



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

**STRUCTURAL INDICATORS
FOR CYPRUS AND EU COUNTRIES**

STATISTICAL SERVICE

March 2009

PREFACE

This report contains information about the set of Structural Indicators compiled within the framework of the Lisbon Strategy. It covers six domains: General Economic Background, Employment, Innovation and Research, Economic Reform, Social Cohesion and Environment. The most recent available data for Cyprus, EU-27, EU-25, EU-15, EUR-15 (Euro-zone from 1/1/2008) and EUR-12 (Euro-zone until 31/12/2006) are being presented, with detailed methodological explanations for each indicator.

Structural Indicators are used to underpin the Lisbon Strategy and monitoring the assessment of the progress made towards the Lisbon objectives and the strategic goal “of becoming the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion”.

The information has been downloaded from the Eurostat web site http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1133_47800773_1133_47803568&dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL and has been last updated on 12 March 2009.

The report has been prepared by Ms. M. Poupa, Statistics Officer, under the guidance of Mr. P. Protopapas, Senior Statistics Officer.

G. Chr. Georgiou
Director
Statistical Service

March, 2009

CONTENTS

	Page
STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS	7
1. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND	9
2. EMPLOYMENT	17
3. INNOVATION AND RESEARCH	29
4. ECONOMIC REFORM	43
5. SOCIAL COHESION	57
6. ENVIRONMENT	69

STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- (:) not available
- (e) estimated value
- (b) break in series
- (p) provisional value
- (s) Eurostat estimate
- (f) forecast
- (r) revised value
- (i) see explanatory text
- (u) unreliable or uncertain data
- (-) 'not applicable' or 'real zero' or 'zero by default'

EU-27 (Twenty-seven Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-25 (Twenty-five Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EU-15 (Fifteen Member States of the European Union):
Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

EUR-15 (Euro-zone from 1/1/2008:
Member States of the European Union participating in euro):
Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain.

EUR-12 (Euro-zone until 31/12/2006:
Member States of the European Union participating in euro):
Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain.

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

1. GDP per capita in PPS <i>GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), 1997-2008</i>						
(EU-27=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	85.8 ^(e)	100.0	104.9	115.5	114.1	114.4
1998	86.7 ^(e)	100.0	105.0	115.4	114.2	114.5
1999	87.4	100.0	105.0	115.4	114.0	114.3
2000	88.8	100.0	105.0	115.3	113.6	113.9
2001	90.9	100.0	104.8	114.9	113.2	113.5
2002	89.2	100.0	104.6	114.3	112.3	112.6
2003	88.9	100.0	104.4	113.7	111.5	111.8
2004	90.3	100.0	104.2	113.2	110.4	110.6
2005	90.9	100.0	104.1	112.8	110.4	110.7
2006	90.3	100.0	103.9	112.2	110.0	110.2
2007	90.7	100.0	103.7	111.7	109.6	109.8
2008	89.3 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.6 ^(f)	110.8 ^(f)	:	108.8 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. The volume index of GDP per capita in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) is expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-27) average set to equal 100. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per head is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Note that the index, calculated from PPS figures and expressed with respect to EU27 = 100, is intended for cross-country comparisons rather than for temporal comparisons.

2. Real GDP growth rate <i>Growth rate of GDP volume - percentage change on previous year, 1999-2010</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1999	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9
2000	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
2001	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2002	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
2003	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.8
2004	4.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1
2005	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7
2006	4.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
2007	4.4	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6
2008	3.7 ^(f)	1.4 ^(f)	1.3 ^(f)	1.1 ^(f)	1.2 ^(f)	1.2 ^(f)
2009	2.9 ^(f)	0.2 ^(f)	0.1 ^(f)	-0.1 ^(f)	0.1 ^(f)	0.1 ^(f)
2010	3.2 ^(f)	1.1 ^(f)	1.0 ^(f)	0.8 ^(f)	0.9 ^(f)	0.9 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of the results of economic activity. It is the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in producing them. The calculation of the annual growth rate of GDP volume allows comparisons of economic development both over time and between economies of different sizes, irrespective of changes in prices. Growth of GDP volume is calculated using data at previous year's prices.

3. Labour productivity per person employed						
<i>GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per person employed relative to EU-27, 1997-2008</i>						
(EU-27=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	80.5 ^(e)	100.0	104.8	114.8	115.9	116.3
1998	82.1 ^(e)	100.0	104.8	114.6	115.6	116.0
1999	82.9	100.0	104.9	113.8	114.6	114.9
2000	84.9	100.0	104.8	113.2	113.5	113.8
2001	86.6	100.0	104.6	112.5	112.7	113.0
2002	84.4	100.0	104.5	111.9	111.7	112.1
2003	82.4	100.0	104.4	111.4	111.1	111.4
2004	82.8	100.0	104.2	110.9	110.1	110.3
2005	82.8	100.0	104.1	110.8	110.3	110.6
2006	83.4	100.0	103.9	110.5	110.0	110.3
2007	83.7	100.0	103.7	110.3	109.8	110.0
2008	82.7 ^(f)	100.0 ^(f)	103.6 ^(f)	109.6 ^(f)	:	109.1 ^(f)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per person employed is intended to give an overall impression of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-27) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per person employed is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Note that 'persons employed' does not distinguish between full-time and part-time employment.

4. Labour productivity per hour worked						
<i>GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per hour worked relative to EU-15, 1996-2007</i>						
(EU-15=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	63.8 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.4
1997	63.3 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.1
1998	64.3 ^(e)	:	:	100.0	:	103.1
1999	64.6	:	:	100.0	:	102.8
2000	65.3	:	90.0	100.0	102.0	102.5
2001	65.9	:	90.5	100.0	102.0	102.5
2002	64.9	86.6	90.9	100.0	101.7	102.2
2003	63.5	87.7	91.9	100.0	101.3	101.8
2004	65.5	88.1	92.2	100.0	100.8	101.3
2005	66.5	88.3	92.3	100.0	101.4	101.8
2006	66.4	88.6	92.5	100.0	101.3	101.7
2007	66.8	89.0	92.7	100.0	101.3	101.8

Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure for the economic activity in an economy. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced less the value of any goods or services used in their creation. GDP per hour worked is intended to give a picture of the productivity of national economies expressed in relation to the European Union (EU-15) average. If the index of a country is higher than 100, this country's level of GDP per hour worked is higher than the EU average and vice versa. Basic figures are expressed in PPS, i.e. a common currency that eliminates the differences in price levels between countries allowing meaningful volume comparisons of GDP between countries. Expressing productivity per hour worked will eliminate differences in the full-time/part-time composition of the workforce.

5. Employment growth by gender <i>Annual percentage change in total employed population, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	(%)					
	Total					
1996	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
1997	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
1998	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9
1999	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
2000	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.4
2001	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
2002	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
2003	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
2004	3.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
2005	3.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
2006	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6
2007	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	0.1	0.0	0.0
1997	:	:	:	0.8	0.6	0.6
1998	:	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
1999	:	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.3
2000	:	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.0
2001	-0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
2002	0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2003	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1
2004	5.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
2005	3.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
2006	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
2007	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	1.2	1.3	1.3
1997	:	:	:	1.4	1.4	1.4
1998	:	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8
1999	:	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.9
2000	:	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.1
2001	5.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3
2002	4.1	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7
2003	5.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
2004	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
2005	3.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8
2006	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
2007	4.8	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.4

The indicator "employment growth" gives the change in percentage from one year to another of the total number of employed persons on the economic territory of the country or the geographical area. The indicator is based on the European System of Accounts. The Labour Force Survey breakdowns are applied to provide results by gender.

6. Inflation rate						
<i>Annual average rate of change in Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs), 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	3.3	:	:	:	:	:
1998	2.3	:	:	:	:	:
1999	1.1	:	:	:	:	:
2000	4.9	:	:	:	:	:
2001	2.0	:	:	:	:	:
2002	2.8	:	:	:	:	:
2003	4.0	:	:	:	:	:
2004	1.9	:	:	:	:	:
2005	2.0	:	:	:	:	:
2006	2.2	:	:	:	:	:
2007	2.2	:	:	:	:	:
2008	4.4	:	:	:	:	:

Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are designed for international comparisons of consumer price inflation. HICP is used for example by the European Central Bank for monitoring of inflation in the Economic and Monetary Union and for the assessment of inflation convergence as required under Article 121 of the Treaty of Amsterdam.

7. Real unit labour cost growth						
<i>Growth rate of the ratio: compensation per employee in current prices divided by GDP in current prices per total employment, 1999-2010</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1999	-0.8	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
2000	-1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
2001	-1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-0.2
2002	3.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
2003	4.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2
2004	-1.7	-1.4	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.1
2005	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8
2006	-2.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9
2007	-1.3 ^(f)	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
2008	-0.6 ^(f)	-1.6 ^(f)	-1.5 ^(f)	-1.9 ^(f)	0.9 ^(f)	0.9 ^(f)
2009	0.9 ^(f)	0.3 ^(f)	0.4 ^(f)	0.5 ^(f)	0.8 ^(f)	0.8 ^(f)
2010	-0.7 ^(f)	-0.0 ^(f)	-0.0 ^(f)	0.0 ^(f)	-0.1 ^(f)	-0.1 ^(f)

This derived indicator compares remuneration (compensation per employee) and productivity (gross domestic product (GDP) per employment) to show how the remuneration of employees is related to the productivity of their labour. It is the relationship between how much each "worker" is paid and the value he/she produces by their work. Its growth rate is intended to give an impression of the dynamics of the participation of the production factor labour in output value created. Note that the variables used in the numerator (compensation, employees) refer to employed labour only, while those in the denominator (GDP, employment) refer to all labour, including self-employed.

8. Public balance						
<i>Net borrowing/lending of consolidated general government sector as a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2
1997	:	-2.6	-2.6	-2.6	-2.7	-2.7
1998	-4.1	-1.9	-1.9	-1.8	-2.3	-2.3
1999	-4.3	-1.0	-0.9	-0.8	-1.4	-1.4
2000	-2.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
2001	-2.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.2	-1.8	-1.8
2002	-4.4	-2.5	-2.5	-2.3	-2.5	-2.5
2003	-6.5	-3.1	-3.1	-3.0	-3.1	-3.1
2004	-4.1	-2.9	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-2.9
2005	-2.4	-2.4	-2.5	-2.4	-2.5	-2.5
2006	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
2007	3.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6

EU definition: net borrowing (+)/net lending (-) of general government is the difference between the revenue and the expenditure of the general government sector. The general government sector comprises the following subsectors: central government, state government, local government and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices.

