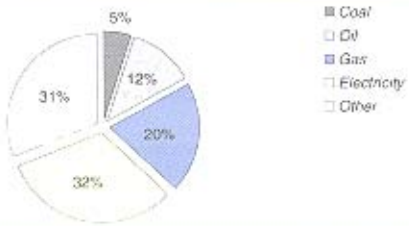
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	36.2
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	23.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	12.7
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 1999:	0.1

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	23.0
Natural gas	16.3
Special transactions	12.2
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	10.4
Aluminium	4.6

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Special transactions	35.2
Medicaments including veterinarian	2.4
Aluminium ores	2.2
Telecommunication equipment	1.8
Sugar/mollasses/honey	1.7

SAN MARINO

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	San Marino
Population mid-year:	27 336
Area (km²):	61
Population density (per km²):	448
Population in urban areas:	90%

Official languages:	Italian
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Euro

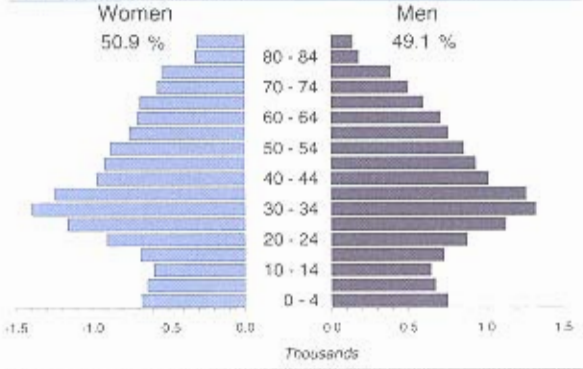
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	86.6
Men:	77.9

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	74.0
Men:	70.4

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	6.2

Average annual population growth rate[a]:	1.45

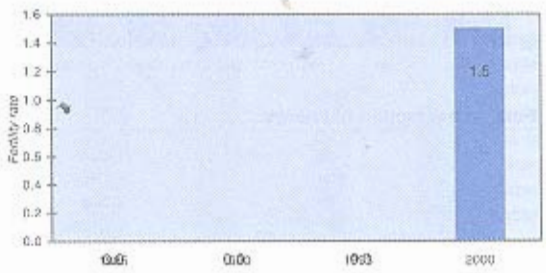
Population by age, 1998:



Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.3
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.4
Average household size:	2.6

Percentage of women in the labour force, 1999:	47
Percentage of female students, 2000:	58
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	17

Total fertility rate

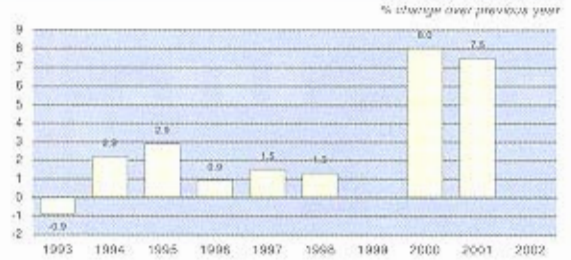


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Unemployment rate (%)[b]	3.9	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.0	...	...
Youth unemployment rate (%)[b]	7.9	10.9	9.3	8.6	10.2	...	...

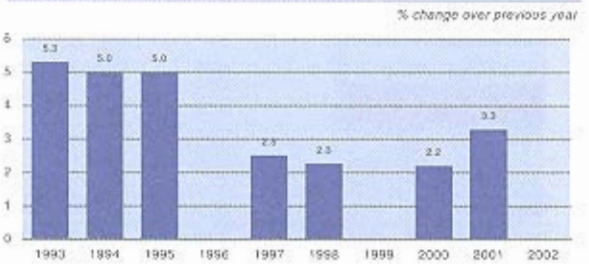
a/ Estimate
b/ Official estimates.

SAN MARINO

Real GDP change

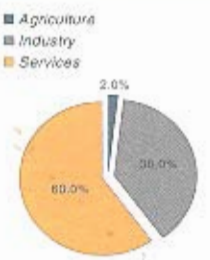


Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD[a/]:	34 600
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD[a/]:	0.86
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	537
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

Employment by major economic sectors:



SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Belgrade
Population mid-year:	10 651 700
Area (km²):	102 173
Population density (per km²):	104
Population in urban areas:	52%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.70

Official languages:	Serbian
Date joined UN[a/]:	1 November 2000
National currency:	New dinar

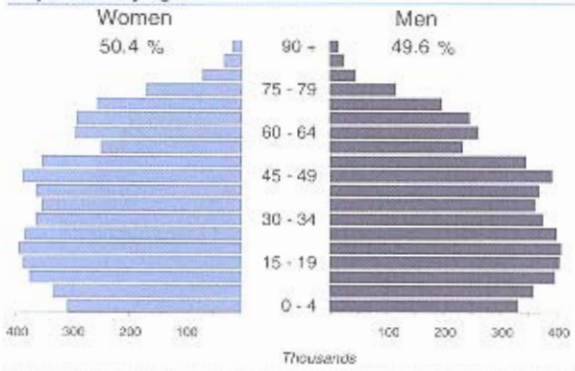
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	75.1
Men:	70.3

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	63.6
Men:	60.7

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	13.3

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-3.86

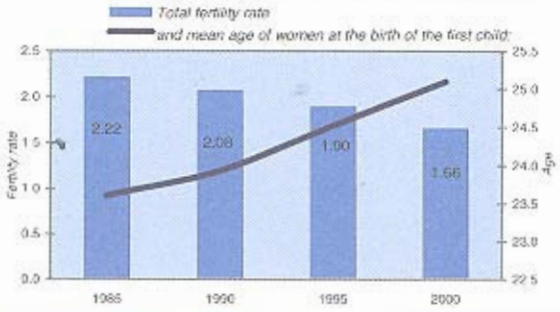
Population by age:



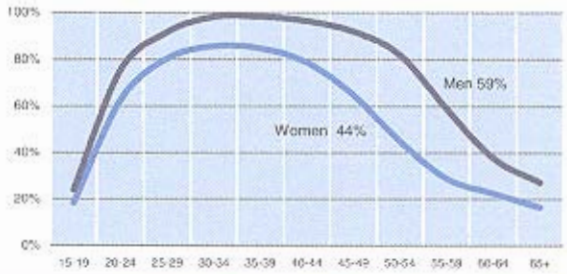
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.4
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.8
Average household size:	3.6

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	43
Percentage of female students, 2000:	55
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	7

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000[b/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[c/]	-1.4	-0.5	5.9	-0.1	-8.2	-2.6	0.2
Unemployment rate (%)[c,d/]	24.7	26.1	25.6	27.2	27.4	26.6	27.9
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	...

a/ The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original Member of the United Nations, the Charter having been signed on its behalf on 26 June 1945 and ratified 19 October 1945, until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a Member of the United Nations by General Assembly resolution A/RES/55/12 of 1 November 2000.Following the adoption and the promulgation of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro by the Assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

b/ ILO estimates. c/ Registered unemployment. d/ Since 1999, excluding Kosovo and Metohia.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

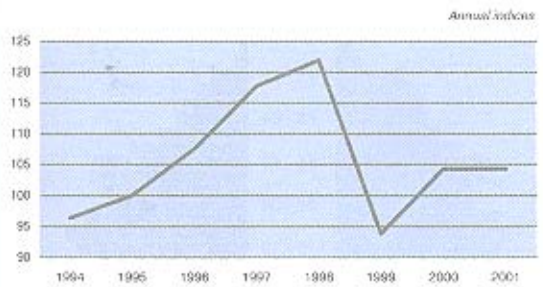
Real GDP change[a/]

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	4 553
new dinars:	84 029

Consumer price index (annual average)

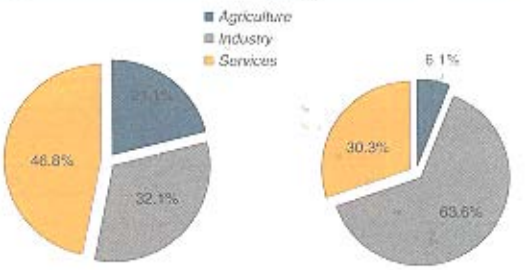
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	37.9
bill. new dinars:	699.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.16
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	18.3
Exchange rate (new dinars per $US, annual average):	67.7

Gross industrial output:



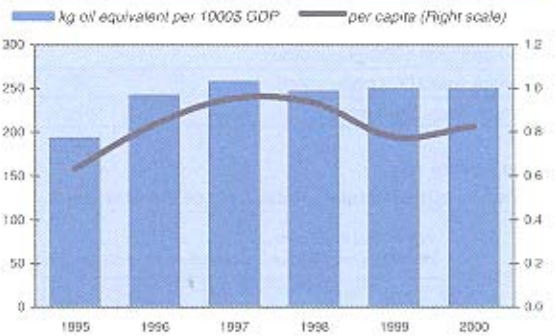
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:
2000

Employment by major economic sectors:
1998

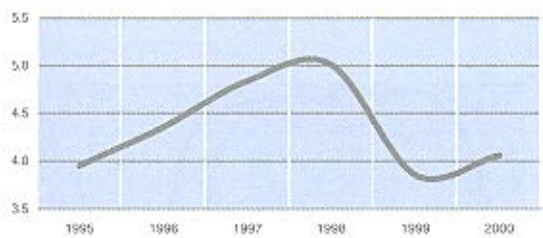


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop.), 1999:	161
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	38
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	187

Energy use:

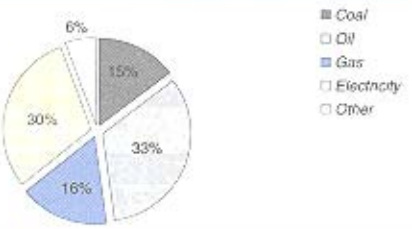


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	9.0
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	16.8
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 2000:	-7.8
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0[b/]

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Aluminium	8.4	Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	15.2
Flat rolled iron/steel products	5.9	Special transactions	5.7
Copper	5.2	Passenger cars	5.2
Fruit preserved/fruit preparations	4.9	Natural gas	2.1
Wood simply worked	3.2	Paper/paperboard	2.1

a/ Until 2000, Gross Material Product, since 2001 estimates by the Federal Statistical Office of Serbia and Montenegro; since 1999 without Kosovo and Metohia.
b/ Less than 0.01%.

SLOVAKIA

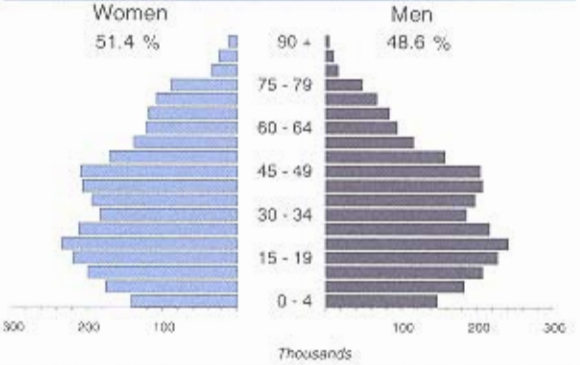
Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Bratislava
Population mid-year[a/]:	5 391 000
Area (km²):	49 036
Population density (per km²):	110
Population in urban areas:	58%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.45

Official languages:	Slovak
Date joined UN:	19 January 1993
National currency:	Slovak koruna

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	77.2
Men:	69.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	66.6
Men:	61.6
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	8.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.08

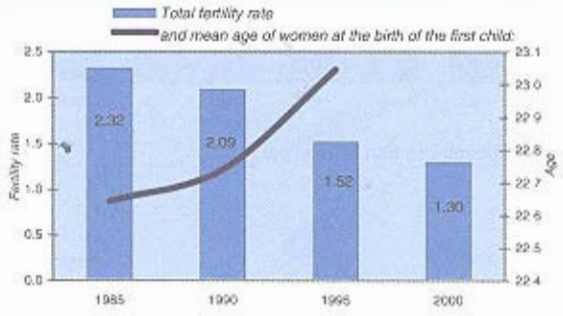
Population by age, 2000:



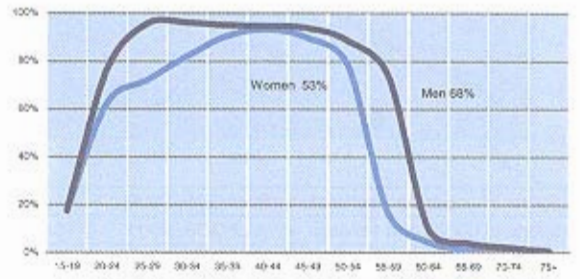
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.4
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.8
Average household size:	2.9

Percentage of women in the labour force:	45
Percentage of female students, 2000:	50
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	19

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.1	3.3	-0.5	-0.3	-3.0	-1.4	1.1
Unemployment rate (%)	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.6	19.2
Youth unemployment rate (%)	24.8	...	23.2	...	33.9	35.2	37.3
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[b/]	5.3	...	...	4.3	4.2	4.3	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	6.2	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	...

a/ De jure population.
b/ Public expenditure only.

SLOVAKIA

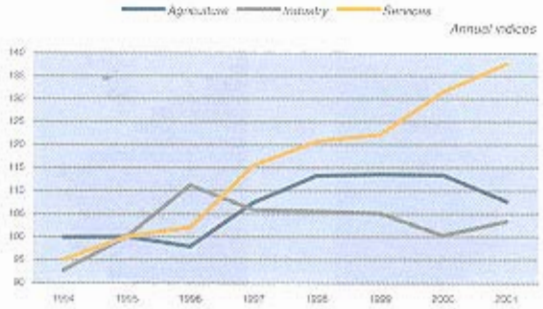
Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	12 314
Slovak koruny:	183 892
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	3 941
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	6 970

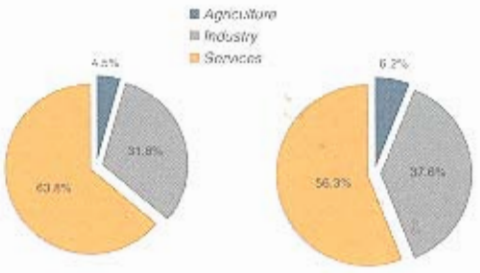
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	66.2
bill. Slovak koruny:	989.3
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.27
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	14.9
Exchange rate (Slovak koruny per $US, annual average)	48.4

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



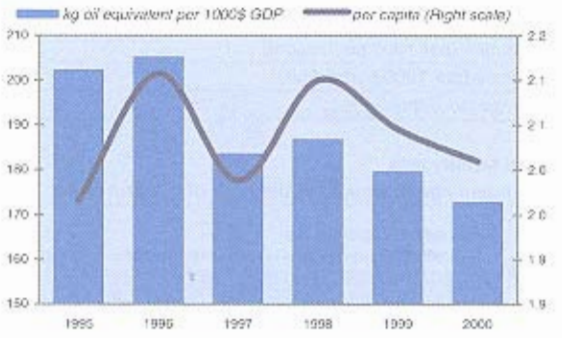
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

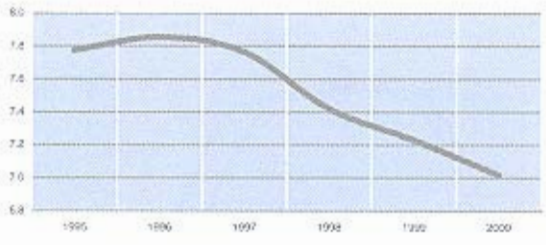


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	240
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	120
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	397

Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:

Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	74.0
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	82.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-8.5
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.05

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	16.3
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	6.5
Flat rolled iron/steel products	5.4
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.6
Electrical distribution equipment	2.7

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.9
Natural gas	6.9
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	6.8
Passenger cars	2.7
Medicaments including veterinarian	2.4

SLOVENIA

Time: GMT + 1h

Capital:	Ljubljana
Population mid-year[a/]:	1 992 035
Area (km²):	20 250
Population density (per km²):	98
Population in urban areas:	49%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.17

Official languages:	Slovenian
Date joined UN:	22 May 1992
National currency:	Tolar

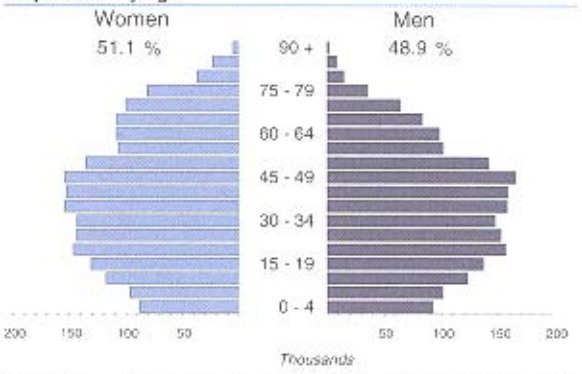
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	79.1
Men:	71.9

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.3
Men:	65.1

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.9

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.04

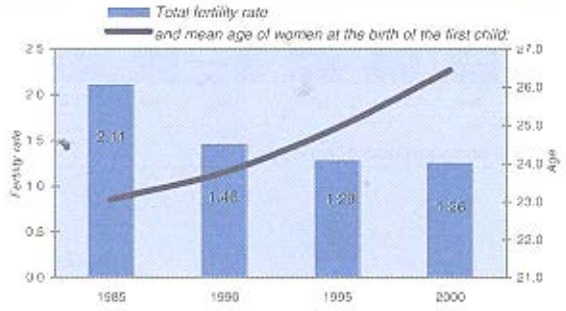
Population by age:



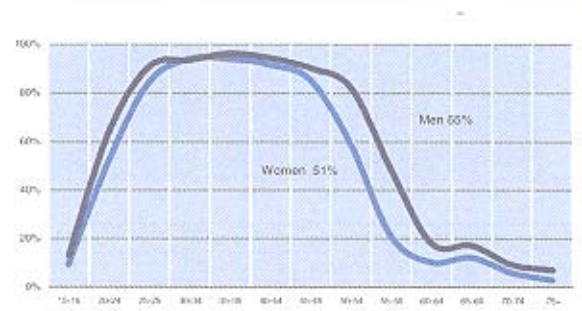
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.1
Average household size:	3.1

Percentage of women in the labour force:	46
Percentage of female students:	58
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	12

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate:



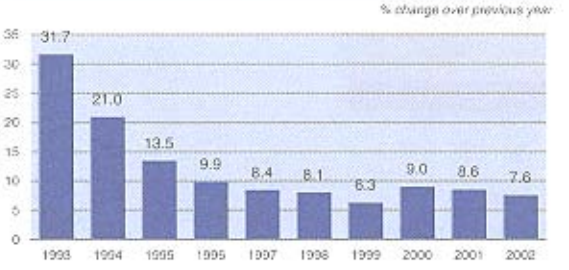
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	1.8	1.3	1.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	5.9
Youth unemployment rate (%)	18.9	19.2	18.1	18.1	18.5	16.6	16.1
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.0	...	...	5.2	5.2	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2

a/ De jure population.

SLOVENIA

Real GDP change

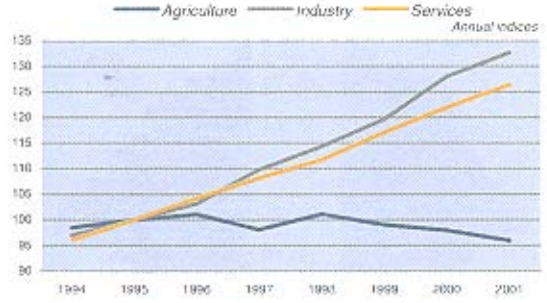
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	17 762
tolars:	2 292 224
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	4 523
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	9 526

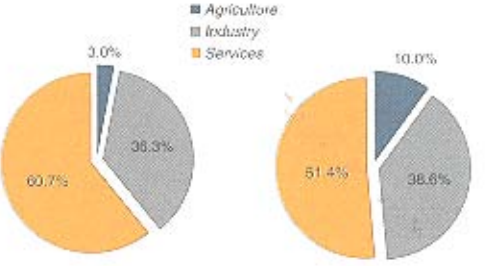
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	35.4
bill. tolars:	4 566
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.15
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	129.0
Exchange rate (tolars per $US, annual average):	242.7

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



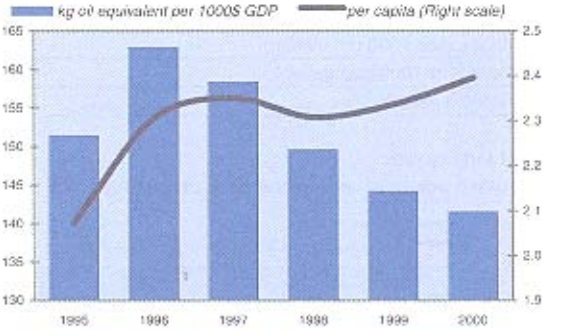
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors[b/]: 1999

Employment by major economic sectors:

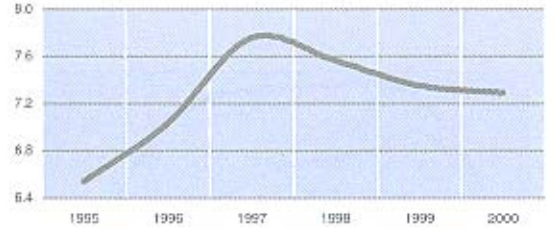


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	433
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	151
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	760

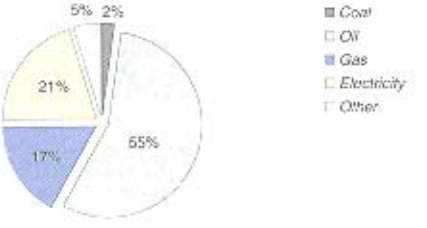
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	60.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	60.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-0.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.0

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	8.6
Furniture/stuff furnishing	6.7
Domestic equipment	5.7
Medicaments including veterinarian	4.3
Paper/paperboard	3.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	6.4
Passenger cars	4.8
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.9
Telecommunication equipment	2.0
Aluminium	2.0

b/ Estimate.

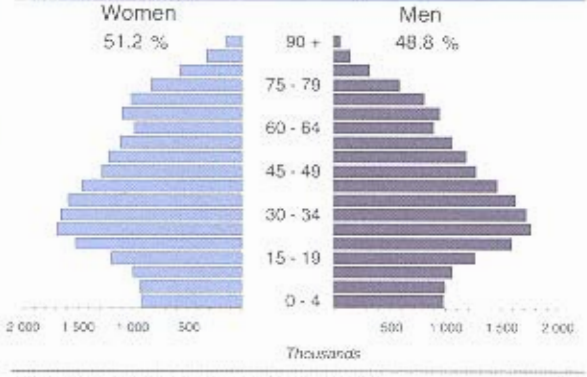
SPAIN

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Madrid
Population mid-year[a/]:	40 265 544
Area (km²):	505 992
Population density (per km²):	80
Population in urban areas:	78%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	3.39
Official languages:	Spanish
Date joined UN:	14 December 1955
National currency:	Euro

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	82.9
Men:	75.6
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.0
Men:	68.7
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	3.9
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.44

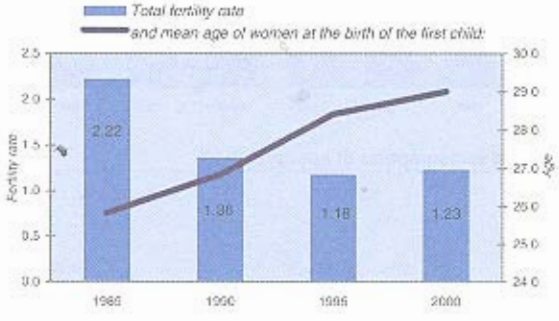
Population by age:



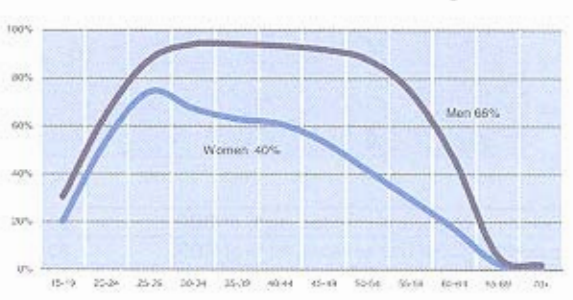
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.0
Average household size:	3.2

Percentage of women in the labour force:	39
Percentage of female students, 2000:	53
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	28

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[b/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	2.2	1.2	2.9	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.6
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	22.9	22.2	20.8	18.8	15.9	14.1	10.5
Youth unemployment rate (%)[c/]	40.4	39.9	37.2	33.9	28.3	25.3	20.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.9	...	5.8	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.6
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	...

a/ Estimation.
b/ 16+, "de jure" population, excl. conscripts; since 2000 methodology revised; data not strictly comparable with earlier years.
c/ 16 to 24 years of age.

SPAIN

Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

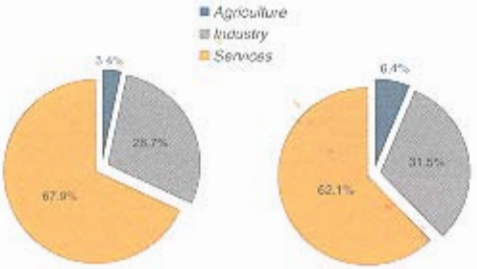
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	21 577
Euros:	16 323
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 549
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	12 645

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	861.4
bill. Euros:	651.6
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	3.56
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.76
Exchange rate (Euros per $US, annual average):	1.12

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

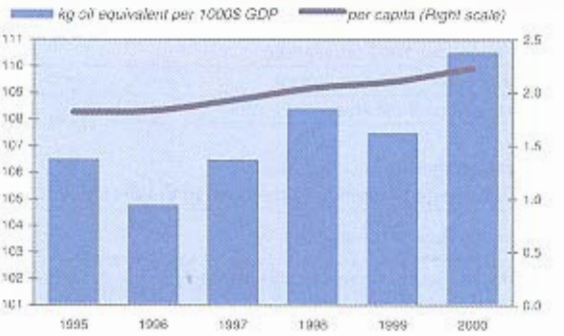
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

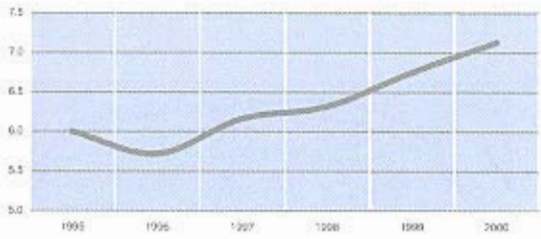


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	437
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	133
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	655

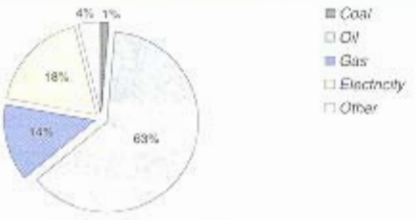
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	29.9
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	31.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-1.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	5.2

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Passenger cars	15.3
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	5.2
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	3.2
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	2.8
Goods/service vehicles	2.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.6
Passenger cars	7.4
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	6.6
Telecommunication equipment	3.3
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	1.9

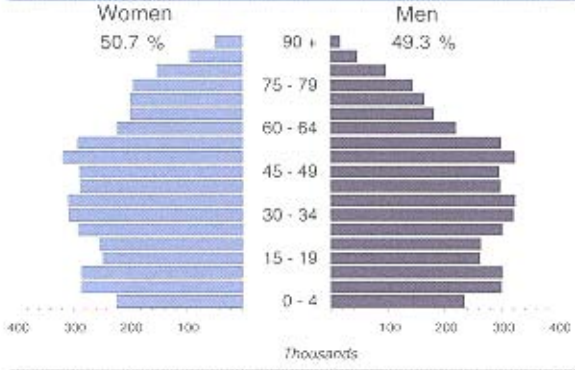
SWEDEN

Time: GMT +1h

Capital:	Stockholm
Population mid-year[a/]:	8 882 792
Area (km²):	449 964
Population density (per km²):	20
Population in urban areas:	83%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.75
Official languages:	Swedish
Date joined UN:	19 November 1946
National currency:	Swedish krona

Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	82.1
Men:	77.5
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	73.2
Men:	70.5
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	3.4
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.13

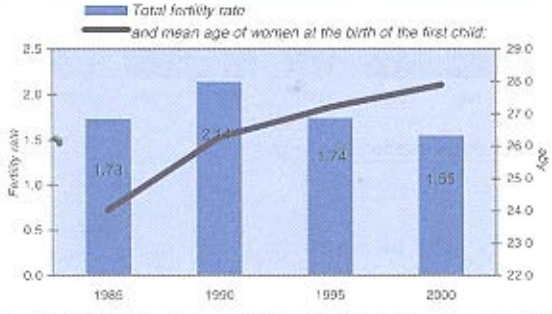
Population by age:



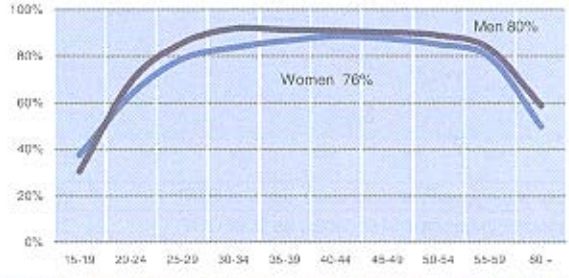
Marriages (per 1000 population):	4.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.4
Average household size:	2.1

Percentage of women in the labour force:	48
Percentage of female students, 1997:	61
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	45

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate[b/]:



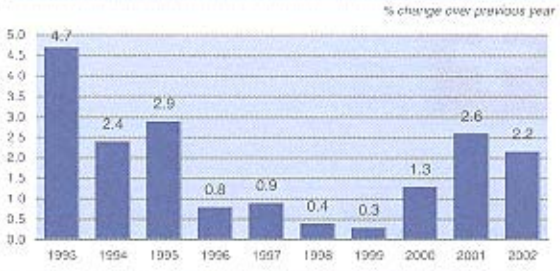
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[c/]	1.5	-0.9	-1.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	1.9
Unemployment rate (%)	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.5	5.6	4.7	4.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)[d/]	19.6	21.1	21.0	16.8	14.2	11.9	11.8
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	7.9	8.3	8.5	7.2	7.3	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	8.1	8.4	8.1	7.9	...	...	...

a/ 1st of January, de jure population.
b/ 15-64; including armed forces and conscripts.
c/ Labour Force Survey
d/ 15 to 24 years of age.

SWEDEN

Real GDP change

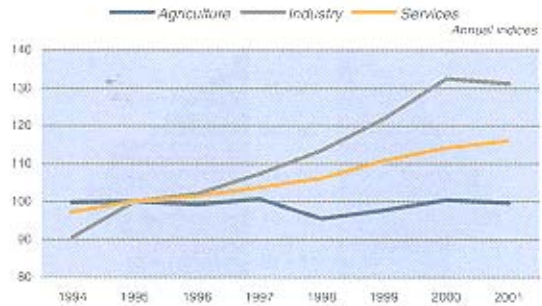
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	26 157
Swedish kronor:	255 897
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	4 747
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	12 759

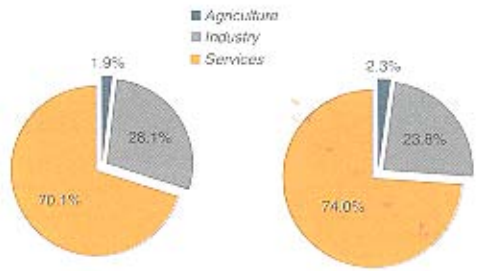
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	231.1
bill. Swedish kronor:	2 260
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.96
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	9.8
Exchange rate (Swedish kronor per $US, annual average):	10.3

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



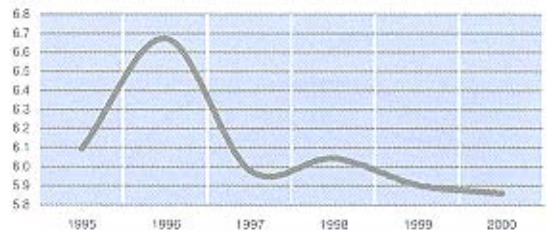
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

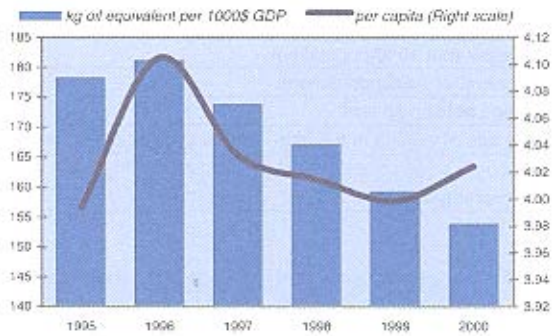


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	455
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	456
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	790

CO_2 emissions per capita:

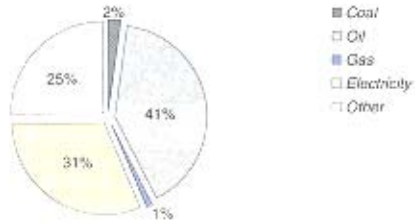


Energy use:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	45.2
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	39.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	5.8
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.2

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Telecommunication equipment	15.1
Paper/paperboard	7.6
Special transactions	5.9
Medicaments incl. veterinarian	4.8
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	4.3

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	6.4
Special transactions	6.1
Telecommunication equipment	5.0
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	3.9
Computer equipment	3.0

SWITZERLAND

Time: GMT + 1h

Capital:	Bern
Population mid-year:	7 232 600
Area (km²):	41 285
Population density (per km²):	175
Population in urban areas:	67%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.61

Official languages:	German, French, Italian and Romansh
Date joined UN:	10 September 2002
National currency:	Swiss franc

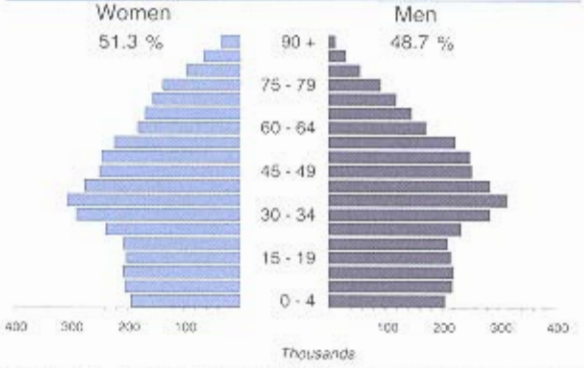
Life expectancy at birth (in years):	
Women:	82.8
Men:	77.2

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	74.4
Men:	71.1

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	4.9

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.45

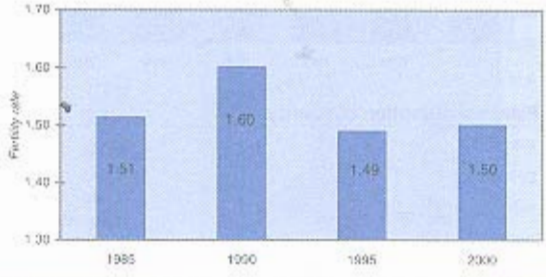
Population by age:



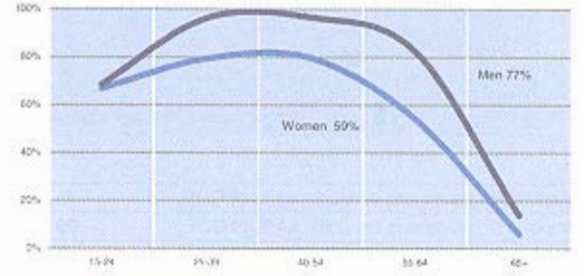
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.0
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.2
Average household size:	2.3
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	28.7

Percentage of women in the labour force:	45
Percentage of female students, 2000:	43
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	23

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:

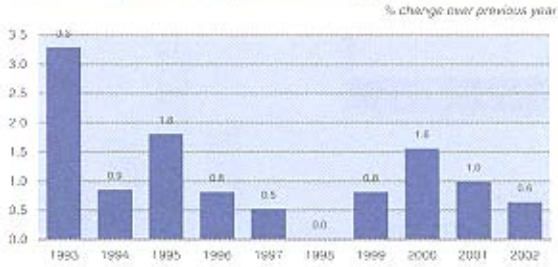


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.2
Unemployment rate (%)	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.6
Youth unemployment rate (%)	5.4	4.7	6.0	5.8	5.6	4.8	5.6
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.0	5.1	..	..
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.7	..

SWITZERLAND

Real GDP change

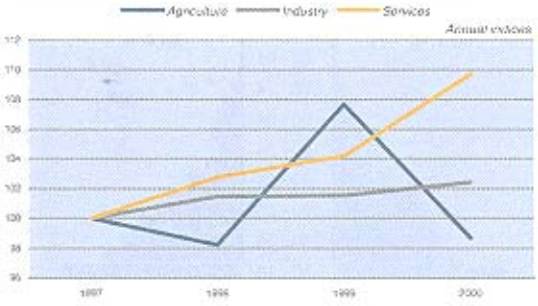
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	30 329
Swiss francs:	58 161
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	6 551
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	18 338

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	217.4
bill. Swiss francs:	417.0
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.90
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.92
Exchange rate (Swiss franc per $US, annual average):	1.69

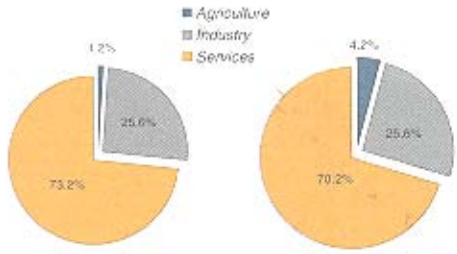
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services, (1997=100):



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

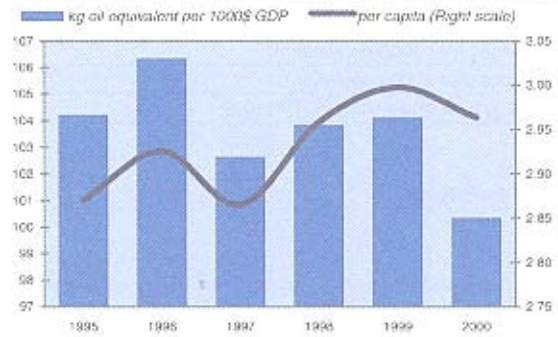
2000

Employment by major economic sectors:

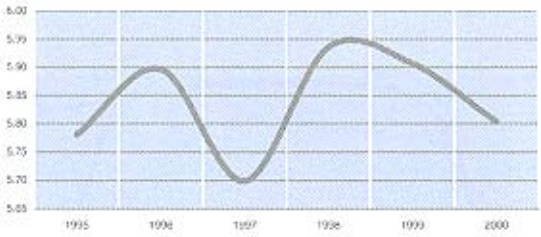


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	506
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	296
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	724

Energy use:

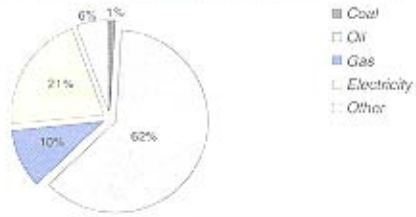


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	41.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	37.6
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	3.7
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	1.9

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Medicaments incl. veterinarian	8.6
Watches and clocks	7.6
Pharmaceuticals excl. medicaments	4.5
Silver/platinum etc.	4.0
Organo-inorganic compounds	3.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	5.8
Computer equipment	4.2
Medicaments including veterinarian	4.0
Silver/platinum etc.	3.7
Pearls/precious stones	2.8

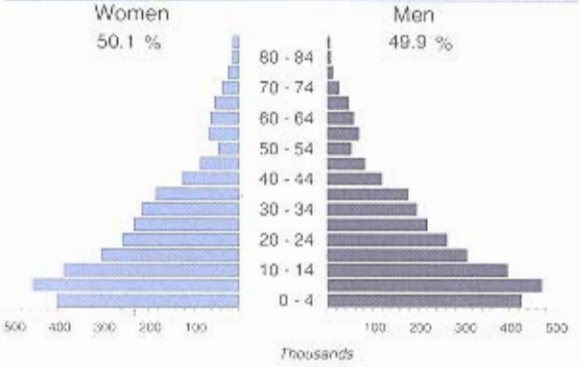
TAJIKISTAN

Time: GMT +5h

Capital:	Dushanbe
Population mid-year:	6 277 200
Area (km²):	143 100
Population density (per km²):	44
Population in urban areas:	28%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.53
Official languages:	Tajik (Uzbek and Russian also used)
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Tajik ruble

Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1999:	
Women:	73.8
Men:	69.8
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	53.2
Men:	47.0
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	17.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.45

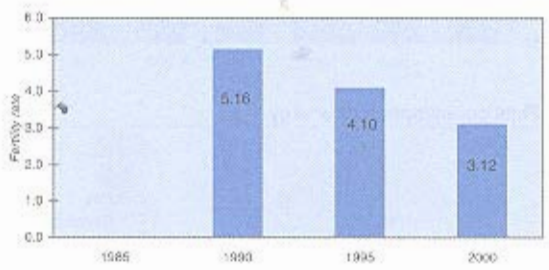
Population by age, 1997:



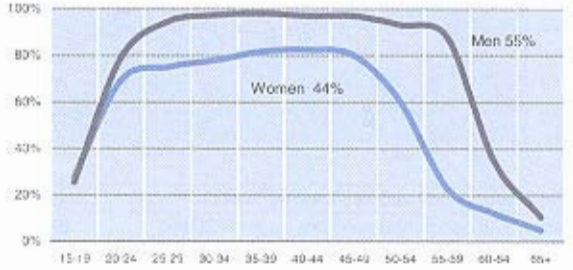
Marriages (per 1000 population):	3.8
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.4
Average household size:	5.8

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	45
Percentage of female students, 1995:	32
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	13

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-0.1	-6.6	3.5	0.3	-3.3	0.5	4.8
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	1.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)[c/]	2.4	2.2	...	2.0	2.0	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[d/]	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	...	...	...

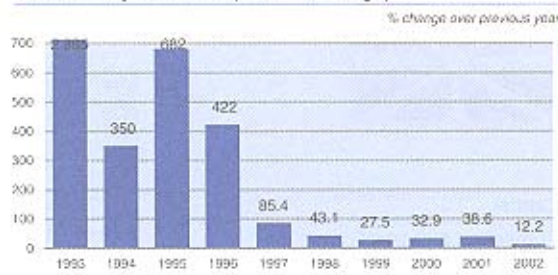
a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Registered employment.
c/ Public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross National Income.
d/ Public expenditure only.

TAJIKISTAN

Real GDP change

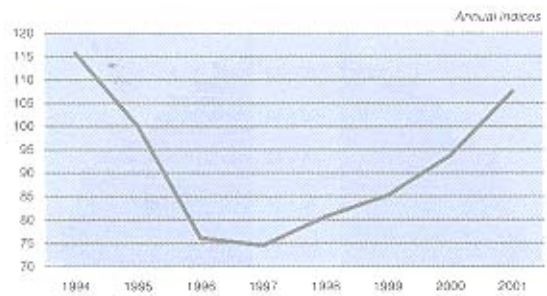
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	1 260
tajik rubles:	400

Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	7.91
bill. tajik rubles:	2.51
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.03
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.32
Exchange rate (tajik rubles per $US, annual average):	2.39

Gross industrial output:

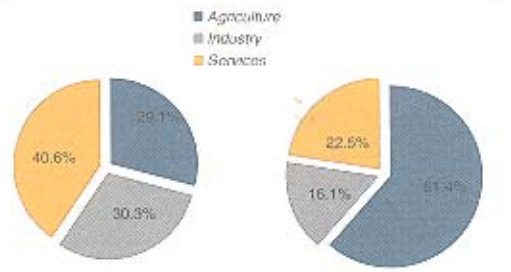


GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

1998

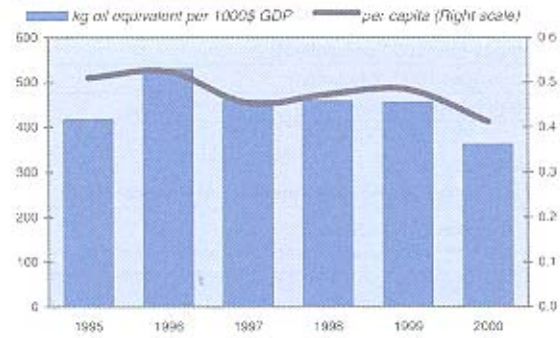
Employment by major economic sectors:

1995

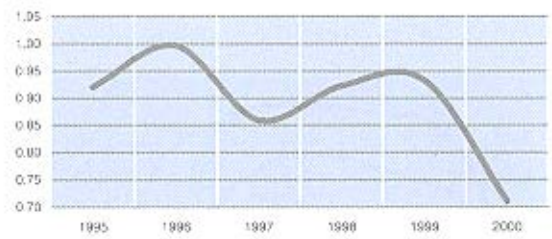


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1999:	24
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	0.5
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	0.3

Energy use:

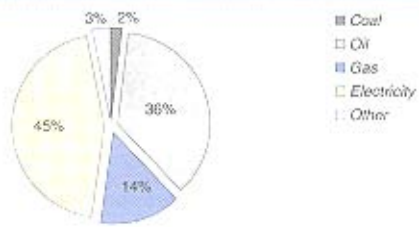


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1999:	67.9
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1999:	66.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 1999:	1.5

Final consumption of energy:



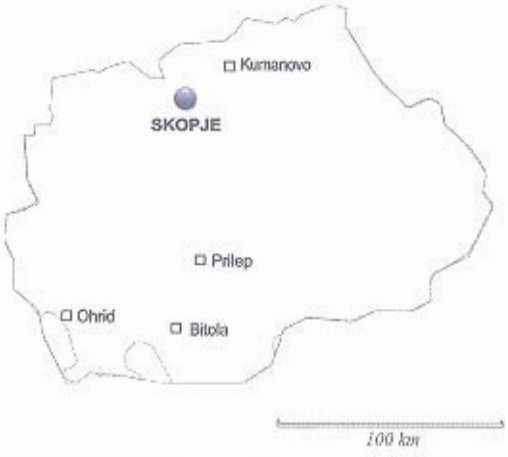
Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Aluminium	47.8
Cotton	23.6
Cotton fabrics	6.9
Dried fruit	4.4
Cotton yarn	1.8

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Elements/oxides/hal salt	30.9
Electric current	18.5
Heavy petrol/bitumen oils	7.4
Residual petroleum products	6.1
Wheat/meslin	5.6

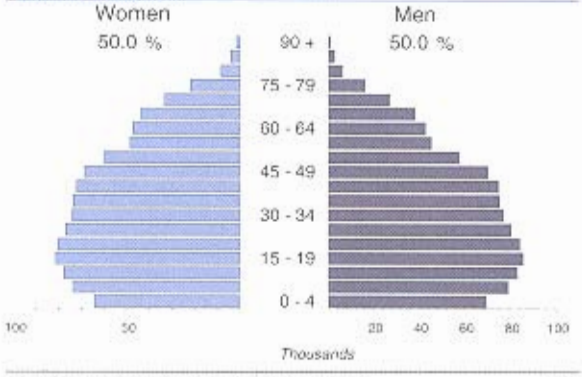
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Time: GMT +1h



Capital:	Skopje
Population mid-year[a/]:	2 031 112
Area (km²):	25 713
Population density (per km²):	79
Population in urban areas:	59%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.17
Official languages:	Macedonian
Date joined UN:	8 April 1993
National currency:	Denar

Population by age:

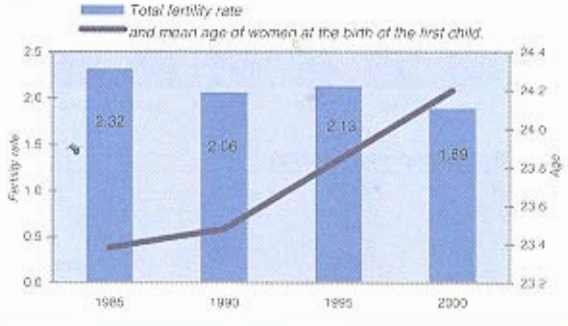


Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	74.8
Men:	70.5
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	63.9
Men:	60.4
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births)	11.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.58

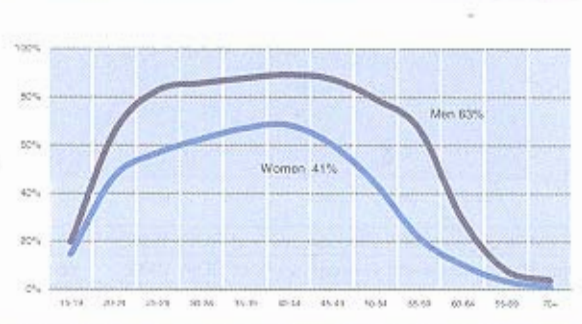
Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.5
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.7
Average household size:	3.9

Percentage of women in the labour force:	41
Percentage of female students, 2000:	56
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	18

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



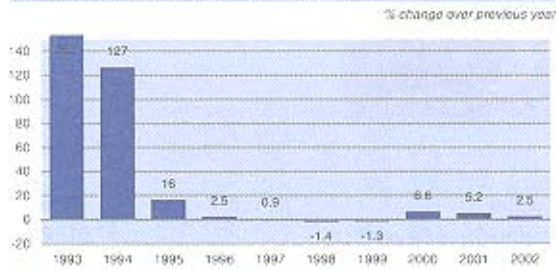
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	-9.9	-4.7	-6.0	-2.9	1.8	-1.3	-4.5
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	36.6	38.8	41.7	41.4	44.0	32.2	30.5
Youth unemployment rate (%)	..	..	..	..	..	59.9	56.1
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.0	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	..	..	..	..	5.6	4.5	..

a/ 1st of January.
b/ Until 1999 registered unemployment, including those seeking a change of job.

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Real GDP change

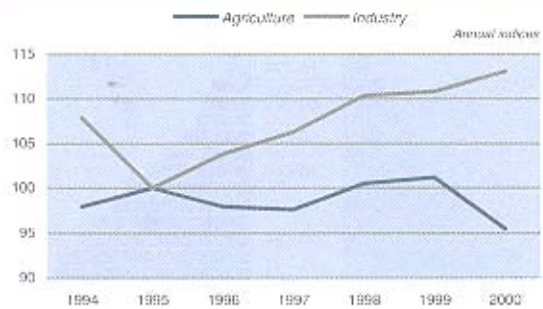
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	4 682
denars:	114 541
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD), 2000:	3739

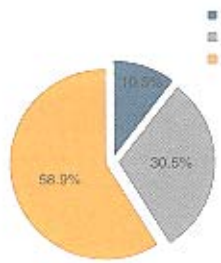
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	9.9
bill. denars:	233.1
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.04
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	23.6
Exchange rate (denars per $US, annual average):	68.0

GDP (value added) in agriculture and industry (1995=100):



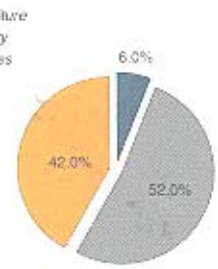
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000



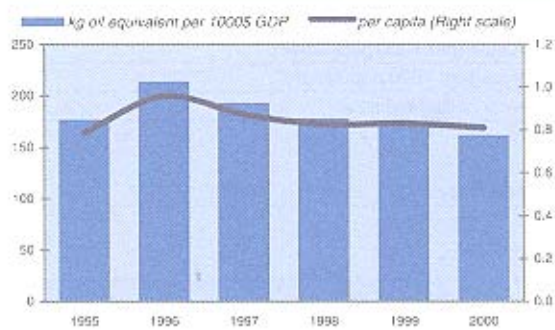
Employment by major economic sectors:

1995

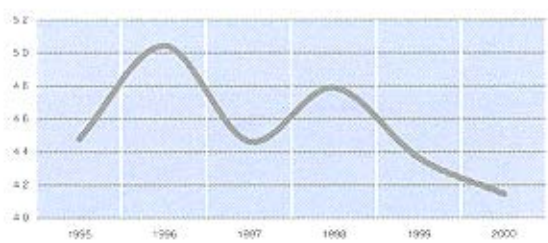


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	148
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	25
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	109

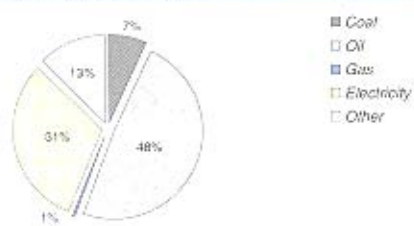
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	48.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 2000:	62.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 2000:	-14.1
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.4

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Mens/boys wear, woven	11.6
Women/girl clothing woven	9.7
Flat rolled iron/steel products	8.2
Tobacco, raw and wastes	6.5
Zinc	4.1

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Special transactions	21.4
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	3.8
Passenger cars	3.8
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	3.5
Medicaments including veterinarian	1.9

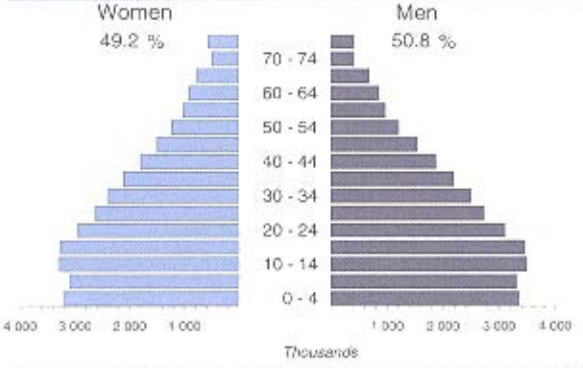
TURKEY

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Ankara
Population mid-year[a/]:	67 612 200
Area (km²):	774 815
Population density (per km²):	87
Population in urban areas:	66%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	5.69
Official languages:	Turkish
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Turkish lira

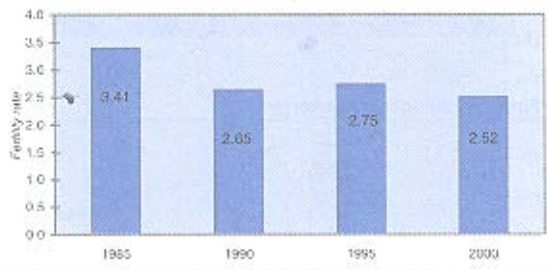
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	72.5
Men:	66.8
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	61.1
Men:	58.5
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	36.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.60

Population by age, 1998:

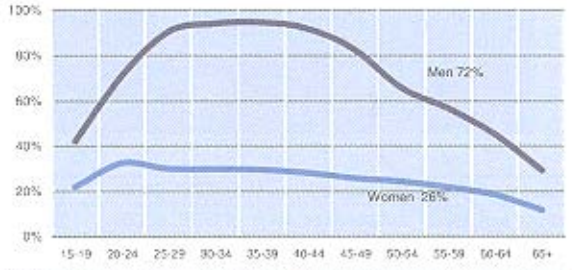


Marriages (per 1000 population):	7.2
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.5
Average household size:	4.6
Percentage of women in the labour force:	26
Percentage of female students, 2000:	41
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	4

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate:



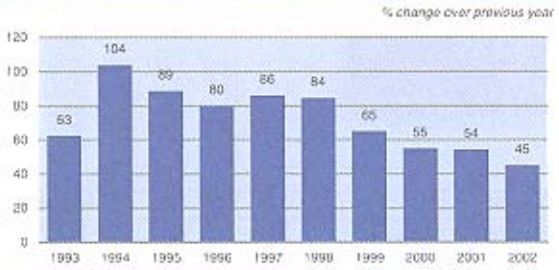
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	3.7	2.0	-2.5	2.8	2.2	2.7	-1.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.5	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.6	6.5	8.5
Youth unemployment rate (%)	15.6	13.5	14.3	14.2	15.2	13.2	19.9
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	2.5	2.0	...	3.2	3.2	3.4	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.8	3.9	4.3	...

a/ Estimate.

TURKEY

Real GDP change

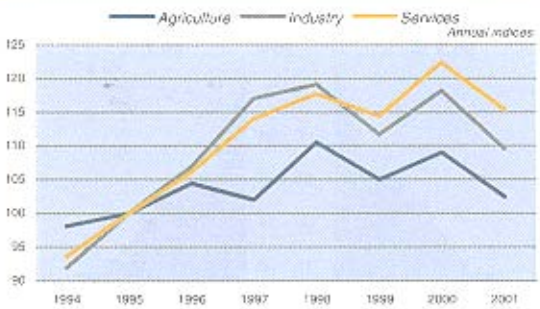
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	5 901
Turkish liras:	2 676 228 738
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	975
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	4 279

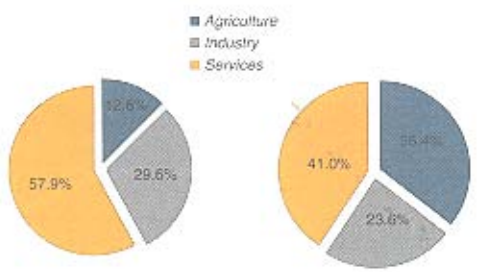
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	399.1
bill. Turkish liras:	181 000 000
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	1.65
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	453 515
Exchange rate (Turkish liras per $US, annual average):	1 225 590

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



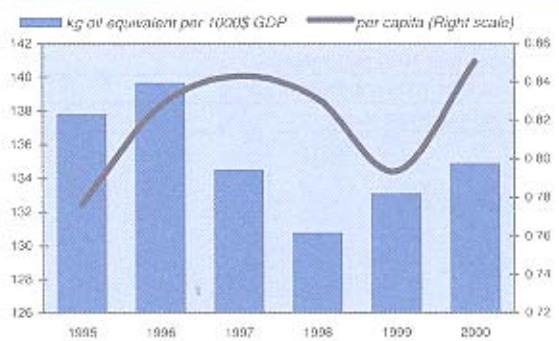
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

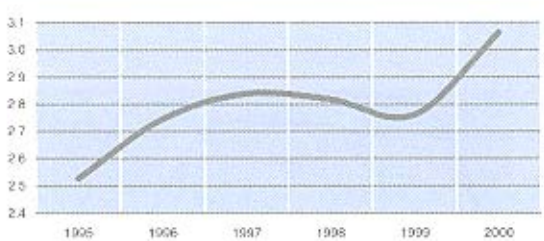


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	67
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	30
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	302

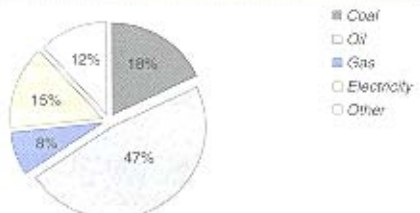
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	33.2
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	30.9
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	2.4
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000[a/]:	0

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Articles of apparel	8.7	Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.8
Women/girl clothing wven	5.4	Telecommunication equipment	4.9
Iron/steel bars/rods etc.	3.7	Passenger cars	4.8
Fruit/nuts, fresh/dried	3.7	Special transactions	3.8
Made-up textile articles	3.6	Motor vehicle parts/accessories	2.8

a/ Less than 0.01%.

TURKMENISTAN

Time: GMT +5h

Capital:	Ashgabat
Population mid-year:	5 504 700
Area (km²):	488 100
Population density (per km²):	11
Population in urban areas:	45%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	0.46

Official languages:	Turkmen
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Manat

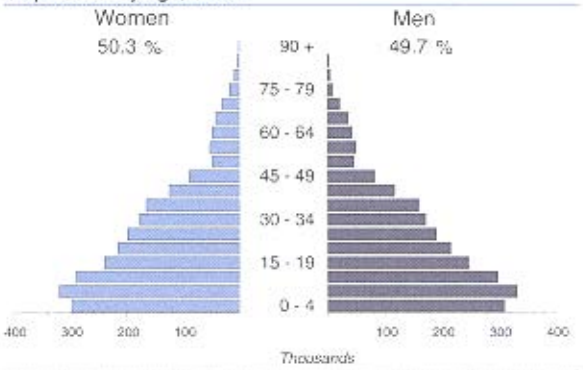
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 1999:	
Women:	70.4
Men:	63.4

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	53.8
Men:	46.7

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	52.0

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	3.49

Population by age, 1998:

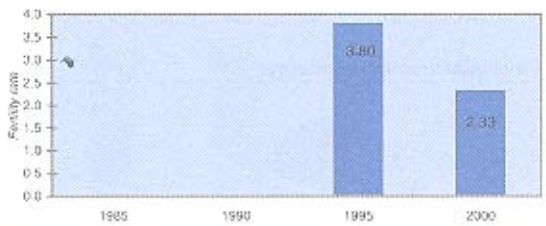


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.7
Divorces (per 1000 population):	1.1
Average household size:	5.2

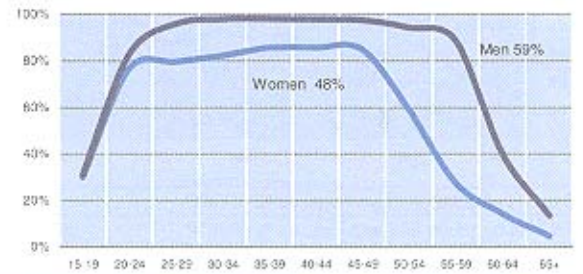
Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	46

Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	26

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	3.4	1.8	2.0	1.3	3.8	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[b/]	1.8	2.4	3.7	3.4	...	...	...

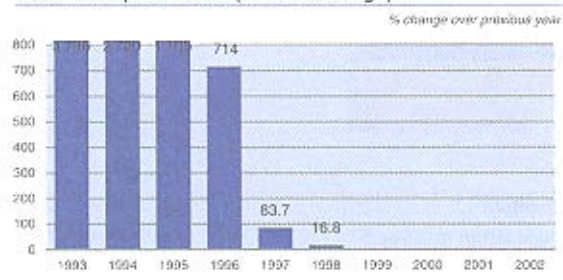
a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Public only

TURKMENISTAN

Real GDP change

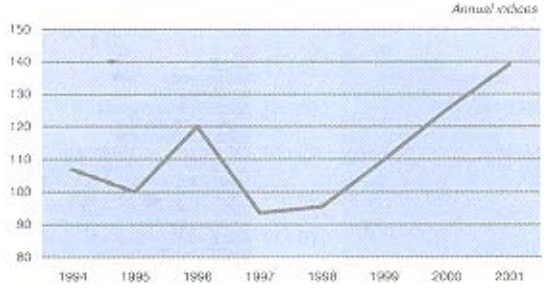
GDP per capita, PPP USD:	4 661
manat:	4 721 593

Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	33.4
bill. manat:	33 863
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.14
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1 013
Exchange rate (manat per $US, annual average):	5 200

Gross industrial output:

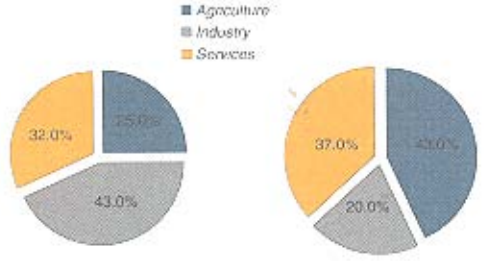


GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

1999

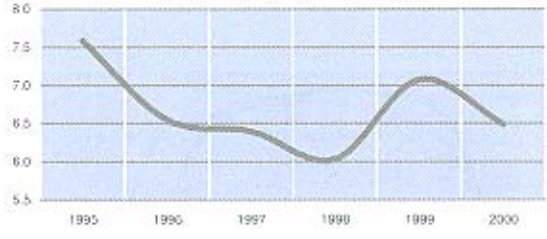
Employment by major economic sectors:

1995

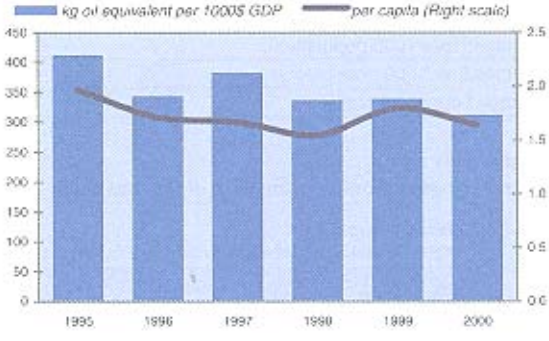


Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	1
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	2

CO_2 emissions per capita:



Energy use:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1997:	51.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1997:	82.4
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 1997:	-31.1
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 1998:	-[c]

Final consumption of energy:

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Natural gas	49.7
Heavy petroleum/bitumen oils	20.5
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	9.7
Cotton	9.3
Textile yarn	2.2

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Special transactions	5.9
Textile/leather machinery	5.7
Iron/steel pipe/tube etc.	5.0
Civil engineering plant	3.5
Goods/service vehicles	2.6

c/ Less than 0.01%.

UKRAINE

Time: GMT +2h

Capital:	Kiev
Population mid-year:	49 092 750
Area (km²):	603 700
Population density (per km²):	81
Population in urban areas:	68%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	4.13

Official languages:	Ukrainian
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Grivnya

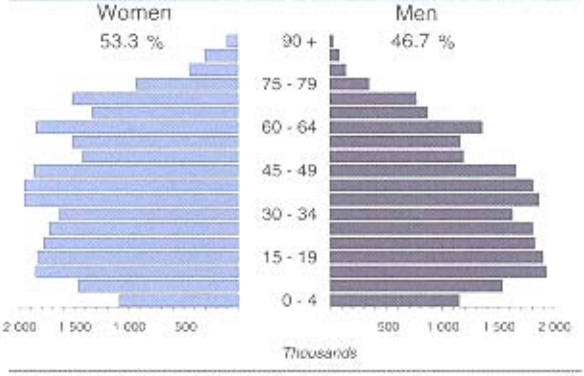
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	73.6
Men:	62.3

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	61.8
Men:	52.9

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	12.0

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	-0.72

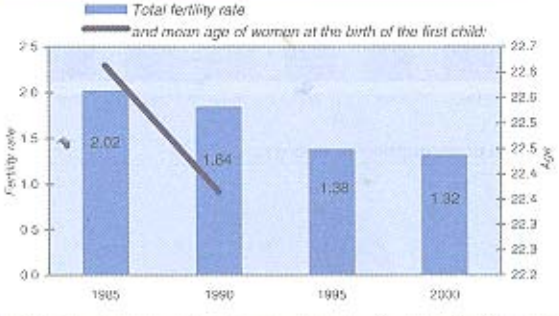
Population by age, 1999:



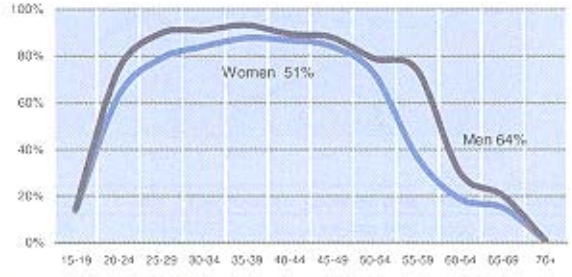
Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.6
Divorces (per 1000 population):	4.0
Average household size:	3.2

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	49
Percentage of female students, 1998:	53
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	5

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000:



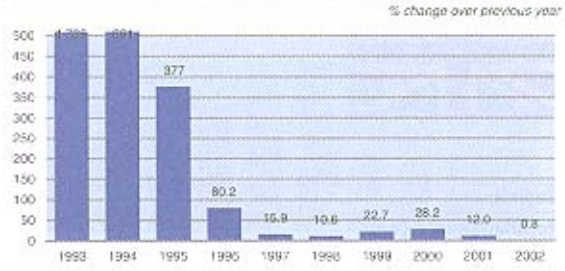
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	3.0	-2.1	-2.7	-1.1	-2.4	-2.5	-1.5
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	7.6	8.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)	14.3	...	...	22.5	25.2	...	...
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.0	5.9	7.7	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)[a/]	7.8	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	4.2	3.4

a/ Provisional.

UKRAINE

Real GDP change

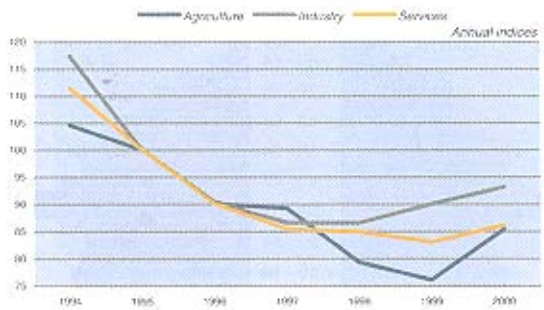
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	4 155
grivny:	4 159
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	907
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	2 368

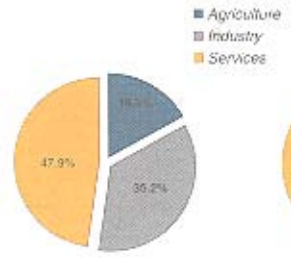
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	204.1
bill. grivny:	204.2
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.84
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1.00
Exchange rate (grivny per $US, annual average):	5.37

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

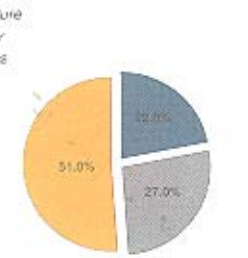


GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000

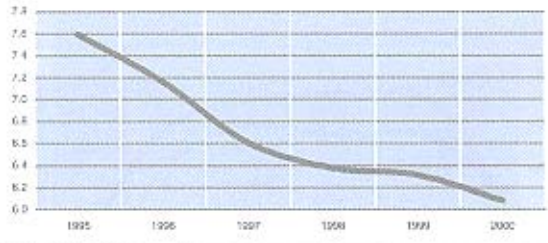


Employment by major economic sectors:

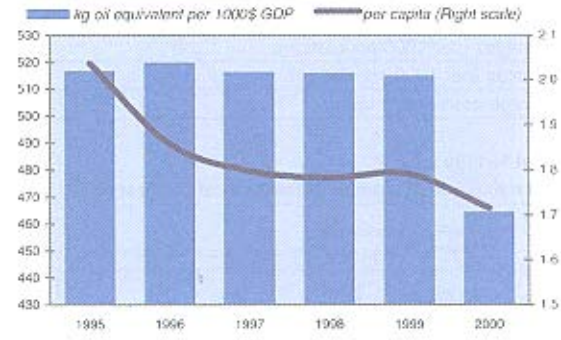


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1998:	102
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	6
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	44

CO_2 emissions per capita:



Energy use:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	55.5
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	53.8
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	1.6
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 1999:	1.2

Final consumption of energy:

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Iron and steel	35.4
Metalliferrous ore, scrap	9.0
Non-ferrous metals	4.4
Petroleum, petroleum products	2.9
Clothing and accessories	2.9

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Gas, natural, manufactured	23.9
Petroleum, petroleum products	17.2
Textile yarn, fabric, etc.	3.2
General industrial machines	3.2
Power generating machines	3.0

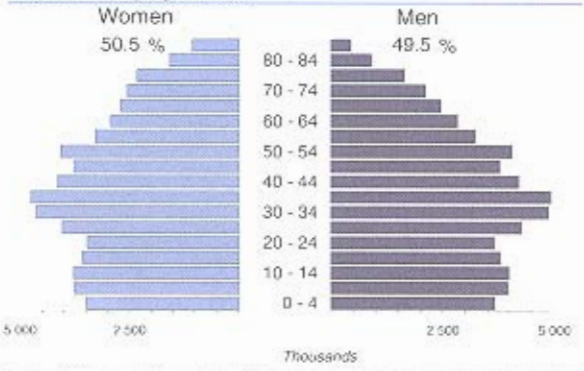
UNITED KINGDOM

Time: GMT

Capital:	London
Population mid-year:	59 755 700
Area (km²):	242 910
Population density (per km²):	246
Population in urban areas:	90%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	5.01
Official languages:	English
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	Pound sterling

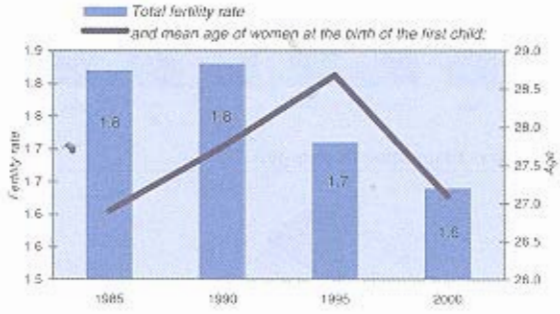
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	79.7
Men:	75.0
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	70.9
Men:	68.4
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	5.6
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.27

Population by age, 2000:

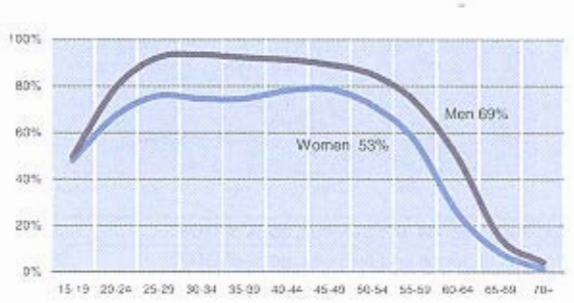


Marriages (per 1000 population):	5.1
Divorces (per 1000 population):	2.6
Average household size:	2.4
Percentage of women in the labour force:	45
Percentage of female students, 1995:	51
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	18

Total fertility rate and mean age of women at the birth of the first child:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[b/]	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.0
Unemployment rate (%)[a/]	8.6	8.2	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8
Youth unemployment rate (%)[c/]	15.3	14.8	13.5	12.4	12.3	11.8	10.5
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.3	...

a/ 16+.
b/ Workforce jobs.
c/ 16 to 24 years of age

UNITED KINGDOM

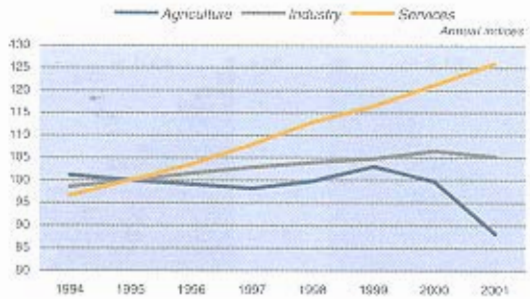
Real GDP change

Consumer price index (annual average)

GDP per capita, PPP USD:	25 894
pounds sterling:	16 589
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	4 297
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	17 169

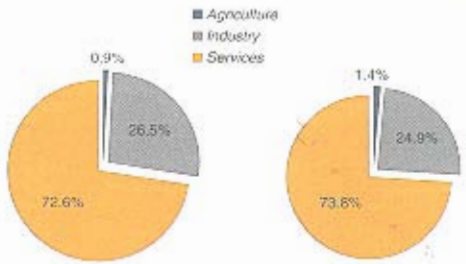
GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	1 542
bill. pounds sterling:	988
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	6.38
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	0.64
Exchange rate (pounds sterling per $US, annual average):	0.69

GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):



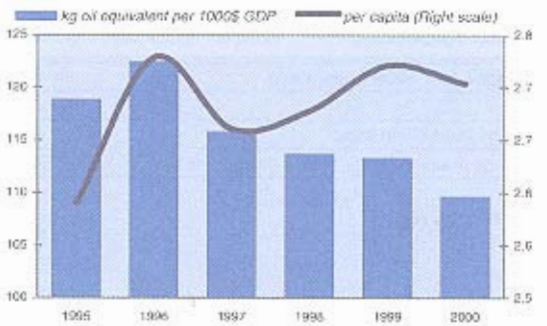
GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

Employment by major economic sectors:

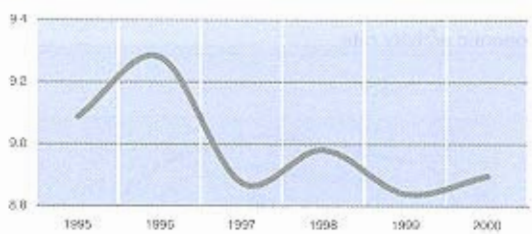


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop), 1999:	415
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	301
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	783

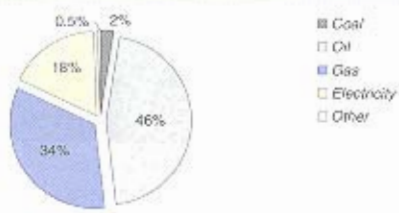
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	27.1
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	29.5
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	-2.3
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	2.1

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

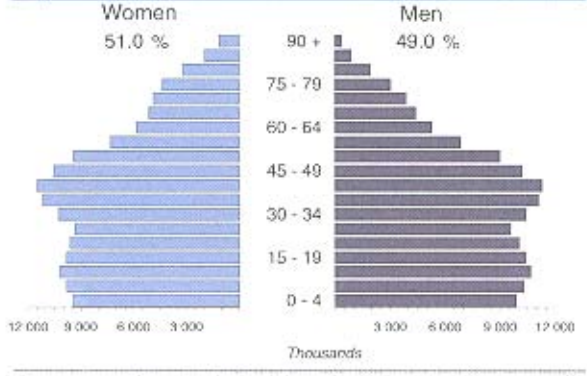
Exports of goods (f.o.b.):		Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Telecommunication equipment	5.8	Passenger cars	6.4
Petroleum/bitumen oil,crude	5.6	Computer equipment	5.1
Passenger cars	5.1	Telecommunication equipment	4.6
Computer equipment	5.0	Office equipment parts/accessories	3.7
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	3.6	Valves/transistors etc.	3.6

UNITED STATES

Time: GMT –8h.....-5h

Capital:	Washington, D.C.
Population mid-year:	284 796 887
Area (km²):	9 629 090
Population density (per km²):	30
Population in urban areas:	77%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	24.0
Official languages:	English
Date joined UN:	24 October 1945
National currency:	United States dollar

Population by age:

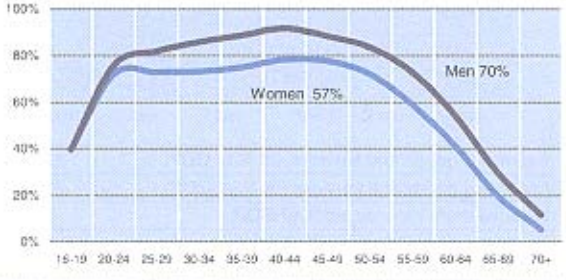


Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	79.5
Men:	74.1
Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	68.8
Men:	66.4
Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	6.8
Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	0.97
Marriages (per 1000 population):	8.4
Average household size:	2.6
Mean age of women at the birth of the first child, 2000:	24.9

Percentage of women in the labour force:	47
Percentage of female students, 1995:	55
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	14

Total fertility rate:

Economic activity rate:

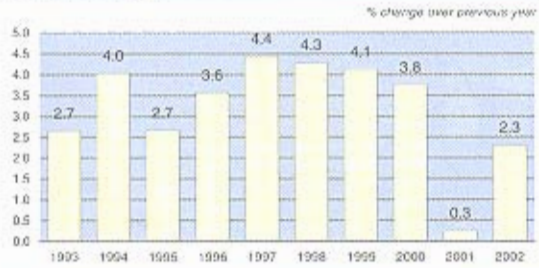


	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)[a/]	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	-0.1
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Youth unemployment rate (%)[c/]	12.1	12.0	11.3	10.4	9.9	9.3	10.6
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	6.7	...	7.1	4.6	4.7	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	13.3	13.2	13.0	12.9	12.9	13.2	14.0

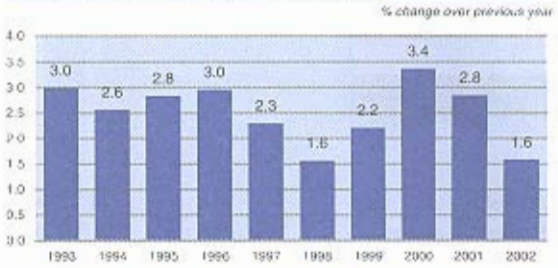
a/ Labour Force Survey, full time equivalent.
b/ 16 years and over.
c/ 16 to 24 years of age.

UNITED STATES

Real GDP change



Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	35 262

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	10 082

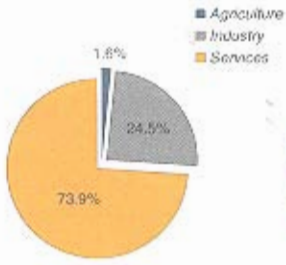
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	5 547
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	24 436

GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	41.1
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	1

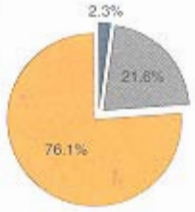
GDP (value added) in agriculture, industry and services (1995=100):

GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

2000

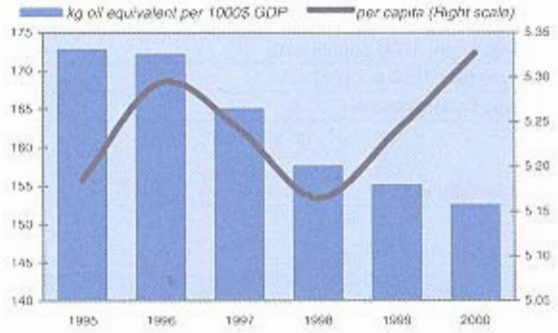


Employment by major economic sectors:

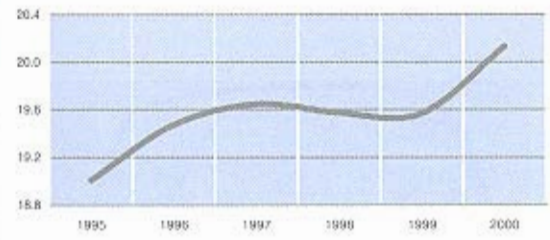


Number of passenger cars (per 1000 pop):	776
Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	347
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	444

Energy use:

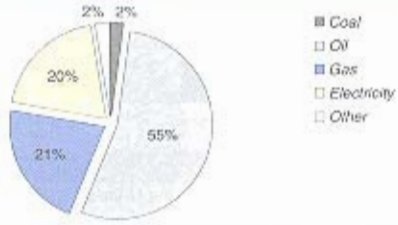


CO_2 emissions per capita:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	10.3
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP:	13.7
External trade balance, as % of GDP:	...
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP, 2000:	0.9

Final consumption of energy:



Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Valves/transistors etc.	6.7
Aircraft/spacecraft etc.	5.6
Motor vehicle parts/accessories	4.3
Telecommunication equipment	3.6
Computer equipment	3.5

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Passenger cars	8.8
Petroleum/bitumen oil, crude	7.5
Computer equipment	4.5
Valves/transistors etc.	3.9
Special transactions	3.9

UZBEKISTAN

Time: GMT +5h

Capital:	Tashkent
Population mid-year:	24 958 200
Area (km²):	447 400
Population density (per km²):	56
Population in urban areas:	37%
Population as % of total population of UNECE:	2.10

Official languages:	Uzbek
Date joined UN:	2 March 1992
National currency:	Som

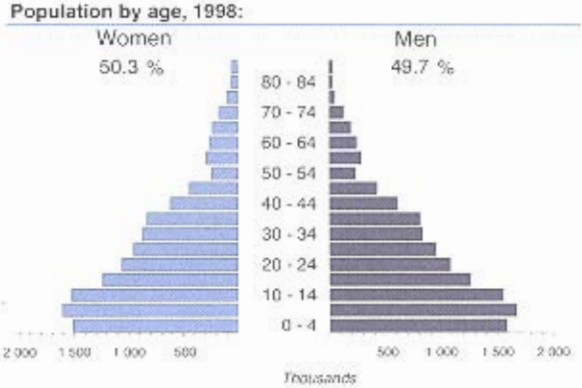
Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2000:	
Women:	72.2
Men:	67.0

Healthy life expectancy (in years):	
Women:	56.1
Men:	50.9

Infant mortality rate (‰ live births):	19.1

Average annual population growth rate, 1995-2001:	1.44

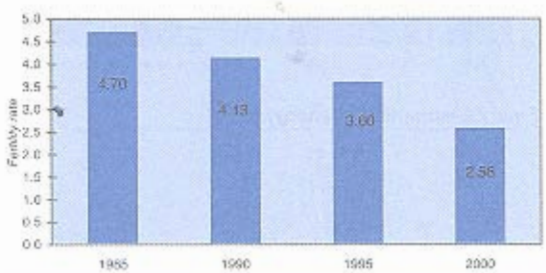
Population by age, 1998:



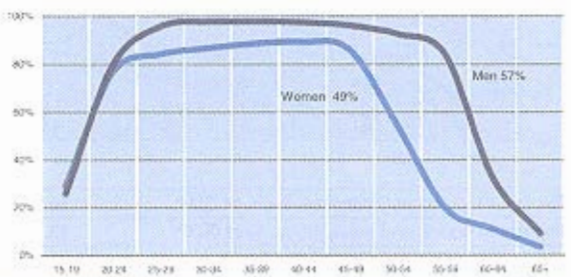
Marriages (per 1000 population):	6.9
Divorces (per 1000 population):	0.8
Average household size:	5.1

Percentage of women in the labour force, 2000:	47
Percentage of parliament seats held by women:	7

Total fertility rate:



Economic activity rate, 2000[a/]:



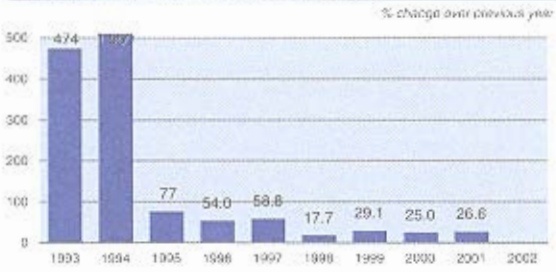
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employment (% change over previous year)	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7
Unemployment rate (%)[b/]	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	...
Total expenditure on education (% GDP)	7.7	7.8	...	7.7	7.7	...	...
Total expenditure on health (% GDP)	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.6

a/ ILO estimates.
b/ Official estimates.

UZBEKISTAN

Real GDP change

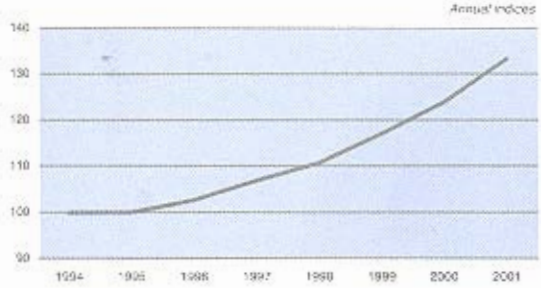
Consumer price index (annual average)



GDP per capita, PPP USD:	2 532
som:	195 062
Gross capital formation per capita (USD):	511
Private consumption expenditure:	
per capita (USD):	1 560

GDP at current prices, bill. PPP USD:	63.2
bill. som:	4 868
GDP as % of total GDP of UNECE:	0.26
Purchasing Power Parities (PPP):	77.1
Exchange rate (som per $US, annual average):	423

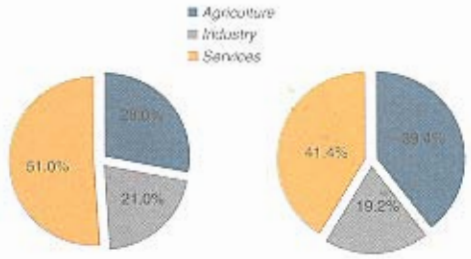
Gross industrial output:



GDP (value added) by major economic sectors:

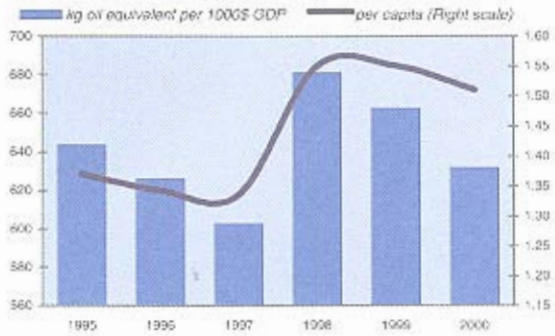
1999

Employment by major economic sectors:

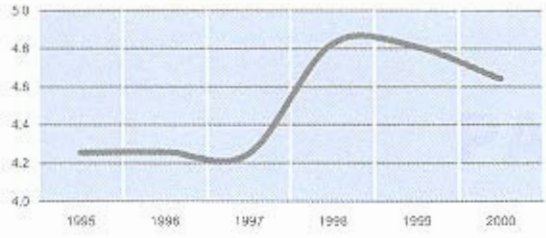


Estimated Internet users (per 1000 pop.):	5
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers (per 1000 pop.):	3

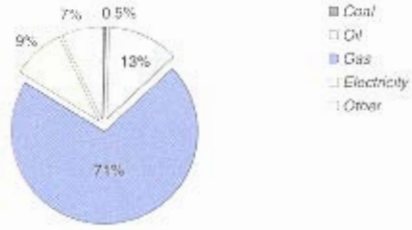
Energy use:



CO_2 emissions per capita:



Final consumption of energy:



Exports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1997:	29.8
Imports of goods and services, as % of GDP, 1997:	30.1
External trade balance, as % of GDP, 1997:	-0.2
Tourism receipts, as % of GDP:	..

Main external trade commodities (% of total), 2000[d/]

Exports of goods (f.o.b.):	
Cotton	40.4
Gold	8.6
Cotton yarn	6.1
Radioactive chemical elements and isotopes	4.0
Cars[e/]	3.6

Imports of goods (c.i.f.):	
Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	9.9
Cane and beet sugar	4.0
Machinery parts	2.4
Internal combustion engines	2.2
Machines for preparing textile fiber	2.2

c/ Less than 0.01%.
d/ The data are based on the partner countries' export and import statistics (mirror).
e/ May include re-exports.

PART 2

Population

Population age structure

Population ageing is well advanced in most ECE countries with the proportion of the population over 65 years of age reaching 15 per cent in many countries (twice the world level). In most countries the median age is well over 30 years, the highest being 41.6 years in Italy, and the lowest in Turkmenistan: only 20.3 years. The youngest populations are found in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, with close to 40 per cent of the population under 15 years of age. As a result of having high proportions of non-working age population, the dependency ratios of these countries are extremely high (over 75 per cent) (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.2).

Sex ratio

Only one country in the region – Turkey - has more men than women, with 98 women per 100 men. Estonia and Latvia have the highest proportion of women, 117 women per 100 men. With regard to sex distribution over 65 years of age, all countries except Andorra (equal share) have substantially more women than men. This is due to the fact that women's life expectancy is 4-13 years higher than men's. The highest rate of women to men over 65 years of age is found in the Russian Federation, with 218 women per 100 men – this is also the country where the gap between the life expectancy of men and women is the biggest (Table 1.1 and Figure 6.2).

Fertility and mortality trends

Fertility has declined in all regions of the world in the last 40 years, and is expected to continue to do so as we approach 2020. Simultaneously, mortality has decreased in most parts of the world, particularly in the 1960s and 1970s than in more recent decades. Europe, however, is the big exception. Owing partly to an ageing population, mortality has steadily increased since the 1960s and is expected to continue to do so in the coming decades (Figures 1.5 and 1.6).

Population growth

The greatest population growth during 1995-2000 has been in Turkmenistan – over 3%, followed by Israel, Uzbekistan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Azerbaijan. The highest average annual growth rate in the European Union is in Luxembourg. On the contrary, in many East European and CIS countries, the population is slowly decreasing. This is most visible in Croatia, Georgia and Kazakhstan, where the population declined on average more than 1% per year during 1995-2000 (Table 1.3).

Baby names

It is interesting to see how the same names are popular in different countries. The most popular girl's names in 2000/2001 seem to have been Sara(h), closely followed by Laura and Anna/Ana. But mothers of newborn girls in many countries all over Europe also choose Maria/Marie and Emma. The most frequently chosen boy's names were Lukas/Luca, followed by Alexander and its different forms (Alexandre, Alessandro, Sandro) and David.

Population density

Extreme contrasts can be found in the ECE region in population density. With only three persons per square km, Canada and Iceland are the most sparsely populated countries, whereas Monaco, with more than 17 000 persons per square km, is the most densely populated country (Table 1.7).

Urbanization

There are also great contrasts in the proportion of people living in urban areas. With an urban population of 100 per cent, Monaco is the most urbanized country in the ECE region, followed by Belgium with 97.4 per cent. On the other hand, the least urbanized country is Liechtenstein with 21.5 per cent living in urban areas, followed by Tajikistan with 27.7 per cent. The biggest urban agglomerations in the ECE region are found in the United States: New York with approximately 16.7 million inhabitants and Los Angeles with 13.2 million inhabitants. The biggest urban agglomeration in Europe is Paris (9.6 million) closely followed by Istanbul (9.0 million) (Table 1.7 and Figure 1.10).

Foreign population, refugees and asylum seekers

The United States is the country in the ECE region with the largest number of foreigners, whereas Germany has the largest number in Europe (Table 1.11). The largest population of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is found in the Russian Federation, with more than 1.1 million people. Also, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Serbia and Montenegro and United States have more than half a million people of concern to the UNHCR (Table 1.13). The largest number of refugees is found in Germany (over 900 000), United States (over 500 000) and Serbia and Montenegro (over 400 000) Table 1.14). The largest number of asylum seekers in 2001 was found in Germany and United Kingdom (over 88 000), and United States (over 86 000) (Table 1.15).

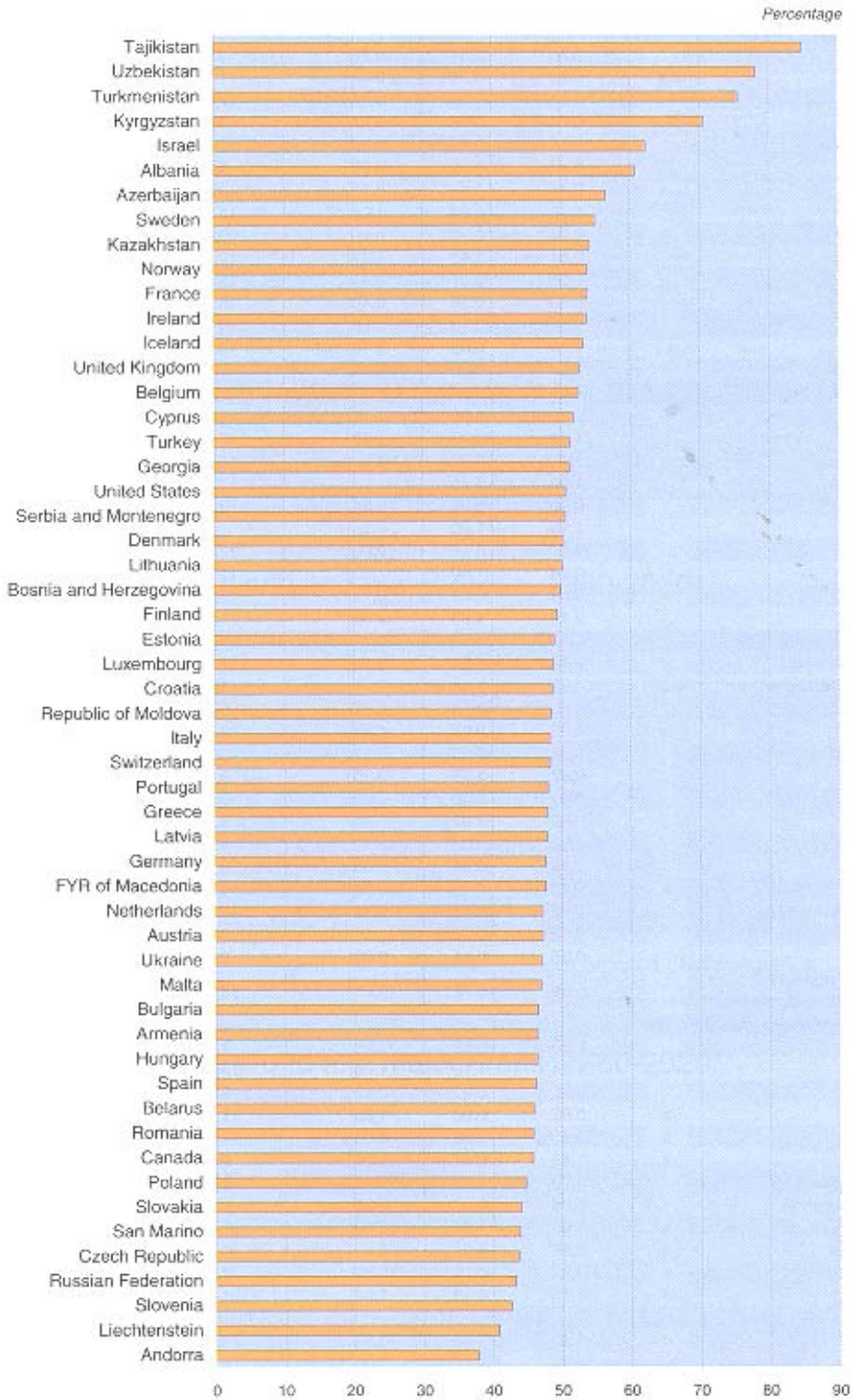
1.1 Basic population data and structures, 2001

	Notes	Mid-year population in thousands	Median age	Mid-year population (%) 0-14 years	15-24 years	25-64 years	65+	Women per 100 men Total	Aged 65 and over
European Union:									
Austria	a,b	8 128.3	38.2	16.5	11.8	56.1	15.5	106	161
Belgium	c,d	10 263.4	39.8	17.6	12.1	53.5	16.9	105	145
Denmark		5 355.1	39.2	18.7	11.2	55.3	14.8	102	139
Finland		5 186.0	39.6	18.0	12.7	54.3	15.1	106	159
France		59 191.2	37.7	18.8	13.0	52.0	16.2	106	146
Germany	b,c	82 349.9	40.2	15.4	11.3	56.4	16.9	105	157
Greece	b	10 538.0	38.7	15.3	14.1	53.5	17.1	103	124
Ireland	g	3 838.9	31.6	21.4	17.2	50.2	11.2	101	131
Italy	d	57 844.0	41.6	14.4	11.4	56.0	18.2	106	145
Luxembourg	c	441.8	36.7	18.8	11.5	55.7	14.0	103	148
Netherlands	c,i	16 043.7	38.0	18.0	11.9	56.1	14.1	102	141
Portugal	c	10 299.2	37.0	16.0	14.2	53.4	16.5	107	138
Spain	a	40 265.5	38.0	14.6	13.8	54.6	17.0	104	139
Sweden		8 896.0	38.6	18.3	11.6	52.9	17.2	102	135
United Kingdom	e	59 755.7	36.4	18.9	12.1	53.3	15.6	103	140
Other Western Europe:									
Andorra	f	66.0	36.6	15.4	11.9	60.7	12.1	100	100
Cyprus	a,c,e,h,k	671.3	33.0	22.7	15.4	50.5	11.4	100	129
Iceland		285.1	33.2	23.1	15.0	50.2	11.6	100	122
Liechtenstein		33.2	...	16.5	12.5	58.5	10.5	104	151
Malta	n	393.0	35.9	19.5	15.0	53.1	12.5	102	138
Monaco	m	32.0	...	...	...	...	...	114	...
Norway	c	4 513.8	35.9	20.0	12.0	53.0	15.0	102	140
San Marino	b,f	27.2	40.0	15.0	11.8	57.7	15.4	106	134
Switzerland	b	7 232.6	39.7	17.2	11.6	55.8	15.4	105	145
Turkey	a	67 612.2	25.4	28.0	20.1	46.0	5.9	98	117
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	d,e	3 401.2	25.8	32.2	16.7	45.5	5.6	103	130
Bosnia and Herzegovina	e	4 269.8	35.1	23.0	6.7	60.1	10.3	108	145
Bulgaria	i	7 951.6	40.1	15.3	14.3	54.0	16.4	105	135
Croatia	b,j	4 437.5	37.2	17.0	13.6	53.3	15.6	108	162
Czech Republic	c	10 287.5	37.9	16.1	14.8	55.3	13.8	105	159
Estonia	c	1 364.1	38.1	17.6	14.7	52.4	15.3	117	204
Hungary	c	10 187.6	37.1	16.5	14.3	54.0	15.2	110	170
Latvia		2 355.0	37.1	17.0	14.6	53.0	15.4	117	211
Lithuania		3 477.8	36.6	19.3	14.5	52.1	14.1	114	190
Poland		38 641.0	35.7	18.5	17.0	52.1	12.4	106	162
Romania	c	22 408.4	34.7	17.8	15.8	52.7	13.6	105	140
Serbia and Montenegro	b	10 651.7	37.1	19.6	14.9	51.5	14.0	102	129
Slovakia	c	5 391.0	36.0	19.0	16.9	52.2	11.4	106	163
Slovenia	c,k	1 992.0	38.4	15.6	14.3	55.8	14.3	105	171
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	e	2 026.4	34.3	22.3	16.4	51.3	10.0	100	123
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	c	3 801.2	33.1	22.3	18.6	49.7	9.4	106	139
Azerbaijan	e,h	8 048.6	29.9	30.3	18 3	45,6	5.8	104	141
Belarus		9 970.7	36.6	17.9	15.7	52.7	13.6	113	203
Georgia	e	5 023.1	37.1	20.4	15.5	50.6	13 4	109	157
Kazakhstan	f,h	14 927.0	30.7	28.4	18.1	46.8	6.7	108	208
Kyrgyzstan	f	4 783.0	22.9	35.9	19.5	39.1	5.5	103	157
Republic of Moldova	e,h	3 639.6	33.7	23.3	18.0	49.3	9.4	109	165
Russian Federation	d,l	144 819.1	37.6	17.5	15.7	54.0	12.6	114	218
Tajikistan	h,m	6 127.2	23.2	41.8	20.0	34.1	4.1	101	137
Turkmenistan	f	4 764.5	20.3	39.2	19.5	37.5	3.8	101	149
Ukraine	f	49 653.6	37.2	18.2	14.8	53.2	13.8	115	206
Uzbekistan	d,f	24 406.5	...	39.6	19.9	36.2	4.3	102	155
North America:									
Canada	a	31 081.9	37.2	18.8	13.5	55.1	12.6	102	133
United States	a,n	284 796.9	35.8	21.2	14.0	52.4	12.4	104	142
Other member countries:									
Israel	c,e	6 289.2	27.7	28.6	17.2	44.4	9.8	103	135

a/ Estimation.
b/ Data on median age refer to 2000.
c/ De jure population.
d/ Data refer to 1st of January.
e/ Data for 2000.
f/ Data for 1999.
g/ Data refer to mid-April.
h/ Data on median age refer to 2001.
i/ Provisional.
j/ Data refer to 31st of March.
k/ Data refer to 31st of December.
l/ Data on median age refer to average age.
m/ Data for 1998.
n/ Data on median age refer to 1999.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division New Cronos Database, Eurostat.

