

EU enlargement

The new EU of 25 compared to EU15

With the accession of 10 new Member States - the **Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia** and **Slovakia** - the **European Union** will undergo the greatest enlargement in its history. What will be the impact of the 10 **Acceding Countries** on the new **EU** compared with **EU15**? And how will the **EU25** compare with the **United States**?

For this event, **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**, publishes today a compilation of economic and social indicators¹ drawing a portrait of the European Union of 25 Members.

EU25 compared to EU15: almost 20% increase in population

	Total population on 1 January 2004 (millions)	Structure of the population by age in 2002		
		% aged < 15	% aged 15-64	% aged > 65
EU25	454.9	16.8*	67.2*	16.0*
EU15	380.8	16.6*	66.8*	16.6*
Czech Republic	10.2	15.9	70.3	13.8
Estonia	1.3	17.7**	67.0**	15.2**
Cyprus	0.7	21.5	66.8	11.7
Latvia	2.3	16.6	67.8	15.5
Lithuania	3.4	19.0	66.8	14.2
Hungary	10.1	16.3	68.4	15.3
Malta	0.4	19.2	68.2	12.6
Poland	38.2	18.2	69.3	12.5
Slovenia	2.0	15.4	70.1	14.5
Slovakia	5.4	18.6	69.9	11.5
US	291.4	21.4	66.2	12.4

NB: Total population on 1 January 2004: Eurostat first estimates

* Estimated **2001

Among Acceding Countries highest life expectancy in Cyprus and Malta

	Life expectancy at birth (in years), 2002		Marriage rate (per 1000 inhabitants), 2002	Divorce rate (per 1000 inhabitants), 2002	Fertility rate (children per woman), 2002	Births outside marriage (in % of all births), 2002	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births), 2002
	Men	Women					
EU25	74.8	81.3	4.9	1.9	1.5	29.0	4.8
EU15	75.8	81.9	4.8	1.9	1.5	30.2	4.5
Czech Republic	72.1	78.7	5.2	3.1	1.2	25.3	4.1
Estonia	65.3	77.1	4.3	3.0	1.4	56.3	5.7
Cyprus	76.1	81.0	14.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	4.9
Latvia	64.8	76.0	4.2	2.5	1.2	43.1	9.8
Lithuania	66.3	77.5	4.7	3.0	1.2	27.9	7.9
Hungary	68.3	76.6	4.5	2.5	1.3	31.4	7.2
Malta*	76.1	81.2	5.7	-	1.5	15.0	6.1
Poland	70.4	78.3	5.0	1.2	1.2	14.4	7.5
Slovenia	69.9	77.8	3.3	1.2	1.2	40.2	3.9
Slovakia	72.7	80.5	4.7	2.2	1.2	21.6	7.6
US	73.8	79.4	8.4	4.3	2.1	34.0	6.9

NB: Life expectancy: Cyprus 2001, Births outside marriage: Cyprus 2000

* Divorce is illegal in Malta

EU25 compared to EU15: almost 5% increase in GDP

	GDP			Sectoral breakdown of Gross Value Added in 2002*** in %		
	bn euro, 2002	Volume per head* EU15=100 2002	Annual growth rate** Q3-03/Q3-02	Agriculture	Industry	Services
EU25	9 613	91	0.5	2.1	27.2	70.7
EU15	9 169	100	0.4	2.0	27.0	71.0
Czech Republic	78	62	3.4	3.2	37.3	59.5
Estonia	7	40	4.6	5.4	29.3	65.3
Cyprus	11	77	2.2	4.1	20.3	75.6
Latvia	9	35	7.3	4.7	24.7	70.6
Lithuania	15	39	8.8	7.1	30.5	62.4
Hungary	69	53	2.9	3.7	30.7	65.6
Malta	4	69	1.9	2.8	28.1	69.1
Poland	202	41	3.9	3.1	30.0	66.9
Slovenia	23	69	2.3	3.0	35.2	61.8
Slovakia	26	47	4.2	4.4	31.1	64.5
US	11 084	137	3.6	1.4	20.1	78.6

* Data are expressed in terms of Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), a unit that is independent of any national currency and which removes the distortions due to price differences. The PPS values are derived by using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs), obtained as a weighted average of relative price ratios in respect of a homogeneous basket of goods and services, comparable and representative for each country.