9. General government debt						
<i>General government consolidated gross debt as a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	74.1	74.3
1997	:	68.5	68.6	69.9	73.6	73.8
1998	58.6	66.5	66.8	68.1	73.2	73.4
1999	58.9	65.9	66.1	67.2	71.9	72.1
2000	58.8	61.9	62.0	63.2	69.3	69.4
2001	60.7	61.0	61.1	62.2	68.2	68.4
2002	64.7	60.3	60.5	61.6	68.0	68.2
2003	68.9	61.8	62.0	63.0	69.2	69.3
2004	70.2	62.2	62.4	63.2	69.6	69.7
2005	69.1	62.7	63.1	64.1	70.2	70.3
2006	64.6	61.3	61.8	62.8	68.5	68.6
2007	59.5	58.7	59.3	60.4	66.3	66.5

EU definition: the general government sector comprises the subsectors of central government, state government, local government and social security funds. GDP used as a denominator is the gross domestic product at current market prices. Debt is valued at nominal (face) value and foreign currency debt is converted into national currency using end-year market exchange rates (though special rules apply to contracts). The national data for the general government sector are consolidated between the sub-sectors. Basic data are expressed in national currency, converted into euro using end-year exchange rates for the euro provided by the European Central Bank.

2. EMPLOYMENT

1. Employment rate by gender, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	60.3	58.1	58.1
1997	:	60.7	60.6	60.7	58.5	58.4
1998	:	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.2	59.2
1999	:	61.8	61.9	62.5	60.4	60.4
2000	65.7	62.2	62.4	63.4	61.5	61.5
2001	67.8	62.6	62.8	64.1	62.2	62.2
2002	68.6	62.4	62.8	64.2	62.4	62.4
2003	69.2	62.6	63.0	64.5	62.7	62.7
2004	68.9	63.0	63.4	64.8	63.2	63.1
2005	68.5	63.6	64.0	65.4	63.8	63.8
2006	69.6	64.5	64.9	66.2	64.8	64.8
2007	71.0	65.4	65.8	67.0	65.7	65.7
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	70.4	69.1	69.2
1997	:	70.0	70.2	70.6	69.3	69.3
1998	:	70.3	70.6	71.2	69.9	69.9
1999	:	70.7	71.0	72.1	70.8	70.8
2000	78.7	70.8	71.3	72.8	71.6	71.6
2001	79.3	70.9	71.4	73.1	72.0	72.0
2002	78.9	70.4	71.0	72.8	71.7	71.7
2003	78.8	70.3	70.9	72.7	71.6	71.6
2004	79.8	70.4	71.0	72.7	71.6	71.6
2005	79.2	70.8	71.4	73.0	71.9	71.9
2006	79.4	71.7	72.1	73.6	72.7	72.7
2007	80.0	72.5	73.0	74.2	73.4	73.4
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	50.2	47.2	47.1
1997	:	51.4	51.1	50.8	47.7	47.7
1998	:	52.0	51.8	51.6	48.6	48.6
1999	:	53.0	52.9	53.0	50.1	50.1
2000	53.5	53.7	53.6	54.1	51.4	51.4
2001	57.2	54.3	54.3	55.0	52.4	52.4
2002	59.1	54.4	54.7	55.6	53.1	53.1
2003	60.4	54.9	55.2	56.2	53.8	53.8
2004	58.7	55.5	55.8	57.0	54.7	54.7
2005	58.4	56.3	56.6	57.8	55.7	55.7
2006	60.3	57.3	57.6	58.8	56.8	56.8
2007	62.4	58.3	58.6	59.7	58.0	58.0

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 15 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

2. Employment rate of older workers by gender, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	36.3	33.4	33.4
1997	:	36.2	35.7	36.4	33.5	33.5
1998	:	36.2	35.8	36.6	33.5	33.5
1999	:	36.5	36.2	37.1	33.8	33.9
2000	49.4	36.9	36.6	37.8	34.4	34.4
2001	49.1	37.7	37.5	38.8	35.1	35.2
2002	49.4	38.5	38.7	40.2	36.4	36.5
2003	50.4	40.0	40.3	41.7	37.8	37.9
2004	49.9	40.7	41.0	42.5	38.6	38.7
2005	50.6	42.3	42.6	44.2	40.5	40.6
2006	53.6	43.5	43.7	45.3	41.8	41.8
2007	55.9	44.7	44.9	46.5	43.3	43.4
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	47.3	44.8	44.9
1997	:	47.1	46.6	47.2	44.6	44.6
1998	:	47.0	46.6	47.3	44.5	44.5
1999	:	46.9	46.7	47.5	44.5	44.5
2000	67.3	47.1	46.9	48.0	44.9	44.9
2001	66.9	47.7	47.7	48.9	45.6	45.6
2002	67.3	48.4	48.8	50.1	46.7	46.7
2003	68.9	49.9	50.3	51.6	48.1	48.1
2004	70.8	50.3	50.8	52.2	48.7	48.7
2005	70.8	51.6	51.9	53.3	49.9	49.9
2006	71.6	52.7	52.8	54.1	50.9	50.9
2007	72.5	53.9	54.1	55.3	52.4	52.4
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	25.8	22.6	22.6
1997	:	26.1	25.5	26.1	22.9	23.0
1998	:	26.1	25.5	26.3	22.9	23.0
1999	:	26.7	26.3	27.1	23.7	23.7
2000	32.1	27.4	26.9	28.0	24.3	24.3
2001	32.2	28.2	27.8	29.1	25.1	25.2
2002	32.2	29.1	29.2	30.7	26.6	26.6
2003	32.7	30.7	30.8	32.2	28.0	28.1
2004	30.0	31.6	31.7	33.2	29.0	29.1
2005	31.5	33.6	33.8	35.5	31.6	31.7
2006	36.6	34.9	35.0	36.9	33.0	33.1
2007	40.3	36.0	36.1	38.1	34.7	34.8

The employment rate of older workers is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 55 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

3. Average exit age from the labour force by gender <i>Exit age weighted by the probability of withdrawal from the labour market, 2001-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
2001	62.3	59.9	59.9	60.3	59.9	59.9
2002	61.4	60.1	60.4	60.8	60.4	60.4
2003	62.7	61.0	61.0	61.3	60.9	61.0
2004	62.7	60.5 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)
2005	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.0 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)	60.7 ^(e)	60.8 ^(e)
2006	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.2 ^(e)	61.0 ^(e)	61.4 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)
2007	63.5	61.2 ^(e)	61.2 ^(e)	61.5 ^(e)	61.3 ^(e)	61.3 ^(e)
	Males					
2001	:	60.4	60.4	60.7	60.2	60.2
2002	:	60.5	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.5
2003	:	61.5	61.5	61.7	61.1	61.1
2004	:	60.9 ^(e)	61.0 ^(e)	61.0 ^(e)	60.6 ^(e)	60.6 ^(e)
2005	:	61.6 ^(e)	61.4 ^(e)	61.4 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)
2006	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.7 ^(e)	61.5 ^(e)	61.6 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)
2007	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	61.9 ^(e)	61.9 ^(e)	62.0 ^(e)	61.6 ^(e)	61.6 ^(e)
	Females					
2001	:	59.4	59.4	59.9	59.6	59.6
2002	:	59.7	60.1	60.6	60.3	60.3
2003	:	60.6	60.6	61.1	60.8	60.8
2004	:	60.1 ^(e)	60.2 ^(e)	60.7 ^(e)	60.4 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)
2005	:	60.4 ^(e)	60.4 ^(e)	60.8 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)	60.6 ^(e)
2006	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	60.7 ^(e)	60.5 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)	60.8 ^(e)	60.8 ^(e)
2007	: ⁽ⁱ⁾	60.5 ^(e)	60.6 ^(e)	61.1 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)	60.9 ^(e)

The indicator gives the average age at which active persons definitely withdraw from the labour market. It is based on a probability model considering the relative changes of activity rates from one year to another at a specific age. The activity rate represents the labour force (employed and unemployed population) as a percentage of the total population for a given age. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households. The definitions used follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office.

(i) The indicator is based on the comparison of activity rates of two consecutive years. Annual averages of the quarterly Labour Force Survey are used with the following exceptions:

- Spring data until 2002 for FR, LU and IS.
- Average of half year surveys for LV and LT until 2001 and for HR (all years).
- Spring data for all years for DE, CY and CH.
- Due to the low sample size, data by gender are not available for EE, CY, LU, LV, LT, MT, SI and IS.
- For the following countries, the model used to calculate the indicator does not provide reliable results in 2006: Belgium, Cyprus, Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Iceland. The model does not provide reliable results in 2007 for the following countries: Bulgaria, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Romania and Slovenia. This issue is under study.
- The model compares two consecutive years. Due to break in series in the Labour Force Survey results or outliers, certain Member States results can not be calculated. In such cases, EU totals are provided on the basis of the closest available country result.
- FR data do not cover the overseas departments (DOM).

4. Gender pay gap in unadjusted form						
<i>In % (Source: Structure of Earnings Survey - 2002 and 2006 onwards)</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
2002	22.5	:	:	:	:	:
2006	21.8	17.7 ^(p)	18.1 ^(p)	18.7 ^(p)	:	17.2
2007	23.1	17.4 ^(p)	17.6 ^(p)	18.1 ^(p)	:	17.2 ^(p)

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap (GPG) represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more in NACE Rev. 1.1 aggregate C to O (excluding L). The GPG indicator is now calculated within the framework of the data collected according to the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey (EC Regulation: 530/1999). It replaces data which was based on non-harmonised sources.

5. Tax wedge on labour cost, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	16.0	39.7	39.7	39.7	:	43.7
1997	16.2	40.0	40.0	40.0	:	43.6
1998	16.3	39.3	39.3	39.2	:	42.4
1999	16.5	38.5	38.5	38.4	:	42.3
2000	16.7	40.9	40.9	40.8	:	44.7
2001	17.0	40.3	40.3	40.3	:	44.2
2002	17.3	40.4	40.4	40.4	:	44.3
2003	18.6	40.3	40.3	40.3	:	43.6
2004	18.6	40.3	40.3	40.2	:	42.8
2005	11.9	40.3	40.3	40.3	:	42.8
2006	11.9	40.8	40.8	40.9	:	43.6
2007	11.9	40.5	40.5	40.5	:	43.2

The tax wedge on the labour cost measures the relative tax burden for an employed person with low earnings.

6. Tax rate on low wage earners by marginal effective tax rates on employment incomes, 2001-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Single person without children						
2001	52.90	74.05	74.05	74.12	:	75.22
2002	54.80	73.45	73.45	73.52	:	74.39
2003	53.69	74.01	74.01	74.10	:	74.87
2004	56.62	74.13	74.17	74.20	:	74.97
2005	62.00	75.40	75.45	75.53	:	76.77
2006	62.00	76.00	76.02	76.04	:	77.45
2007	61.00	74.63	74.64	74.64	:	75.81
Single person without children, 33% of an average worker						
2001	7.17	48.11	48.14	48.34	:	43.63
2002	7.17	47.77	47.80	48.00	:	43.27
2003	-9.53	47.67	47.70	47.93	:	42.73
2004	6.30	46.30	46.39	46.28	:	41.42
2005	6.00	46.59	46.68	46.68	:	42.09
2006	6.00	49.22	49.34	49.40	:	45.86
2007	6.00	49.70	49.81	49.89	:	47.18
One-earner married couple, at 33% of an average worker, with two children						
2001	57.72	55.37	55.35	54.77	:	48.28
2002	74.14	56.30	56.30	55.81	:	49.59
2003	56.92	61.11	61.13	60.88	:	50.43
2004	55.90	57.93	58.12	57.65	:	47.22
2005	110.00	61.06	61.26	60.93	:	51.89
2006	109.00	62.98	63.21	63.15	:	55.05
2007	115.00	62.97	63.17	63.19	:	55.52

The unemployment trap measures the percentage of gross earnings which is "taxed away" through higher tax and social security contributions and the withdrawal of unemployment and other benefits when an unemployed person returns to employment. This structural indicator covers single persons without children earning, when in work, 67% of the average earnings. The Low Wage Trap measures what percentage of the gross earnings is "taxed away" by the combined effects of higher taxes and reduced or lost benefits. This structural indicator covers employed single person moves from 33% to 67% of the average earnings as well as earner in a one-earner couple with two children (in the age of 4 and 6) moves from 33% to 67% of the average earnings.