1.2 Dependency ratio, 2001*



* Notes apply as in table 1.1.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division; New Cronos Database, Eurostat.

1.3 Population growth

	Notes	Average annual growth (%)			Per 1000 population		
					Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Net migration rate
		1985-1990	1990-1995	1995-2000	2001	2001	2001
European Union:							
Austria		0.40	0.81	0.16	9.3	9.2	2.1
Belgium	a	0.22	0.34	0.22	11.3	10.3	1.3
Denmark		0.11	0.36	0.40	12.2	10.9	2.2
Finland		0.34	0.48	0.27	10.8	9.4	1.2
France		0.51	0.40	0.36	13.1	8.9	1.0
Germany		0.45	0.55	0.09	8.9	10.0	3.2
Greece	a	0.45	0.57	0.16	9.6	9.8	1.2
Ireland		-0.16	0.53	1.04	15.0	7.7	6.8
Italy	b	0.04	0.20	0.16	9.2	9.6	3.1
Luxembourg		0.81	1.42	1.37	12.4	8.4	5.3
Netherlands		0.63	0.67	0.60	12.7	8.7	3.4
Portugal		-0.23	0.26	0.40	10.9	10.2	6.3
Spain		0.22	0.19	0.36	10.0	8.9	6.0
Sweden		0.49	0.62	0.10	10.3	10.5	3.2
United Kingdom		0.31	0.36	0.39	11.2	10.1	3.1
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra		3.25	5.50	...	11.7	3.6	-6.2
Cyprus		1.01	1.79	1.06	12.2	7.9	4.1
Iceland		1.09	0.97	1.01	14.4	6.0	3.0
Liechtenstein		1.36	1.41	...	...	...	...
Malta		0.90	0.96	0.64	9.8	7.5	5.9
Monaco		1.19	1.20	...	...	...	...
Norway		0.42	0.55	0.60	12.6	9.7	1.8
San Marino		0.74	1.50	...	11.4	7.1	40.1
Switzerland		0.90	0.82	0.15	10.2	8.5	5.8
Turkey		2.19	1.85	1.63	21.9	6.7	3.1
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania	c	2.13	-0.23	0.92	17.1	4.9	-4.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	c	0.92	-1.54	...	11.5	7.8	...
Bulgaria		-0.55	-0.73	-0.57	8.4	14.2	0.0
Croatia	a	0.32	0.03	-1.34	9.6	11.0	3.7
Czech Republic		0.05	-0.06	-0.11	8.8	10.5	2.0
Estonia		0.52	-1.75	-0.95	9.3	13.6	0.1
Hungary		-0.39	-0.09	-0.23	9.5	13.0	1.0
Latvia		0.65	-1.37	-0.94	8.3	14.0	-2.2
Lithuania		0.92	0.02	-0.10	9.1	11.6	-0.7
Poland		0.49	0.24	0.03	9.5	9.4	-0.4
Romania	a	0.42	-0.46	-0.22	10.4	11.4	-0.2
Serbia and Montenegro		0.62	0.03	0.18	12.3	10.8	0.0
Slovakia		0.52	0.25	0.14	9.5	9.7	0.2
Slovenia		0.25	-0.11	0.03	8.8	9.3	2.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		0.59	-0.62	0.61	13.3	8.3	-1.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia		1.20	1.19	0.23	8.4	6.3	-2.7
Azerbaijan		1.34	1.19	1.28	13.6	5.6	-0.6
Belarus		0.38	0.01	-0.37	9.2	14.1	0.9
Georgia	a	0.62	0.00	-1.50	11.9	11.8	-9.6
Kazakhstan	a	0.63	-0.63	-1.23	14.6	10.0	-8.3
Kyrgyzstan	a	1.83	0.87	1.38	19.8	7.0	-4.6
Republic of Moldova		0.70	-3.72	0.16	8.5	9.4	-0.9
Russian Federation		0.68	-0.02	-0.35	9.1	15.6	0.5
Tajikistan	a	3.03	1.93	1.19	27.0	4.7	-2.3
Turkmenistan	c	2.58	4.21	3.23	18.5	5.4	-2.0
Ukraine	a	0.37	-0.14	-0.80	7.8	15.4	-0.9
Uzbekistan	a	2.45	2.12	1.67	21.4	5.5	-2.3
North America:							
Canada	d	1.40	1.17	0.94	11.0	7.4	6.0
United States	a,e	0.99	1.07	1.06	14.4	8.5	3.8
Other member countries:							
Israel	a,f	1.93	3.46	2.46	21.7	6.3	...

a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ 2001 data on net migration rate refer to 2000.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001.
d/ 2001 data on crude birth rate refer to 2000.
e/ 2000 data are provisional.
f/ 2001 data on crude death rate refer to 1999 and are provisional.

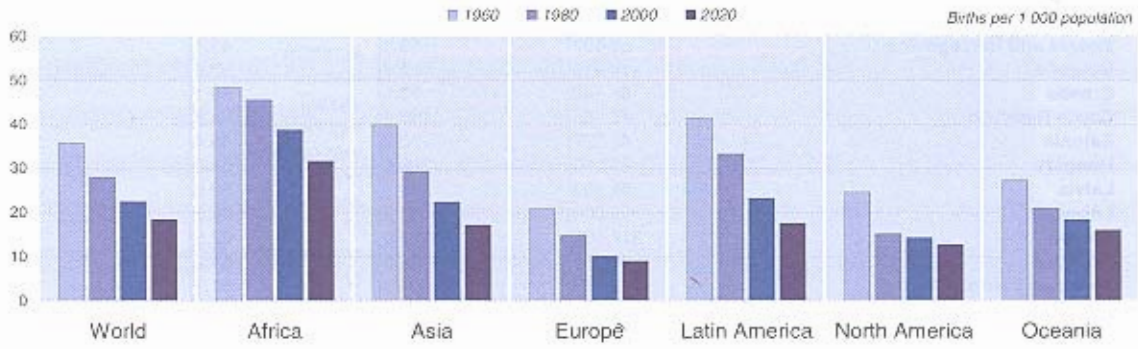
Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

1.4 Most popular baby names, latest year

	Notes	Latest year	Girls names					Boys names				
			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
European Union:												
Austria		2000	Julia	Anna	Sarah	Lisa	Laura	Lukas	Michael	Florian	Daniel	Alexander
Belgium		2000	Laura	Marie	Sarah	Emma	Manon	Thomas	Nicolas	Maxime	Louis	Dylan
Denmark		2000	Julie	Sofie	Sara	Cecilie	Emma	Mathias	Mads	Mikkel	Rasmus	Emil
Finland		2001	Laura	Veera	Anni	Roosa	Emma	Eetu	Juho	Aleksi	Ville	Niko
France		2000	Léa	Chloé	Manon	Camille	Emma	Thomas	Lucas	Théo	Hugo	Maxime
Germany		1999	Marie	Maria	Sophie	Anna/Anne	Laura	Lukas	Alexander	Maximilian	Leon	Tim
Ireland		2000	Aoife	Sarah	Ciara	Emma	Chloe	Jack	Sean	Conor	Adam	James
Spain		2001	Maria	Paula	Laura	Andrea	Marta	Alejandro	David	Daniel	Adrian	Javier
Sweden		2001	Julia	Emma	Hanna	Elin	Wilma	Filip	Oscar	Erik	Anton	William
United Kingdom	a	2001	Chloe	Emily	Megan	Jessica	Sophie	Jack	Thomas	Joshua	James	Daniel
Other Western Europe:												
Cyprus		2000	Maria	Eleni	Androulla	Georgia	...	Andreas	Georgios	Marios	Costas	...
Iceland		2000	Sara	Anna	Gudrun	Kristin	Maria	Jon	Viktor	Aron	Alexander	Daniel
Norway		2001	Julie	Ida	Sara	Thea	Emilie	Markus	Kristian	Martin	Andreas	Sander
San Marino		2001	Beatrice	Sara	Martina	Alessia/Elisa/Sofia	Anna/Giulia/Francesca	Matteo	Davide	Luca	Andrea/Lorenzo	Marco/Alessandro
Switzerland		2000										
- German part			Laura	Michelle	Sarah	Lea	Julia	Luca	Simon	Jan	Joel	Lukas
- French part			Léa	Laura	Sarah	Chloé	Jessica	David	Alexandre	Thomas	Nicolas	Loïc
- Italian part			Sara	Chiara	Alessia	Martina	Giulia	Luca	Alessandro	Matteo	Mattia	Andrea
- Rumantsch part			Laura	Leonie	Alexandra	Alessia	Anna	Fabio	Gian	Sandro	David	Nico
Central and Eastern Europe:												
Czech Republic		2000	Tereza	Katerina	Veronika	Lucie	Michaela	Jan	Jakub	Tomas	Martin	David
Estonia		2001	Laura	Anna	Maria	Alina	Diana	Markus	Martin	Kevin	Daniil	Nikita
Hungary		2000	Viktória	Vivien	Anna	Alexandra	Fanni	Dániel	Dávid	Bence	Máté	Tamás
Latvia		2001	Anastasija	Anna	Viktorija	Laura	Diāna	Jānis	Artūrs	Aleksandrs	Daniels	Nikita
Lithuania		2001	Gabrielė	Gabija	Karolina	Viktorija	Kamilė	Lukas	Mantas	Rokas	Dovydas	Tomas
Romania		2001	Maria	Ioana	Mihaela	Ana	Nicoleta	Ion	Gheorghe	Nicolae	Mihai	Ilie
Slovenia		2000	Nika	Ana	Nina	Sara	Anja	Luka	Jan	Žan	Žiga	Matic
Commonwealth of Independent States:												
Armenia		2001	Anna	Lilit	Milena	Elen	Hayk	Erik	Narek	David		
North America												
Canada		2000	Sarah	Emily	Jessica	Megan	Samantha	Matthew	Nicholas	Michael	Brandon	Ryan

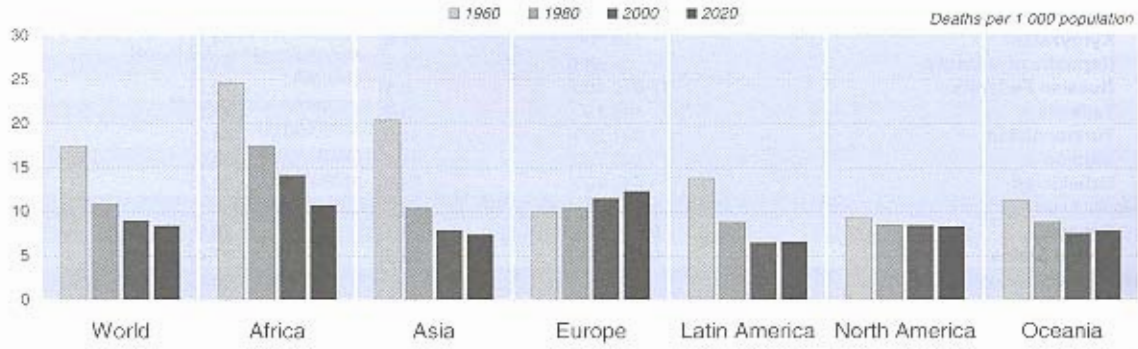
a/ England and Wales only.

1.5 Trends in crude birth rate, world and major areas, 1960-2020*



Source: World Population Prospects: the 2000 revision, 2001, UN.

1.6 Trends in crude death rate, world and major areas, 1960-2020*



Source: World Population Prospects: 2000 revision, 2001, UN.

* The years refer to 5-year intervals ending in the reference year (e.g. 1960 refers to 1955-1960).
Data up to 2000 are estimates, data for 2020 are projections (the medium variant).

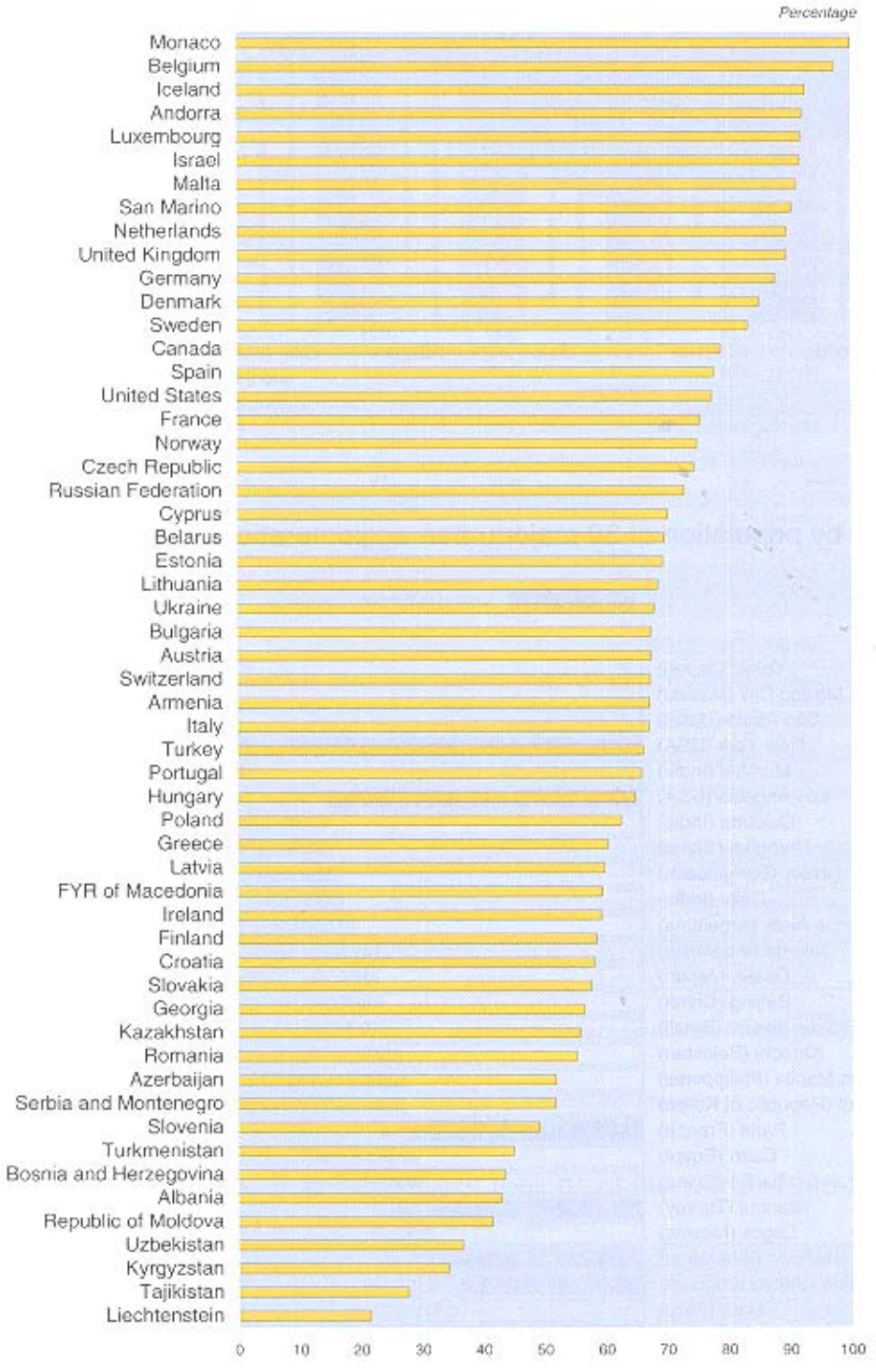
1.7 Territorial distribution of population, 2000/2001

	Area km²	Persons per km²	Percentage urban*	Percentage in capital city**
European Union:				
Austria	83 858	96.9	67.4	25.6
Belgium	30 528	336.2	97.4	11.1
Denmark	43 094	124.3	85.1	25.0
Finland	338 145	15.3	58.5	18.1
France	551 500	107.3	75.5	16.3
Germany	357 022	230.7	87.7	4.0
Greece	131 957	80.0	60.3	29.4
Ireland	70 273	54.6	59.3	25.9
Italy	301 337	192.0	67.1	4.6
Luxembourg	2 586	170.8	91.9	18.5
Netherlands	41 526	386.4	89.6	7.2
Portugal	91 982	112.0	65.8	38.0
Spain	505 992	79.6	77.8	10.3
Sweden	449 964	19.8	83.3	17.7
United Kingdom	244 101	246.0	89.5	13.0
Other Western Europe:				
Andorra	468	140.7	92.2	33.3
Cyprus	9 251	82.1	70.2	24.8
Iceland	103 000	2.8	92.7	60.4
Liechtenstein	160	207.5	21.5	21.9
Malta	316	1238.7	91.2	26.4
Monaco	2	16329.2	100.0	100.0
Norway	323 759	13.9	75.0	21.6
San Marino	61	448.1	90.4	15.4
Switzerland	41 284	175.2	67.3	4.7
Turkey	774 815	87.3	66.2	4.8
Central and Eastern Europe:				
Albania	28 748	118.6	42.9	9.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51 197	83.4	43.4	13.6
Bulgaria	110 910	71.7	67.4	14.4
Croatia	56 542	78.5	58.1	23.4
Czech Republic	78 866	130.4	74.5	11.9
Estonia	45 227	30.2	69.4	28.1
Hungary	93 030	109.5	64.8	18.2
Latvia	64 589	36.5	59.8	32.8
Lithuania	65 300	53.3	68.6	15.7
Poland	312 685	123.6	62.5	5.8
Romania	238 391	94.0	55.2	9.2
Serbia and Montenegro	102 173	104.3	51.7	13.9
Slovakia	49 012	110.0	57.6	8.5
Slovenia	20 253	98.4	49.1	14.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	25 713	79.0	59.4	24.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:				
Armenia	29 743	127.8	67.2	36.3
Azerbaijan	86 600	93.7	51.8	24.9
Belarus	207 600	48.0	69.6	17.1
Georgia	69 700	72.1	56.5	26.2
Kazakhstan	2 724 900	5.4	55.8	7.7
Kyrgyzstan	199 900	24.6	34.3	13.3
Republic of Moldova	33 845	107.5	41.4	15.0
Russian Federation	17 075 400	8.5	72.9	6.3
Tajikistan	143 100	43.9	27.7	8.6
Turkmenistan	491 200	11.3	44.9	12.0
Ukraine	603 700	81.3	68.0	5.3
Uzbekistan	447 400	55.8	36.6	8.9
North America:				
Canada	9 970 610	3.1	78.9	3.6
United States	9 629 090	29.6	77.4	1.4
Other member countries:				
Israel	22 145	284.0	91.8	10.9

* Definition of urban areas varies between countries.
** Figures refer to the urban agglomeration defined as the contiguous territory inhabited at urban levels of residential density without regard to administrative boundaries.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision, United Nations; and the FAO Statistical Database, FAO.

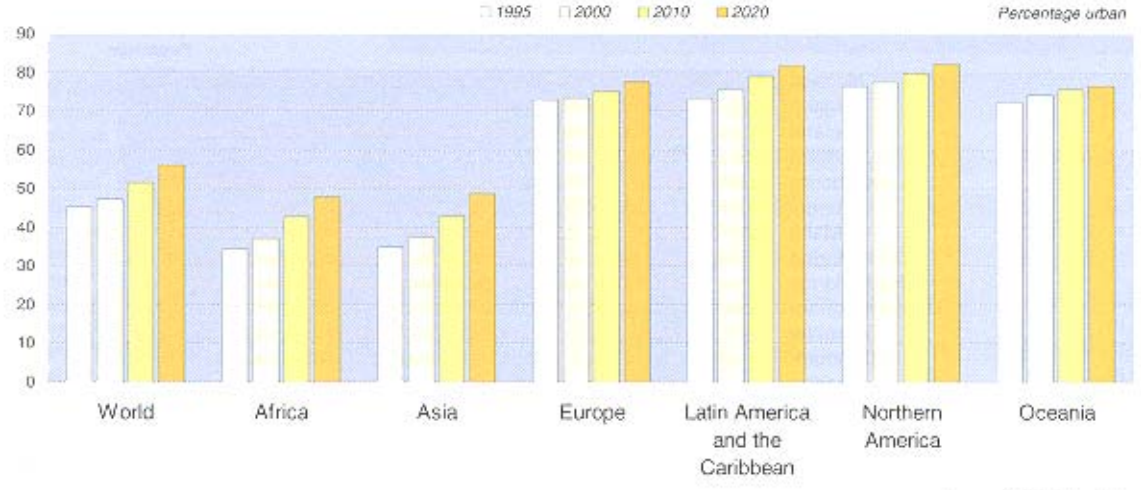
1.8 Percentage of urban* population, 2001



Sources: World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision, UN

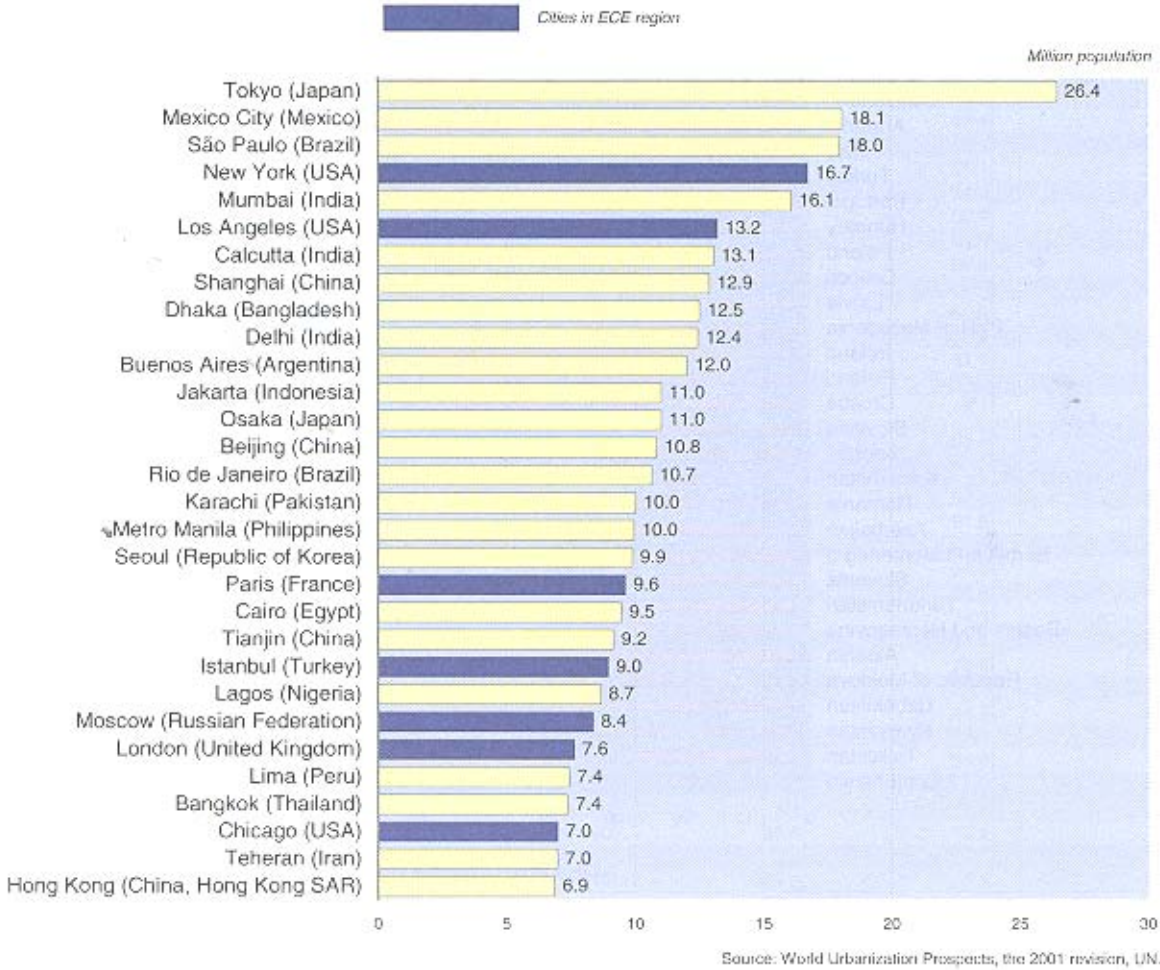
* Definition of urban varies between countries.

1.9 Level of urbanization, world and major regions, 1995 – 2020



Source: World Urbanization Prospects, The 2001 Revision, United Nations.

1.10 Ranking by population of 30 major urban agglomerations in the world, 2000



Source: World Urbanization Prospects, the 2001 revision, UN.

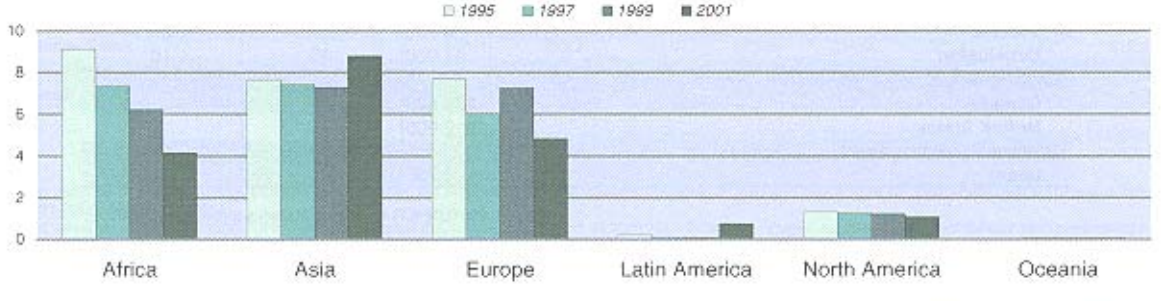
1.11 Population of foreign origin in selected countries

	Notes	Number of foreigners residing in the country			Largest foreign nationality	
		01-Jan-85	01-Jan-90	01-Jan-01	01-Jan-01	
		Thousands				
European Union:						
Austria		299.9	417.9	761.4	341.9	Former Yugoslavia
Belgium		897.7	860.8	861.6	195.5	Italy
Denmark		107.7	150.6	258.6	35.2	Turkey
Finland		16.7	21.4	91.1	20.6	Russian Federation
France	a,b	3 714.2	3 596.6	3 263.2	553.7	Portugal
Germany		4 363.2	4 845.8	7 296.8	1 998.5	Turkey
Greece	c	233.5	290.0	161.1	15.9	Russian Federation
Ireland	d,e	87.3	82.0	125.5	66.2	United Kingdom
Italy	f	...	781.0	1 464.6	107.9	Morocco
Luxembourg		96.8	104.0	164.7	58.5	Portugal
Netherlands		558.7	641.9	667.8	111.4	Morocco
Portugal	b	80.0	74.0	206.2	40.1	Cape Verde
Spain		226.0	398.0	895.7	199.8	Morocco
Sweden		390.6	456.0	477.3	98.6	Finland
United Kingdom	d	2 304.0	2 476.0	2 503.0	...	...
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	d,e	31.2	35.9	43.2	28.5	Spain
Cyprus		...	..	24.2	...	...
Iceland		3.6	4.8	8.8	1.5	Poland
Liechtenstein	e	9.6	10.2	11.3	3.9	Switzerland
Malta		...	...	6.9	...	...
Norway		97.8	140.1	184.3	25.2	Sweden
San Marino	i	...	2.3	4.3	4.1	Italy
Switzerland	f	952.9	1 065.9	1 424.4	337.1	Former Yugoslavia
Turkey c/	c,e	...	141.4	246.7	32.9	Germany
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Bosnia and Herzegovina		...	...	36.3	...	...
Bulgaria		..	...	26.6	...	...
Czech Republic		...	...	201.0	50.2	Ukraine
Estonia	d	...	...	265.4	85.1	Russian Federation
Hungary		...	...	110.0	41.6	Romania
Latvia		..	...	29.3	21.1	Russian Federation
Lithuania		...	...	31.2	...	...
Poland		..	...	29.7	3.7	Ukraine
Romania		...	...	1.2	0.5	Greece
Slovakia	a	...	...	2.1	10.5	Hungary
Slovenia	g	...	1.9	42.3	21.4	Bosnia and Herzegovina
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	d	..	..	3.8	...	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Azerbaijan	a	...	...	0.9	0.2	Iran
Kazakhstan	a			30.4	8.4	Russian Federation
Kyrgyzstan	a			34.1	9.6	Russian Federation
Republic of Moldova				2.5	1.2	Russian Federation
North America:						
Canada	a	3 900.9	4 558.6	5 133.8	...	...
United States	a,h	..	19 797.3	30 466.0	8 771.0	Mexico

a/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001.
b/ Data for 1982 instead of 1985.
c/ Data for 1998 instead of 2001.
d/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
e/ Data on number of largest foreign nationality for 1999 instead of 2001.
f/ Data on number of largest foreign nationality for 2000 instead of 2001.
g/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.
h/ Data for 1990 refers to April of that year.
i/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.

Source: National sources; and Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2002, Council of Europe.

1.12 Population of concern to the UNHCR*, major regions of the world, 1995-2001



* United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Source: Refugees and others of concern to UNHCR, 2001 Statistical Overview, 2002, UNHCR.

1.13 Total population of concern to UNHCR, end 2001

	Total population of concern*	% women	% covered**
European Union:			
Austria	30 000	22	102
Belgium	13 000	44	95
Denmark	73 000	...	...
Finland	13 000	...	...
France	166 000	38	90
Germany	989 000	...	...
Greece	13 000	32	18
Ireland	14 000	...	...
Italy	8 570	...	...
Luxembourg	1 200	...	...
Netherlands	231 000	...	...
Portugal	450	...	...
Spain	6 810	...	...
Sweden	164 000	...	...
United Kingdom	188 000	...	...
Other Western Europe:			
Cyprus	1 940	37	4
Iceland	230	...	...
Liechtenstein	220	...	...
Malta	190	...	...
Norway	50 000	...	...
Switzerland	84 000	44	86
Turkey	7 690	41	89
Central and Eastern Europe:			
Albania	360	46	95
Bosnia and Herzegovina	570 000	47	0
Bulgaria	4 510	23	54
Croatia	68 000	55	100
Czech Republic	13 000	...	...
Estonia	30	26	100
Hungary	7 110	21	23
Latvia	10	10	100
Lithuania	370	33	88
Poland	1 310	44	344
Romania	1 810	11	131
Serbia and Montenegro	777 000	52	81
Slovakia	3 620	...	...
Slovenia	7 170	61	38
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	169 000	50	12
Commonwealth of Independent States:			
Armenia	264 000	54	100
Azerbaijan	587 000	53	99
Belarus	36 000	39	3
Georgia	272 000	55	100
Kazakhstan	120 000	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	9 770	48	95
Republic of Moldova	1 280	40	21
Russian Federation	1 140 000	...	...
Tajikistan	18 000	41	84
Turkmenistan	14 000	41	100
Ukraine	9 730	31	33
Uzbekistan	41 000	45	10
North America:			
Canada	175 000	...	...
United States	912 000	...	...
Other member countries:			
Israel	4 730	...	...

Source: 2001UNHCR Population statistics (provisional), UNHCR.

*Total population of concern: the total number of asylum-seekers, refugees and others of concern to UNHCR in the country.
**The percentage of the total population of concern in the country for which the demographic information is available. In a few cases, the population for which demographic information is available is larger than the population of concern to UNHCR, resulting in a coverage of more than 100 %.

1.14 Indicative number of refugees

Thousands

	Notes	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
European Union:									
Austria	a	40.7	34.4	89.1	84.4	80.3	82.1	15.5	14.4
Belgium	b	19.5	31.7	36.1	36.1	15.5	16.8	18.6	12.3
Denmark	a	49.6	64.8	66.4	68.1	69.0	69.0	71.0	73.3
Finland	a	9.5	10.2	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.9	13.3	12.7
France		195.3	155.2	151.3	146.6	140.2	129.7	132.5	131.6
Germany	c	1 354.6	1 267.9	1 256.0	1 049.0	949.2	975.5	905.0	903.0
Greece		7.8	4.4	5.8	5.5	6.1	6.3	6.7	6.9
Ireland	b	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.5	3.6
Italy		73.1	74.3	64.7	66.6	5.5	6.0	...	8.6
Luxembourg		0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
Netherlands	a	62.2	80.0	102.6	118.1	131.5	138.6	146.3	152.3
Portugal	a	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Spain	a	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.8
Sweden	a	200.6	199.2	191.2	185.7	178.6	159.5	157.2	146.5
United Kingdom	a	60.1	63.2	67.2	72.1	78.4	93.1	121.3	148.6
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iceland	a	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Malta		0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	...
Norway	a	44.6	47.6	48.4	47.4	45.3	43.4	47.7	50.1
Switzerland		75.3	82.9	84.4	83.2	81.9	82.3	57.7	58.5
Turkey		24.9	12.8	8.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.5
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		3.0	4.7	4.9	0.0	22.3	3.9	0.5	0.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina		.			40.0	40.0	65.6	38.2	32.7
Bulgaria		1.1	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.5	3.0
Croatia		183.6	196.6	165.4	68.9	29.0	28.4	22.4	21.9
Czech Republic		1.2	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hungary		2.9	11.4	7.5	5.9	3.5	5.0	5.1	4.7
Poland		0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
Romania		1.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.6
Serbia and Montenegro		450.7	650.7	563.2	550.1	502.0	501.3	484.4	400.3
Slovakia		0.2	2.3	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Slovenia		29.2	22.3	10.0	5.1	3.5	4.4	2.8	2.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		14.9	9.0	5.1	3.5	1.7	21.2	9.1	4.4
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		304.0	219.0	219.0	219.0	310.0	296.2	280.6	264.3
Azerbaijan		231.6	233.7	233.7	233.7	221.6	221.6	0.3	0.4
Belarus		1.8	29.0	30.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6
Georgia		...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	5.2	7.6	7.9
Kazakhstan		5.0	15.6	15.6	15.6	8.3	14.8	20.6	19.5
Kyrgyzstan		21.2	13.4	16.7	15.3	14.6	10.8	10.6	9.3
Republic of Moldova		...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.2
Russian Federation		...	...	246.7	237.7	128.6	60.1	26.3	18.0
Tajikistan		0.7	0.6	1.2	2.2	3.6	4.5	15.4	15.3
Turkmenistan		15.4	23.3	15.6	15.8	14.6	18.5	14.2	14.0
Ukraine		5.2	5.2	3.6	4.6	6.1	2.7	3.0	3.0
Uzbekistan		8.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	1.1	1.0	38.4	39.6
North America:									
Canada	d	186.6	152.1	138.4	125.2	119.4	123.3	127.0	129.2
United States	d	631.1	623.3	607.0	563.8	534.0	521.1	508.2	515.9
Other member countries:									
Israel		...	...	...	...	...	0.1	4.1	4.2

Sources: Refugees and Others of concern to UNHCR, Statistical Overview, various issues, UNHCR; and UNHCR Population statistics, 2001 (provisional), UNHCR.

a/ In the absence of reliable figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population based on refugee arrivals and asylum-seeker recognition over a 10-year period (i.e. 1991-2000, 1990-1999, etc.).

b/ In the absence of reliable figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population as from 1999 based on refugee arrivals and asylum-seeker recognition over a 10-year period (i.e. 1991-2000, 1990-1999). The method of estimation prior to 1999 is unknown.

c/ Includes the categories "persons granted asylum and refugees recognized abroad", "quota refugees", "homeless foreigners", "family members of persons granted asylum", "civil war refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina" and "de facto refugees" (source: Central Aliens Register).

d/ In the absence of reliable figures, UNHCR has estimated the refugee population based on refugee arrivals and asylum-seeker recognition over a 5-year period (i.e. 1996-2000, 1995-1999, etc.).

* Provisional.

1.15 Asylum applications* in selected countries

	Notes	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001**
European Union:								
Austria		22 789	16 238	5 082	6 991	13 810	18 284	30 135
Belgium		12 963	17 647	14 353	12 433	21 970	42 691	24 549
Denmark		5 292	13 884	6 651	5 893	5 700	12 200	12 403
Finland		2 740	3 634	840	711	1 270	3 170	1 651
France		54 813	28 872	25 964	17 405	22 380	38 588	47 263
Germany		193 063	438 191	127 210	116 370	98 640	78 764	88 363
Greece		6 166	1 850	1 303	1 640	2 950	3 004	5 499
Ireland		...	39	362	1 179	4 630	10 920	10 324
Italy		4 827	6 042	1 786	675	11 120	15 564	9 755
Luxembourg		...	...	...	260	1 710	585	689
Netherlands		21 208	20 350	52 573	22 170	45 220	43 892	32 579
Portugal		75	686	767	269	370	202	192
Spain		8 647	11 708	11 999	4 730	6 650	7 037	9 219
Sweden		29 420	84 018	18 640	5 753	12 840	16 303	23 513
United Kingdom	a	26 210	24 610	32 830	29 640	46 020	98 900	88 200
Other Western Europe:								
Liechtenstein		...	...	...	...	230	11	111
Norway		3 962	5 234	3 379	1 778	8 370	10 842	14 784
Switzerland		35 836	17 960	16 134	18 001	41 300	17 659	20 768
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Bulgaria		...	...	...	300	830	1 755	2 427
Czech Republic		1 792	817	1 188	2 156	4 080	8 769	18 037
Hungary	b	3 970	860	440	670	7 370	7 799	9 554
Poland		...	590	600	3 210	3 370	4 396	4 533
Romania		...	800	...	590	1 240	1 362	2 380
Slovakia		..	90	140	420	510	1 554	8 151
Slovenia		...	...	...	40	500	9 242	1 508
North America:								
Canada		36 735	32 748	22 006	26 120	23 840	37 858	42 746
United States		73 640	103 950	144 580	107 130	35 900	63 655	86 394

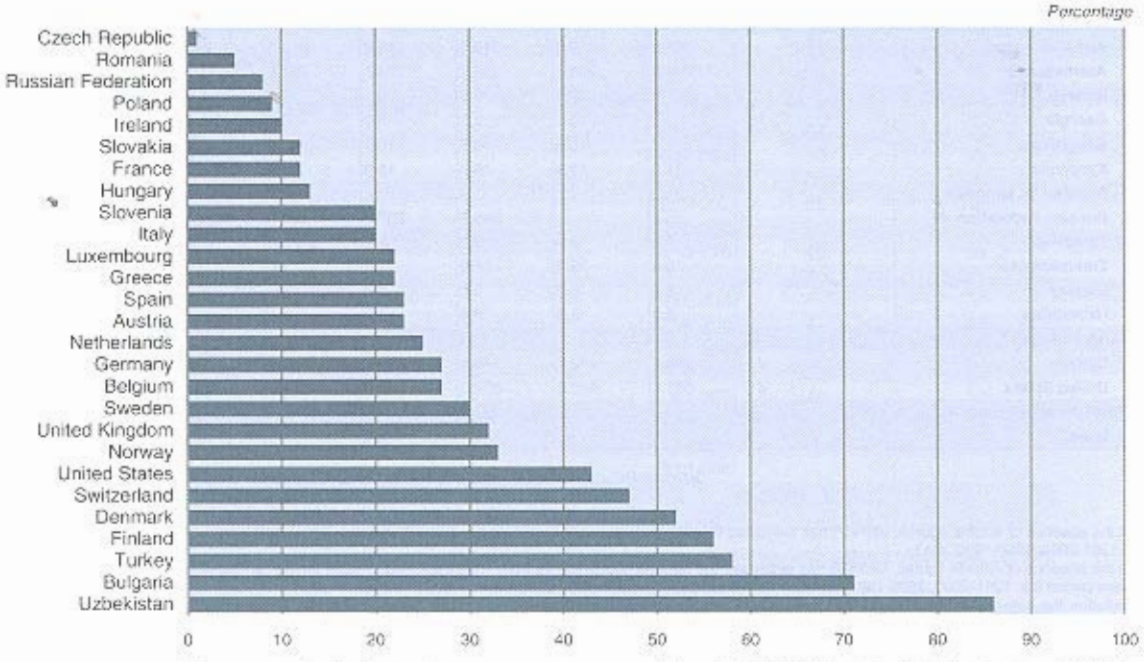
Sources: UNHCR Statistical overviews, various issues

a/ Refers to number of cases. On average there are 1.3 applicants per application.
b/ Includes applicants/refugee determination under the UNHCR Mandate.

From 2000 the data have been calculated into applicants based on 1.4 applicants per application.

* Generally excludes "re-opened" applications. Figures generally reflect the number of persons who applied for asylum.
** Data for 2001 are provisional.

1.16 Recognised asylum seekers*, 2001**



* As percentage of all asylum seekers.
** The data are provisional

Source: 2001 UNHCR Population Statistics (provisional), UNHCR.

Household size

The average household size varies throughout the ECE region, with the smallest household sizes in northern Europe, and the biggest in the CIS countries. The smallest households are in Sweden (2.1 persons on average), followed by Denmark, Finland, Germany and Norway (2.2 persons on average), whereas the biggest are in Tajikistan (5.8 persons), Turkmenistan (5.2 persons) and Uzbekistan (5.1 persons) (Table 2.1). The same pattern can be seen with one-person households and households with five or more persons. In Norway, more than 40 per cent of the households consist of one person and in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Germany this proportion is over 35 per cent. The highest proportions of households with 5 or more persons are in Tajikistan (65), Turkmenistan (57), Azerbaijan (51), Armenia (46) and Kyrgyzstan (44) (Figure 2.2).

Single-parent families

In all countries in the region for which there are data, women lead the majority of single-parent families. The largest share of single fathers is found in Belgium, where approximately one out of four single parents are fathers. The largest share of single mothers is found in Estonia, where approximately nineteen out of twenty single parents are women (Figure 2.3).

Marriages and divorces

With a few exceptions, marriage rates have decreased in the region from 1980 to 2001. The decrease has been most significant in the CIS countries and in central and eastern Europe. For divorces, the highest divorce rate in the region is in the Russian Federation (5.3 divorces per 1 000 people). However, the lowest rate in the region is also within the CIS countries, in Tajikistan where it is 0.4. The 1990s have seen a modest increase in the divorce rate in western Europe, a decrease in most of the CIS countries, whereas the trend in the rest of the ECE region varies somewhat (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.6). For most countries in the region, the median marriage duration at divorce is between 8 and 13 years (Figure 2.8).

Age at first marriage

In the overwhelming majority of the countries in the region, the mean age at first marriage has increased several years between 1990 and 2000. Men are on average 2.8 years older than women when entering into their first marriage. The biggest difference between the age of men and women at their first marriage is in Albania (5.7 years) (Table 2.4 and Figure 2.7).

Marital status

For the countries where data are available on marital status, there are more divorced women than men. This is usually explained owing to a higher rate of divorced men remarrying. In addition, there are far more widowed women than men, which is partly due to women's longer life expectancy and men's higher age at marrying. For this reason, there is a much larger proportion of women than men who are alone when entering old age (Table 2.5).

Fertility

With few exceptions, the total fertility rate remains low in the ECE region. Only in a few CIS countries, Turkey and Israel are the rates higher than the replacement fertility rate of 2.1. The lowest reported fertility rate (1.1) is in the Czech Republic, Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine. The proportion of births to mothers over 35 years has increased between 1980 and 2000 in all countries in the region for which data are available, with the exception of Albania, Romania, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. The proportion of births to young mothers (15-19) has decreased in the same period for a majority of the countries. Some exceptions occur, though, mostly in the CIS countries. The mean age of women at the birth of their first child varies substantially, from 30 years in Canada to 22 years in Armenia. (Table 2.9 and Figure 2.10). In parallel with the increase in age at the first marriage, the mean age at the birth of the first child is growing in the region, with the exception of some CIS countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Russia and Ukraine) (see country pages).

Births outside marriage

The number of births to unmarried mothers has increased in all countries since 1980, but the proportion still varies substantially among countries. In Iceland, Estonia and Sweden more than 50 per cent of children are born out of wedlock, whereas in Cyprus and Greece the percentage is less than 5 (Figure 2.11).

Abortions

Five countries had more abortions than live births in 2000: the Russian Federation, Bulgaria, Belarus, Romania and Ukraine. Overall, the rates are substantially higher in central and eastern Europe and the CIS countries than in western Europe and North America. In most countries there has been a decrease in the abortion rate since 1990. However, in some countries, especially those with a lower abortion rate (such as Belgium, Greece, Iceland, Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom), the rate has increased during the same period.

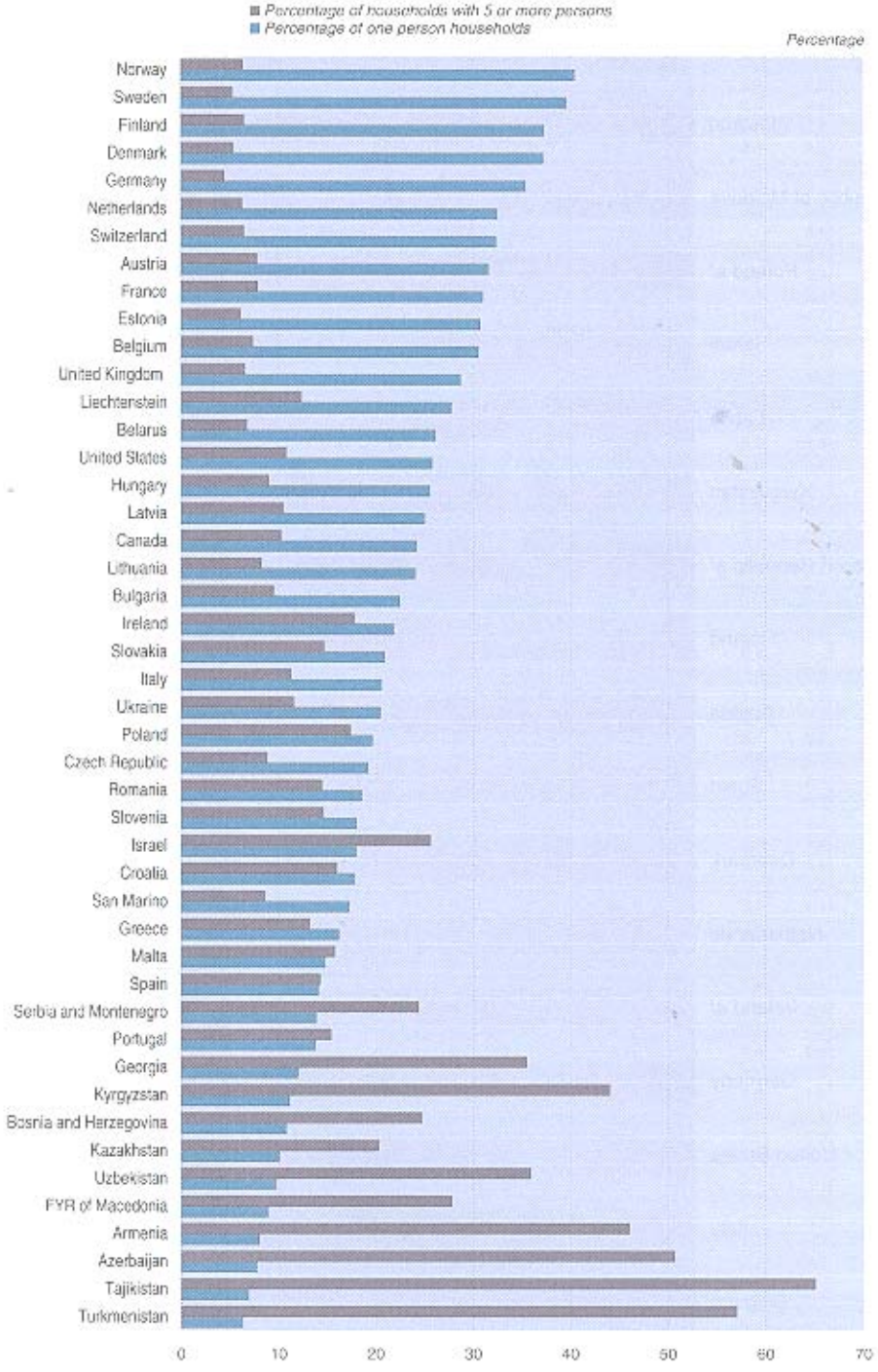
2.1 Basic data on household numbers and size

	Notes	Year	Total Households (1 000)	1 person households	2 persons households	3 and 4 persons households	5 or more persons households	Average household size
				Percentage				
European Union:								
Austria		2001	3 310.6	31.6	29.7	30.9	7.8	2.4
Belgium		1998	4 178.7	30.6	30.7	31.3	7.4	2.4
Denmark		2002	2 456.1	37.2	33.2	24.1	5.4	2.2
Finland		2002	2 295.4	37.3	31.5	24.7	6.5	2.2
France		1999	23 810.0	31.0	31.1	29.9	7.9	2.4
Germany		1998	37 532.0	35.4	33.0	27.1	4.5	2.2
Greece		1991	3 203.8	16.2	26.7	43.8	13.2	3.0
Ireland		2001	1 290.6	21.9	25.6	34.7	17.8	3.0
Italy		1991	19 909.0	20.6	24.7	43.4	11.3	...
Luxembourg		2000	163.1	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	a	1998	6 758.0	32.5	35.0	26.3	6.3	2.3
Portugal		1991	3 145.7	13.8	25.3	45.5	15.4	3.0
Spain		1998	12 626.0	14.1	25.3	46.3	14.3	3.2
Sweden		1990	3 830.0	39.6	31.1	24.1	5.3	2.1
United Kingdom		2001	24 818.0	28.7	34.8	29.9	6.6	2.4
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus		2000	217.0	...	...	...	...	3.1
Iceland		2001	101.5	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein		1990	10.6	27.8	24.3	35.5	12.4	2.7
Malta	b	1995	119.5	14.8	22.4	47.0	15.8	3.2
Norway		1998	2 049.0	40.5	28.5	24.6	6.4	2.2
San Marino		2001	11.6	17.2	34.5	43.1	8.6	2.6
Switzerland		1990	2 841.9	32.4	31.7	29.4	6.5	2.3
Turkey		2000	14 686.8	...	...	...	...	4.6
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		1998	733.3	6.0	...	...	...	4.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1991	1 207.0	10.8	16.7	47.8	24.7	3.6
Bulgaria		2001	2 956.6	22.5	28.6	39.4	9.5	2.7
Croatia		1991	1 544.2	17.8	22.5	43.7	16.0	3.1
Czech Republic		1998	3 731.1	19.2	30.3	41.6	8.8	2.7
Estonia		2001	569.0	30.8	29.0	34.1	6.2	2.4
Hungary		2001	3 837.0	25.6	28.5	36.9	9.0	2.6
Latvia		2000	802.8	25.0	28.0	36.5	10.5	2.7
Lithuania		2001	1 330.0	24.1	27.8	39.8	8.3	2.6
Poland		1995	12 501.0	19.7	23.1	39.8	17.4	3.1
Romania		2001	7 767.5	18.5	27.9	39.0	14.5	2.8
Serbia and Montenegro	b	1991	2 807.7	13.9	21.0	40.5	24.4	3.6
Slovakia		1991	1 778.0	20.9	22.9	41.5	14.7	2.9
Slovenia		1991	640.0	18.0	20.9	46.5	14.6	3.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1994	502.0	8.9	17.4	45.9	27.8	3.9
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		1999	...	8.0	13.0	34.0	46.0	4.3
Azerbaijan		1999	1 687.6	7.7	8.2	33.4	50.6	4.7
Belarus		1999	3 855.0	26.2	26.2	40.9	6.8	2.6
Georgia		2001	1 088.5	12.0	15.7	36.8	35.5	3.8
Kazakhstan		1999	5 370.0	10.1	19.0	50.7	20.3	3.4
Kyrgyzstan		1999	1 109.6	11.1	12.8	32.1	44.0	4.3
Republic of Moldova		2001	...	...	...	...	...	2.6
Russian Federation		1994	...	...	...	...	...	2.8
Tajikistan	c	1996	1 047.0	6.9	7.0	21.1	65.0	5.8
Turkmenistan	b	1995	823.2	6.3	9.1	27.6	57.0	5.2
Ukraine	d	1999	17 684.0	20.5	27.2	40.7	11.6	3.2
Uzbekistan		1996	4 050.0	9.7	14.6	39.8	35.9	5.1
North America:								
Canada		1996	10 820.0	24.2	31.6	33.9	10.3	2.6
United States		2000	105 480.1	25.8	32.6	30.7	10.8	2.6
Other member countries:								
Israel		2001	1 819.7	18.0	22.9	33.5	25.6	3.4

a/ Average household size: data for 1997.
b/ Average household size: data for 1990.
c/ Average household size: data for 2000.
d/ Average household size: data for 1989.

Source: National sources.

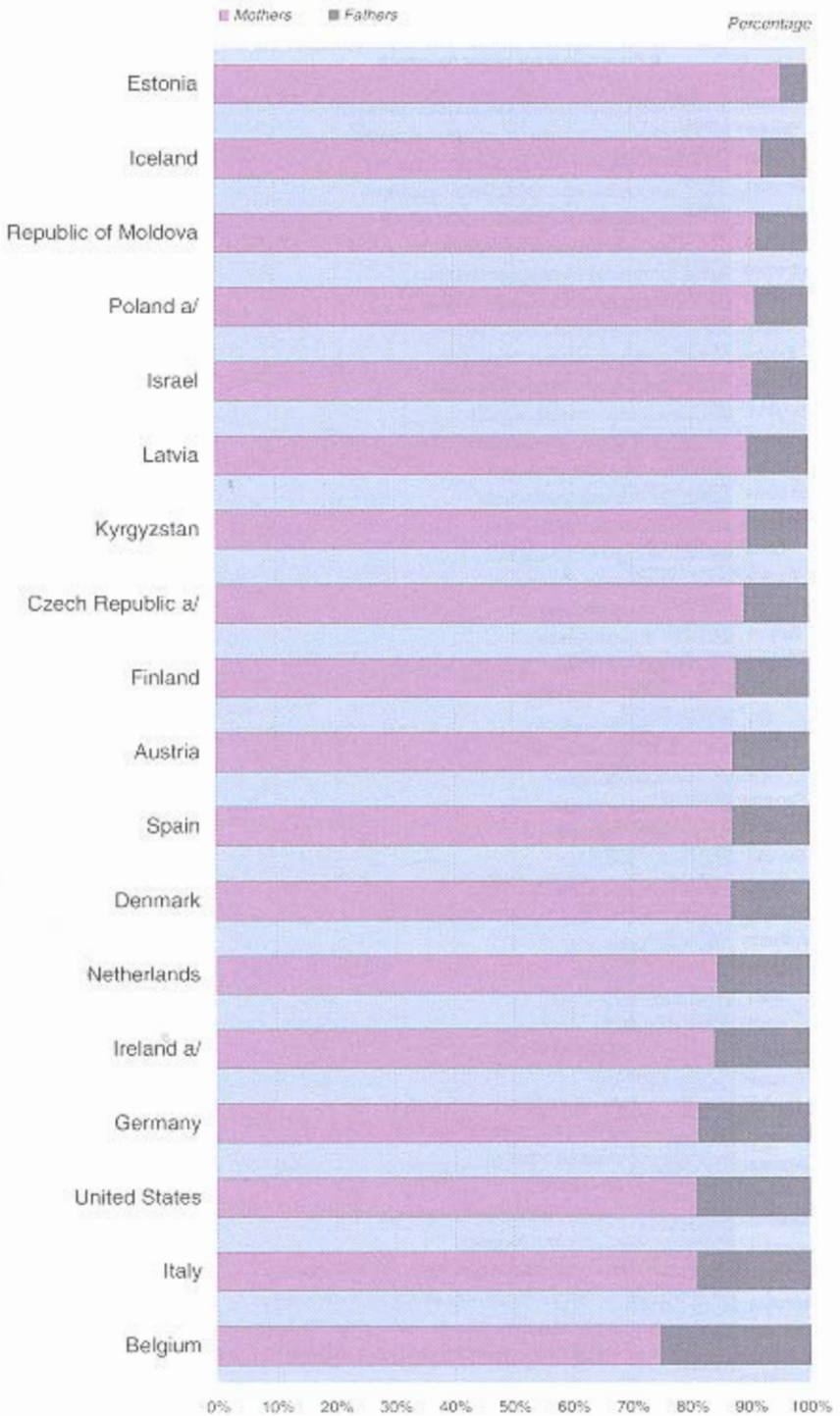
2.2 Percentage of households consisting of one person or five persons and above*



* Data refer to years as indicated in table 2.1.

Source: National sources.

2.3 Distribution of mothers and fathers in single parent families, 2000/2001



a/ Data for 1995

Source: National sources.

2.4 Trends in marriage and divorce

	Notes	Marriages per 1 000 population			Mean age at first marriage 2000		Divorces per 1 000 population			Divorces (% of marriages)		
		1960	1990	2001	Men	Women	1980	1990	2001	1980	1990	2001
European Union:												
Austria		6.2	5.8	4.2	30.5	28.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	29	36	60
Belgium	a	6.7	6.5	4.4	29.1	26.8	1.5	2.0	2.6	22	31	59
Denmark		5.2	6.1	6.8	32.8	30.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	52	44	40
Finland		6.1	5.0	4.8	30.9	28.6	2.0	2.6	2.6	33	53	54
France	b,c	6.2	5.1	5.1	29.7	27.7	1.5	1.9	1.9	24	37	37
Germany	c	5.3	5.5	4.7	31.2	28.4	1.8	1.9	2.4	29	29	47
Greece	a,d	6.5	5.8	4.3	30.4	26.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	11	10	21
Ireland		6.4	5.1	5.0	...	...	...	...	0.7	...	...	14
Italy	c	5.7	5.6	4.5	...	...	0.2	0.5	0.7	4	9	14
Luxembourg		5.9	6.1	4.5	30.6	28.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	27	33	51
Netherlands		6.4	6.4	5.0	31.0	29.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	28	30	46
Portugal		7.4	7.2	5.7	27.5	25.7	0.6	0.9	1.8	8	13	32
Spain	c,d	5.9	5.7	5.1	29.6	27.7	...	0.6	1.0	...	11	19
Sweden		4.5	4.7	4.0	32.4	30.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	53	46	60
United Kingdom	a	7.4	6.5	5.1	30.4	28.3	2.8	2.9	2.6	38	44	51
Other Western Europe:												
Andorra		5.4	2.9	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cyprus		7.9	9.2	14.4	28.8	26.0	0.3	0.6	1.8	4	7	13
Iceland		5.7	4.5	5.2	32.9	30.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	33	42	37
Liechtenstein		7.1	5.6	..	...	...	0.8	0.9	...	11	16	..
Malta	b	8.6	7.1	5.6	26.6	24.4	1.8	2.1	2.6	21	30	46
Norway	a,f	5.4	5.2	5.6	32.0	29.3	1.6	2.4	2.2	30	46	39
San Marino	b,c	6.4	7.9	6.3	31.4	29.1	...	0.7	1.4	...	9	19
Switzerland	f	5.7	6.9	5.0	33.0	31.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	30	29	44
Turkey	e,g	8.2	8.2	7.2	25.8	22.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	5	6	7
Central and Eastern Europe:												
Albania	d,e	8.1	8.9	8.0	29.2	23.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	10	9	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	8.5	6.7	...	28.0	24.4	0.6	0.4	...	7	6	..
Bulgaria		7.9	6.9	3.9	28.1	24.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	19	18	33
Croatia	a,f	7.2	6.0	4.8	28.6	25.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	17	20	21
Czech Republic	f	7.6	8.8	5.1	27.6	24.9	2.6	3.1	3.1	34	35	61
Estonia		8.8	7.5	4.1	27.8	25.2	4.1	3.7	3.2	47	49	78
Hungary		7.5	6.4	4.3	27.2	24.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	35	37	56
Latvia	f	9.8	8.9	3.9	26.4	24.4	5.0	4.0	2.4	51	45	62
Lithuania		9.2	9.8	4.5	25.7	23.6	3.2	3.4	3.2	35	35	71
Poland		8.6	6.7	5.0	26.0	23.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	13	17	24
Romania	a	8.2	8.3	6.1	27.2	23.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	18	17	23
Serbia and Montenegro		7.6	6.3	5.4	28.1	24.6	1.2	1.0	0.8	16	16	15
Slovakia	f	7.9	7.6	4.4	28.6	25.6	1.3	1.7	1.8	16	22	41
Slovenia		6.5	4.3	3.5	29.6	26.7	1.2	0.9	1.1	18	22	31
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		8.5	8.3	6.5	26.6	23.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	6	5	11
Commonwealth of Independent States:												
Armenia	f	10.4	8.0	3.2	27.0	23.0	1.1	1.2	0.5	11	15	16
Azerbaijan		9.8	10.2	5.2	27.3	23.1	1.2	2.0	0.7	12	20	13
Belarus	f	10.1	9.7	6.9	25.1	22.9	3.2	3.4	4.1	32	35	59
Georgia	a	10.0	6.8	3.2	28.4	24.8	1.3	1.4	0.5	13	21	16
Kazakhstan	a	10.6	10.0	6.1	26.2	23.3	2.6	2.7	1.8	25	27	30
Kyrgyzstan	f	10.7	9.9	5.5	26.0	22.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	17	18	22
Republic of Moldova	f	11.5	9.4	4.9	25.0	22.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	24	32	51
Russian Federation		10.6	8.9	6.9	...	...	4.2	3.8	5.3	40	43	77
Tajikistan	a	10.7	9.5	3.8	...	...	1.5	1.4	0.4	14	15	11
Turkmenistan	d,e	9.8	10.0	5.7	23.9	22.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	14	13	19
Ukraine	a	9.3	9.3	5.6	25.3	22.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	39	40	71
Uzbekistan	a	11.5	10.6	6.9	24.2	21.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	13	14	12
North America:												
Canada	e	7.9	6.8	5.0	29.6	27.6	2.6	2.9	2.3	33	43	46
United States	a	10.5	9.8	8.4	..	..	5.1	4.7	...	49	48	..
Other member countries:												
Israel	c	7.6	8.1	6.4	...	...	1.1	1.4	1.7	14	17	27

a/ Marriages and divorces: data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ Mean age at first marriage: data for 1998.
c/ Divorces: data for 2000 instead of 2001.
d/ Mean age at first marriage: data for 1999.
e/ Marriages and divorces: data for 1999 instead of 2001.
f/ Mean age at first marriage: data for 2001.
g/ Divorces per 1000 population: data for 2000 instead of 2001, divorces (in % of marriages): data for 1999 instead of 2001.

Sources: National sources; Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2002, Council of Europe; New Cronos database, Eurostat; and TransMONEE database, UNICEF.

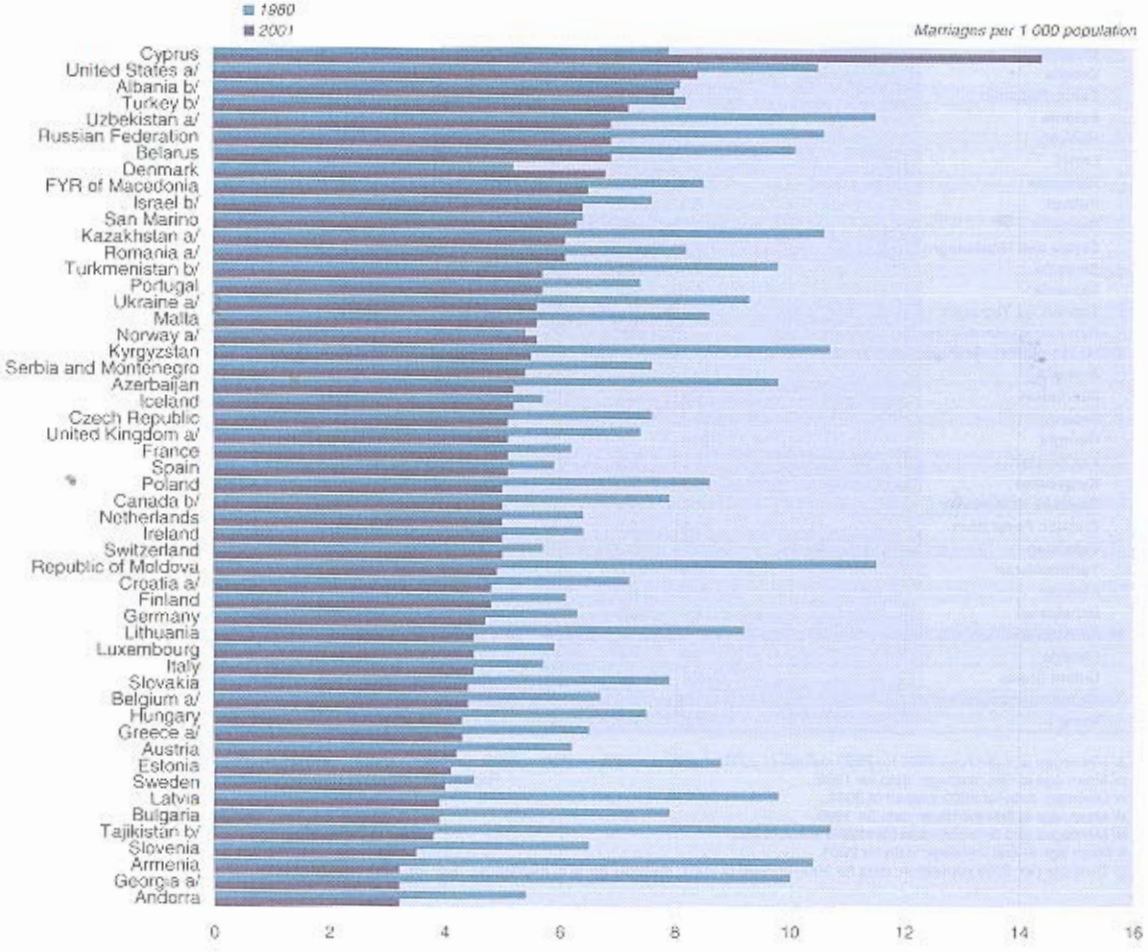
2.5 Population by marital status, 18 years and over

	Notes	Year	Percentage women				Percentage men			
			Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed
European Union:										
Austria		2000	23	55	7	15	31	61	5	3
Belgium		2001	21	57	8	14	29	61	7	3
Denmark		2001	27	50	10	13	36	53	8	4
Finland		2001	26	47	12	13	37	51	10	3
Ireland	a	2001	32	53	4	11	39	55	3	3
Italy		2001	24	59	2	15	32	64	1	3
Netherlands		2001	26	55	8	11	34	57	6	3
Spain		2001	23	60	3	13	31	64	2	3
United Kingdom	b	2000	24	53	10	13	32	55	9	4
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus		1992	15	73	2	10	21	75	1	3
Iceland		2001	36	47	8	8	43	47	7	2
Turkey	a	1990	10	79	1	10	19	78	1	2
Central and Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	a	1992	7	71	5	17	15	77	3	5
Croatia		2001	18	58	4	19	28	65	3	4
Czech Republic		2000	17	57	11	15	27	62	9	3
Estonia		2000	23	44	14	18	30	54	11	4
Hungary		2000	19	51	19	11	29	58	4	9
Latvia		2001	21	52	13	14	28	60	10	2
Lithuania		1989	14	62	7	17	19	73	5	3
Poland	a	1995	12	66	4	18	21	73	3	3
Romania		2000	15	65	15	5	25	70	3	3
Slovakia	a	2000	17	60	7	16	25	66	5	3
Slovenia		2001	29	52	6	13	39	54	4	3
Commonwealth of Independent States:										
Armenia		1989	12	61	3	11	19	63	1	2
Belarus	c	1999	12	59	10	19	9	70	7	4
Kyrgyzstan		2000	13	65	9	13	24	70	4	2
North America:										
Canada	d	2001	22	60	7	10	30	62	5	2
Other member countries:										
Israel	a	2000	17	63	8	12	24	69	4	3

a/ Refers to 20+.
b/ Refers to England and Wales only.
c/ Married covers those "living in a marriage registered by the state authority" and those "living in unregistered marriage".
d/ Preliminary data.

Source: National sources.

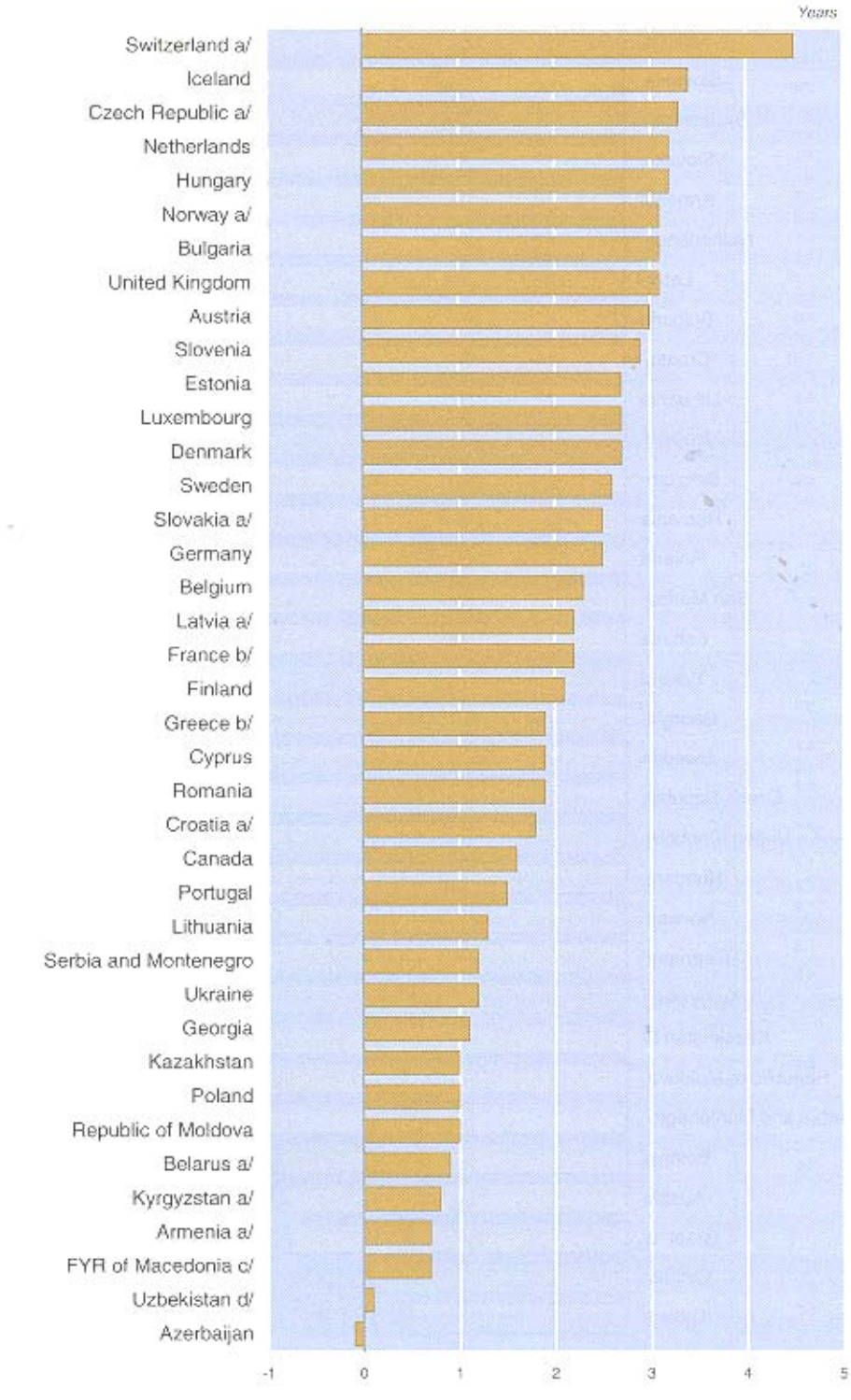
2.6 Marriage rates, 1980 and 2001



a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001.

Sources: National sources; Recent demographic developments in Europe, Council of Europe; and TransMONEE database, UNICEF.

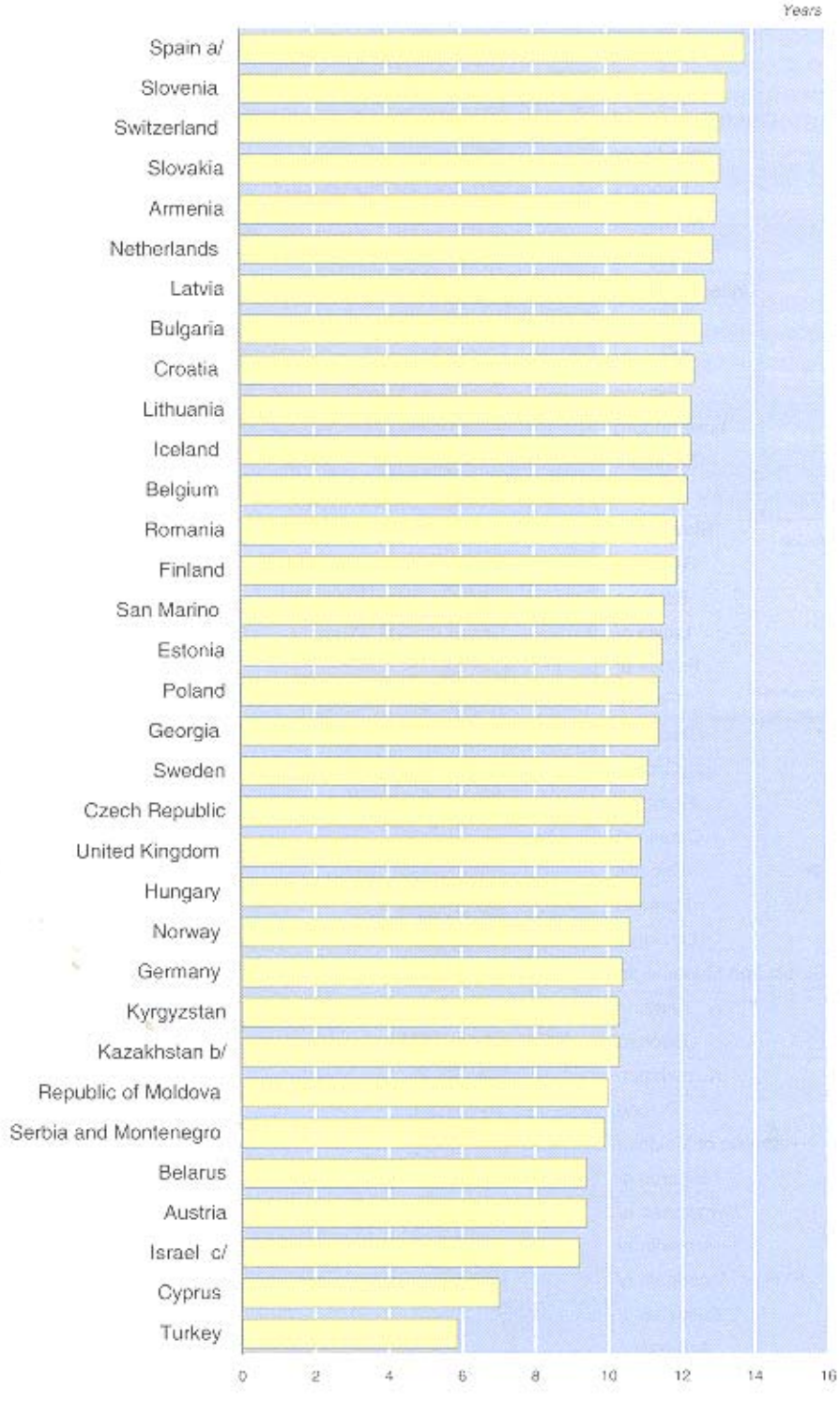
2.7 Change in mean age at first marriage for women, between 1990 and 2000



a/ Data for 2001 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1989/1990 instead of 1990.
d/ Data for 1989 instead of 1990.

Sources: National sources; TransMONEE database; New Cronos database, Eurostat; Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2002, Council of Europe

2.8 Median duration of marriage at divorce, 2001



a/ Estimate.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1999.

Source: National sources.

2.9 Fertility Trends

	Notes	Total fertility rate			% of births to mothers from 15 to less than 20 years old			% of births to mothers over 35 years old		
		1980	1990	2001	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
European Union:										
Austria		1.7	1.4	1.3	12.3	5.9	4.2	6.9	6.9	12.9
Belgium	a,b	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.4	3.0	2.6	4.7	8.1	..
Denmark	a	1.5	1.7	1.7	5.5	2.6	1.6	5.8	9.0	14.9
Finland		1.6	1.8	1.7	5.6	2.8	2.9	8.2	13.5	16.9
France	c	2.0	1.8	1.9	6.5	2.5	2.7	5.9	12.2	15.2
Germany	d	1.4	1.5	1.4	6.2	2.8	3.8	7.8	8.7	15.8
Greece	a,e	2.2	1.4	1.3	12.5	7.2	3.9	7.0	7.9	12.4
Ireland		3.2	2.1	2.0	4.8	5.0	5.8	15.1	17.3	21.5
Italy	a	1.6	1.3	1.2	7.0	3.2	...	9.2	11.5	...
Luxembourg		1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	6.4	9.8	16.0
Netherlands		1.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	5.1	10.0	20.4
Portugal		2.2	1.6	1.5	11.4	8.6	6.2	10.2	8.6	13.2
Spain	e	2.2	1.4	1.3	7.2	4.8	3.0	11.9	10.4	18.7
Sweden		1.7	2.1	1.6	4.5	3.1	1.9	8.4	11.5	17.0
United Kingdom		1.8	1.8	1.6	8.9	7.9	7.7	6.3	8.7	16.5
Other Western Europe:										
Andorra		...	...	1.3	...	...	2.1	...	...	15.6
Cyprus	a	2.5	2.4	1.8	7.9	6.7	3.2	4.8	7.9	12.1
Iceland		2.5	2.3	1.9	13.9	6.6	5.6	7.8	10.9	16.0
Liechtenstein	f	1.6	1.5	1.2	...	...	...	...	..	..
Malta		2.0	2.0	1.5	...	2.7	5.6	...	14.0	12.8
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Norway		1.7	1.9	1.8	7.6	4.3	2.6	6.1	9.1	14.4
San Marino	a	1.5	1.3	1.2	...	...	...	9.2	...	..
Switzerland		1.6	1.6	1.4	3.3	1.7	1.5	7.7	9.9	17.8
Turkey	h	4.4	3.0	2.5	...	...	..	..	9.5	..
Central and Eastern Europe:										
Albania	b,f,g	3.6	3.0	2.1	...	2.9	4.8	10.7	8.5	8.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	1.9	1.7	...	...	10.4	...	6.2	5.5	...
Bulgaria		2.1	1.8	1.2	19.2	21.4	17.4	2.6	3.5	4.2
Croatia		1.9	1.7	1.4	...	7.9	5.2	4.6	6.1	11.1
Czech Republic		2.1	1.9	1.1	11.5	14.1	4.9	3.1	4.4	6.6
Estonia		2.0	2.0	1.3	9.9	13.1	10.0	5.8	7.7	9.7
Hungary		1.9	1.8	1.3	14.5	12.3	8.0	4.0	6.5	7.4
Latvia		1.9	2.0	1.2	10.0	11.7	7.9	7.0	6.9	10.9
Lithuania		2.0	2.0	1.3	7.7	9.8	9.3	8.7	6.1	9.5
Poland		2.3	2.0	1.3	6.4	8.0	7.3	5.1	8.8	9.3
Romania		2.4	1.8	1.2	12.8	17.8	13.8	5.3	6.6	4.6
Serbia and Montenegro	a	2.3	2.1	1.7	...	10.3	7.7	6.1	8.1	8.5
Slovakia		2.3	2.1	1.2	10.2	12.0	9.5	3.7	4.9	6.5
Slovenia		2.1	1.5	1.2	5.4	7.8	2.8	5.2	5.6	9.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2.5	2.1	1.7	10.8	10.8	8.8	5.6	5.1	5.8
Commonwealth of Independent States:										
Armenia		2.3	2.6	1.1	11.2	12.5	14.4	...	4.5	6.7
Azerbaijan	h	3.2	2.6	1.6	...	4.7	7.3	...	5.0	8.7
Belarus		2.0	1.9	1.3	8.8	11.0	11.5	4.6	5.0	5.9
Georgia	a	2.2	2.2	1.1	...	12.8	14.6	5.1	6.1	9.1
Kazakhstan	a	2.9	2.7	2.0	...	10.0	...	...	7.5	...
Kyrgyzstan		4.1	3.6	2.4	...	7.6	10.7	11.0	8.1	11.1
Republic of Moldova		2.4	2.4	1.3	9.3	12.8	16.9	5.7	6.9	5.7
Russian Federation		1.9	1.9	1.3	...	13.9	...	3.2	6.9	6.9
Tajikistan	a,h	5.8	5.1	3.7	...	5.3	...	...	10.2	...
Turkmenistan	f,h	5.2	4.2	2.2	...	...	...	..	9.6	..
Ukraine	i	2.0	1.9	1.1	...	16.1	15.5	...	5.3	5.2
Uzbekistan	f,h	4.9	4.1	2.7	...	6.6	5.4	...	6.7	1.3
North America										
Canada	a	1.7	1.7	1.5	8.4	5.8	5.6	4.6	8.8	...
United States	a	1.8	2.1	2.1	15.6	12.6	11.6	4.6	8.8	13.5
Other member countries:										
Israel	a	3.1	3.0	3.0	...	4.1	3.3	8.9	14.5	15.3

a/ Data for the total fertility rate for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ % of births to mothers in specific age groups: data for 1995 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1980 for mothers 35 and over refers to legitimate births only.
d/ Data for 1980 and 1990 refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.
e/ % of births to mothers in specific age groups: data for 1999 instead of 2000.
f/ Data for the total fertility rate for 1999 instead of 2001.
g/ Mothers 35 and over: data for 1982 instead of 1980.
h/ Mothers 35 and over: data for 1989 instead of 1990.

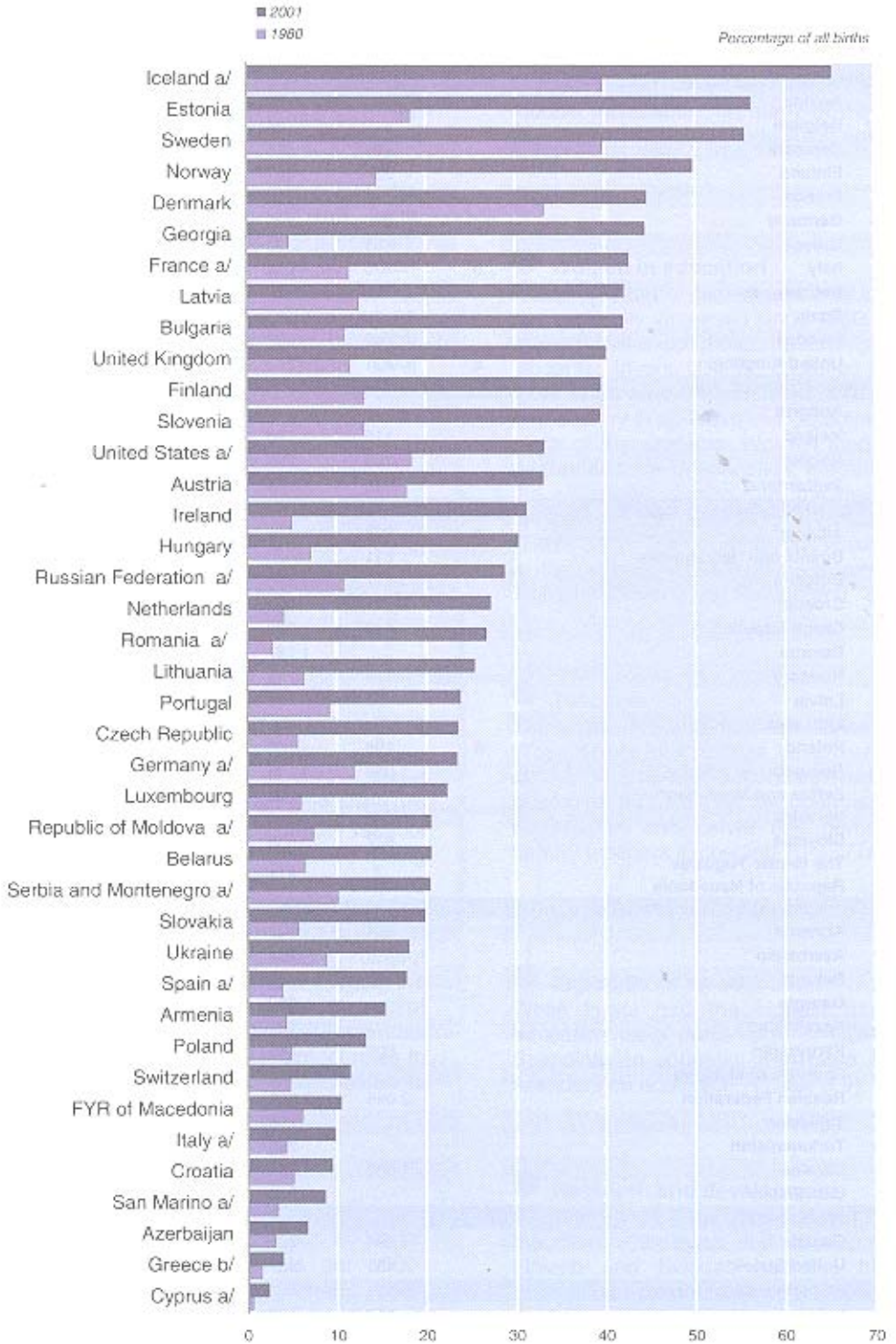
Sources: National sources; New Cronos database, Eurostat and Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2002, Council of Europe

2.10 Mean age of women at birth of first child, 2000/2001

a/ Data for 1999.

Sources: National sources; and New Cronos, Eurostat.

2.11 Trends in births outside marriage, 1980 and 2001



a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001.

Source: Recent Demographic Developments in Europe 2002, Council of Europe, and National sources.

2.12 Abortion rates, 1980-2000

	Notes	Legal abortions per 1 000 live births			
		1980	1990	1995	2000
European Union:					
Austria	a	...	39	28	31
Belgium		...	84	97	110
Denmark		407	325	254	234
Finland		238	187	157	193
France		...	254	255	...
Germany		290	200	128	176
Greece		61	99	122	...
Italy	b	325	278	256	258
Netherlands		117	93	110	132
Spain		...	93	136	161
Sweden		359	302	304	343
United Kingdom	c	231	247	239	291
Other Western Europe					
Andorra		...	...	150	...
Iceland		116	150	189	219
Norway		265	255	228	247
Switzerland		215	154	145	...
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	b	225	318	448	282
Bosnia and Herzegovina		611	...	...	
Bulgaria		1 217	1 375	1 349	1 318
Croatia		701	697	285	172
Czech Republic		448	852	515	381
Estonia		...	1 187	1 303	975
Hungary		544	719	687	607
Latvia		...	...	1 201	851
Lithuania		...	...	347	476
Poland	d	198	108	1	...
Romania		1 036	3 153	2 125	1 100
Serbia and Montenegro		...	1 262	689	...
Slovakia		328	606	584	428
Slovenia		607	659	569	464
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	618	492	389
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		464	327	628	343
Azerbaijan		...	134	200	150
Belarus		1 307	1 835	1 911	1 298
Georgia		...	659	702	370
Kazakhstan		...	702	807	617
Kyrgyzstan		606	416	231	165
Republic of Moldova		...	1 063	1 014	705
Russian Federation		2 046	2 063	2 028	1 688
Tajikistan		...	256	196	132
Turkmenistan		...	285	266	...
Ukraine		1 532	1 551	1 452	1 062
Uzbekistan		...	310	135	104
North America					
Canada		194	230	286	327
United States		430	387	350	327
Other member countries:					
Israel		157	150	142	142

a/ Hospital discharges only.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
c/ No legal abortions in Northern Ireland.
d/ Access to legal abortions reduced due to change of law.

Sources: National sources; and Health for All database, WHO regional office for Europe.

Educational attainment

In selected countries for which recent data are available (western Europe and some central and east European countries), the educational attainment of the population varies greatly. A large percentage of the adult population in south European countries – in particular Portugal (84%) and Spain, Italy and Greece (60-65%) - have an education at the lower secondary level. However, in Norway, Switzerland and the Czech Republic, more than 80% of the adult population has schooling to at least a higher secondary level. Norway had the highest percentage of women achieving at least the upper secondary level (80%). Within Europe, Lithuania and Norway stand out as having the highest percentage (30-40%) of the adult population with an education at the tertiary level (Figure 3.3 and Table 3.4).

Illiteracy

In most of the UNECE member countries, illiteracy is below 1%. The highest illiteracy rates in 2000 were in Albania (15.3) and Turkey (15.0). In all countries (except Malta) there are more illiterate women than men (Figure 3.2).

Schooling

Most children in the ECE region now complete compulsory schooling, which means that they attend school for 8-12 years depending on the country (Figure 3.3). The overall primary and secondary school enrolment rates in the European Union remained strong from 1989 to 2000 with most countries experiencing rates of 90-100 per cent enrolment in both primary and secondary age groups. Italy and the United Kingdom in particular raised the gross secondary school enrolment rates substantially. In central and eastern Europe the enrolment rates have increased in all countries, except for secondary schools in Albania. In the CIS countries on the other hand, secondary school enrolment rates in 2000 were highly variable from 97% in Kazakhstan to 41% in Tajikistan. (Table 3.4).

Tertiary education

Enrolment in tertiary education is highest in North America and Finland (over 50 students per 1000 population). In general, the tertiary enrolment rates have increased from 1980 to 2000. Some countries such as Ireland, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom, Poland and Slovenia have more than doubled their enrolment levels. In central and eastern Europe, most countries have experienced more modest increases. In many of the CIS countries on the other hand, tertiary education enrolment rates have fallen (Table 3.5).

Women in education

The proportion of female students in tertiary education has generally increased since 1980. In most countries women make up more than 50 per cent of tertiary students. In nine UNECE countries even 60 per cent or more of university students are women whereas in only one country (Tajikistan) men account for 60 per cent or more of the students. Women tend to predominate in degree courses in education, medicine, humanities and the arts whereas men form the majority in agriculture, engineering, manufacturing, construction, and sciences (Table 3.6). The countries possessing the greatest gap in the ratio of male to female tertiary students were Tajikistan, Turkey and Switzerland. (Figure 3.7).

Teachers

The share of female teachers varies according to level. While nearly all countries have more women teachers at the primary and secondary level (at primary level often over 80%), only a few countries such as Armenia, Kazakhstan and Latvia had percentages of female tertiary teachers exceeding 70%. (Table 3.8).

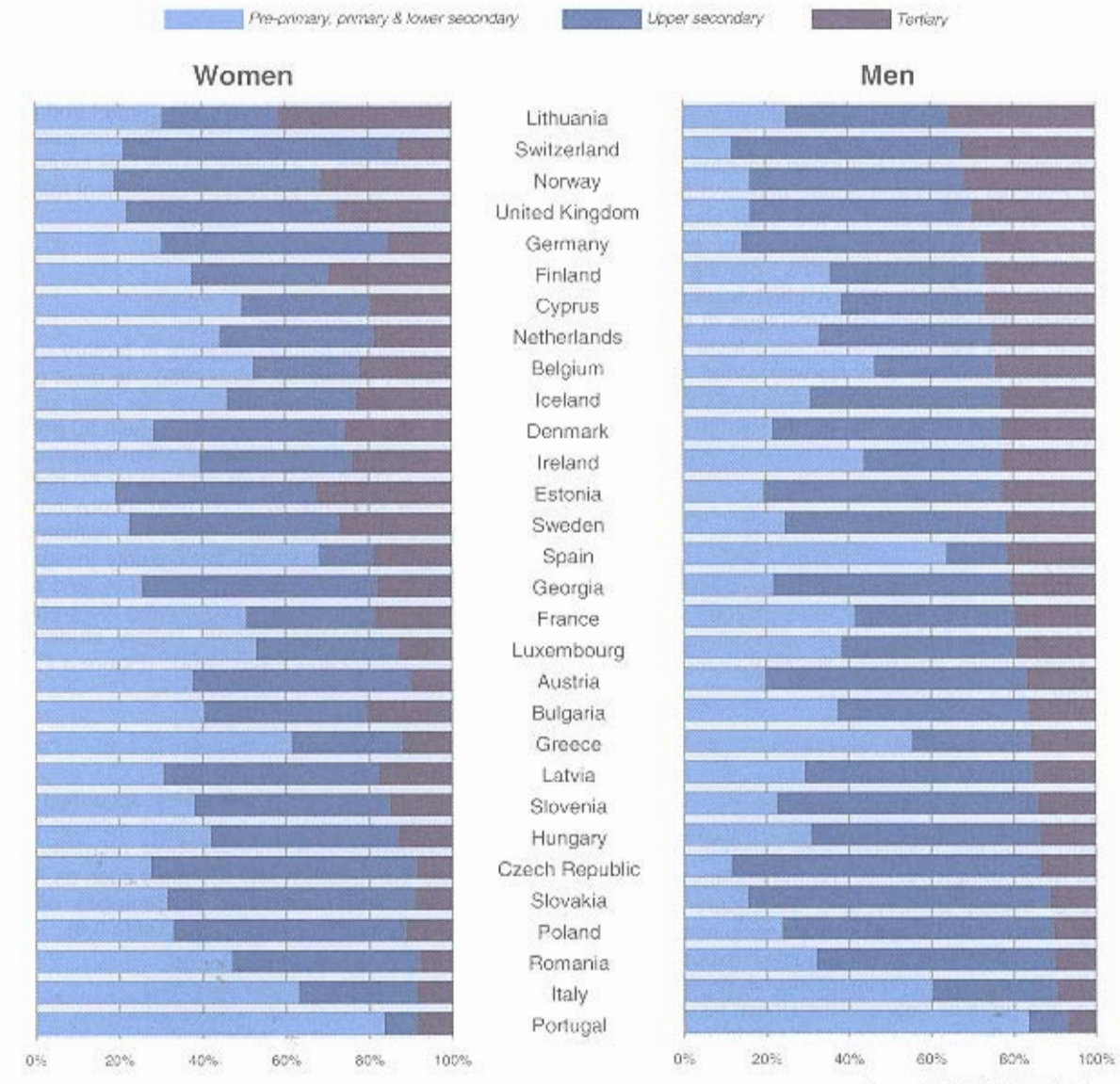
Expenditure on education

While Israel had the highest total expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, Estonia and the Scandinavian countries were also among the highest spenders on education. (Table 3.9).

Research and development

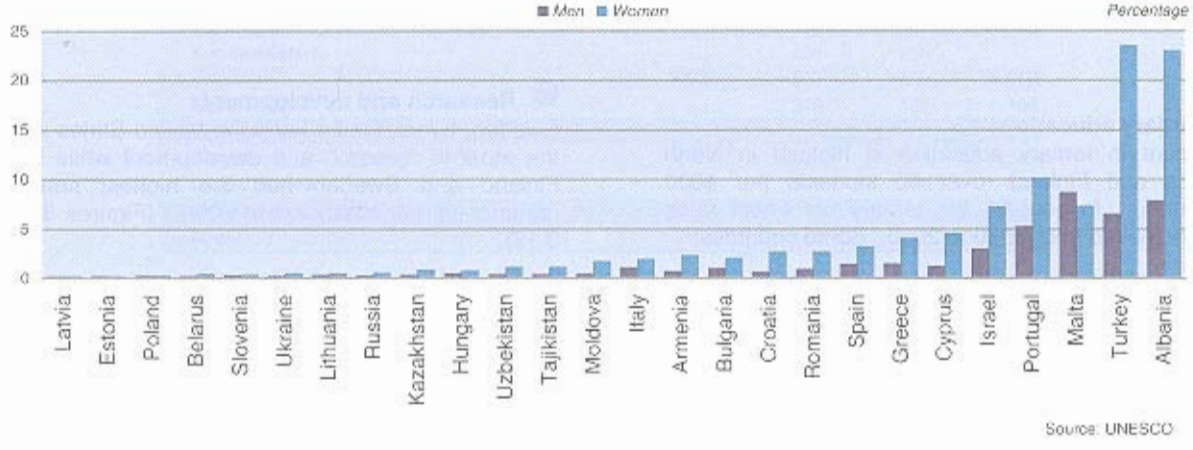
Sweden, Israel, Finland and the United States invested the most in research and development while Iceland, Finland and Sweden had the highest number of researchers per inhabitant in 2000. (Figures 3.11 and 3.12).

3.1 Educational attainment by sex, 25 years and over, selected countries, 2001



Source: UNECE Statistical Division; Eurostat Labour Force Survey

3.2 Illiteracy rate (population older than 15), selected countries, 2000



Source: UNESCO

3.3 National education systems

Key:
Primary education
Secondary education
Lower secondary education
Upper secondary education

	Notes	Compulsory education: Ages*	Compulsory education: Years	Entrance age to pre-primary education	Entrance age and duration of primary and secondary general education: Age 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
European Union:																					
Austria	a	6-15	9	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Belgium		6-18	12	3			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	1	2	3	4			
Denmark		7-16	9	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Finland		7-16	9	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
France		6-16	10	2			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Germany		6-18	12	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3		
Greece	a	6-15	9	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Ireland	a	6-15	9	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2				
Italy		6-14	8	3			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		
Luxembourg		6-15	9	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4		
Netherlands	a	5-18	13	4		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Portugal		6-15	9	3			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Spain		6-16	10	2			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	1	2			
Sweden	a	7-15	9	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
United Kingdom		5-16	11	3		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4			
Other Western Europe:																					
Andorra	a	...	...	3			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Cyprus	a	6-15	9	3			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Iceland		6-16	10	2			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	
Liechtenstein	a	7-16	8	4			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3				
Malta	a	5-16	11	3		1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	1	2	3	4	5			
Monaco		6-16	10	3			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3			
Norway		7-15	9	4				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
San Marino		6-16	10	3			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5		
Switzerland	a	6-16	9	5				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	
Turkey	a	6-14	8	4			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	1	2	3				
Central and Eastern Europe:																					
Albania		6-14	8	3			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4			
Bosnia and Herzegovina																					
Bulgaria	a	7-16	8	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Croatia		7-15	8	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Czech Republic		6-15	9	3			1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Estonia		7-16	9	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Hungary		6-16(18)	10(12)	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Latvia		7-15	9	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2		
Lithuania		7-15	9	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2		
Poland		7-15	9	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3		
Romania		7-14	8	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Serbia and Montenegro		7-15	8	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Slovakia		6-15	9	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Slovenia		7-15	8	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		7-15	8	3				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4		
Commonwealth of Independent States:																					
Armenia		7-16	10	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2				
Azerbaijan		6-17	11	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2				
Belarus	a	6-15	10	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2			
Georgia		6-10	4	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2				
Kazakhstan		6-17	11	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Kyrgyzstan	a	7-16	10	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Republic of Moldova	a	6-17	11	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Russian Federation	a	6-15	9	3				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	1	2				
Tajikistan		7-17	9	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Turkmenistan		...	...	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Ukraine	a	6-15	9	3				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2			
Uzbekistan		..	...	3			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2				
North America:																					
Canada	a	6-16	10	4			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			
United States	a	6-16	10	3			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			
Other member countries:																					
Israel		5-16	12	2			1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3			

a/ Educational system allows for other alternatives.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division; UNESCO.