** Non seasonally adjusted data, except for the US

*** US: 2001 data

Annual inflation: 2.0% in EU25 and EU15 in 2003

	Inflation, annual average rate of change 2003/2002						
	All items	Food & drink	Alcohol & tobacco	Housing	Transport	Communication	Restaurants & hotels
EU25	2.0	1.6	4.5	2.8	2.5	-0.4	3.2
EU15	2.0	1.9	4.9	2.6	2.5	-0.5	3.2
Czech Republic	-0.1	-2.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	-2.8	2.4
Estonia	1.4	-1.9	3.0	3.2	-0.3	5.0	3.7
Cyprus	4.0	5.2	18.0	11.0	0.2	-13.5	5.8
Latvia	2.9	2.6	1.6	4.6	3.5	-3.9	2.6
Lithuania	-1.1	-3.7	3.3	0.3	1.9	-0.5	0.0
Hungary	4.7	1.4	11.1	7.6	4.3	1.6	8.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	0.7	-1.2	-2.5	3.3	4.6	-0.1	1.2
Slovenia	5.7	4.4	11.8	5.7	4.5	1.1	8.6
Slovakia	8.8	3.3	12.1	22.2	9.4	3.0	7.8
US	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.1	-1.4	:

: Data not available

Unemployment rate 1% higher in EU25 than in EU15

	Unemployment rate* January 2004, in %			Employment rate** 2002 in %			Part time empl. (as % of total) 2002		Temporary empl. (as % of total) 2002	
	Total	Female	Under 25	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Total	Female
EU25	9.0	9.9	17.8	62.9	54.7	71.0	16.6	29.8	12.8	13.7
EU15	8.0	8.9	15.4	64.3	55.6	72.8	18.2	33.5	13.1	14.3
Czech Republic	8.0	10.3	18.3	65.4	57.0	73.9	4.8	8.3	8.3	9.5
Estonia	9.5	9.5	21.0	62.0	57.9	66.5	6.7	9.6	2.2	1.7
Cyprus	4.7	5.3	10.4	68.6	59.1	78.9	7.2	11.3	9.1	12.7
Latvia	10.5	10.7	17.0	60.4	56.8	64.3	9.3	11.2	11.6	9.4
Lithuania	11.7	12.7	25.0	59.9	57.2	62.7	9.8	11.0	7.5	4.8
Hungary	5.9	5.7	12.8	56.6	50.0	63.5	3.6	5.1	7.4	6.8
Malta	8.8	12.4	20.7	54.5	33.6	75.3	8.8	18.9	4.2	5.6
Poland	19.1	19.9	40.7	51.5	46.2	56.9	10.7	13.4	15.5	14.6
Slovenia	6.4	7.0	15.8	63.4	58.6	68.2	6.6	8.3	14.7	16.7
Slovakia	16.6	16.9	30.5	56.8	51.4	62.4	1.9	2.7	4.8	4.4
US	5.7	5.6	12.0	62.7	56.3	69.7	:	:	:	:

* Unemployment rates represent the number of people unemployed (aged 15 to 74) as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed.

** Employment rates represent employed persons as a percentage of the same age population (15-64 years).

: Data not available

Hourly labour costs and labour productivity lower in EU25 than EU15

	Hourly labour costs* euros, 2000	Labour productivity per person employed**, 000 euros, 2002	Weekly working hours (full-time work), 2002
EU25	19.09	51.9	39.2
EU15	22.21	57.6	38.7
Czech Republic	3.90	16.9	42.4
Estonia	3.03	12.0	40.8
Cyprus	10.74	:	40.9
Latvia	2.42	12.0	43.6
Lithuania	2.71	10.7	39.4
Hungary	3.83	17.0	41.2
Malta	:	:	:
Poland	4.48	16.9	42.7
Slovenia	8.98	25.4	41.3
Slovakia	3.06	13.3	42.1

NB: The figures relate to industry and market services

* Hourly labour costs: total annual labour costs divided by the total number of hours worked. EU25 does not include Belgium and Malta. EU15 does not include Belgium.

** Gross Value added at current prices per person employed. EU25 does not include Cyprus and Malta.

: Data not available.

More than 20% of persons aged 25-64 in the EU25 have completed higher education

	Percentage of persons (25-64 years) with completed higher education (university or equivalent), 2002			Public expenditure on education as % of GDP, 2001**	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as % of GDP, 2001***
	Total	Women	Men		
EU25	20.4	19.7	21.1	4.93	1.91
EU15	21.8	20.8	22.8	4.94	1.98
Czech Republic	11.8	10.0	13.6	4.28	1.30
Estonia	29.7	*	*	6.83	0.78
Cyprus	*	*	*	5.69	0.26
Latvia	19.6	22.0	16.8	6.39	0.44
Lithuania	21.9	25.4	17.9	6.03	0.69
Hungary	14.1	14.5	13.7	5.15	0.95
Malta	:	:	:	4.73	:
Poland	12.2	13.7	10.6	5.42	0.68
Slovenia	14.8	16.5	*	:	1.57
Slovakia	10.8	11.0	10.6	4.03	0.64
US	26.7	25.1	28.5	5.16	2.74

* Data unreliable owing to small sample size

** EU25 and EU15: 2000 data. 2001 data are still provisional.

*** EU25 and EU15: estimated.

: Data not available.