7. Implicit tax rate on labour						
<i>Ratio of taxes and social security contributions on employed labour income to total compensation of employees, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	23.1	36.9	36.9	:	38.2	:
1996	22.3	37.4	37.4	:	38.9	:
1997	22.4	37.4	37.4	:	39.5	:
1998	23.4	37.7	37.7	:	39.8	:
1999	22.6	37.4	37.4	:	39.6	:
2000	22.3	37.2	37.2	:	39.6	:
2001	23.6	36.9	36.9	:	39.2	:
2002	23.0	36.5	36.5	:	39.0	:
2003	23.4	36.6	36.6	:	39.0	:
2004	22.8	36.1	36.2	:	38.4	:
2005	24.5	36.2	36.2	:	38.4	:
2006	24.2	36.7	36.7	:	39.0	:

The implicit tax rate (ITR) on employed labour is defined as the sum of all direct and indirect taxes and employees' and employers' social contributions levied on employed labour income divided by the total compensation of employees working in the economic territory increased by taxes on wage bill and payroll. The ITR on labour is calculated for employed labour only (so excluding the tax burden falling on social transfers, including pensions). The implicit tax rate on labour should be seen as a summary measure that approximates an average effective tax burden on labour income in the economy.

Source: Structures of the taxation systems in the European Union

8. Life-long learning by gender						
<i>Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	4.9
1997	:	:	:	:	:	5.0
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	2.6	:	:	8.2 ^(e)	:	5.5 ^(e)
2000	3.1	7.1 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2001	3.4	7.1 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.7	7.2	7.6	8.1	5.3	5.3
2003	7.9 ^(b)	8.5 ^(b)	9.0 ^(b)	9.8 ^(b)	6.5	6.5 ^(b)
2004	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.7	7.4	7.3
2005	5.9 ^(b)	9.8	10.3	11.3	8.2	8.2
2006	7.1	9.7	10.2	11.2	8.3	8.2
2007	8.4	9.5	10.0	10.9	8.4	8.3
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	4.6
1997	:	:	:	:	:	4.8
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	2.2	:	:	8.5 ^(e)	:	5.3 ^(e)
2000	3.2	7.5 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2001	3.4	7.6 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.8	7.8	8.2	8.8	5.4	5.4
2003	8.5 ^(b)	9.1 ^(b)	9.6 ^(b)	10.4 ^(b)	6.6	6.6 ^(b)
2004	9.6	10.0	10.6	11.4	7.5	7.5
2005	6.3 ^(b)	10.5	11.1	12.1	8.4	8.4
2006	7.8	10.5	11.1	12.2	8.6	8.6
2007	8.6	10.3	10.9	11.9	8.8	8.7
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	5.2
1997	:	:	:	:	:	5.2
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	3.1	:	:	7.8 ^(e)	:	5.6 ^(e)
2000	3.1	6.7 ^(e)	7.1 ^(e)	7.6 ^(e)	5.3	5.3 ^(e)
2001	3.4	6.6 ^(e)	7.0 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	5.2	5.2 ^(e)
2002	3.6	6.6	7.0	7.5	5.2	5.2
2003	7.1 ^(b)	7.9 ^(b)	8.4 ^(b)	9.1 ^(b)	6.4	6.4 ^(b)
2004	9.0	8.7	9.1	10.0	7.2	7.2
2005	5.4 ^(b)	9.0	9.5	10.4	8.0	7.9
2006	6.5	8.8	9.3	10.2	7.9	7.9
2007	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.8	8.0	7.9

Life-long learning refers to persons aged 25 to 64 who stated that they received education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding those who did not answer to the question 'participation to education and training'. Both the numerator and the denominator come from the EU Labour Force Survey. The information collected relates to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job.

9. Serious accidents at work by gender						
<i>Index of the number of serious accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1994	:	:	:	111	:	:
1995	:	:	:	104	:	105
1996	:	:	:	103	:	103
1997	:	:	:	100	:	101
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	100	100	:	99
2000	112	100	99	98	:	97
2001	112	96	95	94	:	92
2002	92	88	88	86	:	84
2003	103	84	83	81	:	79
2004	103	80	79	78	:	76
2005	97	78	77	76	:	74
	Males					
1994	:	:	:	113	:	:
1995	:	:	:	105	:	106
1996	:	:	:	104	:	103
1997	:	:	:	100	:	100
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	100	100	:	99
2000	112	100	98	98	:	97
2001	110	96	94	93	:	92
2002	92	90	89	88	:	86
2003	105	86	84	83	:	81
2004	104	82	81	80	:	78
2005	91	81	79	75	:	73
	Females					
1994	:	:	:	102	:	:
1995	:	:	:	99	:	99
1996	:	:	:	102	:	102
1997	:	:	:	99	:	99
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	101	101	:	100
2000	118	100	104	103	:	102
2001	123	98	101	100	:	98
2002	92	94	97	96	:	92
2003	98	90	94	91	:	87
2004	100	86	89	86	:	84
2005	111	85	89	82	:	80

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of serious accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of accidents at work with more than 3 days' absence that occurred during the year/number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of his/her business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases.

10. Fatal accidents at work*Index of the number of fatal accidents at work per 100 thousand persons in employment (1998=100), 1994-2005*

	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	122	:	123
1995	:	:	:	116	:	113
1996	:	:	:	113	:	110
1997	:	:	:	106	:	102
1998	:	:	100	100	:	100
1999	100	:	88	91	:	88
2000	46 ⁽ⁱ⁾	100	87	88	:	86
2001	62 ⁽ⁱ⁾	97	85	85	:	83
2002	107 ⁽ⁱ⁾	91	81	80	:	78
2003	83 ⁽ⁱ⁾	90	80	78	:	78
2004	92 ⁽ⁱ⁾	88	76	75	:	73
2005	66 ⁽ⁱ⁾	86	72	74	:	72

The index shows the evolution of the incidence rate of fatal accidents at work in comparison to 1998 (= 100). The incidence rate = (number of fatal accidents at work that occurred during the year/ number of persons in employment in the reference population) x 100 000. An accident at work is a discrete occurrence in the course of work that leads to physical or mental harm. This includes accidents in the course of work outside the premises of one's business, even if caused by a third party, and cases of acute poisoning. It excludes accidents on the way to or from work, occurrences having only a medical origin, and occupational diseases. Fatal road traffic accidents and other transport accidents in the course of work are also excluded.

(i): For Cyprus the number of fatal cases is very low so that the index is little significant.

11. Unemployment rate by gender, 1997-2008						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1997	:	:	:	9.8	10.5	10.6
1998	:	:	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.1
1999	:	:	9.1	8.5	9.2	9.2
2000	4.9	8.7	8.6	7.7	8.3	8.3
2001	3.8	8.5	8.4	7.2	7.8	7.8
2002	3.6	8.9	8.8	7.6	8.2	8.3
2003	4.1	9.0	9.0	7.9	8.6	8.7
2004	4.7	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.8	8.8
2005	5.3	8.9	8.9	8.1	8.8	8.9
2006	4.6	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.3	8.3
2007	4.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	7.4	7.4
2008	3.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.5
	Males					
1997	:	:	:	8.8	9.0	9.0
1998	:	:	8.3	8.2	8.5	8.5
1999	:	:	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.8
2000	3.2	7.8	7.6	6.7	6.9	7.0
2001	2.6	7.7	7.6	6.4	6.7	6.7
2002	2.9	8.3	8.1	6.9	7.2	7.3
2003	3.6	8.4	8.3	7.3	7.7	7.7
2004	3.6	8.5	8.4	7.4	7.9	7.9
2005	4.3	8.3	8.3	7.5	8.0	8.0
2006	4.0	7.6	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.4
2007	3.4	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.6
2008	3.3	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.9
	Females					
1997	:	:	:	11.2	12.6	12.6
1998	:	:	10.8	10.7	12.1	12.1
1999	:	:	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.1
2000	7.2	9.8	9.9	8.9	10.0	10.0
2001	5.3	9.4	9.4	8.3	9.3	9.3
2002	4.5	9.7	9.6	8.5	9.5	9.5
2003	4.8	9.7	9.8	8.7	9.8	9.9
2004	6.0	9.8	9.9	8.9	10.0	10.0
2005	6.5	9.6	9.7	8.9	9.9	9.9
2006	5.4	8.9	9.0	8.5	9.4	9.4
2007	4.6	7.8	7.9	7.8	8.4	8.5
2008	4.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.3

Unemployment rates represent unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force. The labour force is the total number of people employed and unemployed. Unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were: a. without work during the reference week, b. currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week, c. actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four weeks period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of, at most, three months.

3. INNOVATION AND RESEARCH

1. Spending on Human Resources						
<i>Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	4.80 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1995	4.63 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1996	4.89 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1997	5.51 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.79 ^(s)	:	:	:
1998	5.61 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:	:
1999	5.45 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.77 ^(s)	:	:	:
2000	5.44 ⁽ⁱ⁾	4.68 ^(s)	4.71 ^(s)	:	:	:
2001	5.93 ⁽ⁱ⁾	4.94 ^(s)	4.97 ^(s)	:	4.89 ^(s)	4.89 ^(s)
2002	6.55 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.06 ^(s)	5.08 ^(s)	:	4.91 ^(s)	4.91 ^(s)
2003	7.29 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.14 ^(s)	5.17 ^(s)	:	5.01 ^(s)	5.00 ^(s)
2004	6.70 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.06 ^(s)	5.09 ^(s)	:	4.93 ^(s)	4.93 ^(s)
2005	6.92 ⁽ⁱ⁾	5.04 ^(s)	5.06 ^(s)	:	4.87 ^(s)	4.86 ^(s)

Generally the public sector funds the education either by bearing directly the current and capital expenses of educational institutions (direct expenditure for educational institutions) or by supporting students and their families with scholarships and public loans as well as by transferring public subsidies for educational activities to private firms or non-profit organisations (transfers to private households and firms). Both types of transaction together are reported as total public expenditure on education.

(i) CY: Including financial aid to students studying abroad.

2. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	:	1.78 ^(s)	:	1.83 ^(s)	:	:
1998	0.22	1.79 ^(s)	:	1.84 ^(s)	:	:
1999	0.23	1.84 ^(s)	:	1.89 ^(s)	:	:
2000	0.24	1.85 ^(s)	:	1.91 ^(s)	1.84 ^(s)	:
2001	0.25	1.86 ^(s)	:	1.92 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2002	0.30	1.87 ^(s)	:	1.93 ^(s)	1.87 ^(s)	:
2003	0.35	1.86 ^(s)	:	1.92 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2004	0.37	1.82 ^(s)	:	1.89 ^(s)	1.85 ^(s)	:
2005	0.40	1.82 ^(s)	:	1.89 ^(s)	1.84 ^(s)	:
2006	0.43	1.84 ^(s)	:	1.91 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2007	0.45 ^(p)	1.83 ^(s)	:	1.91 ^(s)	1.86 ^(s)	:
2008	:	:	:	:	:	:

This indicator measures GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

3. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by source of funds						
<i>Percentage of GERD financed by various sectors, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Business enterprise sector					
1997	:	54.2 ^(s)	:	54.4 ^(s)	:	:
1998	13.7	54.8 ^(s)	:	55.0 ^(s)	:	:
1999	17.4	56.1 ^(s)	:	56.3 ^(s)	:	:
2000	17.5	56.3 ^(s)	:	56.6 ^(s)	57.3 ^(s)	:
2001	15.3	55.9 ^(s)	:	56.2 ^(s)	57.2 ^(s)	:
2002	17.4	54.6 ^(s)	:	54.9 ^(s)	56.2 ^(s)	:
2003	19.9	54.2 ^(s)	:	54.5 ^(s)	56.0 ^(s)	:
2004	18.9	54.4 ^(s)	:	54.7 ^(s)	56.0 ^(s)	:
2005	16.8	54.5 ^(s)	:	54.8 ^(s)	56.6 ^(s)	:
2006	15.9	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
2008	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Government sector					
1997	:	36.8 ^(s)	:	36.6 ^(s)	:	:
1998	73.8	35.9 ^(s)	:	35.6 ^(s)	:	:
1999	68.5	34.5 ^(s)	:	34.2 ^(s)	:	:
2000	66.5	34.3 ^(s)	:	33.9 ^(s)	35.8 ^(s)	:
2001	65.5	33.9 ^(s)	:	33.6 ^(s)	35.7 ^(s)	:
2002	61.6	34.3 ^(s)	:	33.9 ^(s)	36.1 ^(s)	:
2003	60.1	35.1 ^(s)	:	34.7 ^(s)	36.4 ^(s)	:
2004	64.1	35.0 ^(s)	:	34.6 ^(s)	36.0 ^(s)	:
2005	67.0	34.2 ^(s)	:	33.8 ^(s)	35.1 ^(s)	:
2006	66.5	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
2008	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Abroad					
1997	:	7.0 ^(s)	:	7.1 ^(s)	:	:
1998	8.1	7.3 ^(s)	:	7.4 ^(s)	:	:
1999	7.6	7.2 ^(s)	:	7.3 ^(s)	:	:
2000	9.4	7.3 ^(s)	:	7.3 ^(s)	5.7 ^(s)	:
2001	12.6	8.0 ^(s)	:	8.1 ^(s)	5.8 ^(s)	:
2002	15.1	8.9 ^(s)	:	8.9 ^(s)	6.4 ^(s)	:
2003	13.9	8.6 ^(s)	:	8.6 ^(s)	6.3 ^(s)	:
2004	11.5	8.4 ^(s)	:	8.4 ^(s)	6.6 ^(s)	:
2005	10.9	9.0 ^(s)	:	9.0 ^(s)	6.9 ^(s)	:
2006	12.1	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
2008	:	:	:	:	:	:

The three indicators measure the percentage of GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) financed by industry, percentage of GERD financed by government and percentage of GERD financed from abroad. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63). R&D is an activity where there are significant transfers of resources between units, organisations and sectors and it is important to trace the flow of R&D funds.

4. Level of Internet access – households						
<i>Percentage of households who have Internet access at home, 2002-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
2002	24	:	:	39	:	:
2003	29	:	:	43	:	:
2004	53 ⁽ⁱ⁾	40	42	45	:	:
2005	32 ⁽ⁱ⁾	48	48	53	:	:
2006	37	49	51	54	:	:
2007	39	54	56	59	:	:
2008	43	60	62	64	:	:

Percentage of households who have Internet access at home. All forms of Internet use are included. The population considered is aged 16 to 74.

(i) Note that there was a change of definition between 2004 and 2005 in Cyprus. In 2004 household Internet access was measured by the technical capacity households had to access the Internet. In Cyprus users need not have a subscription to an ISP but just dial the number of the service. In 2005 the definition was changed so only those households which accessed the Internet at least once during the first quarter of 2005 were taken into account.

5. Science and technology graduates by gender						
<i>Tertiary graduates in science and technology per 1000 of population aged 20-29 years</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1998	:	8.8	9.1	:	9.1	:
1999	3.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	9.3 ^(s)	9.6	:	:	:
2000	3.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.0 ^(s)	10.4 ^(s)	:	10.0	:
2001	3.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾	10.6 ^(s)	11.0 ^(s)	:	10.4	:
2002	3.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	11.1 ^(s)	11.4 ^(s)	:	10.9	:
2003	3.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.1 ^(s)	12.3 ^(s)	:	11.9	:
2004	4.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.5 ^(s)	12.7 ^(s)	:	:	:
2005	3.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13.2	13.5	:	:	:
2006	4.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13.0	13.3	:	12.8	:
	Males					
1998	5.2	5.3	:	5.3	:	:
1999	5.6 ^(s)	5.7	:	:	:	2.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2000	6.2 ^(s)	6.4 ^(s)	:	6.0	:	2.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2001	6.6 ^(s)	6.8 ^(s)	:	6.1	:	2.5 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2002	7.0 ^(s)	7.1 ^(s)	:	6.4	:	2.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2003	7.7 ^(s)	7.8 ^(s)	:	7.1	:	3.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2004	7.9 ^(s)	7.9 ^(s)	:	:	:	3.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2005	8.4	8.4	:	:	:	2.7 ⁽ⁱ⁾
2006	8.4	8.4	:	7.7	:	3.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾
	Females					
1998	:	12.3	12.8	:	12.8	:
1999	4.8 ⁽ⁱ⁾	12.8 ^(s)	13.3	:	:	:
2000	4.9 ⁽ⁱ⁾	13.7 ^(s)	14.3 ^(s)	:	13.9	:
2001	5.0 ⁽ⁱ⁾	14.5 ^(s)	15.0 ^(s)	:	14.5	:
2002	5.6 ⁽ⁱ⁾	15.1 ^(s)	15.6 ^(s)	:	15.1	:
2003	4.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	16.3 ^(s)	16.7 ^(s)	:	16.4	:
2004	5.2 ⁽ⁱ⁾	16.9 ^(s)	17.3 ^(s)	:	:	:
2005	4.3 ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.9	18.4	:	:	:
2006	5.4 ⁽ⁱ⁾	17.6	18.0	:	17.6	:

The indicator "Tertiary graduates in science and technology" includes new tertiary graduates in a calendar year from both public and private institutions completing graduate and post graduate studies compared to an age group that corresponds to the typical graduation age in most countries. It does not correspond to the number of graduates in these fields who are available in the labour market in this specific year. The levels and fields of education and training used follow the 1997 version of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 97) and the Eurostat Manual of fields of education and training (1999).

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

6. Patents applications to the European Patent Office (EPO)						
<i>Number of applications per million inhabitants, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	6.32	62.39	:	:	80.11	:
1995	:	65.39	:	:	83.69	:
1996	2.79	75.27	:	:	96.56	:
1997	5.13	84.85	:	:	109.49	:
1998	2.96	93.75	:	:	120.72	:
1999	6.14	101.33	:	:	129.92	:
2000	10.43	106.11	:	:	136.06	:
2001	22.62	104.70	:	:	135.64	:
2002	7.91	103.30	:	:	133.46	:
2003	9.37	105.12	:	:	135.86	:
2004	8.22	110.51	:	:	143.38	:
2005	17.02 ^(p)	105.65 ^(e)	:	:	137.60 ^(e)	:

Data refer to applications filed directly under the European Patent Convention or to applications filed under the Patent Co-operation Treaty and designated to the EPO (Euro-PCT). Patent applications are counted according to the year in which they were filed at the EPO and are broken down according to the International Patent Classification (IPC). They are also broken down according to the inventor's place of residence, using fractional counting if multiple inventors or IPC classes are provided to avoid double counting.

7. Patents granted by the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)						
<i>Number of patents per million inhabitants, 1991-2002</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1991	4.26	37.64	:	:	47.11	:
1992	6.96	39.11	:	:	48.13	:
1993	2.42	41.88	:	:	51.76	:
1994	3.16	45.20	:	:	55.37	:
1995	0.31	49.98	:	:	61.01	:
1996	0.50	54.96	:	:	66.93	:
1997	0.86	59.88	:	:	73.20	:
1998	0.30	62.91	:	:	77.06	:
1999	4.39	62.73	:	:	76.65	:
2000	6.81	60.50	:	:	74.15	:
2001	2.87	50.84	:	:	63.19	:
2002	6.02 ^(e)	49.67 ^(e)	:	:	61.65 ^(e)	:

USPTO data refers to patents granted while EPO data refers to patent applications. Data are recorded by year of publication as opposed to the year of filing used for the EPO data. This is because patents in the US (at least in the past) were only published once they were granted. Patents are allocated to the country of the inventor, using fractional counting in the case of multiple inventor countries. The methodology used is not harmonised with that of Eurostat and therefore the comparison between EPO and USPTO patents data should be interpreted with caution.

8. Venture capital investments by type of investment stage						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Early stage investments					
1996	:	:	:	0.006 ^(is)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	0.009 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.020 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
1999	:	:	:	0.037 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2000	:	:	:	0.073 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2001	:	:	:	0.044 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2002	:	:	:	0.028 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2003	:	:	:	0.021 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2004	:	:	:	0.023 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2005	:	:	:	0.022 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2006	:	:	:	0.053 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2007	:	:	:	0.020 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
	Expansion and replacement investments					
1996	:	:	:	0.051 ^(is)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	0.056 ^(is)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.067 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
1999	:	:	:	0.101 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2000	:	:	:	0.151 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2001	:	:	:	0.096 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2002	:	:	:	0.079 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2003	:	:	:	0.086 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2004	:	:	:	0.084 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2005	:	:	:	0.114 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2006	:	:	:	0.131 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:
2007	:	:	:	0.105 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:

Venture capital investment is defined as private equity raised for investment in companies; management buyouts, management buyins and venture purchase of quoted shares are excluded. Data are broken down into two investment stages: Early stage (seed + start-up) and expansion and replacement (expansion and replacement capital).

(i) EU-15 except Luxembourg.

9. ICT expenditure by type of product						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Information Technology Expenditure						
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	2.7	:	2.7	:	:
2005	:	2.7	:	2.8	:	:
2006	:	2.7	:	2.7	:	:
Communications Expenditure						
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	3.1	:	3.0	:	:
2005	:	3.1	:	3.0	:	:
2006	:	3.0	:	2.9	:	:

Annual data on expenditure for hardware, equipment, software and other services as a percentage of GDP.