* The years and ages of compulsory education do not always match because, in exceptional cases, should a person reach the upper age limit before achieving the compulsory level of education, the person is no longer obliged to continue the studies.

3.4 Current educational participation

	Notes	Gross enrolment (% of relevant age group)					
		Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		1989	2000	1989	2000	1989	2000
European Union:							
Austria	a	101	103	100	107	35	55
Belgium		100	...	102	...	40	57
Denmark	f	96	100	109	115	37	56
Finland	b	99	100	114	116	49	86
France	b,e	109	106	95	111	39	56
Germany	a	90	107	90	105	24	32
Greece	b	97	94	98	96	26	42
Ireland	b,e	103	103	99	115	29	55
Italy	l	92	99	75	91	31	...
Luxembourg	h	90	...	75	...	...	...
Netherlands	b	102	107	112	137	40	...
Portugal		121	100	61	72	18	56
Spain	f	109	106	103	102	37	48
Sweden	f,i,l	99	100	90	91	32	64
United Kingdom		105	99	83	159	29	69
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra	d	...	...	...	...	10	8
Cyprus	f,l	103	97	88	97	35	50
Iceland		101	99	99	110	25	49
Malta	d,e	110	110	84	...	13	31
Monaco		...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	b	99	99	100	117	42	...
San Marino		...	99	...	78	...	57
Switzerland		99	100	90	99	26	32
Turkey		112	...	46	...	13	22
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania	b,e	101	101	78	35	10	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	i	...	...	...	...	13	15
Bulgaria		96	105	75	81	32	41
Croatia	g,l,m	...	83	...	72	24	24
Czech Republic		94	105	84	92	16	27
Estonia	h	85	100	91	103	40	75
Hungary	l	92	103	78	100	14	41
Latvia	h	86	102	85	95	25	63
Lithuania	h,j	92	101	79	95	27	44
Poland	c	99	96	83	98	22	41
Romania		98	100	102	84	10	32
Serbia and Montenegro	i	94	97	80	80	18	29
Slovakia	d	...	102	...	94	...	...
Slovenia		...	96	...	94	23	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	d	...	88	...	58	16	29
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	d	...	74	...	88	44	15
Azerbaijan		...	95	...	66	17	16
Belarus		...	92	...	74	46	30
Georgia		...	88	...	73	...	35
Kazakhstan		...	100	...	97	40	53
Kyrgyzstan		...	97	...	83	26	25
Republic of Moldova	d	...	96	...	79	30	...
Russian Federation		86	123	95	74	52	63
Tajikistan	e	...	88	...	41	22	23
Turkmenistan	e	...	...	...	...	22	7
Ukraine	e	...	...	...	...	...	47
Uzbekistan	d	...	...	...	...	31	35
North America:							
Canada	f,l	107	98	103	99	95	...
United States		104	98	90	96	72	39
Other member countries:							
Israel	c,f	94	98	83	93	33	41

a/ 2000 secondary education data include ISCED-97 level 4 (post-secondary, non-tertiary).
b/ Data for 1995 instead of 2000.
c/ For tertiary education, data for 1995 instead of 2000.
d/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
e/ For tertiary education, data for 1997 instead of 2000.
f/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
g/ 2000 data refers to basic education (primary and lower secondary).
h/ Instead of 1989: year within 3 years of that specified.
i/ Tertiary education: age group 20-24, ISCED6 excluded.
j/ Data on secondary education for 2000 refers to ISCED2 and ISCED3.
l/ Data for 2000 is estimated.
m/ Data on secondary education for 2000 refers to upper secondary.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division, UNESCO

3.5 Students in tertiary education

	Tertiary education							
	Total students per 1 000 population				% female students			
	Notes	1980	1990	2000	Notes	1980	1990	2000
European Union:								
Austria		18	27	39		42	46	49
Belgium		21	28	35		44	48	52
Denmark		21	28	35		49	52	57
Finland		26	33	52		48	52	54
France	a	22	30	37		51	53	54
Germany		20	26	25		45	42	49
Greece	b	13	19	31		41	50	50
Ireland		16	26	42		41	46	54
Italy		20	25	31		43	48	56
Luxembourg	b	2	14	24	c,d	35	...	54
Netherlands		25	32	31		40	44	50
Portugal		9	19	36		48	56	57
Spain		19	31	46		44	51	53
Sweden	b	24	22	31		53	54	58
United Kingdom		15	23	34		37	48	54
Other Western Europe:								
Andorra	b	...	16	12		...	59	...
Cyprus		27	27	16		42	52	57
Iceland		17	21	36		60	57	63
Malta	a	3	9	22		24	44	53
Norway	b	19	34	42	c	48	53	58
San Marino	b	...	18	32	c	...	53	58
Switzerland	a	13	20	13	c	30	35	43
Turkey	b	6	13	21		26	34	40
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		8	10	12	c	48	48	60
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	15	9	1		38	55	..
Bulgaria		18	22	30		56	51	56
Croatia	e,b	15	16	19	c	49	47	53
Czech Republic		12	11	24		43	44	49
Estonia	f	33	28	42		52	51	60
Hungary		9	10	30		50	50	55
Latvia		19	17	43		57	55	62
Lithuania		29	24	37		55	57	60
Poland		17	14	47		56	56	58
Romania		9	9	24		43	48	54
Serbia and Montenegro	b	21	15	16	c	52	52	55
Slovakia		17	13	27		38	44	50
Slovenia		15	17	46		54	56	56
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		26	13	18		48	52	56
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		36	34	16		...	...	55
Azerbaijan	c	30	23	18	c,d	42	39	46
Belarus		35	31	44		53	52	56
Georgia		17	19	28		47	45	49
Kazakhstan	c	35	32	20	c	51	52	54
Kyrgyzstan	c	29	23	28	c	56	56	51
Republic of Moldova		27	22	28		56	55	56
Russian Federation	c	41	35	38	c	56	34	55
Tajikistan	b	25	21	19	c	...	38	25
Turkmenistan		24	21	...		...	...	...
Ukraine	b	34	32	30	c	54	53	53
Uzbekistan	b	32	30	16		46	46	...
North America:								
Canada	b	48	58	60	c	50	54	59
United States	b	53	55	53	c	51	54	56
Other member countries:								
Israel		25	28	41		51	...	54

a/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
d/ UNESCO estimation.
e/ Including only ISCED level 5 and 6
f/ Including post secondary technical education.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division, UNESCO World Education Report 2000, Eurostat New Cronos

3.6 Percentage of female university students, selected fields of study, latest year

	Year	Notes	All fields	Agriculture	Education	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	Medicine, health and welfare	Humanities & arts	Sciences	Services	Social sciences, business and law
European Union:											
Austria	2001		49	55	69	19	59	63	33	39	52
Belgium	2000		52	44	69	18	70	60	30	52	53
Denmark	2000		58	52	69	26	80	74	33	26	47
Finland	2001		54	48	80	18	84	71	42	70	63
France	1997		54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2000		49	46	69	19	72	64	33	54	45
Greece	1995	a	59	38	69	30	46	81	44	...	66
Ireland	2000		54	40	78	18	75	66	46	59	59
Italy	2000		56	44	82	26	58	76	55	78	56
Netherlands	2000		51	45	74	12	75	58	24	50	46
Portugal	1996	a	63	56	80	30	72	78	55	...	63
Spain	2000		53	44	76	25	74	62	39	58	58
Sweden	1997	a	61	64	78	22	80	63	39	...	56
United Kingdom	1995	a	51	50	77	17	69	63	40	...	53
Other Western Europe:											
Andorra	1995	a	56	40	86	19	70	61	35	...	66
Cyprus	2000		57	0	90	11	76	80	42	39	58
Iceland	2000		63	34	85	26	79	66	41	79	58
Malta	1995	a	51	50	77	6	69	55	41	...	56
Norway	1995	a	67	17	82	17	82	63	17	...	21
Switzerland	2000		43	40	68	12	60	57	26	54	42
Turkey	2000		41	34	49	24	60	49	44	40	42
Central and Eastern Europe:											
Albania	1998	a	64	28	83	31	63	73	64	...	45
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1996	a	64	51	89	37	60	74	61	...	62
Bulgaria	2001		54	43	71	35	63	65	55	44	59
Croatia	2000		52	43	92	25	71	73	42	29	65
Czech Republic	2001		50	51	73	21	73	60	35	40	58
Estonia	2001		62	47	87	53	29	75	47	85	39
Hungary	2000		55	46	74	20	74	63	30	60	60
Latvia	2001		62	44	81	23	81	78	36	44	65
Lithuania	2001		60	52	81	29	82	74	40	42	68
Poland	2000		58	55	74	22	69	70	50	45	62
Romania	2001		54	40	76	28	64	68	59	53	62
Serbia and Montenegro	2000		55	45	91	35	71	77	67	37	63
Slovakia	2000		50	35	74	27	74	35	31	37	58
Slovenia	2001		58	54	81	25	79	73	31	43	63
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2000		56	42	88	28	71	70	67	46	62
Commonwealth of Independent States:											
Armenia	2001		55	38	80	27	51	66	...	...	45
Azerbaijan	1998	a	45	22	73	...	47	69	...	47	23
Belarus	2001		57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	2001		50	27	66	26	75	60	67	0	38
Kazakhstan	1998		55	...	71	...	67	52	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	2001		57	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	2001		57	51	79	22	79	80	53	84	68
Tajikistan	1995	a	32	32	33	32	...	36	...	...	...
North America:											
Canada	1998	a	59	62	71	21	74	64	32	...	51
United States	1995	a	55	36	76	16	82	60	44	...	71
Other member countries:											
Israel	2000		54	53	85	26	73	68	37	...	54

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

Unless otherwise specified, data refer to tertiary students, ISCED 97 levels 5A/5B/6.

a/ refers to percentage of female university graduates for specified year.

percentage in "all fields" refers to the following fields: agriculture, commerce, education, engineering, humanities and arts, law, natural science, maths, computer science, medicine and social and behavioural sciences.

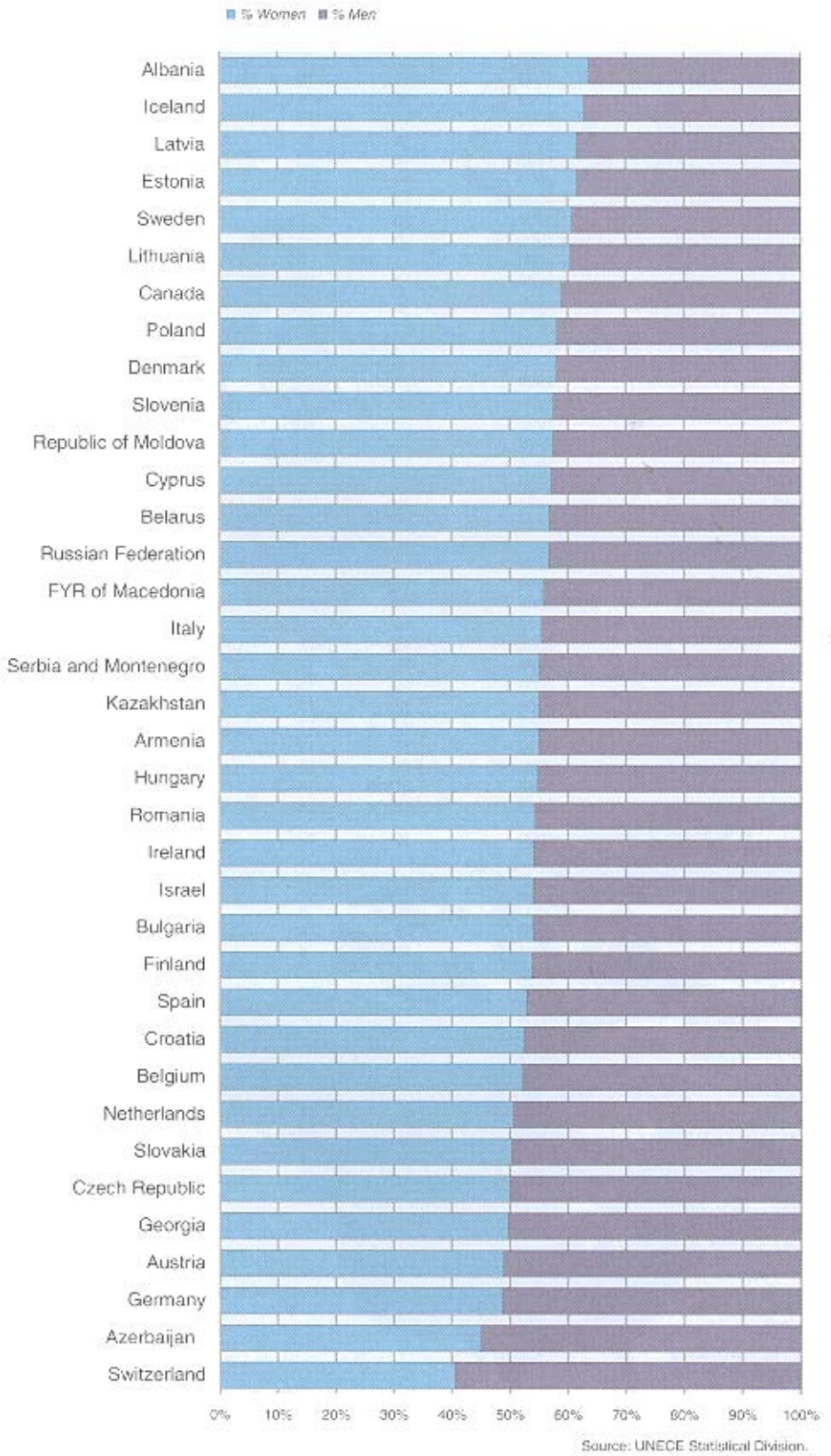
percentage in "engineering, manufacturing and construction" refers to engineering only.

percentage in "sciences" refers to natural sciences, maths and computer sciences.

percentage in "social sciences, business and law" refers to law only.

percentage in "medicine, health and welfare" refers to medicine only.

3.7 Gender differential among university students 1997/2001



Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

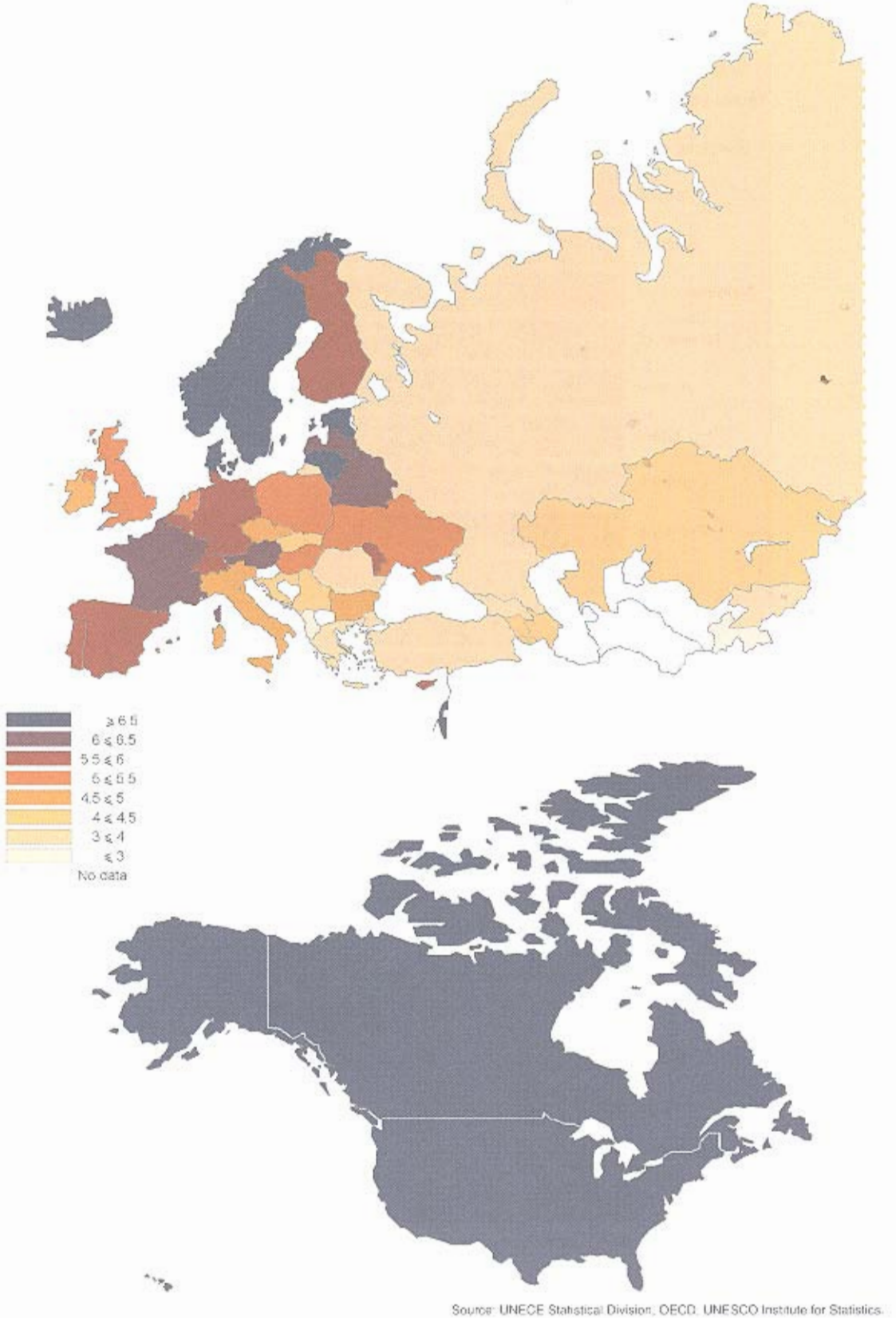
3.8 Pupil-teacher ratios and percentage female teachers at each level

	Year	Pupil-teacher ratio			% female teachers		
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
European Union:							
Austria	1998	14	10 a	17	89	57	26
Belgium	1998	15	8	12	79	52	45
Denmark	1999	10	11	14	64	64	34
Finland	2000	16	14	17	73	64	45
France	1999	b 19	12	...	78	58	33
Germany	2000	19 c	15	12	82	53	31
Greece	1999	b 13	b 10	...	d 55	d 54	d 35
Ireland	1997	23	17	17	80	56	33
Italy	1999	10 e	9	...	95	65	...
Portugal	2000	f 11	f 8	f 13	...	...	...
Spain	1999	15	12	16	69	51	36
Sweden	1999	13	13	19	80	62	50
United Kingdom	1999	21 d	15	18	81 d	57	32
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra		6	-------- k 9 --------		75	-------- k 56 --------	
Cyprus	1999	17	12	12	74	55	37
Iceland	1999	h,j 11	h,p 14	h 7	j 78	q,p 44	q 42
Malta	1998	20	10	...	...	...	...
Monaco	1995	19	...	...	...	66	...
Norway	1998	13 p	8	13	r 66	... r	41
San Marino	2000	5	...	...	91	...	...
Switzerland	1998	12	7	...	72	39 s	15
Turkey	1999	31	16	23	44	41	35
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1999	...	16	...	73	52	54
Bulgaria	2000	17	11	11	91	75	41
Croatia	2000	15	10	13	76	64	35
Czech Republic	2000	19	14	16	94	...	...
Estonia	2000	15	11	12	86	80	44
Hungary	1999	11	11	12	86	59	38
Latvia	2000	15	11	11	97	84	75
Lithuania	2000	17	12	12	98	80	53
Poland	2000	g 13	g 17	g 14	...	... h	39
Romania	2000	18	13	13	87	69	62
Serbia and Montenegro	2000	16	13	...	70	59	...
Slovakia	1998	h 21	h 14	h 9	92	73	37
Slovenia	1999	j 12	c 13	18	j 85	c 63	35
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2000	19	17	15	57	54	42
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	2000	16	...	9	95	...	83
Azerbaijan	2000	18	8	9	84	64	49
Belarus	2000	18	9	11	99	76	54
Georgia	2000	15	8	8	96	82	66
Kazakhstan	2000	19	...	12	97	...	84
Kyrgyzstan	1998	25	17	16	95	78	32
Republic of Moldova	1998	22	12	12	97	74	49
Russian Federation	2000	18	17	19	99	82	58
Tajikistan	2000	22	-------- k 15 --------		60	-------- k 42 --------	
Uzbekistan	1996	22	10 m	26	84	57	...
North America:							
Canada	1999	n,o 16	n,o 16	n,o 16	o 65	o 65	o 65
United States	1999	17	17	17	88	62	55
Other member countries:							
Israel	1998	14	6	...	84	65	...

Source: UNECE Statistical Division, UNESCO

a/ University education only.
b/ Pupil-teacher ratio. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimation.
c/ Data on secondary education include ISCED-97 Level 4.
d/ Data for 1997.
e/ Data on secondary education exclude dance studies, music conservatory and regional vocational education.
f/ The ratio of students to teaching staff for the 1st and 2nd levels refers to the regular public education; for the 3rd level refers to the institutions exclusively dependent of the Education Ministry.
g/ Full-time equivalents.
h/ Full-time only.
j/ Primary and lower secondary levels.
k/ Data refer to both 2nd and 3rd level.
m/ Data for 1994.
n/ Estimate.
o/ Primary, lower secondary and secondary combined, public schools only.
p/ Upper secondary level only.
q/ Some teachers at ISCED-97 level 4 are included both in 2nd and 3rd level teacher counts.
r/ Data for 1996.
s/ Only a part of ISCED-97 5A.

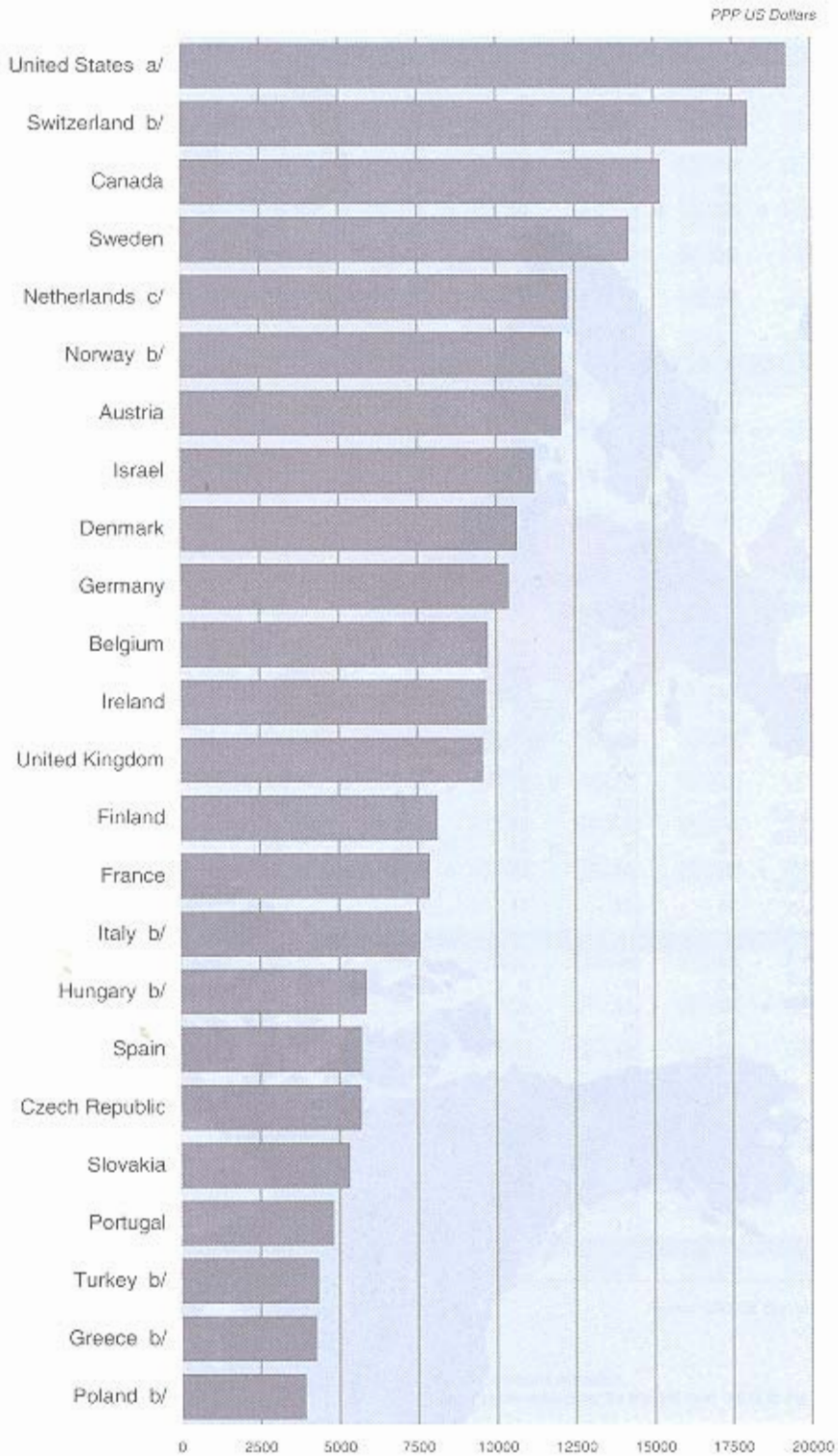
3.9 Total expenditure on education as a % of GDP, latest year



Source: UNECE Statistical Division, OECD, UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Tajikistan, Latvia, Lithuania and Israel: public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNI
Croatia and Malta: Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GNI, UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.
Armenia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Italy, Poland, Romania and Slovakia: public expenditure only.
Belgium: Expenditure only for Flemish community

3.10 Expenditure per student* on tertiary education, 1999



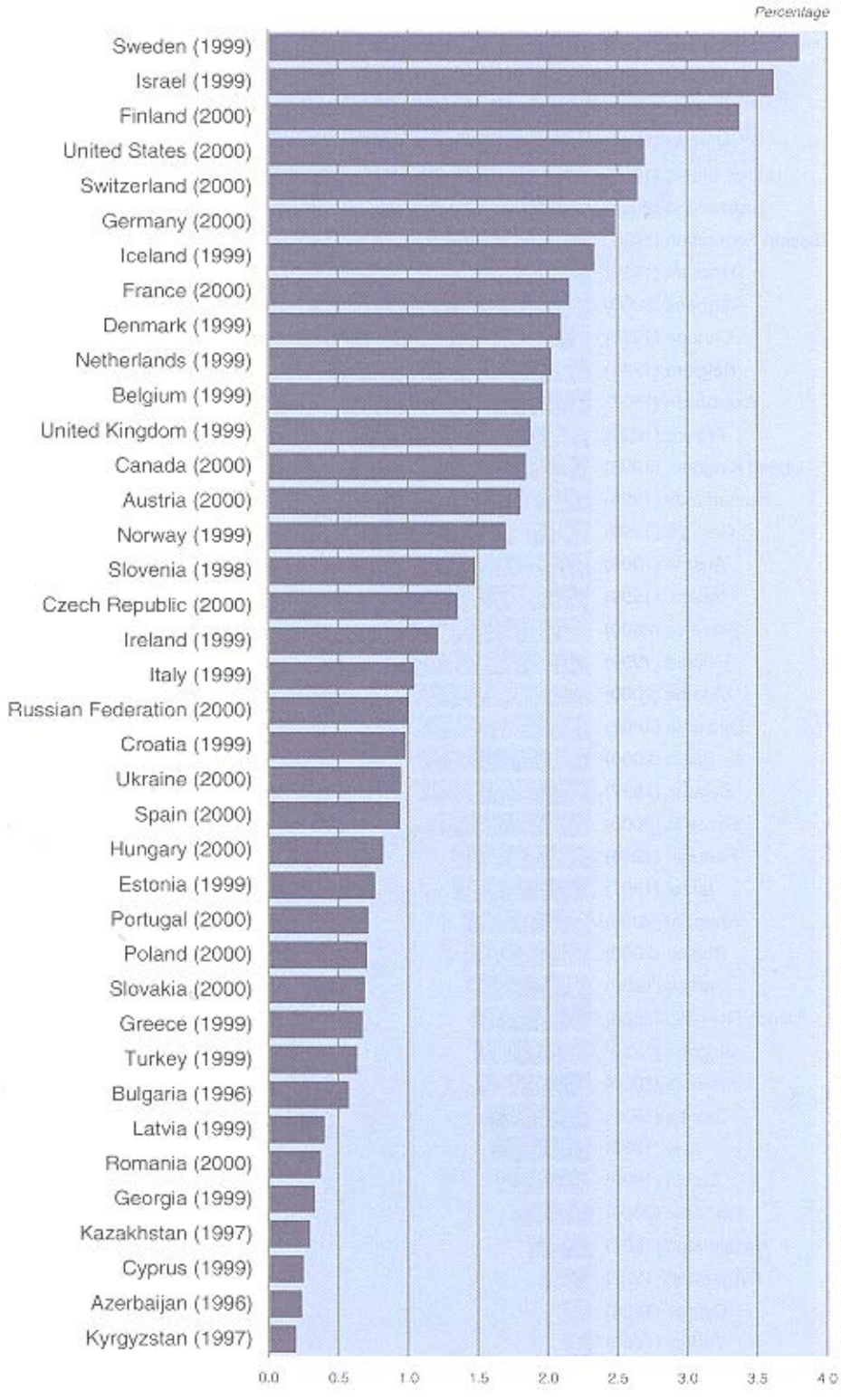
Source: Education at a glance. OECD indicators 2002. OECD.

a/ Public and independent private institutions only
b/ Public institutions only.
c/ Public and government-dependent private institutions only
* Conversion into US dollars using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), based on full-time equivalents.

3.11 Researchers per inhabitants

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

3.12 Expenditure on research and development, % of GDP



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Labour force participation

Labour force activity rates increased in most western European countries between 1995 and 2001. The most notable exceptions are Malta and Turkey with a considerable decrease in activity rates. The increase has been mostly due to increasing participation rates of women, while for men, in half of these countries, the participation rates have even slightly decreased. In most central and eastern European countries the economic activity rates have decreased both for men and women (the decrease being often larger for men). In the CIS countries the changes were more varied. In a majority of the ECE countries women constituted a larger proportion of the total labour force in 2001 than in 1995 - between 40 and 50%. Two countries - Malta and Turkey - have considerably less women in the labour force – fewer than 30% (Table 4.3).

Employment ratio

Total employment as a percentage of the total population is an indicator of a country's capacity to support its population. Western European countries like Iceland, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and the Netherlands have the highest employment/population ratio in the ECE region, whereas the lowest ratios are in Bosnia and Herzegovina, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Tajikistan (Figure 4.4). As the economic activity rates for these countries are not considerably lower than average, the reasons for the low ratio can be high unemployment (as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia and Montenegro, see Table 4.14), but also the high proportion of non-working age population and therefore a high dependency ratio (as in Tajikistan, see Figure 1.2).

Employment by economic sector

The general trend between 1995 and 2001 is a continuous increase in the share of total employment in the service sector at the expense of the agricultural and industrial sectors. There are exceptions, and the share of total employment in agriculture is still high in many countries of central and eastern Europe and the CIS, such as Albania (72%), Georgia (62%), Kyrgyzstan (53%), Republic of Moldova (51%), Armenia (44%) and Romania (43%) (Table 4.5).

Status in employment

Women are less likely than men to be employers or self-employed workers. In no country does the proportion of women among these groups reach 50 %, but it is over 40 % in the Republic of Moldova (48 %), Ukraine (48 %), Russian Federation (45 %) and Kyrgyzstan (42 %) (Figure 4.8). In all countries, except for Georgia and Turkey, the majority of employed people work as employees. In Georgia and Turkey, employees also constitute the biggest group, but the share of self-employed and family workers put together is even bigger (Table 4.7).

Occupations

The proportion of women among legislators, senior officials and managers is the highest in Lithuania (47%) and the United States (46%). In the rest of the ECE region there is clear majority of men among legislators, senior officials and managers, with the lowest recorded proportion of women being in Turkey at 8% (Figure 4.10).

Working hours and part-time employment

Part-time employment remains a female domain, but varies considerably among countries. In Germany, Belgium and Norway more than 30 % of all employed women work part-time. In the Republic of Moldova the proportion is less than 1 %. In most of the western countries, the trend has been increasing since 1990. In northern Europe and the United States, the share of women working part-time has decreased but it still remains quite high. Only in the United States is the proportion of employed men working part-time over 10 %. (Figure 4.11). In general, employed persons in central and eastern Europe have longer working hours than employed persons in western Europe (except in Greece and Iceland). In all countries men spend more time in paid work than women, but the difference between women and men is more pronounced in western Europe than in central and eastern Europe. Iceland is the country with the highest rate of employed persons with a second job (Table 4.12).

Unemployment

A large majority of countries in western Europe and North America had lower unemployment rates in 2001 than in 1995. In central and eastern Europe and the CIS countries the picture is more varied, but the majority of countries had higher unemployment rates in 2001 than in 1995. In most countries there are small differences between women and men in unemployment rates. However, in Armenia, Greece, Italy and Spain, considerably more women are unemployed than men. In Lithuania the situation is the other way round – the unemployment rate for men is 5.5 percentage points higher than for women. (Table 4.14 and Figure 4.15).

Youth unemployment

In a majority of ECE countries there is a higher youth unemployment rate for women than for men, but in many countries the differences are not large and may be subject to annual variations based on which sectors of the economy are hardest hit by unemployment. In 2001 the difference between youth unemployment rates for women and for men were highest in Greece and Spain, where the youth unemployment rates for women were respectively 14.7 and 10.9 percentage points higher than for men, and in Lithuania where it was 11.3 percentage points higher for men than for women. The youth unemployment rate is generally higher than the overall unemployment rate throughout the ECE region (Table 4.17).

Long-term unemployment

In some countries more than half of all the unemployed have been so for more than 12 months. The recorded long-term unemployment rate is highest in Albania with 92 %, followed by Armenia (78 %), Slovenia (65 %), Italy (63 %) and Bulgaria (62 %) (Table 4.18).

Expenditure on labour market programmes

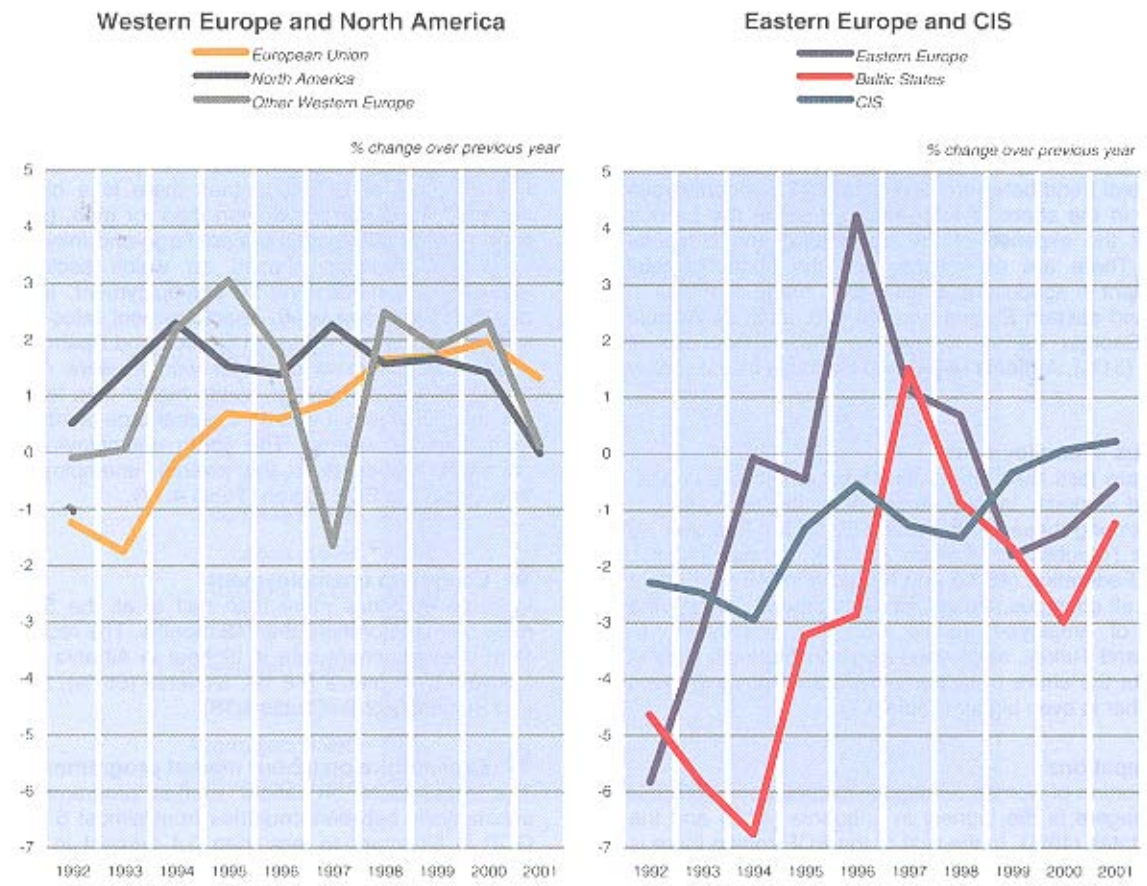
The expenditure on labour market programmes varies substantially between countries from almost 5 per cent of GDP in Denmark to less than 0.4 percent in the United States. Furthermore, in most countries unemployment compensation constitutes half or more of the total labour market programme expenditure (Figure 4.20). (These data are available only for OECD member countries).

4.1 World labour force by region, 1950 to 2000

	Number (millions)			Percentage			Annual rate of change	
	1950	1990	2000	1950	1990	2000	1950-1990	1990-2000
World	1206	2497	2948	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	1.7
Africa	105	262	343	8.7	9.7	11.0	1.6	2.7
Asia	709	1555	1846	58.8	61.1	62.5	1.4	1.7
Europe	254	349	359	21.0	16.3	13.0	0.7	0.3
Eastern Europe	107	157	159	8.8	7.6	5.8	1.0	0.1
Western Europe	65	83	86	5.4	3.8	3.2	0.4	0.4
Northern America	73	143	162	6.0	6.0	5.6	1.3	1.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	60	176	223	5.0	6.4	7.3	1.9	2.4
Oceania	5	13	15	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7
Less developed regions	839	1932	2347	69.5	74.5	78.5	1.5	2.0
More developed regions	368	566	601	30.5	25.5	21.5	0.9	0.6

Source: ILO LABORSTA database.

4.2 Total employment* growth, 1992-2001



Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

* According to the National Accounts definition.

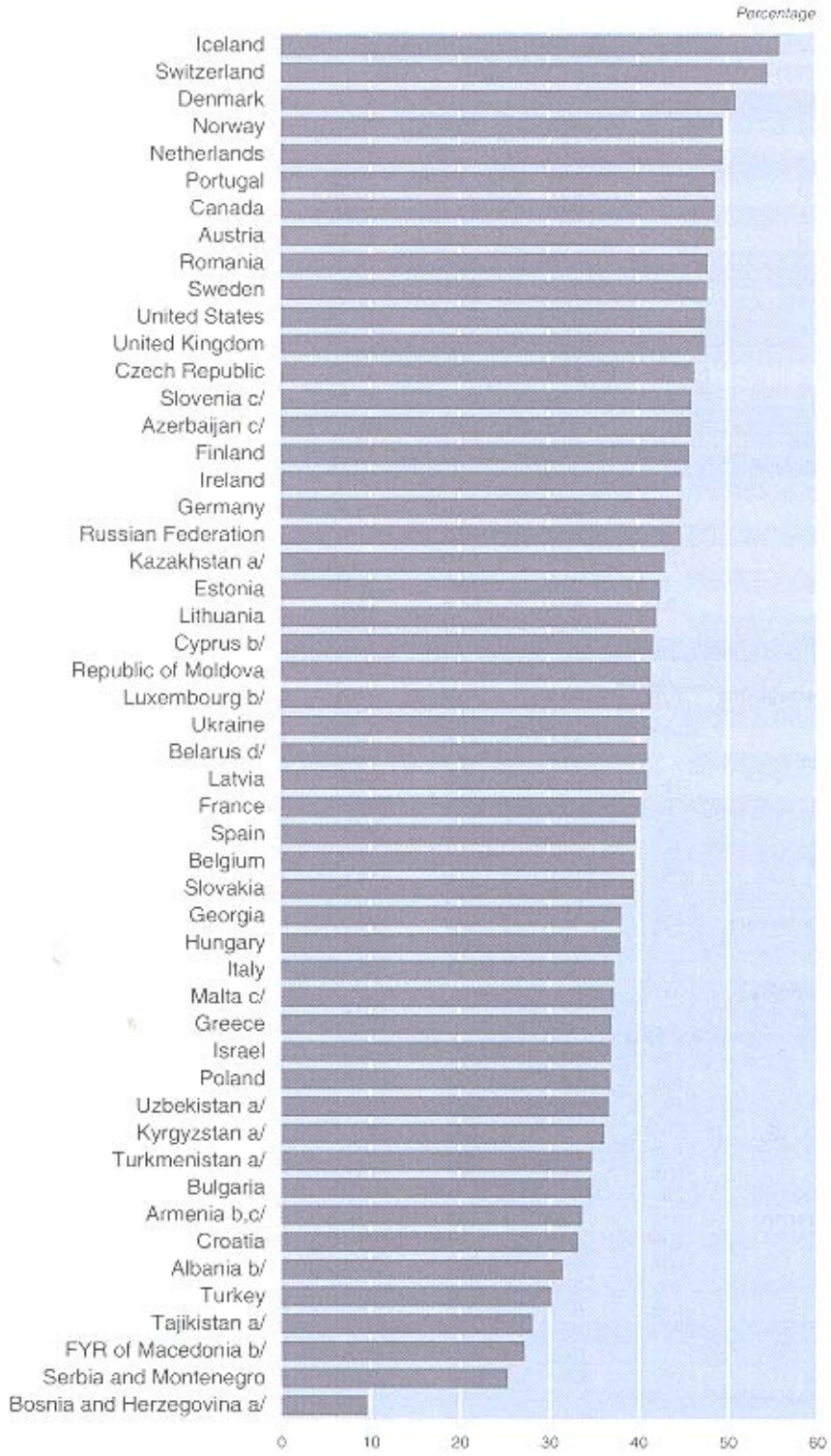
4.3 Labour force economic activity rates by sex and percentage of women in the labour force, 15 years and older

	Notes	Economic activity rates						% of women in the labour force	
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men		
		1995			2001			1995	2001
European Union:									
Austria		58.8	48.3	70.3	58.2	49.0	68.1	42.7	43.7
Belgium		50.4	40.4	61.0	51.3	42.3	60.9	41.4	42.5
Denmark	a	77.8	72.3	83.2	78.2	73.8	82.5	46.0	46.7
Finland	b	60.0	55.0	65.3	61.2	56.8	66.0	47.6	47.9
France	c	55.0	47.9	62.6	54.7	47.8	62.2	45.2	45.6
Germany		58.5	48.2	69.7	57.2	48.8	66.3	42.8	44.0
Greece		49.7	36.1	64.7	48.7	37.6	60.9	38.1	40.2
Ireland		52.7	39.1	66.9	59.1	47.5	70.9	37.7	40.9
Italy		46.7	33.1	61.3	48.0	36.0	60.9	36.9	38.9
Luxembourg		49.4	35.5	65.3	53.9	42.5	65.8	37.0	40.7
Netherlands	d	57.9	47.2	68.9	62.0	52.9	71.3	41.5	43.5
Portugal	e	57.9	49.5	67.3	62.3	54.1	71.3	44.8	45.6
Spain	e,f	49.0	36.2	62.7	52.8	40.3	66.2	38.3	39.1
Sweden	g	78.2	76.0	80.3	78.4	76.2	80.4	47.8	47.8
United Kingdom	f,h	60.3	51.3	69.9	61.1	53.0	69.5	43.8	44.6
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		...	...	...	62.4	50.9	74.2	...	42.4
Iceland	i	73.7	68.5	79.0	74.3	68.9	79.7	46.7	46.7
Malta	j	55.2	29.2	81.1	52.1	30.1	74.5	26.4	29.2
Norway	f	69.6	64.0	75.2	73.4	69.2	77.7	45.7	46.7
San Marino	k	65.7	54.6	75.8	...	...	...	39.3	...
Switzerland	h,l	67.3	56.8	78.6	67.4	57.6	77.8	43.6	44.8
Turkey		53.9	31.9	76.5	48.7	25.9	71.7	28.4	26.6
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	h	60.1	47.5	73.6	55.6	44.3	67.8	40.8	41.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	h,m	58.8	43.6	74.7	57.7	43.1	72.7	37.9	38.1
Bulgaria		52.2	47.9	56.8	50.7	46.5	55.2	47.3	47.4
Croatia		62.5	47.6	78.0	53.1	44.9	62.1	38.6	44.4
Czech Republic		61.5	52.3	71.4	59.9	51.3	69.1	44.2	44.3
Estonia	b	61.6	53.6	71.3	58.7	52.2	66.7	47.8	48.9
Hungary	b	48.2	40.3	57.1	53.3	45.6	61.7	44.2	44.4
Latvia		61.2	52.8	71.4	56.5	49.7	64.8	47.4	48.7
Lithuania	h	62.9	55.1	72.0	60.3	54.6	66.9	47.2	48.7
Poland	n	57.3	50.6	64.5	56.3	49.5	63.8	46.0	46.0
Romania	e	67.2	60.4	74.4	62.2	55.7	69.2	46.3	46.2
Serbia and Montenegro	h,m	60.1	50.0	70.5	59.9	50.6	69.5	42.4	42.9
Slovakia		59.5	51.2	68.5	60.3	52.9	68.4	44.8	45.6
Slovenia		58.7	52.1	65.8	57.8	51.3	64.6	46.2	45.8
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	h,l,o	54.9	42.9	67.0	51.6	40.7	62.7	41.2	41.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	h	43.3	36.2	51.3	49.8	45.3	54.8	44.1	47.6
Azerbaijan	h,m	63.4	53.2	74.4	63.5	54.6	73.0	43.5	44.5
Belarus	h	56.8	54.9	59.0	58.2	52.4	65.2	52.5	48.6
Georgia	p	...	...	...	66.2	58.2	75.9	...	48.1
Kazakhstan	h,m	68.0	60.1	76.5	67.7	61.1	75.1	46.3	47.2
Kyrgyzstan	h,m	66.4	59.7	73.6	66.6	60.8	72.7	46.6	47.3
Republic of Moldova	h	...	...	...	59.3	55.8	63.2	...	50.1
Russian Federation	r	55.2	48.4	63.3	54.2	48.3	61.1	47.4	48.3
Tajikistan	h,m	64.1	54.9	73.7	65.0	57.6	72.7	43.6	45.0
Turkmenistan	h,m	68.9	60.7	77.4	69.3	62.2	76.9	45.3	46.0
Ukraine	h,q	68.7	64.9	73.1	56.9	50.7	64.4	49.9	48.6
Uzbekistan	h,m	67.4	60.8	74.3	67.8	62.3	73.6	46.2	46.9
North America:									
Canada		64.8	57.4	72.5	64.0	58.0	70.2	45.1	46.1
United States	f	64.4	57.2	72.2	63.2	57.2	69.6	46.1	46.6
Other member countries:									
Israel	l	53.7	45.6	62.1	54.4	48.4	60.7	43.5	45.8

a/ 15-65, data for 1995 instead of 1995, data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ 15-74.
c/ official estimates. 1995:15-64, data for 2000 instead of 2001.
d/ Excluding institutional population.
e/ "De jure" population.
f/ 16+.
g/ 16-64.
h/ data for 2000 instead of 2001.
i/ 16-74.
j/ official estimates, 2001:15-74, 1995:15-64.
k/ 14+, official estimates.
l/ Data for 1996 instead of 1995.
m/ ILO estimates.
n/ excl. regular military living in barracks and conscripts.
o/ 15-80.
p/ de facto population, excluding armed forces.
q/ 1995:15-70.
r/ 15-72.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO LABORSTA database.

4.4 Total employment as a percentage of population, 2001



Source: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO LABORSTA database.

a/ Employment according to National Accounts definition.
b/ 2000.
c/ Official estimates
d/ Labour-related establishment survey.

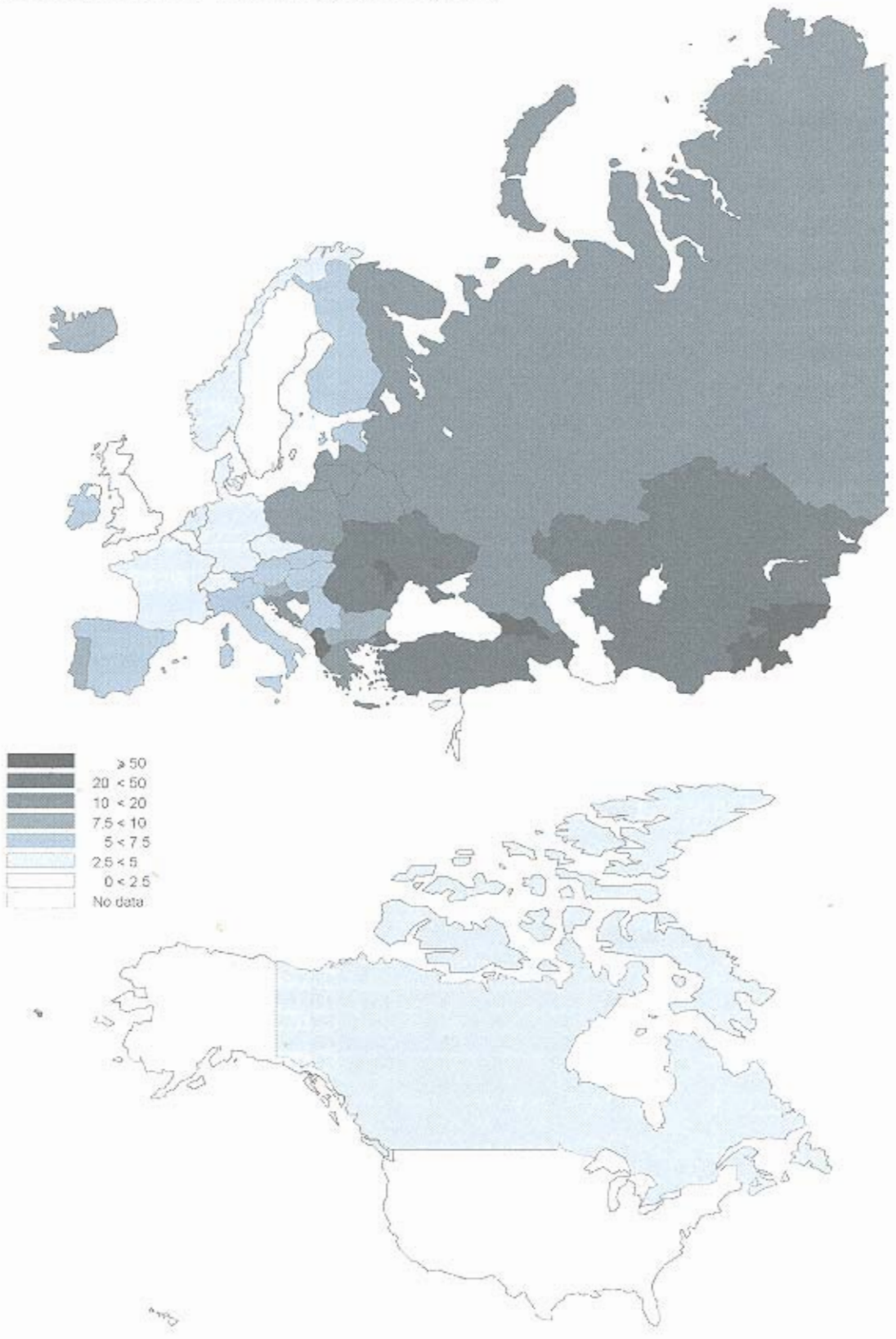
4.5 Employment by economic sector, 1995 and 2001

	Notes	Percentage of total employment in ...						Percentage of women in employment in ...		
		agriculture		industry		services		agriculture	industry	services
		1995	2001	1995	2001	1995	2001	2001		
European Union:										
Austria	a	7	6	32	30	61	64	46	20	54
Belgium		3	2	28	26	69	72	28	19	51
Denmark		4	3	27	25	68	71	22	25	56
Finland		8	6	27	27	64	67	31	24	58
France	b	5	4	27	25	69	71	...	...	...
Germany		3	3	36	32	61	65	35	24	54
Greece		20	16	23	23	56	61	42	20	44
Ireland		12	7	28	29	60	64	11	21	53
Italy		7	5	34	32	60	63	32	24	45
Luxembourg		4	2	25	21	70	77	...	12	48
Netherlands		4	3	23	21	74	76	33	18	51
Portugal		12	13	32	35	56	53	51	30	54
Spain		9	6	30	31	61	62	26	17	48
Sweden		3	2	26	24	71	74	24	22	57
United Kingdom		2	1	27	25	70	74	22	21	54
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	c	6	5	32	24	62	71	35	22	49
Iceland		10	8	25	23	66	70	21	22	57
Norway		5	4	23	22	72	74	24	20	56
San Marino		2	2	41	38	58	60	...	...	...
Switzerland		4	4	28	25	68	71	...	22	52
Turkey		43	35	22	24	34	41	46	15	17
Central and Eastern Europe:										
Albania		68	72	10	6	21	21	...	...	...
Bulgaria		12	10	36	33	51	58	35	42	53
Croatia	a	...	16	...	30	...	54	44	30	52
Czech Republic		7	5	42	40	52	55	30	31	54
Estonia		10	7	34	33	56	60	28	35	60
Hungary		8	6	33	34	59	59	25	33	54
Latvia		17	15	27	25	56	59	38	33	60
Lithuania		21	16	29	28	51	56	38	38	60
Poland	a	23	19	32	31	45	50	44	28	56
Romania	a	40	43	31	26	29	31	49	37	50
Serbia and Montenegro	b	6	6	52	63	42	30	...	...	...
Slovakia		9	6	39	38	52	56	28	31	58
Slovenia		10	10	43	38	46	51	44	34	54
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		6	...	52	...	42	...	...	...	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:										
Armenia	a	37	44	26	18	37	38	42	36	55
Azerbaijan		...	40	...	11	...	49	51	32	48
Belarus		21	16	38	35	42	49	37	44	65
Georgia		31	62	18	6	51	31	51	25	51
Kazakhstan	b	21	22	25	18	55	60	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	a	47	53	15	10	38	36	46	31	46
Republic of Moldova		...	51	...	14	...	35	50	37	57
Russian Federation		12	12	26	31	34	57	38	38	63
Tajikistan		59	...	16	...	22	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan		43	...	20	...	37	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	b	20	22	35	27	45	51	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	b	44	39	20	19	37	41	...	...	...
North America:										
Canada		4	3	22	23	74	74	25	23	54
United States		3	2	23	22	74	76	28	24	54
Other member countries:										
Israel	a,d	3	2	29	24	68	74	18	23	54

a/ 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ 1998 data instead of 2001.
c/ 1990 instead of 1995.
d/ Including workers from the Judea, Samaria and Gaza areas.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO LABORSTA database.

4.6 Percentage of labour force in agriculture, 2001



* For Armenia, Austria, Croatia, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Poland and Romania - 2000 data, for Azerbaijan, France, Kazakhstan, Switzerland, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan and Yugoslavia - 1998 data, for Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkmenistan - 1995 data.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

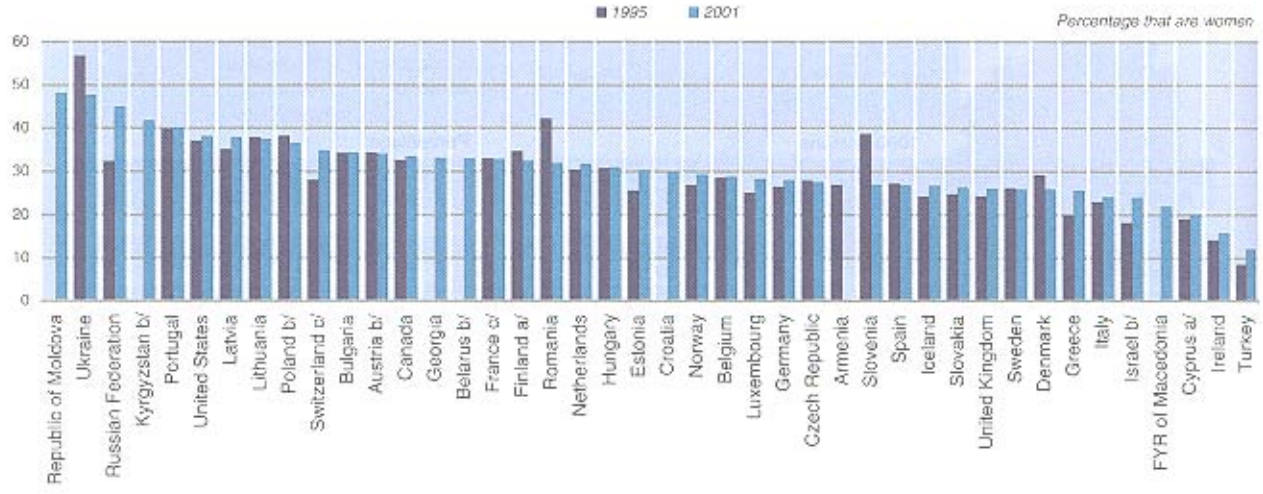
4.7 Status in employment, 2001

	Notes	Total employment	Employees	Employers	Own-account workers	Family workers and members of producers' cooperatives	Other
		1000 persons	Percentage				
European Union:							
Austria	a	3778.5	87.0	5.4	5.0	2.6	-
Belgium	b	3964.5	84.8	4.4	8.9	1.8	-
Denmark	c	2770	91.2	8.0	0.8	0.0	-
Finland	d	2367	87.0	3.9	8.5	0.5	-
France	e	24120.1	91.1	...	8.9	...	-
Germany		36590	88.9	4.9	4.9	1.2	-
Greece		3917.5	60.2	8.2	23.4	8.2	-
Ireland		1716.5	81.9	5.9	11.1	1.1	-
Italy		21514.4	72.1	12.1	10.5	5.3	-
Luxembourg		184	93.1	6.7	...	...	0.2
Netherlands		7929	88.5	10.1	...	0.6	0.8
Portugal	g	4955.7	72.3	6.4	19.3	2.0	-
Spain	k	16025.8	80.2	5.3	11.9	2.5	0.1
Sweden	l	4325.8	90.0	9.7	0.0	0.3	-
United Kingdom	k	28225.4	87.9	2.9	8.3	...	0.9
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus	f	293.8	76.1	6.6	14.0	3.2	-
Iceland	h	159	83.1	6.2	10.4	0.3	-
Norway		2316	92.5	6.8	...	0.4	0.4
San Marino	g,j	16.4	79.2	15.7	...	0.4	4.7
Switzerland	e	3979.1	87.7	...	10.4	1.8	-
Turkey		20367	40.3	5.6	24.6	21.2	8.3
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Bulgaria		2751.5	84.3	3.6	10.0	1.6	0.6
Croatia		1334	75.7	5.0	14.4	4.8	-
Czech Republic		4750.2	84.0	3.9	10.6	1.5	-
Estonia	d	577.7	91.7	2.7	4.8	0.8	-
Hungary		3844.1	85.7	3.2	6.5	1.5	3.1
Latvia		963.7	85.0	4.2	6.1	4.6	0.2
Lithuania		1460.6	81.4	15.4	...	3.1	-
Poland	a	14206.5	72.6	3.9	18.5	5.0	-
Romania	a	10697	56.1	1.1	23.1	19.7	-
Slovakia		2123.7	90.8	2.7	5.6	0.8	0.1
Slovenia		914	82.9	3.7	8.1	5.3	-
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		599.3	70.1	6.4	9.2	14.4	-
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	g	1264.9	79.7	1.4	16.4	...	2.5
Belarus	a	4417.4	98.0	0.4	1.3	0.3	-
Georgia		1945.7	35.2	0.5	32.1	31.4	0.8
Kyrgyzstan	a	1718	53.3	2.7	22.1	21.9	-
Republic of Moldova		1499	60.0	0.5	31.1	8.4	-
Russian Federation	i	64451.7	93.0	1.4	5.0	0.7	-
Ukraine	c,m	20941.9	89.3	9.5	0.0	1.3	-
North America:							
Canada		15076.8	84.7	5.3	9.7	0.2	-
United States	k	135074	92.6	7.3	...	0.1	-
Other member countries:							
Israel	a,n	2264.9	85.8	4.5	6.7	0.5	2.6

a/ Data for 2000.
b/ Official estimates.
c/ Persons aged 15 to 66 years.
d/ Persons aged 15 to 74 years.
e/ Own account workers refers to self-employed.
f/ Government controlled area.
g/ Data for 1995.
h/ Persons aged 16 to 74 years.
i/ Persons aged 15 to 72 years.
j/ Official estimates, persons aged 14 and over.
k/ Persons aged 16 and over.
l/ Persons aged 16 to 64 years.
m/ Persons aged 15 to 70 years.
n/ Including workers from the Judea, Samaria and Gaza areas.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division, ILO LABORSTA and OECD databases.

4.8 Gender differential among employers and own account workers, 1995 and 2001



a/ Data for 1990 instead of 1995.
b/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
c/ Self-employed only.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO LABORSTA database.

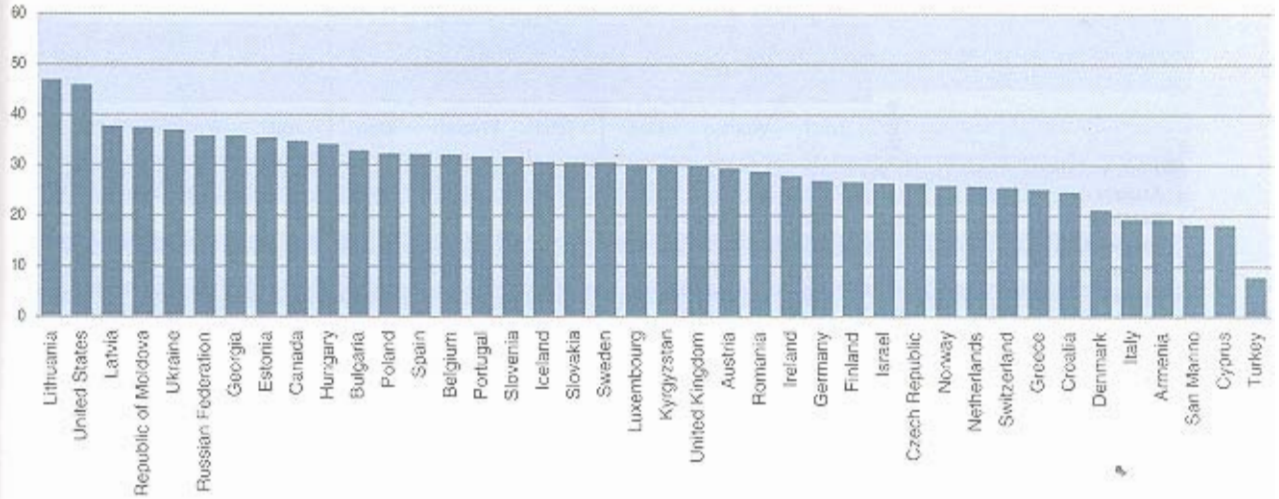
4.9 Employment by major occupational groups, 2001

	Notes	Legislators, senior officials, managers	Professionals, technicians, associate professionals	Clerks, service workers, shop and market sales workers	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	Elementary occupations	Other
European Union:								
Austria		8	24	28	5	25	9	1
Belgium		11	30	27	2	18	11	1
Denmark		7	34	26	2	18	11	1
Finland		8	33	23	5	21	8	1
Germany		6	33	24	2	24	8	2
Greece	a	10	19	25	16	24	6	1
Ireland		17	21	29	1	24	8	0
Italy		3	29	28	3	27	8	1
Luxembourg		5	32	28	2	21	11	0
Netherlands		13	34	25	2	16	9	2
Portugal		7	14	23	11	30	14	1
Spain	b	6	22	24	4	28	14	1
Sweden	b	5	37	29	2	22	5	1
United Kingdom		14	25	25	7	16	12	0
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus	c	3	25	30	3	22	16	1
Iceland	d	8	29	28	6	22	8	0
Norway		7	34	30	3	19	6	0
San Marino	e	2	26	21	0	26	7	17
Switzerland	d,f	6	37	27	5	20	6	1
Turkey	d	8	11	14	34	24	9	0
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Bulgaria		9	25	20	6	28	10	0
Croatia		6	23	26	14	23	7	1
Czech Republic		6	30	20	2	33	8	1
Estonia		12	26	17	3	30	12	0
Hungary		7	25	22	3	34	7	1
Latvia	b,i	10	24	19	9	25	13	0
Lithuania		7	25	17	14	28	9	0
Poland		6	23	19	18	26	8	0
Romania		2	15	11	38	16	8	10
Slovakia		6	29	20	1	33	11	0
Slovenia		7	25	21	9	30	5	2
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	j	10	5	61	1	15	9	0
Georgia		11	46	15	1	17	10	1
Kyrgyzstan	h	5	15	12	16	11	41	0
Republic of Moldova		4	16	11	36	15	18	0
Russian Federation		4	33	16	3	32	12	0
Ukraine		8	28	16	2	28	18	0
North America:								
Canada		9	29	29	3	21	9	0
United States	g	19	29	25	2	24	0	0
Other member countries:								
Israel	g,g	7	28	35	1	19	8	1

a/ Including professional army; excluding compulsory military service.
b/ Excluding compulsory military service.
c/ Government controlled area
d/ Civilian labour force.
e/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001
f/ Excluding seasonal/border workers.
g/ Incl. workers from the Judea, Samaria and Gaza areas
h/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
i/ Estimates based on the 2000 population census results.
j/ Data for 1995 instead of 2001

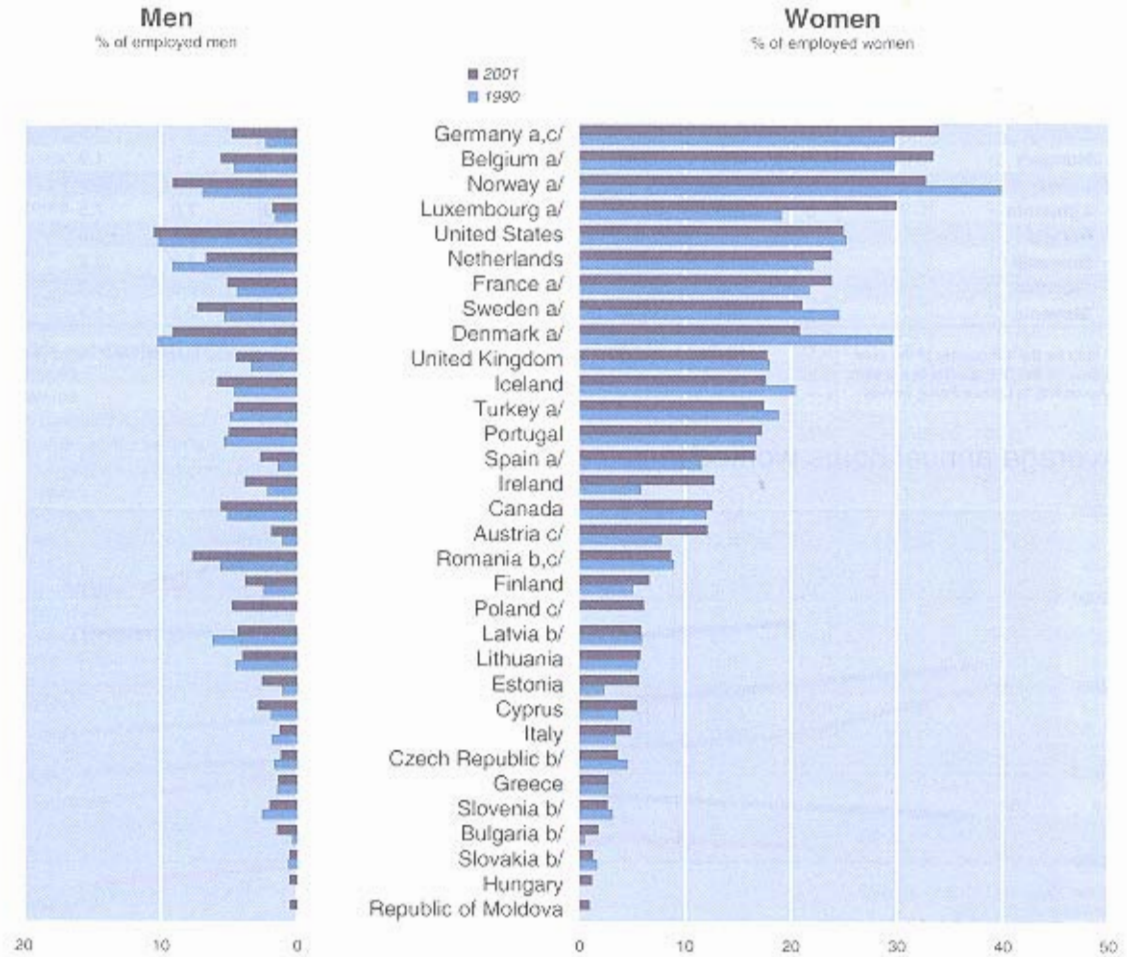
Source: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO LABORSTA database.

4.10 Percentage of women among legislators, senior officials and managers, 2001



Same sources and notes apply as in table 4.10.

4.11 Part-time employment* by sex for selected countries, 1990 and 2001



a/ 16-64
b/ Data for 1995 instead of 1990.
c/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division and OECD database

* Part-time employment refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week.

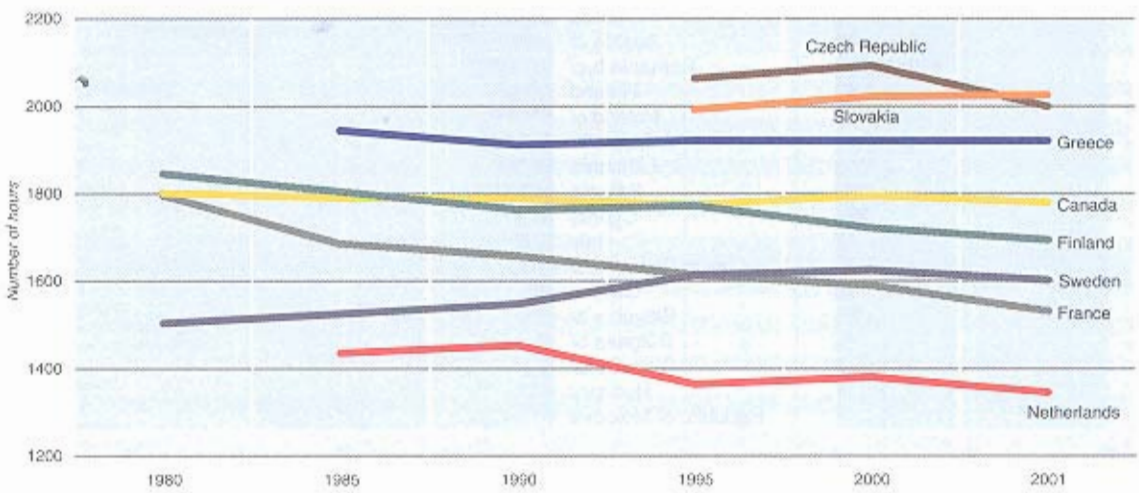
4.12 Average number of hours usually worked per week in selected countries*, 2001

	Notes	Main job			Second job			Percentage of persons in employment having a second job		
		Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men
European Union:										
Austria		39.0	34.9	42.1	12.4	10.1	13.4	5.0	3.3	6.3
Belgium		37.1	32.4	40.5	13.9	15.0	14.4	3.6	2.7	4.2
Denmark		35.6	32.3	38.3	10.9	10.2	11.4	10.4	9.3	11.4
Finland		37.5	35.0	39.7	14.7	13.8	16.0	3.7	3.3	4.0
France	a	38.1	34.4	41.1	12.5	10.9	14.6	3.2	4.0	2.6
Germany	b	37.8	31.9	42.3	10.7	9.5	11.5	2.4	2.2	2.5
Greece		42.2	39.5	43.7	18.4	18.2	18.8	2.9	1.5	3.8
Ireland	b	38.3	32.0	42.5	19.7	19.0	21.1	1.9	1.0	2.4
Italy		39.2	35.5	41.4	12.9	11.9	13.2	1.2	0.8	1.5
Luxembourg	b	38.6	33.7	41.9	...	...	...	1.1	...	...
Netherlands		32.1	24.7	37.5	9.1	8.0	10.1	5.7	6.2	5.4
Portugal		38.9	36.7	40.6	14.5	14.3	14.7	6.1	4.5	7.4
Spain		38.7	35.4	40.5	15.8	14.6	16.3	1.8	1.4	2.1
Sweden	b	36.1	33.0	38.8	11.9	11.5	12.3	9.5	8.7	10.2
United Kingdom		36.4	30.0	41.5	10.6	9.9	11.7	4.1	5.4	3.0
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	b	38.6	36.3	40.2	13.7	...	...	5.4	2.5	7.0
Iceland	b	42.1	34.7	48.3	13.2	11.6	14.8	17.7	17.8	17.6
Norway		35.9	31.8	39.1	20.3	18.9	21.5	7.9	8.5	7.4
Switzerland	b	37.2	29.7	43.0	11.1	9.3	13.4	6.5	8.3	5.1
Central and Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria		41.0	40.4	41.6	...	...	...	1.0	1.3	1.2
Czech Republic		41.5	39.0	43.3	13.4	12.2	14.1	2.5	2.2	2.8
Estonia		40.2	38.6	41.8	...	...	...	4.4	3.9	4.6
Hungary		40.7	39.1	42.1	15.3	14.4	16.2	1.5	1.3	1.7
Latvia	b	42.7	41.1	44.3	18.2	...	...	5.1	5.4	4.8
Lithuania	b	38.9	37.5	40.3	17.1	16.1	18.3	7.0	7.5	6.4
Poland		40.5	37.9	42.7	15.1	13.2	16.1	8.2	6.5	9.6
Romania		38.6	37.0	40.1	16.9	16.3	17.2	4.3	3.2	5.3
Slovakia		41.6	40.4	42.6	13.3	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.7
Slovenia		40.8	39.7	41.6	18.8	...	...	2.2	1.7	2.7

a/ data for the 1st quarter of the year.
b/ data for the 2nd quarter of the year.
* According to Labour Force Survey.

Source: Eurostat NewCronos database.

4.13 Average annual hours worked in selected countries



Source: OECD database.

4.14 Unemployment rates*, 1990 and 1995-2001

Percentage of labour force

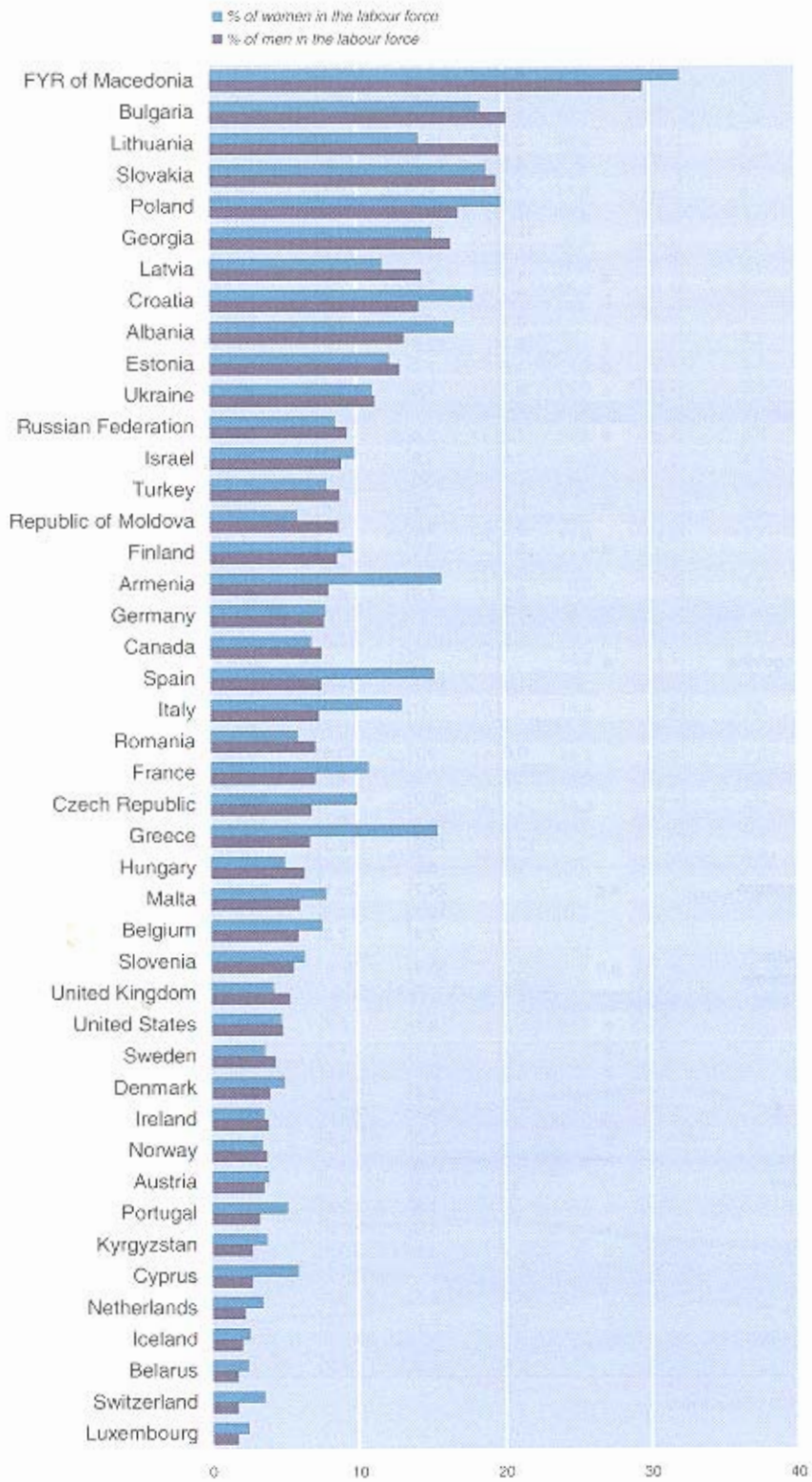
	Notes	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Union									
Austria		3.2	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.6
Belgium		6.3	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.1	8.6	7.0	6.6
Denmark		7.2	6.7	6.3	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.3
Finland		3.2	15.4	14.4	12.5	11.3	10.1	9.8	9.1
France		8.6	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.4	10.7	9.3	8.5
Germany		4.8	8.0	8.7	9.7	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.9
Greece		7.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.7	11.1	10.2
Ireland		12.9	12.2	11.9	10.3	7.8	5.7	4.3	3.7
Italy		10.9	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.4	10.6	9.5
Luxembourg	a	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.0
Netherlands	b	7.4	7.1	6.6	5.5	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.7
Portugal		4.7	7.1	7.2	6.7	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.1
Spain	c	16.3	22.9	22.2	20.8	18.8	15.9	14.1	10.5
Sweden	d	1.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.5	5.6	4.7	4.0
United Kingdom	c	9.7	8.6	8.2	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.8
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus	a	1.8	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	4.0
Iceland		2.5	4.9	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.3
Liechtenstein		...	0.9	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.2	...	...
Malta	a	5.1	4.2	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.0
Norway		5.2	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6
San Marino	e	5.5	3.9	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.0	...	...
Switzerland		0.5	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.5	2.6
Turkey		8.0	7.5	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.6	6.6	8.5
Central and Eastern Europe									
Albania	a	9.5	13.1	12.3	14.9	17.6	18.2	16.8	14.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	...	...	...	39.0	38.7	39.0	39.4	39.9
Bulgaria		21.4	15.7	14.2	14.4	14.1	15.7	16.3	19.4
Croatia		...	...	10.0	9.9	11.4	13.5	16.1	15.8
Czech Republic		...	4.0	4.1	5.4	7.3	9.0	8.8	8.1
Estonia		0.6	9.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	12.3	13.7	12.6
Hungary		1.7	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	7.0	6.4	5.7
Latvia		...	20.2	18.3	14.4	13.8	14.5	14.5	13.1
Lithuania		...	14.1	16.4	14.1	13.3	14.1	15.4	17.0
Poland		13.5	13.3	12.3	11.2	10.5	13.9	16.1	18.2
Romania		1.3	8.0	6.7	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.6
Serbia and Montenegro	a,g		24.7	26.1	25.6	27.2	27.4	26.6	27.9
Slovakia		...	13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.6	19.2
Slovenia		...	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.7	7.4	7.2	5.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a,h	...	36.6	38.8	41.7	41.4	44.0	32.2	30.5
Commonwealth of Independent States									
Armenia	a	...	8.1	9.7	11.0	8.9	11.5	10.9	9.8
Azerbaijan	a	...	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3
Belarus	a	...	2.9	4.0	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Georgia	f	...	3.4	3.2	8.0	4.2	5.6	15.2	15.8
Kazakhstan	a	...	2.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	2.8
Kyrgyzstan	e	...	3.0	4.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
Republic of Moldova	h	...	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	11.1	8.5	7.3
Russian Federation		...	9.5	9.7	11.8	13.3	13.4	9.8	8.9
Tajikistan	a	...	1.8	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.6
Ukraine	i	...	5.6	7.6	8.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.1
Uzbekistan	e	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	...
North America									
Canada		8.1	9.5	9.7	9.2	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.2
United States	c	5.6	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.8
Other member countries:									
Israel		9.6	6.9	6.7	7.7	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.3

a/ Registers or employment office statistics.
b/ 15-64.
c/ 16 years and over.
d/ 16-64.
e/ Official estimates.
f/ Until 1999 registered unemployment. 2000-2001 Labour Force Survey.
g/ Since 1999, excluding Kosovo and Metohia.
h/ Until 1998 registered unemployment, 1999-2001 Labour Force Survey.
i/ 15-70.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division; ILO Laborsta database.

* Based on Labour Force Surveys, unless otherwise indicated
The lower and upper limits for inclusion in the labour force survey vary from country to country.

4.15 Unemployment rates by sex, 2001



Same sources and footnotes apply as in table 4.14.

4.16 Unemployment by economic sector and work experience, 2001

	Notes	Number of unemployed (1000)	Percentage of unemployed by economic sector, both sexes				Percentage of women among unemployed by sector			
			with work experience			no work experience*	with work experience			no work experience*
			Agriculture	Industry	Services		Agriculture	Industry	Services	
European Union:										
Austria		143	3	35	57	5	54	24	58	53
Belgium	a	309	1	23	76	...	30	36	63	...
Denmark	a	131	3	26	58	13	41	43	59	52
Finland		238	3	19	45	33	33	22	61	56
Germany		3150	5	41	48	6	43	27	58	51
Greece		445	2	15	37	47	44	42	61	67
Italy		2267	5	12	31	52	49	29	56	57
Portugal	a	205	3	33	50	14	70	43	65	60
Spain	a	2487	9	17	53	21	47	29	67	67
Sweden	b	175	2	23	63	10	25	25	51	47
United Kingdom	c	1413	1	24	59	17	16	19	47	39
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus	d	12	1	25	50	24	...	46	62	77
Iceland	b	4	8	22	51	16	0	38	68	50
Malta		10	1	39	30	32	...	29	45	34
Turkey		1901	6	37	32	24	19	14	23	42
Central and Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria		661	6	29	42	23	37	38	52	44
Croatia	e	380	3	27	43	27	39	41	65	53
Czech Republic		421	4	37	44	15	47	42	65	49
Estonia	i	83	9	36	40	15	29	35	58	59
Hungary	i	233	6	34	47	13	20	29	47	43
Latvia	f,g	142	5	24	28	43	14	29	54	47
Lithuania		299	8	33	35	24	27	32	49	44
Poland		3170	3	30	44	22	38	31	62	53
Romania		750	9	31	27	33	31	35	47	46
Slovakia	h	508	6	31	41	22	34	31	56	45
Slovenia		57	2	39	30	28	0	36	65	50
Commonwealth of Independent States:										
Republic of Moldova		118	11	26	39	23	26	37	46	42
North America:										
Canada	j	1170	4	21	75	...	24	23	50	...
United States	a,i	5655	3	24	65	8	28	27	56	50
Other member countries:										
Israel		233	1	16	37	45	34	27	54	51

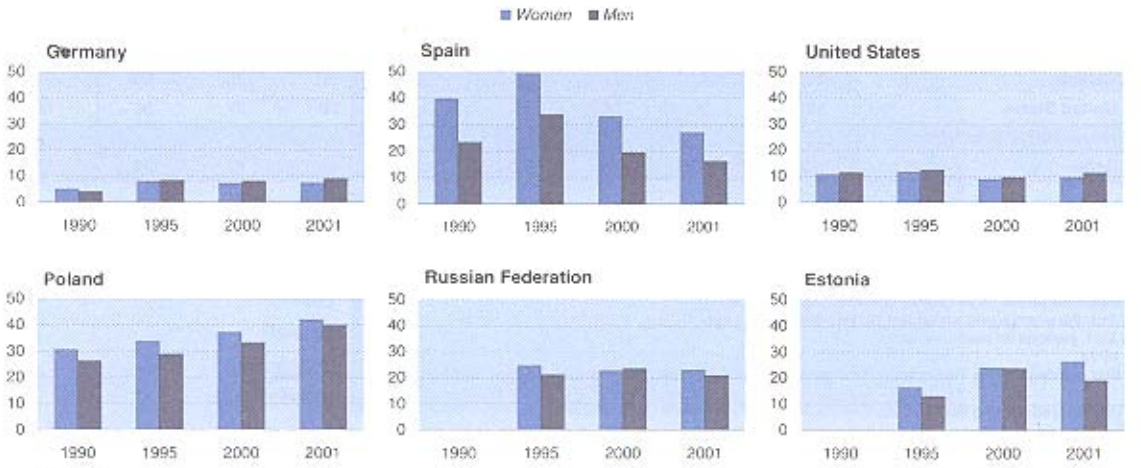
a/ Data for 2000.
b/ 16-74.
c/ 16 years and over.
d/ The data relate to the government-controlled areas.
e/ Registered unemployment.
f/ Estimates based on the 2000 Population Census results.
g/ Incl. the unemployed whose last job was over 3 years ago.
h/ Excl. persons on child-care leave.
i/ 15-74.
j/ Excl. residents of the Territories and indigenous persons living on reserves; excl. full-time members of the armed forces.

* Unemployed seeking their first job.

Source: ILO LABORSTA database

4.17 Youth unemployment rates by sex (15 to 24 years of age)

	Notes	Unemployed young women as % of female youth labour force				Unemployed young men as % of male youth labour force			
		1990	1995	2000	2001	1990	1995	2000	2001
European Union:									
Austria		3.8	5.5	5.2	...	3.8	4.6	4.7	...
Belgium		19.2	23.7	18.2	16.6	10.1	19.7	12.9	14.3
Denmark		11.6	12.3	7	9.3	11.4	7.8	6.5	7.3
Finland		8.3	28.7	22.0	20.2	10.4	30.9	21.2	19.8
France		23.9	32.2	23.7	21.8	15.3	20.9	18.4	16.2
Germany		5	8	7.2	7.5	4	8.3	8.1	9.1
Greece		32.6	40.5	37.7	35.7	15.1	20.4	22.1	21.0
Ireland		16.1	17.5	6.9	5.8	18.9	20.5	6.1	5.4
Italy		37.7	38.7	35.4	32.2	25.7	29.9	27.6	25.0
Luxembourg		4.7	7.8	7.3	...	...	6.7	5.7	7.8
Netherlands		12.3	13.7	7.6	6.1	10.0	12.0	5.6	5.5
Portugal		12.8	17.7	11.6	11.9	7.1	14	6.2	7.2
Spain	a	39.7	49.2	32.9	27	23.2	33.6	19.4	16.1
Sweden	a	4.4	18.4	11.4	10.8	4.5	20.8	12.3	12.7
United Kingdom	a	11.5	12.2	10.1	8.7	18.8	17.9	13.2	12.0
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		3.8	...	14.2	10.3	1.7	...	6.7	6.3
Iceland		3.5	8.6	4.1	4.3	6.5	13.1	6.1	5.4
Malta	b	...	2.7	...	...	...	6.9	...	...
Norway	a	11	11.8	10.9	10.3	12.4	11.9	9.5	10.6
Switzerland		...	5.5	3.9	5.5	...	5.4	5.6	5.8
Turkey		15.0	13.2	12.2	15.3	16.6	16.9	13.7	17.4
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Bulgaria		46.0	37.6	29.8	34.5	48.1	38.0	36.0	42.0
Croatia		...	...	35.4	...	...	...	29.4	...
Czech Republic		...	8.7	17.4	17.3	...	7.2	16.7	16.0
Estonia		...	16.4	23.9	25.4	...	13.1	23.8	19.1
Hungary		...	15.6	10.9	9.8	...	20.7	13	11.5
Latvia		...	31.1	24.3	21.5	...	31.8	21.8	22.6
Lithuania		...	21.9	26.3	23.6	...	27.4	30.7	34.9
Poland	c	30.6	33.8	37.2	42.0	26.3	29.0	33.3	40.1
Romania		...	23.1	17.2	...	...	18.8	19.6	...
Slovakia		...	23.1	33.8	35.7	...	26.0	36.4	38.4
Slovenia		...	19.7	19.0	17.5	...	18.1	14.8	15.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	62.4	54.5	...		58.1	57.4
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	b	...	53.8	...	...	...	64.2	...	...
Belarus	a,d	...	...	7.9	...	...	...	4.2	...
Georgia		...	...	28.2	31.0	...	...	28.8	29.0
Kyrgyzstan	b	...	...	3.7	...	...	...	2.6	...
Republic of Moldova		...	...	14.9	13.9	...	...	16.6	18.3
Russian Federation		...	24.8	22.9	23.1	...	21.2	23.6	21.0
Ukraine		...	11.5	19.3	...	...	13.7	19.9	...
North America:									
Canada		11.0	11.0	11.3	11.0	13.6	15.1	13.9	14.5
United States	a	10.7	11.6	8.9	9.7	11.6	12.5	9.7	11.4
Other member countries:									
Israel		19.5	16.5	16.5	...	13.2	10.7	12.1	...

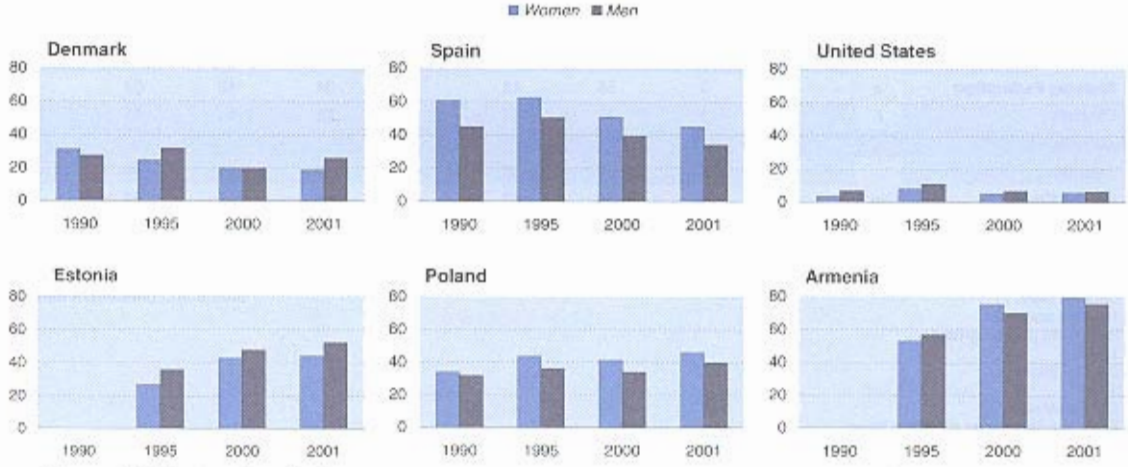


a/ 16 to 24 years of age
b/ Registered unemployment.
c/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division,
ILO LABORSTA database;
OECD database.

4.18 Long-term unemployment (12 months and more)*

	Notes	As % of total unemployment				As % of total male unemployment				As % of total female unemployment			
		1990	1995	2000	2001	1990	1995	2000	2001	1990	1995	2000	2001
European Union:													
Austria		19	26	14	...	18	29	16	...	19	23	11	...
Belgium		67	62	56	52	65	61	56	52	68	63	57	51
Denmark		29	28	20	22	27	32	20	26	31	25	20	19
Finland		27	36	27	24	29	39	30	27	24	31	25	21
France		36	40	40	35	34	39	39	35	37	40	41	36
Germany		47	48	50	...	49	48	49	...	45	51	52	...
Greece		50	51	56	53	40	42	49	47	56	58	61	57
Ireland		64	58	37	31	69	64	46	39	55	49	22	19
Italy		52	54	61	62	48	53	61	61	54	54	61	62
Luxembourg	a	33	22	23	29	46	23	25	33	...	19	...	...
Netherlands		49	44	...	...	54	48	...	...	44	39	...	...
Portugal		45	49	42	38	38	46	46	36	49	51	40	40
Spain		53	57	46	40	45	51	39	34	61	62	51	45
Sweden		12	28	26	22	...	31	29	24	...	23	23	20
United Kingdom		34	43	28	28	41	50	34	33	23	32	19	19
Other Western Europe:													
Cyprus		25	...	26	22	23	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
Iceland		6	10	8	5	0	11	7	6	11	12	9	5
Norway		20	22	5	5	19	26	7	7	23	15	3	4
Switzerland		...	33	29	29	...	31	28	20	...	35	29	35
Turkey		46	36	21	23	43	32	18	20	50	47	30	32
Central and Eastern Europe:													
Albania		...	73	90	92	...	71	89	91	...	75	91	91
Bulgaria		52	66	59	62	53	63	59	62	52	69	59	62
Czech Republic		...	28	47	51	...	28	46	50	...	28	48	52
Estonia		...	32	45	48	...	36	48	52	...	27	43	44
Hungary		...	51	49	46	...	52	51	48	...	48	46	44
Latvia		...	58	57	55	...	58	58	56	...	58	56	53
Lithuania		...	52	52	59	...	54	54	61	...	50	50	56
Poland		33	40	38	43	32	36	34	40	34	44	41	46
Romania		...	47	52	...	...	46	50	...	...	48	54	...
Slovakia		...	53	54	56	...	51	53	54	...	55	55	58
Slovenia		...	53	64	65	...	57	66	65	...	49	63	65
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			..	83	87	...	...	83	87	...	...	84	87
Commonwealth of Independent States:													
Armenia	b	...	55	74	78	...	57	70	75	...	53	75	79
Belarus		...	16	13	12	...	12	6	7	...	18	17	15
Kyrgyzstan	b	...	9	30	29	...	9	30	27	...	10	30	30
Russian Federation		...	...	43	38	...	...	37	35	...	...	49	41
North America:													
Canada		7	16	11	9	8	18	12	10	6	14	10	8
United States		5	10	6	6	7	11	7	6	4	8	5	6



a/ Data unreliable due to small sample size.
b/ In 2000 and 2001, data unreliable due to small sample size.
c/ Registered unemployment.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division; OECD database.

* Based on data from labour force surveys whose design, timing and age groups covered vary from country to country.

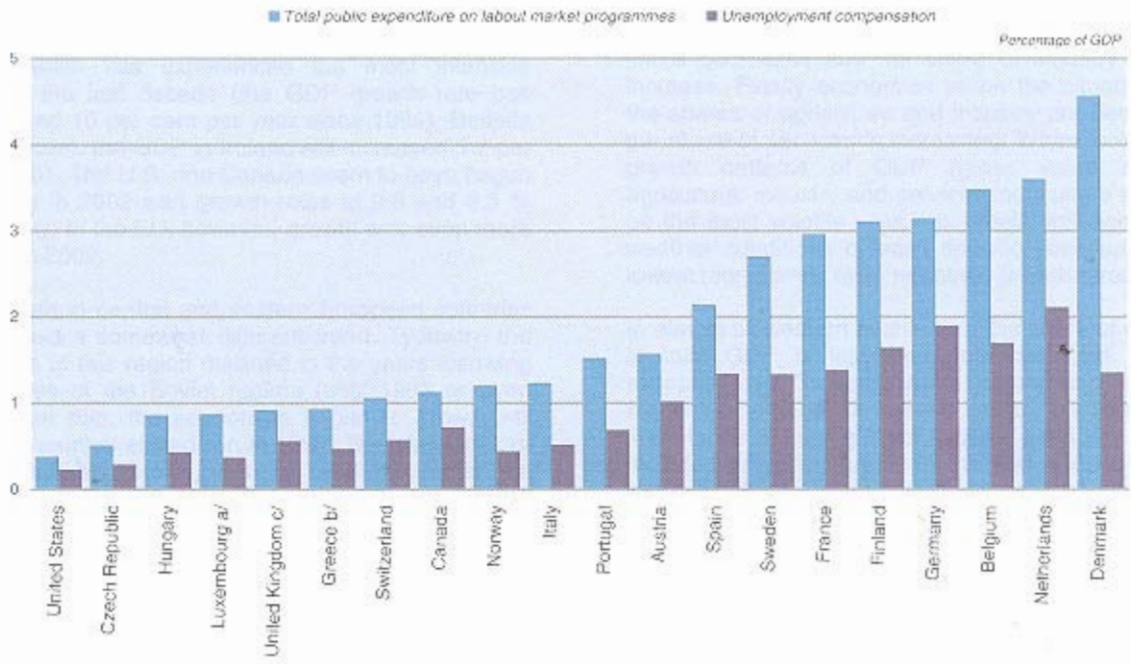
4.19 Unemployed by level of educational attainment, 2000

	Notes	Total unemployed	Primary and below primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Not defined by level and unknown	Women among unemployed according to educational level: Primary and below primary education	Secondary education	Tertiary education	Not defined by level and unknown
		(1000)	Percentage							
European Union:										
Austria		139	-	95	5	-	-	47	47	-
Belgium		309	21	64	15	-	46	54	59	-
Denmark		131	-	81	17	2	-	53	55	47
Finland		253	38	47	16	-	48	51	63	-
Germany		3127	5	82	13	-	37	47	43	-
Greece		491	22	52	25	-	57	59	67	-
Ireland	a,b,c	97	31	51	16	2	25	43	53	-
Italy		2495	13	80	7	-	43	53	64	-
Luxembourg	a,c,d	5.4	56	34	10	0.3	...	...	...	...
Netherlands		262	21	64	15	-	49	58	49	-
Portugal	e	211	57	34	6	-	1	60	39	-
Spain		2487	28	50	22	-	46	61	67	-
Sweden	g	203	10	72	16	2	43	44	44	50
United Kingdom	l	1602	23	55	11	10	35	41	41	33
Other Western Europe:										
Cyprus		14	28	56	16	-	54	68	56	-
Iceland	f	3.7	5	81	11	-	100	60	50	-
Malta	a	7.7	55	40	5	-	10	16	45	-
Norway	f	81	-	77	21	2	-	44	41	50
San Marino	a,g	0.85	3	31	66	-	4	77	70	-
Central and Eastern Europe										
Croatia	e	276	3	88	9	-	-	51	58	-
Czech Republic		455	1	95	4	-	26	55	50	-
Estonia		90	1	72	26	-	-	40	57	-
Hungary	j	263	3	93	4	-	31	39	49	-
Lithuania		276	2	69	29	-	12	39	53	-
Poland		2785	20	73	6	-	46	52	69	-
Romania		821	5	88	8	-	28	42	46	-
Slovakia	j	485	20	77	3	-	48	45	39	-
Slovenia		69	4	91	4	-	67	46	67	-
Commonwealth of Independent States:										
Azerbaijan	c,e	48	-	40	60	-	...	...	...	...
Belarus	c,e	103	8	15	77	-	-	75	57	-
Georgia	a	277	-	36	61	3	-	34	47	-
Kazakhstan	a,c	264	-	60	40	-	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	a,g	109	10	79	11	-	54	55	62	-
Russian Federation	a	9323	3	55	42	-	34	42	54	-
Ukraine	i	2708	1	35	64	-	26	44	51	-
North America:										
Canada		1090	7	57	35	-	39	45	46	-
United States	m	3537	22	36	42	-	48	47	51	-
Other member countries:										
Israel		214	10	58	32	0.1	26	48	54	50

a/ Data for 1999.
b/ 16 years and over.
c/ Registered unemployment.
d/ 16-64.
e/ Data for 2001.
f/ 16-74.
g/ Official estimate.
h/ Excluding persons on child-care leave.
i/ 15-70.
j/ 15-74.
k/ 15-72.
l/ Men 16-64, women 16-59.
m/ 25 years and over.