Intra-EU25 trade accounts for two thirds of total trade of EU25

	Trade with EU25 as % of total trade, 2002	Extra-EU25 trade, 2002 (bn euro)		
		Exports	Imports	Balance
EU25	66	903.5	942.6	-39.1
EU15	66	872.4	882.2	-9.7
Czech Republic	78	6.2	11.9	-5.7
Estonia	74	0.7	1.6	-0.9
Cyprus	57	0.2	1.7	-1.5
Latvia	77	0.5	1.0	-0.4
Lithuania	62	1.7	3.5	-1.8
Hungary	72	6.6	14.5	-7.9
Malta	59	1.1	0.9	0.2
Poland	74	8.6	17.9	-9.4
Slovenia	72	3.6	2.7	0.8
Slovakia	80	1.8	4.8	-3.0
US	21	713.6*	1 235.9*	-522.4*

* Total US external trade.

Motor cars, medicines and telecoms equipment the major exports in both EU25 and EU15

The three main export products* by value, 2002						
EU25	Motor cars	7%	Medicines	4%	Telecoms equipment	3%
EU15	Motor cars	7%	Medicines	4%	Telecoms equipment	3%
Czech Republic	Motor cars	8%	Motor vehicle parts	7%	Computers	5%
Estonia	Telecoms equipment	15%	Furniture	7%	Wood, simply worked	6%
Cyprus	Medicines	17%	Fruit and nuts	7%	Vegetables	6%
Latvia	Wood, simply worked	17%	Wood in the rough	5%	Iron and steel bars	5%
Lithuania	Refined petroleum oils	16%	Ships	7%	Motor cars	6%
Hungary	Telecoms equipment	11%	Engines	9%	Computers	5%
Malta	Electronic components	49%	Men's clothes	7%	Aircraft	5%
Poland	Furniture	7%	Ships	6%	Engines	4%
Slovenia	Motor cars	8%	Furniture	7%	Household electricals	6%
Slovakia	Motor cars	15%	Refined petroleum oils	5%	Flat rolled iron and steel	5%
US	Electronic components	7%	Aircraft	6%	Motor vehicle parts	4%

* Products classified at 3-digit level of the SITC, Standard International Trade Classification

Acceding countries spend a higher proportion on food and drinks

	Breakdown of household final consumption expenditure by purpose, as % of total, 2002					
	Food and non-alcoholic drinks	Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	Housing	Transport	Recreation and culture	Other categories, including clothing and furniture
EU25	13.2	3.8	21.1	13.6	9.5	38.7
EU15	12.8	3.6	21.0	13.7	9.6	39.3
Czech Republic*	18.8	8.9	22.8	10.5	10.9	28.1
Estonia	22.9	8.7	21.0	11.3	7.5	28.6
Cyprus*	19.6	4.8	7.7	13.1	7.9	46.9
Latvia*	25.5	8.0	16.1	9.5	7.6	33.4
Lithuania*	30.7	7.4	14.0	14.9	7.0	26.1
Hungary	19.4	8.3	18.4	15.0	7.8	31.1
Malta	20.4	6.0	5.9	13.2	7.8	46.6
Poland	19.9	6.5	24.6	12.8	6.3	29.7
Slovenia	17.2	4.8	20.0	14.9	9.5	33.7
Slovakia	22.1	5.8	23.1	9.5	9.1	30.4
US	13.6	2.8	18.5	11.9	8.6	44.7

* 2000

More cars, PCs and Internet users per inhabitant in the US than in EU25 - fewer mobile phones

	Number of cars per 100 inhabitants, 2001	Number of mobile telephones per 100 inhabitants, 2002	Number of personal computers per 100 inhabitants, 2002	Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants, 2002
EU25	46	74	31	33
EU15	49	78	34	36
Czech Republic	34	84	18	26
Estonia	30	65	21	33
Cyprus	37	58	27	29
Latvia	25	39	17	13
Lithuania	33	47	11	14
Hungary	24	68	11	16
Malta	50	70**	26	21
Poland	27	36	11	23
Slovenia	44	77	30	38
Slovakia	24	54	18	16
US	75*	49**	66	55