10. E- Commerce via Internet						
<i>Percentage of enterprises' total turnover from E-commerce via Internet, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	0.9	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	2.1	2.1	2.2	:	:
2005	0.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	:	:
2006	1.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	:	:
2007	0.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	:	:

Information comes from the surveys carried out by the National Statistical Institutes on usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) by enterprises. The indicator is calculated as the enterprises' receipts from sales through the Internet as percentage of the total turnover. Sales through other networks are not included, leaving out for instance EDI-based sales. Only enterprises with 10 or more employees are covered. The year given relates to the survey year. The e-commerce data relates to the year prior to the survey.

11. Youth education attainment level by gender						
<i>Percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	(%)					
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	68.1	:	:
1997	:	:	:	69.6	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	80.8	:	:	72.4 ^(b)	:	71.5
2000	79.0	76.6	76.6	73.7	73.0	72.9
2001	80.5	76.6	76.5	73.6	72.7	72.6
2002	83.5	76.7	76.7	73.7	72.8	72.7
2003	79.5	76.9	77.0	74.0	72.9	72.8
2004	77.6	77.1	77.3	74.4	73.6	73.5
2005	80.4	77.5	77.6	74.7	73.8	73.7
2006	83.7	77.9	77.9	75.0	74.0	73.9
2007	85.8	78.1	78.0	75.2	74.5	74.3
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	66.0	:	:
1997	:	:	:	67.2	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	75.1	:	:	69.6 ^(b)	:	68.3
2000	74.4	73.8	73.7	70.7	69.6	69.5
2001	75.4	74.0	73.7	70.5	69.3	69.2
2002	76.7	74.0	74.0	70.9	69.6	69.4
2003	71.3	74.4	74.4	71.3	69.6	69.5
2004	70.7	74.4	74.4	71.2	70.0	69.9
2005	71.1	74.9	74.8	71.8	70.4	70.3
2006	76.1	75.0	74.9	71.8	70.4	70.3
2007	79.8	75.5	75.2	72.2	71.0	70.9
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	70.2	:	:
1997	:	:	:	71.9	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	85.6	:	:	75.0 ^(b)	:	74.5
2000	82.8	79.3	79.5	76.8	76.4	76.3
2001	84.9	79.2	79.3	76.6	76.0	75.9
2002	89.5	79.3	79.4	76.6	76.2	76.0
2003	87.0	79.4	79.6	76.8	76.2	76.1
2004	83.8	79.9	80.2	77.5	77.3	77.2
2005	89.1	80.2	80.4	77.7	77.3	77.2
2006	90.7	80.8	81.0	78.4	77.7	77.6
2007	91.0	80.8	80.9	78.3	78.0	77.9

The indicator "Youth education attainment level" is defined as the percentage of young people aged 20-24 years having attained at least upper secondary education attainment level, i.e. with an education level ISCED 3a, 3b or 3c long minimum (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS).

12. E-government on-line availability						
<i>Percentage of on-line availability of 20 basic public services, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	36	:	:
2003	:	:	:	47	:	:
2004	25	:	41	49	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	35	:	51	56	:	:
2007	45	59	:	:	:	:

The indicator shows the percentage of the 20 basic services which are fully available online i.e. for which it is possible to carry out full electronic case handling. For example if in a country 13 of the 20 services were measured as being 100% available on-line and one service was not relevant (e.g. does not exist), the indicator is 13/19 which is 68.4%. Measurement is based on a sample of URLs of public web sites agreed with Member States as relevant for each service.

13. E-government usage by individuals by gender						
<i>Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 using the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	11	:	:	:	:	:
2005	11	23	23	26	:	:
2006	13	24	26	:	:	:
2007	20	30	32	34	:	:
2008	16	28	29	32	:	:
	Males					
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	14	:	:	:	:	:
2005	12	26	26	29	:	:
2006	13	27	29	:	:	:
2007	21	33	34	37	:	:
2008	17	30	32	34	:	:
	Females					
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	8	:	:	:	:	:
2005	11	20	20	23	:	:
2006	12	21	23	:	:	:
2007	19	28	29	31	:	:
2008	14	26	27	29	:	:

Percentage of individuals aged 16 to 74 who have used the Internet, in the last 3 months, for interaction with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information from public authorities web sites, downloading official forms, sending filled in forms).

14. E-government usage by enterprises						
<i>Percentage of enterprises which use the Internet for interaction with public authorities, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	35	51	52	50	:	:
2005	40	57	57	56	:	:
2006	44	63	64	64	:	:
2007	54	65	67	66	:	:
2008	65	68	70	70	:	:

Percentage of enterprises using the internet to interact with public authorities (i.e. having used the Internet for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information, downloading forms, filling-in web-forms, full electronic case handling).

15. Broadband penetration rate						
<i>Number of broadband access lines per 100 inhabitants, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	2.3	:	:
2003	:	:	:	4.5	:	:
2004	2.0	:	6.5	7.6	:	:
2005	2.7	:	10.6	12.0	:	:
2006	6.6	:	14.8	16.5	:	:
2007	11.1	18.2	19.0	20.8	:	:

The broadband penetration rate describes the number of dedicated, high-speed connections per 100 inhabitants. This indicator shows how widely broadband access to the internet has spread in the countries on the general level, not specifying by user group. Broadband lines are defined as those with a capacity equal or higher than 144 Kbits/s. Various technologies are covered; ADSL, cable modem as well as other types of access lines.

16. High-tech exports						
<i>Exports of high technology products as a share of total exports, 1995-2006</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	4.01	20.41 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2000	3.04	21.39 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2001	3.99	21.23 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2002	3.46	18.89 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2003	4.20	18.57 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2004	15.89	18.49 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2005	31.56	18.74 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:
2006	21.35	16.65 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	:	:	:

This indicator is calculated as share of exports of all high technology products of total exports. High Technology products are defined as the sum of the following products: Aerospace, computers, office machinery, electronics, instruments, pharmaceuticals, electrical machinery and armament. The total exports for the EU do not include the intra-EU trade.

4. ECONOMIC REFORM

1. Comparative price levels <i>Comparative prices levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes (EU-27=100), 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	86.2	100	101.5	105.8	107.1	107.3
1997	86.6	100	101.3	105.6	103.9	104.1
1998	87.1	100	101.1	105.3	102.6	102.8
1999	87.3	100	101.1	105.4	102.1	102.2
2000	88.0	100	101.0	104.9	100.4	100.5
2001	88.9	100	101.1	104.7	100.9	101.1
2002	89.1	100	101.1	104.8	100.9	101.1
2003	90.9	100	101.1	105.2	103.4	103.6
2004	91.2	100	101.2	105.4	103.5	103.7
2005	90.3 ^(b)	100 ^(b)	101.1 ^(b)	104.8 ^(b)	102.5 ^(b)	102.7 ^(b)
2006	90.5	100	101.1	104.9	102.5	102.7
2007	88.8	100	101.1	104.7	102.4	102.5

Comparative price levels are the ratio between Purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. The ratio is shown in relation to the EU average (EU27 = 100). If the index of the comparative price levels shown for a country is higher/lower than 100, the country concerned is relatively expensive/cheap as compared with the EU average.

2. Price convergence between EU Member States <i>Coefficient of variation of comparative price levels of final consumption by private households including indirect taxes, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	40.9	:	14.7	17.0	12.1
1997	:	37.8	:	13.3	15.9	11.4
1998	:	35.4	:	12.8	15.0	11.0
1999	:	35.6	:	12.8	14.7	10.7
2000	:	33.3	:	13.7	14.3	11.1
2001	:	32.5	:	13.8	15.0	12.2
2002	:	32.0	:	14.2	15.5	12.9
2003	:	32.9	:	14.0	15.6	12.3
2004	:	31.7	:	13.0	14.8	11.2
2005	:	29.7	:	13.0	14.8	11.1
2006	:	28.5	:	12.6	14.4	11.0
2007	:	26.5	:	12.5	14.5	11.0

Comparative price levels are the ratio between Purchasing power parities (PPPs) and market exchange rate for each country. PPPs are currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, called Purchasing Power Standard (PPS), which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison. If the coefficient of variation of the comparative price levels for the EU decreases/increases over time, the national price levels in the Member States are converging/diverging.

3. Price of telecommunications by type of call						
<i>Euro per 10 min call, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Local calls (10 minutes)						
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.40	:	:
1999	:	:	:	0.40	:	:
2000	0.08	:	0.39	0.40	:	:
2001	0.16	:	0.39	0.40	:	:
2002	0.16	:	0.39	0.39	:	:
2003	0.20	:	0.39	0.39	:	:
2004	0.20	:	0.37	0.37	:	:
2005	0.22	:	0.35	0.35	:	:
2006	0.22	:	0.36	0.34	:	:
National long distance calls (10 minutes)						
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	2.14	:	:
1999	:	:	:	1.67	:	:
2000	0.62	:	1.33	1.33	:	:
2001	0.40	:	1.17	1.14	:	:
2002	0.40	:	1.07	1.03	:	:
2003	0.20	:	1.05	1.01	:	:
2004	0.20	:	0.92	0.87	:	:
2005	0.22	:	0.76	0.69	:	:
2006	0.22	:	0.74	0.71	:	:
International calls to USA (10 minutes)						
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	4.51	:	:
1999	:	:	:	3.50	:	:
2000	3.82	:	:	3.11	:	:
2001	3.82	:	:	2.65	:	:
2002	2.41	:	3.08	2.24	:	:
2003	1.00	:	2.98	2.15	:	:
2004	0.80	:	2.13	1.88	:	:
2005	0.66	:	2.11	1.88	:	:
2006	0.66	:	1.79	1.77	:	:

The indicator gives the price in Euro of a 10 minute call at 11 am on a weekday (including VAT) for a local call (3 km), for a national long distance call (200 km) and for an international call to the USA. The prices refer to August each year, except for 2006 and 2007, where the price refers to the month of September. Tariffs without special rates are used.

4. Electricity prices by type of user						
<i>Euro per kWh, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Medium size households					
1997	:	:	:	0.1081	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.1073	:	:
1999	0.0549	:	:	0.1050	:	:
2000	0.0845	:	:	0.1031	:	:
2001	0.0990	:	:	0.1027	:	:
2002	0.0845	:	:	0.1032	:	:
2003	0.0915	:	:	0.1036	:	:
2004	0.0928	:	0.1002	0.1027	:	:
2005	0.0915	0.1013	0.1023	0.1042	:	:
2006	0.1225	0.1068	0.1077	0.1094	:	:
2007	0.1177	0.1173	0.1183	0.1205	:	:
2008	0.1528	0.1211	:	:	:	:
	Medium size industries					
1997	:	:	:	0.0679	:	:
1998	:	:	:	0.0663	:	:
1999	0.0602	:	:	0.0636	:	:
2000	0.0878	:	:	0.0625	:	:
2001	0.1050	:	:	0.0644	:	:
2002	0.0903	:	:	0.0620	:	:
2003	0.0962	:	:	0.0648	:	:
2004	0.0818	:	0.0623	0.0634	:	:
2005	0.0787	0.0672	0.0672	0.0682	:	:
2006	0.1114	0.0752	0.0755	0.0766	:	:
2007	0.1048	0.0820	0.0825	0.0837	:	:
2008	0.1405	0.0900	:	:	:	:

This indicator presents electricity prices charged to final consumers. Electricity prices for industrial consumers are defined as follows: Average national price in Euro per kWh without taxes applicable for the first semester of each year for medium size industrial consumers (Consumption Band Ic with annual consumption between 500 and 2.000 MWh). Until 2007 the prices are referring to the status on 1st January of each year for medium size consumers (Standard Consumer Ie with annual consumption of 2.000 MWh). Electricity prices for household consumers are defined as follows: Average national price in Euro per kWh without taxes applicable for the first semester of each year for medium size household consumers (Consumption Band Dc with annual consumption between 2500 and 5000 kWh). Until 2007 the prices are referring to the status on 1st January of each year for medium size consumers (Standard Consumer Dc with annual consumption of 3500 kWh).