Source: ILO LABORSTA database.

4.20 Public expenditure on labour market programmes as a percentage of GDP and unemployment compensation as a part of this, 2001



a/ Data for 1997.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1999.

Source: OECD labour market database.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

The slow-down in economic growth began in western countries in 2001. Annual economic growth in the U.S. decreased from 3.8 per cent in the year 2000 to 0.3 per cent in 2001, in Canada from 4.5 to 1.5 per cent, and in the European Union from 3.4 to 1.5 per cent. Economic growth slowed down in all western economies – even in Ireland, which has experienced the most intensive growth in the last decade (the GDP growth rate has been around 10 per cent per year since 1995). Despite the slow-down, the GDP in Ireland still increased 5.7 per cent in 2001. The U.S. and Canada seem to have begun a recovery in 2002 with growth rates at 2.3 and 3.3 % respectively. In the EU, however, growth was even more sluggish in 2002.

GDP growth in central and eastern European countries has followed a somewhat different trend. Typically, the economies of this region declined in the years following the collapse of the Soviet regime (until 1993 or even 1995). After that, the economies began to grow, until there was another slow-down in 1999. The aftershock of the Russian economic crisis in 1998 reinforced the economic weakness in the Baltic area, which went into recession: the GDP growth rate decreased from 6 per cent in 1998 to –0.2 per cent in 1999. Five central European countries (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) experienced some slow-down in 2001 (especially Poland). In south-eastern Europe there was a recession from 1997 to 1999, largely due to the war in Bosnia. After those setbacks, the economic development in central and eastern Europe picked up pace and the growth rates remained generally higher than those in western Europe. Despite the unfavourable external environment (weakness of the western export market and weak world market prices), the economic environment in eastern Europe in 2002 remained buoyant and the area as a whole was still among the fastest growing regions in the world.

The countries of the CIS typically experienced a much greater and longer decline after the collapse of the Soviet regime than in central and eastern Europe. The growth of the whole region is very much influenced by the Russian Federation which makes up over two thirds of the volume of GDP for the CIS. Therefore, the economic downturn in Russia in 1998 pulled down the GDP growth rate for the region as a whole. The economies of the Caucasus and central Asian CIS countries overcame the recession already in 1996 and since then have experienced quite strong growth. The three European CIS countries (Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine) have had a small growth 1997-1999. However, since 1999 this area seems to be on a good road to recovery and the economic growth for this region has been approximately 5% or more each year. (Table 5.2).

Industrial structure

In western Europe and North America, the industrial structure does not change rapidly because of their advanced stage of development. When examining economies at different stages of development, one observes that the development of society in general goes roughly from an agricultural society to an industrial society and then to a service society. That is, at an earlier stage of economic development, the share of agriculture in the economy is large, but over time this share decreases and the share of industry begins to increase. Finally economies reach the situation, where the shares of agriculture and industry are declining and the share of services is increasing. When looking at the growth patterns of GDP (gross value added) in agriculture, industry and services, agriculture appears to be the most volatile – as it is greatly influenced by the weather conditions of each specific year, and has the lowest (sometimes even negative) growth rates.

In almost all western economies, the share of agriculture in total GDP is less than four per cent. The only exceptions are Greece, Cyprus, Iceland and Turkey. The higher percentage for Iceland can be explained by the importance of fishing in its national economy (fishing is included in agriculture). In the last decade the most rapid drop in the share of agriculture has been in Ireland (from 7.7 to 3.6 % of GDP) owing to the rapid expansion of the information and communication technologies (ICT) industry and services.

The development in central and eastern Europe resembles that in western Europe: the share of agriculture has decreased in all the countries (except for a slight increase in Bulgaria and Bosnia and Herzegovina). However, it is still quite high in the countries of south-east Europe (in Albania the highest in the ECE: 51%). Also the share of industry has mostly decreased, while the share of services has increased. The development has been quite strong and rapid. In many countries the share of services is close to or over 60% thus approaching the same situation as in western economies.

In the CIS countries, the share of agriculture has in most cases decreased but still remains at a considerably high level compared to other ECE countries. The industry also plays quite a central role. This reflects the phenomenon that can also be seen in GDP growth figures. The recovery from the collapse of the Soviet regime began later than in central and eastern Europe. Therefore, the economies have reverted more toward an agricultural society. Since the economy declined, there was also no room for the expansion of services. However, now the transition process seems to be rather strong and rapid. In most CIS countries, industry is growing faster than services and the share of both is growing at the expense of agriculture. (Tables 5.4-5.8 and country pages).

Inflation

In the ECE region in general, inflation was higher at the beginning of 1990s than at the end. In western Europe it can clearly be seen that up to the time of the introduction of the Euro in 1999, the price increases had slowed down. This was greatly due to the need of the European Union countries to meet one of the Maastricht convergence criteria to join the European Monetary

Union (EMU), that the CPI must not exceed by more than 1.5 percentage points that of the three countries with the lowest inflation. Fourteen out of the 15 countries of the EU satisfied the criteria and were eligible to join the single currency in 1999. Greece did not satisfy the criteria, and the United Kingdom, Denmark and Sweden chose to stand aside in the first wave of Euro introduction. After 1999, the CPI increased again but not yet quite to the level seen at the beginning of the 1990s.

In central and eastern Europe, inflation was extremely high between 1991-1993 owing to the unstable economic situation. Since 1995, the prices began to stabilize in most countries (an exception is Bulgaria where the hyperinflation culminated in 1997). Price increases have not quite slowed down yet in Romania and Serbia and Montenegro, but in all other countries of this region the CPI remains well below 10%. The progress towards price stability and lower rates of inflation in the 8 EU accession countries (Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) is also influenced by the limits set in the Maastricht criteria. If these countries join the EU in 2004, they have to meet these criteria within the next few years to be able to join the Euro zone.

In the CIS countries, inflation has not slowed down as quickly and there are considerable differences between countries. In the Caucasian area, prices have stabilized and there has even been deflation in some years. In Belarus, Russian Federation and Tajikistan inflation still remains in the two-digit figures although it is slowing down. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, for the last few years there are no data available to assess the level of inflation. However, the relatively coherent and consistent macroeconomic policies in the CIS countries in recent years have contributed to the strengthening of economic growth and macroeconomic stabilization, which is reflected *inter alia* in falling inflation rates. (Table 5.9 and country pages).

Real wages in central and eastern Europe and CIS

At the start of the transition process, in central and eastern European and CIS countries the real wages (the wages adjusted by the level of inflation) dropped dramatically as the wages could not keep pace with the rapidly increasing prices. In most of central and eastern Europe real wages started to increase in 1993-1994 and in most countries of the region were 30 to 80% higher in 2001 than in 1993. The growth has been somewhat slower in Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. In Hungary, there was a drop in 1995-96, in Romania in 1997 and in Slovakia there has been some decrease in 1999-2000. Owing to these setbacks the real wages in these three countries in 2001 were only 11-15% higher than in 1993. In contrast, in Bulgaria prices have been increasing more quickly than wages since 1994. After the hyperinflation in 1997, the prices are under control and real wages began to increase in 1998. Still in 2001, the real wages in Bulgaria were approximately two thirds of the 1993 level.

As for the economy in general, the positive shift in real wages in the CIS occurred a few years later than in central and eastern Europe. The low point for many CIS countries was in 1994-1995. Since then, wages have in general increased more quickly than prices. Still, by 2001, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan and Ukraine had not yet reached the 1993 level. As with the CPI, for Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan there are no data available to evaluate the situation.

Household consumption

The final consumption expenditure of households characterizes the demand side of GDP. Its dynamics allow assessing how the welfare of households has developed on an aggregated level. It reflects the changes in wages and other incomes, but also in employment and in the behaviour towards saving in households. Therefore, the growth of household consumption can be somewhat different from the growth of real wages and incomes.

Household consumption expenditures in western countries have developed quite steadily since 1995. Typically in western Europe and North America, an average of 50-60% of GDP goes into household consumption. In most countries of this area, the increase in household consumption expenditure per capita 1995-2001 has been between 10-20 per cent. The highest increase was in Ireland (44.5%). This was possible owing to the very high GDP growth rates while household consumption grew more slowly than the total GDP.

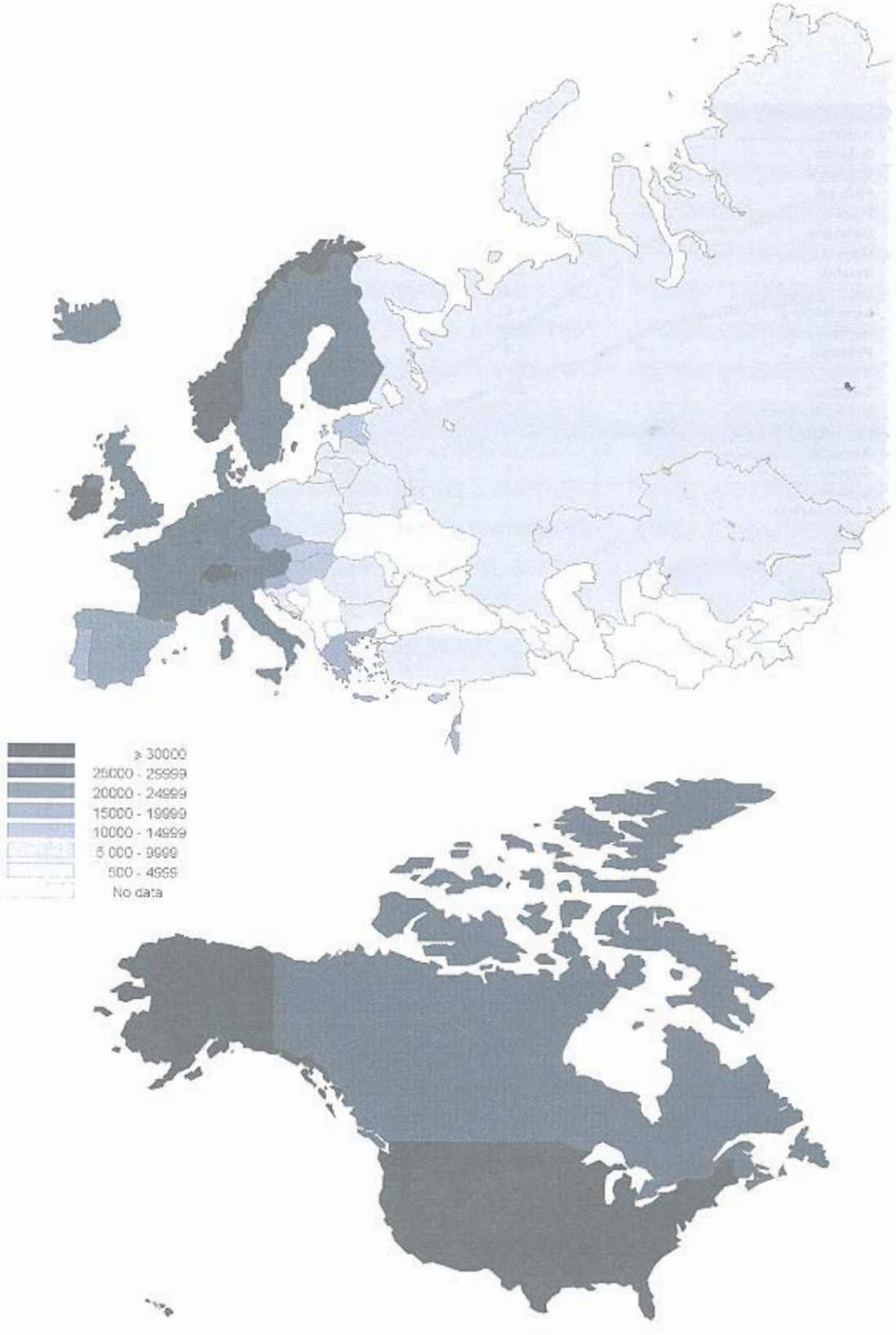
In central and eastern Europe, the share of household consumption expenditure tends to be somewhat higher than in western countries, mostly between 55-65% of GDP. The consumption of households on an aggregate level has increased in general more rapidly than in the western countries (albeit at a much lower starting level) and often more quickly than the total GDP. Even during the years when real wages were decreasing in some countries (Bulgaria and Romania) household consumption decreased much less, or even continued to increase.

In the CIS countries, the share of private consumption in GDP ranges from 50% in Russia to 94 % in Armenia. The average is somewhere between 65-70%. In several CIS countries the growth in final household consumption has been significant but still not as high as the growth in real wages. (Tables 5.10 and 5.11).

External debt of central and eastern Europe and CIS countries

Among the central and eastern European and CIS countries, the Russian Federation had the highest external debt in 2001 (162 billion US dollars) followed by Poland (72 billion) and the Czech Republic (22 billion). Although the debt for these countries was large in absolute terms, it accounted for about 40-50% of their total GDP. From this viewpoint the situation is most difficult in Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova where the external debt in 2001 was greater than the total GDP. (Table 5.13).

5.1 GDP per capita, at current prices and current PPP US dollars, 2001



Source: UNECE Statistical Division

5.2 Real GDP, 1981-2002

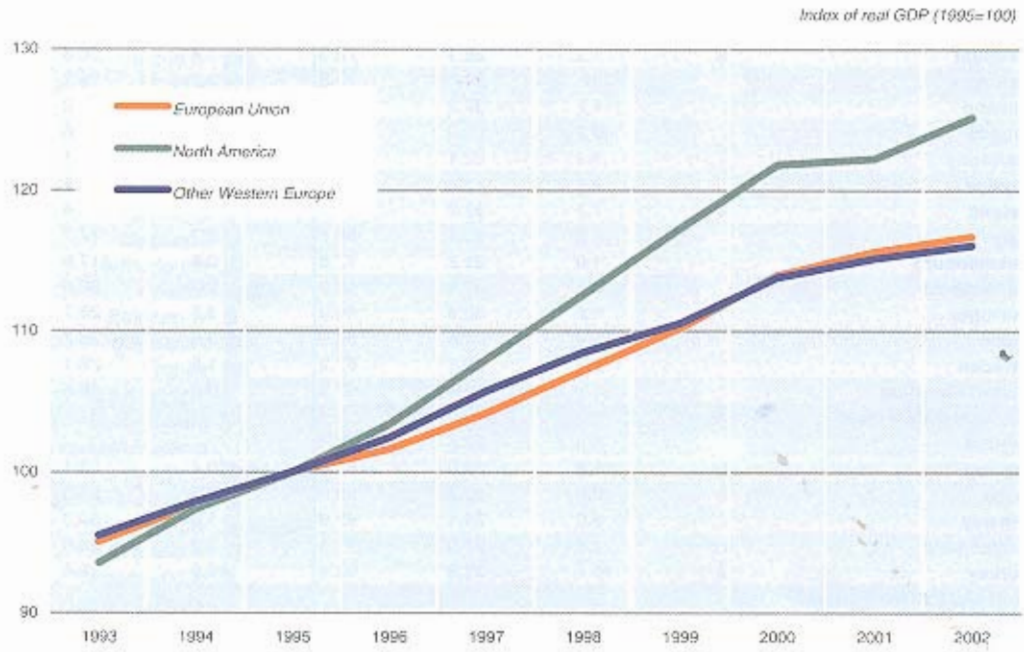
	Notes	Compound annual % growth		Percentage change over previous year					
		1981 - 1990	1991-2000	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
European Union:			1.9	2.5	2.9	2.8	3.4	1.5	0.9
Austria		2.4	2.4	1.6	3.9	2.7	3.5	0.7	0.7
Belgium		2.0	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.2	3.7	0.8	0.7
Denmark		1.6	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.0	1.7
Finland		3.1	2.2	6.3	5.3	4.1	6.1	0.7	1.4
France		2.5	1.9	1.9	3.4	3.2	3.8	1.8	1.0
Germany	a	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.9	0.6	0.2
Greece		0.7	2.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5
Ireland		3.6	7.2	10.9	8.8	11.1	10.0	5.7	3.3
Italy		2.3	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.8	0.4
Luxembourg		4.8	5.3	7.7	7.5	6.0	8.9	1.0	0.1
Netherlands		2.2	2.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.3	1.3	0.2
Portugal		3.3	2.8	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.5	1.7	0.7
Spain		2.9	2.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.7	1.9
Sweden		2.2	2.3	2.4	3.6	4.6	4.4	0.8	1.6
United Kingdom		2.7	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.1	2.0	1.6
Other Western Europe:									
Andorra		...	...	3.8	4.0	...	...	...	...
Cyprus		6.3	4.2	2.5	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.1	1.8
Iceland		2.7	2.6	4.6	5.3	3.9	5.0	1.5	-0.6
Liechtenstein		...	...	1.7	2.1	...	...	...	...
Malta		3.9	5.0	4.8	3.4	4.1	6.1	-0.8	2.5
Monaco		...	...	2.0	3.3	...	...	..	...
Norway		2.4	3.7	5.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	1.4	2.1
San Marino		...	...	1.5	1.3	...	...	...	...
Switzerland		2.1	0.9	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.2	0.9	-0.2
Turkey		5.2	3.6	7.5	3.1	-4.7	7.4	-7.4	3.7
Central and Eastern Europe:		...	1.6	2.8	2.4	1.5	3.9	3.0	3.0
Albania		0.7	4.7	-7.0	8.0	7.3	7.8	6.5	4.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	...	21.8	36.6	9.9	10.6	4.5	2.3	4.0
Bulgaria		1.3	-0.9	-5.6	4.0	2.3	5.4	4.0	4.2
Croatia		-0.6	0.8	6.8	2.5	-0.9	2.9	3.8	5.2
Czech Republic	c	1.3	1.4	-0.8	-1.0	0.5	3.3	3.1	2.0
Estonia		1.9	0.2	9.8	4.6	-0.6	7.1	5.0	5.6
Hungary		0.8	2.1	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.8	3.3
Latvia		3.6	-2.4	8.4	4.8	2.8	6.8	7.9	6.1
Lithuania		3.3	-2.8	7.0	7.3	-1.8	4.0	6.5	6.7
Poland		0.8	4.4	6.8	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.3
Romania		0.6	-0.4	-6.1	-4.8	-1.2	1.8	5.3	4.9
Serbia and Montenegro		-0.5	-5.7	7.4	2.5	-17.7	6.4	5.5	4.0
Slovakia	c	1.2	2.0	5.6	4.0	1.3	2.2	3.3	4.4
Slovenia		-0.6	2.8	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	2.9	3.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		-0.5	-0.3	1.4	3.4	4.3	4.5	-4.5	0.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:		1.9	-3.9	1.1	-2.9	4.6	8.2	6.0	4.9
Armenia		1.7	-2.6	3.3	7.3	3.3	5.9	9.6	12.9
Azerbaijan		0.3	-5.1	5.8	10.0	7.4	11.1	9.9	10.6
Belarus		3.2	-1.1	11.4	8.4	3.4	5.8	4.7	4.7
Georgia		0.0	-7.2	10.6	2.9	3.0	1.9	4.7	5.4
Kazakhstan		1.2	-2.5	1.7	-1.9	2.7	9.8	13.6	9.5
Kyrgyzstan		3.8	-3.2	9.9	2.1	3.7	5.4	5.3	-0.5
Republic of Moldova		3.1	-8.3	1.6	-6.5	-3.4	2.1	6.1	7.2
Russian Federation		1.9	-3.6	1.4	-5.3	6.4	10.0	5.0	4.3
Tajikistan		1.9	-9.0	1.7	5.3	3.7	8.3	10.2	9.1
Turkmenistan		2.3	-1.5	-11.4	7.0	17.0	10.0	8.0	9.0
Ukraine		2.3	-7.2	-3.0	-1.9	-0.2	5.9	9.1	4.6
Uzbekistan		2.3	-0.1	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.2
North America:		2.9	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.8	0.4	2.4
Canada		2.8	2.8	4.2	4.1	5.4	4.5	1.5	3.3
United States		3.2	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	3.8	0.3	2.3
Other member countries:									
Israel		3.5	5.0	3.3	2.7	2.6	6.4	-0.9	-1.1

a/ Data refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.
b/ Actual annual growth 1996-2000 instead of 1991-2000.
c/ Actual annual growth 1995-2000 instead of 1991-2000.

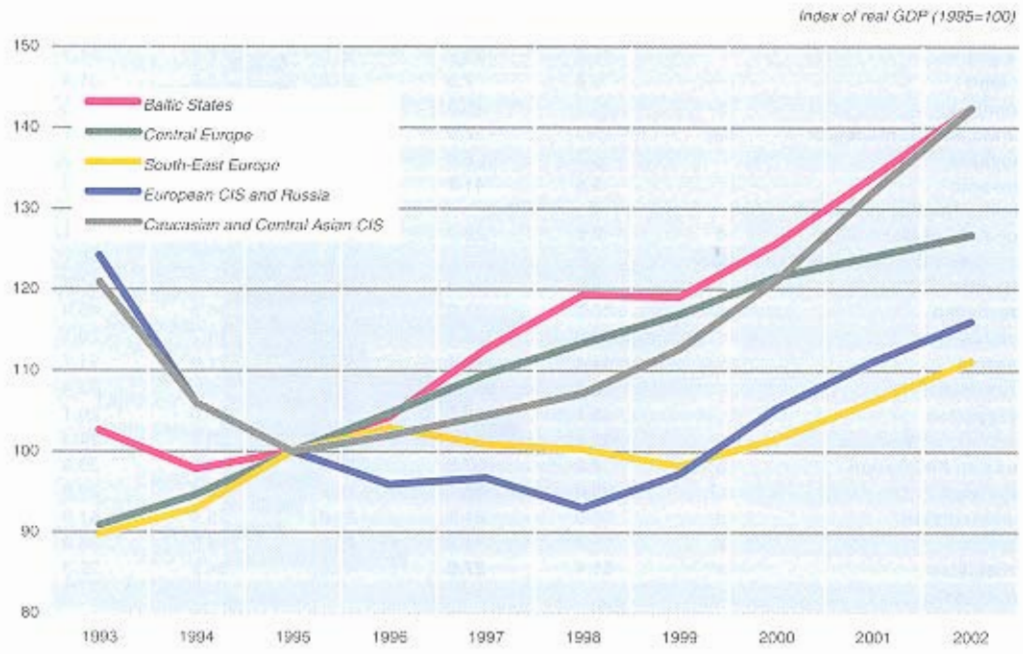
Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.3 Real GDP in ECE region, 1993-2002

Western Europe



Central and Eastern Europe and CIS



Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

* Country groups:
European Union: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.
Other Western Europe: Cyprus, Iceland, Malta, Norway, Switzerland.
North America: Canada, United States.
Baltic states: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
Central European countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia.
South-East European countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
European CIS countries: Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine.
Caucasian and Central Asian CIS countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan.

5.4 GDP by major economic sectors*, 1995 and 2001

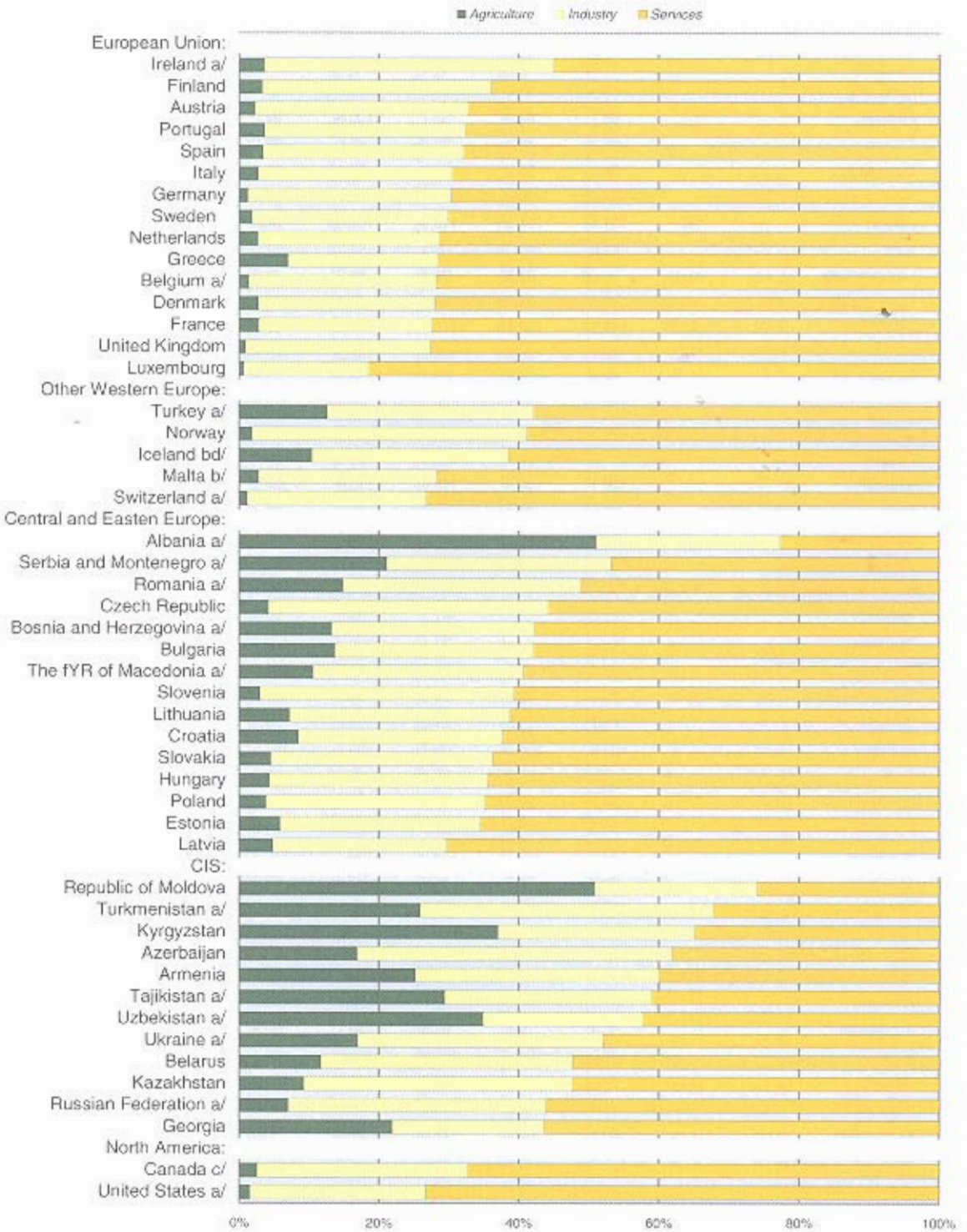
% share of GDP at producer prices

	Notes	1995			2001		
		Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
European Union:							
Austria		2.5	30.8	66.7	2.3	30.5	67.2
Belgium	a	1.6	28.1	70.3	1.4	26.8	71.8
Denmark		3.6	24.9	71.5	2.7	25.3	72.0
Finland		4.7	32.2	63.1	3.3	32.8	63.9
France		3.2	26.3	70.5	2.8	24.8	72.4
Germany		1.3	32.1	66.6	1.2	29.1	69.7
Greece		9.9	22.4	67.7	7.0	21.4	71.6
Ireland	a	7.7	38.2	54.1	3.6	41.4	55.0
Italy		3.2	30.1	66.7	2.7	27.7	69.5
Luxembourg		1.0	21.2	77.8	0.6	17.9	81.5
Netherlands		3.5	27.8	68.6	2.7	26.0	71.4
Portugal		5.2	30.0	64.9	3.6	28.7	67.7
Spain		4.4	29.6	66.0	3.4	28.7	67.9
Sweden		2.7	30.1	67.2	1.9	28.1	70.1
United Kingdom		1.8	30.9	67.3	0.9	26.5	72.6
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus		5.0	22.5	72.4	...	...	...
Iceland	b	11.8	27.0	61.2	10.4	28.1	61.5
Malta	b	2.9	33.7	63.4	2.8	25.5	71.7
Norway		3.0	34.1	62.9	1.8	39.3	58.8
Switzerland	a,c	1.6	27.0	71.5	1.2	25.6	73.2
Turkey	a	15.7	31.9	52.4	12.6	29.6	57.9
Central and Easten Europe:							
Albania	a	54.6	22.0	23.4	51.0	26.3	22.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	25.0	27.4	47.6	13.2	29.0	57.8
Bulgaria		13.4	32.4	54.3	13.7	28.5	57.9
Croatia		10.4	33.4	56.3	8.5	29.3	62.2
Czech Republic		4.7	41.9	53.4	4.2	40.0	55.8
Estonia		8.7	31.0	60.3	5.8	28.7	65.5
Hungary		6.8	30.9	62.3	4.3	31.3	64.4
Latvia		9.9	33.5	56.6	4.8	24.9	70.3
Lithuania		11.7	33.2	55.0	7.2	31.5	61.3
Poland		6.9	7.3	33.3	3.8	31.4	64.8
Romania	a	20.9	40.3	38.8	14.8	34.0	51.2
Serbia and Montenegro	a,e	19.3	37.8	42.9	21.1	32.1	46.8
Slovakia		6.0	38.2	55.8	4.5	31.8	63.8
Slovenia		5.5	41.7	52.8	3.0	36.3	60.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a	12.8	28.9	58.3	10.6	30.1	59.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia		40.8	30.9	28.3	25.2	34.8	40.0
Azerbaijan		26.7	32.9	40.4	16.8	45.0	38.2
Belarus		16.8	35.2	48.0	11.7	36.1	52.3
Georgia		44.4	12.4	43.2	21.9	21.7	56.4
Kazakhstan		12.8	31.2	56.0	9.3	38.4	52.3
Kyrgyzstan		43.1	19.2	37.7	37.0	28.1	34.9
Republic of Moldova		32.2	31.4	36.4	23.6	24.1	52.3
Russian Federation	a	7.2	37.5	55.3	7.0	36.9	56.1
Tajikistan	b,f	38.0	35.1	26.8	29.4	29.6	41.0
Turkmenistan	a	16.9	61.3	21.8	25.9	41.9	32.2
Ukraine	a	15.0	41.3	43.7	16.9	35.2	47.9
Uzbekistan	a	31.4	27.0	41.6	34.9	22.8	42.3
North America:							
Canada	d	2.9	30.7	66.4	2.6	30.1	67.3
United States	a	1.5	27.0	72.3	1.6	24.5	73.9
Other member countries:							
Israel		2.2	27.6	70.2	...	...	...

a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001. c/ Data for 1997 instead of 1995. e/ Data for 1996 instead of 1995. Source: UNECE Statistical Division.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001. d/ Data for 1998 instead of 2001. f/ Gross Material Product.

* Shares in total value added at current prices.
"Agriculture" covers agriculture, forestry and fishing;
"Industry" comprises the production industries (including electricity, gas, and water), mining and quarrying and construction;
"Services" comprise market services and non-market services.

5.5 Industrial structure in the ECE region, 2001 (share of total value added)



a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2001.
c/ Data for 1998 instead of 2001.
d/ Constant prices

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.6 Value added in agriculture, 1994-2001

	Notes	Annual indices of agricultural value added, constant prices, 2000=100							
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Union:									
Austria		71.7	88.6	93.8	91.4	98.4	101.7	100.0	99.3
Belgium		87.5	89.4	87.3	90.4	94.9	101.2	100.0	96.0
Denmark		88.6	91.0	93.2	95.3	99.1	99.2	100.0	101.3
Finland		98.1	92.9	92.7	100.8	97.0	96.4	100.0	96.5
France		86.3	89.4	93.9	95.6	97.2	100.8	100.0	99.4
Germany		84.8	88.9	94.8	94.4	96.6	99.9	100.0	101.1
Greece		...	99.6	96.3	96.7	96.9	105.6	100.0	97.0
Ireland	a	101.4	101.3	110.0	102.6	101.8	92.9	100.0	...
Italy		92.0	93.3	95.1	96.2	97.3	103.0	100.0	99.0
Luxembourg		...	93.8	92.1	88.9	77.8	105.8	100.0	90.4
Netherlands		90.4	92.2	90.4	85.7	93.7	99.6	100.0	96.6
Portugal		105.3	104.1	110.5	101.5	98.1	104.6	100.0	98.5
Spain		92.1	86.4	101.6	104.2	103.6	98.4	100.0	96.9
Sweden		95.6	101.6	95.4	100.0	99.3	98.3	100.0	99.2
United Kingdom		101.4	100.2	99.3	98.4	100.1	103.3	100.0	88.4
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		...	102.9	102.0	89.3	95.7	106.3	100.0	107.0
Iceland		109.1	108.4	112.6	110.6	104.2	103.0	100.0	98.3
Norway		93.3	99.4	98.6	97.2	99.4	98.7	100.0	98.0
Switzerland		...	...	...	101.3	99.5	109.1	100.0	...
Turkey		90.0	91.7	95.8	93.5	101.3	96.3	100.0	93.9
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		74.7	84.5	87.1	87.9	92.3	95.7	100.0	101.4
Bulgaria		...	...	77.1	104.4	105.7	111.5	100.0	100.5
Croatia		93.9	92.9	94.0	96.1	101.5	98.8	100.0	100.7
Czech Republic		80.5	76.6	81.8	79.8	88.0	101.5	100.0	94.6
Estonia		96.7	99.0	97.9	103.6	103.6	101.0	100.0	93.3
Hungary		102.6	105.3	109.7	109.1	107.5	108.5	100.0	123.4
Latvia		...	97.3	90.4	96.3	93.0	89.8	100.0	105.4
Lithuania		88.2	96.5	107.4	115.4	109.6	93.9	100.0	95.4
Poland		90.3	99.6	102.0	103.1	109.0	108.8	100.0	109.1
Romania		133.5	139.7	133.9	132.1	118.4	123.3	100.0	121.2
Slovakia		88.2	88.2	86.4	94.8	99.9	100.2	100.0	...
Slovenia		100.5	102.0	103.1	100.1	103.2	101.0	100.0	100.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	...	95.0	96.1	99.0	100.0	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		87.2	90.6	92.4	88.3	99.6	101.1	100.0	111.6
Azerbaijan		85.4	79.4	81.8	76.1	80.8	90.1	100.0	109.9
Belarus		107.0	104.4	105.9	100.0	99.1	91.6	100.0	101.2
Georgia		...	...	109.6	113.8	106.3	113.6	100.0	108.2
Kazakhstan		148.4	112.2	106.6	105.6	85.2	103.3	100.0	117.1
Kyrgyzstan		69.1	67.7	78.0	87.5	90.0	97.4	100.0	107.3
Republic of Moldova		115.4	110.6	96.9	108.6	101.9	97.7	100.0	107.4
Russian Federation		...	98.2	92.1	93.7	76.7	89.2	100.0	110.3
Ukraine		122.5	117.1	105.5	104.5	92.8	89.2	100.0	...
North America:									
Canada		91.1	92.4	92.5	89.3	94.7	100.7	100.0	...
United States		75.2	67.7	71.8	78.9	82.5	92.1	100.0	...

a/ Current prices.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.7 Value added in industry, 1994-2001

	Notes	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
		Indices, constant prices, 2000=100							
European Union:									
Austria		81.2	84.7	86.4	89.3	93.2	95.7	100.0	99.9
Belgium		82.5	85.2	87.2	92.6	93.3	95.0	100.0	100.1
Denmark		84.5	89.6	89.2	93.6	95.4	94.9	100.0	100.4
Finland		66.0	69.0	72.1	78.8	85.2	90.2	100.0	99.3
France		86.1	89.4	88.8	89.3	93.1	95.8	100.0	101.6
Germany		99.0	98.9	96.4	97.9	98.9	97.6	100.0	99.1
Greece		...	86.1	88.0	86.9	93.2	95.8	100.0	105.5
Ireland	a	59.6	47.0	50.8	60.9	73.5	87.1	100.0	...
Italy		90.6	94.3	93.9	95.6	96.9	97.4	100.0	101.2
Luxembourg		...	80.5	82.6	86.6	89.2	94.7	100.0	...
Netherlands		87.8	89.8	91.2	92.0	94.2	96.2	100.0	101.5
Portugal		77.1	81.6	87.0	92.1	95.2	97.4	100.0	102.2
Spain		78.5	81.8	82.7	86.5	91.1	95.6	100.0	102.5
Sweden		75.1	81.0	81.9	84.7	89.5	94.9	100.0	100.3
United Kingdom		92.5	93.9	95.3	96.6	97.6	98.3	100.0	98.8
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		...	96.9	96.7	96.0	97.6	98.5	100.0	101.0
Iceland		71.7	71.3	76.2	81.1	87.6	92.6	100.0	106.9
Norway		85.9	91.1	95.4	100.4	98.9	97.6	100.0	100.0
Switzerland		...	...	...	97.6	99.1	99.1	100.0	...
Turkey		77.8	84.6	90.5	99.0	100.8	94.5	100.0	92.7
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		58.6	66.0	76.5	71.9	80.6	89.3	100.0	...
Bulgaria		...	...	102.6	89.5	96.5	90.4	100.0	104.2
Croatia		82.6	81.0	86.6	93.9	98.3	98.5	100.0	104.4
Czech Republic		89.7	98.6	107.6	106.0	95.2	93.2	100.0	101.5
Estonia		71.1	76.5	78.6	87.8	92.4	88.1	100.0	105.8
Hungary		67.8	71.5	72.5	79.8	85.7	91.5	100.0	101.2
Latvia		...	79.6	82.0	91.5	97.3	94.9	100.0	108.1
Lithuania		84.8	86.8	90.5	95.0	107.4	100.3	100.0	112.6
Poland		67.9	74.2	79.0	87.7	92.5	95.3	100.0	97.5
Romania		99.5	105.2	111.5	100.9	95.7	94.1	100.0	107.5
Slovakia		92.5	99.7	110.8	105.5	105.2	104.8	100.0	103.0
Slovenia		75.8	78.2	80.6	85.8	89.4	93.5	100.0	103.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	...	87.3	89.6	92.6	100.0	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		75.5	76.2	81.0	82.5	83.5	88.6	100.0	107.2
Azerbaijan		70.3	60.9	65.3	76.9	91.0	94.6	100.0	105.2
Belarus		75.7	65.0	66.7	78.8	87.6	93.6	100.0	104.8
Georgia		...	...	87.2	94.8	98.7	96.6	100.0	98.1
Kazakhstan		99.3	83.5	79.8	83.6	83.7	86.7	100.0	115.4
Kyrgyzstan		90.2	79.1	81.1	97.2	95.5	91.8	100.0	106.8
Republic of Moldova		149.6	134.6	132.0	116.8	98.9	96.0	100.0	109.4
Russian Federation		97.3	92.9	86.7	86.9	82.1	90.4	100.0	105.9
Ukraine		126.0	107.3	97.1	93.0	92.9	96.6	100.0	...
North America:									
Canada		78.8	81.2	82.5	86.8	89.7	94.9	100.0	...
United States		78.8	83.0	85.1	88.7	92.0	97.6	100.0	...

a/ Current prices

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.8 Value added in services, 1994-2001

	Notes	Annual indices of services value added, constant prices, 2000=100							
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Union:									
Austria		87.4	88.4	89.8	90.8	94.3	95.9	100.0	101.1
Belgium		87.9	90.5	90.9	93.1	95.1	97.7	100.0	101.9
Denmark		84.6	86.2	89.0	91.0	93.3	97.0	100.0	101.6
Finland		77.3	80.4	84.0	87.8	91.4	95.5	100.0	101.7
France		87.6	87.9	89.2	90.9	93.6	96.5	100.0	102.0
Germany		83.1	85.8	88.2	90.1	92.7	96.3	100.0	102.0
Greece		...	82.8	84.8	89.2	92.0	94.8	100.0	104.9
Ireland	a	45.1	50.2	56.8	64.6	74.6	84.9	100.0	...
Italy		88.1	89.9	91.6	93.4	95.2	96.6	100.0	102.5
Luxembourg		...	72.6	75.2	80.4	87.6	92.1	100.0	102.2
Netherlands		78.2	80.7	83.7	88.2	92.4	96.7	100.0	101.4
Portugal		78.3	80.2	81.7	85.6	90.9	95.7	100.0	103.4
Spain		83.4	85.5	86.5	89.5	92.6	96.0	100.0	104.0
Sweden		85.1	87.7	88.8	90.8	92.9	96.9	100.0	101.6
United Kingdom		79.7	82.5	85.4	89.0	93.2	96.1	100.0	103.9
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		...	77.7	80.0	83.7	88.6	93.5	100.0	104.8
Iceland		72.1	74.1	78.6	82.8	88.3	93.8	100.0	102.4
Norway		77.8	80.5	84.7	89.6	93.4	97.4	100.0	102.8
Switzerland		...	...	...	91.1	93.6	95.0	100.0	..
Turkey		76.5	81.8	86.7	93.2	96.2	93.6	100.0	94.3
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		71.5	81.7	95.5	72.2	80.3	90.3	100.0	108.8
Bulgaria		...	...	106.4	88.4	89.0	93.7	100.0	104.2
Croatia		79.1	84.9	90.1	96.0	98.3	97.1	100.0	104.5
Czech Republic		89.3	91.7	92.1	92.8	97.7	99.2	100.0	106.6
Estonia		75.3	7.0	81.2	88.2	92.9	94.9	100.0	105.6
Hungary		88.8	86.0	88.0	89.9	93.1	96.1	100.0	104.3
Latvia		76.9	75.3	79.1	85.1	88.8	93.4	100.0	108.3
Lithuania		75.8	77.5	80.1	86.3	91.8	94.6	100.0	104.9
Poland		90.3	99.6	102.0	103.1	109.0	108.8	100.0	109.1
Romania		88.4	94.7	98.4	88.4	88.2	96.3	100.0	101.7
Slovakia		72.2	76.0	77.5	87.7	91.8	92.9	100.0	104.6
Slovenia		78.7	81.9	85.4	88.6	91.6	96.0	100.0	103.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	...	85.8	89.3	94.6	100.0	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		68.4	81.9	84.7	89.2	92.5	97.2	100.0	108.6
Azerbaijan		94.5	82.2	78.2	83.2	87.5	92.8	100.0	109.6
Belarus		79.9	74.4	76.6	84.0	90.8	95.0	100.0	106.3
Georgia		...	...	78.3	83.9	92.7	93.6	100.0	103.3
Kazakhstan		88.5	88.8	91.9	92.3	92.6	92.3	100.0	112.3
Kyrgyzstan		93.1	88.7	87.9	88.2	91.6	94.5	100.0	103.2
Republic of Moldova		106.5	94.3	100.3	99.8	101.7	109.2	100.0	103.6
Russian Federation		95.2	92.6	92.3	93.6	91.2	92.9	100.0	103.7
Ukraine		129.3	116.1	104.6	99.2	98.5	96.4	100.0	...
North America:									
Canada		84.8	86.9	88.1	91.6	95.3	95.8	100.0	...
United States		76.4	78.5	81.8	86.0	90.9	95.1	100.0	...

a/ Current prices.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.9 Inflation: consumer price index, annual percentage change, 1995-2002

	Average annual rate of inflation (%) *							
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
European Union:								
Austria	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.3	2.6	1.8
Belgium	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	2.5	1.6
Denmark	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.4
Finland	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.0	2.6	1.6
France	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.6	1.9
Germany	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.5	1.3
Greece	8.9	8.2	5.5	4.8	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.6
Ireland	2.5	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	5.6	4.9	4.6
Italy	5.2	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.5
Luxembourg	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	3.2	2.7	2.1
Netherlands	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	4.5	3.5
Portugal	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.9	4.3	3.6
Spain	4.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	3.4	3.6	3.1
Sweden	2.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.3	2.6	2.2
United Kingdom	3.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	1.6	2.9	1.8	1.6
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus	2.6	2.9	3.6	2.2	1.7	4.3	2.0	2.8
Iceland	1.6	2.3	1.8	1.7	3.2	5.1	6.4	5.2
Liechtenstein	1.8	0.8	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	4.0	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.2
Norway	2.4	1.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	1.3
Switzerland	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.6
Turkey	88.7	80.0	86.1	84.5	65.0	54.9	54.4	45.0
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	8.0	12.7	33.1	20.3	-0.1	0.0	3.1	5.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	- 12.1	- 21.2	11.8	4.9	- 0.6	1.7	1.8	0.9
Bulgaria	62.0	121.7	1 058.3	18.7	2.6	10.2	7.3	5.8
Croatia	2.0	3.6	3.7	5.2	3.5	5.4	4.7	1.8
Czech Republic	9.1	8.9	8.4	10.6	2.1	3.9	4.7	1.8
Estonia	28.9	23.1	11.1	10.6	3.5	3.9	5.8	3.5
Hungary	28.5	23.6	18.4	14.2	10.1	9.9	9.2	5.4
Latvia	25.0	17.7	8.5	4.7	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.9
Lithuania	39.5	24.7	8.8	5.1	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.4
Poland	28.1	19.8	15.1	11.7	7.4	10.2	5.5	1.9
Romania	32.2	38.8	154.9	59.3	45.9	45.7	34.5	22.5
Serbia and Montenegro	7.18E+01	90.5	23.2	30.4	44.1	77.5	90.4	19.3
Slovakia	10.0	6.1	6.1	6.7	10.5	12.0	7.0	3.3
Slovenia	13.5	9.9	8.4	8.1	6.3	9.0	8.6	7.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16.4	2.5	0.9	- 1.4	- 1.3	6.6	5.2	2.5
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	175.5	18.7	13.8	8.7	0.7	- 0.8	3.2	1.0
Azerbaijan	411.5	19.8	3.6	- 0.8	- 8.6	1.8	1.5	2.8
Belarus	709.3	52.7	63.9	73.2	293.7	168.9	61.4	42.8
Georgia	261.4	39.4	7.1	3.5	19.3	4.2	4.6	5.7
Kazakhstan	176.3	39.2	17.5	7.3	8.4	13.4	8.5	6.0
Kyrgyzstan	42.9	31.3	23.4	10.3	35.7	18.7	7.0	2.1
Republic of Moldova	29.9	23.5	11.8	7.7	39.3	31.3	9.8	5.3
Russian Federation	197.4	47.8	14.7	27.8	85.7	20.8	21.6	16.0
Tajikistan	682.1	422.4	85.4	43.1	27.5	32.9	38.6	12.2
Turkmenistan	1 105.3	714.0	83.7	16.8	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	376.7	80.2	15.9	10.6	22.7	28.2	12.0	0.8
Uzbekistan	304.6	54.0	58.8	17.7	29.0	24.9	...	...
North America:								
Canada	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.7	2.5	2.2
United States	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.2	3.4	2.8	1.6
Other member countries:								
Israel	10.1	11.3	9.0	5.4	5.2	1.1	1.1	5.7

Source: UNECE Statistical Division

5.10 Composition of final demand in current prices, 2001

	Notes	Expenditure of household sector*	Government consumption	Gross capital formation	Total domestic expenditure	Exports**	Imports**	External trade balance (Net trade)	Statistical discrepancy
		Share of GDP at market prices							
European Union:									
Austria		57.4	19.1	23.5	100.0	52.5	52.5	0.0	0.0
Belgium		54.4	21.7	20.4	96.5	85.4	81.8	3.5	0.0
Denmark		47.0	25.5	21.1	93.6	45.6	39.2	6.4	0.0
Finland		49.9	21.0	20.1	91.6	40.1	31.7	8.4	0.0
France		55.0	23.3	20.1	98.4	27.9	26.3	1.6	0.0
Germany		59.5	19.0	19.6	98.1	35.1	33.2	1.9	0.0
Greece		68.6	15.5	22.9	107.0	22.7	29.7	-7.0	0.0
Ireland		46.8	14.7	23.5	85.3	98.2	83.4	14.7	0.0
Italy		60.2	18.5	19.7	98.4	28.3	26.7	1.6	0.0
Luxembourg		42.3	17.3	22.5	82.1	152.5	134.6	17.9	0.0
Netherlands		49.6	23.2	21.9	94.7	65.3	60.0	5.3	0.0
Portugal		60.9	20.5	28.2	109.6	31.6	41.2	-9.6	0.0
Spain		58.6	17.2	25.7	101.6	29.9	31.6	-1.6	0.0
Sweden		48.8	27.3	18.1	94.2	45.2	39.4	5.8	0.0
United Kingdom		66.3	19.4	16.6	102.3	27.1	29.5	-2.3	0.0
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		68.6	17.7	18.3	104.8	46.8	51.6	-4.8	0.2
Iceland		56.9	23.7	22.3	102.2	41.0	43.8	-2.9	-0.2
Malta		64.1	20.2	20.8	105.1	89.4	94.5	-5.1	0.0
Norway		43.1	20.3	19.6	83.0	46.3	29.2	17.0	0.0
Switzerland		60.5	14.2	21.6	96.3	41.3	37.6	3.7	0.0
Turkey		72.4	14.2	-1.3	85.6	33.2	30.9	2.4	12.2
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Bulgaria		69.6	17.6	20.4	107.6	55.7	63.2	-7.5	-0.1
Croatia		61.2	22.4	21.9	105.5	49.1	54.7	-5.5	0.0
Czech Republic		53.6	19.2	30.0	102.7	71.3	74.1	-2.7	0.0
Estonia		56.4	20.3	27.7	104.4	90.6	94.4	-3.8	-0.6
Hungary		52.7	21.3	28.0	102.5	60.7	62.8	-2.1	0.0
Latvia		62.3	18.7	30.3	111.3	44.9	56.2	-11.3	0.0
Lithuania		63.8	20.1	21.8	105.5	50.4	55.9	-5.4	0.0
Poland		66.4	15.5	21.7	103.7	29.8	33.5	-3.7	0.0
Romania		71.3	14.9	21.9	108.1	33.5	41.6	-8.1	0.0
Serbia and Montenegro	a	70.4	28.6	8.9	107.8	9.0	16.8	-7.8	0.0
Slovakia		56.6	20.0	32.0	108.5	74.0	82.5	-8.5	-0.2
Slovenia		51.6	20.6	24.1	96.7	57.9	58.5	-0.4	0.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a	74.4	18.2	21.4	114.1	48.3	62.4	-14.1	0.0
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		94.2	10.7	18.6	123.6	...	...	-20.4	-3.2
Azerbaijan		61.2	12.5	21.2	94.8	42.9	38.0	4.9	0.3
Belarus		58.5	20.7	22.2	101.3	...	...	-3.5	2.2
Georgia		84.6	9.3	18.6	112.4	23.0	38.9	-15.9	3.4
Kazakhstan	a	62.3	14.8	17.9	95.0	58.8	49.3	9.5	-4.4
Kyrgyzstan		66.3	17.5	18.0	100.0	36.7	37.0	-0.1	..
Republic of Moldova		90.3	14.0	20.1	124.4	49.6	74.0	-24.4	...
Russian Federation		50.9	14.3	22.1	87.3	36.9	24.0	13.0	-0.3
Ukraine		57.5	20.5	20.4	98.3	56.1	54.4	1.7	0.0
Uzbekistan		61.6	18.4	20.2	100.3	...	...	-0.3	...
North America:									
Canada		56.3	18.2	19.1	93.6	44.5	38.1	6.3	-0.3
United States		69.3	18.4	15.7	103.5	10.3	13.7	...	...
Other member countries:									
Israel		58.5	29.7	20.9	109.1	34.1	43.2	-9.1	0.0

a/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001

* Expenditures incurred by households and non-profit institutions servicing households

** Exports and imports of goods and services

Source: UNECE Statistical Division

5.11 Real private consumption expenditure*, 1995-2001

	Notes	Volume indices (1995 = 100)						Private consumption expenditure per capita (in US dollars)
		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2001
European Union:								
Austria		102.8	104.4	107.2	109.8	113.5	115.2	16 311
Belgium		100.8	102.7	105.6	107.6	111.1	112.0	15 108
Denmark		102.1	104.6	106.6	106.5	105.8	106.4	13 999
Finland		103.8	107.1	112.3	116.6	119.5	120.6	13 268
France		100.9	100.6	103.7	106.7	109.0	111.4	14 760
Germany		100.7	101.2	103.0	106.8	108.3	110.0	15 722
Greece		102.0	104.3	107.7	110.5	113.3	116.7	11 499
Ireland		105.5	112.0	119.2	128.9	139.0	144.5	14 090
Italy		101.1	104.2	107.5	110.1	113.0	114.3	15 863
Luxembourg		102.6	105.4	112.1	113.6	116.0	118.7	20 586
Netherlands		103.4	105.9	110.4	115.1	118.7	119.7	14 613
Portugal		102.8	106.1	111.2	116.3	119.1	119.9	10 976
Spain		102.0	105.1	109.8	114.9	119.4	122.6	12 645
Sweden		101.4	104.0	107.1	111.3	116.8	117.1	12 759
United Kingdom		103.5	107.2	110.9	115.6	121.3	125.9	17 169
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus		102.1	104.9	112.8	114.9	120.4	125.3	7 932
Iceland		104.4	108.7	118.9	126.4	130.7	128.1	16 660
Malta		106.3	107.2	109.3	115.3	123.4	125.2	5 931
Norway		105.9	108.8	111.1	114.2	117.7	120.1	15 816
Switzerland		99.9	101.5	104.0	106.4	108.7	110.7	18 338
Turkey		106.6	113.7	112.6	107.9	112.9	101.2	4 279
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Bulgaria		96.6	86.8	89.8	99.0	103.8	112.1	4 428
Croatia		104.9	116.3	117.5	113.1	122.2	125.9	4 967
Czech Republic		108.1	110.8	109.1	111.1	114.0	118.7	8 088
Estonia		110.8	120.8	127.3	124.8	133.7	140.7	5 664
Hungary		96.6	98.6	103.6	109.7	116.1	120.4	6 702
Latvia		111.1	117.8	120.3	125.9	136.2	146.9	4 696
Lithuania		107.3	113.9	120.1	125.0	134.2	140.2	5 097
Poland		108.5	115.9	121.4	127.8	131.5	134.1	6 389
Romania		108.4	104.9	106.2	104.1	103.6	110.5	4 973
Slovakia		108.6	114.6	121.6	125.6	123.2	128.5	6 970
Slovenia		101.8	104.8	108.5	114.8	115.5	117.3	9 526
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a,b	101.9	104.3	107.2	110.5	122.3	...	3 739
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		103.4	110.6	116.2	117.6	127.4	135.6	2 674
Azerbaijan		108.3	119.8	134.6	148.9	164.8	179.5	1 825
Belarus		105.8	117.9	134.6	147.7	159.7	188.0	4 894
Kazakhstan		96.3	100.9	101.9	103.4	104.7	112.9	3 965
Kyrgyzstan		104.5	93.8	108.8	107.7	101.2	105.6	1 807
Republic of Moldova		119.4	131.3	135.4	124.1	150.3	168.4	2 080
Russian Federation		95.8	100.9	98.8	95.1	104.3	113.7	4 323
Ukraine		91.2	90.5	92.4	91.1	94.0	103.2	2 368
North America:								
Canada		101.5	105.2	107.1	110.3	113.4	115.4	16 727
United States		102.1	104.6	108.4	112.6	116.4	118.1	24 436
Other member countries:								
Israel		102.3	103.6	105.6	106.6	111.1	111.5	10 468

a/ Final consumption expenditure of households only.
b/ Data for 2000 instead of 2001.
* The real private consumption expenditure is the sum of the final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions servicing households.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.12 Real gross wages in Central and Eastern Europe* and CIS countries, 1994-2001

	Notes	Real wages (base year 1993 = 100)							
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		126.5	157.3	188.2	156.4	156.1	171.7	202.1	...
Bosnia-Herzegovina	a	...	...	100.0	123.6	147.4	161.5	175.5	...
Bulgaria		82.1	77.5	61.0	50.9	61.4	65.6	70.4	68.5
Croatia	b	100.0	127.8	142.9	155.3	164.4	174.9	177.7	176.3
Czech Republic		107.7	117.0	127.3	129.7	128.1	135.9	139.4	144.5
Estonia		110.1	116.9	119.4	128.6	137.2	146.6	155.8	165.3
Hungary		103.2	94.0	91.6	94.6	98.0	101.5	104.9	113.5
Latvia		112.0	111.6	104.6	117.4	124.5	128.6	132.9	137.9
Lithuania		113.8	120.4	124.3	143.6	163.3	172.0	167.5	...
Poland		101.7	104.7	110.5	117.3	121.3	127.2	128.9	132
Romania		102.1	115.2	128.2	99.6	97.9	97.8	99.3	111.3
Slovakia		103.2	107.3	115.0	122.6	124.6	120.8	114.9	115.9
Slovenia		103.7	108.1	113.4	116.9	118.7	122.6	124.6	128.6
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		56.7	83.0	93.7	118.1	144.0	160.3	182.1	182.3
Azerbaijan		39.8	31.7	37.8	57.8	69.2	82.8	97.8	113
Belarus	b	100.0	95.0	99.9	114.2	134.8	144.6	162.0	210
Georgia		90.9	76.4	117.2	160.8	202.2	207.0	213.2	259.1
Kazakhstan		68.4	68.7	70.5	74.8	79.2	89.6	95.9	106.9
Kyrgyzstan		71.9	74.8	75.9	83.8	92.4	84.9	83.6	92.8
Moldova		59.3	61.3	64.6	67.8	71.5	62.6	64.0	77.8
Russia		117.4	109.4	150.3	162.8	97.7	103.6	125.9	156.7
Tajikistan		63.7	31.0	27.0	26.2	33.9	34.0	36.7	40.6
Turkmenistan		28.9	18.8	16.4	19.9	25.0	...	...	...
Ukraine		88.5	95.4	90.7	89.0	86.3	81.3	82.2	99.3
Uzbekistan		58.4	133.0	174.6	164.0	194.2	239.5	...	...

a/ 1996=100.
b/ 1994=100.

Source: UNECE Statistical Division based on national sources.

* Wages in total economy adjusted by the rate of inflation.

5.13 Total gross external debt of Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries, 1995-2001

	Gross external debt (in billion US dollars, end of period)				Ratio of gross debt to GDP (percentage)			
	1995	1997	1999	2001	1995	1997	1999	2001
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	31.6	37.8	29.8	28.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.5	168.4	119.0	69.6	53.1
Bulgaria	10.1	10.4	10.9	10.6	77.3	100.4	84.2	78.3
Croatia	3.8	7.5	10.0	11.3	20.2	36.7	50.1	57.9
Czech Republic	17.2	21.6	22.9	22.4	33.0	40.8	41.5	39.1
Estonia	0.3	2.6	2.9	3.3	8.0	55.5	55.4	59.4
Hungary	31.4	24.4	29.2	33.2	70.4	53.4	60.6	64.0
Latvia	0.4	2.8	3.8	5.6	9.1	49.0	57.5	72.7
Lithuania	1.6	3.3	4.5	5.3	25.8	33.9	42.5	44.4
Poland	52.5	49.6	65.4	71.8	41.3	34.5	42.1	39.2
Romania	6.3	9.6	9.2	12.3	17.8	27.2	25.8	31.1
Serbian and Montenegro	13.8	9.8	10.7	11.7	149.2	50.9	128.4	113.6
Slovakia	5.8	9.9	10.5	11.0	30.3	47.0	52.1	54.0
Slovenia	3.0	4.1	5.4	6.7	15.8	22.6	26.9	34.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	35.4	34.1	40.7	43.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	29.7	42.7	46.3	42.7
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3	17.3	11.4	21.1	22.1
Belarus	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	23.8	15.7	21.7	18.2
Georgia	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	42.5	42.3	60.8	50.0
Kazakhstan	4.8	7.8	12.1	15.1	28.6	35.0	71.6	68.2
Kyrgyzstan	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.6	51.2	75.7	131.8	109.9
Republic of Moldova	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.5	59.3	66.7	127.3	101.6
Russian Federation	144.0	167.4	185.7	162.0	42.6	39.1	95.9	52.3
Tajikistan	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	125.9	119.6	112.4	97.4
Turkmenistan	0.6	1.4	2.1	...	9.8	50.6	55.3	...
Ukraine	8.2	9.6	12.4	10.3	22.2	19.1	39.4	27.5
Uzbekistan	1.8	2.5	3.8	4.5	18.0	17.1	22.2	39.1

Source: UNECE Statistical Division based on national statistics, IMF and UNECE estimates

5.14 Net capital flows into Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries, 1995-2001

	In billion US dollars				As percentage of GDP			
	1995	1997	1999	2001	1995	1997	1999	2001
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	45	298	256	363	1.8	13.0	7.0	8.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	228	1150	1120	1892	11.4	31.6	23.9	40.3
Bulgaria	431	594	1179	1117	3.3	5.7	9.1	8.2
Croatia	1850	2940	1776	2038	9.8	14.5	8.9	10.4
Czech Republic	8827	1797	3114	5038	17.0	3.4	5.7	8.8
Estonia	264	760	362	292	7.4	16.5	7.0	5.3
Hungary	6137	506	4761	1658	13.7	1.1	9.9	3.2
Latvia	-19	411	803	1037	-0.4	7.3	12.1	13.5
Lithuania	846	1219	998	899	14.0	12.7	9.4	7.6
Poland	3122	7353	11711	6726	2.5	5.1	7.5	3.7
Romania	1517	3769	1610	3707	4.3	10.7	4.5	9.3
Serbia and Montenegro		1261	653	1413		6.6	7.8	13.7
Slovakia	1068	1873	1700	1899	5.6	8.9	8.4	9.3
Slovenia	311	1237	517	1254	1.7	6.8	3.1	6.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	399	318	176	312	8.9	8.5	4.4	9.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	293	378	328	216	22.8	23.0	17.7	10.2
Azerbaijan	562	1160	628	317	23.3	29.3	18.1	5.6
Belarus	745	784	159	440	7.1	5.7	1.4	3.6
Georgia	404	528	195	258	14.1	14.8	7.0	8.1
Kazakhstan	511	1272	312	1477	3.1	5.7	1.8	6.7
Kyrgyzstan	233	221	245	35	15.6	12.5	19.6	2.3
Republic of Moldova	173	325	112	101	12.0	16.8	9.6	6.8
Russian Federation	3423	2016	-22838	-26747	1.0	0.5	-11.8	-8.6
Tajikistan	92	77	29	82	14.2	8.3	2.6	7.9
Turkmenistan	216	691	881	550	3.9	25.8	22.8	8.4
Ukraine	1621	1718	-1375	204	4.4	3.4	-4.4	0.5
Uzbekistan	599	104	238	-115	6.0	0.7	1.4	-1.0

Source: UNECE Statistical Division.

5.15 Official Development Assistance of DAC countries in ECE*

	Per cent of GNI					
	1985-89	1990-94	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Union:						
Austria	0.23	0.31	0.22	0.26	0.23	0.29
Belgium	0.46	0.39	0.35	0.30	0.36	0.37
Denmark	0.89	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.06	1.03
Finland	0.54	0.59	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.32
France	0.59	0.62	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.32
Germany	0.41	0.37	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27
Greece	..	..	0.15	0.15	0.20	0.17
Ireland	0.21	0.19	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.33
Italy	0.37	0.31	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.15
Luxembourg	0.18	0.32	0.65	0.66	0.71	0.82
Netherlands	0.97	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.84	0.82
Portugal	0.16	0.31	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.25
Spain	0.10	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.30
Sweden	0.89	0.96	0.72	0.70	0.80	0.81
United Kingdom	0.31	0.31	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.32
Other Western Europe:						
Norway	1.09	1.11	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.83
Switzerland	0.31	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.34	0.34
North America:						
Canada	0.47	0.45	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.22
United States	0.20	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11

* The flows of aid and other financial resources to aid recipients (developing countries and countries in transition) from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

Source: OECD DAC Statistics.

5.16 Aid per capita (current US$)

	Received aid (current US$)				
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	68.96	49.66	77.44	144.18	93.38
Bulgaria	21.77	26.47	29	33.02	38.09
Croatia	29.47	9.08	8.98	11.08	14.96
Czech Republic	12.5	11.32	43.62	31.59	42.65
Estonia	40.95	46.18	64.71	60.3	46.63
Hungary	20	17.71	23.76	24.77	25.16
Latvia	29.01	32.91	40	41.32	38.4
Lithuania	24.55	28.01	36.1	36.23	26.79
Poland	30.21	22.27	22.66	30.68	36.12
Romania	10.31	9.72	16.31	17.23	19.26
Slovakia	18.25	13.14	28.77	59.13	20.93
Slovenia	41.31	50.08	21.19	15.64	30.61
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia	77.76	43.96	37.7	55.04	56.77
Azerbaijan	12.4	23.49	12.69	21.22	17.32
Belarus	7.53	5.45	3.88	3.92	3.96
Georgia	57.27	44.56	31.48	48.69	33.74
Kazakhstan	8.02	9.16	14.77	11.7	12.72
Kyrgyzstan	50.4	51.19	46.89	58.2	43.75
Republic of Moldova	8.41	15.14	9.22	24.98	28.62
Russian Federation	8.68	5.38	7.34	13.3	10.75
Turkmenistan	5.12	2.57	4.89	4.68	6.06

Source: World Bank.

Life expectancy

While some of the CIS countries made gains in life expectancy in both the 1980s and 1990s, a number of countries experienced growth only to see these gains eroded in the 1990s. In the Russian Federation, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine, life expectancy is lower now than it was in 1980. Some countries in eastern Europe also experienced a decrease in the 1990s, although in the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia life expectancy continued to increase. For countries of western Europe, life expectancy has continued to increase, and in many countries women can now expect to live over 80 years. Women live longer in all countries but in the east European and CIS countries, the gap between the life expectancy of men and women is wider, and has often increased during the years of transition. The biggest difference is now in the Russian Federation, where women live on average 13.3 years longer than men (Table 6.1 and Figure 6.2).

Healthy life

New measures of so-called "healthy life expectancies" show the estimated duration of life that is lived to a reasonable standard of health. On average, people in the region can lose 8-10 years of their life to disability, ill health or other deteriorated health conditions (Table 6.4). While women live longer than men, they also spend more years with poor health or a disability. When looking at the healthy expectancy as a proportion of total life expectancy, it can be seen that men live a higher proportion of their lives in good health than women do (Figure 6.5).

Infant and child mortality

Substantial progress has been made over the past decades in reducing mortality rates for infants (under one year olds) and for children under five (child mortality). Many countries have seen infant and child mortality rates almost halved. This promises well for the achievement of one of the Millennium Goals: to reduce by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 the under age five mortality rate. However, significant differences between countries still exist. For example, the Scandinavian countries have some of the lowest rates for infant and child mortality (around 4-5 deaths per 1000 live births). While Turkey has improved since 1990, its infant mortality rate is still high (37 deaths per 1000 live births) (Table 6.6).

Causes of death

Circulatory diseases remain the main cause of death for all countries of the ECE, with the exception of France, where the highest number of deaths resulted from other causes, and where the number of deaths from cancer exceeded the number of circulatory disease deaths. Road accident deaths have fallen for both sexes since 1990 in all ECE countries. Men are still much more likely than women to be the victims of road accidents, although the gap is narrowing. Suicide rates have fallen in western Europe, but increased in central and eastern Europe and CIS, especially for men. Male suicide rates are much higher than those for women, in some cases over four times as high (Tables 6.8 and 6.9).

AIDS

The west European and North American countries continuously reduce their number of new AIDS cases, although there was a setback in some countries in 2000. It is more difficult to reach conclusions about the development in the central and east European and CIS region. As low reporting rates are common in several of these countries, and as AIDS has started to spread more rapidly in this region during the last few years (for which there are yet no data), the official numbers of new cases reported do not reflect the real situation. AIDS continued to be a concern for all parts of the ECE. Ukraine reported the highest number of AIDS deaths in 2001. The United States, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Spain, France and Italy estimated the highest number of people living with AIDS per 100,000 population (Table 6.11, Figure 6.12).

Health personnel

The variation in numbers of doctors, dentists and pharmacists across the ECE region is vast. By the end of the 1990s several countries had over 400 doctors per 100,000 population (Belgium, Greece, Italy, Norway, Belarus, Georgia, Russian Federation) while others had fewer than 150 (Turkey, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina) (Table 6.13).

Hospital use and expenditure

Stays in acute care hospitals are generally longest in the CIS countries, with many averaging over 12 days. On the contrary, in Finland, Israel, Malta,

the United Kingdom and the United States, the average stay is five days or less (Figure 6.14). Health expenditure also shows wide variations, with the United States, Germany and Switzerland reporting expenditures of 10% or more of GDP. However, in Azerbaijan, Armenia and Tajikistan, the health expenditure is only about 1% of GDP (it should be noted, however, that for most of the CIS countries, data are available only on public health expenditures) (Figure 6.15).

Dietary habits

People in Austria, Portugal, Greece and Italy enjoyed the highest intake of calories per day in 2000 (over 3660 calories). People in Tajikistan, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Bulgaria, Azerbaijan and Croatia, on the other hand, had to make do with less than 2500 calories per day (Figure 6.16). Greeks consumed the greatest amount of fruits and vegetables in 2000 – over 450 kilograms per person (Figure 6.17).

Smoking and alcohol consumption

More men smoke than women in all countries, except Sweden. In several CIS and east European countries over half of the men smoke. For women, the highest proportions are found in Hungary and Norway (over 30 percent) (Table 6.18). Alcohol consumption decreased or stayed on more-or-less the same levels in many ECE countries from 1985 to 2000. Two exceptions are Ireland and the Republic of Moldova where there was a gradual increase. The Republic of Moldova, Luxembourg, Portugal and Ireland reported the highest consumption of alcohol per person 15 years and older in 2000 (Table 6.19). As the data are mainly calculated from official statistics on local production, import and export, these figures do not take fully into account the home production.

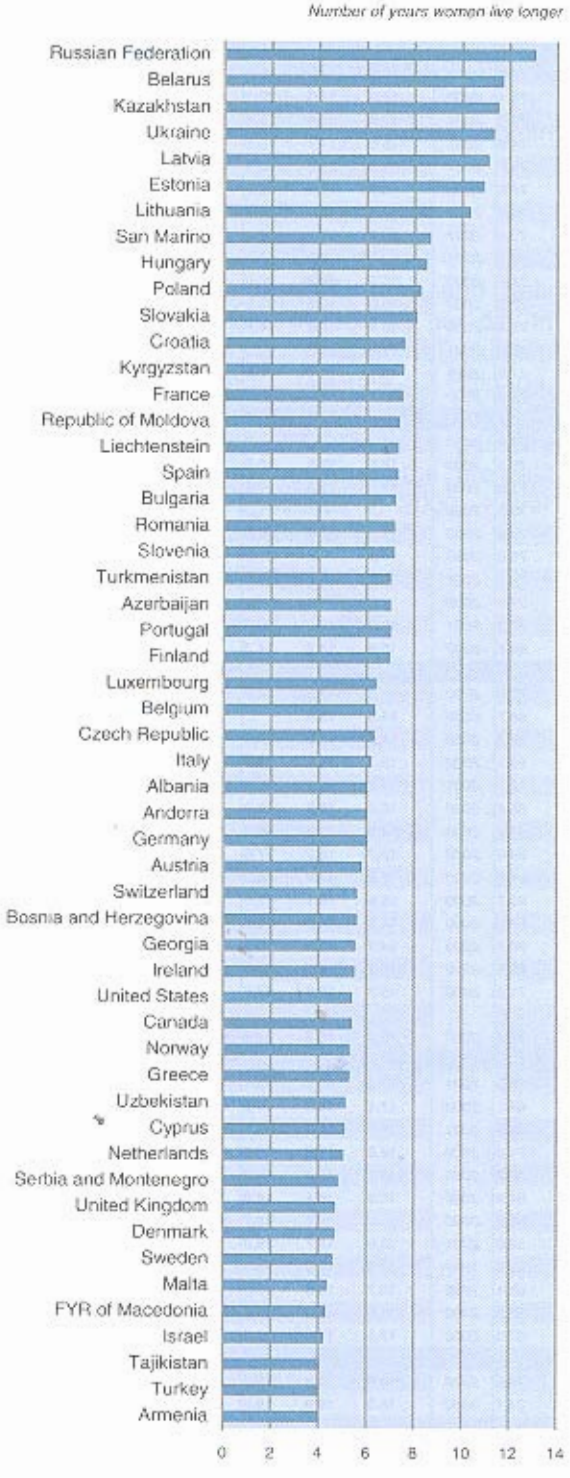
6.1 Life expectancy by sex at birth and at age 65

	Notes	Life expectancy at birth							Life expectancy at age 65						
		Women			Men			Latest year	Women			Men			Latest year
		1980	1990	Latest	1980	1990	Latest		1980	1990	Latest	1980	1990	Latest	
European Union:															
Austria		76.1	78.9	81.2	69.0	72.4	75.4	2001	16.3	18.0	19.6	12.9	14.4	16.2	2001
Belgium		76.8	79.1	81.4	70.0	72.4	75.1	2000	16.9	18.3	20.1	13.0	14.0	15.9	2000
Denmark		77.3	77.7	79.2	71.2	72.0	74.5	2001	17.6	17.9	18.2	13.7	14.1	15.2	2001
Finland		77.8	78.9	81.5	69.2	70.9	74.6	2001	16.8	17.7	19.7	12.6	13.7	15.7	2001
France		79.1	81.8	83.0	70.8	73.4	75.5	2001	18.9	20.8	20.9	14.4	16.1	16.5	1999
Germany		76.6	78.4	80.8	69.9	72.0	74.8	2000	16.7	17.6	19.2	13.0	14.0	15.6	2000
Greece		77.6	79.6	80.7	73.1	74.8	75.4	2001	17.1	18.2	18.7	15.3	15.8	16.3	1999
Ireland		75.6	77.9	78.5	70.1	72.3	73.0	2001	15.7	17.1	17.7	12.6	13.4	14.6	2000
Italy		77.2	80.1	82.9	70.5	73.6	76.7	2001	17.0	18.7	19.2	13.4	15.0	14.1	2001
Luxembourg		76.7	79.1	81.3	70.0	72.6	74.9	2000	16.0	18.2	20.6	12.6	14.2	15.8	2000
Netherlands		79.2	80.1	80.6	72.5	73.8	75.5	2000	18.0	18.6	18.8	13.7	14.1	15.0	2000
Portugal		74.8	77.4	79.4	67.8	70.5	72.4	2000	16.1	17.0	18.1	13.1	13.9	14.6	2000
Spain		78.6	80.5	82.9	72.5	73.4	75.6	2001	17.9	19.2	20.1	14.8	15.5	16.1	2000
Sweden		79.1	80.7	82.1	72.9	74.9	77.5	2001	18.2	19.3	20.0	14.4	15.4	16.7	2000
United Kingdom		76.3	77.9	79.7	70.0	72.3	75.0	2000	16.7	17.2	18.4	12.7	13.5	15.4	2000
Other Western Europe:															
Andorra		...	...	83.6	...	...	77.2	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cyprus		77.0	78.6	80.4	72.3	74.1	75.3	2000	16.5	17.5	18.9	14.5	15.6	16.0	2000
Iceland		79.7	80.3	81.4	73.7	75.7	77.6	2000	19.1	19.3	19.5	15.8	16.1	17.3	2000
Liechtenstein		...	..	82.8	..	..	75.3	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Malta		72.9	78.4	80.3	67.9	73.8	76.0	2000	12.9	17.1	18.6	10.6	14.2	15.2	2000
Monaco	d	...	82.0	84.4	...	72.0	76.8	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Norway		78.7	79.7	81.5	72.2	73.1	76.2	2001	18.3	18.8	19.7	14.4	14.7	15.8	1999
San Marino		...	...	86.6	...	...	77.9	2000	...	...	...	...	...	18.6	2000
Switzerland		79.0	80.9	82.8	72.4	74.1	77.2	2001	18.2	19.6	20.7	14.4	15.5	16.9	2000
Turkey		60.4	68.5	72.5	55.8	63.9	66.8	2000	13.6	14.4	14.3	12.2	13.1	12.7	1996
Central and Eastern Europe:															
Albania	a	72.2	75.9	78.0	67.7	69.6	72.0	2000	...	17.3	17.2	...	13.3	13.5	2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina		72.9	75.2	74.7	67.9	69.7	68.7	2000	14.8	15.4	...	13.1	13.5	...	...
Bulgaria		73.6	74.6	75.3	68.4	68.1	68.2	2000	14.6	15.2	15.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	2000
Croatia	a	74.2	76.4	76.7	66.6	68.7	69.1	2000	15.1	16.1	15.5	12.1	13.0	11.4	2000
Czech Republic		73.9	75.4	78.5	66.8	67.6	72.1	2001	14.3	15.2	17.1	11.2	11.6	14.0	2001
Estonia		74.1	74.6	78.1	64.1	64.6	65.2	2000	15.6	15.6	16.9	11.8	12.0	12.6	2000
Hungary		72.7	73.7	75.6	65.5	65.1	67.1	2000	14.6	15.3	16.2	11.6	12.0	12.5	2000
Latvia		73.9	74.6	76.0	63.6	64.2	64.9	2000	15.7	16.2	17.6	12.2	11.9	11.9	2000
Lithuania		75.4	76.2	77.9	65.4	66.6	67.6	2000	16.6	17.0	18.2	13.4	13.3	14.1	2000
Poland		74.4	75.5	78.0	66.0	66.5	69.7	2000	15.5	16.1	17.5	12.0	12.4	13.6	2000
Romania		72.0	72.7	74.2	66.7	66.6	67.0	2000	14.2	14.9	15.5	12.6	13.0	13.0	2000
Serbia and Montenegro		73.0	74.6	75.1	68.4	69.0	70.3	2000	14.9	15.3	15.3	13.1	13.1	13.8	2000
Slovakia		74.3	75.4	77.2	66.8	66.6	69.1	2000	15.1	15.7	16.4	12.1	12.2	12.9	2000
Slovenia		75.1	77.2	79.1	67.5	69.4	71.9	2000	15.7	16.6	17.9	12.7	13.2	14.1	2000
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		71.8	74.0	74.8	68.1	70.1	70.5	2000	15.0	15.6	15.0	13.6	13.8	13.2	2000
Commonwealth of Independent States:															
Armenia		76.2	73.3	74.3	69.9	67.4	70.3	2001	17.9	15.9	15.1	15.0	13.4	13.4	2001
Azerbaijan		68.6	74.8	75.1	64.5	67.0	68.1	2000	17.1	18.3	15.9	13.0	14.2	13.7	2000
Belarus		75.7	75.6	74.5	65.9	66.3	62.8	2001	16.7	16.4	15.7	13.1	12.8	11.4	2001
Georgia	b	74.8	75.6	77.4	66.9	68.7	71.9	2000	16.8	17.2	16.6	13.4	14.2	15.6	2000
Kazakhstan	b	71.9	73.4	71.6	61.6	63.3	60.2	2000	16.9	16.5	15.2	12.7	12.6	10.5	2000
Kyrgyzstan		70.1	72.5	72.4	61.1	64.3	64.9	2000	16.6	16.4	14.9	12.9	12.9	12.7	2000
Republic of Moldova		68.8	71.8	71.2	62.4	65.0	63.9	2000	14.0	14.8	13.7	12.0	12.5	11.4	2000
Russian Federation		73.0	74.3	72.3	61.5	63.8	59.0	2001	15.6	15.7	15.0	11.6	11.9	11.1	2000
Tajikistan	b	69.6	72.6	73.8	63.7	67.4	69.8	1999	17.3	17.6	16.4	15.1	14.9	13.5	1995
Turkmenistan	a,c	67.4	69.0	70.4	60.2	62.4	63.4	1999	15.7	15.5	13.0	12.8	12.7	11.3	1997
Ukraine		74.0	75.0	73.6	64.6	65.7	62.3	2000	15.5	15.9	15.2	12.3	12.6	11.6	2000
Uzbekistan		70.4	72.9	72.2	63.6	66.3	67.0	2000	17.1	17.2	14.9	14.3	14.2	13.0	2000
North America:															
Canada		78.9	80.8	81.7	71.7	74.4	76.3	2000	18.9	19.9	20.3	14.5	15.7	16.5	2000
United States		77.4	78.8	79.5	70.0	71.8	74.1	2000	18.3	18.9	19.2	14.1	15.1	16.3	2000
Other member countries:															
Israel		75.7	78.4	80.6	72.1	74.9	76.6	2001	15.4	17.7	18.6	14.1	15.7	16.3	1997

a/ Data for 1980-81 instead of 1980.
b/ Data for 1979-80 instead of 1980.
c/ Data for 1989-90 instead of 1990.
d/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division, Health for all Database, WHO/Europe, 2002; New Cronos database, Eurostat. TransMONEE database, UNICEF.

6.2 Gender differential in life expectancy at birth, latest year*



6.3 Gender differential in life expectancy at age 65, latest year*

* Refers to the same years and notes as in Table 6.1.

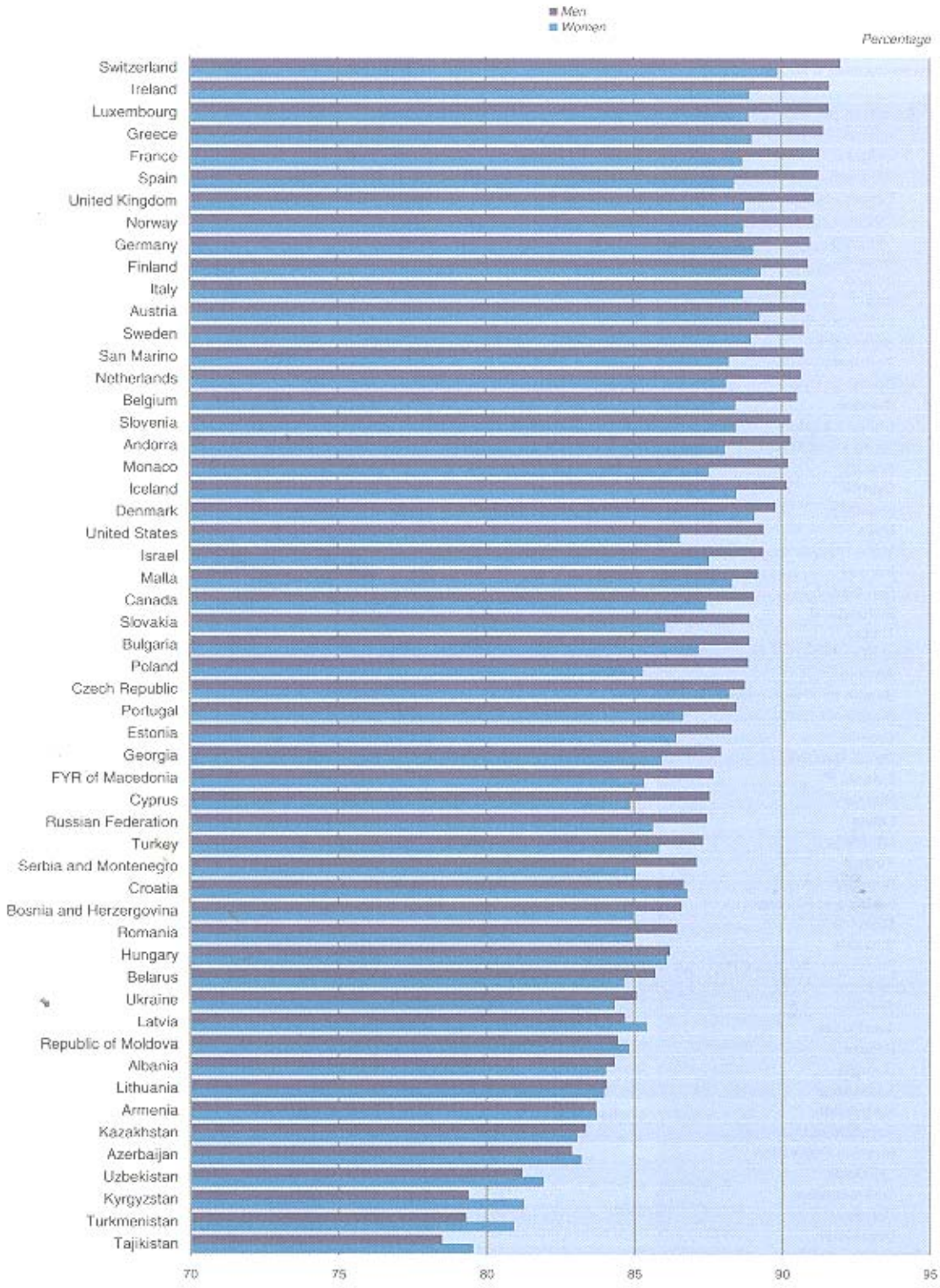
Sources: UNECE Statistical Division; Health for all Database, WHO/Europe, 2003; New Cronos database, Eurostat; TransMONEE database, UNICEF

6.4 Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE), 2001

	HALE, years		Expectation of years lived in poor health	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
European Union:				
Austria	73.0	68.9	8.8	7.0
Belgium	71.8	67.7	9.4	7.1
Denmark	70.8	69.3	8.7	5.5
Finland	72.5	67.7	8.8	6.8
France	73.5	69.0	9.5	6.6
Germany	72.2	68.3	8.9	6.8
Greece	71.9	69.0	8.9	6.5
Ireland	70.4	67.6	8.9	6.1
Italy	72.9	69.2	9.3	7.0
Luxembourg	72.7	68.6	9.0	6.4
Netherlands	71.1	68.7	9.6	7.1
Portugal	69.4	64.3	10.7	8.5
Spain	73.0	68.7	9.6	6.6
Sweden	73.2	70.5	9.1	7.2
United Kingdom	70.9	68.4	9.0	6.6
Other Western Europe:				
Andorra	73.0	68.8	10.0	7.4
Cyprus	67.2	65.3	12.0	9.4
Iceland	71.9	70.5	9.4	7.6
Malta	70.9	67.6	9.5	8.2
Monaco	73.5	69.0	10.5	7.5
Norway	72.2	69.3	9.3	6.8
San Marino	74.0	70.4	9.8	7.2
Switzerland	74.4	71.1	8.4	6.2
Turkey	61.1	58.5	10.1	8.5
Central and Eastern Europe:				
Albania	61.5	55.9	11.7	10.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	64.9	60.0	11.5	9.3
Bulgaria	65.2	60.8	9.6	7.5
Croatia	66.9	59.7	10.2	9.2
Czech Republic	69.5	63.8	9.3	8.1
Estonia	66.1	58.0	10.4	7.7
Hungary	65.5	58.0	10.5	9.3
Latvia	64.9	55.2	11.1	10.1
Lithuania	65.4	56.9	12.6	10.8
Poland	66.6	62.1	11.5	7.8
Romania	63.3	58.6	11.2	9.2
Serbia and Montenegro	63.6	60.7	11.2	9.0
Slovakia	66.6	61.6	10.7	7.7
Slovenia	70.3	65.1	9.2	7.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	63.9	60.4	11.0	8.5
Commonwealth of Independent States:				
Armenia	61.1	55.4	11.9	10.8
Azerbaijan	55.4	50.3	11.2	10.4
Belarus	62.8	53.9	11.4	9.0
Georgia	62.2	57.5	10.2	7.9
Kazakhstan	55.8	49.0	11.3	9.8
Kyrgyzstan	55.4	47.7	12.8	12.5
Republic of Moldova	60.8	54.2	10.9	10.0
Russian Federation	61.9	51.5	10.4	7.4
Tajikistan	53.2	47.0	13.7	12.8
Turkmenistan	53.8	46.7	12.7	12.1
Ukraine	61.8	52.9	11.5	9.3
Uzbekistan	56.1	50.9	12.4	11.7
North America:				
Canada	71.6	68.2	10.4	8.4
United States	68.8	66.4	10.7	8.0
Other member countries:				
Israel	70.8	68.0	10.0	8.1

Source: The World Health Report 2002, World Health Organization.

6.5 Healthy life* as a percentage of life expectancy, 2001



Source: The World Health Report 2002, WHO.

* "Healthy life" refers to Healthy Life Expectancy (HALE), see table 6.4.

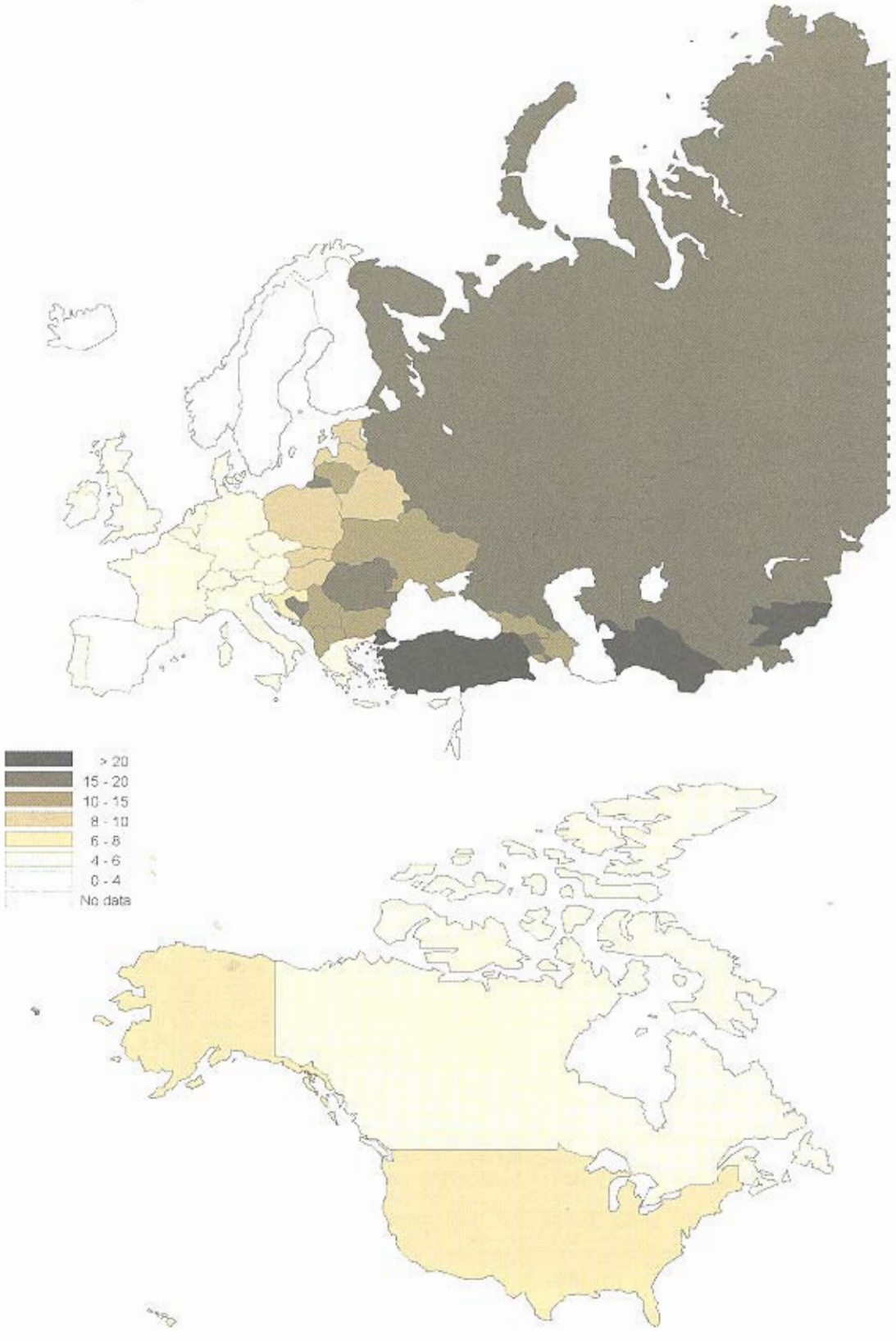
6.6 Infant and child mortality

	Infant (under one year) mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)			Under age 5 mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
European Union:						
Austria	7.8	5.4	4.8	9.6	6.7	5.7
Belgium	8.0	6.0	5.0	9.7	7.4	...
Denmark	7.5	5.1	5.3	8.9	6.3	a 50.0
Finland	5.6	3.9	3.8	6.7	5.0	4.3
France	7.3	4.9	b 4.6	8.9	6.1	a 5.3
Germany	8.8	5.3	4.4	8.7	6.5	a 5.5
Greece	9.7	8.1	b 6.1	10.9	9.0	a 7.2
Ireland	8.2	6.4	5.9	9.7	7.6	7.0
Italy	8.2	6.2	4.5	9.2	7.3	a 6.0
Luxembourg	7.3	5.5	5.8	8.8	4.4	3.8
Netherlands	7.1	5.5	5.1	8.7	6.8	a 6.4
Portugal	10.9	7.4	5.5	14.0	9.6	7.2
Spain	7.6	5.4	3.9	9.4	6.9	a 5.6
Sweden	6.0	4.1	3.4	7.1	4.7	a 4.0
United Kingdom	7.9	6.2	b 5.6	9.4	7.2	6.5
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	...	0.0	a 6.0	...	...	...
Cyprus	11.0	8.5	5.6	..	...	..
Iceland	5.9	6.1	3.0	6.8	8.5	...
Liechtenstein	...	...	7.5	..		
Malta	9.1	8.9	6.0	11.0	10.2	6.8
Monaco	...	...	5.0	...		
Norway	7.0	4.0	3.8	8.6	5.1	a 5.2
San Marino	...	12.3	6.2	...	12.7	0.5
Switzerland	6.8	5.0	b 4.6	8.4	6.1	a 5.7
Turkey	58.0	44.4	36.6	...	c 57.1	
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Albania	...	23.3	11.6	42.1	33.2	16.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.8	...	a 15.0	16.6	...	...
Bulgaria	14.8	14.8	13.3	18.3	18.2	15.9
Croatia	10.7	8.9	7.4	12.4	10.2	8.4
Czech Republic	10.8	7.7	4.1	12.4	9.1	5.2
Estonia	12.3	14.8	8.4	16.8	18.9	10.8
Hungary	14.8	10.7	9.2	16.8	12.4	10.8
Latvia	13.7	18.9	10.4	17.7	22.0	12.4
Lithuania	10.2	12.5	8.6	13.3	15.5	11.3
Poland	19.4	13.6	8.1	18.3	15.3	9.4
Romania	26.9	21.2	18.6	34.3	25.9	22.2
Serbia and Montenegro	22.8	16.8	13.3	..	19.3	15.5
Slovakia	12.0	11.0	8.6	13.9	12.7	10.1
Slovenia	8.4	5.5	4.9	9.9	6.7	a 5.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31.6	22.7	11.8	...	25.4	13.7
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Armenia	18.3	14.2	15.8	24.2	18.3	19.2
Azerbaijan	22.9	24.3	12.8	41.1	39.6	24.4
Belarus	12.1	13.5	9.3	15.3	16.6	12.3
Georgia	15.8	13.1	14.9	19.9	18.4	13.8
Kazakhstan	26.7	27.9	19.1	34.3	36.8	25.2
Kyrgyzstan	30.2	27.7	23.0	41.8	40.4	33.3
Republic of Moldova	19.2	21.5	18.4	24.4	26.2	22.4
Russian Federation	17.6	18.2	16.4	21.5	22.5	19.2
Tajikistan	40.4	30.6	17.8	62.2	47.1	a 23.1
Turkmenistan	45.2	42.8	...	64.8	65.5	d 53.2
Ukraine	13.0	14.8	12.0	16.7	19.0	15.5
Uzbekistan	34.3	26.3	19.1	47.8	42.8	28.2
North America:						
Canada	6.8	6.1	5.3	...	7.2	6.6
United States	9.2	7.6	6.9	...	8.8	8.6
Other member countries:						
Israel	9.9	6.8	5.8	11.9	8.5	d 7.4

a/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
b/ Provisional or estimated data.
c/ Data for 1994 instead of 1995.
d/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division New Cronos Database, Eurostat; Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe; and PAHO/WHO database

6.7 Infant mortality rate, 2000



The same sources and notes apply as in table 6.6.

6.8 Age-standardized mortality rates for selected causes, 2000

	Notes	All causes	Circulatory system diseases		Cancer	Respiratory system diseases	Transport accident	Suicide	Other
			Total	of which: heart disease					
		Per 100 000 standard European population							
European Union:									
Austria		658.5	315.3	132.2	174.2	32.9	11.0	17.5	107.6
Belgium	a	727.2	254.8	84.0	206.0	70.1	13.9	18.3	164.1
Denmark	b	808.5	262.8	125.6	221.7	68.4	9.6	13.2	232.8
Finland		703.6	291.8	176.5	151.9	57.0	9.0	21.5	172.4
France	c	629.8	173.6	50.2	189.9	44.8	13.4	16.1	192.0
Germany	c	693.3	307.2	136.4	186.0	39.7	9.6	11.9	139.9
Greece	c	668.1	317.5	85.5	161.3	44.3	19.6	3.3	122.1
Ireland	b	817.1	337.0	167.4	204.7	118.4	11.9	13.5	131.6
Italy	b	633.9	256.8	82.9	183.4	37.3	13.1	6.6	136.7
Luxembourg		659.0	240.6	80.9	185.3	49.2	18.4	13.5	152.0
Netherlands	c	703.8	239.9	91.3	203.9	66.9	7.1	9.0	177.0
Portugal		827.9	308.1	68.5	170.1	77.5	13.1	4.4	254.7
Spain	b	652.7	228.9	71.3	175.5	63.7	15.1	7.2	162.3
Sweden	c	620.9	266.4	131.7	157.9	40.9	6.0	12.7	137.0
United Kingdom		691.3	258.0	139.6	193.2	104.6	5.9	7.0	122.6
Other Western Europe:									
Iceland	e	647.5	253.6	141.2	201.4	59.9	4.6	13.2	114.8
Malta		707.6	326.1	171.8	171.0	68.4	4.1	5.8	132.2
Norway	c	674.8	264.5	125.8	176.6	58.4	8.7	13.0	153.6
Switzerland	e	612.6	231.6	101.8	164.3	39.7	8.4	17.1	151.7
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		1 005.5	518.9	125.2	137.9	65.5	3.0	2.3	277.9
Bulgaria		1 145.8	737.1	193.6	150.1	46.8	11.7	15.0	185.1
Croatia		1 084.1	572.7	201.1	249.0	43.3	16.4	20.8	181.9
Czech Republic		891.5	462.5	187.0	237.8	40.2	14.3	14.8	121.9
Estonia		1 109.2	569.8	336.1	202.4	38.2	17.8	26.2	254.8
Hungary		1 123.5	548.4	238.5	278.8	42.2	14.2	29.9	210.0
Latvia		1 120.3	588.7	317.6	191.2	30.7	28.6	30.7	250.4
Lithuania		949.3	483.1	268.7	193.0	37.6	20.3	44.3	171.0
Poland		940.9	444.0	141.0	215.9	46.2	17.9	14.8	202.1
Romania	d	1 097.1	662.7	228.4	175.0	63.1	15.9	11.9	168.5
Slovakia		989.6	534.1	290.5	226.2	54.5	15.4	13.4	146.0
Slovenia	c	832.7	330.9	114.0	210.1	67.2	16.7	27.8	180.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1 014.5	582.2	109.7	163.6	36.8	5.8	7.6	218.5
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		796.5	443.7	297.1	126.7	47.4	5.9	1.8	171.0
Azerbaijan		1 049.4	655.7	435.8	105.4	79.4	6.7	0.9	201.3
Belarus		1 273.4	658.9	431.6	180.3	62.0	18.5	34.2	319.5
Georgia		684.4	624.4	343.0	92.6	26.0	5.2	2.8	133.4
Kazakhstan		1 451.2	787.9	402.7	190.6	102.4	14.1	33.0	323.2
Kyrgyzstan		1 286.6	673.2	342.0	117.3	151.6	10.5	14.1	319.9
Republic of Moldova		1 440.9	634.3	575.1	147.0	87.1	13.6	16.3	342.6
Russian Federation		1 474.3	798.7	375.4	194.8	68.4	26.4	37.8	348.2
Tajikistan	c	1 022.8	588.0	236.5	70.6	104.6	4.7	4.5	250.4
Turkmenistan	b	1 331.0	644.4	440.3	97.9	111.6	10.3	10.9	255.7
Ukraine		1 349.5	790.7	505.5	173.2	67.4	14.1	28.2	275.9
Uzbekistan		1 181.5	772.3	449.3	84.7	93.8	11.0	9.7	210.0
North America:									
Canada	e	661.0	226.0	132.0	182.0	60.0	10.0	12.0	171.0
United States		872.0	318.7	186.9	201.0	66.0	15.7	10.6	258.0
Other member countries:									
Israel	e	677.2	229.9	114.6	166.1	46.7	9.3	7.0	218.2

a/ Data for 1996.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1999.
d/ Data for 2001.
e/ Data for 1997.