* 2000

** Source: ITU, International Telecommunications Union

Municipal waste one-third lower in the EU25 compared with the US

	Municipal waste collected, kg per capita 2002*	Fertilizer consumption, kg/ha 2001	Greenhouse gases emissions in tonnes CO ₂ equivalent per 1000 inhabitants, 2000
EU25	519	109.5	10.8
EU15	559	120.2	10.7
Czech Republic	277	91.7	14.3
Estonia	489	47.4	14.4
Cyprus	704	157.5	10.1
Latvia	303	25.8	4.4
Lithuania	288	46.5	6.8
Hungary	478	52.1	8.2
Malta	534	71.8	7.5
Poland	272	85.3	9.9
Slovenia	465	142.2	9.9
Slovakia	283	51.4	9.0
US	749	47.7	:

* EU25, EU15, Malta, Poland: estimated; US: 2000 data

: Data not available

Lower incidence rates on AIDS in the EU25 than in EU15

	Number of GP (general physicians) per 100 000 inhabitants, 2001*	Number of dentists per 100 000 inhabitants, 2001**	AIDS – Incidence rates per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 2002***	Tuberculosis incidence rates per 100 000 inhabitants, 2001****
EU25	348	57	22	15
EU15	363	61	25	12
Czech Republic	378	65	1	13
Estonia	313	80	3	59
Cyprus	255	84	:	:
Latvia	296	62	23	88
Lithuania	380	67	2	86
Hungary	293	36	3	33
Malta	312	40	10	4
Poland	224	26	3	28
Slovenia	227	61	1	19
Slovakia	334	45	0	20
US	251	62	:	6

* EU25: estimated, EU15: 1999, US: 2000

** EU25: estimated, EU15: 1998, US: 2000

*** Data adjusted for reporting delays. EU25: estimated (not incl. Cyprus)

**** EU25: estimated (not incl. Cyprus)

: Data not available

Diseases of the circulatory system generally higher in acceding countries

Causes of death as % of total, 2002*	Women				Men			
	Diseases of the circulatory system	Cancer (malignant neoplasm)	Transport accidents	Suicide	Diseases of the circulatory system	Cancer (malignant neoplasm)	Transport accidents	Suicide
EU25	45.7	22.0	0.6	0.6	38.1	28.2	1.8	1.9
EU15	43.6	22.1	0.5	0.6	36.7	28.9	1.7	1.7
Czech Republic	58.5	23.6	0.7	0.6	47.2	29.4	2.0	2.2
Estonia	62.8	17.4	0.6	0.8	46.3	19.9	2.1	3.2
Cyprus	38.8	9.3	0.5	0.1	40.2	10.7	1.5	0.3
Latvia	63.3	15.9	0.9	0.9	48.7	18.9	2.8	3.2
Lithuania	64.2	18.1	1.1	1.3	45.7	20.1	2.9	6.0
Hungary	57.2	22.4	0.7	1.0	45.3	27.1	1.9	3.2
Malta	47.8	21.7	0.1	0.6	40.8	25.8	1.0	0.7
Poland	53.1	21.2	0.9	0.6	42.8	24.6	2.8	2.5
Slovenia	44.4	24.1	0.8	1.2	32.7	29.0	2.4	4.5
Slovakia	62.9	19.8	0.7	0.5	48.5	25.3	2.4	2.1
US	37.4	21.6	1.2	0.5	34.0	24.3	2.8	2.1

* Cyprus, Slovakia: 2001; Malta: 2000. EU25: estimated

EU25 compared to EU15: 25% higher production cereals

	Production, 2002* (1000 tonnes)			Population, 2002* (1000 head)		
	Cereals	Potatoes	Milk	Cows	Pigs	Sheep
EU25	267 479	66 926	130 064	88 716	154 155	90 016
EU15	214 059	46 364	114 616	78 485	122 009	87 678
Czech Republic	6 771	901	2 594	1 462	3 429	103
Estonia	559	286	495	253	345	30
Cyprus	127	121	135	58	491	293
Latvia	1 029	768	385	388	453	32
Lithuania	2 539	1 531	970	779	1 061	14
Hungary	11 703	752	1 904	770	5 082	1 103
Malta	12	28	43	19	78	8
Poland	26 877	15 524	7 436	5 421	18 997	332
Slovenia	611	166	482	473	656	107
Slovakia	3 194	484	1 002	608	1 554	316
US	298 600	23 161	74 996	96 704	58 943	6 685

* Cereals: Estonia, Cyprus 2001, Malta 2000. Potatoes: Cyprus 2001. Milk: Cyprus 2000, US 2001. Sheep: Malta 2001.

1. More information can be found in the forthcoming publication released by Eurostat: 'Statistics in Focus' Theme 2 : 'An overview of the Economy of the New Member States' available for free download from the Eurostat website.

Issued by:
Eurostat Press Office
BECH Building
L-2920 LUXEMBOURG
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
Fax: +352-4301-35 349

eurostat-pressoffice@cec.eu.int

Eurostat news releases on the Internet:
Eurostat Data Shop network:
<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/>
Data Shop Services / List of Data Shops