5. Gas prices by type of user						
<i>Euro per Gigajoule, 1997-2008</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Medium size households						
1997	:	:	:	72.200	:	:
1998	:	:	:	73.400	:	:
1999	:	:	:	68.100	:	:
2000	:	:	:	72.400	:	:
2001	:	:	:	84.900	:	:
2002	:	:	:	84.200	:	:
2003	:	:	:	83.700	:	:
2004	:	:	78.900	81.800	:	:
2005	:	84.600	85.400	88.400	:	:
2006	:	100.000	100.600	103.900	:	:
2007	:	116.800	117.600	121.700	:	:
2008	:	117.139	:	:	:	:
Medium size industries						
1997	:	:	:	40.300	:	:
1998	:	:	:	40.300	:	:
1999	:	:	:	34.900	:	:
2000	:	:	:	42.200	:	:
2001	:	:	:	61.200	:	:
2002	:	:	:	57.500	:	:
2003	:	:	:	55.600	:	:
2004	:	:	53.500	54.400	:	:
2005	:	60.100	61.300	62.300	:	:
2006	:	81.100	82.200	83.400	:	:
2007	:	88.700	89.900	91.100	:	:
2008	:	87.919	:	:	:	:

This indicator presents the natural gas prices charged to final consumers. Natural gas prices for industrial consumers are defined as follows: Average national price in Euro per Giga Joule (GJ) without taxes applicable for the first semester of each year for medium size industrial consumers (Consumption Band I3 with annual consumption between 10 000 and 100 000 GJ). Until 2007 the prices are referring to the status on 1st January of each year for medium size consumers (Standard Consumer I3-1 with annual consumption of 41 860 GJ). Natural gas prices for household consumers are defined as follows: Average national price in Euro per GJ without taxes applicable for the first semester of each year for medium size household consumers (Consumption Band D2 with annual consumption between 20 and 200 GJ). Until 2007 the prices are referring to the status on 1st January of each year for medium size consumers (Standard Consumer D3 with annual consumption of 83.70 GJ).

6. Market share of the largest generator in the electricity market						
<i>Percentage of the total generation, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	99.7	:	:	:	:	:
1997	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
1998	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
1999	99.8	:	:	:	:	:
2000	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2001	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2002	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2003	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2004	100.0	:	:	:	:	:
2005	99.7	:	:	:	:	:
2006	99.6	:	:	:	:	:
2007	99.6	:	:	:	:	:

The indicator shows the market share of the largest electricity generator in each country. To calculate this indicator, the total net electricity production during each reference year is taken into account. It means that the electricity used by generators for their own consumption is not taken into account. Then, the net production of each generator during the same year is considered in order to calculate the corresponding market shares. Only the largest market share is reported under this indicator.

7. Market share of the incumbent in fixed telecommunications by types of call						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	(%)					
	Incumbent operator in fixed telecommunications - local calls (incl. to the internet)					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	82	:	:
2003	100	:	79	77	:	:
2004	:	:	67	71	:	:
2005	:	:	72	69	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Incumbent operator in fixed telecommunications - national long distance calls					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	100	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	70	69	66	:
2004	:	70	67	65	63	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Incumbent operator in fixed telecommunications - international calls					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	62	:	:
2003	100	:	64	60	:	:
2004	:	:	59	55	:	:
2005	86	:	56	52	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The incumbent is defined as the enterprise active on the market just before liberalisation. The market share is calculated as the share of the incumbent's retail revenues of the total market. A local call is a call within local networks. A national long distance call is a call from one local network to another. The market share of the leading operator is calculated on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers. The share of the leading operator of all subscriptions in mobile telecommunication is given.

8. Market share of the leading operator in mobile telecommunication						
<i>As a percentage of the total market, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	82	:	:
2003	100	:	79	77	:	:
2004	:	:	67	71	:	:
2005	:	:	72	69	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

The market share of the leading operator is calculated on the basis of the estimates of the number of mobile subscribers. The share of the leading operator of all subscriptions in mobile telecommunication is given.

9. Public procurement						
<i>Value of public procurement which is openly advertised, as a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	1.41	:	1.06
1996	:	:	:	1.53	:	1.22
1997	:	:	:	1.71	:	1.37
1998	:	:	:	1.76	:	1.47
1999	:	:	:	1.78	:	1.54
2000	:	:	:	2.35	:	1.95
2001	:	:	:	2.43	:	2.03
2002	:	:	:	2.61	:	2.27
2003	:	:	:	3.49	:	2.68
2004	1.26	:	2.65	2.69	:	2.24
2005	3.51	:	2.92	2.76	:	2.57
2006	4.40	:	3.27	3.15	:	2.81

Data on public procurement are based on information contained in the calls for competition and contract award notices submitted for publication in the Official Journal of the European Communities (the S series). The nominator is the value of public procurement, which is openly advertised. For each of the sectors - works, supplies and services - the number of calls for competition published is multiplied by an average based, in general, on all the prices provided in the contract award notices published in the Official Journal during the relevant year. The denominator is GDP, gross domestic product.

10. Total state aid by type of aid						
<i>As a percentage of GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total state aid					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	2.58	:	:	:	:	:
2001	2.99	:	:	:	:	:
2002	3.23	:	:	:	:	:
2003	2.30	:	:	:	:	:
2004	1.63	:	:	:	:	:
2005	1.48	:	:	:	:	:
2006	0.76	:	:	:	:	:
	Sectoral and ad hoc state aid					
1995	0.00	:	:	:	:	:
1996	0.00	:	:	:	:	:
1997	0.00	:	:	:	:	:
1998	0.00	:	:	:	:	:
1999	0.00	:	:	:	:	:
2000	1.49	:	:	:	:	:
2001	1.77	:	:	:	:	:
2002	1.78	:	:	:	:	:
2003	1.61	:	:	:	:	:
2004	0.56	:	:	:	:	:
2005	0.54	:	:	:	:	:
2006	0.02	:	:	:	:	:

The numerator is the sum of all state aid granted to specific sectors (agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing, coal, transport except railways and other services), state aid given on an ad-hoc basis to individual companies e.g., for rescue and restructuring, and state aid for horizontal objectives such as research and development, safeguarding the environment, energy saving, support to small and medium-sized enterprises, employment creation, the promotion of training and aid for regional development. The denominator is GDP, gross domestic product.

11. Convergence of interests rates by type of loan						
<i>Coefficient of variation of annual interest rates across the EU Member States, 1997-2008</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Loans to enterprises up to 1 year						
1997	:	60.1 ^(s)	60.1 ^(s)	46.1 ^(s)	:	:
1998	:	58.8 ^(s)	58.8 ^(s)	45.7 ^(s)	:	:
1999	:	53.6 ^(s)	53.6 ^(s)	42.8 ^(s)	:	:
2000	:	45.1 ^(s)	45.1 ^(s)	22.2 ^(s)	:	:
2001	:	41.7 ^(s)	41.7 ^(s)	12.0 ^(s)	:	:
2002	:	36.5 ^(s)	36.5 ^(s)	11.8 ^(s)	:	:
2003	:	32.7 ^(s)	32.7 ^(s)	15.5 ^(s)	:	:
2004	:	43.5 ^(s)	43.5 ^(s)	16.2 ^(s)	:	:
2005	:	33.8 ^(s)	33.8 ^(s)	18.5 ^(s)	:	:
2006	:	22.4 ^(s)	22.4 ^(s)	15.9	:	:
2007	:	22.2 ^(s)	22.2 ^(s)	11.7	:	:
2008	:	17.5 ^(s)	17.5 ^(s)	10.5 ^(s)	:	:
Loans to enterprises over 1 year						
1997	:	60.5 ^(s)	60.5 ^(s)	36.3 ^(s)	54.1 ^(s)	:
1998	:	59.6 ^(s)	59.6 ^(s)	38.4 ^(s)	50.0 ^(s)	:
1999	:	53.0 ^(s)	53.0 ^(s)	36.0 ^(s)	47.5 ^(s)	:
2000	:	46.6 ^(s)	46.6 ^(s)	21.9 ^(s)	44.3 ^(s)	:
2001	:	44.2 ^(s)	44.2 ^(s)	17.1 ^(s)	43.5 ^(s)	:
2002	:	38.3 ^(s)	38.3 ^(s)	14.2 ^(s)	42.7 ^(s)	:
2003	:	29.1 ^(s)	29.1 ^(s)	11.9 ^(s)	16.6 ^(s)	:
2004	:	39.9 ^(s)	39.9 ^(s)	13.3 ^(s)	22.5 ^(s)	:
2005	:	28.3 ^(s)	28.3 ^(s)	12.2 ^(s)	22.0 ^(s)	:
2006	:	21.9 ^(s)	21.9 ^(s)	9.2	10.7 ^(s)	:
2007	:	23.7 ^(s)	23.7 ^(s)	9.0	8.6 ^(s)	:
2008	:	22.0 ^(s)	22.0 ^(s)	9.1 ^(s)	8.7 ^(s)	:
Housing loans to households						
1997	:	58.1 ^(s)	58.1 ^(s)	23.1 ^(s)	41.8 ^(s)	:
1998	:	57.8 ^(s)	57.8 ^(s)	14.2 ^(s)	36.1 ^(s)	:
1999	:	55.8 ^(s)	55.8 ^(s)	17.2 ^(s)	30.5 ^(s)	:
2000	:	41.4 ^(s)	41.4 ^(s)	12.4 ^(s)	31.4 ^(s)	:
2001	:	36.8 ^(s)	36.8 ^(s)	9.4 ^(s)	30.1 ^(s)	:
2002	:	35.4 ^(s)	35.4 ^(s)	12.6 ^(s)	32.6 ^(s)	:
2003	:	37.5 ^(s)	37.5 ^(s)	15.2 ^(s)	15.6 ^(s)	:
2004	:	42.0 ^(s)	42.0 ^(s)	17.6 ^(s)	21.8 ^(s)	:
2005	:	38.8 ^(s)	38.8 ^(s)	16.3 ^(s)	23.7 ^(s)	:
2006	:	28.2 ^(s)	28.2 ^(s)	10.5	14.2 ^(s)	:
2007	:	25.5 ^(s)	25.5 ^(s)	6.5	10.8 ^(s)	:
2008	:	26.2 ^(s)	26.2 ^(s)	7.6 ^(s)	12.8 ^(s)	:

Variation coefficient of annual interest rates across the euro area members and the EU Member States. The indicator measures the trend towards integration of financial markets. A decline in the variation coefficient of interest rates over time shows an increasing degree of financial market integration.