Sources: Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe; and national sources.

6.9 Standardized mortality rates for road accidents and suicides by sex, 1990 and 2000

	Notes	Road Accidents				Suicide and self inflicted injury			
		1990		2000		1990		2000	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
		Per 100 000 standard European population							
European Union:									
Austria		7.6	26.4	4.5	15.6	11.6	33.9	8.8	27.7
Belgium	a	8.5	26.2	6.8	21.3	10.5	25.8	9.7	27.9
Denmark	b	6.6	15.5	4.4	13.6	14.8	30.7	7.2	19.6
Finland		7.4	18.1	4.4	9.9	11.9	47.9	10.5	32.9
France	c	8.7	25.4	6.7	19.6	10.2	29.1	8.5	24.8
Germany	c	5.7	18.4	4.6	13.3	8.6	23.6	5.9	18.6
Greece	c	9.9	32.3	9.1	29.6	1.4	5.1	1.4	5.2
Ireland	b	6.6	20.0	5.3	17.6	5.3	16.1	4.0	23.0
Italy	b	6.3	23.2	5.6	20.3	3.6	10.7	2.9	10.8
Luxembourg		8.9	26.1	7.8	29.3	9.7	24.4	6.6	21.5
Netherlands	c	4.8	11.8	3.3	10.0	6.8	12.1	5.9	12.4
Portugal		11.0	44.2	6.5	21.0	4.0	13.6	1.6	7.9
Spain	b	8.5	30.7	6.6	22.5	3.6	11.2	3.2	11.8
Sweden	c	5.2	11.2	3.0	7.8	9.7	22.5	7.0	18.3
United Kingdom		4.7	13.6	2.6	8.4	3.6	12.2	3.1	11.1
Other Western Europe:									
Iceland	h	6.7	13.0	2.0	7.2	4.9	27.2	5.4	21.3
Malta		1.1	2.2	1.7	6.4	-	5.0	3.2	8.9
Norway	a	3.5	11.6	3.8	10.9	7.8	22.6	6.7	19.4
Switzerland	b	5.9	20.1	3.6	10.5	11.5	29.9	8.6	27.3
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	d	5.4	19.8	0.7	3.9	1.1	3.8	1.4	3.2
Bulgaria		6.7	24.7	4.9	14.9	7.9	20.9	7.4	23.6
Croatia		8.5	33.3	5.3	26.3	12.2	36.9	9.2	35.2
Czech Republic		5.8	19.5	6.3	19.1	9.5	30.7	5.8	24.9
Estonia		14.4	54.5	7.2	25.2	13.0	44.2	10.1	46.0
Hungary		11.5	38.7	5.7	19.5	16.8	61.4	12.6	50.4
Latvia		15.3	65.7	10.7	42.8	9.5	45.9	9.9	56.8
Lithuania		14.1	49.9	7.1	30.3	9.3	48.1	15.0	78.5
Poland		8.4	37.7	6.5	25.7	4.7	23.7	4.7	26.0
Romania	e	9.0	30.7	6.1	21.0	4.7	14.3	3.6	21.0
Slovakia		7.3	26.1	4.8	21.9	5.9	28.7	4.7	23.3
Slovenia	c	10.7	33.9	5.8	24.8	12.0	46.3	12.4	45.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	f	3.5	13.6	2.5	8.3	6.1	11.8	4.6	10.7
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		10.8	33.3	2.7	8.8	2.1	4.5	0.8	3.1
Azerbaijan		6.2	29.5	2.3	9.5	0.9	3.7	0.4	1.4
Belarus		8.9	39.6	7.0	23.9	7.8	37.2	8.6	64.8
Georgia		6.1	27.3	1.6	6.2	2.4	5.9	1.0	4.9
Kazakhstan		9.6	38.7	4.5	16.4	10.7	37.5	10.3	60.7
Kyrgyzstan		10.2	46.0	4.6	15.8	8.9	28.2	4.9	24.4
Republic of Moldova		12.4	49.5	5.3	20.4	7.3	26.0	4.4	31.0
Russian Federation	g	9.9	40.7	9.9	30.8	10.5	47.5	10.6	70.3
Tajikistan	c	8.0	27.6	1.1	6.7	5.2	9.1	2.1	7.1
Turkmenistan	b	8.4	29.2	4.2	13.5	6.4	15.5	4.4	17.6
Ukraine		9.1	38.9	4.7	18.1	7.8	36.5	8.7	52.3
Uzbekistan		7.6	32.9	4.1	15.3	6.0	14.7	4.4	15.3
North America:									
Canada	h	8.0	18.8	6.0	13.1	5.1	20.0	5.1	19.6
United States		10.7	25.3	9.7	22.2	4.8	20.7	4.0	18.1
Other member countries:									
Israel	b	5.3	11.7	2.4	7.5	4.2	11.9	1.7	4.9

a/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ Data for 1989 instead of 1990.
e/ Data for 2001 instead of 2000.
f/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.
g/ For road accidents, data for 1998 instead of 2000.
h/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.

Sources: Health For All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe; and national sources.

6.10 New AIDS cases reported, 1991-2000

	Number of cases Total for 1979-90	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
European Union:											
Austria	504	170	199	204	188	214	142	130	111	89	84
Belgium	822	227	250	224	237	237	219	136	165	98	105
Denmark	716	209	194	236	249	229	161	108	71	73	60
Finland	72	24	23	24	46	37	25	17	20	10	16
France	13 144	4 565	5 141	5 582	5 797	5 483	4 837	2 835	2 098	1 785	1 825
Germany	5 106	1 703	1 635	1 845	1 852	1 783	1 630	1 416	943	578	1 474
Greece	405	139	149	160	123	310	212	239	146	137	143
Ireland	177	61	69	74	62	53	78	30	41	41	21
Italy	7 299	3 371	4 147	4 532	5 540	6 062	5 376	3 782	2 483	2 201	1 903
Luxembourg	33	12	12	20	13	15	12	10	10	5	10
Netherlands	1 521	422	533	435	461	468	448	342	291	234	192
Portugal	584	246	384	465	610	893	897	893	874	1 010	1 123
Spain	7 348	3 904	5 268	5 472	7 056	6 750	6 929	6 054	4 222	3 427	2 847
Sweden	508	137	126	176	181	198	156	77	63	74	54
United Kingdom	4 063	1 350	1 470	1 601	1 770	1 571	1 854	1 378	963	790	737
Other Western Europe:											
Cyprus	25	7	2	7	11	5	18	10	6	13	24
Iceland	16	5	4	6	4	3	3	2	2	5	1
Malta	15	7	4	3	5	3	4	2	4	1	3
Norway	203	59	50	64	74	67	56	34	35	23	38
Switzerland	1 608	612	643	672	711	736	543	565	423	262	257
Turkey	44	17	28	29	34	34	37	38	29	28	46
Central and Eastern Europe:											
Albania	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	2	1	0	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	5	1	1	2	5	3	5	3	2	2
Bulgaria	10	2	6	6	10	1	10	8	3	11	16
Croatia	31	11	8	10	17	15	18	17	12	16	19
Czech Republic	21	2	9	15	12	13	18	21	8	16	13
Estonia	-	-	1	1	1	4	7	3	4	2	3
Hungary	51	30	33	32	23	31	46	31	36	37	27
Latvia	2	1	1	3	2	3	5	3	11	17	24
Lithuania	2	1	1	-	2	1	3	3	8	7	8
Poland	50	35	40	42	94	120	96	117	132	113	109
Romania	1 425	535	448	477	525	643	600	654	678	492	490
Serbia and Montenegro	119	55	87	54	102	99	92	56	114	57	...
Slovakia	1	-	3	1	3	2	-	5	3	2	4
Slovenia	12	7	4	7	6	14	10	1	14	9	7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	3	-	4	5	8	5	2	1	3	5	4
Commonwealth of Independent States:											
Armenia	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	8	3
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	3	8	19
Belarus	-	3	5	2	2	3	-	2	4	5	...
Georgia	4	1	4	-	2	3	2	6	2	7	14
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	8	9	5	8
Kyrgyzstan	14	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	6	...	...
Republic of Moldova	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	10	4	5	4
Russian Federation	38	16	54	21	27	39	57	13	94	39	50
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Ukraine	4	4	4	10	10	37	159	193	287	560	648
Uzbekistan	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	3
North America:											
Canada	5 773	1 610	1 810	1 859	1 855	1 727	1 184	793	734	564	644
United States	200 525	60 472	79 477	79 752	72 737	69 892	61 109	50 000	43 894	46 143	42 156
Other member countries:											
Israel	135	28	46	47	32	45	67	45	36	137	50

Source: UNAIDS/WHO Epidemiological factsheets.

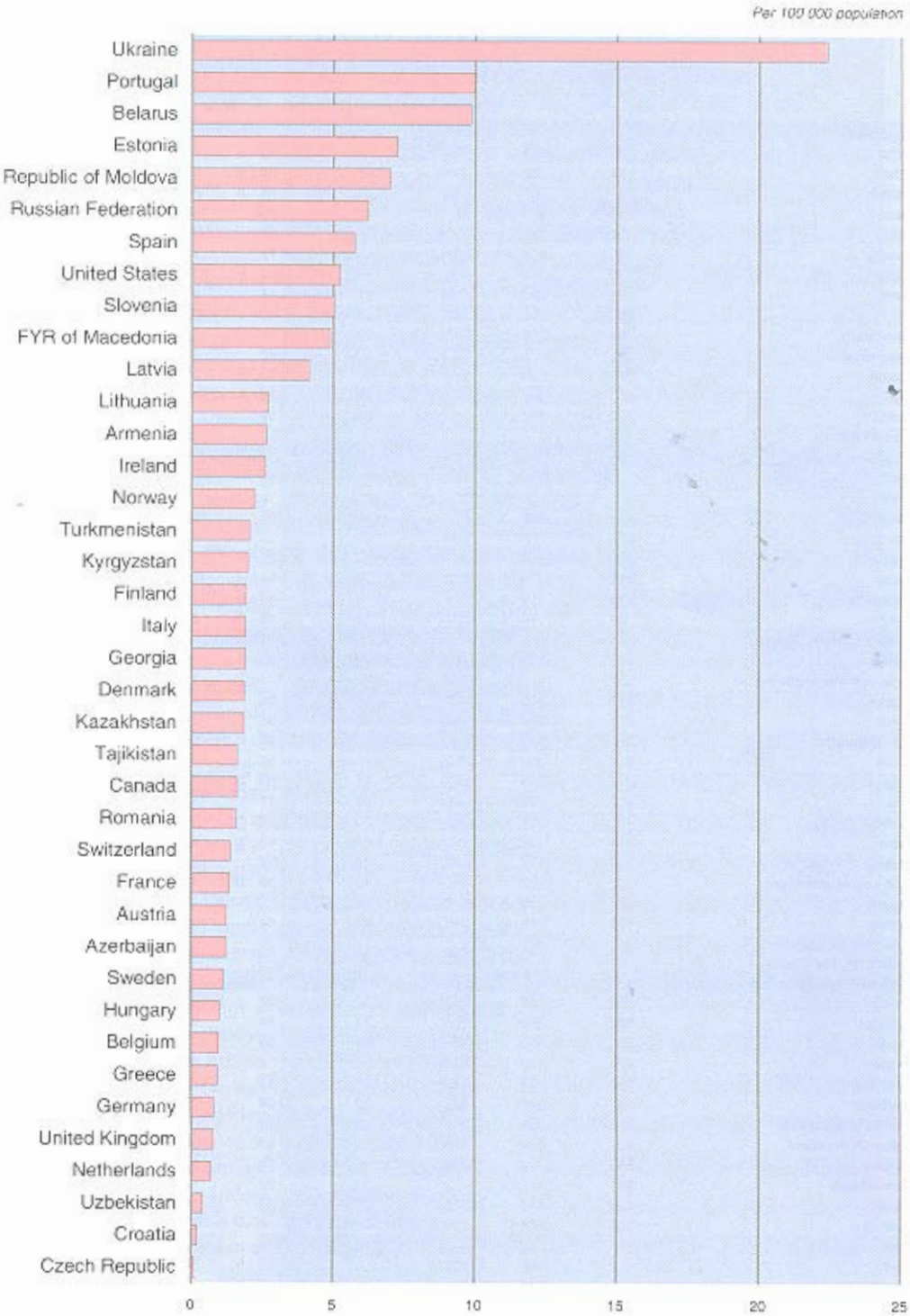
6.11 Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS, end 2001

	Notes	Adults (15-49)	Children (0-14)	Women (% of adults)	Adults with HIV/AIDS per 100,000 population
European Union:					
Austria		9 900	<100	22.2	122.6
Belgium		8 100	330	35.8	78.9
Denmark		3 800	<100	20.3	71.3
Finland		1 200	<100	27.5	23.2
France		100 000	1 000	27.0	168.2
Germany		41 000	550	19.8	50.0
Greece		8 800	<100	20.5	82.8
Ireland		2 200	190	30.0	57.3
Italy		100 000	770	33.0	173.9
Luxembourg		350	...	...	81.4
Netherlands		17 000	160	19.4	106.7
Portugal		26 000	350	19.6	259.1
Spain		130 000	1 300	20.0	325.6
Sweden		3 300	<100	26.7	37.4
United Kingdom		34 000	550	21.8	57.1
Other Western Europe:					
Andorra		...	...	...	...
Cyprus		<1000	...	15.0	126.6
Iceland		220	<100	45.5	78.3
Liechtenstein		...	...	...	...
Malta		240	...	...	61.2
Monaco		...	...	...	...
Norway		1 800	<100	22.2	40.1
San Marino		...	...	...	...
Switzerland		19 000	300	31.6	265.0
Turkey	a	3 700	...	...	5.5
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania		...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	900	...	...	22.1
Bulgaria	a	400	...	...	5.1
Croatia		200	<10	50.0	4.3
Czech Republic		500	<10	20.0	4.9
Hungary		2 800	<100	10.7	28.2
Latvia		5 000	<100	2.0	207.8
Lithuania		1 300	<100	20.0	35.2
Poland	a	14 000	...	...	36.3
Romania		2 500	4 000	...	11.2
Serbia and Montenegro		10 000	...	...	94.9
Slovenia		280	<100	35.7	14.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		2 400	<100	20.0	63.4
Azerbaijan		1 400	...	20.0	17.3
Belarus		15 000	...	24.7	147.8
Georgia		900	...	20.0	17.2
Kazakhstan		6 000	<100	20.0	37.3
Kyrgyzstan		500	...	20.0	10.0
Republic of Moldova		5 500	...	21.8	128.4
Russian Federation		700 000	...	25.7	483.9
Ukraine		250 000	...	30.4	509.0
Uzbekistan		740	<100	20.3	2.9
North America:					
Canada		55 000	<500	25.5	177.3
United States		890 000	10 000	20.2	311.3
Other member countries:					
Israel		2 700	...	...	43.7

a/ No country-specific models provided.

Source: Report of the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic 2002. UNAIDS.

6.12 AIDS deaths, 2001



Source: Report on the global HIV/AIDS epidemic 2002, UNAIDS.

6.13 Doctors*, dentists and pharmacists

Per 100 000 population

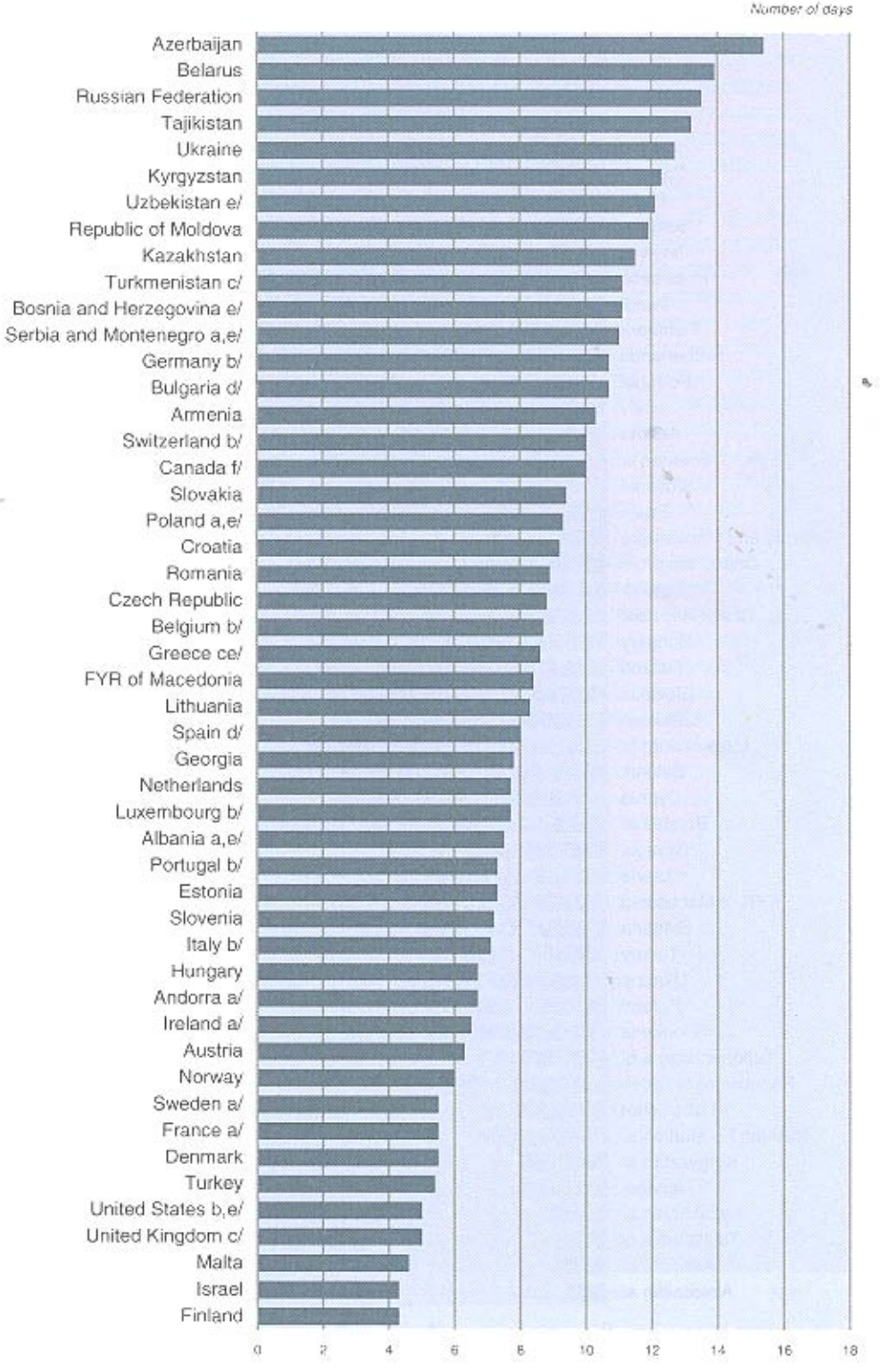
	Physicians			Dentists			Pharmacists		
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
European Union:									
Austria	222	265	308	43	46	48	45	51	56
Belgium	344	379	414	70	69 a	68	124	137 a	145
Denmark	254	268 b	284	83	85 b	86	...	47	50
Finland	242	277	307	90	93	93	138	141	148
France	305	321	328	67	68	69	91	97	102
Germany	300	335	358	...	74	77	...	55	58
Greece	338	392 b	434	99	102 b	115	...	...	...
Ireland	156	210	249	37	44	53	62	68 b	77
Italy	462	566 b	567	23	49	57	95	101 b	105
Luxembourg	201	223	248	52	54	64	60	66 a	68
Netherlands	251	...	322	50	47	48	15	16 b	19
Portugal	283	296 b	318	17	26 b	38	55	65 b	78
Spain	226	255	329	27	36 a	41	59	61	79
Sweden	290	306	...	145	152	...	59	67 a	67
United Kingdom	160	...	...	...	...	...	66	...	...
Other Western Europe:									
Andorra	...	223	255	...	48	65	...	83	97
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
Iceland	285	303 b	336	90	101	101	53	77 b	84
Malta	226	..	263	..	..	41	..	156 b	183
Monaco	...	664	...	...	121	...	...	218	...
Norway	249	310	470	99	104	115	..	53	33
Switzerland	298	316 b	336	49	49 a	49	53	59 a	63
Turkey	90	114 b	127	19	19 b	22	28	32 b	34
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	137	141 b	133	34	35 b	9	36	... b	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	157	...	142	31	...	19	18	...	10
Bulgaria	317	346	337	68	65	83	49	22	12
Croatia	212	204	238	47	56	66	39	37	49
Czech Republic	271	300	337	54	60	65	38	36	49
Estonia	349	309	322	48	58	74	59	49	59
Hungary	317	339	361	41	50 b	58	33	33	49
Latvia	411	294	320	58	37	54	...	...	..
Lithuania	401	397	380	60	47	66	54	60	59
Poland	214	232 b	226	48	46 b	34	40	50 b	52
Romania	180	177	189	29	27	22	27	12	7
Serbia and Montenegro	202	202 b	213	45	39 b	38	26	19 b	19
Slovakia	294	302	323	49	...	48	39	...	42
Slovenia	199	212	218	56	64	59	32	34	38
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	217	230	220	55	55	56	18	18	15
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	392	304	299	32	28	26	22	14	3
Azerbaijan	392	392	361	31	34	28	64	60	30
Belarus	356	415	456	49	36	45	32	24	32
Georgia	493	479	473	..	...	37	56	...	10
Kazakhstan	398	364	329	42	41	27	87	...	19
Kyrgyzstan	337	321	282	29	24	27	28	7	3
Republic of Moldova	355	351	318	45	44	37	77	...	...
Russian Federation	407	386	419	28	30	32	34	5	7
Tajikistan	255	214	210	15	17	17	12	8	11
Turkmenistan	361	317	...	26	22	...	45	38	...
Ukraine	429	441	300	36	37	40	87	71	...
Uzbekistan	339	324	298	18	18	21	32	11	3
North America:									
Canada	...	186 b	229	...	53 b	59	...	75	...
United States	...	243 b	279	..	c 63 b	60	...	...	...
Other member countries:									
Israel	321	374	377	105	110	114	52	55	62

a/ Data for 1998.
b/ Data for 1999.
c/ Data for 1996

Sources. Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe and PAHO/WHO database.

* Doctors refers to physicians.

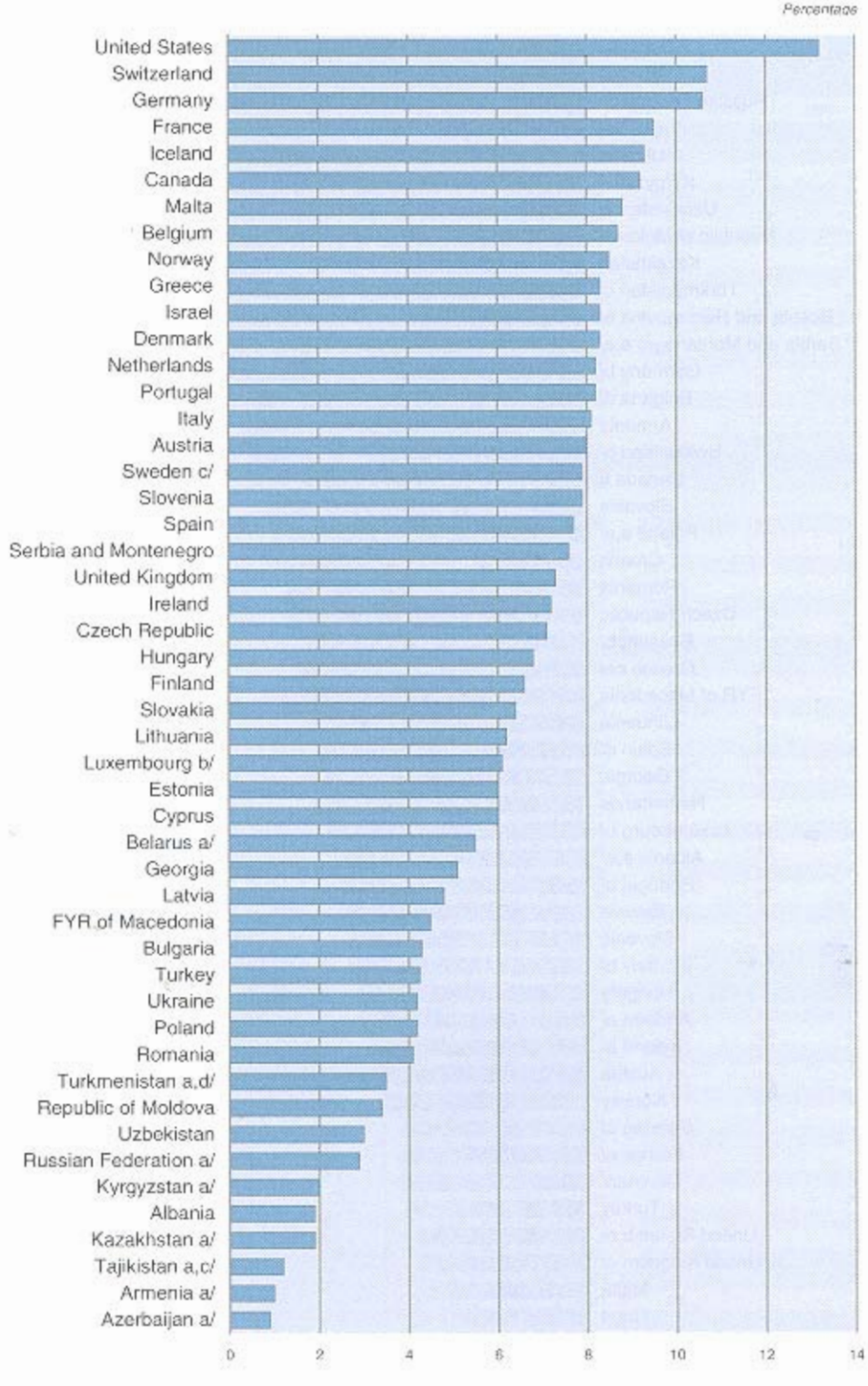
6.14 Average stay in acute care hospital, 2000



Source: Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe; and national sources.

a/ 1999.
b/ 1998.
c/ 1997.
d/ 1996.
e/ Refers to general hospitals.
f/ Refers to fiscal year 1996/1997.

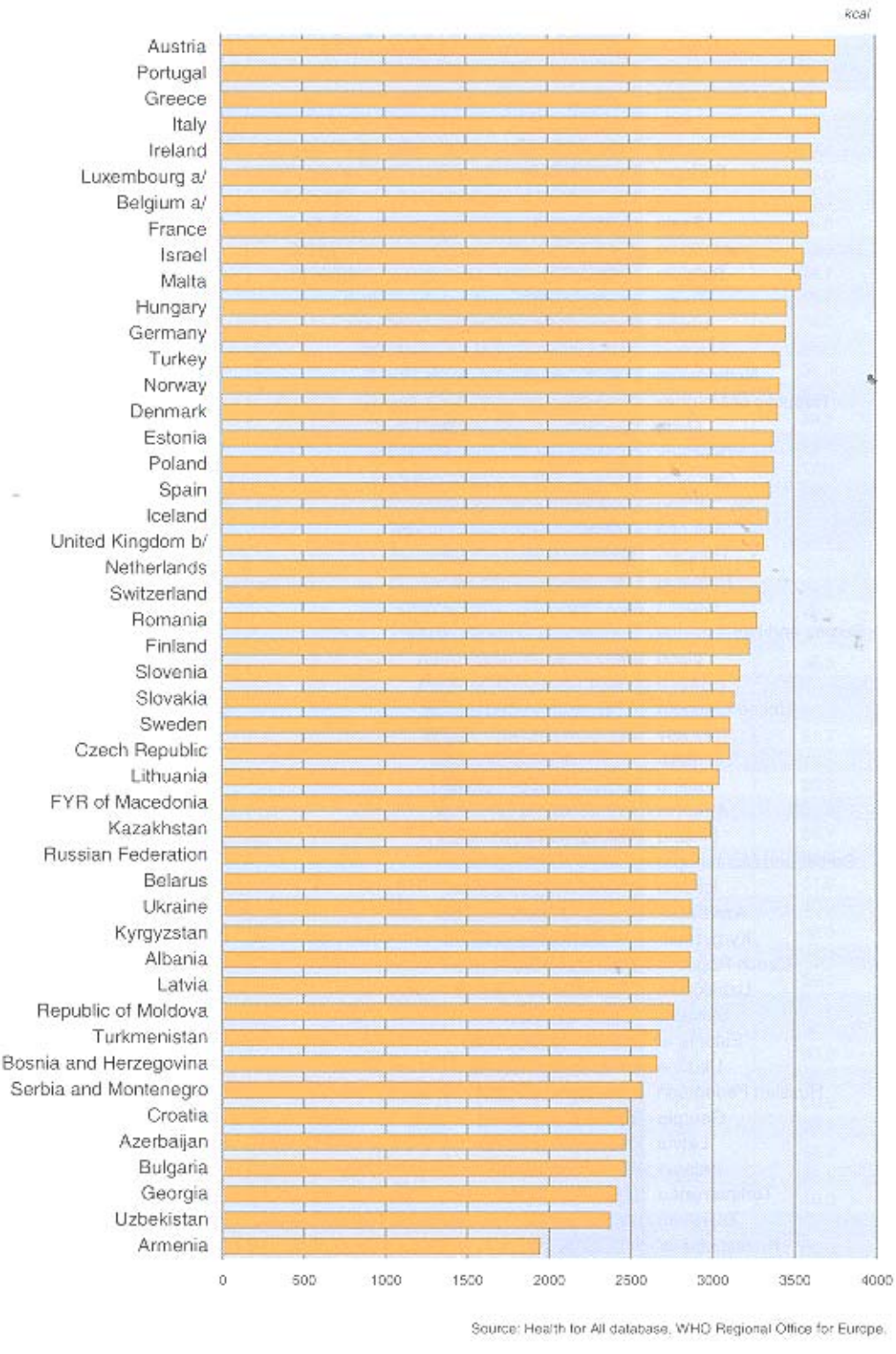
6.15 Total health expenditure as a percentage of GDP, 2000



Sources: UNECE Statistical Division and Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

a/ Only public expenditure.
b/ 1999.
c/ 1998
d/ 1996.

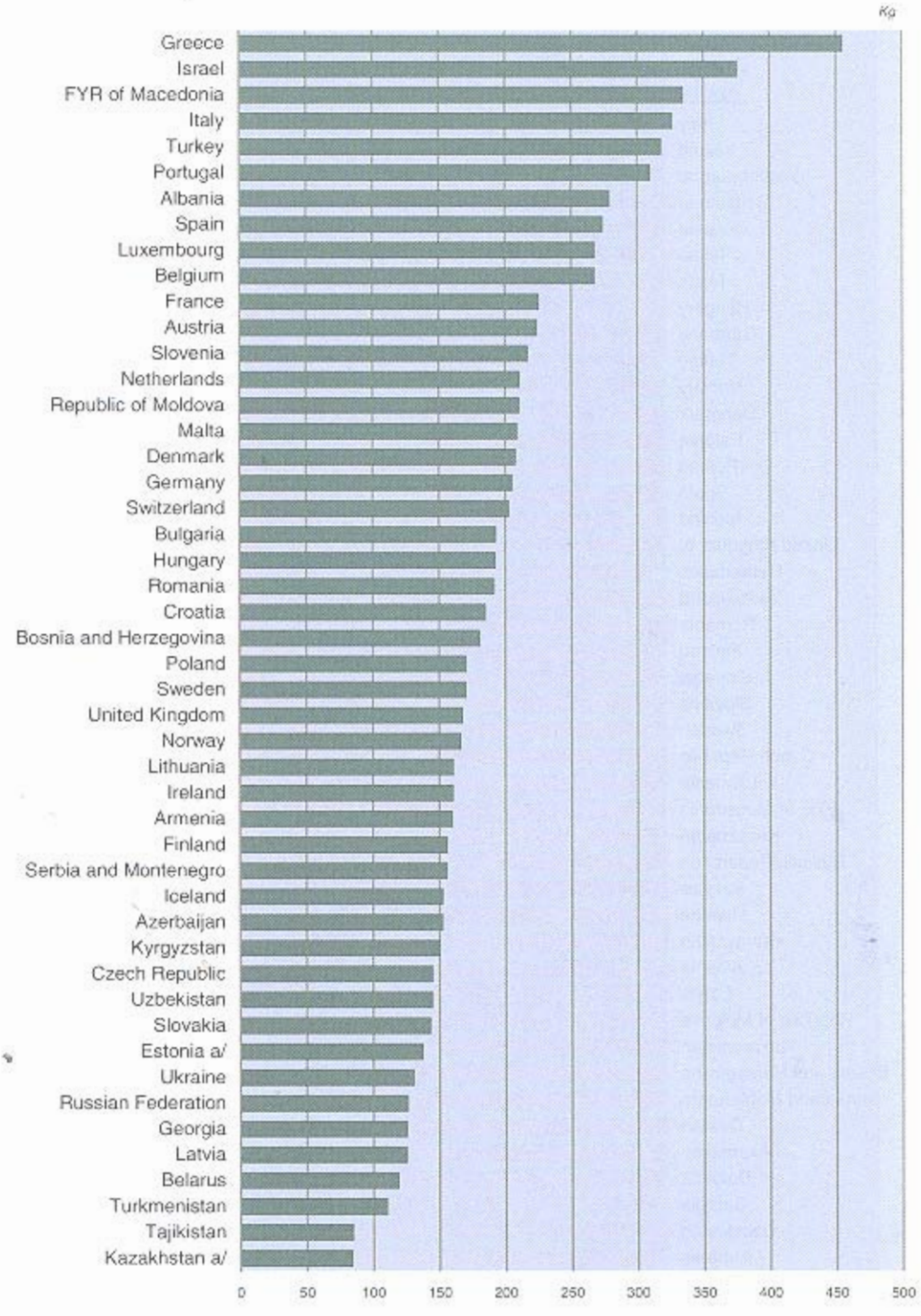
6.16 Average number of calories available per person per day, 2000



Source: Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

a/ 1998.
b/ 1999.

6.17 Average amount of fruit and vegetable available per person per year, 2000



a/ 1999.

Source: Health for All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

6.18 Regular daily smokers, 15 years and over

Percentage

	Notes	Year	Women	Men
European Union:				
Austria		1997	18.7	29.6
Belgium		2000	26.0	36.0
Denmark		2000	29.0	32.0
Finland		2001	19.7	28.8
France		2000	21.0	33.0
Germany		2000	22.3	34.7
Greece		2000	29.0	46.8
Ireland		2000	31.0	32.0
Italy		1999	17.3	32.8
Luxembourg		2000	26.0	34.0
Netherlands		2000	29.3	36.2
Portugal		2000	7.9	29.3
Spain		2000	27.2	44.9
Sweden		2001	19.9	17.9
United Kingdom		2000	25.0	29.0
Other Western Europe:				
Andorra		1997	28.0	43.7
Cyprus		2000	7.2	42.5
Iceland		2001	22.8	24.5
Malta		1995	7.3	16.1
Norway		2001	30.8	30.9
Switzerland		1997	24.4	36.3
Central and Eastern Europe:				
Albania		2000	18.0	60.0
Bulgaria		2001	29.8	51.7
Croatia		2000	26.6	34.1
Czech Republic		2000	17.3	29.7
Estonia		2000	25.7	50.6
Hungary		2000	30.4	53.1
Latvia		2000	18.2	51.3
Lithuania		2000	15.8	51.5
Poland		1996	19.4	40.9
Romania		2000	10.1	32.3
Slovakia		1998	14.7	44.1
Slovenia		2001	20.1	28.0
Commonwealth of Independent States:				
Azerbaijan		1998	1.1	30.2
Belarus		2001	6.3	53.3
Kazakhstan		1996	7.0	60.0
Kyrgyzstan		1999	12.0	60.0
Republic of Moldova		2001	2.0	38.8
Russian Federation		1998	9.7	63.2
Turkmenistan		1992	0.5	26.6
Uzbekistan		1989	1.0	40.0
North America:				
Canada		2001	15.9	20.2
United States	a	2000	21.0	25.7
Other member countries:				
Israel		2000	15.4	34.0

a/ Refers to 18 years and over.

Sources: UNECE Statistical Division; Health For All database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

6.19 Annual alcohol consumption

	Notes	litres pure alcohol/person 15 years and older			
		1985	1990	1995	2000
European Union:					
Austria		13.0	13.5	12.8	12.1
Belgium		12.7	11.8	10.7	9.6
Denmark		12.0	11.5	11.8	11.4
Finland		7.9	9.3	8.7	9.8
France		17.2	16.2	14.5	13.3
Germany		14.3	14.1	13.1	12.3
Greece		11.1	10.4	10.3	9.2
Ireland		10.5	11.4	13.4	16.6
Italy		14.0	11.5	10.3	9.2
Luxembourg		16.8	17.0	16.9	17.0
Netherlands		9.7	9.4	9.3	9.3
Portugal		20.8	18.1	17.7	16.6
Spain		14.7	13.0	11.0	11.2
Sweden		6.8	7.2	7.1	6.6
United Kingdom		9.8	10.1	9.1	9.6
Other Western Europe:					
Iceland		5.3	5.0	4.6	5.5
Malta		4.7	5.1	6.7	4.6
Norway	a	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.0
Switzerland		13.7	13.1	11.6	11.6
Turkey		1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania		1.6	2.0	2.8	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		...	10.6	8.5	6.3
Bulgaria		10.7	11.3	9.5	7.2
Croatia		...	21.6	11.1	12.2
Czech Republic		14.8	15.4	14.9	15.0
Estonia		12.4	17.8	9.4	8.8
Hungary		16.0	15.4	12.2	10.9
Latvia		10.6	6.9	9.2	9.1
Lithuania		11.6	6.5	11.8	11.6
Poland		9.2	8.1	7.9	8.1
Romania		12.3	9.0	8.3	8.0
Serbia and Montenegro		...	6.2	8.7	8.6
Slovakia		13.4	13.1	12.2	12.3
Slovenia		15.0	14.0	13.2	12.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		4.0	4.3	5.6	4.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		...	*3.6*	2.5	1.6
Azerbaijan		...	...	1.2	7.4
Belarus		11.4	7.4	8.8	8.3
Georgia		...	...	6.8	5.7
Kazakhstan		...	10.6	4.7	2.3
Kyrgyzstan		7.1	4.5	3.2	3.6
Republic of Moldova		...	10.6	15.8	21.0
Russian Federation		11.4	6.9	11.1	9.8
Tajikistan		...	...	1.8	1.3
Turkmenistan		...	...	2.1	1.1
Ukraine		6.6	5.9	3.4	3.8
Uzbekistan		...	...	1.5	1.3
Other member countries:					
Israel		2.6	1.8	1.5	2.1

a/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.

Source: Health For All Database, WHO Regional Office for Europe.

Size of dwellings

In the majority of European countries for which data are available, dwellings have three to five rooms. However, the number of dwellings with less than 3 rooms is also high in central and eastern Europe and the CIS. In North America, small-sized dwellings (less than 3 rooms) are few and there is an almost equal distribution in the percentage of dwellings that fall in the "3-5 rooms" and the "more than 5 rooms" categories. Among the countries in western Europe, Cyprus, with more than half of its total dwellings having three to five rooms, also has a relatively high number of large dwellings (six or more rooms) (Table 7.1).

Tenure of dwellings

The proportion of owner occupied dwellings is approximately 90 % or more for several countries in central and eastern Europe and CIS owing to the transfer of property from the State to individuals since 1990. The non-transition countries in the ECE region reported owner occupancy rates ranging from 50 to 80 per cent, except for Germany, Sweden, and Switzerland. Owner-occupancy rates for these three countries were less than 40 percent (Table 7.1).

Age of dwellings

In 2000, more than 40 percent of the United Kingdom's dwelling stock was more than 55 years old. Among the countries that reported, Denmark and France also have a high proportion of old dwelling stocks. In Cyprus, however, a quarter of its dwelling stock is relatively young (less than 10 years old) and only about 8 percent represents dwellings more than 55 years old. In eastern and central Europe and the CIS countries, there are high percentages of dwellings built after 1946 as a considerable number of the dwellings in these countries were destroyed during World War II (Figure 7.2).

Quality of housing

In western Europe and North America, over 95% of dwellings are equipped with piped water, bath or shower and a flush toilet (the percentage is a little lower in Portugal and Turkey). In the central and east European countries, these percentages are mostly over 70 (except for Romania where it is considerably lower). In the CIS countries in general, there are relatively low percentages of dwellings equipped with facilities like piped water, fixed shower or bath, flush toilet, and central heating (Armenia, Georgia and Ukraine stand out as positive exceptions). In particular, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Moldova have less than 50 percent of dwellings with piped water and an even lower percentage of dwellings equipped with the other facilities (Table 7.3).

New dwellings completed

In 2000, approximately 3.3 million dwellings were completed in 35 countries of the ECE region for which data are available. Compared to 1990, this figure is nearly 2.5 million dwellings less. The decline in the completion of dwellings was most evident in the central and east European and Nordic countries. In contrast, Ireland and Israel have more than doubled their dwellings completion during the ten-year period (Table 7.4).

Rent indices

The data on rent indices shows steep increases for most of the central and east European and CIS countries during the transition period in the 1990s. On the one hand, this is caused by general inflation in these countries. On the other hand, the rents were very low in these countries at the beginning of the transition period (as most were regulated by the State) and have often increased much more than the general Consumer Price Index. In the rest of the region (except Turkey) the rents in 2001 were on average about 20% higher than in 1995. The country with the smallest rent increase is Sweden where the rents in 2001 were only 2% higher than in 1995 (Table 7.7).

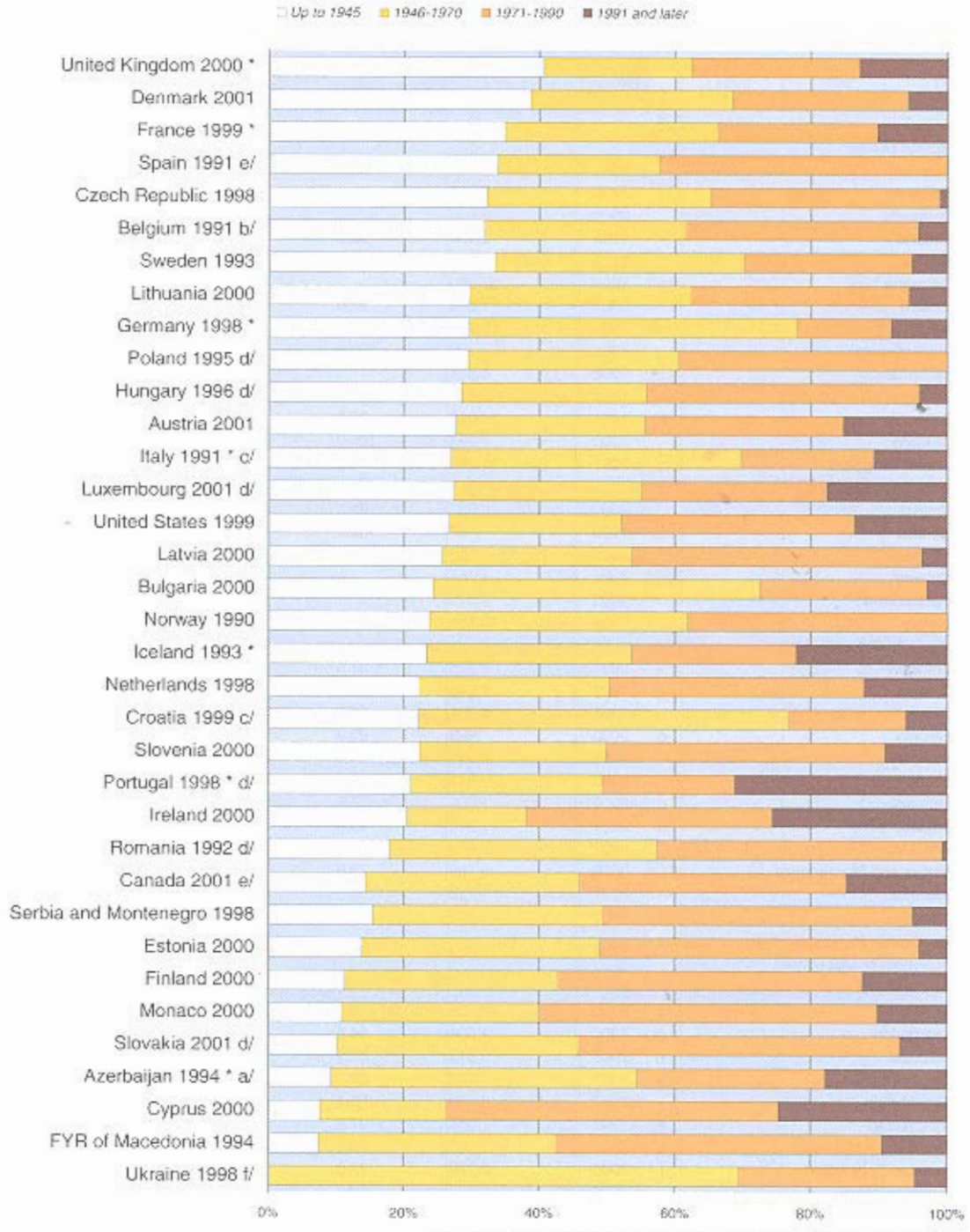
7.1 Housing stock by size and tenure

	Year	Notes	Total dwellings 1 000	% of dwellings with less than 3 rooms	% of dwellings with 3-5 rooms	% of dwellings with 6 rooms or more	% of owner occupied dwellings
European Union:							
Austria	2000		3 261	30.7	60.0	9.3	56.4
Belgium	1991		3 742	11.2	69.3	19.6	64.6
Denmark	2000		2 509	24.7	62.1	13.2	51.1
Finland	2000		2 512	24.5	62.7	11.8	58.1
France	1999	a	23 810	19.1	67.8	13.0	54.7
Germany	1998		37 050	8.4	71.6	19.9	37.8
Ireland	2001		1 337	5.0	52.3	42.7	80.0
Italy	1991		19 736	8.5	76.2	15.3	68.0
Netherlands	2000		6 762	11.5	76.6	11.9	50.4
Portugal	1991		3 056	8.9	71.9	19.2	64.7
Sweden	1990	b	4 044	33.5	55.3	8.8	37.8
United Kingdom	1996	b	24 495	2.1	60.3	36.1	68.2
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus	1992	b	184	5.2	53.2	41.5	64.4
Monaco	2000		16	...	...	...	...
Norway	1990	j	1 751	20.3	60.9	18.8	78.2
Switzerland	1990		3 575	21.0	54.0	25.0	31.0
Turkey	1994	c	13 341	14.1	82.5	2.8	70.9
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania	1998		733	67.6	30.6	1.7	94.8
Bulgaria	1998	c	3 438	41.7	58.3	...	92.5
Croatia	1999	c,d,g	1 645	50.0	40.6	9.5	61.3
Czech Republic	1998		3 731	33.9	61.5	4.6	46.2
Estonia	2000	c	623	42.3	25.2	0.2	94.8
Hungary	1995		3 767	17.6	78.9	3.5	89.3
Latvia	1998	e	955	62.6	37.4	-	49.0
Lithuania	2000		1 356	55.2	44.8	0.0	97.6
Poland	1996		11 547	18.8	71.8	9.4	56.4
Romania	1999	e,g	7 883	56.7	40.2	3.1	72.4
Serbia and Montenegro	1997	e	3 152	52.1	47.8	-	-
Slovakia	1991	e	1 618	38.4	53.1	8.6	50.2
Slovenia	1996	e,g	712	47.5	43.3	9.2	58.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1994		548	27.7	72.3	...	95.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	1998	c,l	516	47.9	57.4	...	96.3
Azerbaijan	1998	e	1 526	57.9	42.1	...	73.8
Belarus	1999		3 800	61.7	34.0	0.2	63.0
Georgia	1997	e	793	51.9	48.1	...	...
Kazakhstan	1997	e	4 479	43.0	57.0	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	2000	f	1 062	39.9	60.2	0.0	100.0
Republic of Moldova	1996		1 227	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	1995	e	52 681	53.3	33.6	...	41.0
Turkmenistan	1998	e	...	17.0	83.0	...	85.3
Ukraine	1998		1 006	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	1995	e	...	34.1	65.9	...	...
North America:							
Canada	1999	h	11 553	3.1	41.2	55.8	63.7
United States	1999	i	102 803	1.4	50.7	47.9	61.3
Other member countries:							
Israel	2000		1 737	...	...	...	70.8

Source: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database.

a/ Permanent dwellings only.
b/ Sum of percentages by number of rooms does not equal 100% due to dwellings with unknown number of rooms.
c/ Data refer to total dwelling stock.
d/ Number of rooms: less than 3 rooms, 3-4 rooms, 4 rooms and more.
e/ % of dwellings with 3-5 rooms includes dwellings with more than 5 rooms.
f/ In thousand square meters.
g/ % of owner occupied dwellings based on 1991 data.
h/ Data refer to private households in occupied private dwellings.
i/ Excludes seasonal dwellings.
j/ Data refer to private households.

7.2 Dwellings by construction period, in selected countries



Source: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database.

* Changes in construction periods:

Azerbaijan	France	Germany	United Kingdom	Italy
Up to 1940	Up to 1948	Up to 1948	Up to 1944	Up to 1945
1941-1970	1949-1974	1949-1978	1945-1964	1946-1971
1971-1988	1975-1989	1979-1990	1965-1984	1972-1981
1989 and later	1990 and later	1991 and later	1984 and later	1982 and later

a/ In million square meters.
b/ Data refer to dwellings started.
c/ Data refer to owner-occupied dwellings.
d/ Data refer to occupied dwellings only.
e/ Data refer to main residences only.
f/ Data refer to owner-occupied dwellings in private sector, and housing cooperatives.

7.3 Dwelling facilities

	Notes	Year	Total dwellings* (1 000)	% of dwellings equipped with: Piped water	Fixed shower or bath	Flush toilet	Central heating
European Union:							
Austria		2001	3 284	99.9	97.9	98.9	77.1
Belgium		1996	3 974	...	...	...	...
Denmark		2000	2 509	...	93.6	97.9	98.3
Finland		1998	2 450	96.7	90.9	94.9	91.5
France		1999	28 702	...	99.2	...	82.8
Germany	a	1998	37 050	...	...	...	86.9
Ireland		2000	1 293	97.0	90.9	96.0	59.0
Italy	a	1991	19 736	99.1	95.9	98.8	26.4
Luxembourg		1991	139	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
Netherlands		1998	6 522	...	96.1	...	86.3
Portugal	a	1999	3 056	87.2	82.2	88.8	...
Spain	b	1991	17 220	99.3	95.5	97.2	9.1
Sweden		2000	4 294	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom		2001	21 266	...	...	...	...
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus		2000	287	98.3	91.6	92.0	25.4
Iceland		1993	97	100.0	100.0	...	100.0
Monaco		2000	16	...	...	...	...
Norway		1990	1 751	...	95.8	96.1	...
Switzerland		2000	3 575	...	...	...	...
Turkey		1994	13 383	85.6	83.6	69.6	8.3
Central and Eastern Europe							
Bulgaria		2001	3 686	87.5	71.3	67.0	12.7
Croatia		1999	1 645	87.1	77.0	81.6	25.4
Czech Republic		1998	3 731	98.2	97.4	97.0	79.8
Estonia	c	2000	623	83.9	66.9	74.0	67.9
Hungary		1999	4 061	84.8	79.2	76.2	47.6
Latvia		2000	941	83.2	67.0	77.8	64.9
Lithuania	d	2000	1 356	75.6	68.8	74.0	71.8
Poland	a	2001	11 946	93.3	82.2	82.3	72.9
Romania		1992	7 682	51.4	46.1	44.9	38.9
Serbia and Montenegro		2000	3 189	79.8	68.6	...	21.2
Slovakia		2001	1 712	...	...	...	...
Slovenia		2000	712	97.6	88.1	90.9	65.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1994	583	82.8	67.8	59.5	12.0
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	f	2000	66 728	98.0	86.0	...	81.0
Azerbaijan	g	1996	1 504	54.4	25.2	39.4	27.9
Belarus	i	2000	3 819	60.9	52.7	58.4	59.6
Georgia	a	1997	793	89.7	51.6	88.4	51.8
Kazakhstan		1997	4 479	51.1	40.9	...	47.0
Kyrgyzstan	a	1999	1 054	37.8	24.4	...	30.4
Republic of Moldova	e	2000	1 286	36.3	31.3	31.6	30.7
Russian Federation	j	2000	2 779	73.0	64.0	...	73.0
Turkmenistan		1999	...	53.8	30.0	...	30.5
Ukraine	h	1998	6 584	98.6	86.1	91.4	95.5
North America:							
Canada		1990	10 013	96.0	94.0	...	94.6
United States		1999	112 292	99.2	99.4	99.4	88.1

a/ Occupied dwellings only.
b/ Data refer to main residences only.
c/ Excluding private detached houses.
d/ Urban dwelling stock.
e/ % of occupied dwellings with facilities refers to urban dwellings in 1998.
f/ In thousand square meters.
g/ % of dwellings classified by equipment refers to occupied dwellings only.
h/ Data refer to private sector and housing cooperatives.
i/ In thousand apartments.
j/ In million square meters.

Sources: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database

* The data on total dwellings refers to the same year as the % of dwellings equipped with facilities, therefore in some cases it is provided for a different year than in Table 7.1.

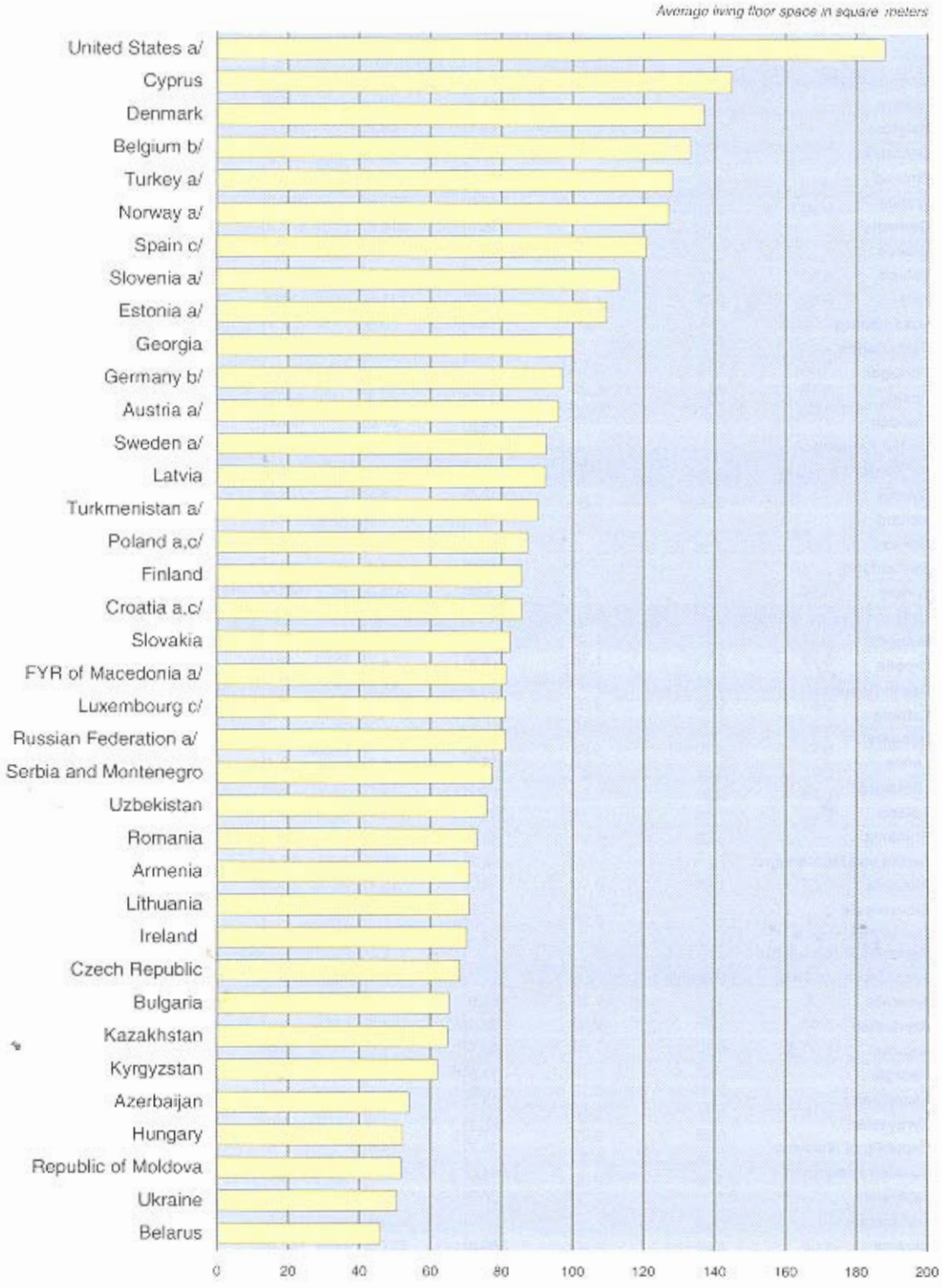
7.4 Annual number of dwellings completed, 1990-2000

	Notes	Total dwellings (1 000)					
		1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
European Union:							
Austria		41.8	40.9	48.9	58.0	57.5	53.8
Belgium		43.1	49.7	56.4	46.3	...	...
Denmark		27.0	16.4	13.8	14.2	17.1	15.6
Finland		65.0	37.0	27.0	21.0	30.0	33.0
France		336.0	299.0	399.0	356.0	337.0	...
Germany		256.5	374.6	572.9	559.5	500.7	...
Greece		120.2	85.1	80.6	86.7	97.4	89.4
Ireland		19.5	22.5	26.9	33.7	42.4	49.8
Italy		...	211.5	194.0	172.0	150.0	...
Luxembourg		2.5	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.6	...
Netherlands		101.4	90.5	92.3	95.0	95.5	74.8
Portugal		...	55.0	62.0	...	...	...
Spain		...	227.3	237.2	266.0	364.1	457.7
Sweden		58.0	57.0	21.6	17.9	14.1	15.9
United Kingdom	a	203.4	179.4	193.4	188.9	179.7	179.2
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus		8.1	7.8	8.4	7.2	6.6	5.1
Iceland		1.8	1.6	1.7	...	...	...
Norway		27.1	17.8	17.8	17.9	20.7	19.5
Switzerland		42.5	39.2	52.0	44.2	35.2	32.9
Turkey		232.0	268.9	245.6	267.0	238.6	245.2
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Bulgaria		26.0	18.0	8.7	8.1	4.9	8.8
Croatia		18.6	8.1	9.7	12.6	12.6	...
Czech Republic		45.2	36.5	18.2	14.9	22.6	25.4
Estonia		7.6	3.4	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Hungary		43.8	25.8	20.9	28.3	20.3	21.6
Latvia		13.3	4.9	3.4	1.5	1.4	0.9
Lithuania		22.1	12.7	6.9	5.6	4.2	4.5
Poland		134.2	133.0	75.1	62.1	80.6	87.0
Romania		49.1	27.7	38.1	32.5	30.2	28.1
Serbia and Montenegro		45.0	25.2	17.4	15.2	13.1	12.7
Slovakia		...	16.4	6.7	6.3	8.2	12.9
Slovenia		7.8	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		10.2	6.6	4.8	5.3	3.2	5.3
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	b	1,460.0	360.0	305.0	174.0	302.0	194.0
Azerbaijan		34.3	24.5	9.4	5.6	5.5	4.8
Belarus		86.1	71.0	50.9	38.2	47.7	39.4
Georgia		11.5	5.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4
Kazakhstan		114.0	67.0	28.8	15.7	10.5	10.9
Kyrgyzstan		22.4	13.5	5.0	4.2	6.6	5.0
Republic of Moldova		23.7	14.5	7.5	4.0	3.8	2.3
Russian Federation		1 044.0	682.4	610.9	481.5	387.7	373.4
Tajikistan		28.3	10.2	3.3	3.4	...	...
Turkmenistan		21.3	20.4	16.5	7.7	5.5	5.2
Ukraine		289.0	227.0	147.0	88.8	70.0	62.9
Uzbekistan		125.5	85.6	66.3	74.5	79.7	76.1
North America:							
United States		1 308.0	1 157.5	1 346.9	1 412.9	1 474.2	1573.7
Other member countries:							
Israel		19.9	70.1	33.9	52.7	53.5	42.7

Source: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database.

a/ Permanent dwellings completed
b/ In thousand square meters

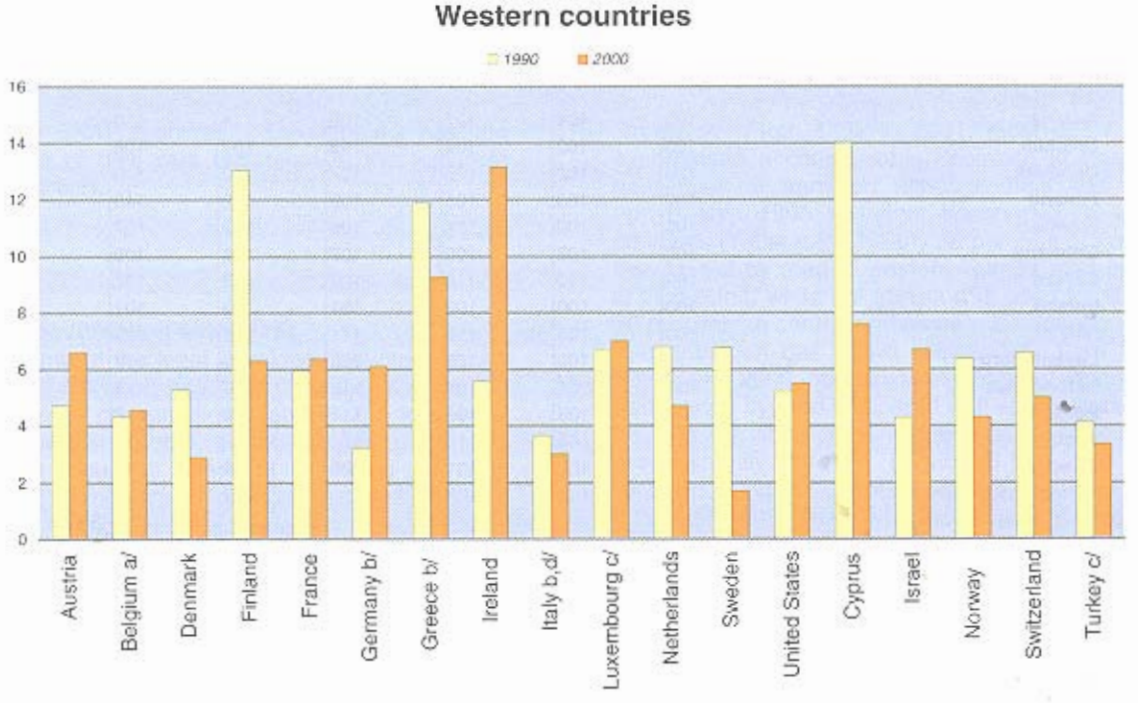
7.5 Average estimated size of dwellings, 2000

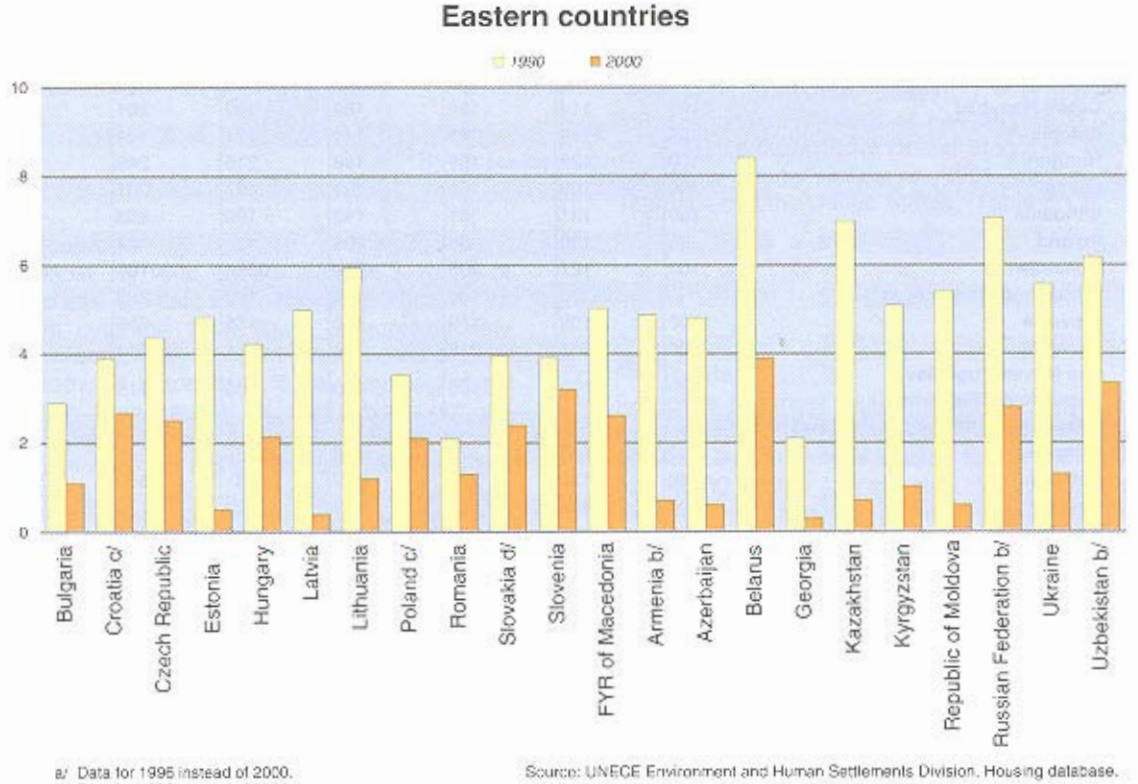


Source: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database

a/ Refers to average useful floor space per dwelling completed (m^2).
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1999.

7.6 Dwellings completed per 1000 population, 1990 and 2000





a/ Data for 1995 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.

Source: UNECE Environment and Human Settlements Division, Housing database.

7.7 Rent indices*

1995=100

	Notes	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
European Union:								
Austria		100	104	107	109	114	116	...
Belgium		100	102	104	105	107	108	111
Denmark		100	102	105	107	110	113	117
Finland		100	103	105	109	112	115	...
France		100	102	104	106	107	107	108
Germany		100	103	106	107	108	109	111
Greece		100	110	118	126	132	137	142
Ireland		100	100	103	104	93	101	118
Italy		100	108	115	121	126	129	131
Luxembourg	a	...	100	103	106	109	112	115
Netherlands		100	104	108	112	116	119	122
Portugal		100	103	107	111	114	118	123
Spain		100	108	115	121	125	130	...
Sweden		100	102	101	100	98	99	102
United Kingdom		100	105	108	111	115	119	123
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus		100	105	110	114	117	123	125
Iceland		100	100	103	108	119	135	142
Malta		100	103	108	111	111	114	119
Norway		100	102	104	106	109	114	119
San Marino		100	104	105	106	113	...	...
Switzerland		100	101	102	102	103	104	107
Turkey	a	...	100	182	346	646	...	...
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		100	113	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria		100	240	3211	3227	3243	4490	..
Croatia		100	104	108	132	138	144	146
Czech Republic		100	114	135	169	189	201	223
Estonia	b	100	119	125	111	121	124	136
Hungary		100	139	161	189	215	249	292
Latvia		100	108	145	193	197	201	206
Lithuania		100	131	161	183	199	203	208
Poland	c	100	130	166	206	120	144	164
Romania		100	127	208	319	9586	15188	17175
Serbia and Montenegro		...	...	100	124	196	283	643
Slovakia		100	105	112	119	155	205	240
Slovenia		100	191	215	220	231	244	277
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		100	106	106	106	106	116	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		100	289	377	638	639	641	643
Belarus		100	186	216	280	431	1660	3426
Georgia		100	102	117	118	129	136	140
Kazakhstan		100	202	279	309	320	...	...
Kyrgyzstan		100	181	246	283	390	357	546
Russian Federation	d	100	151	...	...	...	...	..
North America:								
Canada		100	101	103	104	105	106	108
United States		100	103	106	109	113	117	122
Other member countries of the ECE:								
Israel		100	116	128	136	139	136	142

a/ 1996=100.
b/ Since 1998, 1997=100.
c/ Since 1999, 1998=100.
d/ Rent for municipal housing.

Source: ILO LABORSTA database.

* Note: Some of the rent indices relate to rent, both in new and old dwellings; others are limited to rents in old dwellings only; others refer to rents including rates and water charges or even fuel and light and charges for repair and maintenance, i.e. sometimes the rent indices comprise what is generally termed as "Housing" costs.

CHAPTER 8

Transport and Tourism

Cars and lorries

The United States has the highest car ownership in the region with 776 cars per 1000 population. Malta, Cyprus and Portugal all have 100 or more lorries per 1000 population which is more than double that of most other ECE countries. Luxembourg has the highest rate of new cars registered in the region in 2001 (Table 8.1).

Fuel consumption and prices

Even in some of the least developed countries in the region, road transport accounts for a sizeable portion of total energy consumption (Table 8.2). In several countries leaded petrol is no longer used and everywhere else the share of unleaded petrol is growing. Governments encourage the use of unleaded petrol by keeping the price lower than leaded petrol (Tables 8.3 and 8.4).

Car production

Germany and the United States were the highest car producers in the ECE region in 2001, producing over 400 000 cars per month. France is the third with over 250 000 cars per month (Table 8.5).

Road accidents

In 2000 almost 150 000 people died as a result of traffic accidents in the ECE region. This is an improvement over the 1998 figure of approximately 165 000 and particularly over the 1990 figure of over 215 000 deaths (it is too early to say anything about 2001 as data from several countries were not yet available). Latvia, Russian Federation, Lithuania and Greece experienced the highest rates of persons killed per population. Each of these countries had approximately, or exceeded 20 deaths per 100 000 population. The safest places to drive in 2000 were the United Kingdom, Norway and Armenia where approximately six persons per 100 000 population were killed in road accidents (Table 8.6 and Figure 8.7).

Railways

United States and the Russian Federation transport the highest tonnage of freight on their railway systems, while the number of passengers-kilometres transported is highest in the Russian Federation, France and Germany. From 1992 to 2001, most CIS countries experienced a considerable decrease in freight and passenger rail transport, although there was a slight upturn after 1995 in freight transport in a few CIS countries (Table 8.8). Nearly 80 per cent of goods are transported by road in western Europe, and the trend is increasing, while rail transport is used for less than 20 percent. In central and eastern Europe the share of road transport has grown substantially from 1990 to 2000. In 2000 approximately 55% of goods were transported by road compared with approximately 45% by rail. In the CIS countries, goods are shipped predominantly by rail (Figure 8.10). The Czech Republic, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany are the countries with the most comprehensive railway systems. They all operated at least 10 kilometres of railway lines per 100 square kilometres (Figure 8.9).

Air Transport

In 2001 the largest airport in the ECE region in terms of numbers of passengers serviced was in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States. The European airport with the largest number of passengers in 2001 was London-Heathrow in the United Kingdom. The busiest airport for cargo activity in 2001 was in Memphis, Tennessee in the United States. (Table 8.11).

Tourism

France is the most visited country in the ECE region with more than 75 million tourist arrivals in 2000. It is followed by the United States, Spain and Italy, which had 40-50 million tourist visits in 2000 (Table 8.13). Domestic tourism is gaining popularity in many countries. Most notable in this regard are Germany, Italy and France with more than 100 million overnight stays in hotels by domestic tourists (Table 8.13). The United States, Spain, Italy and France were the highest earners from tourism in terms of tourism expenditure in US dollars (Table 8.16). Cyprus had by far the largest tourism receipts per capita in 2000. Along with Malta, Austria and Switzerland, it earned over 1000 US dollars per capita from tourism. In 2000 Icelandic travellers spent the most in per capita terms for tourism and travel (over 1600 USD on average), followed by Austrians (over 1100 USD) (Table 8.18).

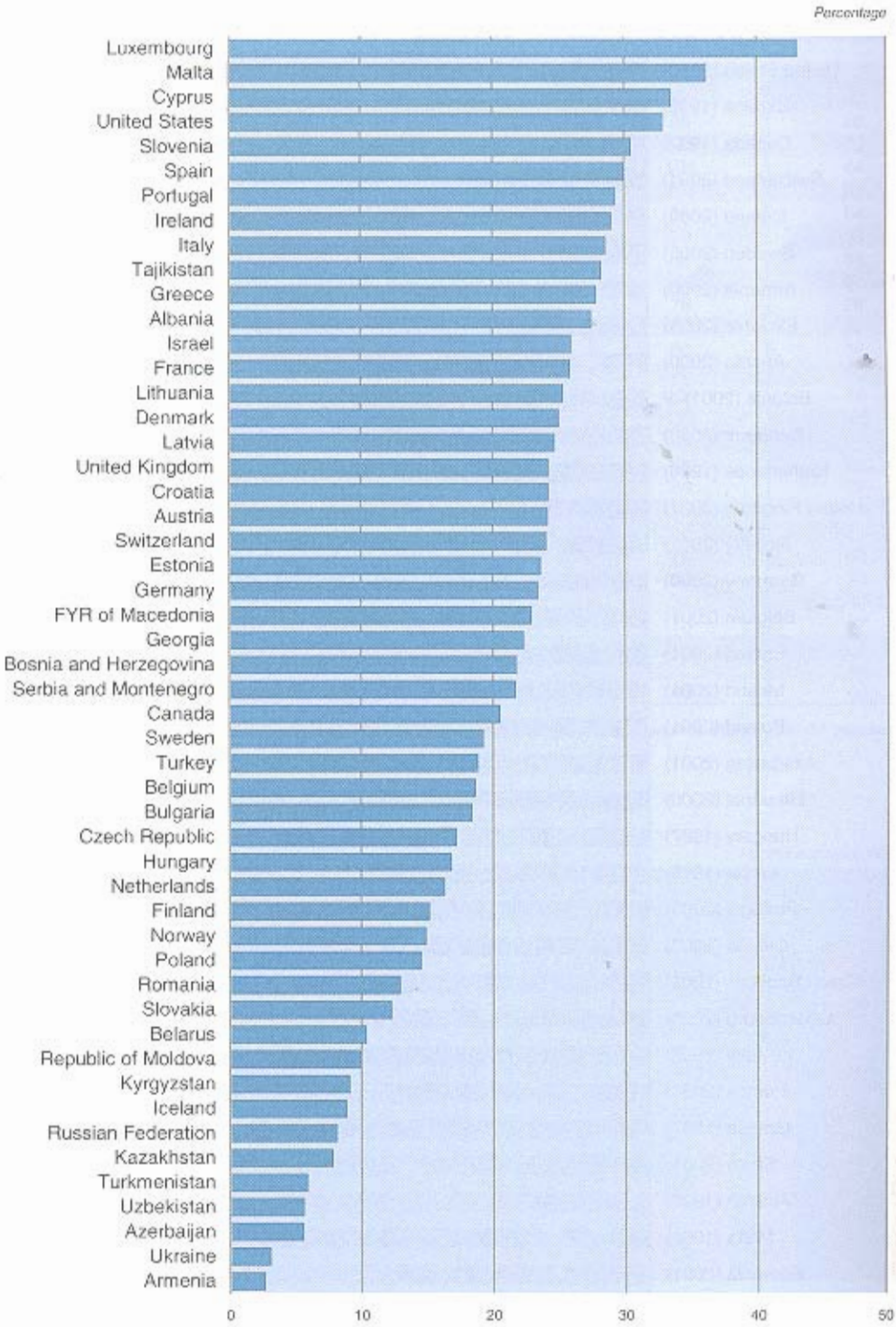
8.1 Roads, passenger cars and lorries

	Kilometres of motorways	Number of passenger cars		Number of lorries		New passenger cars registered
	Per 1 000 population					
	2000/2001	1985	2001	1985	2001	2001
European Union:						
Austria	1 645	335	504	27	41	36
Belgium	1 727	339	462	28	51	49
Denmark	971	294	350	b 50	71	18
Finland	591	316	416	36	60	21
France	10 068	379	483	54	c 89	38
Germany	11 712	333	534	17	32	a 41
Greece	...	127	d 253	60	d 93	e 25
Ireland	125	f 201	f 361	26	e 57	f 42
Italy	e 6 478	394	e 557	31	e 56	e 40
Luxembourg	115	422	635	25	49	98
Netherlands	2 289	319	408	26	55	33
Portugal	1 482	g 170	481	51	162	e 35
Spain	9 571	241	437	40	99	38
Sweden	1 529	377	455	26	44	33
United Kingdom	3 605	313	422	32	50	45
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	257	225	354	81	148	31
Iceland	-	429	561	53	68	27
Liechtenstein	...	493	d 646	41	d 73	d 60
Malta	e -	234	a 485	54	a,h 108	a,d 33
Norway	606	365	a 414	55	a,h 93	a,d 28
Switzerland	1 305	405	506	i 31	i 39	44
Turkey	1 773	20	67	8	18	d 4
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Albania	...	...	e 29	...	e 11	...
Bulgaria	328	119	262	...	31	15
Croatia	429	146	269	9	28	24
Czech Republic	517	b 200	343	13	29	20
Estonia	93	114	299	39	e 59	19
Hungary	448	136	244	14	35	e 12
Latvia	-	83	249	24	38	16
Lithuania	417	96	337	i 21	i 26	a 33
Poland	358	99	259	21	46	13
Romania	113	...	a 139	...	20	7
Serbia and Montenegro	374	...	e 161	...	...	...
Slovakia	296	136	240	23	i 29	12
Slovenia	435	255	433	17	26	28
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	145	125	148	11	10	7
Commonwealth of Independent States						
Armenia	-	...	j 70	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	-	...	42	...	e 9	...
Belarus	-	41	147	3	d 6	...
Georgia	13	...	56	16	d 12	...
Kazakhstan	-	41	a 67	b 24	6	...
Kyrgyzstan	g 140	35	40	...	...	..
Republic of Moldova	-	35	e 64	19	e 14	d -
Russian Federation	46 254	47	147	2	31	d 8
Tajikistan	-	...	e 24	18	e 9	...
Ukraine	e 1 770	...	d 102	2	...	d -
North America:						
Canada	e 12 800	442	550	...	21	...
United States	89 996	554	776	25	27	29
Other member countries:						
Israel	e 56	147	241	28	53	21

a/ Data for 2000.
b/ Includes vans.
c/ Restricted to vehicles less than 15 years of age.
d/ Data for 1998.
e/ Data for 1999.
f/ Refers to private cars under current licence and new private cars registered for the first time.
g/ Estimate.
h/ Including combined vehicles and vans.
i/ Includes road tractors.
j/ Data for 1997.

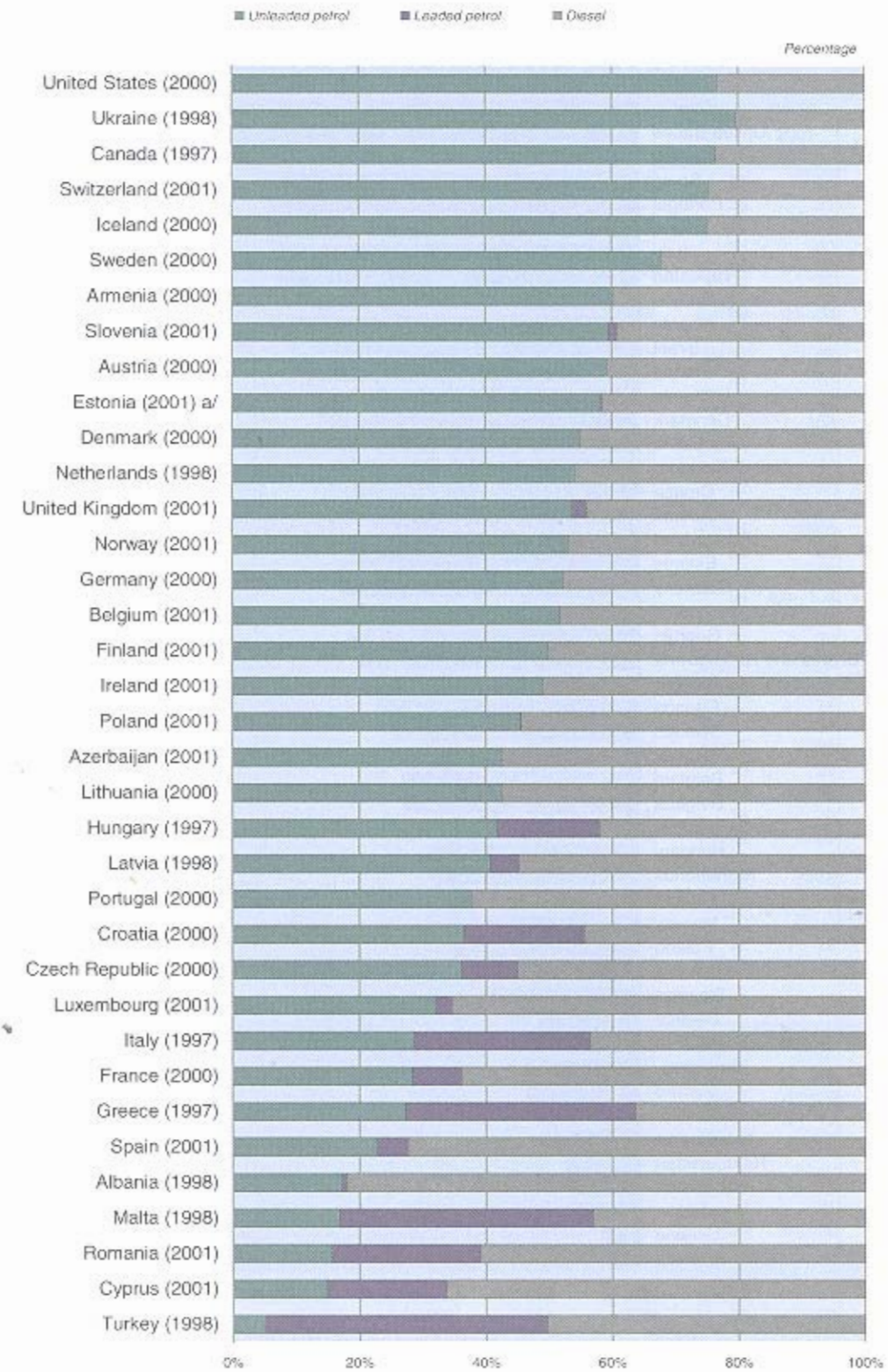
Source: UNECE Transport Division and national sources.

8.2 Share of road traffic in total energy consumption, 2000



Sources: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD,
Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

8.3 Share of main fuels for motor vehicles, latest year



a/ Data for unleaded petrol includes leaded petrol.

Source: National sources.

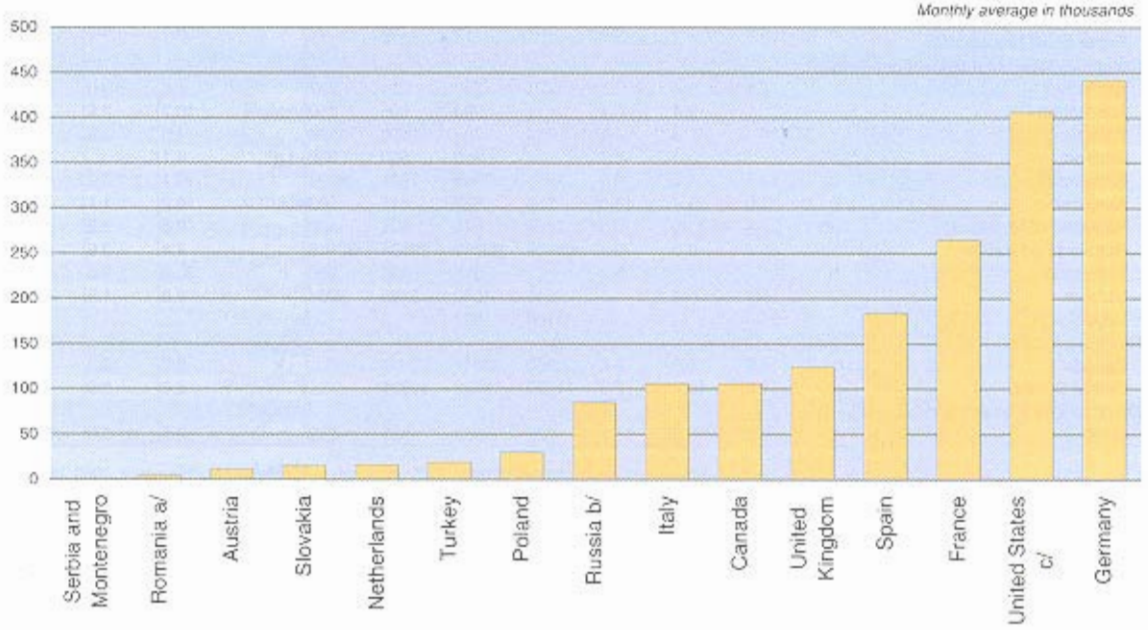
8.4 Motor fuel price data for selected countries, 2000

	Prices in US cents per litre (using PPPs*)		
	Leaded gasoline	Unleaded gasoline**	Diesel oil***
European Union:			
Austria	...	87	60
Belgium	102	96	60
Denmark	...	103	70
Finland	...	104	64
France	108	101	65
Germany	...	94	64
Greece	76	72	53
Ireland	96	82	63
Italy	104	100	67
Luxembourg	...	76	56
Netherlands	...	107	66
Portugal	...	80	56
Spain	81	76	55
Sweden	107	104	74
United Kingdom	...	121	105
Other Western Europe:			
Norway	127	120	92
Switzerland	...	83	72
Turkey	93	93	69
Central and Eastern Europe:			
Czech Republic	77	74	52
Hungary	...	82	76
Poland	72	72	48
Slovakia	...	73	57
North America:			
Canada	...	...	46
United States	...	45	40

* Purchasing power parities: see glossary Chapter 5.
** Refers to premium unleaded gasoline (95 RON).
*** Refers to automotive diesel oil for commercial use.

Source: Energy prices and taxes, 2001, IEA Statistics, OECD.

8.5 Production of passenger cars, 2001



a/ Provisional.
b/ Including assembly.
c/ Data refers to factory sales.

Source: Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations Statistics Division.

8.6 Road traffic accidents

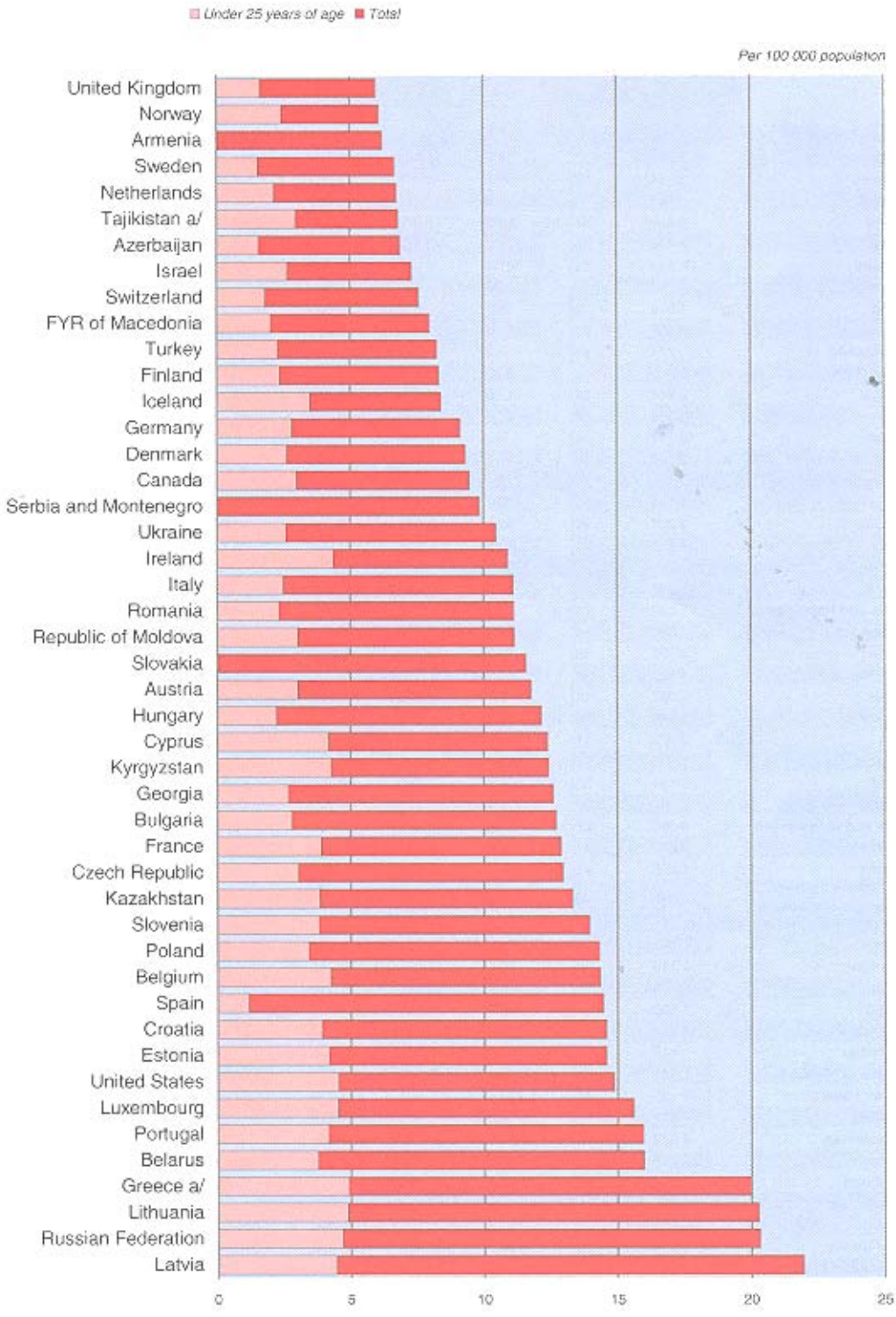
	Notes	Road traffic accidents involving personal injury per 1 000 motor vehicles			Persons killed in road traffic accidents*				Notes	14 years and under	15-17 years	18-24 years
					Total number					Percentage		
		1990	1995	2001	1990	1995	2000	2001		2001/2000		
European Union:												
Austria	a	14.2	10.0	9.5	1391	1210	976	958		2.7	3.3	19.6
Belgium	a	14.0	10.3	9.0	1976	1449	1470	...		3.5	3.7	22.3
Denmark	a	4.9	3.0	3.3	634	582	498	431		5.0	6.0	17.1
Finland		4.6	3.5	2.6	649	441	396	433		4.4	4.6	19.4
France		6.0	4.6	3.6	10289	8412	7643	7720		4.5	4.3	21.4
Germany		10.6	7.9	7.5	11046	9454	7503	6977		3.2	4.5	23.1
Greece	b	7.8	7.3	6.7	1737	2043	2088	1895	c	2.6	3.9	19.1
Ireland		5.8	6.1	4.6	478	437	415	411		5.3	5.8	28.9
Italy		5.4	5.0	5.2	6621	6512	6410	...		1.9	2.9	17.6
Luxembourg		5.9	4.7	2.0	71	70	76	69	a	3.9	1.3	14.5
Netherlands	b	7.8	1.8	1.6	1376	1334	1166	1085		5.0	5.0	19.7
Portugal		12.9	9.7	6.1	2321	2156	1629	1466		4.1	2.9	19.1
Spain	a	6.5	4.4	4.4	6948	5751	5776	5517		2.5	1.5	4.0
Sweden	a	4.3	4.0	3.6	722	572	591	583		3.2	2.7	17.3
United Kingdom	a	11.1	9.7	8.2	5402	3765	3580	...		4.8	4.7	18.0
Other Western Europe:												
Cyprus		9.0	7.0	6.0	101	118	111	98		1.0	8.2	24.5
Iceland		4.3	8.0	5.6	24	24	32	24		8.3	8.3	25.0
Liechtenstein		...	3.5	...	...	2	...	...		...	...	...
Malta	d	63.6	71.8	...	4	14	15	16		...	...	...
Norway		4.5	4.2	3.7	332	305	341	274		5.9	5.9	20.2
Switzerland		6.9	6.1	6.0	954	692	592	544		4.0	3.7	16.2
Turkey	a	23.6	15.2	22.8	6317	6004	5510	4386		13.0	2.6	11.9
Central and Eastern Europe:												
Bulgaria		3.0	2.9	2.7	1567	1264	1012	1011		3.8	3.4	14.8
Croatia	e	17.2	15.4	11.8	1360	800	655	647	e	4.6	4.2	18.1
Czech Republic		11.1	8.3	6.7	2022	1588	1486	1334		2.8	2.8	17.8
Estonia		8.4	3.6	5.0	436	332	204	199		7.0	5.5	16.1
Hungary		12.8	7.7	6.4	2432	1589	1200	1239		3.0	2.0	13.2
Latvia		11.9	9.7	6.8	877	611	588	517		3.3	3.1	13.9
Lithuania	a	8.6	4.9	4.5	933	672	641	706		5.3	3.1	18.1
Poland	a	7.9	6.4	4.8	7333	6900	6294	5534		4.3	3.9	15.7
Romania		...	3.1	2.1	3782	2845	2499	...		6.4	2.2	12.2
Serbia and Montenegro	f	...	...	22.3	2095	...	1048	...		4.1	2.0	...
Slovakia		17.2	17.7	5.6	662	660	647	625		...	...	...
Slovenia		7.0	8.0	9.7	517	415	313	278		1.4	7.2	18.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	a	8.6	7.4	5.2	207	179	162	107		8.6	4.9	11.7
Commonwealth of Independent States:												
Armenia		8.6	3.4	...	721	299	214	237		7.6	3.0	...
Azerbaijan		...	6.4	5.1	...	990	596	559		10.7	2.9	9.3
Belarus		14.3	7.3	4.1	2264	1781	1600	1594		4.5	3.9	15.1
Georgia		...	3.4	6.1	...	450	500	558	f,g	4.1	...	17.0
Kazakhstan	b	13.6	8.7	9.3	3975	2926	1981	2299		10.1	3.2	20.6
Kyrgyzstan	b	11.0	15.4	14.6	552	627	611	703		16.2	1.1	17.0
Republic of Moldova	b,m	20.4	11.5	10.3	1127	544	406	420		9.8	2.2	15.0
Russian Federation		25.3	9.0	6.2	63362	32791	29594	30916		4.4	3.6	15.1
Tajikistan	h	...	6.6	5.8	...	545	406	396	c	30.2	3.3	10.0
Ukraine		15.1	9.4	...	9616	7530	5185	5984		4.8	1.8	9.9
Uzbekistan		21.4	...	...	3166	1899	...	...		...	...	...
North America:												
Canada	b,i	11.2	9.8	8.4	3960	3347	2917	...	j,k	5.2	13.3	13.1
United States	b,i	11.2	10.7	9.9	44599	41798	41821	...		5.6	5.9	19.0
Other member countries:												
Israel	b	18.0	15.6	15.1	427	550	461	542		10.4	5.0	20.8

Sources: National sources; Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe and North America, 2000, UNECE; World Road Statistics, 2000, International Road Federation.

a/ Data on road traffic accidents involving personal injury 2001 refers to 2000.
b/ Data on road traffic accidents involving personal injury for 1998 instead of 2001.
c/ Data for 1999.
d/ Refers to all accidents.
e/ Data for 2001 are provisional.
f/ The age group 14 years and less refers to 15 years and less.
g/ The age group 18-24 refers to 16-25.
h/ Data for 2001 refers to total number of vehicles in 1998.
i/ Estimate.
j/ The age group 15-17 refers to 15-19.
k/ The age group 18-24 refers to 20-24.
l/ Excluding data for Montenegro, Kosovo and Metohia from 2000 onwards.
m/ Excluding Transnistria region.

* Number of persons killed or dying within 30 days as a result of a road traffic accident except Austria 1990 (3 days), France (6 days), Latvia (7 days), Lithuania 1990 (7 days).

8.7 Number of persons killed in road traffic accidents, 2000/2001



Source: Statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in Europe and North America 2002, UNECE, and national sources

a/ Data for 1999.

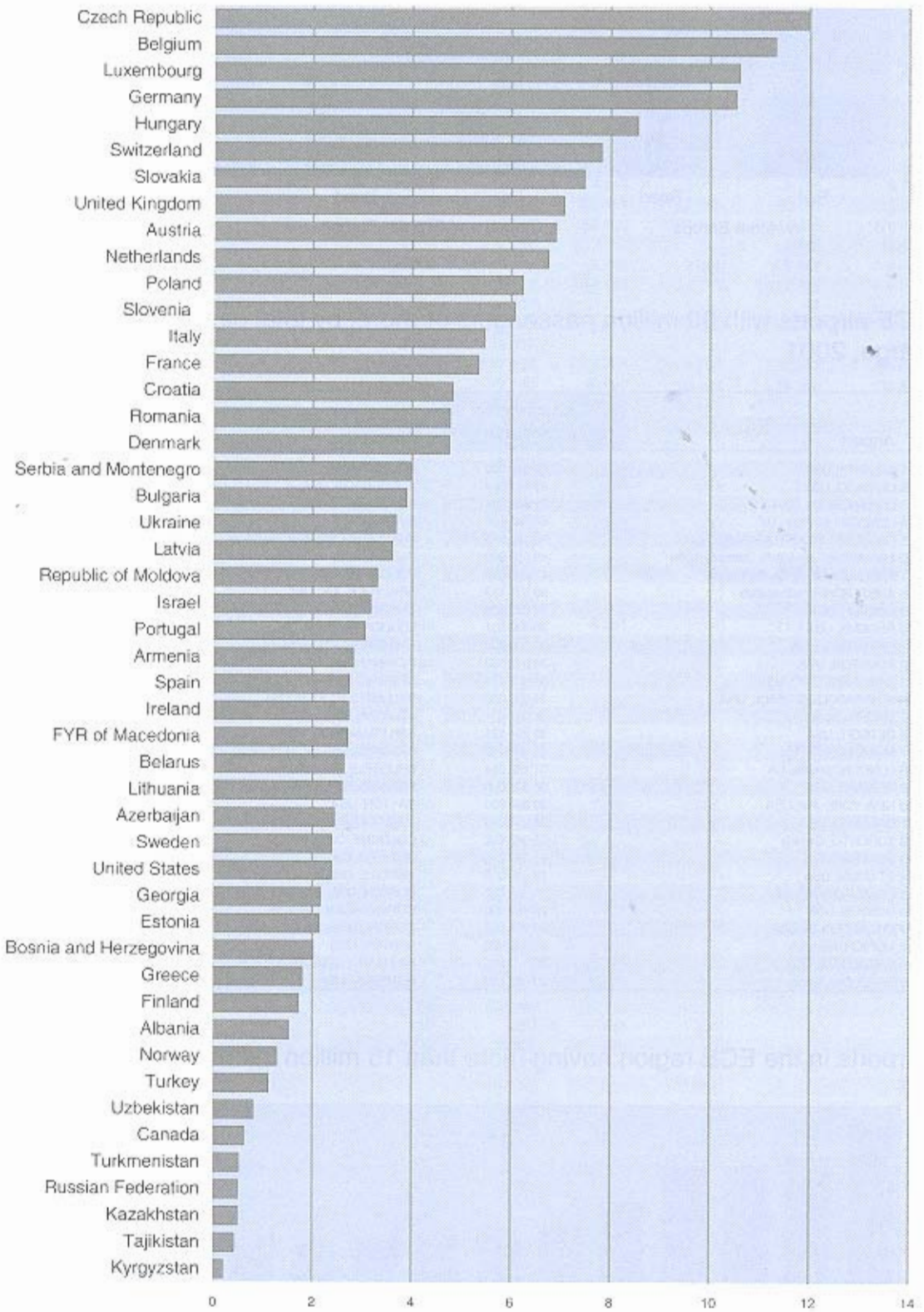
8.8 Railway networks, staff and traffic, 1991-2001

	Total lines operated 2001		Staff employed 2001 (1 000)	Net metric ton-kilometres (million)			Passenger-kilometres (millions)		
	km	of which % electrified		1992	1995	2001	1991	1995	2001
European Union:									
Austria	5 780	57	a 51.0	11 604	13 080	14 733	8 058	8 526	8 355
Belgium	3 454	78	41.8	8 074	7 287	7 392	6 771	6 757	8 038
Denmark	2 047	23	11.6	1 870	1 985	1 938	4 711	4 783	5 548
Finland	5 860	41	b 24.3	7 848	9 293	9 753	3 230	3 184	3 282
France	29 445	49	177.7	49 550	48 950	53 438	62 081	55 560	71 259
Germany	a 36 588	52	181.4	72 848	70 863	71 494	55 936	60 514	73 926
Greece	2 377	3	9.6	563	312	326	1 995	1 568	1 747
Ireland	g 1 919	2	5.7	633	503	375	1 290	1 291	1 515
Italy	a 16 468	66	104.0	21 830	24 081	21 549	45 065	49 700	47 827
Luxembourg	274	95	3.2	672	528	608	220	286	346
Netherlands	a 2 802	...	c 30.0	2 764	3 097	3 521	15 195	13 977	14 392
Portugal	2 814	32	a 13.0	1 767	2 342	2 179	5 688	4 840	3 692
Spain	13 869	54	a 37.8	9 252	10 077	11 423	15 765	15 313	a 19 845
Sweden	a 10 767	74	...	19 444	19 388	b 19 086	5 524	6 219	5 259
United Kingdom g/	a 17 164	30	b 17.6	15 550	13 300	17 900	32 500	30 200	39 750
Other Western Europe:									
Norway	4 179	55	e 9.8	2 296	2 715	2 456	2 150	2 381	2 536
Switzerland	3 227	99	30.0	8 361	8 796	10 000	12 371	11 712	13 842
Turkey	8 671	20	39.9	8 244	8 398	8 130	6 048	5 797	5 568
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	c 440	...	d 3.0	60	53	b 19	317	197	138
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 032	75	a 7.1	...	16	115	637	65	53
Bulgaria	4 320	64	37.3	7 758	8 595	5 209	4 866	4 693	2 990
Croatia	2 727	36	18.2	1 770	1 974	1 685	1 427	943	949
Czech Republic	9 523	30	84.1	31 116	25 468	16 458	e 8 548	8 023	7 263
Estonia	967	14	5.1	3 373	3 576	b 5 786	1 273	421	183
Hungary	7 949	33	a 57.0	10 015	8 422	7 107	7 567	8 441	7 387
Latvia	2 305	11	15.2	10 115	9 757	12 210	3 930	1 373	706
Lithuania	1 696	7	14.3	11 337	7 220	7 849	3 225	1 130	533
Poland	20 134	59	156.8	57 763	69 116	55 076	40 115	26 635	18 208
Romania	11 364	35	101.4	28 170	24 220	14 658	25 429	18 879	10 965
Serbia and Montenegro	a 4 058	27	c 35.5	4 409	1 855	1 267	2 800	2 611	a 1 310
Slovakia	3 662	42	44.5	16 697	13 674	9 859	e 4 569	4 202	2 805
Slovenia	1 229	41	9.1	2 574	2 881	2 571	814	595	715
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	699	33	4.0	577	169	380	200	65	133
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	843	92	a 4.9	1 284	403	d 381	319	166	a 47
Azerbaijan	c 2 116	60	28.5	13 781	2 765	b 4 702	1 973	791	537
Belarus	a 5 485	16	76.1	56 441	25 510	30 529	15 795	12 505	15 264
Georgia	c 1 508	100	16.7	...	...	3 218	e 1 000	371	401
Kazakhstan	13 597	28	125.7	281 076	124 502	92 772	f 17 362	13 159	10 384
Kyrgyzstan	417	...	4.8	...	403	b 471	f 172	87	50
Republic of Moldova	1 121	...	12.7	7 678	3 004	1 232	1 524	1 019	325
Russian Federation	85 835	48	1 239.8	1 967 064	1 213 716	1 204 547	254 963	192 217	125 834
Tajikistan	612	...	6.0	...	2 115	1 282	f 366	124	33
Turkmenistan	2 523	...	17.0	...	8 568	7 337	1 899	1 876	1 118
Ukraine	22 219	42	a 376.0	337 764	195 768	156 336	71 365	63 752	52 661
Uzbekistan	3 645	17	54.6	51 696	...	b 15 672	l 5 369	2 498	a 2 163
North America:									
Canada	a 62 627	0	a 43.9	250 607	280 466	d 306 943	...	...	a 3 127
United States	230 151	16	a 194.0	1 557 468	1 906 272	2 010 027	10 058	21 954	d 22 050
Other member countries:									
Israel	676	0	1.2	1 104	1 176	1 128	186	267	a 781

a/ 2000.
b/ 1998.
c/ 1999.
d/ 1997.
e/ 1993.
f/ 1994.
g/ Excluding Northern Ireland.

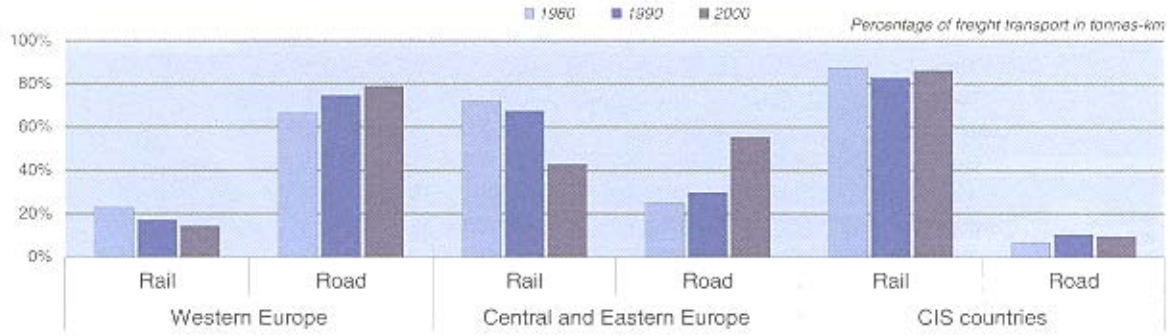
Source: International Railway Statistics, various editions, International Union of Railways; and UNECE Transport Division.

8.9 Kilometres of railway lines operated per 100 square kilometres, 2000/2001



Source: International Union of Railways.

8.10 Transport trends in ECE subregions



Source: European Conference of Ministers of Transport.

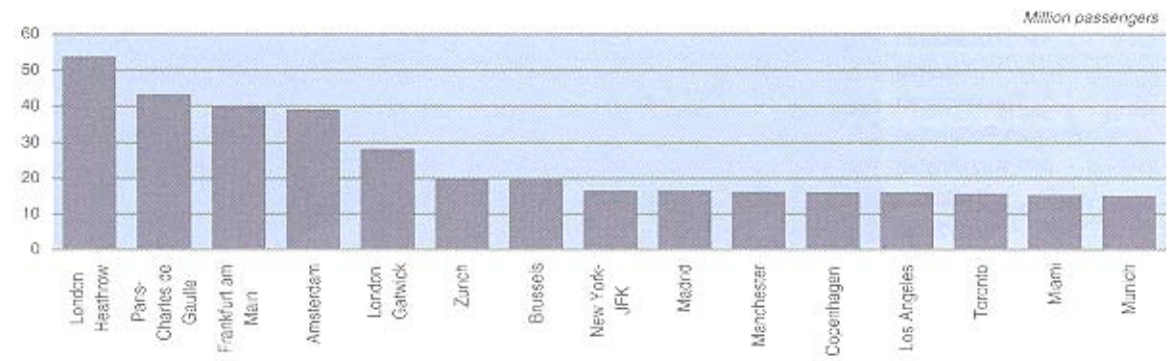
8.11 ECE airports with 20 million passengers or more, by total passengers and cargo, 2001

	Airport	Total number of passengers
1	ATLANTA, USA	75 856 500
2	CHICAGO, USA	67 448 064
3	LOS ANGELES, USA	61 606 204
4	LONDON-Heathrow, UK	60 743 084
5	DALLAS/FT WORTH AIRPORT, USA	55 150 693
6	FRANKFURT am MAIN, Germany	48 559 980
7	PARIS-Charles de Gaulle, France	47 996 529
8	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands	39 531 123
9	DENVER, USA	36 092 806
10	PHOENIX, USA	35 439 031
11	LAS VEGAS, USA	35 180 960
12	HOUSTON, USA	34 803 580
13	SAN FRANCISCO, USA	34 632 474
14	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL, USA	34 308 389
15	MADRID, Spain	34 047 931
16	DETROIT, USA	32 294 121
17	MIAMI, USA	31 668 450
18	LONDON-Gatwick, UK	31 182 364
19	NEWARK, USA	30 558 000
20	NEW YORK-JFK, USA	29 349 000
21	ORLANDO, USA	28 253 248
22	TORONTO, Canada	28 042 692
23	SEATTLE, USA	27 036 073
24	ST LOUIS, USA	26 695 019
25	ROME-Fiumicino, Italy	25 565 727
26	BOSTON, USA	24 199 930
27	PHILADELPHIA, USA	23 953 052
28	MUNICH, Germany	23 646 900
29	CHARLOTTE, USA	23 177 555
30	PARIS-Orly, France	23 028 736

	Airport	Total cargo (in metric tonnes)
	MEMPHIS, USA	2 631 631
	ANCHORAGE, USA	1 873 750
	LOS ANGELES, USA	1 774 402
	MIAMI, USA	1 639 760
	FRANKFURT am Main, Germany	1 613 179
	PARIS-Charles de Gaulle, France	1 591 310
	LOUISVILLE, USA	1 468 837
	NEW YORK-JFK, USA	1 430 727
	CHICAGO, USA	1 299 628
	LONDON-Heathrow, UK	1 263 572
	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands	1 234 161
	INDIANAPOLIS, USA	1 115 272
	NEWARK, USA	795 584
	DALLAS/FT WORTH, USA	784 085
	ATLANTA, USA	739 927
	SAN FRANCISCO, USA	636 006
	OAKLAND, USA	593 634
	BRUSSELS, Belgium	583 658
	PHILADELPHIA, USA	536 270
	DAYTON, USA	532 306
	LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg	509 766
	COLOGNE, Germany	456 329
	ONTARIO, Canada	419 039
	SEATTLE, USA	400 499
	BOSTON, USA	395 126
	COPENHAGEN, Denmark	379 037
	ZURICH, Switzerland	374 285
	DENVER, USA	358 631
	MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL, USA	339 676
	HOUSTON, USA	337 842

Source: Airport Council International.

8.12 Airports in the ECE region having more than 15 million international passengers



Source: Airports Council International.

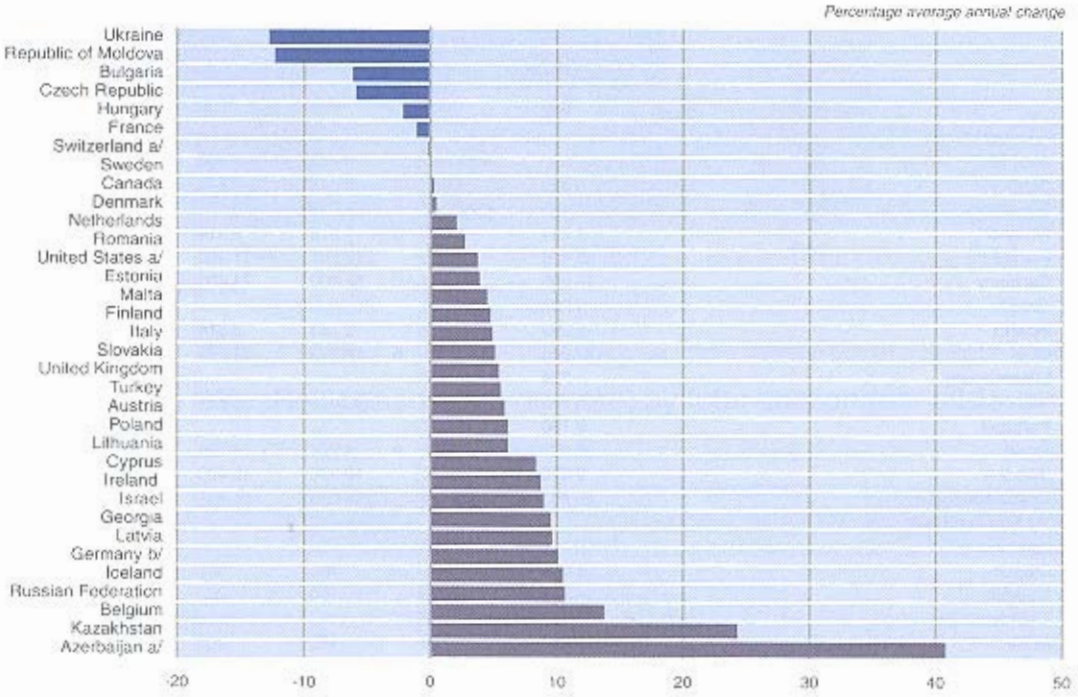
8.13 International and domestic tourism, 1996-2000

	Notes	In thousands					
		Inbound Tourism. Number of visitors		Outbound Tourism. Number of departures		Domestic tourism. Overnight stays in Hotels and similar establishments	
		1996	2000	1996	2000	1996	2000
European Union:							
Austria		17 090	17 982	3 713	4 660	15 892	18 897
Belgium		5 829	6 457	a 5 645	9 444	3 140	4 045
Denmark		2 125	2 088	5 035	5 125	4 200	4 599
Finland		1 724	2 714	b 4 918	5 914	8 755	9 786
France		62 406	75 595	18 151	17 369	90 761	110 343
Germany		15 205	18 983	c 55 800	74 400	149 396	170 947
Greece	d	9 233	12 164	...	...	d 12 448	14 454
Ireland		5 289	6 749	2 733	3 814	5 647	6 786
Italy		32 943	41 181	b 18 173	21 993	122 918	136 391
Luxembourg		724	807	...	...	91	68
Netherlands		6 580	10 003	12 813	13 891	9 074	14 027
Portugal		9 730	12 097	...	...	8 101	9 693
Spain		36 221	47 898	e 4 224	4 794	58 043	83 382
Sweden		2 376	2 746	10 390	10 400	14 668	16 614
United Kingdom	f	25 163	25 209	46 050	56 837	...	...
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra		...	2 949	...	...	...	..
Cyprus		1 950	2 686	365	503	e 486	575
Iceland		201	303	190	283	260	291
Liechtenstein		56	62	...	...	1	3
Malta		1 054	1 216	168	200	...	...
Monaco		226	300	...	...	...	...
Norway		2 746	4 348	692	...	10 261	11,398
San Marino	f	3 345	3 071	...	...	33	52
Switzerland		10 600	11 000	d 12 061	12 012	11 958	13,558
Turkey		7 966	9 586	4 261	5 284	11 417	16,351
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania		64	32	e 16	18	250	228
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	99	89	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria		2 795	2 785	3 006	2 337	3 200	3 024
Croatia		2 914	5 831	..	...	3 341	2 949
Czech Republic		4 558	4 666	48 614	38 177	9 908	12 358
Estonia		665	1 240	1 547	1 800	292	459
Hungary		20 674	...	12 064	11 065	4 135	5 479
Latvia		560	452	1 798	2 596	544	669
Lithuania		832	1 083	2 864	3 632	319	359
Poland		19 410	17 400	g 44 713	56 677	4 546	9 352
Romania		3 028	3 274	5 748	6 368	16 246	13 852
Serbia and Montenegro		301	239	...	...	5 943	5 513
Slovakia		951	1 053	h 318	388	3 989	3 768
Slovenia		832	1 090	...	1 965	2 004	1 860
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		136	224	...	...	447	443
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia		13	45	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan		210	681	d 432	1 204	...	...
Belarus	e	234	355	703	...	...	...
Georgia		117	387	219	315	85	115
Kazakhstan		...	1 471	523	1 247	...	844
Kyrgyzstan	d	42	69	e ...	32	...	...
Republic of Moldova		29	18	54	32	26	212
Russian Federation	f	16 208	21 169	12 261	18 371	...	...
Turkmenistan	e	217	300	e 29	357	...	...
Ukraine		3 854	4 406	14 913	8 654	d 8 853	3 807
Uzbekistan	e	174	272	...	...	...	...
North America:							
Canada		17 329	19 650	b 18 973	19 163	d 39 002	43 980
United States		46 489	50 891	d 52 311	58 386	...	...
Other member countries:							
Israel		2 100	2 417	2 505	3 530	7 238	9 870

a/ 1996 figure refers to holiday trips of 4 nights and more.
b/ Refer to overnight trips only.
c/ 1996 figure refers to 1997.
d/ 2000 figure refers to 1999.
e/ 2000 figure refers to 1998.
f/ Inbound tourism refers to overnight visitors.
g/ Outbound trips registered at frontiers.
h/ Tourism organised through Slovak travel agencies.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

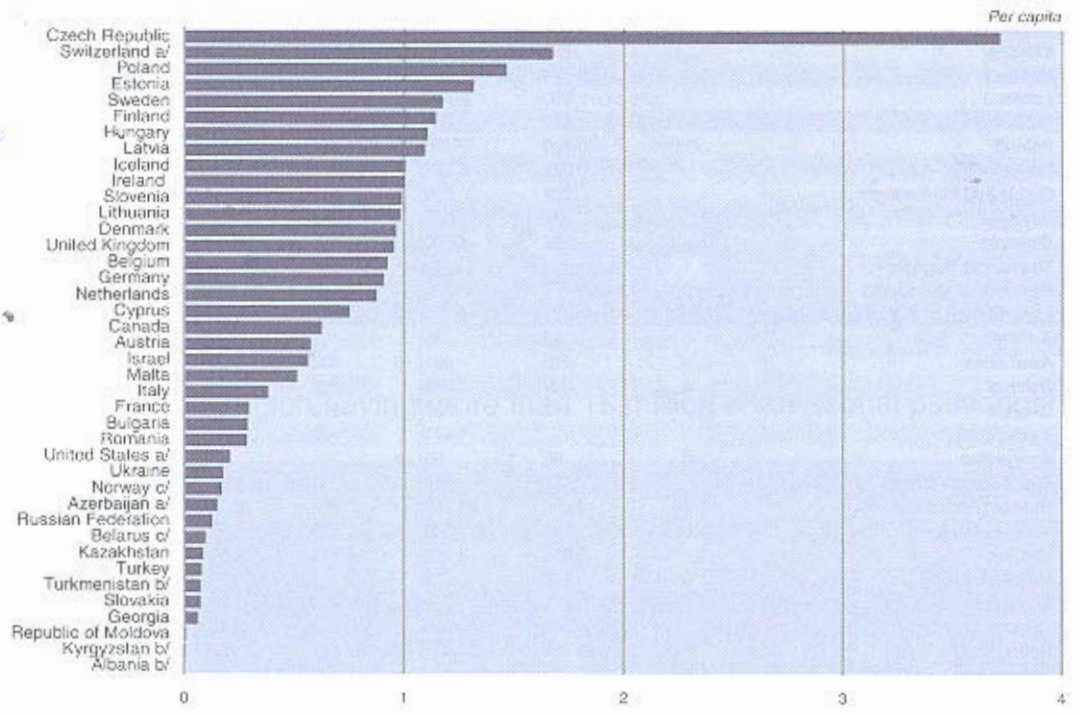
8.14 Average annual change in outbound tourism, 1996-2000



a/ Data for 1996-1999.
b/ Data for 1997-2000.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

8.15 Number of international departures per capita, 2000



a/ Data for 1999.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1997.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

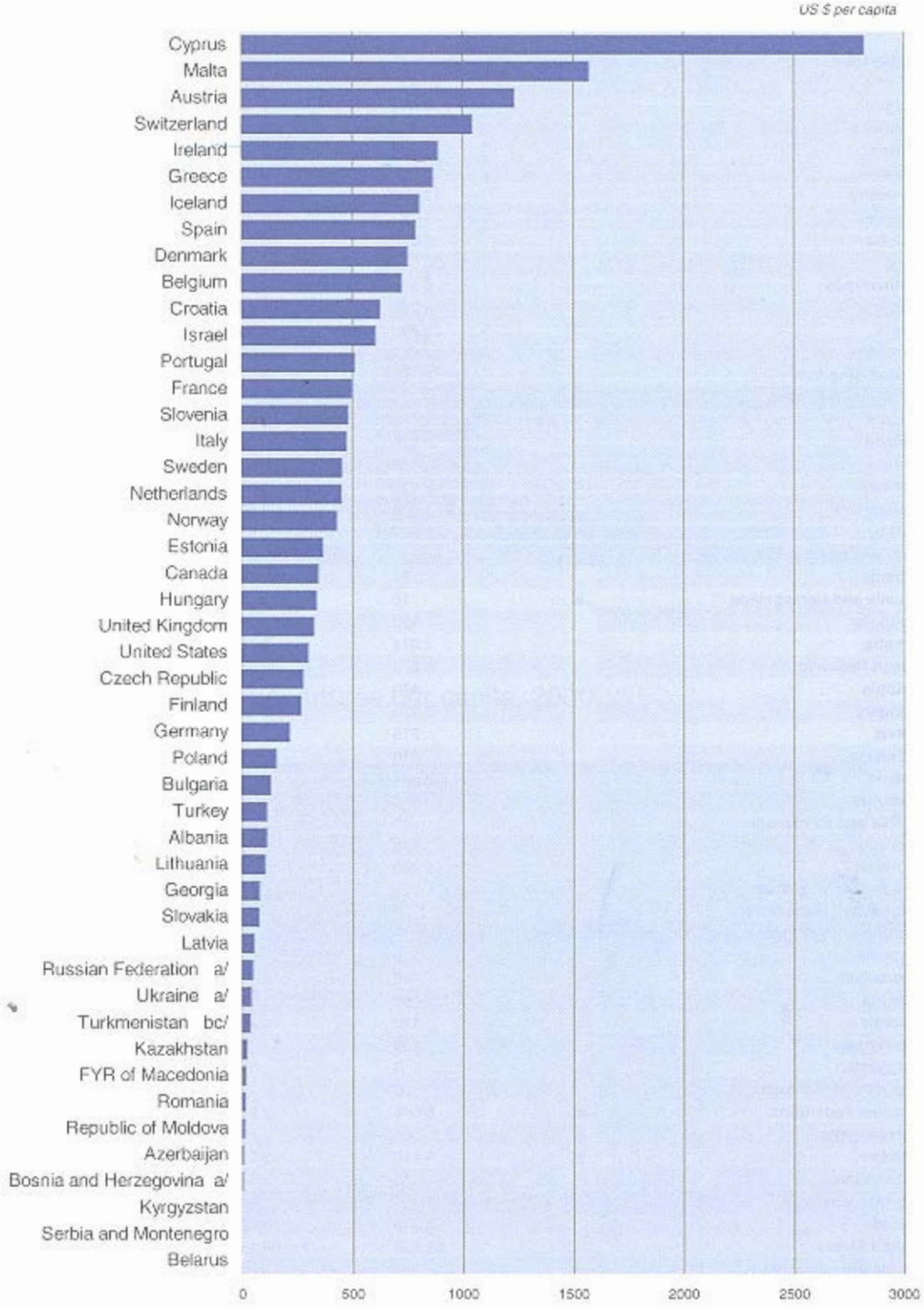
8.16 Tourism expenditure, 1996-2000

	Notes	In millions of US$			
		Tourism expenditure in the country of reference		Tourism expenditure in other countries	
		1996	2000	1996	2000
European Union:					
Austria		13 930	10 031	11 782	9 291
Belgium		4 893	7 422	8 562	10 151
Denmark		3 425	4 025	4 142	5 139
Finland		1 637	1 397	2 287	1 836
France		28 357	29 900	17 746	17 166
Germany		17 706	17 879	52 938	47 785
Greece		3 723	9 219	1 210	4 558
Ireland		3 022	3 387	2 198	2 957
Italy		30 017	27 500	15 805	15 693
Netherlands		6 548	7 206	11 528	12 198
Portugal		4 265	5 257	2 283	2 230
Spain		26 690	31 454	4 919	5 572
Sweden		3 657	4 034	6 448	8 015
United Kingdom		19 173	19 544	25 309	36 267
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus		1 669	1 894	263	285
Iceland		176	227	308	467
Malta		635	614	219	201
Norway		2 402	1 937	4 536	4 335
Switzerland		8 826	7 500	7 570	6 238
Turkey		5 962	7 636	1 265	1 711
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania		77	389	12	272
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	16	21	...	...
Bulgaria		450	1 074	199	538
Croatia		2 014	2 758	510	568
Czech Republic		4 075	2 869	2 953	1 257
Estonia		470	506	98	204
Hungary		3 222	3 429	957	1 094
Latvia		215	131	373	248
Lithuania		316	391	266	253
Poland		8 444	6 100	6 240	3 600
Romania		529	359	666	420
Serbia and Montenegro		43	26	...	...
Slovakia		673	432	483	295
Slovenia		1 240	961	602	461
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		21	37	26	34
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		5	45	22	37
Azerbaijan		46	63	100	132
Belarus		55	19	119	133
Georgia	c	170	413	156	110
Kazakhstan		199	356	319	408
Kyrgyzstan		4	15	6	16
Republic of Moldova		33	46	52	78
Russian Federation	a	6 868	7 510	10 270	7 434
Turkmenistan	b	66	192	73	...
Ukraine	a	3 416	2 124	2 596	1 774
Uzbekistan		15	...	...	...
North America:					
Canada		8 616	10 704	11 253	12 140
United States		69 809	85 153	48 048	65 044
Other member countries:					
Israel		2 955	3 819	2 278	2 804

a/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1997 instead of 1996.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

8.17 Tourism receipts* per capita, 2000

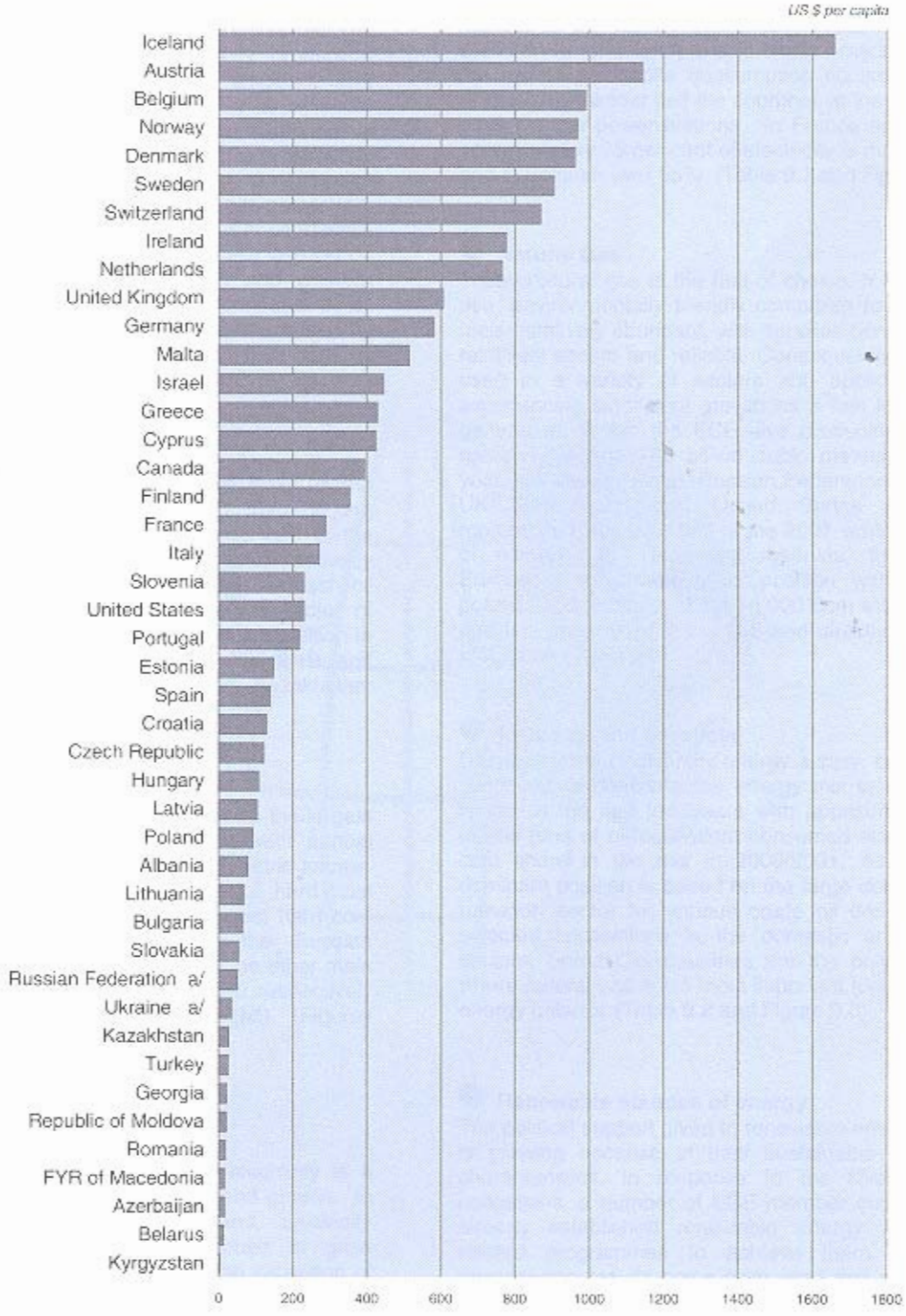


a/ Data for 1999.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1997.

Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

* Refers to expenditure by non-resident visitors in the country of reference

8.18 Tourism expenditures abroad* per capita, 2000



Source: Compendium of Tourism Statistics 2002, WTO.

a/ Data for 1999.

* Refers to expenditure by residents of the country of reference in other countries.

Energy supply

Energy supply in the UNECE region remains abundant. Both primary energy and final energy supply are provided for with a sufficient domestic and international energy resource, refinery and electricity production capacity. Owing to increased energy efficiency and dislocation of energy-intensive industries to selected emerging economies, total energy consumption is growing slower than the region's GDP, approximately two per cent per year. The biggest consumption increases were achieved in the natural gas sector (4.2 per cent in 2000) and hydro/nuclear (2.6 per cent) while the consumption of crude oil has practically levelled off in recent years. At present, eastern and western Europe benefit from a stable fuel mix dominated by oil and natural gas in the primary energy balance and by an increasing role of electricity in final energy consumption. (Table 9.2 and Figure 9.3).

Energy trade

Natural gas, crude oil and raw materials make up the largest commodity group of east-west trade in the European region. They account for about half of the exports of the Russian Federation, which recently surpassed Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer for a brief period. This is a key factor of Europe's energy security and for economic transition in several east European countries. (Table 9.12 and country pages, e.g. Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation and Turkmenistan).

Coal

The United States continues to dominate as the largest hard coal producer in the ECE region, with annual production in 2001 of over half a billion metric tonnes. Although only exporting some 5% of its hard coal production, the United States is the largest hard coal exporter in the region. Canada, the Russian Federation, Poland and Kazakhstan are the other main exporters of hard coal, exporting in 2000 respectively 22.2, 21.7, 17.3 and 11.4 million tonnes (Mt). (Figures 9.5 and 9.6).

Electricity

Ready access to a reliable supply of electricity is a prerequisite for economic development and growth. In order to meet the increasing demand, electricity production in the ECE region continued to grow throughout the 1980s and 1990s, with the exception of the Baltic and CIS countries where the production level decreased in the 1990s. In both Estonia and Georgia the production of electricity in 2000 was approximately half of that in 1990, and the production in the Republic of Moldova in 2000 was less than a quarter of that in 1990. The per capita consumption of electricity remains highest in the Nordic countries (with a maximum of 24677 kWh in Iceland) and in North America, whereas the lowest per capita consumption occurs in Albania (986 kWh). Almost half the countries in the ECE region have nuclear power stations. In France and Lithuania approximately 75 per cent of electricity is nuclear-based and in Belgium over 55%. (Table 9.7 and Figure 9.8).

Natural Gas

Today natural gas is the fuel of choice. It is flexible to use, environmentally friendly compared to other fossil fuels, relatively abundant, with supplies perceived to be relatively secure and reliable. Consequently, it is being used in a variety of sectors and applications, and experiencing significant growth as a fuel for electricity generation. Within the ECE, five producing countries, namely: Canada 186 billion cubic meters (Bcm) per year, Norway (57 Bcm), Russian Federation (574 Bcm), UK (113 Bcm) and United States (550 Bcm) represented well over half of the 2001 world production of natural gas. Regarding reserves, the enlarged Europe is in a favourable position with estimated potential resources of about 10,000 Bcm within the area and ten times more in the CIS and directly next to the ECE zone (Table 9.9).

Crude oil and products

Despite efforts to diversify energy supply, crude oil has continued to dominate the energy mix in the UNECE region in the last few years with approximately 1700 million tons of oil equivalent consumed and 36-37 per cent share in the mix in 2000/2001. As before, its dominant position is based on the large demand of the transport sector for various crude oil derivatives and selected applications in the domestic and industrial sectors. Some CIS countries are the only exception, where natural gas is the most important fuel for the total energy balance (Table 9.2 and Figure 9.3).

Renewable sources of energy

The political support given to renewable energy sources is growing because of their sustainable nature and characteristics. In response to the Kyoto Protocol obligations, a number of ECE member countries have already established renewable energy targets and related programmes to achieve them. The most encouraging results come from wind and solar power, which are advancing with an annual growth of 20-25 %. Iceland and Norway have made remarkable progress with renewable sources where their share in total primary energy supply was 73 % and 53% respectively (Figure 9.15).

9.1 Total production of primary energy, 1990 – 2000

	Total production of primary energy in Mtoe*					
	1990	1992	1994	1996	1998	2000
European Union:						
Austria	8.31	8.33	8.59	8.72	8.94	9.69
Belgium	12.80	12.43	11.40	12.06	12.73	13.44
Denmark	10.30	13.47	15.32	17.79	20.49	27.87
Finland	11.72	11.87	12.74	13.57	13.59	15.13
France	110.65	118.52	123.28	130.20	125.68	131.39
Germany	185.47	161.30	142.74	140.75	131.55	134.32
Greece	8.77	8.52	8.76	9.12	9.83	9.99
Ireland	3.36	3.08	3.63	3.61	2.47	2.20
Italy	24.62	26.52	28.79	29.14	28.93	26.86
Luxembourg	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06
Netherlands	59.97	66.94	65.91	73.36	62.51	57.24
Portugal	2.81	2.30	2.81	3.16	3.03	3.13
Spain	34.04	33.65	32.19	32.72	31.94	31.87
Sweden	29.75	29.56	31.37	32.06	34.20	30.68
United Kingdom	208.01	214.95	251.27	268.74	271.91	272.69
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05
Iceland	1.33	1.30	1.32	1.40	1.74	2.49
Norway	120.07	146.68	170.42	207.94	206.55	224.99
Switzerland	9.78	10.06	11.21	10.59	11.25	11.79
Turkey	25.50	25.97	25.85	26.65	28.54	26.19
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Albania	2.45	1.40	1.01	1.08	0.87	0.81
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	3.64	0.76	1.11	2.88	3.28
Bulgaria	9.61	8.89	9.47	10.72	10.15	10.01
Croatia	...	4.35	4.08	4.19	3.96	3.58
Czech Republic	38.52	35.72	32.67	32.47	30.74	29.87
Estonia	...	4.12	3.19	3.50	3.04	2.92
Hungary	14.22	13.47	12.75	12.98	11.83	11.09
Latvia	...	0.79	0.95	1.01	1.78	1.25
Lithuania	...	4.19	2.46	4.14	4.48	3.22
Poland	99.36	94.27	97.42	102.35	87.88	80.07
Romania	40.83	34.86	31.71	35.21	28.81	28.29
Serbia and Montenegro	...	11.62	11.11	10.99	12.30	10.12
Slovakia	5.28	4.60	5.18	4.81	4.74	5.99
Slovenia	...	2.77	2.77	2.79	3.05	3.11
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	1.74	1.71	1.79	1.74	1.55
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Armenia	...	0.26	0.30	0.74	0.55	0.63
Azerbaijan	...	18.15	14.94	14.39	16.34	18.95
Belarus	...	4.10	3.50	3.16	3.21	3.47
Georgia	...	1.31	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74
Kazakhstan	...	89.01	70.86	62.82	63.91	78.10
Kyrgyzstan	...	1.82	1.47	1.32	1.11	1.44
Republic of Moldova	...	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.08	0.06
Russian Federation	...	1 118.71	980.10	947.36	928.42	966.51
Tajikistan	...	1.55	1.53	1.34	1.27	1.25
Turkmenistan	...	48.82	32.85	32.86	18.12	45.97
Ukraine	...	110.17	86.88	80.67	80.42	82.33
Uzbekistan	...	40.46	45.00	47.63	54.52	55.07
North America:						
Canada	273.68	293.99	338.20	358.46	368.45	374.86
United States	1 650.08	1 644.70	1 661.91	1 686.71	1 697.38	1 675.77
Other member countries:						
Israel	0.43	0.47	0.53	0.57	0.62	0.65

* Million tonnes of oil equivalent.

Sources: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.
Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD

9.2 Final consumption of energy by fuel type, 2000

	Total Mtoe*	% of which in				
		Coal	Oil	Gas	Electricity	Other
European Union:						
Austria	24.75	4.7	44.6	18.0	18.2	14.5
Belgium	42.26	6.3	52.0	24.0	15.8	1.9
Denmark	15.03	2.1	49.4	11.1	18.6	18.9
Finland	24.76	4.6	33.6	4.0	26.2	31.5
France	168.71	2.6	52.2	19.5	19.6	6.1
Germany	244.92	4.2	50.2	23.4	17.2	5.0
Greece	19.51	4.5	69.0	1.9	19.0	5.5
Ireland	11.1	5.1	63.7	14.3	15.7	1.2
Italy	131.4	1.7	49.6	29.4	17.9	1.5
Luxembourg	3.62	3.6	64.6	17.1	13.5	1.1
Netherlands	60.41	2.3	40.5	38.2	13.9	5.0
Portugal	19.51	2.2	67.1	4.3	16.9	9.5
Spain	89.11	1.5	62.6	13.9	18.2	3.9
Sweden	35.7	2.1	40.3	1.3	30.9	25.4
United Kingdom	161.53	2.4	45.6	34.0	17.5	0.5
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	1.73	1.7	81.5	...	15.0	...
Iceland	2.26	4.4	37.2	0.0	26.5	31.9
Malta	0.47	...	70.2	...	27.7	...
Norway	20.29	4.9	39.3	2.9	46.5	6.4
Switzerland	21.29	1.2	61.6	10.5	21.1	5.6
Turkey	56.7	18.0	47.5	7.9	14.6	12.0
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Albania	1.31	0.8	75.6	0.8	22.1	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.48	35.5	33.5	5.2	20.2	5.6
Bulgaria	9.13	8.4	40.4	18.7	22.8	9.6
Croatia	5.7	1.2	51.6	25.6	17.9	3.7
Czech Republic	25.3	18.7	29.8	23.5	16.8	11.2
Estonia	2.16	6.0	37.5	13.0	19.9	23.6
Hungary	17.35	4.0	31.9	39.3	14.6	10.1
Latvia	2.39	2.5	43.1	13.8	16.3	24.3
Lithuania	3.79	2.4	40.4	24.0	14.0	19.3
Poland	58.66	22.7	31.1	13.7	14.2	18.4
Romania	21.2	3.7	31.3	34.3	13.8	16.9
Serbia and Montenegro	8.53	14.8	33.1	16.3	30.2	5.6
Slovakia	10.85	12.3	30.9	34.3	17.4	5.2
Slovenia	4.33	2.3	55.7	16.6	20.8	4.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1.44	6.9	48.6	0.7	31.3	12.5
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Armenia	1.14	...	30.7	36.8	27.2	...
Azerbaijan	7.2	...	32.5	44.9	17.8	...
Belarus	16.74	2.4	29.0	20.1	13.7	34.7
Georgia	2.33	0.0	51.9	17.6	24.0	6.4
Kazakhstan	22.59	35.2	27.9	21.8	15.1	0.0
Kyrgyzstan	1.87	12.8	24.1	8.6	36.4	18.2
Republic of Moldova	1.42	2.1	28.9	39.4	18.3	11.3
Russian Federation	417.38	5.0	22.3	27.5	12.5	32.8
Tajikistan	2.55	2.0	36.1	14.1	44.7	3.1
Turkmenistan	8.67	...	23.3	69.8	5.7	...
Ukraine	84.67	15.7	12.6	49.9	11.5	10.2
Uzbekistan	37.38	0.5	12.7	70.6	9.2	7.1
North America:						
Canada	192.48	1.8	42.7	28.1	21.5	5.9
United States	1499.13	2.1	54.1	21.5	20.0	2.4
Other member countries:						
Israel	14.42	0.1	72.7	0.0	23.0	4.2

* Million tonnes of oil equivalent.

Sources: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD; Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.3 Consumption of oil as a percentage of total energy consumption, 2000

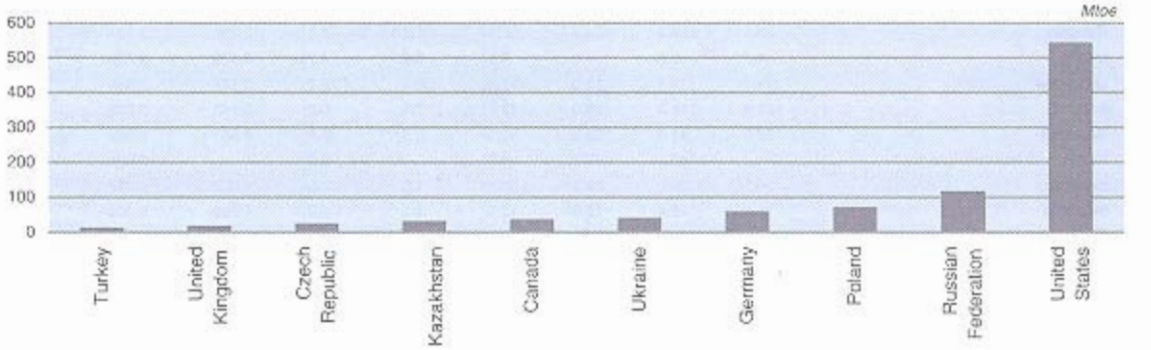
Sources: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD,
Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.4 Oil product consumption by sector, 2000

	Total consumption	Transformation and energy	Transport	Industry	Other
	1 000 tons	Percentage			
European Union:					
Austria	11 847	9.4	54.4	16.9	19.4
Belgium	23 008	7.6	40.5	29.4	22.6
Denmark	8 930	19.6	51.7	11.9	16.8
Finland	9 340	14.1	45.2	19.2	21.4
France	93 717	9.5	52.8	20.1	17.6
Germany	131 906	10.8	47.7	20.3	21.2
Greece	16 140	19.2	43.4	16.2	21.3
Ireland	8 041	14.6	47.4	13.8	24.2
Italy	90 237	30.1	43.9	15.7	10.3
Luxembourg	2 227	-	81.9	3.7	14.4
Netherlands	26 870	13.7	49.7	31.9	4.8
Portugal	15 291	17.0	41.7	30.3	11.0
Spain	63 643	14.2	50.3	23.8	11.7
Sweden	16 236	15.0	47.8	19.5	17.7
United Kingdom	80 225	12.5	61.6	19.3	6.5
Other Western Europe:					
Iceland	844	0.1	39.5	31.6	28.8
Norway	8 687	11.2	48.6	28.2	12.0
Switzerland	12 761	1.8	50.6	13.1	34.5
Turkey	30 346	14.7	39.5	26.2	19.6
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Czech Republic	7 949	8.2	57.7	31.9	2.2
Hungary	7 005	24.4	43.8	21.6	10.2
Poland	19 055	8.6	46.2	19.9	25.2
Slovakia	3 364	3.7	38.5	52.6	5.2
North America:					
Canada	89 848	12.5	51.0	22.1	14.4
United States	854 986	9.9	66.2	17.1	6.8

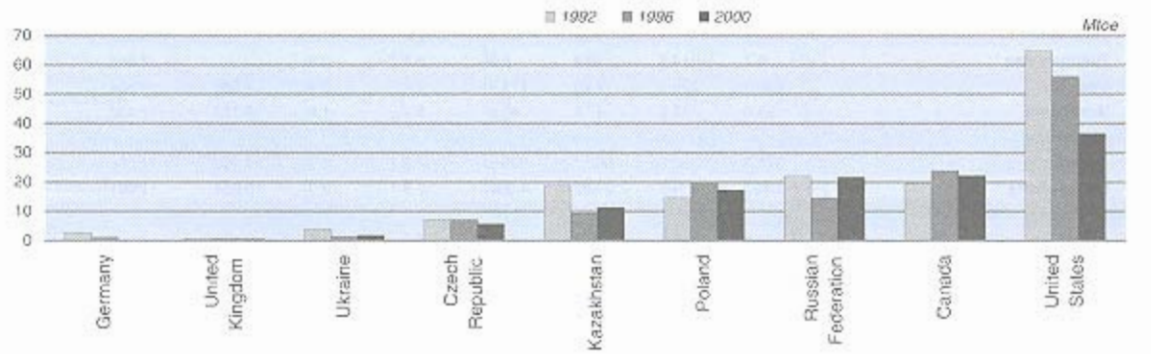
Source: Oil Information 2002, IEA statistics, OECD.

9.5 Main coal producers in the ECE region, 2000



Sources: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.
Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.6 Coal export of main exporters in the ECE region, 1992-2000



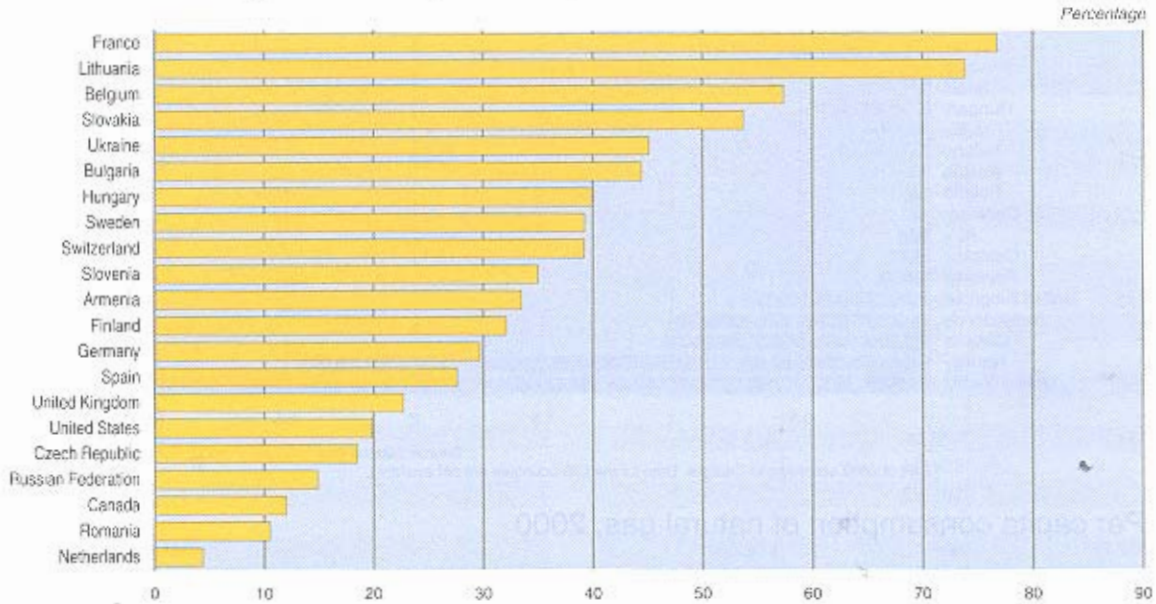
Source: Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.
Energy Balances of OECD Countries 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.7 Production of electricity and per capita consumption, 1980-2000

	Production in tera watt hours				Annual growth rate		Annual per capita consumption in kWh		
	1980	1990	1995	2000	1980-1990	1990-2000	1980	1990	2000
European Union:									
Austria	42.0	50.4	56.6	62.6	1.9	2.2	4 807	6 071	6 457
Belgium	53.6	70.8	74.4	83.9	2.8	1.7	4 837	6 280	7 573
Denmark	26.8	25.8	36.8	36.2	-0.4	3.5	4 674	6 053	6 082
Finland	40.7	54.4	63.9	70.0	2.9	2.6	8 352	12 472	14 576
France	258.0	420.2	493.9	540.7	5.0	2.6	4 618	6 162	6 501
Germany	467.6	549.9	537.0	571.4	1 5	0.4	5 620	6 355	5 972
Greece	22.7	35.0	41.5	53.8	4.4	4.4	2 272	3 202	4 067
Ireland	10.9	14.5	17.9	24.0	2.9	5.2	2 876	3 783	5 312
Italy	185.7	216.9	241.5	276.6	1.6	2.5	3 195	4 078	4 733
Luxembourg	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.2	-1.4	10 005	11 097	13 086
Netherlands	64.8	71.9	81.0	89.6	1.0	2.2	4 361	5 256	6 150
Portugal	15.3	28.5	33.3	43.8	6.4	4.4	1 686	2 738	3 758
Spain	110.5	151.7	167.1	225.1	3.2	4.0	2 716	3 677	4 720
Sweden	96.7	146.5	148.4	145.9	4.2	0.0	11 357	16 349	14 515
United Kingdom	285.3	319.0	334.4	374.9	1.1	1.6	4 704	5 364	5 504
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus	1.0	2.0	2.5	3.4	6.7	5.6	1 567	2 763	4 463
Iceland	3.2	4.5	5.0	7.7	3.5	5.5	13 709	17 808	24 677
Malta	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.9	7.6	5.6	1 500	2 966	4 019
Norway	84.1	121.8	123.0	143.0	3 8	1.6	20 107	24 666	24 542
Switzerland	49.2	55.8	63.1	67.4	1.3	1.9	6 257	7 491	7 304
Turkey	23.3	57.5	86.2	124.9	9.5	8.1	526	954	1 438
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania	3.7	3.2	4.4	4.9	-1.5	4.4	914	945	986
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	14.6	2.2	10.4	...	-3.4	...	3 273	..
Bulgaria	34.8	42.1	41.8	40.9	1.9	-0.3	3 952	4 595	4 102
Croatia	9.2	9.2	8.9	10.7	0.0	1.6	2 007	3 173	2 794
Czech Republic	52.7	62.6	60.8	73.5	1.7	1.6	5 099	5 509	5 193
Estonia	18.9	17.2	8.7	8.5	-0.9	-6.8	4 290	5 380	5 280
Hungary	23.9	28.4	34.0	35.0	1.8	2.1	2 735	3 571	3 368
Latvia	4.7	6 6	4.0	4.1	3.5	-4.7	3 176	3 735	3 602
Lithuania	11.7	28.4	13.9	11.4	9.3	-8.7	3 188	3 850	3 852
Poland	121.9	136.3	139.0	145.2	1.1	0.6	3 145	3 228	3 136
Romania	67.5	64.3	59.3	51.9	-0.5	-2.1	2 861	2 964	2 578
Serbia and Montenegro	...	40.9	37.2	31.9	...	-2.5	...	3 039	3 048
Slovakia	20.1	24.1	26.3	30.7	1.8	2.5	4 028	5 087	4 607
Slovenia	8.0	12.4	12.6	13.6	4.5	0.9	4 233	5 005	4 978
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	...	5.8	6.1	6.8	...	1.7	...	2 659	2 673
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	13.0	10.4	5.6	6.0	-2.3	-5.3	...	3 249	3 075
Azerbaijan	15.0	23.2	17.0	18.7	4.4	-2.1	2 590	2 811	2 611
Belarus	34.1	39.5	24.9	26.1	1.5	-4.1	3 076	4 467	4 481
Georgia	14.7	14.2	6.9	7.4	-0 3	-6.3	2 663	3 116	2 801
Kazakhstan	61.5	87.4	66.7	51.6	3.6	-5.1	4 498	5 845	5 605
Kyrgyzstan	9.2	13 4	12.3	14.9	3.8	1.1	...	2 276	2 607
Republic of Moldova	15.4	15.5	6.1	3.3	0.0	-14.3	1 521	2 565	2 497
Russian Federation	804.9	1 082.2	860.0	877.8	3.0	-2.1	5 491	6 798	6 627
Tajikistan	13.6	18.1	14.8	14.2	2.9	-2.4	...	3 396	3 205
Turkmenistan	6.7	14.5	9.8	9.8	8.1	-3.9	...	2 865	2 273
Ukraine	236.0	298.8	194.0	171.4	2.4	-5.4	4 085	4 854	4 755
Uzbekistan	33.9	56.3	47.5	46.8	5.2	-1.8	2 172	2 490	2 426
North America:									
Canada	373.4	482.0	562.1	605.3	2.6	2.3	14 132	17 568	15 620
United States	2 427	3 197	3 582	4 030	2 8	2.3	10 204	11 961	12 357
Other member countries:									
Israel	12.5	20.7	30.3	43.0	5.2	7.6	3 174	4 149	6 133

Source: Electricity Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.8 Share of electricity produced by nuclear power stations, 2000



Source: Electricity Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

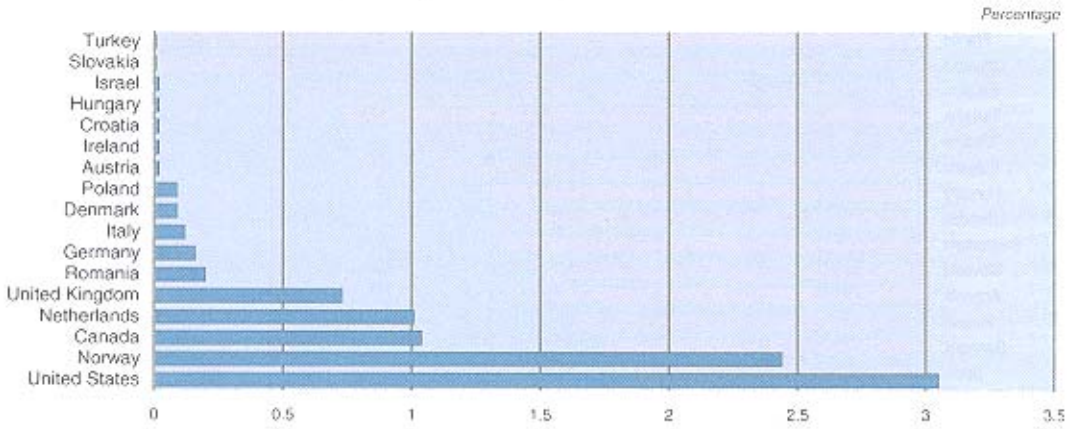
9.9 Production and proven reserves of natural gas

	Production of natural gas, in million cubic meters					Proven reserves of natural gas*, in billion cubic meters		
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001**	End 1990	End 1999	End 2000
European Union:								
Austria	1 428	1 568	1 741	1 805	1 731	18	26	26
Belgium	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Denmark	7 860	7 565	7 755	8 153	8 382	167	142	144
France	2 586	2 262	2 067	1 863	1 898	35	10	8
Germany	22 436	21 867	23 315	22 049	22 162	244	270	264
Greece	37	33	2	36	35	9	1	1
Ireland	2 360	1 742	1 366	1 186	815	46	34	35
Italy	19 267	19 009	17 476	16 633	15 487	350	208	199
Netherlands	84 595	80 436	75 556	72 467	77 753	1 950	1 714	1 655
Spain	178	112	143	162	516	20	...	...
United Kingdom	91 558	95 506	105 071	115 334	112 803	540	1 265	1 195
Other Western Europe:								
Norway	46 727	47 598	50 990	52 818	56 610	2 353	3 808	4 017
Turkey	253	565	731	639	312	...	...	...
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	18	17	16	17	17	19	...	...
Bulgaria	35	29	27	15	15	7	6	6
Croatia	1 717	1 570	1 551	1 659	1 759	...	34	29
Czech Republic	216	228	233	219	160	4	...	...
Hungary	4 369	3 877	3 401	3 194	3 231	114	30	32
Poland	5 101	5 118	4 974	5 209	5 471	...	...	...
Romania	14 965	14 004	14 027	13 750	13 143	500	348	335
Serbia and Montenegro	688	792	730	836	697	...	...	...
Slovakia	289	260	213	173	292	9	15	15
Slovenia	12	8	6	7	7	...	...	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Azerbaijan	5 963	5 782	6 207	5 840	5 535	...	...	...
Belarus	246	252	256	257	257	...	...	...
Georgia	...	...	...	61	61	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	8 114	7 948	10 286	12 003	12 107	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	40	18	25	32	32	...	...	...
Russian Federation	570 537	590 684	590 783	582 734	573 956	...	...	...
Tajikistan	38	30	35	40	40	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	17 318	13 257	22 943	47 153	51 467	...	...	...
Ukraine	18 131	17 967	18 092	18 092	18 338	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	48 784	54 790	55 581	56 401	57 001	...	...	...
North America:								
Canada	168 374	173 259	176 205	181 661	186 062	2 719	1 719	1 705
United States	538 175	537 259	536 052	540 074	550 168	4 650	4 740	5 023
Other member countries:								
Israel	16	11	10	9	9	1	2	41

* Data from Cedigaz
** Provisional or estimated data.

Source: Natural Gas Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

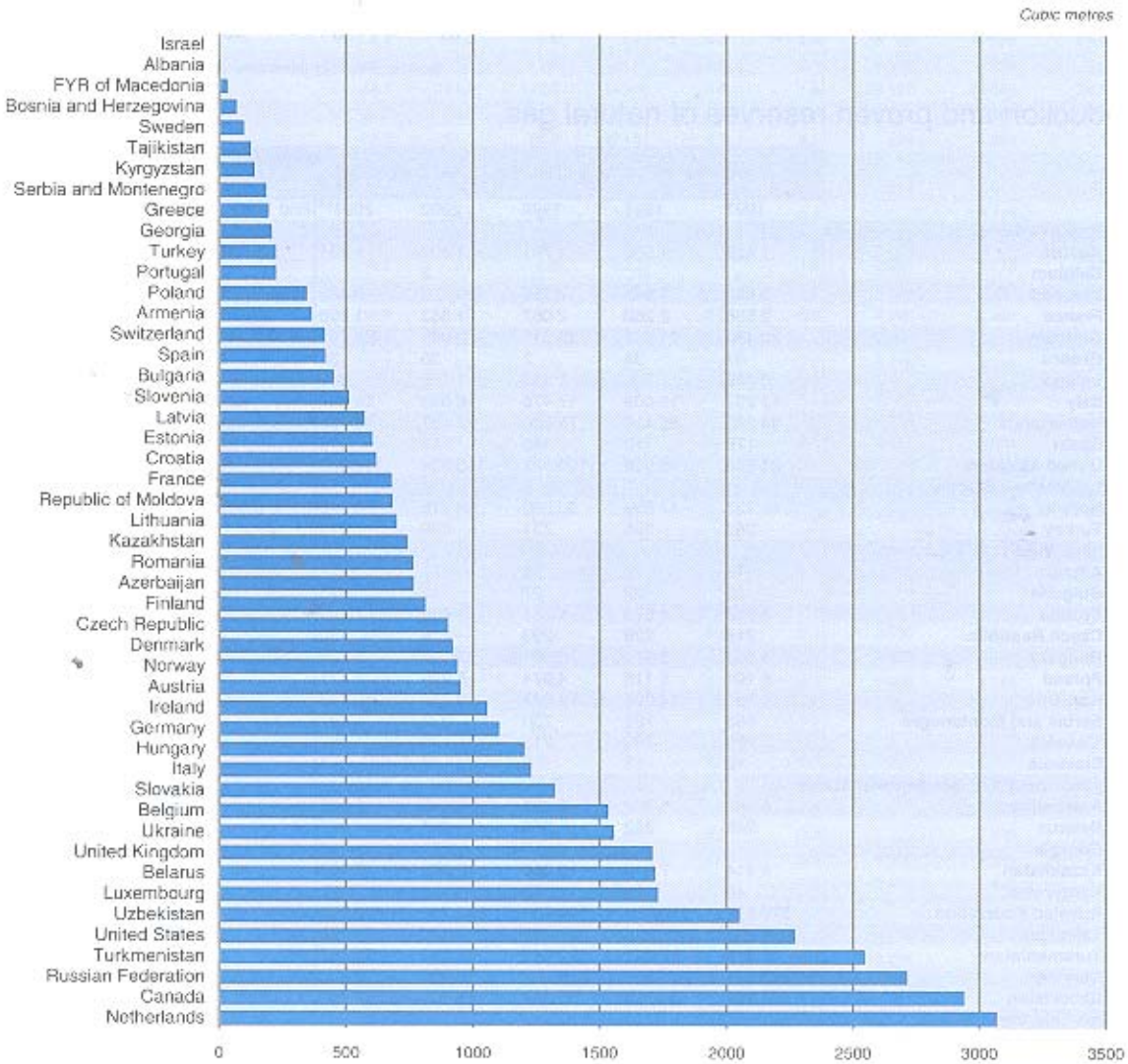
9.10 Proven reserves of natural gas as percentage of world total, 2000*



Source: Natural Gas Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

* End of 2002 according to Cedigas. Data for the CIS countries are not available.

9.11 Per capita consumption of natural gas, 2000



Source: Natural Gas Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

9.12 Production and trade in crude oil and natural gas liquids (NGL), 2000

	Notes	Crude oil and NGL*		
		Production	Imports	Exports
		1 000 metric tons		
European Union:				
Austria		1 050	7 940	137
Belgium		...	37 441	...
Denmark		17 780	5 208	13 413
Finland		...	11 834	...
France		1 907	85 698	...
Germany		4 341	103 684	3 217
Greece		279	20 383	...
Ireland		...	3 055	...
Italy		4 764	90 403	521
Luxembourg		...	...	...
Netherlands		2 350	60 553	184
Portugal		...	12 133	...
Spain		227	58 782	...
Sweden		...	20 901	...
United Kingdom		126 373	54 483	93 107
Other Western Europe:				
Cyprus		...	1 155	...
Norway		160 990	904	146 172
Switzerland		...	4 649	...
Turkey		2 762	21 583	...
Central and Eastern Europe:				
Albania		317	...	...
Bosnia and Herzergovina		...	...	...
Bulgaria		46	5 306	...
Croatia		1 313	3 954	35
Czech Republic		385	5 725	111
Hungary		1 663	5 809	1
Latvia		...	...	...
Lithuania		292	5 052	311
Poland		711	18 260	...
Romania		6 339	4 798	...
Serbia and Montenegro		815	705	...
Slovakia		59	5 329	15
Slovenia		1	154	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	801	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:				
Azerbaijan		14 017	...	...
Belarus		1 851	12 010	351
Georgia		110	...	35
Kazakhstan		35 317	1 010	29 170
Kyrgyzstan		77	...	...
Russian Federation		321 239	5 892	144 414
Tajikistan		18	...	...
Turkmenistan		7 729	600	1 500
Ukraine		4 233	6 021	...
Uzbekistan	a	7 707	7	573
North America:				
Canada		124 835	46 211	76 151
United States		358 802	511 411	6 300
Other member countries:				
Israel		4	11 366	...

a/ Data on exports for 1999.

Source: Oil Information 2002, IEA statistics, OECD.

* Includes additives and other hydrocarbons (other than crude oil and NGL).

9.13 Production and trade in refined petroleum products in the ECE region, 2000

	Petroleum products		
	Production	Imports	Exports
	1 000 metric tons		
European Union:			
Austria	8 797	4 250	1 304
Belgium	38 092	14 445	19 655
Denmark	8 231	4 989	4 590
Finland	12 777	3 518	4 947
France	88 576	26 715	20 676
Germany	116 025	42 171	18 601
Greece	22 232	3 255	3 944
Ireland	3 308	6 067	1 015
Italy	94 771	20 079	21 050
Luxembourg	...	2 295	17
Netherlands	80 235	44 675	63 442
Portugal	12 308	5 118	1 424
Spain	59 830	19 557	7 367
Sweden	21 368	5 453	10 375
United Kingdom	86 335	14 214	21 071
Other Western Europe:			
Cyprus	...	1 417	...
Iceland	...	949	...
Malta	...	857	...
Norway	15 196	3 626	9 108
Switzerland	4 647	7 733	660
Turkey	23 745	8 669	1 310
Central and Eastern Europe:			
Albania	317	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	917	...
Bulgaria	5 181	...	1 981
Croatia	5 214	...	1 703
Czech Republic	6 131	2 829	973
Estonia	...	933	17
Hungary	7 483	1 170	1 693
Latvia	...	1 111	30
Lithuania	4 903	325	2 790
Poland	18 397	3 185	1 925
Romania	10 990	1 562	2 750
Serbia and Montenegro	1 287	...	...
Slovakia	5 810	270	2 806
Slovenia	...	...	239
The former Yugoslav	936	380	...
Commonwealth of Independent States			
Armenia	...	349	...
Azerbaijan	8 367	...	2 087
Belarus	11 801	881	6 845
Georgia	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	6 638	1 332	1 029
Kyrgyzstan	...	304	...
Republic of Moldova	...	459	...
Russian Federation	173 804	277	53 584
Tajikistan	...	902	...
Turkmenistan	6 113	...	3 839
Ukraine	9 546	4 262	2 135
Uzbekistan	6 826	...	400
North America:			
Canada	93 712	7 557	14 568
United States	822 834	74 404	48 957
Other member countries:			
Israel	10 566	4 980	3 212

Source: Oil Information 2002 IEA statistics, OECD

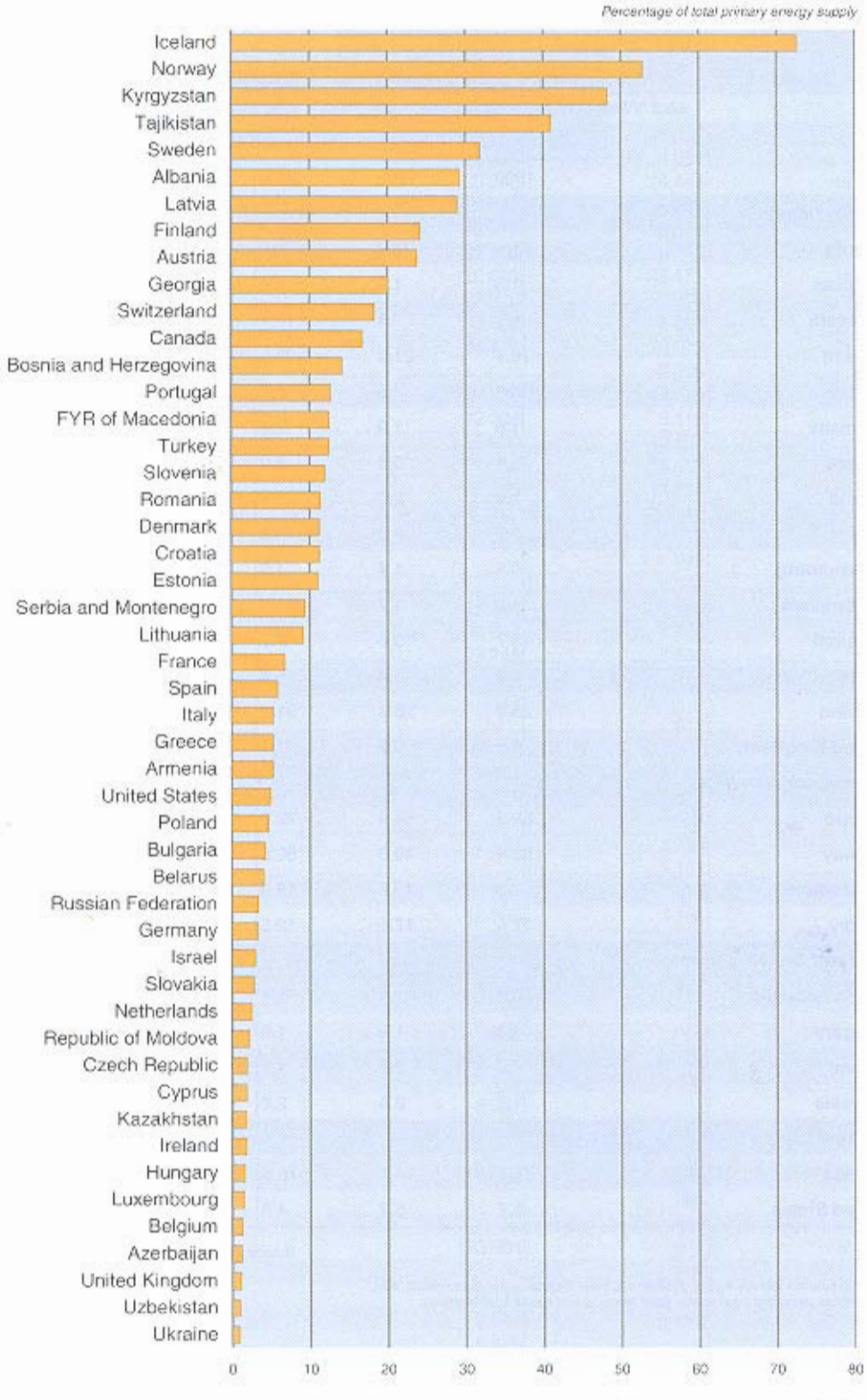
9.14 Renewable energy sources, 1990-2000

	Share of Total Primary Energy Supply from Renewable Sources*			Share of Electricity Production from Renewable Sources*		
	1990	1995	2000	1990	1995	2000
European Union:						
Austria	21.6	23.6	22.9	66.0	70.5	72.3
Belgium	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Denmark	8.8	7.8	10.1	3.2	5.5	16.8
Finland	19.1	21.0	23.5	28.6	30.6	33.3
France	6.9	7.5	6.8	13.3	15.4	13.2
Germany	1.6	1.9	2.6	3.7	5.1	6.3
Greece	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.1	8.6	7.8
Ireland	1.6	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.1	5.0
Italy	3.7	4.3	5.2	16.4	17.5	18.9
Luxembourg	0.9	1.4	1.5	16.7	29.0	46.9
Netherlands	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.4	3.1
Portugal	15.7	13.0	12.7	34.7	28.3	30.3
Spain	6.9	5.4	5.6	17.2	14.9	16.1
Sweden	25.2	26.3	31.7	50.9	47.6	57.1
United Kingdom	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.7
Other member countries:						
Iceland	62.5	64.4	72.6	99.5	99.8	99.9
Norway	53.4	49.3	52.8	99.8	99.7	99.7
Switzerland	13	15.9	15.9	55.2	57.4	57.2
Turkey	17.9	17.1	12.5	40.4	41.6	24.9
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Czech Republic	0.3	1.4	1.4	2.3	4.0	3.1
Hungary	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Poland	1.6	3.9	4.2	1.1	1.4	1.6
Slovakia	1.5	2.8	2.8	8.0	18.7	15.2
North America:						
Canada	16.1	16.7	16.8	62.4	61.0	60.5
United States	5.2	5.2	4.8	10.8	11.0	8.3

Source: Renewables Information 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

* Renewable sources include hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, tide, wind, renewable municipal solid waste, solid biomass and gases from biomass.

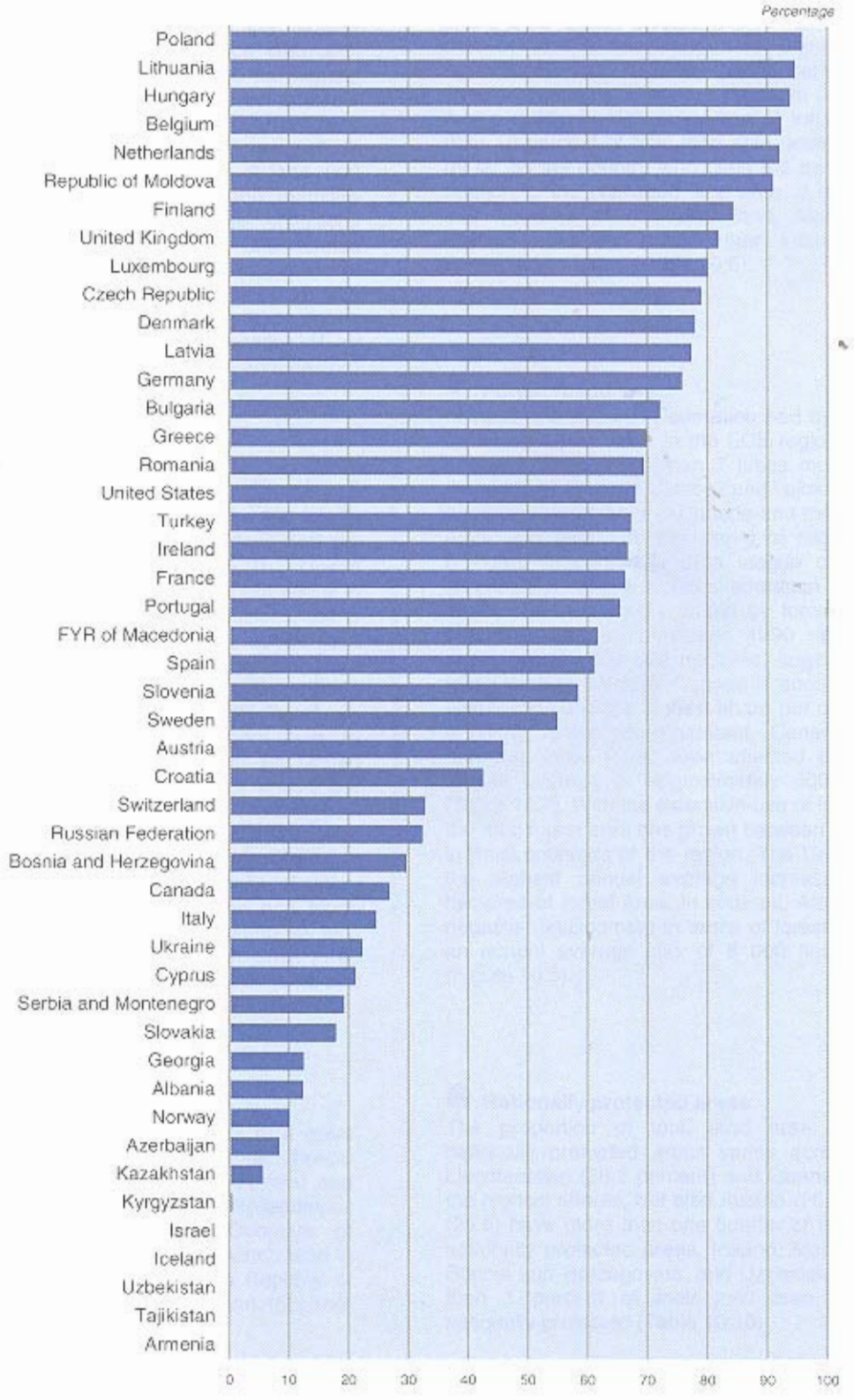
9.15 Share of renewable sources* in total primary energy supply, 2000



Source: Renewables in global energy supply, an IEA fact sheet. IEA statistics, OECD.

* Renewable sources include hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, solar pv, tide, wind, renewable municipal solid waste, solid biomass and gasses from biomass.

19.6 Combustible renewables and waste as a percentage of total renewable energy supply, 2000



Source: Renewables in global energy supply, an IEA fact sheet, IEA statistics, OECD.

Air pollution

In western Europe, the amount of air pollution is naturally biggest in the countries with the biggest population and the largest economy. France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom have the highest emissions of air pollution, measured in absolute quantity. Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) emissions were highest in Spain with 1 535 000 tonnes in 2000, as well as volatile organic compounds (VOC) with 2 444 000 tonnes. As for nitrogen oxides (NOx) and methane (CH_4), Germany had the highest absolute emissions with 1 600 000 tonnes and 2 884 900 tonnes respectively. France contributed most to emissions of nitrous oxides (N_2X) and carbon monoxide (CO), with 248 000 tonnes and 6 726 000 tonnes respectively. Turkey also contributes rather large quantities of air pollution, as does Poland in the central and eastern European region (Table 10.2).

CO_2 emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is considered the main greenhouse gas as it is responsible for over half the enhancement of the greenhouse effect. The United States is by far the biggest polluter of CO_2 emissions in the ECE region. The combined CO_2 emissions of the European Union, other western Europe, central and eastern Europe and the Russian Federation are approximately equal to that of the United States (Table 10.3). Canada, Luxembourg and the United States are the only countries in the region with more than 15 tonnes of CO_2 emissions per capita, with the United States recording the highest figure at 20.6 tonnes per capita (Table 10.4 and country pages). The biggest source of CO_2 emissions is from electricity and heat production, often between 30-40%, but in several countries over 50% of the total emissions. Another substantial contributor in western Europe and North America is the transport sector. The transport sector's contribution is largest in Luxembourg with close to 60 percent, whereas it is smallest in the Netherlands and Turkey at around 17-18 percent (Table 10.5).

Agriculture and the environment

The possibility of cultivating land depends to a great extent on climatic conditions. Therefore, Nordic countries like Iceland, Canada, Norway, Finland and Sweden have a smaller proportion of their landmass under cultivation than for instance Denmark or Hungary. The highest percentage of cultivated land in the ECE region in 2000 was found in the Republic of Moldova (65 percent), Ukraine (55), Denmark (53) and Hungary (52). The highest percentage of irrigated land in the ECE region, though, was in Azerbaijan, with 17 percent of the total land area being irrigated for agriculture. Also, in 2000, the Netherlands, Albania, Greece, Romania, Denmark, Armenia and Uzbekistan had a relatively high proportion of irrigation, at more than 10 percent of total land area. Iceland stands out by far as the country who uses the most fertilizers in relation to the cultivated land area, 3 000 tons per 1 000 hectares of cultivated land. Most of western Europe uses fertilizers rather intensively, as in Slovenia and Israel (Table 10.6).

Forest resources

In 2000, the Russian Federation had by far the largest area with forest cover in the ECE region. The Russian Federation has more than 7 times more forest cover than the European Union and almost double the combined forest area of Canada and the United States. Also, with regard to the extent of natural forest, the Russian Federation is in a league of its own. Not surprisingly, the Russian Federation also has the largest average area affected by forest fires, with an annual average between 1990 and 2000 of approximately 800 000 hectares, larger than the total forest area of Belgium. Canada is another country with vast forests and the highest share per capita – close to 8 ha of forest per inhabitant. Canada also has a relatively large forest area affected by fire with an annual average of approximately 500 000 hectares (Table 10.7). With the extensive use of forest plantation, the total forest area has grown between 1990 and 2000 in most countries of the region. The United States has the highest annual average increase of 388 000 hectares of forest area. In contrast, Albania has had a negative development in terms of forest coverage, with an annual average loss of 8 000 hectares of forest (Figure 10.8).

Nationally protected areas

The proportion of total land area designated as nationally protected areas varies across the region. Liechtenstein (38.8 percent) and Germany (31.1) have the highest shares, but also Austria (26.4) and Monaco (25.6) have more than one quarter of the total land as nationally protected areas. Ireland, Malta, Switzerland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Uzbekistan all have less than 1 percent of their land area designated as nationally protected (Table 10.10).

10.1 Climate

	Notes	Weather station	Average annual precipitation (in mm)	Average temperature (Celsius) in January	in July
European Union:					
Austria		*Wien/Hohe Warte*	607	-0.7	19.7
Belgium		*Uccle*	821	2.5	17.2
Denmark	a	*Kobenhavn/Kastrup*	640	0.1	16.4
Finland		*Helsinki-Vantaa*	651	-6.9	16.6
France		*Paris/Le Bourget*	650	3.4	18.4
Germany		*Berlin-Dahlem*	591	-0.4	17.9
Greece		*Athens/Hellinikon*	371	10.2	27.8
Ireland		*Dublin Airport*	731	5.1	15.0
Italy		*Roma/Urbe*	838	12.1	31.2
Luxembourg		*Luxembourg*	875	-	16.9
Netherlands		*De Bilt*	821	2.2	16.8
Portugal		*Lisboa*	753	11.4	22.4
Spain		*Madrid*	456	6.1	24.4
Sweden		*Stockholm*	539	-2.8	17.2
United Kingdom		*London/Gatwick Airport*	754	3.5	16.5
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus		*Larnaca airport*	320	11.8	26.6
Iceland		*Reykjavik*	801	-0.5	10.6
Liechtenstein	b	*Vaduz*	953	9.9	16.2
Malta		*Luqa*	553	12.2	25.9
Monaco	c	*Monaco*	805	14.8	20.0
Norway		*Oslo-Blindern*	763	-4.3	16.4
San Marino	d	*San Marino*	...	12.8	19.3
Switzerland		*Zurich/Town*	1 101	-0.6	17.6
Turkey		*Ankara/Central*	413	0.1	22.9
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	e	*Tirana*	1 250	6.0	24.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina		*Sarajevo*	932	-0.9	18.9
Bulgaria		*Sofia Obs*	579	-1.5	19.8
Croatia		*Zagreb/Gric*	883	0.2	21.2
Czech Republic		*Praha/Ruzyne*	527	-2.0	17.1
Estonia		*Tallinn*	667	-5.5	16.3
Hungary		*Budapest/Lorinc*	516	-1.6	20.8
Hungary		*Budapest/Meteo.*	563	-0.5	21.5
Latvia		*Riga*	636	-4.7	16.9
Lithuania		*Vilnius*	683	-6.1	16.9
Poland		*Warszawa-Okecie*	515	-3.3	18.0
Romania		*Bucuresti/IMH*	595	-2.4	22.0
Serbia and Montenegro		*Beograd*	683	0.4	21.7
Slovakia		*Sliac*	686	-3.9	18.1
Slovenia		*Ljubljana/Bezigrad*	1 393	-1.1	19.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		*Skopje-Petrovec*	507	0.2	23.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		*Yerevan*	277	-3.5	26.0
Azerbaijan		*Baku*	210	4.2	26.4
Belarus		*Minsk*	677	-6.9	17.3
Georgia		*Tbilisi*	498	1.7	24.4
Kazakhstan		*Karaganda*	332	-13.6	20.8
Kyrgyzstan		*Bishkek*	443	-3.6	24.7
Republic of Moldova		*Chisinau*	547	-3.3	20.9
Russian Federation		*Moskva*	691	-9.3	18.2
Tajikistan		*Dushanbe*	569	2.1	27.1
Turkmenistan		*Ashgabat*	227	2.2	30.9
Ukraine		*Kyiv*	649	-5.6	19.3
Uzbekistan		*Tashkent*	420	0.5	27.6
North America:					
Canada		*Ottawa*	872	-10.7	20.8
United States		*Washington DC/N'ti*	982	1.4	26.7
Other member countries:					
Israel	f	*Jerusalem*	584	8.0	23.0

Data with footnotes are from www.weatherbase.com
a/ Average annual precipitation based on 30 unspecified years.
b/ Temperature based on 10 unspecified years, precipitation on 152
c/ Temperature based on 66 unspecified years, precipitation on 40.
d/ All figures based on 23 unspecified years.
e/ All figures based on 3 unspecified years.
f/ Average annual precipitation based on 17 unspecified years.

Sources: Climatological Normals (CLIMO) for the period 1961-1990, WMO.
www.weatherbase.com

10.2 Air pollution emissions, 2000

1000 tonnes

	Sulphur dioxide	Nitrogen oxides	Nitrous oxide	Volatile organic compounds	Carbon monoxide	Methane
	SO_2	NOx	N_2O	$VOCs^*$	CO	CH_4
European Union:						
Austria	41.0	185.0	8.1	378.0	906.0	447.7
Belgium	158.5	297.6	43.3	249.4	995.9	523.6
Denmark	28.0	207.0	29.3	146.0	632.0	273.9
Finland	74.0	237.0	23.2	156.0	527.0	187.1
France	659.0	1436.0	248.0	2073.0	6726.0	2871.2
Germany	795.0	1600.0	193.8	1602.0	4768.0	2884.9
Greece	482.6	317.2	35.5	305.4	1395.3	518.5
Ireland	131.2	122.6	31.2	50.4	274.8	609.5
Italy	175.0	1023.4	134.3	1486.4	4725.9	1794.1
Luxembourg	2.0	17.0	0.3	15.0	49.0	22.8
Netherlands	92.0	422.0	54.8	284.0	700.0	982.8
Portugal	338.6	393.9	26.6	496.2	1033.4	625.4
Spain	1535.0	1421.0	98.4	2444.0	3008.0	1826.8
Sweden	58.0	246.0	22.3	418.0	831.0	279.7
United Kingdom	1166.0	1513.0	141.5	1677.0	4167.0	2426.7
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	50.0	23.0	...		a 1.0	...
Iceland	24.0	21.0	...	6.0	19.0	...
Malta	26.5	10.2	...	6.7	30.0	20.2
Norway	26.0	221.0	...	362.0	569.0	...
Switzerland	19.0	95.0	...	160.0	394.0	...
Turkey	1347.0	942.0	...	726.0	3779.0	...
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	982.0	186.0	a 61.2	287.0	708.0	a 483.3
Croatia	a 91.0	a 73.0	...	...	a 334.0	...
Czech Republic	266.0	399.0	26.4	287.0	650.0	510.2
Estonia	96.0	40.0	1.3	68.0	201.0	118.2
Hungary	486.0	187.0	a 36.3	172.0	647.0	a 683.0
Latvia	17.0	33.0	4.2	95.0	250.0	120.8
Lithuania	42.0	48.0	b 11.1	68.0	282.0	b 176.8
Poland	1511.0	838.0	a 75.1	599.0	3463.0	a 2250.2
Serbia and Montenegro	387.0	50.0	...	...	...	...
Slovakia	120.0	105.0	10.0	89.0	290.0	214.5
Slovenia	90.0	58.0	...	40.0	68.0	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	105.0	30.0	...	...	a 78.0	...

a/ 1999.
b/ 1998.
*Excluding methane.

Source: New Cronos, Eurostat.

10.3 Trends in CO_2 emissions*, 1975 - 2000

	Notes	Million tonnes of CO_2 per year					% change 1990-2000	Target under the Kyoto Protocol**
		1975	1985	1990	1995	2000		
European Union:								
Austria		50.4	54.5	56.9	58.8	62.8	10.3%	-13%
Belgium		116.3	102.6	107.3	113.6	120.3	12.1%	-8%
Denmark		53.0	60.2	50.6	57.9	50.1	-0.9%	-21%
Finland		44.7	48.9	55.0	56.4	54.8	-0.3%	0%
France	a	434.4	365.8	352.7	354.5	373.3	5.8%	0%
Germany		980.6	1 021.9	964.1	870.0	833.0	-13.6%	-21%
Greece		34.8	55.0	70.6	73.2	87.8	24.3%	+25%
Ireland		21.3	26.3	30.3	32.7	41.2	36.2%	+13%
Italy		322.6	351.2	400.1	412.9	425.7	6.4%	-6.5%
Luxembourg		12.1	9.9	10.5	8.2	8.0	-23.2%	-28%
Netherlands		141.7	147.7	159.8	174.5	177.1	10.8%	-6%
Portugal		18.3	24.9	39.6	48.8	59.6	50.5%	+27%
Spain		157.8	176.8	206.5	235.3	284.7	37.9%	+15%
Sweden		80.3	58.8	51.2	53.8	52.0	1.6%	+4%
United Kingdom		582.4	544.2	559.9	532.6	531.5	-5.1%	-12.5%
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus		1.7	2.8	3.9	5.1	6.3	63.1%	
Iceland		1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	13.7%	+10%
Malta		0.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.9%	
Norway		24.4	27.4	28.5	32.7	33.6	17.7%	+1%
Switzerland	a	37.2	42.0	40.6	40.7	41.7	2.7%	-8%
Turkey		59.7	95.3	128.8	155.4	204.1	58.4%	none
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		4.5	7.2	6.3	1.9	3.0	-51.4%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		...	...	...	4.0	15.4	...	
Bulgaria		72.5	81.3	75.2	54.8	42.3	-43.2%	-8%
Croatia		...	...	...	15.9	17.8	...	-5%
Czech Republic		158.6	179.6	153.8	125.7	118.8	-22.8%	-8%
Estonia		...	...	...	15.5	14.0	...	-8%
Hungary		73.4	85.1	70.5	58.6	55.2	-21.7%	-6%
Latvia		...	...	...	9.2	6.5	...	-8%
Lithuania		...	...	...	14.3	11.2	...	-8%
Poland		348.5	420.4	344.2	331.9	292.8	-14.9%	-6%
Romania		140.9	176.7	166.9	116.9	86.5	-48.2%	-8%
Serbia and Montenegro		...	...	...	41.7	43.2	...	
Slovakia		43.9	51.4	55.6	41.7	37.9	-31.9%	-8%
Slovenia		...	13.6	12.5	13.0	14.5	15.6%	-8%
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	9.2	8.8	8.4	-8.1%	
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		...	...	...	3.4	3.6	...	
Azerbaijan		...	...	...	31.0	28.2	...	
Belarus		...	...	...	59.8	55.5	...	none
Georgia		...	...	...	2.2	6.0	...	
Kazakhstan		...	...	...	165.7	122.8	...	
Kyrgyzstan		...	...	...	4.6	4.6	...	
Republic of Moldova		...	...	...	11.0	6.4	...	
Russian Federation		...	...	...	1 588.9	1 505.7	...	0%
Tajikistan		...	...	...	5.3	4.4	...	
Turkmenistan		...	...	...	34.0	34.3	...	
Ukraine		...	...	...	389.3	301.0	...	0%
Uzbekistan		...	...	...	97.5	114.9	...	
North America:								
Canada		388.5	403.1	430.2	461.2	526.8	22.4%	-6%
United States		4 366.7	4 556.1	4 825.7	5 108.7	5 665.4	17.4%	[-6%]
Other member countries:								
Israel		17.1	24.5	33.6	47.1	62.4	85.8%	

Source: CO_2 Emissions from fuel combustion, 2002, IEA/OECD.

* According to the Sectoral Approach.

** The Kyoto Protocol establishes a legally binding obligation on most developed countries to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases; the aggregate reduction is to be at least 5% below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. There are no such obligations on developing countries. The overall EU target under the Protocol is -8% but the member countries have agreed on a burden sharing agreement as listed. The United States and Australia have expressed their intention not to ratify the Protocol, and Turkey and Belarus did not agree to a target under the Kyoto Protocol. For more explanation, see Glossary.

a/ Emissions from Liechtenstein are included with Switzerland, and emissions from Monaco are included with France.

10.4 CO_2 emissions per capita, 2000

Source: CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

10.5 Per capita emissions of CO_2* by sector, 2000

	Total CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per capita	Public electricity and heat production	Unallocated auto-producers	Other energy industries**	Manufacturing industries and construction	Transport	of which: road	Other sectors
	Kg	Percentage						
European Union:								
Austria	7 740	15	6	4	24	30	29	21
Belgium	11 730	21	2	4	29	21	20	24
Denmark	9 384	44	3	5	11	24	22	14
Finland	10 585	34	6	4	21	22	20	12
France	6 177	8	2	5	21	37	35	26
Germany	10 137	34	5	3	16	21	20	21
Greece	8 311	49	0.7	4	12	22	18	13
Ireland	10 879	38	0.8	0.8	12	25	23	24
Italy	7 375	32	0	4	19	27	26	18
Luxembourg	18 238	0	1.4	0	21	59	58	19
Netherlands	11 125	27	4	8	22	18	16	22
Portugal	5 958	32	3	4	21	30	29	9
Spain	7 130	30	3	5	19	32	28	10
Sweden	5 860	12	2	4	21	43	39	18
United Kingdom	8 894	29	4	7	14	25	22	21
Other Western Europe:								
Cyprus	8 359	45	0	2	22	28	28	4
Iceland	7 693	0.1	0	0	35	29	27	35
Malta	5 839	73	0	0	0	22	22	5
Norway	7 477	0.7	0.5	29	24	35	27	10
Switzerland	5 802	0.3	0.8	2	19	37	36	42
Turkey	3 054	30	6	3	27	17	15	15
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	890	3	0	1.5	40	39	36	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 865	58	0.3	0	13	12	11	17
Bulgaria	5 229	54	4	2	23	13	11	4
Croatia	4 056	21	2	11	21	25	23	19
Czech Republic	11 564	47	7	2	22	11	11	11
Estonia	10 219	73	2	0.7	8	12	11	4
Hungary	5 508	39	0.7	3	14	16	16	27
Latvia	2 759	37	4	0	16	31	27	12
Lithuania	3 035	33	1.1	11	18	28	25	10
Poland	7 577	51	3	4	17	9	8	16
Romania	3 853	44	4	9	22	11	9	10
Serbia and Montenegro	4 060	62	0	0.1	16	13	13	10
Slovakia	7 008	38	0	5	30	11	10	16
Slovenia	7 266	36	2	0.5	19	27	27	16
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4 142	66	5	0.1	12	12	12	4
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	936	46	0	0	36	2	2	16
Azerbaijan	3 508	52	0.3	4	18	5	4	21
Belarus	5 548	40	16	3	17	11	9	13
Georgia	1 202	17	10	0.1	13	26	25	34
Kazakhstan	8 257	48	0	3	32	5	4	12
Kyrgyzstan	933	42	0	0	21	13	11	24
Republic of Moldova	1 491	60	0	0	8	8	6	24
Russian Federation	10 345	34	23	3	14	12	7	14
Tajikistan	717	14	0	0	0	47	47	39
Turkmenistan	6 587	26	0	15	0	4	4	55
Ukraine	6 081	29	3	1.4	32	4	2	30
Uzbekistan	4 642	31	0.1	4	17	9	5	39
North America:								
Canada	17 131	23	1.1	10	19	28	22	18
United States	20 570	38	6	5	10	30	25	11
Other member countries:								
Israel	10 009	54	0.6	4	8	18	18	14

Source: CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2002, IEA Statistics, OECD.

* Total CO_2 has been calculated using the Sectoral Approach.

** Includes emissions from own use in petroleum refining, the manufacture of solid fuels, coal mining, oil and gas extraction and other energy-producing industries.

10.6 Agricultural pressures on the environment

	Notes	Cultivated land*			Irrigated land			Total fertilizer consumption	
		1000 hectares		Percentage of total land area	1000 hectares		Percentage of total land area	1000 metric tonnes	Kg per 1 hectar cultivated land
		1992	2000	2000	1992	2000	2000	2000	2000
European Union:									
Austria		1 506	1 470	18	4	4	0.05	223	152
Belgium	a	785	637	25	18	35	1	287	343
Denmark		2 548	2 289	53	435	447	10	366	160
Finland		2 286	2 191	6	64	64	0.2	308	141
France		19 235	19 582	36	1 400	2 200	4	4 145	212
Germany		11 708	12 020	34	482	485	1	2 743	228
Greece		3 942	3 854	29	1 289	1 451	11	458	119
Ireland		1 006	1 053	15	...	...	...	626	594
Italy		11 629	10 825	36	2 700	2 700	9	1 726	159
Netherlands		922	944	23	560	565	14	425	450
Portugal		3 040	2 705	29	631	650	7	228	84
Spain		19 947	18 217	36	3 403	3 655	7	2 149	118
Sweden		2 768	2 706	6	115	115	0.3	280	104
United Kingdom		6 618	5 928	24	108	108	0.4	1 694	286
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		156	143	15	38	40	4	14	101
Iceland		6	7	0.1	...	...	...	21	3 000
Malta		13	9	28	1	2	6	0.75	83
Norway		883	883	3	97	127	0.4	196	222
Switzerland		430	437	11	25	25	1	102	233
Turkey		27 526	26 672	34	4 000	4 500	6	2 089	78
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		703	699	24	350	340	12	9.3	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina		1 040	650	13	2	3	0.1	42	64
Bulgaria		4 330	4 636	42	1 237	800	7	146	31
Croatia		1 325	1 586	28	2	3	0.1	222	140
Czech Republic		...	3 318	42	...	24	0.3	300	90
Estonia		1 147	1 134	25	4	4	0.1	29	26
Hungary		4 972	4 803	52	224	210	2	472	98
Latvia		1 710	1 874	29	20	20	0.3	51	27
Lithuania		3 053	2 992	46	9	7	0.1	160	53
Poland		14 699	14 330	44	100	100	0.3	1 518	106
Romania		9 960	9 865	41	3 100	2 673	11	365	37
Serbia and Montenegro		3 736	4 076	40	78	20	0.2	199	49
Slovakia		...	1 576	32	...	183	4	101	64
Slovenia		236	204	10	2	3	0.1	75	369
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		662	599	23	...	...	...	46	76
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		573	560	19	286	287	10	7.0	13
Azerbaijan		1 788	1 907	22	1 370	1 455	17	2.1	1
Belarus		6 261	6 257	30	130	115	0.6	805	129
Georgia		1 129	1 062	15	450	469	7	40	38
Kazakhstan		35 201	21 671	8	2 250	2 350	1	37	2
Kyrgyzstan		1 320	1 435	7	1 007	1 072	5	29	20
Republic of Moldova		2 202	2 190	65	312	307	9	5.1	2
Russian Federation		133 706	126 820	7	5 553	4 600	0.3	1 420	11
Tajikistan		985	860	6	718	719	5	9.0	10
Turkmenistan		1 414	1 695	3	1 500	1 800	4	106	62
Ukraine		34 456	33 496	55	2 605	2 408	4	440	13
Uzbekistan		4 854	4 850	11	4 239	4 281	10	727	150
North America:									
Canada		45 500	45 700	5	720	720	0.1	2 477	54
United States		186 180	179 000	19	21 400	22 400	2	18 507	103
Other member countries:									
Israel		432	418	20	187	194	9	107	256

Source: Faostat, FAO.

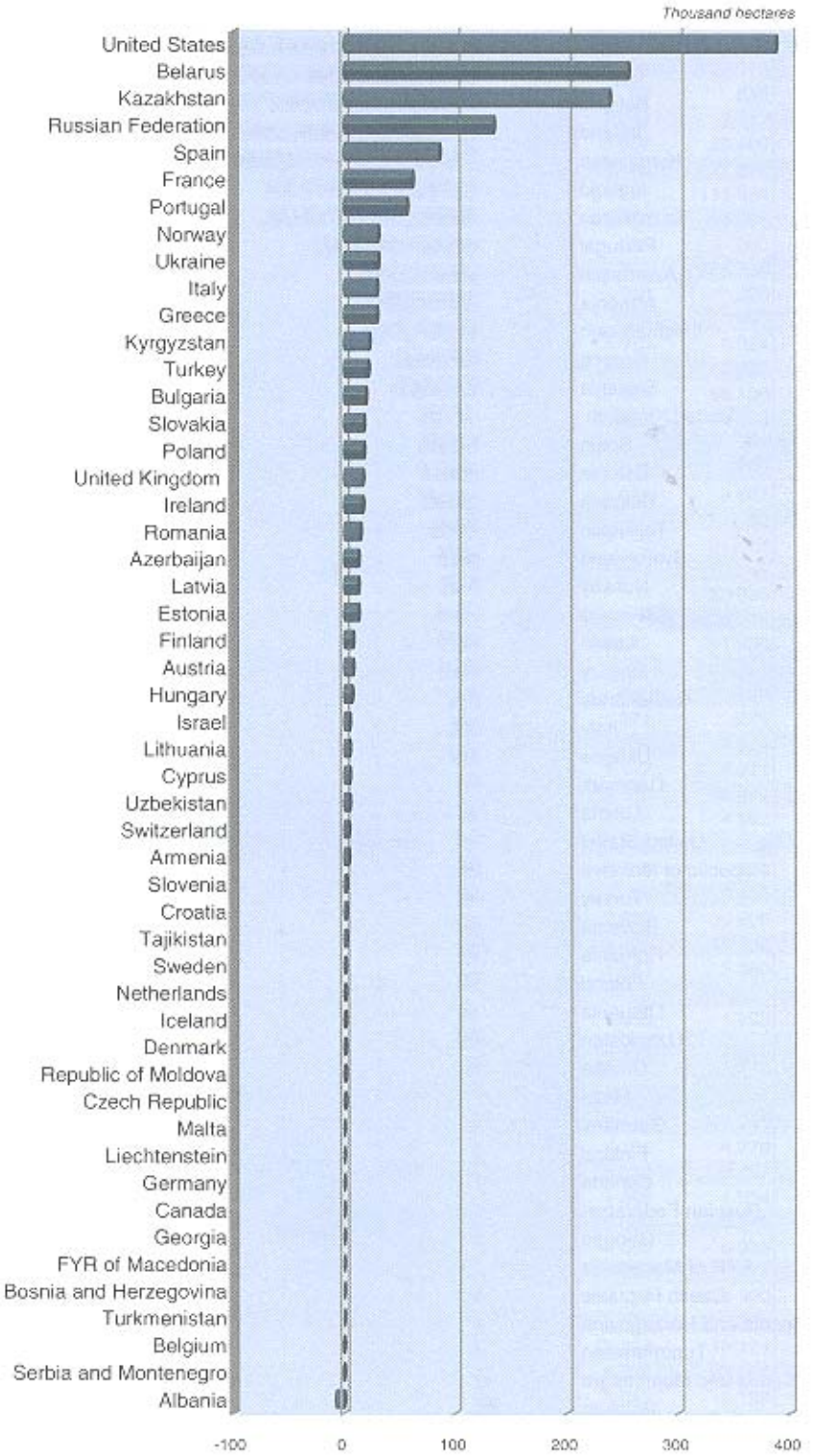
* Cultivated land means arable land and land under permanent crops.
a/ Including Luxembourg.