12. Market integration by type of trade activities						
<i>Average value of imports and exports of goods divided by GDP (in percent), 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Market integration - Trade integration of goods					
1996	26.6	:	:	8.2	:	:
1997	25.6	:	:	8.9	:	:
1998	23.9	:	:	9.0	:	:
1999	22.1	:	:	9.0	:	:
2000	24.3	:	:	10.8	:	:
2001	23.4	:	9.4	10.5	:	:
2002	21.7	:	9.0	10.1	:	:
2003	18.9	:	8.8	9.9	:	:
2004	20.2	9.0	9.2	10.4	:	:
2005	21.7	9.8	9.9	:	:	:
2006	21.0	10.7	10.9	:	:	:
2007	22.0	10.7	10.9	:	:	:
	Market integration - Trade integration of services					
1996	21.6	:	:	2.7	:	:
1997	22.1	:	:	3.0	:	:
1998	21.5	:	:	3.0	:	:
1999	22.2	:	:	3.2	:	:
2000	23.5	:	:	3.5	:	:
2001	30.9	:	3.4	3.6	:	:
2002	29.5	:	3.3	3.5	:	:
2003	28.4	:	3.2	3.4	:	:
2004	28.1	3.3	3.3	3.6	:	:
2005	27.2	3.4	3.5	:	:	:
2006	27.3	3.5	3.6	:	:	:
2007	29.2	3.7	3.8	:	:	:

Trade integration of goods and services as a percentage of GDP (gross domestic product). Average of imports and exports of the items goods and services of the balance of payments divided by GDP. If the index increases over time it means that the country/zone is becoming more integrated within the international economy.

13. Market integration - Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) intensity						
<i>Average value of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP (in percent), 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	0.7	:	:
1997	3.2	:	:	1.1	:	:
1998	2.2	:	:	2.0	:	:
1999	5.1	:	:	2.8	:	:
2000	5.5	:	:	3.6	:	:
2001	6.2	:	2.4	2.6	:	4.0
2002	7.5	:	1.3	1.4	:	2.5
2003	5.5	:	1.3	1.4	:	1.9
2004	5.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	:	1.7
2005	5.1	1.7	1.7	2.0	:	3.2
2006	7.4	2.2	2.3	2.5	:	4.1
2007	7.9	3.4	3.5	3.7	:	:

Average of inward and outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows divided by gross domestic product (GDP). The index measures the intensity of investment integration within the international economy. The direct investment refers to the international investment made by a resident entity (direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an entity operating in an economy other than that of the investor (direct investment enterprise). Direct investment involves both the initial transactions between the two entities and all subsequent capital transactions between them and among affiliated enterprises, both incorporated and unincorporated. Data are expressed as percentage of GDP to remove the effect of differences in the size of the economies of the reporting countries.

14. Business investment						
<i>Gross fixed capital formation by the private sector as a percentage of GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	17.0	:	17.5
1997	:	:	:	17.1	:	17.6
1998	15.9	17.8	17.8	17.6	18.0	18.0
1999	15.2	18.1	18.1	17.9	18.5	18.5
2000	14.0	18.4	18.4	18.2	18.9	18.9
2001	13.8	17.8	17.8	17.7	18.4	18.4
2002	15.1	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.8	17.8
2003	14.2	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.6	17.6
2004	14.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.8	17.8
2005	15.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.2	18.2
2006	17.6	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.9	18.9
2007	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.6	19.3	19.3

This indicator is defined as total gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) expressed as a percentage of GDP, for the private sector. GFCF consists of resident producers' acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed tangible or intangible assets, such as buildings, machinery and equipment, vehicles, or software. It also includes certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by productive activity, such as improvements to land. The ratio gives the share of GDP that is used by the private sector for investment (rather than being used for e.g. consumption).

15. Business demography						
<i>By type of event, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	(%)					
	Birth rate: number of enterprise births in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	5.92	:	:	:	:	:
2003	7.14	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Death rate: number of enterprise deaths in the reference period (t) divided by the number of enterprises active in t					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Survival rate: number of enterprises in the reference period (t) newly born in t-2 having survived to t divided by the number of enterprise births in t-2					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:

Business Demography contains information relating to business births (often referred to as business entries); business deaths (often referred to as business exits) and business survival rates. These variables are expressed as ratios of total businesses or businesses born in the reference period.

5. SOCIAL COHESION

1. Inequality of income distribution						
<i>Income quintile share ratio, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	4.8 ^(s)	:	4.8 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	4.7 ^(s)	:	4.7 ^(s)
1998	:	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
1999	:	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
2000	:	:	4.5 ^(s)	4.5 ^(s)	:	4.4 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	4.5 ^(s)	4.5 ^(s)	:	4.4 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	4.1 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	4.6 ^(s)	4.6 ^(s)	:	4.5 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	4.8 ^(s)	4.8 ^(s)	:	4.8 ^(s)
2005	4.3 ^(b)	4.9 ^(s)	4.9 ^(b)	4.8 ^(b)	4.6 ^(b)	4.6 ^(b)
2006	4.3	4.8 ^(s)	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6
2007	4.5	4.8 ^(ps)	4.8 ^(p)	4.9 ^(p)	4.8 ^(p)	4.8 ^(p)

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

(i) Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably. EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

2. At-risk-of-poverty before social transfers by gender						
1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	(%)					
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1998	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1999	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2000	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	20 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	25 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
2005	22 ^(b)	26 ^(s)	26 ^(b)	25 ^(b)	24 ^(b)	24 ^(b)
2006	22	26 ^(s)	26	26	25	25
2007	21	25 ^(ps)	26 ^(p)	26 ^(p)	25 ^(p)	25 ^(p)
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
1998	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
1999	:	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	22 ^(s)
2000	:	:	22 ^(s)	22 ^(s)	:	21 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	18 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	23 ^(s)	23 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2005	20 ^(b)	25 ^(s)	25 ^(b)	24 ^(b)	23 ^(b)	23 ^(b)
2006	20	25 ^(s)	25	25	24	24
2007	19	24 ^(ps)	24 ^(p)	24 ^(p)	24 ^(p)	24 ^(p)
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
1998	:	:	25 ^(s)	25 ^(s)	:	24 ^(s)
1999	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2000	:	:	24 ^(s)	24 ^(s)	:	23 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	21 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	26 ^(s)	26 ^(s)	:	25 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	26 ^(s)	27 ^(s)	:	26 ^(s)
2005	23 ^(b)	26 ^(s)	27 ^(b)	27 ^(b)	25 ^(b)	25 ^(b)
2006	24	27 ^(s)	27	27	26	26
2007	23	26 ^(ps)	27 ^(p)	27 ^(p)	26 ^(p)	26 ^(p)

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

(i) Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from the ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have launched EU-SILC in 2006. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably. EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

3. At-risk-of-poverty after social transfers by gender						
1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1998	:	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1999	:	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	15 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	16 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
2005	16 ^(b)	16 ^(s)	16 ^(b)	16 ^(b)	15 ^(b)	15 ^(b)
2006	16	16 ^(s)	16	16	16	16
2007	16	16 ^(ps)	16 ^(p)	17 ^(p)	16 ^(p)	16 ^(p)
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
1998	:	:	14 ^(s)	14 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
1999	:	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	14 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	14 ^(s)	14 ^(s)	:	14 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	15 ^(s)	15 ^(s)	:	15 ^(s)
2005	15 ^(b)	15 ^(s)	15 ^(b)	15 ^(b)	14 ^(b)	14 ^(b)
2006	14	15 ^(s)	15	15	15	15
2007	14	15 ^(ps)	15 ^(p)	15 ^(p)	15 ^(p)	15 ^(p)
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	18 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
1997	:(i)	:	:	17 ^(s)	:	17 ^(s)
1998	:	:	16 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
1999	:	:	17 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2000	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	16 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2001	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2002	:(i)	:	:(i)	:(i)	:	:(i)
2003	17 ⁽ⁱ⁾	:	16 ^(s)	17 ^(s)	:	16 ^(s)
2004	:(i)	:	17 ^(s)	18 ^(s)	:	18 ^(s)
2005	18 ^(b)	17 ^(s)	17 ^(b)	17 ^(b)	16 ^(b)	16 ^(b)
2006	18	17 ^(s)	17	17	16	16
2007	17	17 ^(ps)	17 ^(p)	17 ^(p)	17 ^(p)	17 ^(p)

The share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

(i) Until 2001 (in certain cases, until 2000), data is obtained from the ECHP data source for EU-15 countries, except Denmark and Sweden. From 2005, cross country comparable data from EU-SILC is available for all EU-25 countries as well as Norway and Iceland. For EU-15 countries as well as Norway and Iceland except Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, EU-SILC data was also available for 2004. For Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Ireland, Luxembourg, Austria and Norway, data is available from a 2003 preliminary version of EU-SILC. Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey and Switzerland have launched EU-SILC in 2006. For the remaining countries and years, data is obtained from national sources which are not fully comparable with EU-SILC. Trends in transition years cannot be interpreted reliably. EU aggregates: Eurostat estimates are obtained as a population size weighted average of national data.

4. At-persistent-risk-of-poverty rate by gender 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12 (%)
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
1999	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2000	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	9 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	9 ^(s)	9 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
1999	:	:	8 ^(s)	8 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
2000	:	:	8 ^(s)	8 ^(s)	:	8 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
1999	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2000	:	:	10 ^(s)	10 ^(s)	:	9 ^(s)
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	:	:	:	:	:	:
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

(i) The indicator calculation requires a longitudinal instrument through which individuals are followed over time. The EU-SILC instrument, launched in 2004-2005, will provide these indicators from 2008 onwards for all EU-25 countries plus Norway and Iceland. Until 2001, data is obtained from ECHP data for EU-15 member states except Denmark and Sweden. For some countries and years, series could be continued on the basis of national sources not fully comparable with previous source.