10.7 Forest cover

	Total forest extent			Natural forest extent	Forest fire extent - annual average
	1990	2000	2000	2000	1990-2000
	1000 ha		ha per capita	1000 ha	
European Union:					
Austria	3 809	3 886	0.48	...	0.12
Belgium	741	728	0.07	...	0.11
Denmark	445	455	0.08	114	0.02
Finland	21 855	21 935	4.23	...	0.78
France	14 725	15 341	0.26	14 380	31.5
Germany	10 740	10 740	0.13	...	1.44
Greece	3 299	3 599	0.34	3 479	19.74
Ireland	489	659	0.17	69	0.19
Italy	9 708	10 003	0.17	9 870	20.51
Netherlands	365	375	0.02	275	0.03
Portugal	3 096	3 666	0.36	2 832	45.78
Spain	13 510	14 370	0.36	12 466	68.28
Sweden	27 128	27 134	3.05	26 565	1.63
United Kingdom	2 624	2 794	0.05	866	0.43
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus	119	172	0.23	172	...
Iceland	25	31	0.11	19	...
Liechtenstein	6	7	0.21	...	...
Norway	8 558	8 868	1.96	8 568	0.46
Switzerland	1 156	1 199	0.17	1 195	0.48
Turkey	10 005	10 225	0.15	8 371	8.45
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	1 069	991	0.29	889	0.49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2 273	2 273	0.53	2 216	0.76
Bulgaria	3 486	3 690	0.46	2 722	3.57
Croatia	1 763	1 783	0.40	1 736	3.89
Czech Republic	2 627	2 632	0.26	...	0.88
Estonia	1 935	2 060	1.51	1 755	0.21
Hungary	1 768	1 840	0.18	1 704	...
Latvia	2 796	2 923	1.24	2 780	0.84
Lithuania	1 946	1 994	0.57	1 710	0.28
Poland	8 872	9 047	0.23	9 008	6.99
Romania	6 301	6 448	0.29	6 357	0.34
Serbia and Montenegro	...	...	...	2 848	2.93
Slovakia	1 997	2 177	0.40	2 162	0.11
Slovenia	1 085	1 107	0.56	1 106	0.36
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	906	906	0.45	876	3.36
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia	309	351	0.09	338	0.02
Azerbaijan	964	1 094	0.13	1 074	0.04
Belarus	6 840	9 402	0.94	9 207	4.12
Georgia	2 988	2 988	0.59	2 788	...
Kazakhstan	9 758	12 148	0.82	12 143	1.8
Kyrgyzstan	775	1 003	0.20	946	...
Republic of Moldova	318	325	0.09	324	0.02
Russian Federation	850 039	851 392	5.88	834 052	799.9
Tajikistan	380	400	0.06	390	...
Turkmenistan	3 755	3 755	0.68	3 743	...
Ukraine	9 274	9 584	0.20	5 159	21.6
Uzbekistan	1 923	1 969	0.08	1 669	...
North America:					
Canada	244 571	244 571	7.87	...	501.63
United States	222 113	225 993	0.79	209 755	...
Other member countries:					
Israel	82	132	0.02	41	...

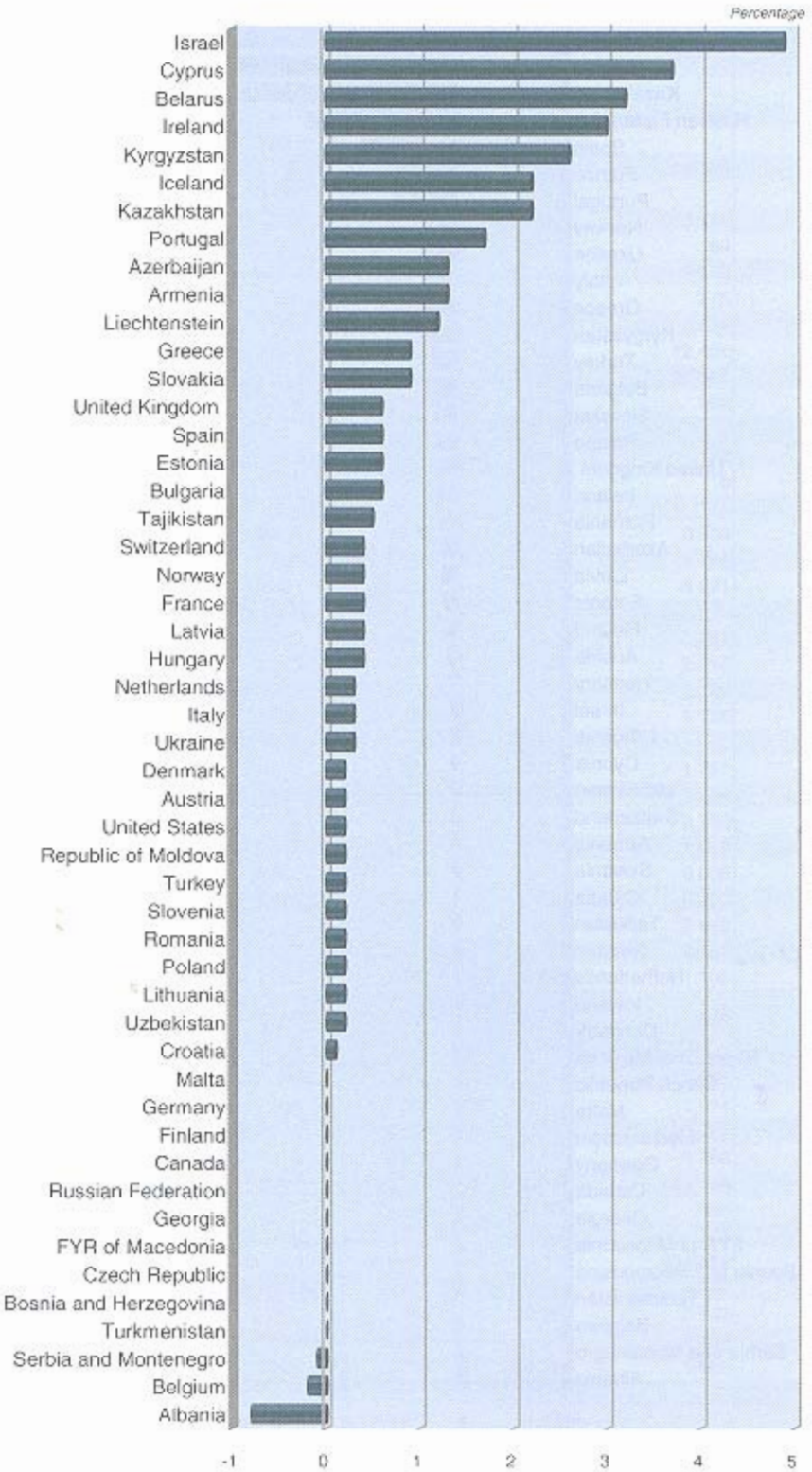
Source: GEO-3 Data Compendium, UNEP.

10.8 Forest average annual change - total, 1990-2000



Source: UNEP, GEO-3 Data Compendium.

10.9 Forest average annual change - rate, 1990-2000



Source: UNEP, GEO-3 Data Compendium.

10.10 Nationally protected areas*, 2002

	Number of areas		Area (in sq km)		% of national territory
	1980	2002	1980	2002	2002
European Union:					
Austria	195	294	9 506	22 114	26.4
Belgium	15	21	82	816	2.7
Denmark	66	85	2 044	3 517	8.2
Finland	31	270	5 062	28 408	8.4
France	220	1 309	47 406	77 276	14.0
Germany	2 699	7 288	81 857	111 084	31.1
Greece	64	88	1 335	4 696	3.6
Ireland	8	71	135	660	0.9
Italy	196	408	7 306	24 365	8.1
Luxembourg	1	138	360	526	20.3
Netherlands	27	51	836	3 930	9.5
Portugal	26	56	3 973	6 024	6.5
Spain	56	312	15 591	42 322	8.4
Sweden	942	1 644	12 339	36 106	8.0
United Kingdom	304	506	40 456	48 066	19.8
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus	4	10	667	782	8.5
Iceland	47	79	6 624	9 807	9.5
Liechtenstein	9	10	2	62	38.8
Malta	3	7	3	3	0.9
Monaco	1	2	1	1	25.6
Norway	40	180	7 703	20 936	6.5
Switzerland	82	191	2 154	8 116	0.0
Turkey	29	82	4 642	11 930	1.5
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	25	52	580	1 029	3.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21	21	271	271	0.5
Bulgaria	94	112	1 359	4 924	4.4
Croatia	151	195	1 147	4 211	7.4
Czech Republic	711	1 765	10 063	12 441	15.8
Estonia	123	217	3 026	4 993	11.1
Hungary	115	186	3 725	6 492	7.0
Latvia	156	209	2 988	8 288	12.8
Lithuania	16	79	895	6 456	9.9
Poland	26	56	7 889	30 208	9.3
Romania	69	106	1 421	10 884	4.6
Serbia and Montenegro	66	102	1 883	3 380	3.3
Slovakia	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	6	32	858	1 203	5.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18	26	1 643	1 815	7.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia	4	5	2 134	2 135	7.2
Azerbaijan	26	34	4 105	4 778	5.5
Belarus	56	82	6 852	8 757	4.2
Georgia	17	18	1 886	1 954	2.8
Kazakhstan	57	73	56 509	73 375	2.7
Kyrgyzstan	67	78	4 852	6 939	3.5
Republic of Moldova	55	62	322	471	1.4
Russian Federation	98	238	164 167	581 320	3.4
Tajikistan	14	19	5 298	5 870	4.1
Turkmenistan	13	16	15 294	16 121	3.3
Ukraine	2 018	4 942	6 736	22 265	3.7
Uzbekistan	7	9	1 047	2 198	0.5
North America:					
Canada	1 738	2 817	726 575	1 055 525	10.6
United States	1 333	1 799	1 174 802	1 618 387	16.8
Other member countries:					
Israel	127	141	415	3 159	15.0

Source: GEO-3 Data Compendium, UNEP

* International Union for the Conservation of Nature: Categories I-VI. For more explanation, see Glossary.

Broadcasting

With very few exceptions, the number of television receivers per capita has increased in all ECE countries from 1995 to 2000. The highest rate of television receivers in 2000 was in the United States (854 receivers per 1 000 population). There were many televisions per capita also in San Marino (849) and Denmark (807). The lowest rate of television receivers was in Kyrgyzstan with 49 per 1 000 population. The rate of cable TV subscribers varies greatly across the region and within sub-regions. In the European Union, the Netherlands had the most subscribers (388 per 1 000 population), whereas Italy had 1 per 1 000 population. Monaco had the highest rate in the ECE region with 559. In the CIS countries cable TV is much less common, with the lowest rate in Azerbaijan at less than 0.5 per 1 000 population and the Russian Federation with the highest rate at 77. The best equipped with satellite dishes are people in Austria, (177 per 1 000 population), Hungary (172), San Marino (160), Germany (157) and Denmark (150) (Table 11.1)

Telephones

There has been an overall moderate growth in main telephone lines from 1995 to 2001 in the ECE region, but this growth is overshadowed by the growth in mobile cellular telephone subscriptions. In western Europe and North America the number of mobile phones has been growing in most countries between 30 and 70 % per year. In central and eastern Europe and in the CIS countries the annual growth has been over 100 % for a majority of the countries, albeit from a much lower initial number. The greatest numbers of users are found in Luxembourg, Iceland, Norway and Israel where at least 4 of every 5 persons have a mobile phone (Table 11.2).

Personal computers and Internet users

In all countries in the region where data are available, there has been a substantial increase in the number of personal computers. The annual growth rates from 1995 to 2000 have generally been higher in central and eastern Europe and the CIS countries than in western Europe and North America, but again, the starting point has been much lower. It is estimated that over half of the population had a PC in 2000 in the United States (585 PCs per 1 000 population), Sweden (507) and Switzerland (500). The lowest numbers per capita were found in Albania (6) and Armenia (7). The highest rates of Internet users were in Iceland (598 per 1 000 population), Norway (491), Sweden (456) and Canada (413), whereas the lowest were in Albania, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan with approximately 1 per 1 000 population (Table 11.5). Looking at the global distribution of Internet users, more than 60 per cent come from the ECE region. The United States, Canada and the European Union together constitute more than 90 percent of the Internet users in the ECE region (Figure 11.8).

Postal services

The number of posted items per capita ranged from 734 in the United States to less than 1 in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Turkmenistan and Albania. According to the available data, the workload of the post offices was the greatest in the United States where one office delivered over 5 million items per year and the Netherlands where one office delivered over 3 million per year. The post offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Turkmenistan Turkey and Spain serviced the largest population – on average over 10000 people per post office (Table 11.9).

Newspapers

Norway has the highest recorded circulation of daily newspapers per 1 000 population in the ECE region with 570, followed by Hungary (566), Finland (446) and Sweden (410). For non-daily newspapers the circulation varies from 1554 per 1 000 population in Monaco to 24 in Luxembourg (Table 11.11).

Cinemas

The annual attendance at cinemas varies considerably within the ECE region. In Iceland and the United States an average person goes to cinema almost every second month. In contrast, in the Republic of Moldova, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Ukraine people go to cinema on an average less than 0.1 times per year (Figure 11.12).

11.1 Broadcasting data

	Notes	Television receivers		Cable TV subscribers	Satellite dishes
		Per 1000 population			
		1995	2000	2000	2000
European Union:					
Austria		485	536	123	177
Belgium		464	541	373	22
Denmark		537	807	265	150
Finland		512	692	184	66
France		600	628	45	73
Germany		489	586	247	157
Greece		443	488	...	18
Ireland		380	399	177	34
Italy		436	494	1	41
Luxembourg		567	590	281	68
Netherlands		523	538	388	21
Portugal		459	630	92	37
Spain		490	591	12	45
Sweden		475	574	199	118
United Kingdom		611	653	57	87
Other Western Europe:					
Andorra		368	462	...	...
Cyprus	a	171	179	...	2
Iceland		466	509	5	...
Liechtenstein	b	339	...	303	...
Malta		449	558	212	12
Monaco		750	718	559	...
Norway		561	669	184	118
San Marino		360	849	...	160
Switzerland		425	548	358	41
Turkey		288	449	13	28
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Albania	a	97	123	...	41
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a,b	55	111	...	6
Bulgaria		358	449	130	19
Croatia	c	264	293	38	105
Czech Republic		406	508	93	56
Estonia		411	591	90	45
Hungary		427	437	158	172
Latvia		514	789	77	37
Lithuania		370	422	89	14
Poland		325	400	93	64
Romania		203	381	158	14
Serbia and Montenegro		185	282	...	...
Slovakia		380	407	140	115
Slovenia		327	368	161	136
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		183	282	...	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia		216	244	1	...
Azerbaijan		212	259	0	26
Belarus		292	342	33	6
Georgia		470	474	3	...
Kazakhstan		234	241	4	...
Kyrgyzstan		33	49	2	...
Republic of Moldova		299	297	12	1
Russian Federation		382	538	77	...
Tajikistan		257	326	...	...
Turkmenistan		187	196	...	...
Ukraine		372	456	52	3
Uzbekistan		192	276	3	1
North America:					
Canada		703	...	259	31
United States		825	854	252	58
Other member countries:					
Israel		303	335	185	...

a/ Satellite dishes - 1996 data.
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 1995.
c/ Satellite dishes - 1999 data.

Sources: Statistical Yearbook, UNESCO; Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

11.2 Telephone lines, mobile phones and fax machines, 1995 and 2000/2001

	Notes	Main telephone lines: Per 1 000 population 1995	Main telephone lines: Per 1 000 population 2001	Main telephone lines: Compound annual growth rate % 1995-2001*	Mobile cellular telephone subscribers: Per 1 000 population 1995	Mobile cellular telephone subscribers: Per 1 000 population 2001	Mobile cellular telephone subscribers: Compound annual growth rate % 1995-2001*	Fax machines: Per 1 000 population 1990	Fax machines: Per 1 000 population latest	Fax machines: Per 1 000 population year	Fax machines: Compound annual growth rate % 1990-latest year
European Union:											
Austria		472	468	-0.1	48	807	60	11.0	35.4	1995	26
Belgium		462	493	1.1	23	747	76	7.0	18.7	1996	18
Denmark		612	723	2.8	158	737	29	19.5	47.8	1995	20
Finland		543	548	0.1	201	778	25	15.0	38.5	1997	14
France		560	573	0.4	23	605	73	10.2	48.1	1997	25
Germany		513	635	3.6	46	683	57	8.8	79.1	1999	28
Greece		494	529	1.2	26	751	75	0.9	3.8	1996	27
Ireland		363	485	4.9	44	729	60	15.1	27.3	1997	9
Italy		433	471	1.4	68	356	32	3.0	31.3	1997	40
Luxembourg		567	783	5.5	65	967	57	9.2	68.6	1999	25
Netherlands		524	621	2.9	35	739	66	16.7	38.6	1996	15
Portugal		367	427	2.5	34	774	68	1.1	7.0	1997	31
Spain		385	431	1.9	24	655	73	3.7	17.8	1996	30
Sweden		680	739	1.4	227	790	23	19.9	50.9	1996	17
United Kingdom		502	588	2.7	98	783	41	13.0	33.8	1997	15
Other Western Europe:											
Andorra	a,b	438	438	0.0	42	302	49	41.2	66.7	1998	17
Cyprus		539	643	3.0	69	464	37	4.4	...		...
Iceland		555	664	3.0	115	820	39	5.2	...		...
Liechtenstein	a,c	633	608	-0.8	..	447	...	..	...		...
Malta		459	530	2.4	29	354	52	4.3	16.1	1996	25
Monaco	a	813	983	3.2	94	550	42	...	...		...
Norway		569	720	4.0	225	825	24	20.0	50.0	1997	14
San Marino	a	644	759	2.8	94	537	42	...	156.6	1999	...
Switzerland		634	718	2.1	63	724	50	12.4	29.3	1996	15
Turkey		211	285	5.1	7.0	302	87	0.6	1.7	1997	17
Central and Eastern Europe:											
Albania	b,e	12	50	27.4	0.6	88	171	1.6	4.8	1999	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	60	111	10.8	0.4	58	170	...	...		...
Bulgaria		305	359	2.8	2.5	191	106	-	...		...
Croatia	d	283	365	4.3	7.4	377	93	8.6	11.2	1997	4
Czech Republic		237	374	7.9	4.7	659	128	-	9.9	1999	...
Estonia		277	369	4.9	21	477	69	1.0	8.8	1995	...
Hungary		211	374	10.1	26	498	64	0.9	17.8	1996	45
Latvia		279	308	1.7	5.9	279	90	2.0	-	1995	...
Lithuania		254	313	3.6	4.0	253	100	-	1.7	1997	...
Poland		148	295	12.1	1.9	260	127	-	1.4	1995	...
Romania		131	183	5.7	0.4	172	175	-	0.9	1995	...
Serbia and Montenegro	b	192	229	3.0	1.4	187	166	1.0	1.9	1999	7
Slovakia		208	288	5.5	2.3	397	136	-	10.0	1998	...
Slovenia		309	401	4.4	14	760	95	2.0	9.8	1997	26
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	b	179	263	6.7	0.5	109	194	1.0	1.5	1997	6
Commonwealth of Independent States:											
Armenia	b,e	155	140	-1.6	0.1	7	101	0.1	0.3	1999	13
Azerbaijan		85	111	4.6	0.8	80	115	...	...		...
Belarus		192	279	6.4	0.6	14	68	0.9	2.6	2000	12
Georgia		102	159	7.6	0.0	54	273	...	...		...
Kazakhstan	c,d	119	113	-1.0	0.3	36	122	0.2	0.1	1999	-5
Kyrgyzstan	c	79	77	-0.6	-	5	...	...	...		...
Republic of Moldova	b,d	130	154	2.8	0.2	48	199	0.1	0.2	1999	2
Russian Federation	d	169	243	6.2	0.6	36	100	0.2	0.4	1998	8
Tajikistan	d	45	36	-3.7	-	0	...	0.2	0.3	1999	5
Turkmenistan	a	71	80	1.9	-	2	...	...	...		...
Ukraine	d	161	212	4.7	0.3	44	130	0.3	0.8	2000	10
Uzbekistan	d	68	66	-0.5	0.2	3	52	0.1	0.5	2000	28
North America:											
Canada		599	655	1.5	88	320	24	10.8	33.3	1997	17
United States		607	665	1.5	128	444	23	20.3	76.4	1997	21
Other member countries:											
Israel	c	417	482	2.9	79	808	47	7.5	25.2	1996	27

a/ For mobile cellular telephone subscribers, data for 2000 instead of 2001.
b/ For mobile cellular telephone subscribers, data for 1996 instead of 1995.
c/ For main telephone lines, data for 2000 instead of 2001.
d/ For fax machines, data for 1995 instead of 1990.
e/ For fax machines, data for 1996 instead of 1990.

Source: Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

* If data for 1995 or 2001 is not available, the growth rate is calculated for the years where there are data.

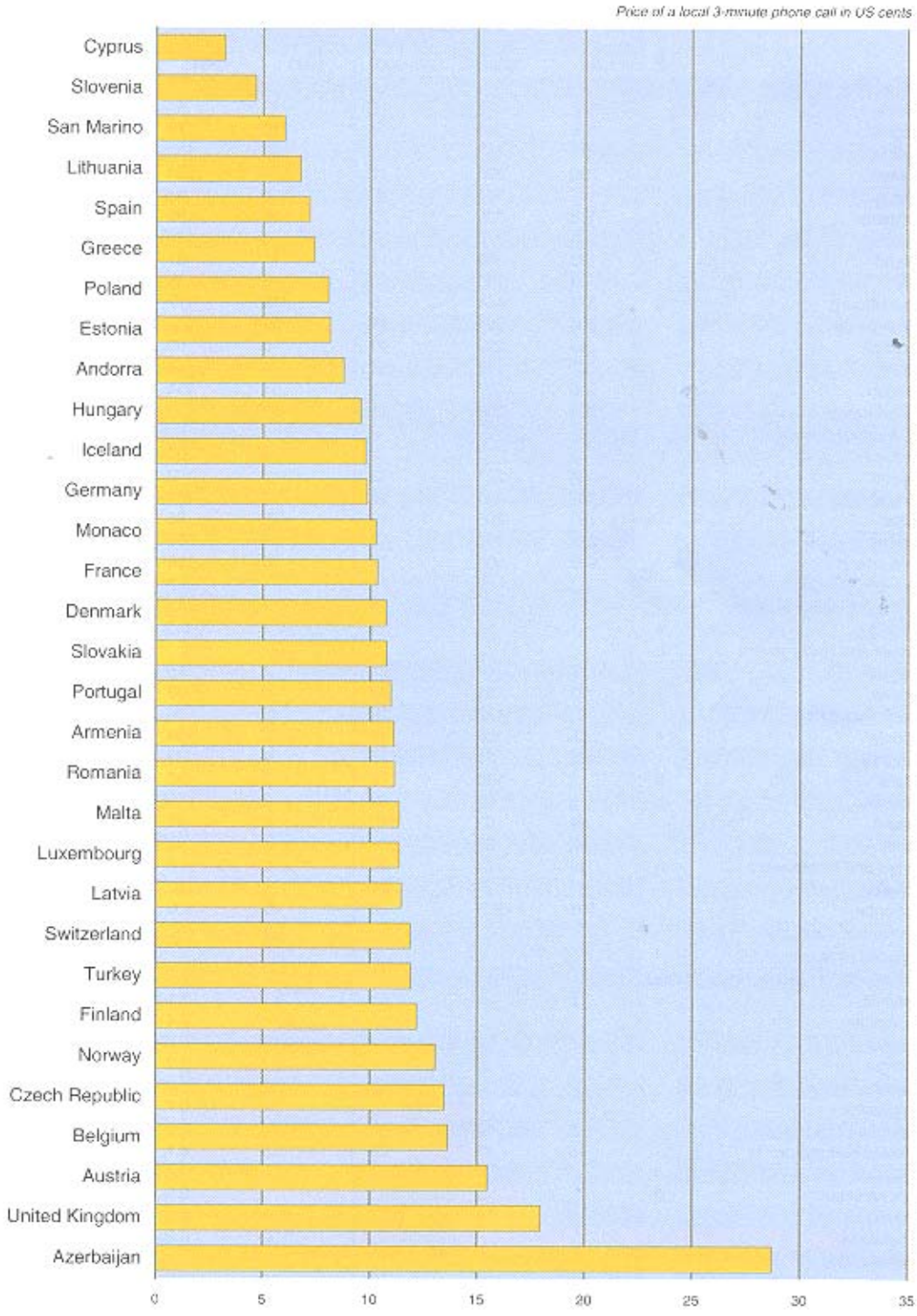
11.3 Telecommunication staff, income and investment

	Notes	Staff			Total income		Investment	
		Number (1 000)		Compound annual growth rate %	US$ Million	1000 US$ Per employee	US$ Million	As % of total income
		1995	2000	1995-2000	2000		2000	
European Union:								
Austria		17.4	18.6	1.3	2 456	132.3	842	34
Belgium		25.2	22.7	-2.1	2 551	112.2	902	35
Denmark		16.1	21.3	5.8	1 663	78.0	1 116	67
Finland		16.4	24.2	8.1	962	39.8	908	94
France		168.1	171.0	0.3	13 453	93.9	3 283	24
Germany		230.0	239.0	0.8	19 249	80.0	5 893	31
Greece		24.6	19.6	-4.4	2 213	112.9	1 213	55
Ireland		11.7	17.5	8.4	1 596	91.5	376	24
Italy		101.9	75.8	-5.7	15 978	210.8	8 642	54
Luxembourg	a	0.8	0.9	2.1	336	390.1	58	...
Netherlands		30.5	58.5	13.9	4 600	78.6	3 735	81
Portugal		21.2	18.4	-2.8	1 726	93.6	2 218	129
Spain		69.6	41.2	-10.0	9 342	226.8	2 238	24
Sweden		32.8	28.7	-2.6	2 578	89.8	2 470	96
United Kingdom		145.0	207.0	7.4	19 998	96.6	8 130	41
Other Western Europe:								
Andorra	a,b	0.1	0.1	0.3	38	294.6	4.9	15
Cyprus		2.4	2.4	0.4	177	73.8	110	62
Iceland		1.0	1.4	6.4	128	92.6	69	54
Malta		1.8	1.4	-5.2	84	40.9	25	30
Norway		18.8	23.0	4.1	1 187	51.6	2 127	179
Switzerland		20.2	24.8	4.2	2 673	107.8	2 184	82
Turkey		75.0	72.4	-0.7	4 535	62.6	628	14
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		4.5	4.5	-0.1	46	10.2	18	40
Bosnia and Herzegovina		...	1.8	...	181	99.3	53	29
Bulgaria		26.2	25.8	-0.3	319	12.3	54	17
Croatia	a,d,e	9.5	11.0	3.0	738	67.5	269	40
Czech Republic		29.9	23.6	-4.6	1 009	42.8	1 203	119
Estonia		4.1	3.1	-5.7	85	27.9	51	60
Hungary		22.4	20.8	-1.4	1 200	57.6	541	45
Latvia		6.6	4.3	-8.2	164	37.9	72	44
Lithuania		9.9	6.0	-9.3	203	33.5	129	64
Poland		73.3	69.0	-1.2	3 325	48.2	1 369	41
Romania		53.6	42.3	-4.6	644	15.2	587	91
Serbia and Montenegro	c	11.4	15.0	5.7	317	21.5	121	38
Slovakia		15.4	15.1	-0.4	329	21.8	101	31
Slovenia		3.1	3.7	3.4	129	34.7	343	267
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	c,d	3.2	4.0	4.8	88	24.0	47	54
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		9.3	7.7	-3.6	57	7.4	58	101
Azerbaijan	a	14.0	10.0	-6.6	80	6.3	17	...
Belarus		25.6	26.7	0.8	109	4.1	36	33
Georgia	c	7.7	10.0	5.3	11	1.1	...	...
Kazakhstan	a	50.7	30.6	-9.6	301	7.9	72	...
Kyrgyzstan	c	7.0	7.3	0.7	23	3.2	2.2	10
Republic of Moldova		7.5	7.4	-0.3	50	6.8	34	68
Russian Federation	c	442.2	427.7	-0.7	1 844	4.3	594	32
Tajikistan		5.3	5.0	-1.3	7	1.4	0.1	1
Turkmenistan	a,d,e	7.8	7.0	-2.1	28	3.8	4.2	...
Ukraine	a,d,e	118.0	126.0	1.3	1 244	9.7	268	...
Uzbekistan		25.7	25.8	0.1	143	5.5	57	40
North America:								
Canada		90.1	87.0	-0.7	8 667	99.6	4 028	46
United States		900.0	1118.0	4.4	230 762	203.5	28 789	12
Other member countries:								
Israel	a	9.0	11.9	5.8	3 972	230.6	1 046	26

a/ Data on 1998 revenues instead of total income in 2000.
b/ For telecommunication staff, data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ For total income and investment, data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ For telecommunication staff, data for 1999 instead of 2000.
e/ For investment, data for 1998 instead of 2001

Source: Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

11.4 Price of local phone calls*, 2000



* Excluding calls to cellular phones.

Source: Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

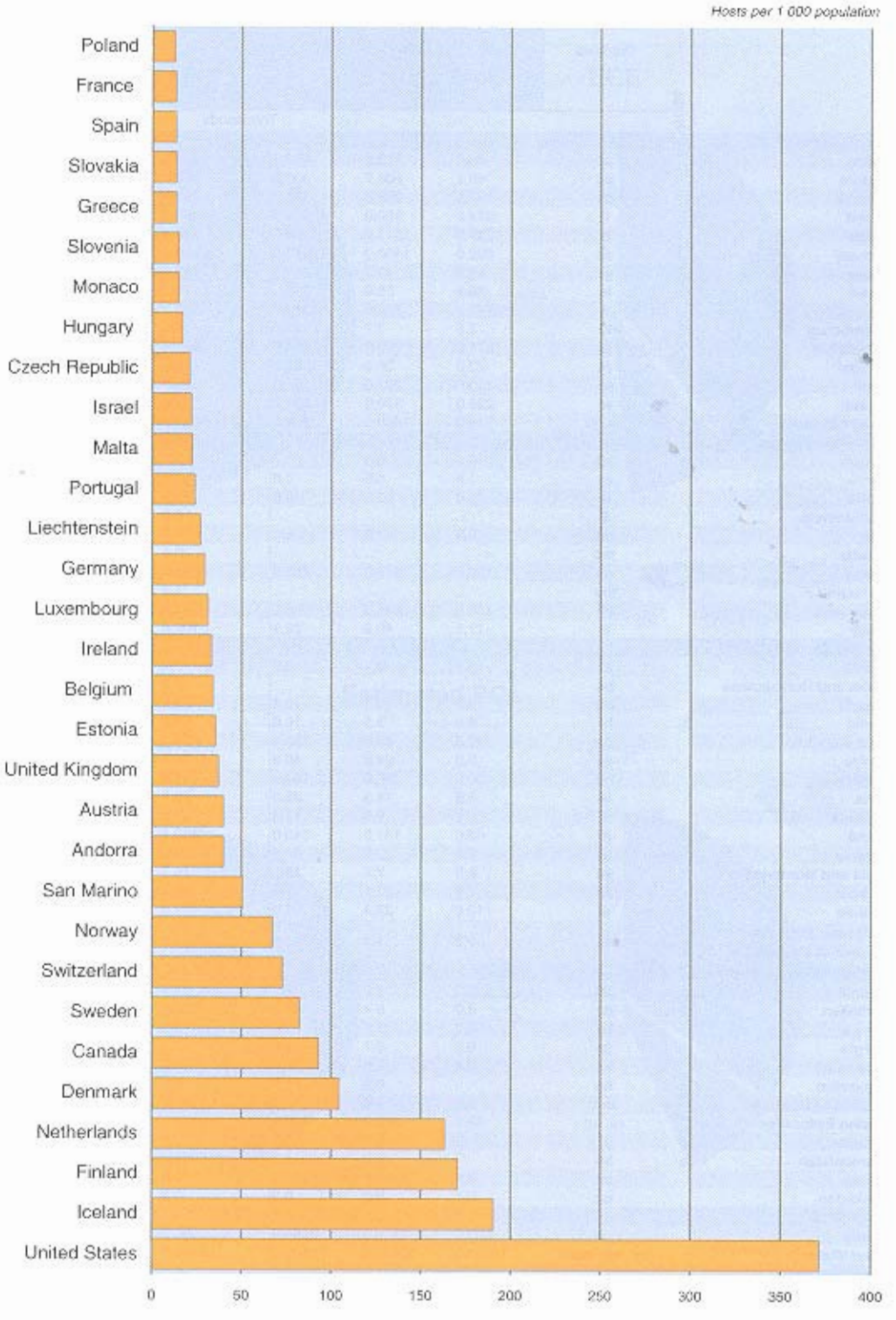
11.5 Estimated personal computers and Internet users

	Notes	Estimated PCs			Estimated Internet Users			
		Per 1000 population		Compound annual growth rate %	Per 1000 population			Compound annual growth rate %
		1995	2000	1995-2000	1995	1998	2000	1995-2000
European Union:								
Austria		162	276	11	19	87	256	69
Belgium		178	344	14	10	79	229	88
Denmark		271	432	10	38	189	366	57
Finland		232	396	11	137	254	372	22
France		147	304	16	16	63	144	54
Germany		178	336	13	18	99	292	74
Greece		33	70	16	8	33	94	65
Ireland		183	359	14	11	81	207	80
Italy		84	180	17	5	45	230	113
Luxembourg	a	371	454	5	16	117	227	70
Netherlands		200	394	15	39	102	244	44
Portugal		55	299	40	9	50	249	94
Spain		61	143	18	4	44	133	103
Sweden		249	507	15	51	334	456	55
United Kingdom		201	338	11	19	135	301	74
Other Western Europe								
Andorra	b	...	...	...	14	60	90	59
Cyprus		54	221	32	5	102	176	107
Iceland		205	391	14	112	364	598	40
Malta		81	205	20	2	65	130	125
Norway		273	491	12	64	360	491	50
Switzerland		283	500	12	35	168	296	53
Turkey		15	38	21	1	7	30	107
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania	a	1	6	59	0.1	0.5	0.9	56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...
Bulgaria		17	44	21	1	18	52	113
Croatia		22	81	30	5	33	56	60
Czech Republic		53	122	18	15	39	98	46
Estonia	a	68	153	18	27	103	272	59
Hungary		39	85	17	7	39	145	84
Latvia	b	8	140	78	8	33	62	67
Lithuania	b	6	65	59	3	19	61	118
Poland		29	69	19	6	41	72	62
Romania		13	32	19	1	22	36	117
Serbia and Montenegro	b	14	23	10	2	6	38	111
Slovakia		41	137	27	5	93	120	87
Slovenia		101	276	22	29	100	151	39
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	...	0	10	25	127
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	c	2	7	53	0.5	1.1	17	106
Azerbaijan		...	...	...	0.02	0.4	1.6	136
Belarus		...	...	...	0.03	0.7	18	260
Georgia		...	...	...	0.1	0.9	4	107
Kazakhstan		...	...	...	0.1	1.2	6	124
Kyrgyzstan		...	...	...	...	0.7	11	277
Republic of Moldova		2	14	46	0.03	2.5	12	222
Russian Federation		18	43	20	1.5	4.1	7	35
Tajikistan	d	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.5	49
Turkmenistan	d	...	...	...	...	0.5	1.3	195
Ukraine		8	18	16	0.4	2.9	6	69
Uzbekistan		...	...	...	0.02	0.2	5	216
North America:								
Canada		218	390	12	42	248	413	58
United States		328	585	12	76	222	347	35
Other member countries:								
Israel		133	254	14	9	100	203	87

a/ For estimated PCs, data for 1996 instead of 1995.
b/ For estimated internet users, data for 1996 instead of 1995.
c/ For estimated PCs, data for 1997 instead of 1995.
d/ Data for 1999 instead of 1998.

Source: Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

11.6 Top Internet host countries in the UNECE region, 2001



Source: ITU, 2002

11.7 Internet hosts, 1996 to 2001

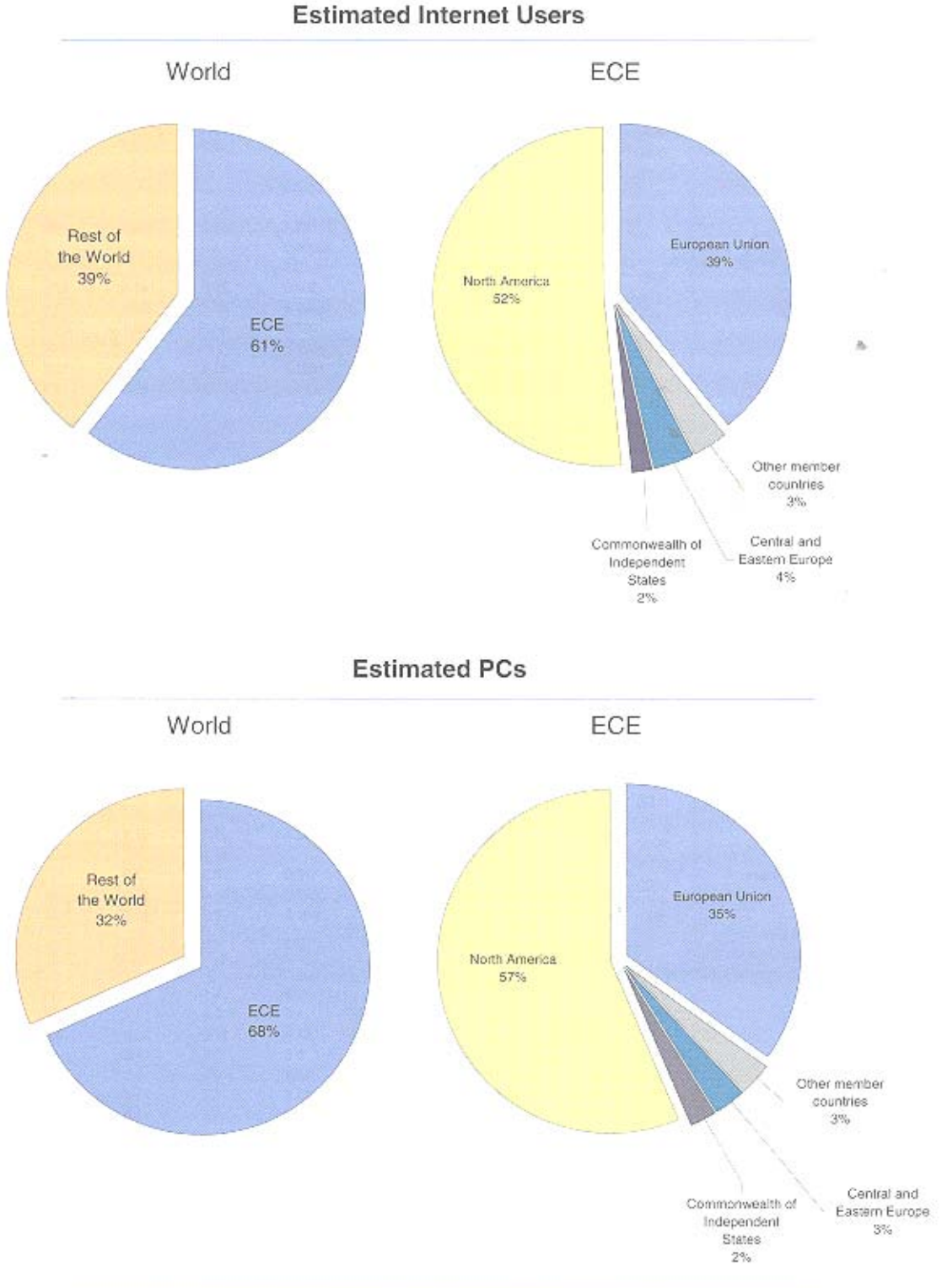
	Notes	Domains	1996	1998	2000	2001		Compound annual growth rate %
						Number	Per thousand population	1996-2001
			Thousands					
European Union:								
Austria		at	89.0	173.0	483.0	326.0	40.1	29.6
Belgium		be	65.1	208.7	300.2	352.0	34.2	40.2
Denmark		dk	107.0	298.0	334.0	561.1	104.5	39.3
Finland		fi	314.0	460.0	529.0	886.9	170.7	23.1
France		fr	237.0	511.0	1122.0	788.9	13.3	27.2
Germany		de	692.0	1450.0	2040.0	2426.2	29.5	28.5
Greece		gr	16.7	49.9	110.6	143.2	13.5	53.6
Ireland		ie	26.9	55.9	110.5	128.1	33.4	36.6
Italy		it	147.9	386.6	1019.7	680.5	11.7	35.7
Luxembourg		lu	3.5	7.7	11.8	14.0	31.2	31.7
Netherlands		nl	271.0	626.0	1624.0	2632.1	163.5	57.6
Portugal		pt	23.0	56.0	62.0	246.5	23.9	60.7
Spain		es	113.0	307.0	455.0	538.7	13.3	36.7
Sweden		se	238.0	379.0	596.0	735.2	82.5	25.3
United Kingdom		uk,gb	719.0	1449.0	1678.0	2231.0	37.1	25.4
Other Western Europe:								
Andorra		ad	0.2	0.5	1.7	3.2	40.1	79.9
Cyprus		cy	1.5	5.5	8.0	2.1	3.1	7.5
Iceland		is	12.0	25.0	40.0	54.7	190.5	35.4
Liechtenstein		li	...	...	...	0.9	27.0	
Malta		mt	0.5	1.8	6.6	8.7	22.3	77.7
Monaco		mc	...	...	...	0.4	14.8	
Norway		no	150.0	319.0	453.0	305.1	67.4	15.3
San Marino		sm	...	...	...	1.4	50.6	
Switzerland		ch	133.0	245.0	263.0	527.6	73.1	31.7
Turkey		tr	17.5	48.9	69.9	106.6	1.6	43.5
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		al	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	18.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		ba	...	...	...	3.2	0.8	
Bulgaria		bg	3.3	10.3	18.4	26.9	3.3	52.2
Croatia		hr	4.6	9.5	16.6	22.0	4.7	36.5
Czech Republic		cz	40.8	86.5	159.3	215.5	21.0	39.5
Estonia		ee	8.0	24.2	40.9	51.0	35.7	44.9
Hungary		hu	30.0	96.0	104.0	167.6	16.8	41.1
Latvia		lv	5.8	14.3	26.0	25.0	10.6	34.0
Lithuania		lt	1.7	9.8	17.8	35.2	9.6	82.6
Poland		pl	53.0	131.0	340.0	489.9	12.7	56.0
Romania		ro	7.8	23.5	41.5	46.3	2.1	42.7
Serbia and Montenegro		yu	2.5	7.7	15.0	15.7	1.5	43.9
Slovakia		sk	7.9	22.1	37.9	72.6	13.4	55.8
Slovenia		si	13.8	22.9	21.9	29.6	14.8	16.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		mk	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.6	1.3	68.1
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia		am	0.2	1.0	2.7	2.4	0.6	68.1
Azerbaijan		az	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.2	113.0
Belarus		by	0.3	1.1	2.0	3.3	0.3	66.6
Georgia		ge	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.1	0.4	57.9
Kazakhstan		kz	0.8	1.5	7.4	10.9	0.7	68.5
Kyrgyzstan	a	kg	-	0.2	1.7	4.6	0.9	175.9
Republic of Moldova		md	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	0.4	211.4
Russian Federation		ru, su	58.1	182.7	326.5	354.3	2.4	43.6
Tajikistan	a	tj	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	59.3
Turkmenistan	a	tm	-	0.3	1.2	1.6	0.3	83.3
Ukraine		ua	6.6	19.8	35.8	58.2	1.2	54.7
Uzbekistan		uz	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.8
North America:								
Canada		ca	603.0	1119.0	2364.0	2890.3	93.2	36.8
United States		us, mil, com,	10113.0	30489.0	80567.0	106193.3	371.4	60.0
Other member countries:								
Israel		il	49.2	114.6	180.3	143.7	22.1	23.9

a/ Growth from 1998 to 2001.

Source: Yearbook of Statistics 2001, ITU.

* This table should be interpreted with caution as a host can be located anywhere

11.8 Internet users and PCs in ECE subregions and the rest of the world, 2001



Source: World Telecommunication Development Report, 2002, ITU.

11.9 Postal services, 2000

	Notes	Permanent post offices			Number of letter post items				Population with mail delivered at home %
		Number	Average population served by office	Average area served by office (km2)	Domestic	International		Average no. posted per capita	
						Dispatch	Receipt		
					Millions				
European Union:									
Austria		2 497	3 244	34	...	69.2	50.7	...	99
Belgium		1 368	7 493	22	...	...	...	...	100
Denmark		1 116	4 785	39	1722.6	...	...	...	100
Finland		1 471	3 521	230	...	...	...	...	...
France	a	16 662	3 534	33	25759.4	597.9	468.3	448	100
Germany		13 500	6 076	26	22600.0	...	...	...	100
Greece		1 779	5 627	74	459.3	78.1	...	54	100
Ireland		1 914	1 960	37	568.0	79.0	143.1	176	100
Italy		14 918	3 856	20	6407.6	162.3	222.7	114	100
Luxembourg		106	4 074	24	107.8	44.7	28.1	347	100
Netherlands		2 282	6 950	18	7022.0	...	...	443	100
Portugal		3 779	2 649	24	1201.2	61.4	44.6	126	99
Spain		3 716	10 622	136	4674.0	141.3	158.5	122	100
Sweden		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	b	18 341	3 203	13	18090.0	986.8	535.8	325	100
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus		999	761	9	49.6	12.6	12.2	82	97
Iceland		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta		52	7 500	6	45.8	6.6	10.3	134	100
Norway		1 253	3 583	259	2055.0	43.7	...	467	...
San Marino	c	11	2 727	6	...	...	...	...	100
Switzerland		3 383	2 119	12	2870.3	...	...	...	100
Turkey		5 605	12 021	139	966.6	58.4	143.7	15	97
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		494	6 336	58	2.2	0.8	1.0	1	89
Bosnia and Herzegovina		236	16 864	217	7.0	3.0	3.5	3	100
Bulgaria		3 210	2 477	35	...	7.0	...	...	89
Croatia		1 153	4 033	49	251.7	12.5	15.6	57	91
Czech Republic		3 360	3 057	23	854.4	44.8	60.3	88	100
Estonia		572	2 430	79	56.8	4.7	12.4	44	98
Hungary		3 257	3 076	29	1360.2	19.4	23.6	138	99
Latvia		970	2505	67	38.6	3.4	7.4	17	97
Lithuania		965	3824	68	34.1	5.9	5.8	11	100
Poland		8 063	4 789	39	2082.1	41.3	57.1	55	...
Romania		6 625	3 387	36	...	12.1	18.2	...	100
Serbia and Montenegro		2 011	5 291	51	172.6	8.3	7.3	17	99
Slovakia		1 722	3 136	28	493.0	17.4	32.8	95	97
Slovenia		550	3 618	37	491.9	8.9	13.5	252	100
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		310	6 548	83	22.8	3.2	2.9	13	100
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		897	4 236	33	0.3	1.1	4.5	0	...
Azerbaijan		1 352	5 954	64	1.0	0.3	1.2	0	100
Belarus		3 629	2 661	54	651.4	11.9	26.9	65	99
Georgia		1 177	4 477	59	0.6	0.8	1.6	0	100
Kazakhstan		3 847	4 203	706	10.9	6.3	8.5	1	...
Kyrgyzstan		920	5 326	216	19.8	1.2	1.4	4	97
Republic of Moldova		1 269	2 868	27	28.4	2.0	3.6	8	98
Russian Federation		41 025	3 546	416	1115.0	...	...	8	...
Tajikistan		661	9 334	216	0.2	0.2	1.0	0	99
Turkmenistan		392	12 092	1 245	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine		15 227	3 236	39	265.4	32.6	56.1	6	100
Uzbekistan		3 024	8 185	148	...	2.5	3.0	...	...
North America:									
Canada		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	d	38 060	7 394	246	206373.1	904.6	...	734	99
Other member countries:									
Israel		702	8 604	30	607.0	18.5	31.3	104	75

a/ Data for France also includes data for Monaco.
b/ Great Britain only.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ For number of letter post items, 1999 data instead of 2000.

Source: Universal Postal Union, Postal Statistics 2000.

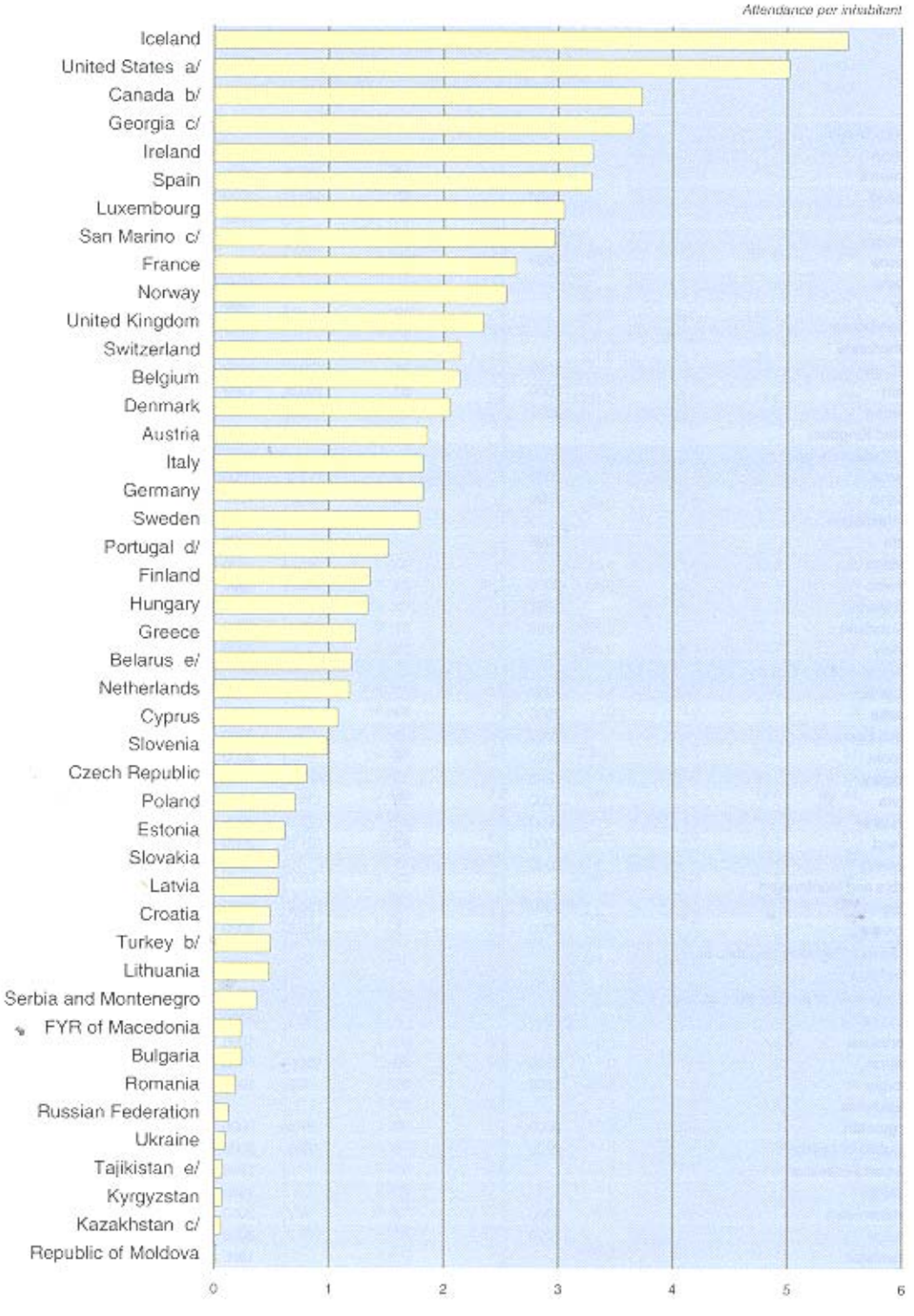
11.10 Circulation of newspapers

	Notes	Daily newspapers			Non-daily newspapers		
		Year	Number of titles	Circulation per 1000 inhabitants	Year	Number of titles	Circulation per 1000 inhabitants
European Union:							
Austria		1998	17	...	1998	155	...
Denmark		2000	33	283.3	2000	10	266.0
Finland		2000	55	445.5	2000	149	178.7
France		...	...	...	1995	276	29.5
Germany		1998	398	304.8	1998	33	79.2
Greece		1998	207	...		...	...
Ireland		...	...	...	1997	61	250.4
Italy		...	...	...	1995	274	37.2
Luxembourg		...	...	...	2000	1	24.0
Netherlands		...	...	...	2000	58	36.1
Portugal		1997	31	32.0	1999	557	328.3
Spain		2000	87	100.3	1999	11	134.6
Sweden		2000	90	410.2	2000	71	43.2
United Kingdom		...	...	...	2000	462	99.8
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus		2000	8	111.0	2000	38	255.2
Iceland		1999	3	335.7	1999	22	205.7
Liechtenstein		...	...	...	1996	1	448.6
Malta		1998	4	...	1998	11	...
Monaco		...	...	...	1996	5	1553.9
Norway		2000	81	569.5	2000	70	82.1
San Marino		1997	3	70.4	2000	8	...
Switzerland		1999	81	373.2	1999	120	166.0
Turkey		...	...	...	2000	688	...
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Bulgaria		1999	52	116.4	1999	527	328.9
Croatia		2000	14	...	2000	229	...
Czech Republic		2000	103	...	2000	712	...
Estonia		2000	16	...	2000	93	...
Hungary		1998	33	465.5	1997	121	512.9
Latvia		2000	26	135.1	2000	201	724.6
Lithuania		2000	22	29.3	2000	339	256.7
Poland		2000	42	101.8	2000	24	15.1
Romania	a	2000	145	...	2000	320	...
Serbia and Montenegro		...	...	...	1996	602	370.9
Slovakia		2000	16	130.6	2000	435	491.1
Slovenia		2000	5	168.5	2000	200	...
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		...	...	...	1996	37	67.6
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia		2000	8	5.0	2000	83	74.7
Azerbaijan		...	...	...	1996	251	...
Belarus		1998	20	152.0	1998	560	874.6
Georgia		1999	35	4.9	1999	122	62.7
Kazakhstan		...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyrgyzstan		2000	3	27.5	2000	181	...
Republic of Moldova		2000	6	13.3	2000	170	213.0
Russian Federation		...	...	...	1996	4596	666.5
Tajikistan		...	...	...	1996	73	26.3
Turkmenistan		2000	2	6.7	2000	22	71.4
Ukraine		2000	61	175.2	2000	2606	786.5
Uzbekistan		...	...	...	1996	350	61.5
North America:							
Canada		...	...	...	1996	1071	709.1
United States		...	...	...	1995	9728	262.2

a/ Estimate.

Source: UNESCO Institute For Statistics.

11.11 Annual attendance at cinemas per inhabitant, 1999



a/ Data for 2000.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1997.
d/ Estimate.
e/ Data for 1995.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

11.12 Book production, 1999

	Notes	Number of book titles published	Of which (%) :			
			Social sciences	Pure and applied sciences	Literature and arts	Other
European Union:						
Austria	a	8 056	35.4	16.5	26.7	21.4
Denmark		14 455	20.2	29.9	29.3	20.7
Finland		13 173	23.3	33.6	22.0	21.1
France		39 083	22.5	7.1	34.1	36.2
Germany	a	71 515	22.7	18.6	26.2	32.6
Greece	b	4 057	14.7	13.7	45.8	25.8
Italy		32 365	19.9	14.4	34.5	31.2
Portugal	b	8 331	27.1	12.1	45.3	15.6
Spain		59 174	18.4	20.4	39.2	22.1
Sweden	c	12 547	19.8	30.4	30.2	19.6
United Kingdom	c	110 965	22.3	23.4	29.4	24.9
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus		931	40.9	18.7	18.7	21.7
Iceland	c	1 796	26.5	18.5	32.4	22.6
Malta	c	237	27.4	2.5	24.1	46.0
Monaco	d	70	22.9	18.6	32.9	25.7
Norway		4 985	16.3	14.0	49.0	20.6
Switzerland		18 273	26.7	30.8	23.3	19.2
Turkey		2 920	22.2	12.1	40.7	25.0
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria		4 971	20.7	18.6	39.9	20.8
Croatia		2 309	28.4	21.8	28.8	21.0
Czech Republic		12 551	19.4	24.3	35.8	20.5
Estonia		3 265	22.0	24.3	38.8	14.9
Hungary		10 352	10.8	23.8	37.7	27.7
Latvia		2 178	26.8	20.4	21.7	29.1
Lithuania		4 097	19.4	20.2	33.3	27.0
Poland		19 192	20.0	25.3	27.2	27.6
Romania		7 874	12.0	30.4	33.0	24.7
Serbia and Montenegro	a	5 367	28.2	19.1	35.7	17.0
Slovakia		3 153	21.6	29.7	26.3	22.4
Slovenia		3 450	21.4	26.5	30.9	21.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		733	47.1	10.0	30.2	12.8
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Armenia		516	25.4	10.3	41.7	22.7
Azerbaijan	c	444	24.1	10.4	47.5	18.0
Belarus	c	6 073	32.4	27.9	23.4	16.2
Georgia		697	12.1	3.3	9.9	74.7
Kazakhstan		1 223	47.3	21.4	15.0	16.2
Kyrgyzstan	c	420	37.4	25.0	24.3	13.3
Republic of Moldova		1 166	27.4	25.0	17.3	30.3
Russian Federation	a	36 237	24.3	27.2	25.3	23.2
Tajikistan	b	150	40.7	20.0	33.3	6.0
Ukraine		6 282	47.1	20.7	17.7	14.5
Uzbekistan	a	1 003	36.6	19.9	28.6	14.9
North America:						
Canada		22 941	35.7	20.6	24.6	19.1
United States	a	68 175	20.9	21.2	25.6	32.3
Other member countries:						
Israel	c	1 969	22.3	20.4	33.5	23.8

a/ Data for 1996. c/ Data for 1998.
b/ Data for 1997. d/ Data for 2000.

Source: UNESCO Institute For Statistics.

Voter Turnout

Switzerland and Poland have the lowest voter turnout in national elections (up to March 2003) in the ECE region with rates below 50% (Table 12.1 and figure 12.4).

Parliamentary systems

Most countries in the region (33) have a unicameral parliamentary system, of which the Turkish parliament has the largest number of seats (550) and Monaco the least (24). Of the countries with a bicameral system, the United Kingdom's Parliament is the largest with more than 1300 seats followed by Italy with around 950 seats. The most common voting system is proportional representation, but there are still some chambers in parliaments that include appointed members (Table 12.2).

Women in parliaments

There is a great variety in the proportion of women parliamentarians in the ECE region. Eight countries have more than 30 per cent of women in their parliaments[a]: Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Iceland, Austria, Netherlands and Germany. On the other hand, 17 countries have 10 per cent or less women parliamentarians: Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Italy, Malta, Hungary, Greece, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, Ukraine, Turkey and Armenia (Figure 12.5). No country has reached full gender equality in the parliament, and most countries are far from it.

Women as government ministers

As with the parliaments, Sweden has the highest proportion of women among government ministers. However, with 45 % women ministers, even Sweden hasn't reached full equality. Sweden is followed by Finland (44 %) and Norway (42 %). At the opposite end of the spectrum are San Marino, Moldova, Czech Republic, Cyprus and Armenia without any women in ministerial posts (Figure 12.6).

Women in local politics

It is difficult to compare the participation of women in local politics in different countries, since the local political systems vary. However, the data in table 12.7 show that few countries have a substantial representation of women in local political positions. France stands out with 47.5 % women municipal councillors, as does Sweden with 42 % local representatives. In contrast, Turkey stands out with only 0.4% of female mayors. Within the European Union, Austria has the least women mayors, with only 1.7 %. In general, there is a huge scope for improvement in the ECE region when it comes to including women in political decision-making (Table 12.7).

[a] Refers to lower chamber in bicameral systems.

12.1 Voting turnout at last national election and proportion of seats held by women

	Notes	Chamber *	Date of most recent election/renewal	Voters as % of registered electors**	Seats held by women	
					%	Number of seats
European Union:						
Austria		Lower	November 2002	84.3	34	62
		Upper	..	..	21	13
Belgium		Lower	June 1999	90.6	23	35
		Upper	June 1999	90.5	26	20
Denmark			November 2001	87.1	38	68
Finland			March 2003	69.7	36	75
France		Lower	June 2002	64.4	12	70
		Upper	September 2001	..	11	35
Germany		Lower	September 2002	79.1	32	194
		Upper	September 2002	..	25	17
Greece			April 2000	75.7	9	26
Ireland		Lower	May 2002	63.0	13	22
		Upper	July 2002	..	17	10
Italy		Lower	May 2001	81.2	10	62
		Upper	May 2001	81.2	8	25
Luxembourg			June 1999	86.5	17	10
Netherlands		Lower	May 2002	79.0	34	51
		Upper	May 1999	..	27	20
Portugal			March 2002	62.3	19	44
Spain		Lower	March 2000	70.6	28	99
		Upper	March 2000	70.0	24	63
Sweden			September 2002	80.1	45	157
United Kingdom		Lower	June 2001	59.4	18	118
		Upper	..	..	16	117
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra			March 2001	81.6	14	4
Cyprus	b		May 2001	90.5	11	6
Iceland			May 1999	84.1	35	22
Liechtenstein			February 2001	86.7	12	3
Malta			September 1998	95.4	9	6
Monaco			February 2003	...	21	5
Norway			September 2001	74.5	36	59
San Marino			June 2001	73.8	17	10
Switzerland		Lower	October 1999	43.3	23	46
		Upper	October 1999	43.3	20	9
Turkey			November 2002	76.9	4	24
Central and Eastern Europe:						
Albania			June 2001	60.0	6	8
Bosnia and Herzegovina		Lower	November 2001	63.7	7	3
		Upper	November 2001	..	-	0
Bulgaria			June 2001	67.3	26	63
Croatia			January 2000	69.3	21	31
Czech Republic		Lower	June 2002	58.0	17	34
		Upper	November 2000	21.6	12	10
Estonia			March 2003	58.2	19	19
Hungary			April 2002	73.5	9	35
Latvia			October 2002	72.5	18	18
Lithuania			October 2000	58.6	11	15
Poland		Lower	September 2001	46.3	20	93
		Upper	September 2001	46.3	23	23
Romania		Lower	November 2000	65.3	11	37
		Upper	November 2000	65.3	8	11
Serbia and Montenegro		Lower	September 2000	64.2	7	10
		Upper	September 2000	64.2	3	1
Slovakia			September 2002	70.1	19	29
Slovenia			October 2000	70.4	12	11
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			September 2002	73.5	18	21
Commonwealth of Independent States:						
Armenia			May 1999	51.7	3	4
Azerbaijan			November 2000	68.0	10	13
Belarus		Lower	October 2000	61.1	10	10
		Upper	December 2000	..	31	19
Georgia			Oct/Nov 1999	67.6	7	17
Kazakhstan		Lower	October 1999	62.6	10	8
		Upper	October 2002	..	5	2
Kyrgyzstan		Lower	February 2000	64.4	10	6
		Upper	February 2000	56.6	9	5
Republic of Moldova			February 2001	67.5	14	14
Russian Federation		Lower	December 1999	61.9	8	34
		Upper	..	..	3	5
Tajikistan		Lower	February 2000	93.7	13	8
		Upper	March 2000	...	12	4
Turkmenistan	a		December 1999	98.9	26	13
Ukraine			March 2002	69.4	5	24
Uzbekistan			December 1999	93.5	7	18
North America:						
Canada		Lower	November 2000	61.2	21	62
		Upper	..	..	35	33
United States		Lower	November 2000	50.7	14	61
		Upper	November 2000	...	13	13
Other member countries:						
Israel			January 2003	67.8	15	18

a/ Percentage of voters refers to the officially announced figures.
b/ Data are given for the Greek Cypriot electors and seats
* For bicameral parliaments.
** Voting is compulsory in Belgium (both chambers), Cyprus, Greece (under the age of 70), Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Switzerland (in some Cantons, both chambers), and Turkey.

Source: IPU Parline Database.

Data are given for the most recent election or renewal up to March 2003.

12.2 Parliaments and voting systems

	Notes	Parliamentary System: Unicameral	Parliamentary System: Bicameral – Upper Chamber	Parliamentary System: Bicameral – Lower Chamber	Number of Seats	Voting System: Proportional Representation	Voting System: Majority System	Voting System: Indirectly Elected	Voting System: By Appointment
European Union:									
Austria				✓	183	✓			
Belgium	a		✓		64			✓	
Denmark	b	✓		✓	150	✓			
Finland		✓			179	✓		✓	✓
France				✓	200	✓			
Germany			✓		577		✓		
Greece		✓			321			✓	
Ireland	c		✓	✓	669	✓	✓		
Italy	d		✓		300	✓	✓		
Luxembourg		✓		✓	166	✓		✓	✓
Netherlands			✓		60				
Portugal		✓		✓	630	✓	✓		
Spain			✓		321	✓	✓		✓
Sweden		✓		✓	60	✓			
United Kingdom	e		✓		150	✓			
Other Western Europe:					75	✓			
Andorra		✓			230	✓			
Cyprus	h	✓			350	✓	✓		
Iceland		✓			259		✓	✓	
Liechtenstein		✓			349	✓			
Malta		✓			659		✓		
Monaco		✓			713				✓
Norway		✓			28	✓	✓		
San Marino		✓			80	✓			
Switzerland		✓			63	✓			
Turkey			✓		25	✓			
Central and Eastern Europe:					65	✓			
Albania		✓			24		✓		
Bosnia and Herzegovina				✓	165	✓			
Bulgaria			✓		60	✓			
Croatia		✓			200	✓	✓		
Czech Republic		✓			46	✓	✓		
Estonia			✓		550	✓			
Hungary		✓							
Latvia		✓			140	✓	✓		
Lithuania		✓			42	✓			
Poland		✓			15				✓
Romania			✓		240	✓			
Serbia and Montenegro			✓		151	✓			
Slovakia			✓		200	✓			
Slovenia			✓		81		✓		
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		✓			101	✓			
Commonwealth of Independent States:					386	✓	✓		
Armenia		✓			100	✓			
Azerbaijan		✓			141	✓	✓		
Belarus	f		✓		460	✓			
Georgia		✓			100		✓		
Kazakhstan	d		✓		345	✓			
Kyrgyzstan			✓		140	✓			
Republic of Moldova		✓			138	✓			
Russian Federation			✓		40			✓	
Tajikistan			✓		150	✓			
Turkmenistan		✓			90	✓	✓		
Ukraine		✓			120	✓	✓		
Uzbekistan		✓							
North America:									
Canada				✓	301		✓		
United States	g		✓		105				✓
				✓	435		✓		
			✓		100		✓		
Other member countries:									
Israel		✓			120	✓			

a/ Certain members of the royal family hold seats 'by right' and additional seats are held by people who have been co-opted.
b/ Four of the total number of seats are Greenland or Faeroe Island seats.
c/ Proportional representation: as single transferable vote.
d/ The voting system also includes ex-officio members.
e/ The voting system also includes hereditary seats and 26 senior Bishops and Archbishops of the Church of England.
f/ Elections did not take place in 13 of the constituencies. The current number of seats is therefore 97.
g/ The number of seats refers to voting members.
h/ The 24 seats elected by the Turkish Cypriot community are currently vacant.

Source: IPU Parline Database.

12.3 Parliamentary election results, political parties*

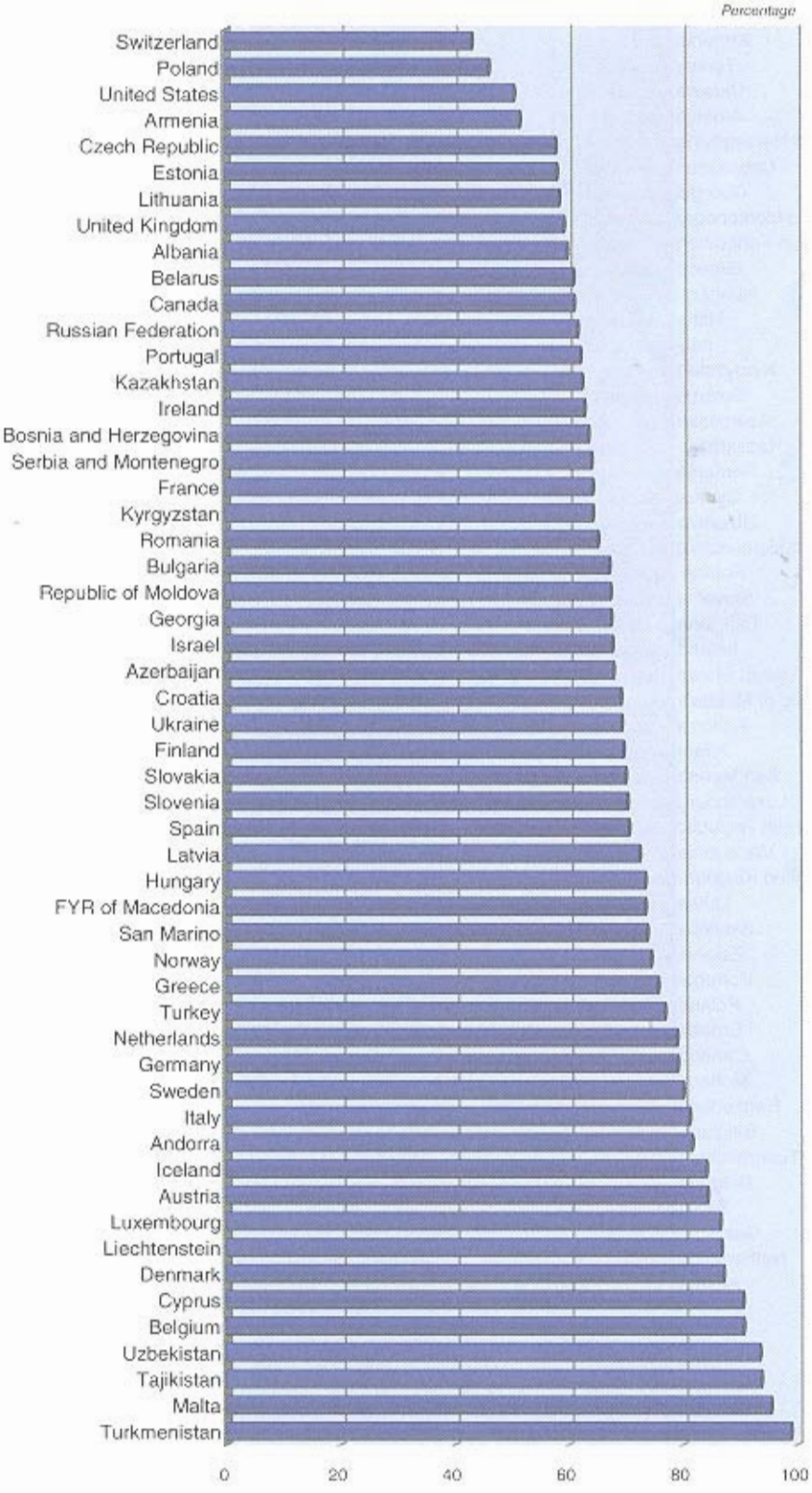
	Notes	Chamber **	Number of parties holding seats	Seats held by: Largest Party	% Seats held	Second Party	% Seats Held
European Union:							
Austria		Lower	4	People's Party	43	Social Democratic Party	38
Belgium		Lower	11	Liberal Party - Flemish	15	Christian Social Party - Flemish	15
		Upper	10	Liberal Party - Flemish	16	Socialist Party - Walloon	14
Denmark	a		10	Liberal Party	32	Social Democratic Party	30
Finland	b		8	Center Party	28	Social Democratic Party	27
France		Lower	9	Union for Presidential Majority (UMP)	54	Socialist Party	24
	b	Upper	6	Rally for the Republic	30	Socialist Party	26
Germany		Lower	5	Social Democratic Party	42	Christian Democratic Union	32
Greece			4	Panhellenic Socialist Movement	53	New Democracy	42
Ireland	b	Lower	7	Fianna Fail	48	Fine Gael	19
	b	Upper	4	Fianna Fail	50	Fine Gael	25
Italy	bc	Lower	4	House of Freedoms	58	Olive Tree	38
	b	Upper	4	House of Freedoms	55	Olive Tree	39
Luxembourg			6	Christian Social Party	32	Democratic Party	25
Netherlands		Lower	10	Christian Democratic Appeal	29	Pim Fortuyn list	17
		Upper	8	Christian Democratic Appeal	27	Liberal Party	25
Portugal	b		5	Democratic Socialist Party	46	Socialist Party	42
Spain	b	Lower	7	Peoples Party	52	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party	36
	b	Upper	5	Peoples Party	58	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party	27
Sweden			7	Social Democratic Party	41	Moderate Party	16
United Kingdom	b	Lower	9	Labour Party	63	Conservative Party	25
Other Western Europe:							
Andorra			4	Liberal Party	54	Social Democratic Party	21
Cyprus	f		8	Progressive Party of Working People	36	Democratic Rally	34
Iceland			4	Independence Party	41	United Left Party	27
Liechtenstein			3	Progressive Citizens' Party	52	Patriotic Union	44
Malta			2	Nationalist Party	54	Labour Party	46
Monaco			2	Union for Monaco	88	National and Democratic Union	13
Norway	b		8	Labour Party	26	Conservative Party	23
San Marino			6	Christian Democratic Party	42	Socialist Party	25
Switzerland	b	Lower	8	Socialist Party	26	Swiss People's Party	22
		Upper	4	Radical-Democratic Party	39	Christian-Democratic People's Party	33
Turkey	b		2	Justice and Development Party	66	Republican People's Party	33
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Albania	b		7	Socialist Party	52	Union for Victory	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	b	Lower	9	Social Democratic Party	21	Party of Democratic Action	19
Bulgaria			4	Simeon II National Movement	50	Union of Democratic Forces	24
Croatia	b		5	Joint list	47	Croatian Democratic Community	26
Czech Republic		Lower	4	Czech Social Democratic Party	35	Civic Democratic Party	29
	b	Upper	4	Quad Coalition	48	Civic Democratic Party	27
Estonia			6	Centre Party	28	Res Publica	28
Hungary			3	League of Young Democrats/Hungarian Civic Party	49	Hungarian Socialist Party	46
Latvia			6	New Area (JL)	26	For Civil Rights (PCTVL)	25
Lithuania	b		8	Lithuanian Liberal Union	24	The New Union	21
Poland		Lower	7	Left Democratic Union + Labour Union (SLD-UP)	47	Civic Platform	14
	b	Upper	4	Left Democratic Union + Labour Union (SLD-UP)	75	Senate 2001 Bloc	15
Romania		Lower	6	Social Democratic Party of Romania	44	Party of Greater Romania	24
		Upper	5	Social Democratic Party of Romania	46	Party of Greater Romania	26
Serbia and Montenegro	b	Lower	5	Democratic Opposition of Serbia	42	Socialist Party of Serbia-Yugoslav Left	32
		Upper		Socialist National Party	48	Democratic Opposition of Serbia	25
Slovakia			6	Movement for a Democratic Slovakia	24	Slovak Democratic Coalition and	28
Slovenia	b		8	Liberal Democracy of Slovenia	38	Social Democratic Party of Slovenia	16
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia			7	Together for Macedonia	50	VMRO-DMPNE-LP	28
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia	b		6	Unity (Miasnutin)	47	Communist Party	8
Azerbaijan			4	New Azerbaijan Party	62	Popular Front Party	5
Belarus	b	Lower	6	Communist Party of Belarus	6	Agrarian Party	5
Georgia	bde		4	Citizens' Union	51	All-Georgian Union Of Revival	25
Kazakhstan	bd	Lower	5	Republican Party Otan	30	Civil Party of Kazakhstan	17
Kyrgyzstan		Lower	6	Party of Communists of Kyrgyzstan	..	Union of Democratic Forces	..
Republic of Moldova			3	Party of Moldovan Communists	70	Electoric Bloc Braghis Alliance	19
Russian Federation	b	Lower	7	Communist Party	25	Unity	16
Tajikistan	bd	Lower	3	People's Democratic Party	60	Communist Party	19
Turkmenistan			1	Democratic Party of Turkmenistan	100	..	..
Ukraine	bd		8	Our Ukraine	25	For a United Ukraine	23
Uzbekistan	b		6	Peoples' Democratic party	19	Fidokorlar	14
North America:							
Canada		Lower	5	Liberal Party	57	Canadian Reform Conservative Alliance	22
	b	Upper	3	Liberal Party	58	Progressive Conservative Party	35
United States	b	Lower	2	Republican Party	51	Democratic Party	49
		Upper	2	Republican Party	50	Democratic Party	50
Other member countries:							
Israel			15	Likud	31	Labour Party	16

a/ Excluding Greenland and the Faeroes Islands.
b/ In addition to the given number of parties holding seats, seats are also held by independents and/or minor parties.
c/ The parties formed 5 alliances before the elections. The data are given for the two alliances with the most seats.
d/ Some irregularities recorded or minimum standards for a democratic election not reach
e/ Ten seats of the breakaway republic of Abkhazia were not contested.
f/ Excluding 24 Turkish Cypriot seats which are vacant.

Source: IPU Parline Database.

* Data are given for most recent election or renewal up to March 2003.
** For bicameral parliaments.

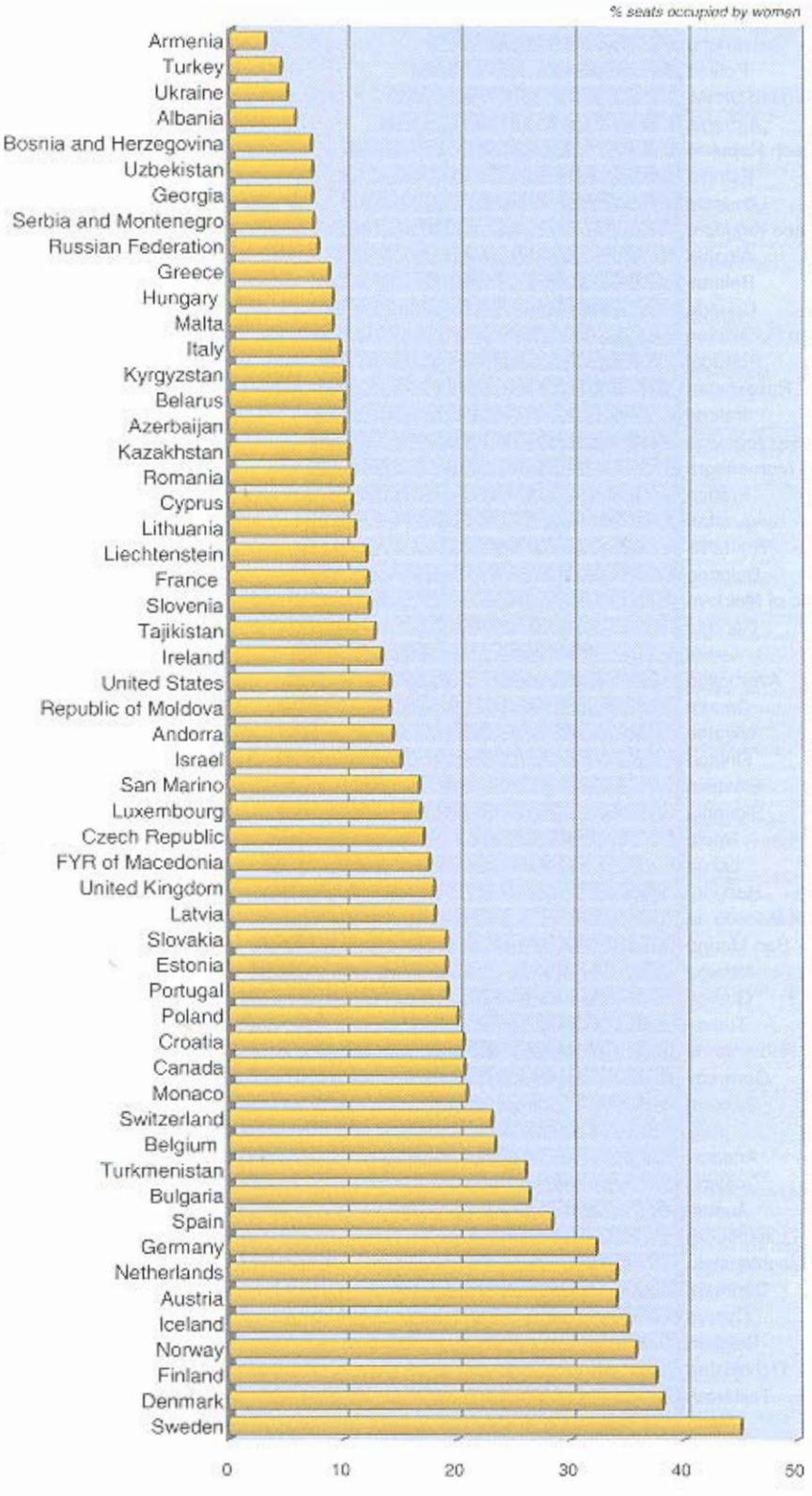
12.4 Participation in elections*



* Notes apply as in table 12.1. Situation as of March 2003. Refers to lower chamber if bicameral

Source: IPU Parline Database.

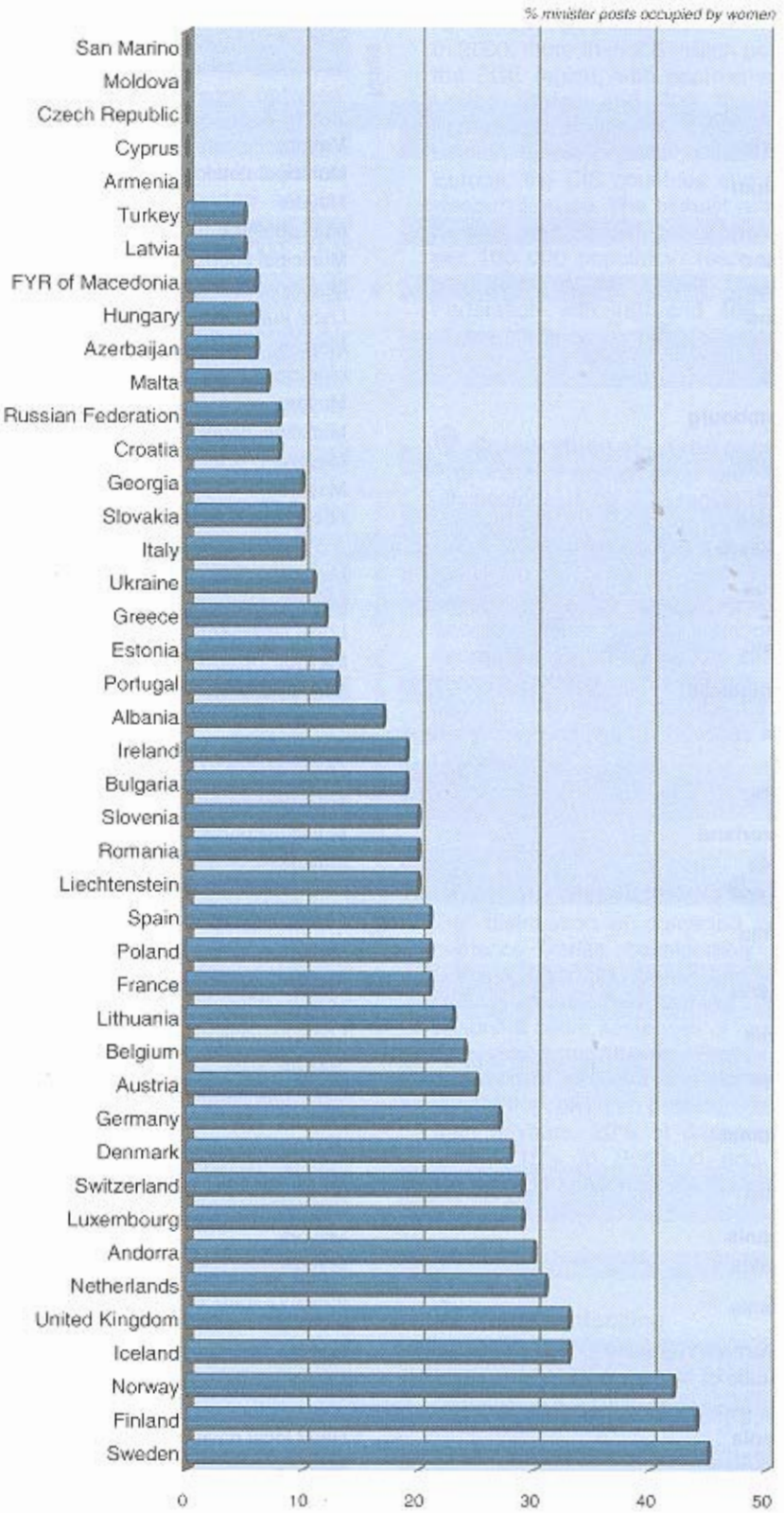
12.5 Women parliamentarians*



* Notes apply as in table 12.1. Situation as of March 2003. Refers to the lower chamber if bicameral.

Source: IPU Parline database.

12.6 Women government ministers, 2002



Source: Women in politics in the Council of Europe member States, Council of Europe, June 2002.

12.7 Political participation of women at local level

	Notes	Level	% women
European Union:			
Austria		Mayors	1.7
Belgium		Municipal councillors	27.0
		Mayors	7.6
Denmark		Municipalities	27.0
Finland		Municipal councillors	34.0
France	a	Municipal councillors	47.5
Ireland		Local authorities	14.8
Italy		Mayors	6.6
		Municipal councillors	16.7
Luxembourg		Mayors	10.2
		Municipal councillors	16.7
Portugal		Mayors	4.9
Spain		Mayors	9.6
Sweden		Local representatives	42.0
Other Western Europe:			
Cyprus		Mayors	3.0
		Municipal councillors	19.8
Iceland		Local representatives	29.0
		Mayors	3.0
Liechtenstein		Municipal councillors	21.4
Malta		Mayors	7.6
		Councillors	20.2
Norway		Mayors	15.0
		Municipal councillors	34.0
Switzerland		Municipal parliament	28.0
Turkey		Mayors	0.4
Central and Eastern Europe:			
Albania		Local councillors	10.6
		Mayors	3.0
Bulgaria		Mayors	8.0
		Municipal councillors	20.0
Croatia		Local councillors	4.0
Hungary		Mayors	13.0
		Local representatives	9.1
Lithuania		Mayors	5.0
		Municipal councillors	21.4
Poland		Mayors	5.3
		Councillors	13.2
Romania		Mayors	3.4
Slovakia		Mayors	16.9
Slovenia		Mayors	4.2
		Municipal councillors	12.2
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		Mayors	21.4
		Municipal councillors	8.4
Commonwealth of Independent States:			
Armenia		Head local government	10.6
Azerbaijan		Mayors	1.2
Georgia		Local authorities	10.9

a/ In municipalities of more than 3,500 inhabitants.

Source: Council of Europe, 2002

Crime and Safety

Crimes recorded by the police

The data on crimes reflect only those recorded by the police. The extent to which the police records crimes is difficult to measure. In addition, comparisons between countries should be made with caution because of the differences in legal systems and in crime classifications. England and Wales, Northern Ireland, the United States and Israel had the highest rates of reported serious assaults, with rates varying between 300 and 500 reported cases per 100 000 population in 2000. The United States had the highest rate of reported rapes at 32 reported cases per 100 000 population, which is lower than in 1990, when the rate was as high as 41 (Table 13.1). With few exceptions, drug offences have been on the rise in the whole region from 1990 to 2000. The highest reported rate of drug offences was in Norway, with close to 1 case per 100 population (Table 13.2). In 1990, the United States and the Russian Federation had the highest murder rate in the ECE region at 9.4 per 100 000 population. From 1990 to 2000, the United States was one of few countries were the murder rate had declined, while it soared to 21.9 in the Russian Federation, still the highest in the region (Figure 13.3). In all countries, the vast majority of the offenders were men. In a few countries, more than 25 percent of the reported thefts were committed by women (Germany -30%, United States - 29%, Norway - 27% and Austria - 26%), but in general, men were responsible for approximately 80-85 per cent of the reported crimes in western Europe and North America, and for approximately 85-90 percent in central and eastern Europe and the CIS countries (Table 13.4).

Clear-up rates

Clear-up rates were generally higher for violent crimes and frauds than for robberies and thefts. In the case of murder, for instance, a large majority of countries reported that at least three out of every four crimes were solved. Generally, rapes also had a relatively high clear-up rate. Excluding Liechtenstein, which had 2 reported rapes that remained unsolved, Norway had the lowest reported clear-up rate in the region at 20 percent. For serious assaults the lowest clear-up rate reported was in the Netherlands (52 percent in 1998). Theft appears to be the crime that is solved least frequently, with the clear-up rates for Italy at 4 per cent, Andorra 7 per cent and Netherlands 9 per cent in 1998 (Table 13.6).

Prison population

In 2000, more than 2.8 million persons were in prison in the ECE region, with approximately 1.3 million in the United States and 700 thousand in the Russian Federation. In general, there were more prisoners in relation to the population size in central and eastern Europe, the CIS countries and North America than in western Europe. The highest rate in 2000 was found in Belarus and Kazakhstan with 550 and 546 prisoners per 100 000 population respectively. The rates were also high in the United States and the Russian Federation with 468 and 460 prisoners respectively (Table 13.7).

Composition of prison population

The share of women prisoners was below 10 percent in all countries of the ECE region. In 2000 Canada had the highest share of women prisoners with 9 per cent. Spain and Portugal were also close to this figure at 8.7 per cent. There is no clear pattern in the changes between 1995 and 2000. In some countries the share of women prisoners has increased, in others it has decreased (Figure 13.8). The share of foreign prisoners varies a lot between countries in the region, from 58 per cent in Switzerland to less than one per cent in Kyrgyzstan, Bulgaria, Romania, Lithuania and Turkey (Table 13.9).

Length of sentences

The distribution of convicted prisoners by length of sentence varies considerably across countries. In Canada, Denmark, Serbia and Montenegro, Latvia and Norway more than 90 per cent of the convicted prisoners serve sentences of less than 3 years. On the other hand, in Albania, Greece, Russian Federation, Republic of Moldova and Romania more than 80 per cent of the convicted prisoners serve sentences of more than 3 years. 20% of prisoners in Northern Ireland, almost 15% in Scotland and 10% in Greece are sentenced to prison for life (Table 13.12).

Youth sentencing

The juvenile sentencing rates are difficult to compare across countries, since definitions of juveniles and definitions of crimes vary. But in a large majority of the countries surveyed, there was an increase in youth sentencing from 1990 to 1999, and in some countries a very substantial one. Hungary and the Russian Federation reported the highest youth sentencing rate in 1999 with more than 1.5 % of juveniles sentenced (Table 13.13).

13.1 Selected violent crimes recorded by the police, 1990 and 2000

	Notes	Serious assault				Reported rapes				Robbery and violent theft			
		1990		2000		1990		2000		1990		2000	
		number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*
European Union:													
Austria	b	140	1.8	216	2.7	533	6.9	513	6.4	3 956	51.2	4 783	59.2
Belgium		12 007	120.4	24 720	241.4	609	6.1	802	7.8	7 935	79.6	11 193	109.3
Denmark		8 392	163.3	1 262	23.7	486	9.5	497	9.3	2 127	41.4	3 152	59.1
Finland		2 358	47.3	1 972	38.1	381	7.6	579	11.2	2 776	55.6	2 749	53.1
France		48 977	86.3	106 484	182.0	4 582	8.1	8 458	14.5	60 189	106.1	109 836	187.7
Germany	a	67 095	84.5	116 912	142.3	5 112	6.4	7 499	9.1	35 111	44.2	59 414	72.3
Greece		6 610	65.1	7 163	69.8	191	1.9	235	2.3	1 102	10.8	1 707	16.6
Ireland	c	73	2.1	449	12.4	89	2.5	216	6.0	1 646	47.0	i 1 968	54.3
Italy	b,d	19 412	33.7	26 732	46.4	687	1.2			36 830	63.9	37 782	65.6
Luxembourg		313	82.4	393	90.3	28	7.4	30	6.9	255	67.1	359	82.4
Netherlands	b	22 079	147.7	38 003	242.8	1 321	8.8	1 626	10.4	11 946	79.9	14 446	92.3
Portugal		...	...	151	1.5	...	...	141	1.4	...	...	5 193	51.9
Spain		10 378	26.7	8 829	22.2	1 790	4.6	1 230	3.1	107 025	275.5	91 628	229.9
Sweden	b	3 110	36.3	3 957	44.8	1 410	16.5	1 996	22.6	5 967	69.7	6 793	76.8
United Kingdom		...	...	...	...	4 010	7.0	...	...	42 476	73.8	...	...
- England and Wales	b	...	...	210 745	405.2	3 391	6.7	7 368	14.7	36 195	71.2	66 836	128.5
- Scotland	b	5 710	111.9	5 836	114.0	494	9.7	613	12.0	4 651	91.2	4 951	96.7
- Northern Ireland	e	2 525	158.9	5 640	341.2	125	7.9	292	17.7	1 630	102.6	1 725	104.4
Other Western Europe:													
Andorra		23	46.0	13	19.7	3	6.0	2	3.0	1	2.0	1	1.5
Cyprus	b	70	10.3	97	14.8	2	0.3	15	2.3	14	2.1	29	4.4
Iceland	b	...	...	50	18.2	...	...	40	14.5	...	...	54	19.6
Liechtenstein	g	32	106.7	42	127.3	2	6.7	2	6.1	392	1 306.7	2	6.1
Malta		179	51.1	75	18.3	6	1.7	13	3.2	73	20.9	146	35.6
Monaco		51	170.0	20	66.7	2	6.7	...	...	9	30.0	2	6.7
Norway		1 873	44.2	3 487	77.4	383	9.0	681	15.1	1 007	23.8	2 138	47.5
Switzerland		3 376	50.3	5 408	75.1	428	6.4	404	5.6	1 821	27.1	2 178	30.2
Turkey		115	0.2	74 928	119.3	277	0.5	1 462	2.3	816	1.5	1 858	3.0
Central and Eastern Europe:													
Albania		1 758	53.9	156	4.7	113	3.5	80	2.4	97	3.0	324	9.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	c	835	18.7	...	...	...	...	77	...	102	2.3	345	...
Bulgaria		167	1.9	76	0.9	539	6.0	593	7.2	1 257	14.0	4 266	52.1
Croatia	f	1 074	22.5	1 009	21.1	143	3.0	128	2.7	5 997	125.5	802	16.8
Czech Republic	f	19 542	189.2	7 194	69.8	760	7.4	500	4.9	4 109	39.8	4 699	45.6
Estonia	g	324	20.6	449	32.6	61	3.9	73	5.3	1 323	84.3	4 621	335.7
Hungary		6 845	66.1	7 621	75.9	468	4.5	294	2.9	2 864	27.6	3 494	34.8
Latvia	h	108	4.1	465	19.6	124	4.7	165	6.9	2 670	101.5	3 234	136.1
Lithuania	c,g	342	9.1	395	10.4	189	5.1	225	5.9	2 635	70.5	3 376	88.8
Poland		19 286	50.6	32 792	84.8	2 249	5.9	2 399	6.2	16 999	44.6	53 533	138.5
Romania		693	3.0	1 236	5.5	947	4.1	1 874	8.3	1 788	7.7	6 804	30.3
Serbia and Montenegro		1 860	17.7	...	...	364	3.5	...	...	509	4.8	...	...
Slovakia	b,f	4 382	82.4	11 037	204.6	210	3.9	153	2.8	1 500	28.2	1 231	22.8
Slovenia	g	440	22.0	431	21.9	93	4.7	86	4.4	253	12.7	532	27.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	b	194	9.6	541	26.9	54	2.7	37	1.8	34	1.7	217	10.8
Commonwealth of Independent States:													
Armenia	c,g	253	7.0	178	4.7	48	1.3	23	0.6	274	7.6	230	6.1
Azerbaijan		255	3.6	200	2.5	65	0.9	46	0.6	96	1.3	95	1.2
Belarus	i,j	1 263	12.3	2 043	19.8	766	7.5	530	5.2	3 747	36.5	7 489	72.7
Georgia	b,i,,j	738	13.5	5 174	99.5	83	1.5	39	0.8	374	6.8	1 054	20.3
Kazakhstan	i,j	5 335	32.0	...	...	1 749	10.5	1 299	8.7	8 343	50.0	2 478	16.6
Kyrgyzstan	i,j	1 476	33.6	...	...	352	8.0	352	7.8	1 311	29.9	2 059	44.4
Republic of Moldova	i,j	963	22.1	447	12.3	354	8.1	215	5.9	2 067	47.4	1 170	32.2
Russian Federation	g	41 195	27.8	49 784	34.2	14 073	9.5	7 901	5.4	120 287	81.1	171 830	118.1
Tajikistan		289	5.5	...	...	123	2.3	...	...	738	13.9	...	...
Turkmenistan		374	10.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	897	24.4	...	...
Ukraine	g	12 721	24.5	6 852	13.7	2 351	4.5	1 151	2.3	24 829	47.8	5 636	11.3
Uzbekistan	c,h	1 058	4.6	693	3.0	623	2.9	466	2.0	3 179	15.6	2 305	10.0
North America:													
Canada		40 107	144.3	44 855	145.9	32 908	118.4	...	...	28 856	103.8	27 012	87.8
United States		1 054 860	422.1	910 740	323.6	102 560	41.0	90 190	32.1	639 270	255.8	407 840	144.9
Other member countries:													
Israel	c	9 765	209.5	30 345	491.8	263	5.6	987	16.0	716	15.4	1 819	29.5

a/ Data for 1990 refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ All sex offences.
e/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
f/ Data for 1993 instead of 1990.
g/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.
h/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.
i/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
j/ Most data in the table are from the Interpol Surveys. data for 1990 are from the UN survey and may be based on different definitions of crime.
* Rate per 100 000 population.

Sources: International Crime Statistics 1989-1990 to 2000, INTERPOL; and The Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 1990-1994, UNCJIN.

13.2 Selected non-violent crimes recorded by the police, 1990 and 2000

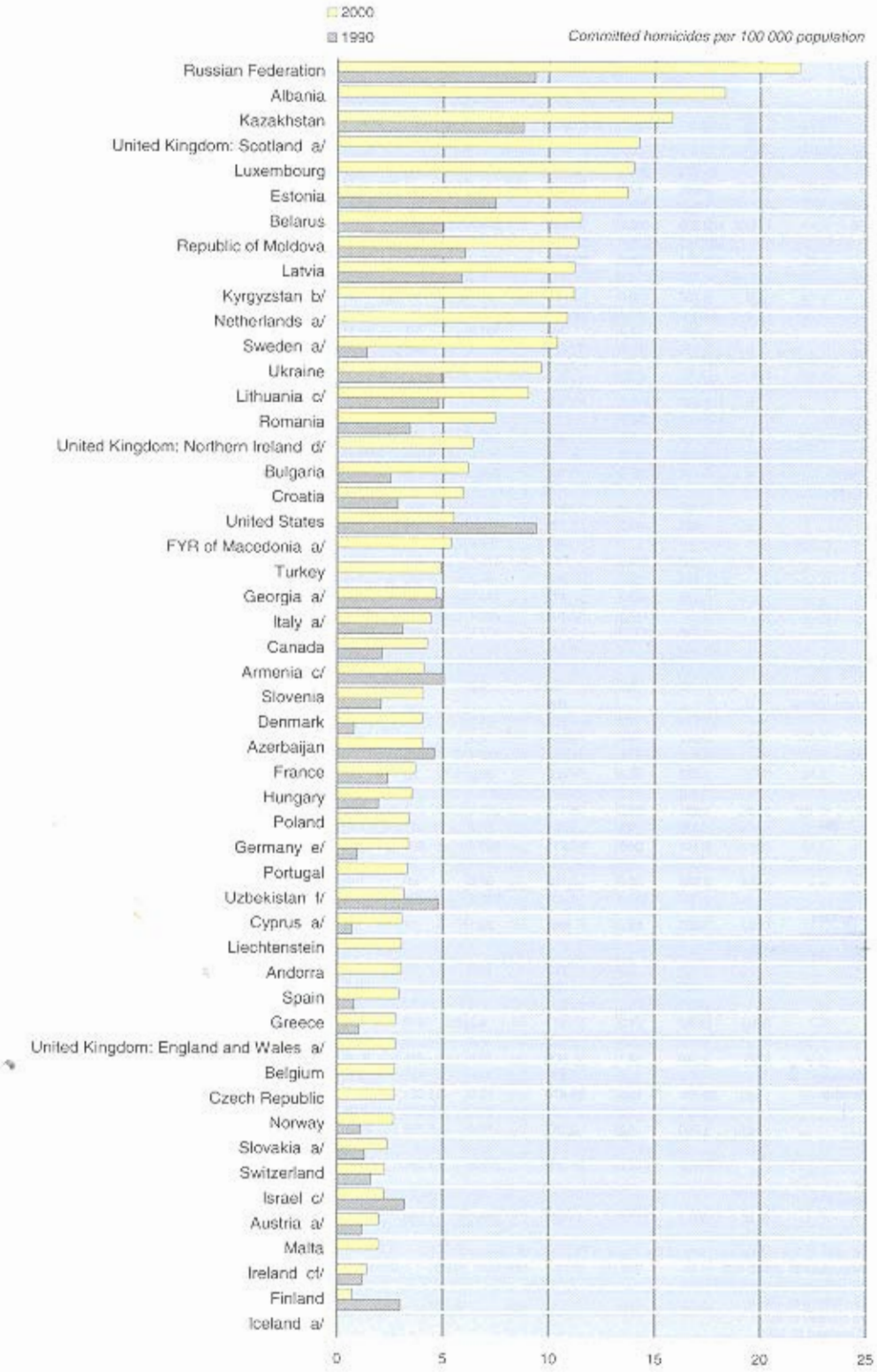
	Notes	Fraud				Drug offenses				Car theft			
		1990		2000		1990		2000		1990		2000	
		number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*	number	rate*
European Union:													
Austria	b	20 475	264.9	32 494	402.2	5 300	68.6	15 906	197.0	2 033	26.3	2 891	35.8
Belgium		1 692	17.0	23 048	225.1	3 914	39.3	21 237	207.4	27 946	280.3	17 370	169.6
Denmark		11 156	217.0	8 040	150.8	13 925	270.9	13 248	248.6	29 572	575.3	32 203	604.2
Finland	c	103 206	2 068.3	17 845	344.4	2 546	51.0	13 445	259.5	18 233	365.4	1 796	34.7
France		551 146	971.5	360 689	599.3	56 522	99.6	103 731	177.3	294 194	518.6	302 626	517.1
Germany	a	425 974	536.6	895 758	1,090.2	103 629	130.6	244 336	297.4	72 172	90.9	83 063	101.1
Greece		527	5.2	818	8.0	1 968	19.4	7 785	75.9	6 845	67.4	16 550	161.2
Ireland	d	4 152	118.6	2 072	57.1	47	1.3	186	5.1	1 120	32.0	591	16.3
Italy	b	30 416	52.8	56 952	98.9	30 691	53.2	43 014	74.7	313 400	543.5	309 113	537.0
Luxembourg		270	71.1	792	181.9	751	197.6	1 226	281.5	489	128.7	634	145.6
Netherlands	b	5 455	36.5	17 567	112.2	5 897	39.4	7 666	49.0	27 071	181.1	37 407	239.0
Portugal		...	...	2 241	22.4	...	...	1 343	13.4	...	...	2 706	27.1
Spain		24 114	62.1	14 855	37.3	20 910	53.8	100 386	251.9	135 559	348.9	132 598	332.7
Sweden	b	106 600	1 246.5	43 522	491.6	28 015	327.3	32 534	367.6	75 512	882.1	65 357	738.5
United Kingdom		171 640	296.2	...	...	19 778	34.4	...	...	533 353	926.6	...	...
- England and Wales	b	147 909	290.8	279 505	537.4	9 998	19.7	135 845	261.2	494 209	971.5	391 611	753.0
- Scotland	b	19 554	383.3	18 634	364.0	9 564	187.5	31 460	614.5	36 103	707.6	28 433	555.3
- Northern Ireland	e	4 177	262.9	3 707	224.3	216	13.6	1 093	66.1	3 041	191.4	8 404	508.5
Other Western Europe:													
Andorra		85	170.0	112	169.7	591	1,182.0	454	687.9	127	254.0	52	78.8
Cyprus	b	593	87.2	1 176	179.7	51	7.5	286	43.7	16	2.4	30	4.6
Iceland	b	...	...	496	180.9	...	...	670	243.4	...	...	...	...
Liechtenstein	g	33	110.0	70	212.1	219	730.0	129	390.9	43	143.3	4	12.1
Malta		104	29.7	196	48.2	180	51.4	...	...	1 300	371.4	1 051	256.0
Monaco		193	643.3	112	373.3	59	196.7	105	350.0	42	140.0	20	66.7
Norway		6 237	147.1	12 101	268.7	9 090	214.4	44 330	984.4	25 869	610.1	23 339	518.3
Switzerland		9 238	137.7	7 726	107.2	18 880	281.4	45 270	628.2	...	...	69 380	962.8
Turkey	j	2 404	4.3	3 579	5.7	940	1.7	4 010	6.4	...	...	15 269	24.3
Central and Eastern Europe:													
Albania		84	2.6	62	1.9	...	...	541	16.3	...	...	195	5.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	d	...	...	866	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria		1 739	19.3	6 902	84.3	...	...	424	5.2	5 944	66.1	11 281	137.7
Croatia	f	2 612	54.6	3 354	70.1	911	19.1	7 338	153.4	2 821	59.0	2 529	52.9
Czech Republic	f	15 656	151.6	11 090	107.7	245	2.4	...	...	25 522	247.1	23 839	231.5
Estonia	g	170	10.8	1 802	130.9	23	1.5	1 561	114.8	1 821	116.0	2 323	168.7
Hungary		7 762	74.9	27 391	272.7	42	0.4	3 454	34.4	8 049	77.7	10 962	109.1
Latvia	h	551	21.0	6 137	258.3	117	4.4	660	27.8	671	25.5	2 966	124.8
Lithuania	d,g	356	9.5	1 927	50.7	121	3.2	696	18.3	1 065	28.2	3 675	96.7
Poland		9 141	24.0	150 711	389.9	603	1.6	19 649	50.8	...	...	68 062	176.1
Romania		939	4.0	21 201	94.4	14	0.1	459	2.0	1 546	6.7	7 098	31.6
Slovakia	b,f	2 928	55.0	1 769	32.8	20	0.4	520	9.5	9 698	182.3	7 682	142.4
Slovenia	g	2 637	131.9	4 902	249.3	202	10.1	1 370	69.7	353	17.7	1 466	74.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	b,j	263	13.9	664	33.1	27	1.3	186	9.3	...	...	898	44.7
Commonwealth of Independent States:													
Armenia	d,g	103	2.9	700	18.4	81	2.2	509	13.4	61	1.7	26	0.7
Azerbaijan		155	2.2	1 232	15.3	621	8.7	2 370	29.3	88	1.2	164	2.0
Belarus	j	1 051	10.2	7 251	70.4	372	3.6	3 811	37.0	...	...	6 183	60.0
Georgia	b,j	67	1.2	217	4.2	472	8.6	1 218	23.4	...	...	40	0.8
Kazakhstan	j	1 402	8.4	5 223	34.9	4 103	24.6	23 319	156.0	...	...	1 187	7.9
Kyrgyzstan	i,j	310	7.1	905	19.5	911	20.8	2 921	63.0	...	...	261	5.6
Republic of Moldova	j	478	11.0	1 374	37.6	125	2.9	2 038	56.1	...	...	364	10.0
Russian Federation	g	20 001	13.5	81 470	56.0	19 321	13.0	243 572	167.3	20 941	14.1	34 958	24.0
Ukraine	g	6 670	12.8	17 443	35.0	10 813	20.8	45 554	91.3	18 074	34.8	14 411	28.9
Uzbekistan	d,f	1 260	5.8	2 383	10.4	5 755	26.3	8 803	38.3	1 580	7.2	527	2.3
North America:													
Canada		139 600	502.3	85 669	278.6	63 134	227.2	87 945	286.0	125 587	451.9	160 268	521.2
United States		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 635 900	654.6	1 165 560	414.2
Other member countries:													
Israel	d	10 144	217.7	13 487	218.6	7 803	167.4	19 484	315.8	15 219	326.6	30 953	501.7

a/ Data for 1990 refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.
b/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
c/ 1990: car theft includes unauthorized use.
d/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
e/ Data for 1995 instead of 2000.
f/ Data for 1993 instead of 1990.
g/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.
h/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.
i/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
j/ Most data in the table are from the Interpol Surveys, data for 1990 are from the UN survey and may be based on different definitions of crime.

* Rate per 100 000 population.

Sources: International Crime Statistics, INTERPOL; and The Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 1990-1994, UNCJIN.

13.3 Committed intentional homicides recorded by the police, 1990 and 2000



a/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.
d/ Data for 1996 instead of 2000.
e/ Data for 1990 refer to the former territory of the Federal Republic of Germany.
f/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.

Sources: International Crime Statistics 2000, INTERPOL; and the UNCJIN.

13.4 Selected crimes*, sex distribution of offenders, 2000

	Notes	All offences		Serious assault		Theft		Drug offences	
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
European Union:									
Austria		21	79	10	90	26	74	17	83
Denmark		16	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland		15	85	14	86	15	85	13	87
France		14	86	11	89	14	86	8	92
Germany		23	77	12	88	30	70	12	88
Greece		14	86	12	88	12	88	7	93
Ireland	a	13	87	6	94	14	86	10	90
Luxembourg		20	80	13	87	23	77	14	86
Netherlands	b	10	90	6	94	12	88	12	88
Portugal		19	81	9	91	10	90	19	81
Spain		9	91	6	94	10	90	5	95
Sweden	c	19	81	15	85	6	94	29	71
United Kingdom									
England and Wales	b	18	82	14	86	23	77	11	89
Other Western Europe:									
Andorra		8	92	20	80	14	86	7	93
Cyprus	b	8	92	3	97	6	94	6	94
Liechtenstein		...	...	...	...	...	...	12	88
Monaco		13	87	8	92	5	95	9	91
Norway		16	84	6	94	27	73	20	80
Switzerland		16	84	11	89	...	...	14	86
Turkey		7	93	6	94	6	94	3	97
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		1	99	1	99	1	99	6	94
Bulgaria		11	89	4	96	9	91	8	92
Croatia		10	90	3	97	7	93	9	91
Czech Republic		12	88	8	92	12	88	...	...
Estonia		8	92	4	96	9	91	10	90
Hungary		14	86	9	91	12	88	11	89
Latvia	a	10	90	13	87	11	89	20	80
Lithuania	a	13	87	14	86	8	92	23	77
Poland		10	90	7	93	7	93	12	88
Romania		13	87	4	96	8	92	10	90
Slovakia	b	7	93	5	95	6	94	15	85
Slovenia		12	88	3	97	10	90	7	93
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia		8	92	4	96	5	95	6	94
Azerbaijan		9	91	2	98	5	95	9	91
Belarus		18	82	15	85	13	87	26	74
Georgia	b	1	99	...	...	0	100	1	99
Kazakhstan	b	11	89	...	...	6	94	14	86
Kyrgyzstan	c	11	89	..	...	8	92	11	89
Republic of Moldova		11	89	9	91	8	92	19	81
Russian Federation		16	84	12	88	9	91	...	...
Ukraine		15	85	10	90	8	92	19	81
Uzbekistan	a	12	88	9	91	2	98	12	88
North America:									
Canada		18	82	17	83	22	78	14	86
United States		22	78	20	80	29	71	18	82
Other member countries:									
Israel	a	13	87	19	81	...	...	10	90

* Crimes recorded by the police.

Source: International Crime Statistics, Interpol

a/ Data for 1999.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1997.

13.5 Victims of selected crimes*, selected countries, 2000

Per 100 000 population

		Homicides	Serious assault	Robbery	Sexual assault
European Union:					
Austria		0.9	...	...	...
Finland	a	2.9	35.4	...	8.8
Germany		3.8	162.1	80.9	16.0
Ireland		1.5	45.0	36.9	14.5
Netherlands		1.1	...	...	...
United Kingdom		1.4	...	...	11.5
Other Western Europe:					
Cyprus		1.8	23.5		2.7
Iceland	b	0.4	...	...	...
Norway	b	0.8	...	...	...
Central and Eastern Europe:					
Bulgaria	b	9.1	0.9	...	10.5
Czech Republic	b	2.3	182.3	42.5	5.5
Estonia	b	30.6	12.1	328.1	...
Latvia		8.8	...	...	...
Lithuania		11.7	12.3	109.8	6.0
Slovakia		2.9	...	22.7	2.4
Slovenia	b	4.1	22.4	28.1	28.6
Commonwealth of Independent States:					
Armenia	b	1.7	5.1	4.3	0.6
Belarus	b	11.8	19.4	70.7	4.2
North America:					
Canada		1.8	140.3	87.8	78.2
United States		5.5	323.6	144.9	...
Other member countries:					
Israel		0.5	...	...	...

Source: National sources.

a/ Data for sexual assault is from 2001.
b/ Data for 2001 instead of 2000.

* Definitions of crimes vary, therefore reducing comparability between countries substantially.

13.6 Clear up rates* for selected crimes, 2000

Percentage

	Notes	All crimes**	Murder	Rape	Serious assault	Robbery and violent theft	Fraud	All theft
European Union:								
Austria	a	50.8	97.5	80.7	90.7	71.2	91.9	16.8
Denmark		18.9	93.0	64.6	82.3	41.3	78.6	19.0
Finland		40.4	83.8	44.6	63.2	33.2	47.9	11.8
France		26.7	78.0	75.5	71.8	15.9	59.6	11.3
Germany		53.2	95.3	79.7	83.9	50.5	79.5	31.6
Greece		81.2	75.5	76.2	93.4	26.1	63.7	14.3
Ireland		42.0	88.0	76.0	78.0	37.0	83.0	35.0
Italy		23.5	84.6	...	74.7	21.1	45.1	4.2
Luxembourg		35.8	80.3	80.0	87.3	24.2	55.9	11.6
Netherlands	b	16.0	64.0	57.0	52.0	21.0	36.0	9.0
Portugal		22.4	56.6	46.3	60.4	22.9	54.7	13.1
Spain		27.6	93.9	80.1	83.9	21.3	60.2	14.7
United Kingdom								
- England and Wales		25.0	90.0	54.0	66.0	18.0	30.0	16.0
- Scotland		44.0	92.0	80.0	60.0	40.0	79.0	31.0
- Northern Ireland		21.1	31.0	67.7	39.8	12.8	36.6	17.7
Other Western Europe:								
Andorra		42.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	44.6	6.6
Cyprus		128.1	107.7	146.2	166.3	100.0	137.4	121.0
Liechtenstein		29.3	100.0	0.0	81.0	0.0	54.3	11.2
Monaco		53.6	..	..	95.0	50.0	33.0	31.3
Norway		41.0	73.0	20.0	53.0	27.0	50.0	17.0
Turkey		66.1	81.2	95.1	96.0	75.0	70.5	42.1
Central and Eastern Europe:								
Albania		88.0	86.0	98.0	93.0	74.0	98.0	75.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	a	65.0	88.4	94.8	...	60.0	97.4	53.0
Bulgaria		60.8	84.8	96.0	122.4	49.2	98.9	42.7
Croatia		96.1	93.4	95.3	90.4	86.9	97.1	93.6
Czech Republic		45.2	81.7	81.6	90.4	41.0	82.7	22.8
Estonia		31.1	80.4	64.4	58.8	23.9	67.4	21.7
Hungary		48.3	83.3	49.3	76.7	43.3	83.6	24.7
Latvia		42.9	63.2	56.9	58.4	25.6	35.9	27.0
Lithuania	a	41.0	77.7	82.4	66.1	31.0	67.3	26.7
Poland		47.8	85.7	85.9	84.3	53.7	83.2	26.5
Romania		71.0	77.0	72.0	86.0	48.0	90.0	45.0
Slovakia		53.0	79.7	95.3	...	69.9	75.0	27.2
Slovenia		46.9	95.0	91.9	89.6	50.4	94.0	26.9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	b	65.3	93.6	94.6	98.0	70.1	97.2	52.2
Commonwealth of Independent States:								
Armenia	a	72.3	62.8	87.0	66.3	61.3	79.3	66.5
Azerbaijan		91.5	91.1	93.5	79.5	82.1	98.3	80.9
Belarus		70.0	89.1	92.8	86.0	68.8	87.4	59.8
Georgia	b	87.9	87.7	97.4	90.9	74.7	...	77.1
Kyrgyzstan	c	57.3	57.8	61.0	...	47.4	56.2	47.5
Republic of Moldova		62.7	61.5	68.6	69.7	44.4	53.8	55.3
Russian Federation		75.6	81.0	88.7	79.7	60.2	83.4	59.0
Ukraine		74.0	90.1	90.4	80.5	86.9	82.1	74.8
North America:								
Canada		38.3	76.0	...	78.1	36.0	55.7	22.1
United States		20.5	63.1	46.9	56.9	25.7	...	...
Other member countries:								
Israel	a	33.5	70.1	69.8	80.8	37.1	39.1	15.3

Source: International Crime Statistics, INTERPOL

a/ Data for 1999.
b/ Data for 1998.
c/ Data for 1997.

* Number of cases solved in 2000 as a percentage of the number of cases reported to the police in 2000. Please note that this may exceed 100% as crimes may be solved which occurred in previous years. Please see glossary for further explanation.
** Total for all offences contained in national crime statistics.

13.7 Prison situation in 1990-2000, selected day*

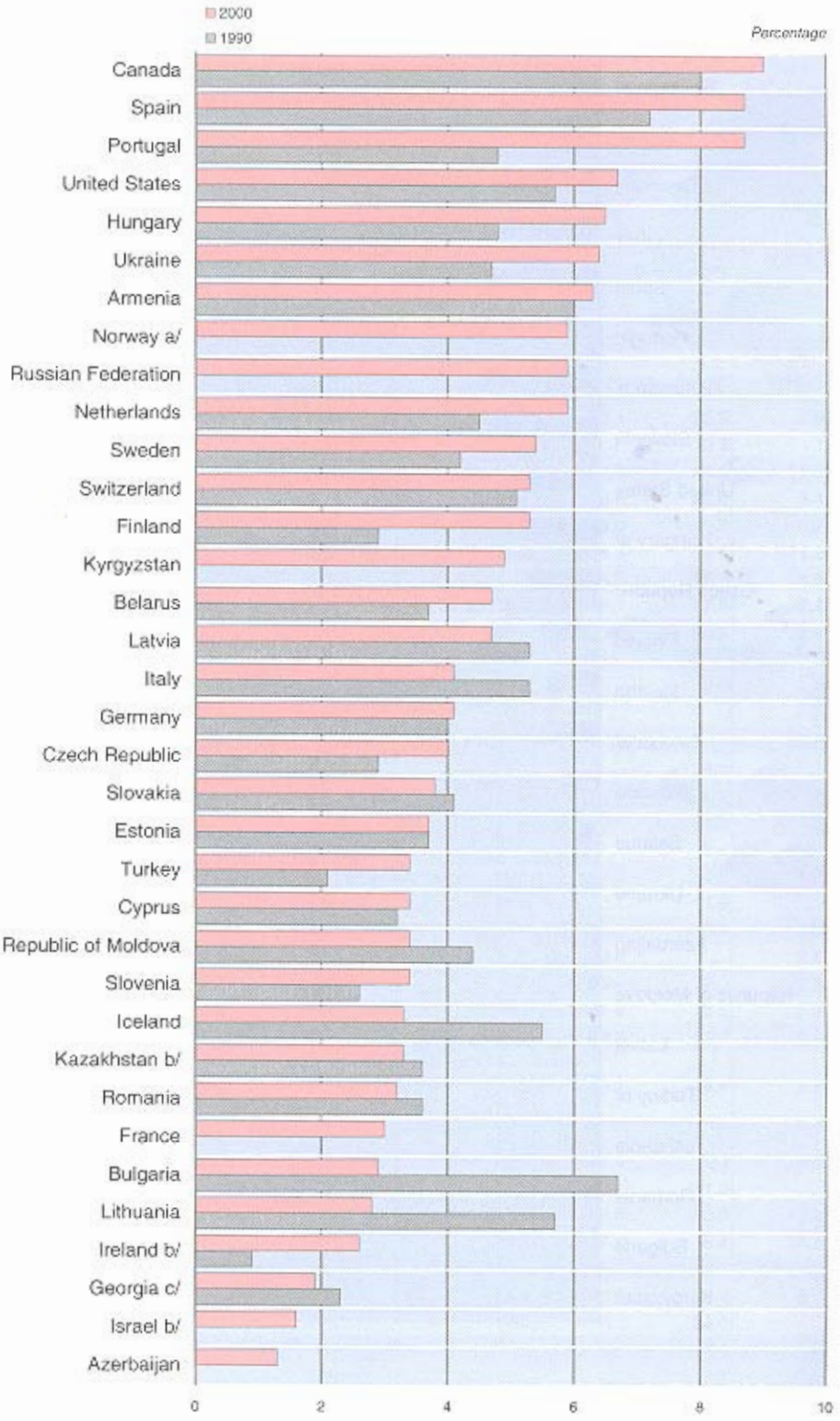
	Notes	Total prison population		Prison population per 100 000 inhabitants		Juvenile** prison population	
		1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
European Union:							
Austria		4 335	5 396	56	67	61	..
Belgium		3 048	...	31	...	3	...
Denmark		2 322	2 287	45	43	...	6
Finland		2 789	2 565	56	50	134	67
France		...	32 968	...	56	...	158
Germany	a	30 265	53 402	...	65	...	7 396
Greece		3 457	...	34	...	135	...
Ireland	b	1 796	3 163	51	84	70	257
Italy	b	10 983	29 293	19	51	47	541
Luxembourg		260	...	68	...	5	...
Netherlands	b	4 222	7 028	28	44	...	384
Portugal		6 100	8 542	62	85	444	375
Spain		20 579	36 004	53	90	...	1 392
Sweden	c	4 220	3 654	49	41	5	145
United Kingdom							
- England and Wales		28 471	47 729	...	90	6 283	9 665
- Scotland	d	3 201	4 281	...	...	708	787
- Northern Ireland	d	1 381	1 216	...	...	13	10
Other Western Europe:							
Cyprus	b	157	234	23	31	39	22
Iceland		101	79	40	28	...	...
Norway	f	1 881	1 320	44	30	...	3
Switzerland		3 718	3 474	55	48	...	...
Turkey		28 771	22 077	51	34	735	2 778
Central and Eastern Europe:							
Bulgaria		9 322	7 982	107	98	142	52
Croatia		1 487	...	31	...	13	...
Czech Republic		3 953	15 461	38	150	106	110
Estonia		3 216	3 184	205	233	81	78
Hungary		8 380	10 900	81	109	439	301
Latvia		6 367	5 008	238	211	219	166
Lithuania		7 205	7 532	194	204	226	69
Poland		31 115	...	82	...	2 827	...
Romania		13 788	34 475	59	154	...	937
Slovakia		2 759	4 947	52	92	115	92
Slovenia		501	738	25	37	57	30
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		789	1 200	41	59	80	...
Commonwealth of Independent States:							
Armenia		1 457	2 725	41	72	100	...
Azerbaijan		...	21 065	...	262	...	82
Belarus		15 327	55 031	149	550	677	1 559
Georgia	e	3 501	5 811	64	116	35	27
Kazakhstan	c	43 945	83 593	269	546	1 529	1 033
Kyrgyzstan		...	13 900	...	283	...	308
Republic of Moldova		8 618	7 042	198	164	325	89
Russian Federation	e	727 385	671 054	489	460	34 563	16 981
Ukraine		88 800	172 039	171	348	4 000	3 268
North America:							
Canada		115 265	86 885	416	282	...	...
United States	b	357 264	1 321 137	143	468	55 426	104 442
Other member countries:							
Israel	c	...	8 562	...	147	...	121

a/ Data for 1990 refer to the Federal Republic of Germany.
b/ Data on juveniles for 1997 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
d/ Prison population: data for 1992 instead of 1990; juveniles: data for 1997 instead of 2000.
e/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.
f/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.

* The date for reference may vary.
** The age considered juvenile may vary.

Sources. The United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, UNCJIN; and national sources.

13.8 Percentage of women prisoners, 1990 and 2000, selected day*

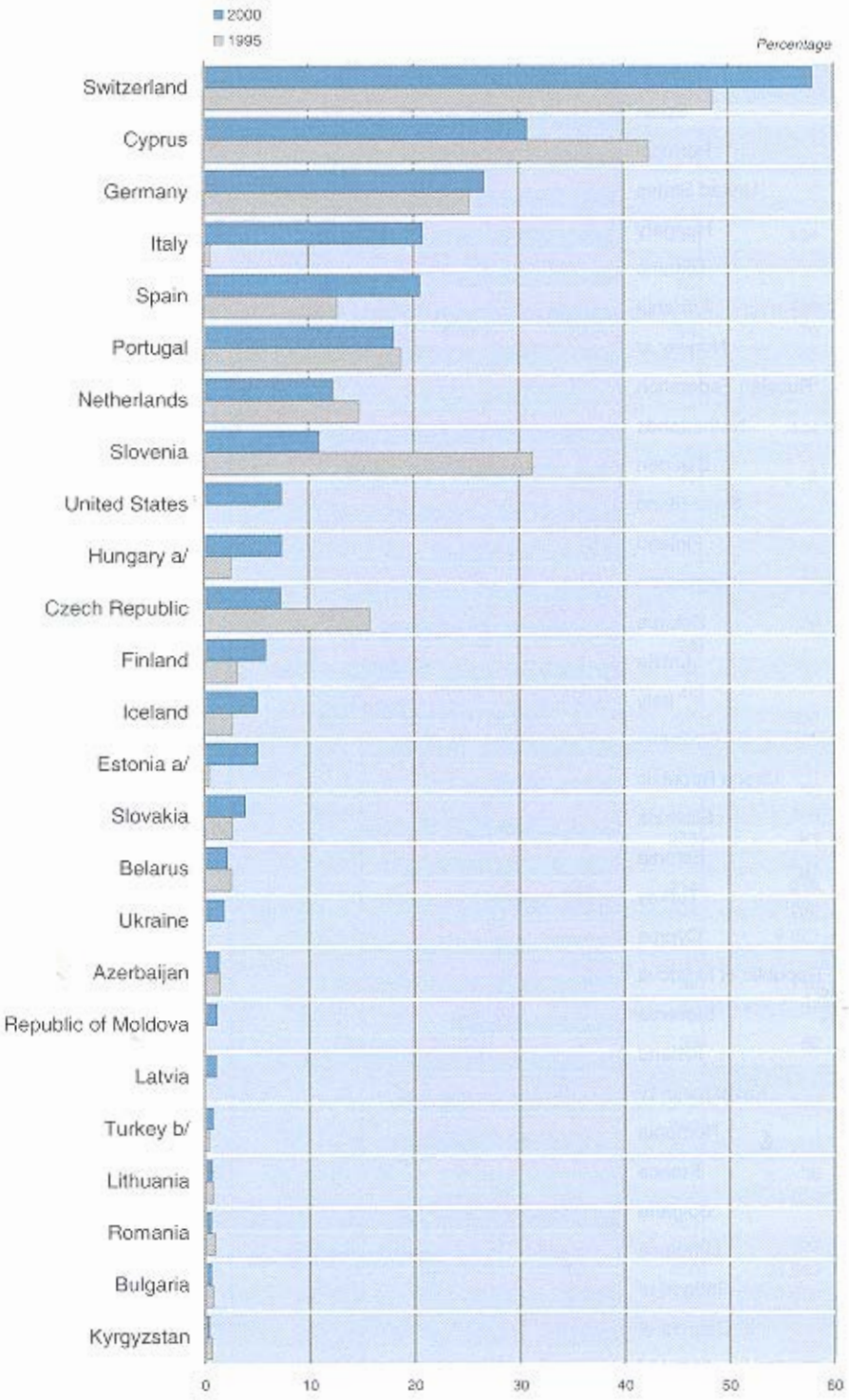


a/ Data for 1998 instead of 2000.
b/ Data for 1997 instead of 2000.
c/ Data for 1992 instead of 1990.

* The date of reference may vary.

Sources: The United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, UNCJIN; and national sources.

13.9 Percentage of foreign prisoners, 1995 and 2000, selected day*



a/ Data for 1996 instead of 1995.
b/ Data for 1999 instead of 2000.

* The date of reference may vary.

Sources: The United Nations Survey on Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, UNCJIN; and national sources.

13.10 Convicted prisoners according to selected crime categories, 2000

	Assault		Serious assault		Theft		Drug crimes	
	% of total	of which are women	% of total	of which are women	% of total	of which are women	% of total	of which are women
European Union								
Austria	25.1	12.4	0.0	...	19.1	25.3	7.8	11.6
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	10.3	...	9.7
Denmark	8.6	6.9	1.6	7.0	34.3	40.5	11.3	12.8
Finland	5.0	9.7	0.4	13.4	19.6	23.0	3.4	12.6
Germany	7.1	8.4	2.7	7.6	16.0	30.7	6.2	10.0
Ireland	11.9	8.6	0.0	...	4.3	3.4	11.2	8.0
Netherlands	7.0	8.5	0.0	...	24.7	15.7	6.0	11.6
Spain	4.6	5.7	0.4	5.4	38.1	7.5	7.4	14.0
United Kingdom	2.4	10.1	0.1	6.1	8.6	20.6	3.4	10.2
Other Western Europe								
Cyprus	...	...	...	2.6	...	9.0	...	6.9
Iceland	...	3.6	...	0.0	...	...	...	...
Norway	7.1	...	0.0	...	17.4	...	15.8	...
Turkey	...	1.2	...	...	...	4.0	...	2.4
Central and Eastern Europe								
Bulgaria	3.7	3.1	0.0	...	50.1	4.8	1.0	11.5
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	...	1.4
Estonia	0.8	1.2	1.2	9.5	44.9	7.9	1.2	18.5
Hungary	...	11.5	...	8.8	...	11.6	...	8.3
Latvia	2.3	8.0	2.1	13.3	36.0	6.9	1.3	24.7
Lithuania	4.4	...	0.0	...	53.6	...	2.5	...
Romania	2.2	8.9	1.4	5.4	36.4	9.0	0.2	12.9
Slovakia	6.0	4.0	1.5	4.4	31.9	5.5	1.2	13.5
Slovenia	6.2	7.0	3.6	5.2	13.5	12.1	2.5	6.3
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6.3	10.2	2.2	3.5	9.7	6.4	2.4	0.7
Commonwealth of Independent States								
Armenia	0.0	...	2.3	3.8	17.4	4.3	5.9	3.5
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	11.3	...	20.9
Georgia	7.0	4.9	0.0	...	26.6	2.8	11.2	7.1
Kyrgyzstan	3.7	9.7	0.9	0.5	37.8	8.4	14.8	12.4
North America								
Canada	10.7	11.6	5.0	13.9	9.9	22.9	5.7	10.2
United States	...	...	...	14.0	...	24.0	...	18.0
Other member countries								
Israel	...	9.9	...	...	...	7.7	...	6.1

Source: National sources.

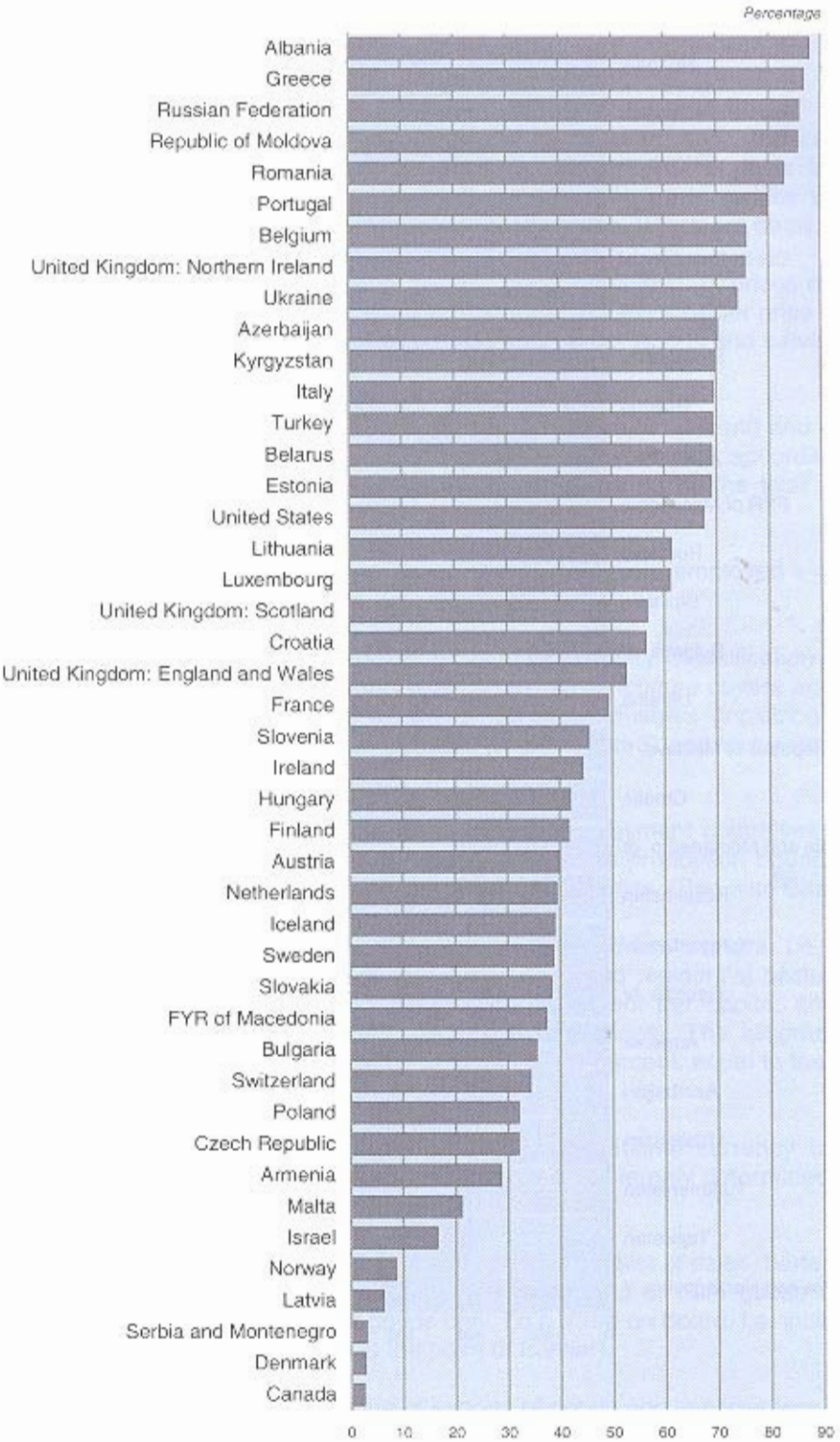
13.11 Convicted prisoners by length of sentence ordered, latest year

	Notes	Year	Less than 6 months	6 months to less than 1 year	1 year to less than 3 years	3 years to less than 5 years	5 years and over	Life sentences	Total convictions (number)
			Percentage						
European Union:									
Austria		1998	16.4	12.6	31.1	14.6	22.2	3.2	4 554
Belgium		2001	2.5	4.6	17.1	28.5	41.7	5.6	4 836
Denmark		2000	77.0	12.2	8.0	1.6	1.2	...	7 562
Finland		2002	14.3	14.3	29.7	16.0	23.1	2.6	2 832
France		1998	13.9	14.8	22.0	12.2	35.5	1.6	33 142
Germany	a,b	2001	21.1	21.0	19.9	25.1	10.2	2.7	60 421
Greece		1997	2.6	4.6	6.0	16.3	60.5	10.0	3 898
Ireland		1997	4.3	14.4	36.9	15.9	24.9	3.6	1 952
Italy		2000	4.1	5.7	20.8	21.2	45.7	2.5	29 441
Luxembourg		2002	6.5	7.1	25.3	11.2	41.2	8.8	170
Netherlands		2000	29.2	14.2	17.2	16.2	23.2	-	6 186
Portugal	c	1998	1.5	1.4	17.2	35.9	44.0	-	10 280
Sweden		1998	11.9	16.0	33.4	15.3	21.1	2.2	4 763
United Kingdom									
- England and Wales		2000	12.2	8.0	27.1	22.0	22.2	8.5	53 107
- Scotland	d	2001	11.4	11.9	19.9	14.7	27.2	14.9	5 221
- Northern Ireland		1998	5.7	5.8	12.9	15.2	40.5	20.0	1 112
Other Western Europe:									
Cyprus	a,b	2001	51.0	10.1	33.2	3.7	1.9	0.1	1 318
Iceland		2001	19.0	8.0	34.0	17.0	22.0	-	100
Malta	h,i	1998	45.4	18.5	15.0	18.5	1.5	1.2	260
Norway	j	1998	54.0	6.6	21.5	0.0	8.6	...	1 648
Switzerland		1995	32.6	6.6	26.5	14.5	19.0	0.8	3 116
Turkey		2001	10.2	4.8	15.6	9.6	52.5	7.2	31 368
Central and Eastern Europe:									
Albania		1998	-	-	12.1	13.3	73.9	0.7	437
Bulgaria		1998	8.2	32.0	24.4	18.3	17.1	0.1	8 544
Croatia		1998	4.6	8.5	30.4	15.5	41.1	...	1 337
Czech Republic		1998	6.7	25.1	36.1	13.0	18.9	0.1	14 942
Estonia	e	2001	...	6.3	24.7	16.9	51.3	0.9	3 270
Hungary		2001	6.9	15.3	35.8	16.1	24.4	1.6	12 755
Latvia	e	2001	...	3.0	16.1	4.0	2.2	0.0	12 679
Lithuania		2001	2.0	4.3	32.3	21.8	38.7	0.8	8 486
Poland	f	2001	6.0	15.3	46.7	16.1	15.9	0.1	56 904
Romania	a,b,e	2001	...	5.5	11.4	46.9	36.0	0.2	37 406
Serbia and Montenegro		2000	68.2	18.9	10.0	1.4	1.6	...	9 925
Slovakia		1996	5.8	20.2	35.6	12.6	25.6	0.2	6 085
Slovenia		2001	10.9	11.6	31.9	19.4	26.2	...	733
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		1998	20.8	11.8	30.0	17.3	20.1	-	840
Commonwealth of Independent States:									
Armenia	e	1996	...	25.2	46.2	17.2	11.4	-	2 174
Azerbaijan	e	1998	...	5.9	23.7	9.9	60.4	...	9 897
Belarus	e	1998	...	3.2	27.6	32.2	36.9	...	50 641
Kyrgyzstan	e	1998	...	18.1	12.2	39.9	29.8	-	12 430
Republic of Moldova	e	1998	...	1.5	12.7	29.3	56.2	0.3	6 909
Russian Federation	e	2001	...	0.7	13.3	36.9	49.0	0.1	671 401
Ukraine	e	1998	...	2.3	23.6	30.3	43.8	...	156 475
North America:									
Canada		1999	79.1	8.6	9.8	1.5	0.8	0.2	89 090
United States	g	1997	..	1.8	30.6	27.7	38.0	1.9	334 525
Other member countries:									
Israel		1999	44.3	18.5	23.7	10.2	3.2	3.2	7 985

a/ "1 year to less than 2 years" refers to "Between 1 and 2 years".
b/ "3 years to less than 5 years" refers to "Between 2 and 5 years".
c/ Excluding 73 persons sentenced to an indeterminate length.
d/ Provisional data.
e/ "6 months to less than 1 year" refers to "Up to 1 year".
f/ Including punished.
g/ State prisons only.
h/ "3 years to less than 5 years" refers to "Between 3 and 10 years".
i/ "5 years and over" refers to "10 years and above".
j/ Estimates.

Sources: National sources and Council of Europe.

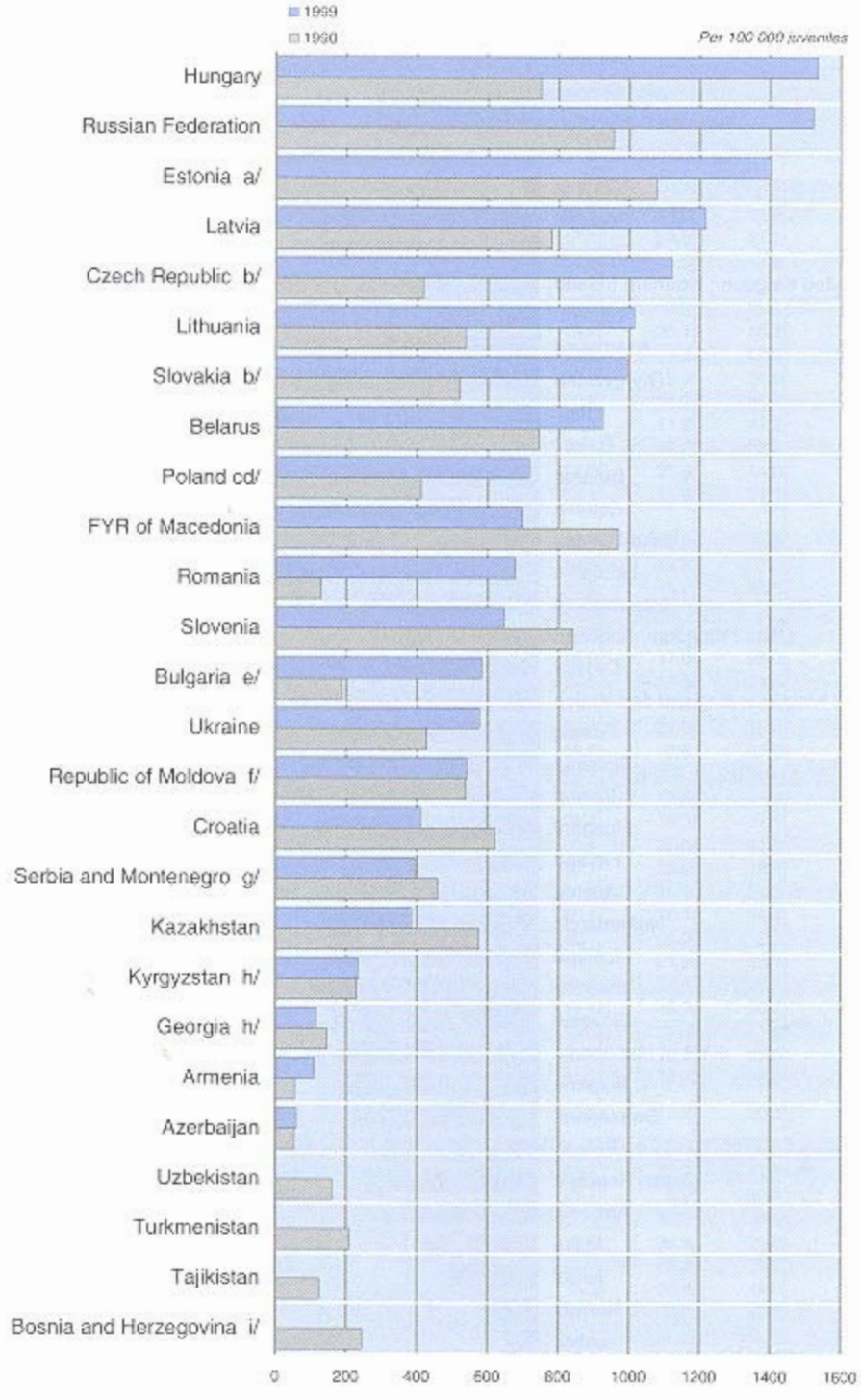
13.12 Proportion of convicted prisoners with sentences 3 years and over, latest year*



* Reference years as in table 13.6.

Sources: National sources and Council of Europe.

13.13 Juvenile sentencing rate* in selected countries, 1990 and 1999



Source TransMONEE database, UNICEF.

a/ 1989-93: juveniles are defined as 15-17 year olds. 1994-2000: juveniles are defined as 13-17 year-olds.
b/ Juveniles are defined as 15-17 year-olds.
c/ Juveniles are defined as 13-16 year-olds.
d/ Data for 1997 instead of 1999.
e/ Data excludes economic crimes.
f/ Sentencing data 1992-2000 and population 1997-2000: excludes Transdniestr.
g/ Sentencing data 1999-2000: excludes Kosovo.
h/ Data for 1991 instead of 1990.
i/ Data for 1989 instead of 1990.

* Refers to juveniles aged 14 to 17 unless otherwise specified.

GLOSSARY

Country Pages:

Area: Area comprises land area and inland water.

CO_2 emissions: Represents the total emission from fuel combustion. CO_2, the carbon dioxide, is the principal greenhouse gas. It is measured on the basis of the amounts of fuels burned. A number of developed countries have taken an obligation under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases, including CO_2, below the levels of 1990 emissions. (For more detail, see Chapter 10).

Consumer price index: Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires or purchases for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as the change in the prices of a fixed representative basket of consumer goods and services purchased by the reference population.

Divorce: A final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of each country. The crude divorce rate is the total number of divorces divided by the total population in a given period.

Economic activity rate: The ratio of the economically active population (employed + unemployed) aged 15 and over to the total population of the corresponding age group.

Economic branch (sector): Using the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC Rev3 1990), at the highest level the economy is divided into three branches: 1) *agriculture* covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (categories A+B); 2) *industry* comprises the production industries (including electricity, gas, and water), mining and quarrying, and construction (categories C-F); and 3) *services* comprise market services and non-market services (categories G-Q, X).

Employment: Here the National Accounts definition is used: employment comprises employees and self-employed - engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary. It includes both the residents and the non-residents who work for resident producer units. (See also Chapter 4).

Energy use: the final consumption of energy by the different end-use sectors, i.e. consumption by the industrial and transport sectors and by the services, agriculture and residential sectors. The graph shows data on the final consumption of energy in tonnes of oil equivalent per capita, and in kilograms of oil equivalent per 1000 US dollars of GDP (PPP dollars, constant prices). The kilogram of oil equivalent is defined as 104 kilocalories. This quantity of energy is, within a few percent, equal to the net heat content of 1 tonne of crude oil.

Exchange rate: Period average exchange rate expressed in national currency units per U.S. dollar. Depending on the country, the exchange rates are market rates, i.e. largely determined by market forces, or official rates, i.e. determined by authorities.

Exports of goods and services: Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents. When exports of both goods and services are not available, the data are given for the exports of goods only, f.o.b. (free on board, i.e. including the value of the goods and the related distributive services up to the point of frontier).

External trade balance, or net trade: The value of exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

External trade commodities: The data are from the Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE). Data are based on a detailed commodity classification according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System, or HS), or extended versions based on HS, such as the Combined Nomenclature used by the countries that are members of the European Union.

Gross capital formation: The total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. For more detail, see Chapter 5.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP, value added): The principal measure of total economic activity occurring within a country's geographical boundary. As an aggregate measure of production, the GDP of a country is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production of goods and services (plus taxes and minus subsidies). Gross value added is the value of output minus intermediate inputs (that is, the value of goods and services consumed as inputs by process of production, excluding fixed assets which contribute to gross value added).

GDP in agriculture, industry, services: Measures the value added in different economic branches. When the value added data were not available, the gross industrial output is used instead. Agriculture covers agriculture, forestry and fishing; Industry comprises the production industries (including electricity, gas, and water), mining and quarrying and construction; Services comprise market services and non-market services.

Gross industrial output: Refers to the value of output produced by establishments engaged in mining (including oil extraction), manufacturing, and production of electricity, gas and water. These are the tabulations categories C, D and E of the Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev. 3 and NACE Rev. 1)

Gross National Income (GNI) – see Chapter 5.

Healthy life expectancy: Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy is based on life expectancy at birth, but includes an adjustment for time spent in poor health. It is most easily understood as the equivalent number of years in full health that a newborn can expect to live based on current rates of ill-health and mortality.

Household: A private household that consists of a person living alone or a group of people who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both. The group may also pool their income.

Imports of goods and services: Imports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from non-residents to residents. When imports of both goods and services are not available, the data are given for the imports of goods only, c.i.f. (the cost, insurance and freight – the price of a good delivered at the frontier of an importing country, or the price of a service delivered to a resident, before the payment of any duties or taxes on imports).

Infant mortality rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1 000 live births in the same year.

Internet users, estimated number: The estimates are based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts, or calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier.

Labour Force, or currently active population: comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour (employed + unemployed) for the production of goods and services during the specified time-reference period. Labour force is measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to continue throughout the child's life.

Marriage: The act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The crude marriage rate is the total number of marriages divided by the total population in a given period.

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers: Users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the PSTN (public switched telephone network).

Parliament: Legislative or deliberative assembly. One or more chambers or assemblies that form (or form part of) the legislature of a country. The term may also be applied to multinational legislative bodies.

Passenger car: A road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver).

Population mid-year: Estimate of de facto population for 1 July of the year indicated.

Private consumption expenditure: The final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions servicing households (NPISHs). It is measured by the value of households' and NPISHs' expenditures on goods and services including expenditures on non-market goods or services sold at prices that are economically significant.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs): purchasing power of a country's currency, i.e. the rate of currency exchange that equalises the cost of a fixed representative basket of goods and services in the home country using national currency and in the reference country (the United States) using the US dollar converted at the PPP rate (the number of units of national currency required to purchase the same representative basket of goods and services that one US dollar would buy in the United States). It can be recommended to use the PPPs instead of the exchange rate in economic comparisons to take into account the price level differences between countries. PPPs are expressed in national currency units per US dollar.

Real GDP: GDP at constant (fixed) prices measures the volume of output from domestic production. It is used to show the growth in a country's economy. (For more detail, see Chapter 5).

Student: person attending tertiary education.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Total expenditure on education includes public and private expenditure measured as a percentage of GDP. Educational expenditure refers to the financial disbursements of education institutions for the purchase of the various resources or inputs of the schooling process such as administrators, teachers, materials, equipment and facilities. Public expenditure refers to the spending of public authorities at all levels. Private expenditure refers to expenditure funded by private sources, i.e. households and other private entities. Households means students and their families. Other private entities include business firms and non-profit organisations. Private expenditure comprises school fees, materials such as textbooks and teaching equipment; transport to school (if organised by the school); meals (if provided by the school) and boarding fees.

Total expenditure on health includes public and private expenditure measured as a percentage of GDP. Health expenditure refers to household health expenses; government supplied health services including those in schools, prisons, and armed forces and special public health programmes such as vaccination; investment in clinics, laboratories etc; administration costs; research and development excluding outlays by pharmaceutical firms; industrial medicine; and outlays of voluntary and benevolent institutions.

Tourism receipts: correspond to the expenditure of non-resident visitors (tourists and same-day visitors) within the economic territory of the country of reference.

Unemployment rate: Calculated by relating the number of workers who are unemployed during the reference period to the total of employed and unemployed persons at the same date. The unemployed comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were: (a) without work - i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and (b) currently available for work - i.e. were available for paid employment. Unless otherwise stated, all data on unemployment are from Labour Force Surveys. *Registered unemployment* comprises unemployed population registered at Employment or Labour Offices. This administrative approach to unemployment reflects national rules and conditions and usually yields different results from those of surveys using the ILO concept of unemployment, which includes persons often not covered in registered unemployment statistics, such as persons seeking work for the first time.

Urban areas: are defined as localities with a population of 2000 or more. National definitions may vary.

Youth unemployment: refers to 15-24 years of age.

Chapter 1: Population

Area: Area comprises land area and inland water.

Asylum-seekers: persons whose application for asylum is pending in the asylum procedure or who are otherwise registered as asylum-seekers.

Crude birth rate: Number of live births in a given period, per 1 000 population.

Crude death rate: Number of deaths in a given period, per 1 000 population.

Dependency ratio: ratio of the population in the age groups 0-14 years and 65 years and over, to the population in the age group 15-64 years.

Internally displaced persons: Persons displaced internally within their country for reasons that would make them of concern to UNHCR if they were outside their country of origin and who have become of concern to UNHCR as a result of a request from the Secretary-General or the competent principal organs of the United Nations.

Locality: A locality is defined as a distinct population cluster, i.e. the population living in neighbouring buildings which either (a) form a continuous built-up area with a clearly recognizable street formation, (b) though not part of such a built-up area, form a group to which a locally recognized place name is uniquely attached, or (c) though not coming within either of the above two requirements constitute a group, none of which is separated from the nearest neighbour by more than 200 metres. National definitions may vary.

Median age: The midpoint of the population age distribution where half of the population is below and half is above.

Mid-year population: Estimate of de facto population for 1 July of the year indicated.

Net migration rate: The difference between the number of immigrants entering the country and emigrants leaving the country in a year, per 1000 population.

Population of concern to the UNHCR: Refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, asylum seekers and others who are in a refugee-like situation but not formally recognized as refugees.

Recognized asylum seekers: Refers to refugees granted convention, humanitarian and comparable status.

Refugees: Persons recognized to be outside their country of nationality or habitual residence for reasons that include: a) being recognized as refugees by Governments having ratified the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and/or its 1967 Protocol; b) being recognized as refugees under the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa and those recognized in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Cartagena Declaration; c) being recognized by UNHCR as refugees in accordance with its Statute; and d) persons, particularly in Europe, who have been granted temporary protection on a group basis.

Rural areas: are defined as localities (see localities) with a population of less than 2000 and sparsely populated areas. National definitions may vary.

Urban areas: are defined as localities (see localities) with a population of 2000 or more. National definitions may vary.

Urban agglomerations: Refers to the population contained within the contours of a contiguous territory inhabited at urban density levels without regard to administrative boundaries.

Chapter 2: Families and Households

Abortion: Includes all legally and illegally induced early foetal deaths. Excludes spontaneous abortions (miscarriages).

Divorce: is a final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of each country.

Families: are defined in the narrow sense of a family nucleus consisting of a couple without children, a couple with one or more children or a lone parent with one or more children.

Household: A private household that consists of a person living alone or a group of people who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. The group may be composed of related persons only or of unrelated persons or of a combination of both. The group may also pool their income.

Legal abortion: Induced expulsion of the foetus during the first part of a pregnancy, permitted by the law for health or other reasons.

Live birth: The complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live-born, regardless of gestation age.

Marital status: The marital status is defined as the legal conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws (or customs) in the country (de jure status). The following marital statuses are used: Single (i.e. never married), married, divorced and not remarried, widowed and not remarried.

Mean age at first marriage: The mean age at first marriage is the weighted average of the specific rates of first marriage.

Mean age of women at the birth of the first child: is the weighted average of the age specific rates of first order births.

Total fertility rate: The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

Chapter 3: Education

A gross enrolment ratio for a given level of education is derived by dividing the total enrolment for this level, regardless of age, by the population of the age group which, according to national regulations, should be enrolled at this level. Note that the gross enrolment ratio can be higher than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at younger and older ages than the typical grade-level age.

Educational attainment: Percentage of the adult population (25 years old and over) that has completed a certain level of education defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1976) system.

Expenditure on higher education per student: includes the expenditures of educational institutions and households and other private entities. 'Households' mean students and their families. 'Other private entities'

include private business firms and non-profit organisations, including religious organisations, charitable organisations and business and labour associations.

Expenditure on Research and Development (R&D): Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) is total expenditure on R&D performed on the national territory during a given period. It includes R&D performed within a country and funded from abroad but excludes payments made abroad for R&D. The sources of funds for GERD are classified according to the following five categories: Business enterprise funds, government funds, higher education funds, private non-profit funds, funds from abroad.

Fields of study:

1. **Agriculture:** Agriculture, crop and livestock production, agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture and gardening, forestry and forest product techniques, natural parks, wildlife, fisheries, fishery science and technology; veterinary medicine, veterinary assisting.
2. **Education:** Includes teacher training for pre-school, kindergarten, elementary school, vocational, practical, non-vocational subject, adult education, teacher trainers and for handicapped children. General and specialized teacher training programmes. Education science: curriculum development in non-vocational and vocational subjects. Educational assessment, testing and measurement, educational research, other education science.
3. **Engineering, manufacturing and construction:** Engineering drawing, mechanics, metal work, electricity, electronics, telecommunications, energy and chemical engineering, vehicle maintenance, surveying; Food and drink processing, textiles, clothes, footwear, leather, materials (wood, paper, plastic, glass, etc.), mining and extraction; Architecture and town planning: structural architecture, landscape architecture, community planning, cartography; Building, construction; Civil engineering.
4. **Humanities and arts: Includes fine arts:** drawing, painting, sculpture; Performing arts: music, drama, dance, circus; Graphic and audio-visual arts: photography, cinematography, music production, radio and TV production, printing and publishing; Design; Craft skills; Religion and theology; Foreign languages and cultures: living or 'dead' languages and their literature, area studies; Native languages: current or vernacular language and its literature; Other humanities: interpretation and translation, linguistics, comparative literature, history, archaeology, philosophy, ethics.
5. **Medicine, health and welfare:** Medicine: anatomy, epidemiology, cytology, physiology, immunology and immunoaematology, pathology, anaesthesiology, paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology, internal medicine, surgery, neurology, psychiatry, radiology, ophthalmology; Medical services: public health services, hygiene, pharmacy, pharmacology, therapeutics, rehabilitation, prosthetics, optometry, nutrition; Nursing: basic nursing, midwifery; Dental services: dental assisting, dental hygienist, dental laboratory technician, odontology; Social care: care of the disabled, child care, youth services, gerontological services; Social work: counselling, welfare n.e.c.
6. **Science:** Biology, botany, bacteriology, toxicology, microbiology, zoology, entomology, ornithology, genetics, biochemistry, biophysics, other allied sciences, excluding clinical and veterinary sciences; Astronomy and space sciences, physics, chemistry, other allied subjects, geology, geophysics, mineralogy, physical anthropology, physical geography and other geosciences, meteorology and other atmospheric sciences including climatic research, marine science, vulcanology, palaeoecology. Mathematics, operations research, numerical analysis, actuarial science, statistics and other allied fields. Computer sciences: system design, computer programming, data processing, networks, operating systems - software development only (hardware development should be classified with the engineering fields).
7. **Services:** Hotel and catering, travel and tourism, sports and leisure, hairdressing, beauty treatment and other personal services: cleaning, laundry, dry-cleaning, cosmetic services, domestic science; Seamanship, ship's officer, nautical science, air crew, air traffic control, railway operations, road motor vehicle operations, postal service; Environmental conservation, control and protection, air and water pollution control, labour protection and security; Protection of property and persons: police work and related law enforcement, criminology, fire-protection and fire fighting, civil security; Military.
8. **Social Sciences, business and law:** Economics, economic history, political science, sociology, demography, anthropology (except physical anthropology), ethnology, futurology, psychology, geography (except physical geography), peace and conflict studies, human rights; Journalism; library technician and science; technicians in museums and similar repositories; Documentation techniques; Archival sciences; Retailing, marketing, sales, public relations, real estate; Finance, banking, insurance, investment analysis; Accounting, auditing, bookkeeping; Management, public administration,

institutional administration, personnel administration; Secretarial and office work. Local magistrates, 'notaires', law, jurisprudence, history of law.

Graduates: Graduates are those who were enrolled in the final year of a level of education and completed it successfully during the reference year. At the university level there can be exceptions where graduation is recognised by the awarding of a certificate without the requirement that the participants are enrolled. Definition of completion and success may vary in each country.

Illiteracy: Adult illiteracy is defined as percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who cannot both read and write with understanding a short simple statement of his/her everyday life.

ISCED(1976): International Standard Classification of Education as defined in 1976.

Pre-primary education: (Level 0). Education provided to children not old enough to enter school at the first level (e.g. nursery school or kindergarten).

Primary education: (Level 1). Designed to provide the basic elements of education. Entry to this level often coincides with the start of compulsory education (varying between ages 5 to 7).

Secondary education: (Levels 2 and 3).: Education provided in middle schools, secondary schools, high schools, lyceums, gymnasiums etc. Level 2: The duration of lower secondary education is generally 3-4 years and its completion often coincides with the end of compulsory schooling. The second stage (Level 3) usually constitutes the final 2-4 years of secondary education.

Tertiary education (Levels 5, 6 and 7). Level 5 - education leading to an award not equivalent to a first university degree. Level 6 - education leading to a first university degree or equivalent. Level 7 - education leading to a post-graduate university degree or equivalent.

ISCED (1997): Latest revision of ISCED definitions.

Pre-primary education (Level 0): Defined as the initial stage of organized instruction, level 0 programmes are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school type environment.

Primary education (Level 1): Primary education or first stage of basic education. Normally designed to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects.

Secondary education (Levels 2 and 3): Level 2: Lower secondary or second stage education or basic education is designed to complete the provision of basic education which begins at ISCED level 1. Level 3: (Upper) Secondary education. Typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education, for those countries that have a system of compulsory education.

Post-secondary non-tertiary education (Level 4): Captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper-secondary and post secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper-secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context.

Tertiary education (Levels 5 and 6): Level 5 – First stage of tertiary education. Consisting of tertiary programmes having an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. Level 5A programmes are tertiary programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements, whereas level 5B qualifications are typically shorter and focus on occupationally specific skills geared for entry into the labour market. Level 6: Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification.) Reserved for tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification.

Pupil teacher ratio: This is the number of pupils divided by the number of teachers. Some countries have converted the numbers of part-time teaching staff into full time equivalents. However this is not the case in all countries and therefore this data must be treated with caution, as numbers of part-time teaching staff vary greatly between countries.

Researchers: are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems, and in the planning and management of R&D projects. Post-graduate students engaged in R&D are considered as researchers.

Total expenditure on education: Includes public and private expenditure measured as a percentage of GDP. Educational expenditure refers to the financial disbursements of education institutions for the purchase of the various resources or inputs of the schooling process such as administrators, teachers, materials, equipment and facilities. Public expenditure refers to all expenditure on education by the central or federal government, state governments, provincial or regional administrations and expenditure by municipal and other local authorities. It should include those incurred by all concerned ministries and levels of administration. Private expenditure refers to expenditure funded by private sources, i.e. households and other private entities. Households mean students and their families. Other private entities include business firms and non-profit organisations. Private expenditure comprises school fees, materials such as textbooks and teaching equipment; transport to school (if organised by the school); meals (if provided by the school) and boarding fees.

Chapter 4: Employment

Activity rate: Activity rate is the ratio of the economically active population (employed + unemployed) aged 15 and over to the total population of the corresponding age group.

Average annual hours of work: Average annual hours of work are obtained by dividing the total number of hours actually worked by the annual average number of persons in employment or annual average number of jobs.

Economically active population: This comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour (employed + unemployed) for the production of goods and services during the specified time-reference period.

Usually active population: is measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year.

Currently active population or Labour force: is measured in relation to a short reference period such as one day or one week.

Economic sector: See Chapter 5.

Educational attainment: See chapter 3.

Employment (the definition used in the Labour Force Survey): The "employed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period, either one week or one day of the month, were in the following categories: (a) "paid employment": (a1) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind; (a2) "with a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job. (b) "self-employment": (b1) "at work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind; (b2) "with an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason. This definition is generally used in labour force statistics.

Employment (the definition used in National Accounts): employees and self-employed - engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary. It includes both the residents and the non-residents who work for resident producer units. Contrary to concepts generally used in labour force statistics (LFS), which are on a national basis, the concepts of the System of National Accounts 1993 (SNA 93 or the European System of Accounts 95 ESA 95) are on a domestic basis. The SNA especially provides for the following items to be shown separately: a) the conscripted forces (not included in employment according to

LFS, are included in the SNA); b) residents working for non-resident producer units (included in LFS, are excluded in the SNA); c) non-residents working with resident producer units (not included in LFS, are included in the SNA); d) resident workers living permanently in an institution; e) resident workers under the age considered in LFS. In addition to labour force survey, enterprise surveys and social security registers are the major sources of employment statistics under the National Accounts system.

Employment to population ratio: is the total employment in a country as a percentage of that country's population.

Hours usually worked per week: The number of hours usually worked per week, including paid or unpaid overtime. Travelling time between home and workplace and the time taken for the main meal break (usually at lunchtime) are excluded. For apprentices, trainees and other persons learning a job, any time spent at college or in other special training centres is excluded.

Labour force: see economically active population.

Long-term unemployment: refers to those persons who are unemployed for 12 months or more.

Occupational groups: The occupational grouping is based on International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88):

- **Legislators, senior officials, managers:** ISCO-88, Group 1.
- **Professionals, technicians, associate professionals:** ISCO-88, Groups 2 and 3.
- **Clerks, service workers, shop and market sales workers:** ISCO-88, Groups 4 and 5.
- **Skilled agricultural and fishery workers:** ISCO-88, Group 6.
- **Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers:** ISCO-88, Groups 7 and 8.
- **Elementary occupations:** ISCO-88, Group 9.
- **Other:** ISCO-88, Group 0 and others.

Part-time employment: refers to persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week.

Public expenditure on labour market programmes: This includes the following categories: public employment services and administration, labour market training, youth measures, subsidised employment, measures for the disabled, unemployment compensation, and early retirement for labour market reasons.

Status in employment (according to International Classification by Status of Employment – ICSE 1993):

- **Employees** are those workers who hold a "paid employment job", i.e. they hold explicit (written or oral) employment contracts that give them a basic remuneration that is independent from the revenue of the unit they work for.
- **Employers** are those workers who hold a "self-employment job" and have continuously engaged one or more persons to work for them as employees. "Self-employment jobs" are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon their profits derived from the goods and services produced.
- **Own-account workers** hold a "self-employment job" and have not engaged any employees on a continuous basis.
- **Family workers** are those contributing family workers who hold a "self-employment job" in a market oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household.
- **Members of producers cooperatives** are workers who hold a "self-employment job" in a cooperative producing goods and services.
- **Others** comprise those who cannot be included in any of the other categories or for whom insufficient relevant information is available.

Unemployment: The unemployed comprise all persons above a specific age who during the reference period were: (a) without work - i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment; and (b) currently available for work - i.e. were available for paid employment. The unemployment rate is calculated by relating the number of workers who are unemployed during the reference period to the labour force at the same date. Unless otherwise stated, all data on unemployment are from Labour Force Surveys. *Registered unemployment* comprises unemployed population registered at Employment or Labour Offices. This administrative approach to unemployment reflects national rules and conditions and usually yields different

results from those of surveys using the ILO concept of unemployment, which includes persons often not covered in registered unemployment statistics, such as persons seeking work for the first time.

Youth unemployment: refers to the unemployed in the 15-24 years of age group.

Chapter 5: Economy

Aid per capita: Net official aid records the actual international transfer by the donor of financial resources or of goods or services valued at the cost to the donor, less any repayments of loan principal during the same period. Grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee are included, as are loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent, and technical cooperation and assistance. Aid per capita includes both Official Development Assistance and official aid, and is calculated by dividing total aid by the midyear population estimate.

Annual indices of value added: Measures how the volume of different branches of GDP has grown. Value added in constant prices, indexed to a given base year.

Capital investment: Acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets as a result of transactions with other units or internal bookkeeping transactions linked to production (changes in inventories and consumption of fixed capital).

Consumer price index: Measures changes over time in the general level of prices of goods and services that a reference population acquires or purchases for consumption. A consumer price index is estimated as the change in the prices of a fixed representative basket of consumer goods and services purchased by the reference population.

Contribution of major economic sectors to GDP: Percentage shares of the total value added for all sectors, at current prices.

Economic branch (sector): Using the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC Rev3 1990), at the highest level the economy is divided into three branches: 1) *agriculture* covers agriculture, forestry and fishing (categories A+B); 2) *industry* comprises the production industries (including electricity, gas, and water), mining and quarrying, and construction (categories C-F); and 3) *services* comprise market services and non-market services (categories G-Q, X).

Exports of goods and services: Exports of goods and services consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods and services from residents to non-residents.

External balance on goods and services (net trade): The value of exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services.

External debt: The net financial claims on an economy by the rest of the world, i.e. external financial assets less financial liabilities. External debt measures all recorded liabilities other than shares and other equity.

Final consumption expenditure: Final consumption consists of goods and services used up by individual households or the community to satisfy their individual or collective needs or wants. The final consumption takes place in three sectors: the households, the non-profit institutions servicing households (NPISHs) and the general government.

Final consumption expenditure of general government: Government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including imputed expenditure, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services. The general government sector consists of the totality of institutional units, which in addition to fulfilling their political responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce principally non-market services (possibly goods) for individual or collective consumption and redistribute income and wealth.

Final consumption expenditure of households and non-profit institutions servicing households (NPISHs): The value of households' expenditures on goods and services including expenditures on non-market goods or services sold at prices that are economically significant. The volume index of household final consumption expenditure describes how the demand of households has developed. Two basic factors affect the volume of household demand: (1) development of incomes, i.e. the development of wages and other incomes, and the development of employment; and (2) changes in households saving behaviour. In the normal situation, the effect of the first factor dominates and thus it is possible to use this indicator to assess how the welfare of households has developed at an aggregated level.

Gross capital formation: Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables. Gross fixed capital formation is measured as the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposal of fixed assets during the accounting period, plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of institutional units. Fixed assets can be tangible or intangible products that are used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year. Gross capital formation can be, e.g. acquisitions less disposals of dwellings, buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, cultivated assets (trees and livestock), mineral exploration, computer software, entertainment, literary or artistic originals, major improvements to tangible non-produced assets (including land), and costs associated with the transfers of ownership of non-produced assets.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): The principal measure of total economic activity occurring within a country's geographical boundary. As an aggregate measure of production, the GDP of a country is equal to the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production of goods and services (plus taxes and minus subsidies on imports) – as measured by the production approach. The GDP can also be measured by the expenditure approach, that is the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured at purchasers' prices, less the value of imports of goods and services; or the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units. When the final expenditures and imports are valued consistently with the inputs and outputs in the production accounts, the sum of the gross values added must be identical to the sum of final expenditures on consumption, gross capital formation and exports less imports.

Real GDP: GDP at constant (fixed) prices is a volume measure of value added used to show the growth in a country's economy. It is a measure of the value added from domestic production plus indirect taxes, minus subsidies.

GDP value added: Gross value added is the value of output minus intermediate inputs. Intermediate input is the value of goods and services consumed as inputs by process of production, excluding fixed assets whose consumption contributes to gross value added.

Contribution of major economic branches to GDP: The value added by each major industry as a percentage of the GDP at the basic prices. GDP at basic prices is the sum of the value added at basic prices of all industries. Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of goods or service produced as output excluding any Value Added Tax (VAT), or similar deductible tax invoiced to the purchaser plus an allocation for subsidies. It excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

GDP at current prices (PPP$): The current price GDP of a country converted into US dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity (PPP) of the country's currency. PPP is a method to eliminate price level differences in currency conversion of GDP. See: purchasing power parities.

Gross National Income (GNI): Gross national income (GNI) is GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units; an alternative approach to measuring GNI at market prices is as the aggregate value of the balances of gross primary incomes for all sectors; (note that gross national income is identical to gross national product (GNP) as previously used in national accounts generally).

Imports of goods and services: Imports of goods and services consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods and services by residents from non- residents.

Net capital flows: Include foreign direct investment, portfolio investment, medium and long-term funds, short-term funds, IMF loans, etc.

Official Development Assistance (ODA): The flows of aid and other financial resources to aid recipients (developing countries and countries in transition) from members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The DAC is one of the key forums in which the major bilateral donors work together to increase the effectiveness of their common efforts to support sustainable development. The DAC focuses on international development co-operation to increase the capacity of developing countries to participate in the global economy and the capacity of people to overcome poverty and participate fully in their societies. The long-standing UN target for ODA is 0.7% of gross national income.

Purchasing power parities (PPPs): purchasing power of a country's currency, i.e. the rate of currency exchange that equalises the cost of a fixed representative basket of goods and services in the home country using national currency and in the reference country (the United States) using the US dollar converted at the PPP rate (the number of units of national currency required to purchase the same representative basket of goods and services that one US dollar would buy in the United States). It can be recommended to use the PPPs instead of the exchange rate in economic comparisons to take into account the price level differences between countries. PPPs are expressed in national currency units per US dollar.

Real gross wages: Gross wages or salaries deflated by changes in consumer prices to reflect the changes in the purchasing power of earnings.

Chapter 6: Health

Acute care hospitals: are hospitals or wards which are not long-stay psychiatric services nor dealing with tuberculosis, geriatric or other patients whose treatment requires a long stay. Often the overall length of stay of 30 or less days is used to define acute care hospitals or wards.

Age-standardized mortality rates: Age specific death rates averaged using as weights the distribution of the European standard population. This standardized rate represents what the crude death rate would have been in the population if that population had the same age distribution as the standard population.

AIDS: Acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

AIDS cases reported: Following WHO and UNAIDS recommendations, AIDS case reporting is carried out in most countries. Data from individual AIDS cases are aggregated at the national level and sent to WHO. However, case reports come from surveillance systems of varying quality. Reporting rates vary substantially from country to country and low reporting rates are common in developing countries due to weaknesses in the health care and epidemiological systems. In addition, countries use different AIDS case definitions. A main disadvantage of AIDS case reporting is that it only provides information on transmission patterns and levels of infection approximately 5-10 years in the past, limiting its usefulness for monitoring recent HIV infections.

Alcohol consumption: Total amount of pure ethanol in spirits, wine and beer consumed per capita in the country during the calendar year as calculated from official statistics on local production, import and export, taking into account stocks and home production, whenever possible. Conversion factors used to estimate amount of pure alcohol in beer is 4.5% and in wine 14% of alcohol.

Calories available per person per day: Total amount of food available for consumption when converted into kilocalories. Food availability is calculated using the official statistics on food production, imports, exports, and stocks.

Child (or Under-5) mortality rate: The annual number of deaths of infants and children under five years of age per 1 000 live births averaged over the previous five years.

Daily smokers: Refers to persons who smoke at least one cigarette per day on a regular basis.

Dentist (or stomatologist): is a person who has completed university level studies at a faculty or school of dentistry (stomatology) and who is actually working in dental care, or a physician with a post-graduate training in stomatology practising dental care only.

Doctor (physician): is a person who has completed studies in medicine at a university level. To be licensed for the independent practice of medicine (comprising prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation), (s)he must in most cases undergo additional post-graduate training in a hospital (6 months to a year or more). To establish his or her own practice, a physician must fulfil additional conditions. The number of physicians includes all active physicians working in the health service (public or private) including health services under other ministries than the Ministry of Health. Physicians in post-graduate training are also included.

European standard population: An artificial population with an arbitrary proportion of people in each age group, to which country and age-specific incidence rates are applied to obtain the number of cases that would have been expected to occur in one year in the standard population. The use of a special European standard population, rather than a world standard, is to reflect a population with a high proportion of old people.

Fruit and vegetables available per person per year: refers to all fruits (excluding wine) and vegetables available to the population per year. The total quantity of foodstuffs produced in a country added to the total quantity imported and adjusted to any change in stocks that may have occurred since the beginning of the reference period gives the supply available during that period. Quantities of food that are exported, fed to livestock, used for seed, put to manufacture for food use and non-food uses, losses during storage and transportation is subtracted from the total to obtain the food supplies available for human consumption. The per capita supply of each such food item available for human consumption is then obtained by dividing the respective quantity by the related data on the population actually partaking of it.

Healthy life expectancy (HALE): Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy is based on life expectancy at birth, but includes an adjustment for time spent in poor health. It is most easily understood as the equivalent number of years in full health that a newborn can expect to live based on current rates of ill-health and mortality.

Infant mortality rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1 000 live births in the same year.

Life expectancy at birth: The average number of years a new-born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to continue throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy at 65 years: The average number of years of life which would remain for persons reaching 65 if they continued to be subjected to the same mortality experienced in the year to which the life expectancies refer.

Live birth: The complete extraction or expulsion from the mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live born.

Pharmacist: is a person who has completed university level studies at a faculty or school of pharmacy and who is actually working in the public or private sector in pharmacies, hospitals, laboratories etc.

Total expenditure on health includes public and private expenditure measured as a percentage of GDP. Health expenditure refers to household health expenses; government supplied health services including those in schools, prisons, and armed forces, and special public health programmes such as vaccination; investment in clinics, laboratories etc; administration costs; research and development excluding outlays by pharmaceutical firms; industrial medicine; and outlays of voluntary and benevolent institutions.

Chapter 7: Housing

Average estimated size of dwellings: Data refer to the average living floor space, which is the average floor space of dwellings measured inside the outer walls, excluding cellars, non-habitable attics and, in multi-dwelling houses, common spaces.

Central heating: Dwellings are considered as centrally heated if heating is provided either from a community heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the dwelling, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

Dwelling: A dwelling is a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt, converted, etc., is intended for private habitation. It should have a separate access to a street (direct or via a garden or grounds) or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.). Detached rooms for habitation which are clearly built, rebuilt, converted, etc., to be used as a part of the dwelling should be counted as part of the dwelling. (A dwelling may thus be constituted of separate buildings within the same enclosure, provided they are clearly intended for habitation by the same private household, e.g. a room or rooms above a detached garage, occupied by servants or other members of the household).

Dwellings completed: Dwellings that are physically ready to be occupied.

Fixed shower or bath: Dwellings are counted as equipped with a fixed shower or bath if at least one of these is installed inside the dwelling.

Flush toilet: Dwellings are regarded as equipped with a flush toilet if at least one flush toilet is installed in the dwelling.

Piped water: Dwellings are regarded as equipped with piped water if the pipes are laid on inside the dwelling. Piped water may be provided either from a community scheme or from a private installation.

Rent index: The part of the consumer price index (see chapter 5) that refers to rent.

Chapter 8: Transport and tourism

Domestic tourism: This refers to overnight stays in hotels and similar establishments by residents of the same country.

Freight transport: Any movement of a motor or railway vehicle involving the transport of goods and livestock, with the exception of service traffic, mail, baggage and non-revenue government stores.

International airport: Any airport designated by the Contracting State in whose territory it is situated as an airport of entry and departure for international air traffic, where the formalities incident to customs, immigration, public health, agricultural quarantine and similar procedures are carried out.

Motor vehicle: A road vehicle fitted with an engine whence it derives its sole means of propulsion, which is normally used for carrying persons or goods, or for drawing on the road vehicles used for the carriage of persons or goods. This term excludes vehicles running on rails.

Lorry: Rigid motor vehicle designed exclusively or primarily to carry goods.
Motor coach or bus: Passenger road motor vehicle designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver).
Motorcycle: Two-wheeled road motor vehicle with or without side-car, including motor scooter, or three-wheeled road motor vehicle not exceeding 400 kg (900 lb) unladen weight. All such vehicles with a cylinder capacity of 50 cc or over are included, as are those under 50 cc which do not meet the definition of moped.

Passenger car: A road motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than nine persons (including the driver).
Road tractor: Road motor vehicle designed exclusively or primarily to haul other road vehicles which are not power driven (mainly semi-trailers).
Tram: Passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors or powered by diesel engine and which is rail-borne.
Trolley bus: Passenger road vehicle designed to seat more than 9 persons (including the driver), which is connected to electric conductors and which is not rail-borne.

Motorway: Road, specially designed and built for motor traffic, which does not serve properties bordering on it, and which: a) is provided, except at special points or temporarily, with separate carriageways for the two directions of traffic, separated from each other, either by a dividing strip not intended for traffic, or exceptionally by other means; b) does not cross at level with any road, railway or tramway track, or footpath; c) is specially sign-posted as a motorway and is reserved for specific categories of road motor vehicles. Entry and exit lanes of motorways are included irrespectively of the location of the sign-posts. Urban motorways are also included.

Persons killed in road traffic accidents: Number of persons killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of a road traffic accident.

Passengers carried on aircraft; The number of passengers carried is obtained by counting each passenger on a particular flight (with one flight number) once only and not repeatedly on each individual stage of that flight, with a single exception that a passenger flying on both the international and domestic stages of the same flight should be counted as both a domestic and an international passenger.

Railway line: One or more adjacent running tracks forming a route between two points. Where a section of a network comprises two or more lines running alongside one another, there are as many lines as routes to which tracks are allotted exclusively.

Railway passenger traffic: Any movement of a railway vehicle on lines operated carrying passengers, with the exception of military, government and railway personnel carried without revenue.

Railway network: All railways in a given area. This does not include stretches of water even if rolling stock should be conveyed over such routes, e.g. wagon-carrying trailers or ferries. Lines solely used for tourism during the season are excluded as are railways constructed solely to serve mines, forests or other industrial or agricultural undertakings and which are not open to public traffic.

Railway statistics, scope of: Urban and suburban rail transport as well as metro (underground) transport which is not part of the main national railway network and is not organised by the principal railway enterprise is excluded, unless otherwise stated.

Railway staff: This includes general administration, operations and traffic staff, traction and rolling stock staff, way and works staff and other operation staff.

Road: Line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilised base other than rails or air strips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels.

Road traffic: Any movement of a road vehicle on a given network.

Road traffic accident involving personal injury: A road accident involving at least one road vehicle in motion on a public or private road to which the public has right of access, resulting in at least one injured or killed person.

Road traffic accidents per 1 000 motor vehicles: Total road accidents (causing personal injury) divided by the total number of motor vehicles and multiplied by 1 000. Motor vehicles include lorries, road tractors, passenger cars and buses (including trams and trolley buses).

Tourist: Any person who travels to a country other than that in which s/he has his/her usual residence, for a period of at least one night but not more than one year and whose main purpose of visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country visited. This term includes people travelling for: leisure; recreation and holidays; visiting friends and relatives; business and professional; health treatment; religion/pilgrimages and other purposes.

Tourism arrivals, international (Inbound tourism): All data refer to arrivals and not to actual numbers of people travelling. One person visiting the same country several times during the year is counted each time as a new arrival. Likewise the same person visiting several countries during the same trip is counted each time as a new arrival. International visitors include both overnight visitors and same-day visitors, unless otherwise stated.

Tourism departures, international (outbound tourism): This corresponds to the departures of resident visitors outside the economic territory of the country of reference.

Tourism expenditures: Expenditure in the country of reference corresponds to the expenditure of non-resident visitors (tourists and same-day visitors) within the economic territory of the country of reference. Tourism expenditures in other countries corresponds to the expenditure of resident visitors (tourists and same-day visitors) outside the economic territory of the country of reference. The figures on expenditures are given in current United States dollars and therefore reflect exchange rate fluctuations and price changes.

Chapter 9: Energy

Coal: Coal includes all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite/brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, BKB, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

Combustible renewables and waste: This consists of solid biomass and animal products, gas/liquids from biomass, municipal waste, and industrial waste.

Crude oil and natural gas liquids: Comprises crude oil, natural gas liquids, refinery feedstocks, and additives as well as other hydrocarbons such as synthetic oil, mineral oils extracted from bituminous minerals.

Electricity: Electricity shows final consumption of electricity, which is accounted at the heat value of 1 GWh = 0.000086 Mtoe.

Final consumption of energy: Consumption by the different end-use sectors i.e. consumption by the industrial and transport sectors and by the services, agriculture and residential sectors.

Gas: Gas includes natural gas (excluding natural gas liquids) and gas works gas.

Oil: Refers to petroleum products that comprise refinery gas, ethane, LPG, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, jet fuels, kerosene, gas/diesel oil, heavy fuel oil, naphtha, white spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke and other petroleum products.

Primary energy: Energy that has not undergone any sort of conversion.

Refined petroleum products: refinery outputs, that is production of finished products at a refinery or blending plant, including: refinery gas, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, naphtha, motor and aviation gasoline, gasoline type jet fuel, kerosene type jet fuel, other kerosene, gas/diesel oil, fuel oil, white spirit and industrial spirit, lubricants, bitumen, paraffin waxes, petroleum coke, and other products (e.g. tar and sulphur).

Renewable sources: Renewable sources include hydro, geothermal, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, tide, wind, renewable municipal solid waste, solid biomass and gases from biomass.

Tonne of Oil Equivalent (toe): The IEA energy balance methodology, which the energy data in this publication are mainly derived from, is based on the calorific content of the energy commodities and a common unit of account. The unit of account adopted is the tonne of oil equivalent (toe) which is defined as 107 kilocalories (41.868 gigajoules). This quantity of energy is, within a few percent, equal to the net heat content of 1 tonne of crude oil. In this publication 1 tonne means 1 metric ton or 1000 kg.

Chapter 10: Environment

Air Pollution: Air pollution data are presented for selected major air pollutants. Emissions, unless otherwise stated, are anthropogenic emissions.

Area: See chapter 1.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions: Represents the total emission from fuel combustion. CO_2, carbon dioxide, is the principal greenhouse gas. It is measured on the basis of the amounts of fuels burned. A number of developed countries have taken an obligation under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases, including CO_2, below the levels of 1990 emissions.

Carbon monoxide (CO): is a colourless, odourless gas. It is emitted to the atmosphere mainly due to incomplete combustion of fuel or other organic matter.

Cultivated land: The sum of arable land and land under permanent crops. *Arable land* refers to land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for "Arable land" are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable. *Land under permanent crops* refers to land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee and rubber; this category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.

Fertiliser consumption: Consumption of fertilisers during the year from 1 July to 30 June.

Forest area: Total forest area consists of all forest area for temperate developed countries, and the sum of natural forest and plantation area categories for tropical and temperate developing countries.

Irrigated land: Data on irrigation relate to areas equipped to provide water to the crops. These include areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, spate irrigation areas, and equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms.

Kyoto Protocol: Adopted in 1997 by the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Kyoto Protocol establishes a legally binding obligation on most developed countries to reduce their emissions of six greenhouse gases (GHGs); the aggregate reduction is to be at least 5% below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008-2012. There are no such obligations on the developing countries. Emission targets under the Protocol were differentiated to take into account differing national circumstances. Note that the United States and Australia have expressed their intention not to ratify the Protocol. To enter into force, the Protocol requires ratification by at least 55 Parties to the Convention, and these parties must account for no less than 55% of total carbon dioxide emissions of these countries in 1990. As of 28 April 2003, the Kyoto Protocol had been ratified by 108 countries, representing 43.9% of the total CO2 emissions. For more information, see http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/convkp/kpeng.html

Methane: Methane is a volatile organic compound but is normally measured separately in air pollution statistics. It is produced mainly from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter (often from landfills) or by animals, especial grazing animals.

Nitrogen oxides (NOx): The major source of nitrogen oxides is the burning of fossil fuels at high temperatures.

Nitrous oxides (N_2O): Nitrous oxide is emitted from a variety of natural and anthropogenic sources. It is produced from natural microbiological processes in soil and water, as well as from human related activities like agriculture, industry, energy and waste management. As a result of human activity, atmospheric concentrations of nitrous oxide have risen by appr. 13 % during the last 200 years. Nitrous oxide is estimated to have about 300 times higher global warming potential than that of CO_2.

Protected area: A protected area is defined by The World Conservation Union (IUCN) as: An area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means. Although all protected areas meet the general purposes contained in this definition, in practice the precise purposes for which protected areas are managed differ greatly. Following are the definitions of IUCN Management categories I-VI:

Ia **Strict nature reserve:** protected area managed mainly for science;
Ib **Wilderness Area:** protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection;
II **National Park:** protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation;
III **National Monument:** protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features;
IV **Habitat/Species Management Area:** protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention;
V **Protected Landscape/Seascape:** protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation;
VI **Managed Resource Protected Area:** protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems.

Sulphur dioxide (SO_2): Sulphur dioxide measured as a proxy for sulphur oxides. A major source of sulphur oxides is the combustion of high sulphur coal, especially brown coal.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC): VOC include all hydrocarbons and hydrocarbons where the hydrogen has been partially or wholly replaced by other atoms, which are volatile under ambient conditions. Data exclude methane, which is treated separately. VOCs are released in vehicle exhaust gases either as unburned fuels or as combustion products, and are also emitted by the evaporation of solvents and motor fuels.

Chapter 11: Communication

Book production: This covers printed non-periodic publications that are published in a particular country, made available to the public, and which, in general, should be included in the national bibliography of the country.

Cable TV subscribers are the households that subscribe to a multi-channel television service delivered by a fixed-link connection. However, data may not be strictly comparable because some countries report other subscribers than those described above.

Cinemas: The data includes fixed, indoor, outdoor, drive-in and mobile cinemas. Data refer to commercial units though mobile cinemas may include some non-commercial units. Cinema attendance is calculated from the number of tickets sold.

Circulation: Circulation figures show the average circulation, or the average circulation per issue in the case of non-daily publications. These figures should include the number of copies (a) sold directly, (b) sold by subscription and (c) mainly distributed free of charge both inside the country and abroad.

Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): The annualised (single year) percentage growth derived from the growth over a period (generally) over one year. It is calculated using the following formula: $[(P_v/P_o)^{(1/n)}]-1$,

where: P_v= Present Value; P_o= Beginning Value; and n = Number of periods (years). The result is multiplied by 100 to obtain a percentage. "n" need not be a whole number.

Fax machines: The estimated number of facsimile machines. Estimates of all types of equipment and includes both publicly available (i.e. Bureaufax) and private equipment (i.e. Telefax) connected to the PSTN (public switched telephone network). Some operators report only the equipment sold, leased or registered by them and therefore the actual number is almost certainly much higher.

Internet hosts: Number of computers in the economy that are directly linked to the worldwide Internet network. Internet host computers are identified by a two-digit country code or a three-digit code generally reflecting the nature of the organization using the Internet computer. The numbers of hosts are assigned to countries based on the country code although this does not necessarily indicate that the host is actually physically in the country. All other hosts for which there is no country code identification are assigned to the United States. Therefore the number of Internet hosts shown for each country can only be considered as an approximation.

Internet users, estimated number: The estimates are based on reported Internet access provider subscriber counts, or are calculated by multiplying the number of hosts by an estimated multiplier.

Letter post items: Items of correspondence. These include letters; postcards; printed papers (newspapers, periodicals, advertising etc.); small packets; literature for the blind, and in domestic service: commercial papers; samples of merchandise; "Phonopost" items; postal packets, etc. The average number posted per capita is the number of domestic items plus the number of international dispatches divided by the country's population. Dispatch refers to items sent abroad, and Receipt refers to items received from abroad.

Main telephone lines: Telephone line connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment. This term is synonymous with the terms: main station; direct exchange line (DEL); and access line.

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers: Users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service using cellular technology that provides access to the PSTN (public switched telephone network).

Newspaper: Periodic publications intended for the general public and mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, international questions, politics, etc. Newspapers are considered to be daily if they are issued at least four times a week. Those appearing three times a week or less frequently are considered as non-daily newspapers.

PCs: Refers to Personal Computers.

Permanent post offices: Refers to offices open to the public and operating on permanent premises. This includes main offices, offering a full range of services, and secondary offices, offering a limited range of services and/or with restricted access to the public. Sections of offices of exchange or sorting offices providing the appropriate services and open to the public are also included.

Population with mail delivered at home: The percentage of the population that is able to receive mail at home. This includes those who, for the sake of personal convenience, prefer to collect their mail at a post-office but who otherwise could have it delivered at home.

Price of a local telephone call: the cost of a three-minute fixed line call within the same exchange area using the subscriber's equipment (i.e. not from a public telephone). This is the price a subscriber must pay for a three-minute call and not the average price for each three minutes. Any taxes involved in this charge are also included to improve comparability. This cost is converted to US cents ($0.01) by using the average annual exchange rate.

Satellite dishes: Refers to the number of households with access to a multi-channel television service delivered by satellite. This figure includes both direct-to-the-home (DTH) service and satellite master antenna television (SMATV) which serves several households in the same building. SMATV serving households in different buildings is counted as cable TV.

Television receivers: All types of receivers for television broadcasts to the general public including those connected to a cable distribution system. Private sets installed in public places are also included as well as communal receivers.

Chapter 12: Participation

Appointment: A system whereby an individual (elected or otherwise) or un-elected body selects representatives for a national assembly.

Assembly/Chamber/House: Distinct voting or deliberative body within a parliament.

Bicameral: Parliament with two chambers.

Co-opted seats: Seats for which the occupants are not necessarily directly elected.

Ex officio: Member who holds a seat by right of formerly holding a government post (often ex-presidents).

Indirect election: A system whereby an elected body (often a regional assembly) selects a number of persons to act as representatives in an assembly.

Majority system: Electoral system whereby electors vote for a single candidate. The candidate with the most votes is then declared elected (absolute majority system). Alternatively, in some systems, if no candidate has more than 50% of the votes a number (often two) of the candidates with the most votes proceed to a second round where the process is repeated (two round majority system).

Parliament: Legislative or deliberative assembly. One or more chambers or assemblies that form (or form part of) the legislature of a country. The term may also be applied to multinational legislative bodies.

Proportional representation: Electoral system such that parties are represented in proportion to the number of votes cast for the party. In practice there are numerous variants of such a system. In some systems a minimum proportion of the vote is required in order to obtain a seat(s).

Seat: Right to a place in an assembly.

Single transferable vote: Electoral system whereby an elector ranks candidates in order of preference. Should no candidate have an overall majority of first preference votes, a candidate(s) is then eliminated and their votes are then assigned to the next preferred candidate.

Unicameral; Parliament with one chamber.

Chapter 13: Crime and safety

Assault: An assault refers to physical attack against the body of another person, including battery but excluding indecent assault.

Clear-up rates: The number of cases solved by the police as a percentage of the total number of cases recorded by the police for the year in question, regardless of whether the case came to the attention of the police in that year or in previous years. Clear-up rates thus exceed 100% in some cases. Crimes are considered "solved": if police are satisfied of a suspect's guilt because of a corroborated confession and/or because of the weight of evidence against the suspect; if the offender is caught in the act (even if guilt is denied); if the person who committed the act has been identified (regardless of whether they are in custody, on provisional release, still at large, or dead); or if police investigations reveal that no penal offence was in fact committed.

Committed homicide: Intentional and unintentional killing. The distinction between intentional and unintentional homicide differs from country to country, as does the definition of attempted murder. Unintentional homicide is defined as any illegal or malicious act that results in the loss of human life, but where there was no intention to kill. Excludes traffic accidents that result in the death of a person, but includes manslaughter.

Convicted prisoners: Persons found guilty by any legal body duly authorised to do so under national law, whether the conviction was later upheld or not (this should exclude convicted juveniles).

Drugs offences: Any violation involving the illicit brokerage, cultivation, delivery (on any terms whatsoever), dispatch, dispatch in transit, distribution, extraction, exportation or importation, offering for sale, preparation, production, purchase, manufacture, sale, traffic, transportation, or use of narcotic drugs.

Fraud: Any act of obtaining unlawful possession of another person's property other than by theft, e.g. embezzlement, misappropriation, forgery, false pretences, trickery, deliberate misrepresentation, or swindling in general. This excludes counterfeit currency offences.

Murder: See Committed homicide.

Police: Police forces or other law enforcement agency. Agencies whose principal functions are the prevention, detection, and investigation of crime and the apprehension of alleged offenders. This may include parts of national security forces but excludes national guards and local militia.

Prisoners/Prison population: All prisoners, including those awaiting trial or sentence, except those in youth/juvenile detention centres.

Prisons: All publicly and privately financed institutions where persons are deprived of their liberty. These include penal, correctional and psychiatric facilities. Youth/juvenile detention centres are excluded.

Recorded crime: Those crimes that are reported to, detected by, or otherwise drawn to the attention of the police. Crime definitions vary from country to country. Therefore, comparisons should be used with caution. Where investigation of one crime reveals the existence of other unrelated crimes, each crime is recorded separately. Where a case includes several related offences, the most serious crime is recorded. One offence committed by several offenders is recorded as one crime.

Reported crime: Any crime, attempted or otherwise, that is reported to the police. Where subsequent investigation shows no criminal act took place this is regarded as a "solved" case and should remain within the number of reported crimes. The volume of unreported crime depends to some extent on action taken by the police and may therefore vary from one point in time to another or from one country to another.

Rape: Sexual intercourse without valid consent.

Robbery or violent theft: Theft that involves violence or the threat of violence.

Serious assault: An injury whereby life could be endangered, including cases of injury involving the use of a dangerous instrument. Cases where instruments are used only to threaten are excluded.

Sexual assault: This comprises rape, attempted rape, and indecent and sexual assault (but excludes "offensive behaviour").

Theft: Any act of intentionally and unlawfully removing property belonging to another person (or organization).

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List of Internet data sources used for the publication

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Links to the websites of the National Statistical Offices of the UNECE member countries:
http://www.unece.org/stats/links.htm
Eurostat New Cronos database: http://europa.eu.int/newcronos
OECD Statistics Portal: http://www.oecd.org/EN/statistics/0,,EN-statistics-0-nodirectorate-no-no-no-0,00.html
UN Statistical Division's statistical databases: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm
UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre - Transmonee Database: http://www.unicef-icdc.org/resources/

Chapter 1 Population, Chapter 2 Families and households
UNECE Demographic Database: http://w3.unece.org/stat/pau.asp
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: http://www.unhcr.ch/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/statistics

Chapter 3 Education
UNESCO Institute for Statistics:
http://portal.unesco.org/uis/ev.php?URL_ID=2867&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201&reload=1053881209

Chapter 4 Employment
International Labour Office labour statistics website (Laborsta database):
http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/list.htm

Chapter 5 Economy
European Central Bank: http://www.ecb.int
International Trade Centre: http://www.intracen.org/tradstat/welcome.htm
United Nations University (UNU) World Institute for Development Economic Research (WIDER):
http://www.wider.unu.edu/wiid/wiid.htm
World Bank – Development Data Group: http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query

Chapter 6 Health
Pan American Health Organization: http://www.paho.org
UNAIDS: http://www.unaids.org
World Health Organization: http://www3.who.int/whosis/menu.cfm
WHO Regional Office for Europe: http://www.who.dk

Chapter 7 Housing
UNECE Housing Database: http://w3.unece.org/stat/HumanSettlements.asp

Chapter 8 Transport
European Conference of Ministers of Transport: http://www1.oecd.org/cem/

Chapter 9 Energy
International Energy Agency: http://data.iea.org

Chapter 10 Environment
Food and Agriculture Organization – World Agricultural Information Centre:
http://www.fao.org/waicent/portal/statistics_en.asp
United Nations Environment Program Global Environment Outlook Report: http://geocompendium.grid.unep.ch

Chapter 11 Communication
International Telecommunications Union: http://www.ITU.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics
Universal Postal Union: http://www.upu.int/statistics/en/index.shtml

Chapter 12 Participation
Inter-Parliamentary Union: http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp

Chapter 13 Crime and safety
Interpol's International Crime Statistics: http://www.interpol.int/Public/Statistics/ICS/Default.asp
Seventh UN Survey on Crime Trends and the Operations of the Criminal Justice System:
http://www.odccp.org/odccp/crime_cicp_survey_seventh.html

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