5. Dispersion of regional employment rates by gender						
<i>Coefficient of variation of employment rates (of the age group 15-64) across regions (NUTS 2 level) within countries, 1999-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1999	-	12.9	:	13.8	:	13.3
2000	-	13.0	:	13.3	:	13.0
2001	-	13.2	:	13.1	:	12.7
2002	-	13.2	:	12.4	:	12.1
2003	-	12.9	:	11.8	:	11.5
2004	-	12.1	:	11.0	:	10.5
2005	-	11.9	:	10.8	:	10.6
2006	-	11.4	:	10.5	:	10.6
2007	-	11.1	:	10.5	:	10.8
	Males					
1999	-	9.1	:	8.7	:	8.3
2000	-	9.6	:	8.5	:	8.2
2001	-	10.2	:	8.5	:	8.3
2002	-	10.6	:	8.2	:	7.9
2003	-	10.7	:	8.0	:	7.7
2004	-	10.4	:	7.9	:	7.6
2005	-	9.9	:	7.7	:	7.6
2006	-	9.4	:	7.7	:	7.9
2007	-	8.8	:	7.6	:	7.8
	Females					
1999	-	20.4	:	22.6	:	22.5
2000	-	20.0	:	21.8	:	21.7
2001	-	19.6	:	21.0	:	21.0
2002	-	19.2	:	20.1	:	20.1
2003	-	18.5	:	19.1	:	19.3
2004	-	17.0	:	17.3	:	17.1
2005	-	16.8	:	16.9	:	17.0
2006	-	16.1	:	16.2	:	16.6
2007	-	15.8	:	16.0	:	16.7

The dispersion of regional (NUTS level 2) employment rates of the age group 15-64 shows the regional differences in employment within countries and groups of countries (EU-25, euro area). The employment rate of the age group 15-64 represents employed persons aged 15-64 as a percentage of the population of the same age group. The dispersion of regional employment rates is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Slovenia or Iceland as these countries comprise only one or (in the case of Ireland) two NUTS level 2 regions. However, the employment rates of these countries and of the two Irish regions are used to compute the dispersion of regional employment rates for groups of countries. Regional employment rates represent annual average figures and are taken from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

6. Early school leavers by gender <i>Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	21.6	:	:
1997	:	:	:	20.6	:	:
1998	:	:	:	23.6	:	:
1999	17.5	:	:	20.5	:	21.2 ^(e)
2000	18.5	17.6	17.3	19.5	20.0	20.1 ^(e)
2001	17.9	17.3	17.0	19.0	19.6	19.6 ^(e)
2002	15.9	17.1	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.2
2003	17.4 ^(b)	16.3	15.8	17.9	18.9	18.9 ^(b)
2004	20.6	15.8	15.2	17.2	18.2	18.2
2005	18.1	15.5	15.1	17.1	17.9	18.0
2006	16.0	15.2	15.0	16.8	17.7	17.7
2007	12.6	15.2	15.0	16.9	17.1	17.2
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	19.7	:	:
1997	:	:	:	18.7	:	:
1998	:	:	:	20.2	:	:
1999	12.3	:	:	18.5	:	18.8 ^(e)
2000	13.9	15.6	15.2	17.2	17.4	17.5 ^(e)
2001	13.1	15.2	14.8	16.6	16.9	16.9 ^(e)
2002	11.0	14.9	14.4	16.2	16.4	16.5
2003	11.8 ^(b)	14.3	13.7	15.6	16.2	16.3 ^(b)
2004	14.9	13.5	12.8	14.7	15.2	15.2
2005	10.6	13.5	13.1	14.8	15.3	15.3
2006	9.2	13.1	12.7	14.4	15.0	15.1
2007	6.8	13.2	12.8	14.5	14.5	14.6
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	23.7	:	:
1997	:	:	:	22.7	:	:
1998	:	:	:	27.1	:	:
1999	24.6	:	:	22.6	:	23.6 ^(e)
2000	25.0	19.7	19.5	21.8	22.7	22.8 ^(e)
2001	23.9	19.4	19.2	21.3	22.2	22.3 ^(e)
2002	22.3	19.3	18.9	21.1	21.9	21.9
2003	24.2 ^(b)	18.3	17.8	20.1	21.4	21.5 ^(b)
2004	27.2	18.1	17.6	19.8	21.1	21.2
2005	26.6	17.4	17.2	19.4	20.5	20.5
2006	23.5	17.3	17.2	19.2	20.2	20.3
2007	19.5	17.2	17.1	19.2	19.6	19.7

Early school leavers refers to persons aged 18 to 24 in the following two conditions: the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short and respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

(i) Students living abroad for one year or more and conscripts on compulsory military service are not covered by the EU Labour Force Survey, which may imply higher rates than those available at national level. This is especially relevant for CY.

7. Long-term unemployment rate by gender						
<i>Long-term unemployment (12 months and more) as a percentage of the total active population, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	4.9	:	5.4
1997	:	:	:	4.8	5.4	5.4
1998	:	:	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.0
1999	:	:	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.5
2000	1.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.0	4.0
2001	0.8	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.6
2002	0.8	4.0	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.6
2003	1.0	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.9
2004	1.2	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.0	4.0
2005	1.2	:	:	:	3.9	3.9
2006	0.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.8
2007	0.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	4.2	:	4.3
1997	:	:	:	4.1	4.4	4.4
1998	:	:	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1
1999	:	:	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.6
2000	0.5	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.2
2001	0.6	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0
2002	0.5	3.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0
2003	0.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.4
2004	0.9	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.6
2005	0.8	:	:	:	3.5	3.5
2006	0.7	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.4
2007	0.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	5.7	:	6.8
1997	:	:	:	5.6	6.7	6.7
1998	:	:	5.2	5.2	6.2	6.3
1999	:	:	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.6
2000	2.2	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.9
2001	1.1	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.4	4.4
2002	1.0	4.5	4.4	3.5	4.3	4.3
2003	1.4	4.5	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.5
2004	1.6	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.7
2005	1.8	:	:	:	4.5	4.5
2006	1.1	4.0	4.0	3.5	4.2	4.2
2007	0.7	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.7

Long-term unemployed (12 months and more) persons are those aged at least 15 years not living in collective households who are without work within the next two weeks, are available to start work within the next two weeks and who are seeking work (have actively sought employment at some time during the previous four weeks or are not seeking a job because they have already found a job to start later). The total active population (labour force) is the total number of the employed and unemployed population. The duration of unemployment is defined as the duration of a search for a job or as the length of the period since the last job was held (if this period is shorter than the duration of the search for a job).

8. Children aged 0-17 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 0-17 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	11.2 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	11.2 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	10.8 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	10.4 ^(e)	:	8.6 ^(e)
2000	3.8	9.8 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)
2001	3.4	10.1 ^(e)	10.0 ^(e)	10.0 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)
2002	3.2	10.2 ^(e)	10.0 ^(e)	9.9 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)
2003	2.6	10.2 ^(e)	10.0 ^(e)	10.0 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)
2004	2.7	10.1 ^(e)	9.9 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)
2005	3.6	9.9 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)
2006	3.9	9.8 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	7.9 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)
2007	3.9	9.4 ^(e)	9.3 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)	7.5 ^(e)	7.6 ^(e)

The indicator "Children aged 0-17 years living in jobless households" is calculated as the share of children aged 0-17 who are living in households where no one is working, in the total population of the same age group. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

9. People aged 18-59 living in jobless households						
<i>Share of persons aged 18-59 who are living in households where no-one works, 1996-2007</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Total					
1996	:	:	:	11.5 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	11.5 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	11.1 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	10.5 ^(e)	:	10.2 ^(e)
2000	5.2	10.2 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)
2001	5.0	10.2 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)
2002	5.2	10.4 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)	9.4 ^(e)
2003	5.1	10.4 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)
2004	5.1	10.4 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	9.8 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)
2005	5.3	10.3 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)
2006	5.2	9.8 ^(e)	9.7 ^(e)	9.5 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)
2007	4.7	9.3 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)	9.0 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)
	Males					
1996	:	:	:	10.1 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	10.0 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	9.7 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	9.0 ^(e)	:	8.9 ^(e)
2000	3.7	8.9 ^(e)	8.9 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)
2001	3.5	8.9 ^(e)	8.8 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)	8.1 ^(e)
2002	3.9	9.1 ^(e)	8.9 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)
2003	4.1	9.2 ^(e)	9.0 ^(e)	8.5 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)
2004	4.0	9.3 ^(e)	9.2 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)	8.6 ^(e)	8.6 ^(e)
2005	4.3	9.2 ^(e)	9.1 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)	8.6 ^(e)	8.6 ^(e)
2006	4.3	8.8 ^(e)	8.7 ^(e)	8.4 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)	8.3 ^(e)
2007	4.2	8.2 ^(e)	8.2 ^(e)	8.0 ^(e)	7.8 ^(e)	7.8 ^(e)
	Females					
1996	:	:	:	12.9 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	12.9 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	12.5 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	11.9 ^(e)	:	11.5 ^(e)
2000	6.6	11.5 ^(e)	11.5 ^(e)	11.2 ^(e)	10.7 ^(e)	10.8 ^(e)
2001	6.4	11.5 ^(e)	11.4 ^(e)	11.1 ^(e)	10.7 ^(e)	10.7 ^(e)
2002	6.4	11.6 ^(e)	11.4 ^(e)	11.0 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)	10.6 ^(e)
2003	5.9	11.5 ^(e)	11.4 ^(e)	11.0 ^(e)	10.6 ^(e)	10.6 ^(e)
2004	6.2	11.4 ^(e)	11.3 ^(e)	10.9 ^(e)	10.4 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)
2005	6.2	11.3 ^(e)	11.2 ^(e)	10.8 ^(e)	10.4 ^(e)	10.4 ^(e)
2006	6.1	10.9 ^(e)	10.8 ^(e)	10.5 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)
2007	5.2	10.3 ^(e)	10.2 ^(e)	10.1 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)	9.6 ^(e)

The indicator "People aged 18 - 59 years living in jobless households" is calculated as the share of persons aged 18 - 59 who are living in households where no one works. Students aged 18 - 24 who live in households composed solely of students of the same age class are not included. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey.

10. Formal child care by duration and age group						
<i>Children cared for as a percentage of all children in the same age group, 2005-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
(%)						
Less than 3 years - no formal childcare						
2005	81	:	74	71	73	:
2006	75	:	74 ^(p)	70 ^(p)	72 ^(p)	:
Less than 3 years - childcare from 1 to 29 hours weekly						
2005	7 ^(u)	:	14	17	15	:
2006	7 ^(u)	:	14 ^(p)	16 ^(p)	14 ^(p)	:
Less than 3 years - childcare 30 hours or more weekly						
2005	12 ^(u)	:	11	13	13	:
2006	18 ^(u)	:	12 ^(p)	13 ^(p)	14 ^(p)	:
Between 3 years and compulsory school age - no formal childcare						
2005	16	:	18	12	12	:
2006	14 ^(u)	:	16 ^(p)	10 ^(p)	10 ^(p)	:
Between 3 years and compulsory school age - childcare from 1 to 29 hours weekly						
2005	42	:	44	49	49	:
2006	50	:	44 ^(p)	49 ^(p)	48 ^(p)	:
Between 3 years and compulsory school age - childcare 30 hours or more weekly						
2005	43	:	38	39	39	:
2006	37	:	40 ^(p)	41 ^(p)	41 ^(p)	:

As formal arrangements are considered four types of childcare and education: education at pre-school, education at compulsory school, childcare at centre-based services outside school hours (before/after) and childcare at day-care centre. Therefore, formal arrangements include all kind of care organised/controlled by a structure (public, private). Care provided by childminders without any structure between the carer and the parents (direct arrangements) have been excluded from the definition of "formal care" in order to take into account only childcare recognised as fulfilling certain quality patterns. The duration refers to average number of hours during a usual week. This information is collected from EU-SILC.

6. ENVIRONMENT

1. Greenhouse gas emissions <i>Index of greenhouse gas emissions and targets - In CO₂ equivalents (Actual base year=100), 1996-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	125.1	95.5	96.8	98.8	99.7	99.3
1997	126.5	93.6	95.3	97.3	98.9	98.6
1998	135.1	92.7	94.9	97.7	99.7	99.3
1999	137.7	90.8	93.2	96.2	98.9	98.6
2000	144.7	90.9	93.3	96.5	99.4	99.0
2001	143.7	91.9	94.2	97.6	100.7	100.3
2002	152.0	91.2	93.4	97.0	100.6	100.1
2003	158.5	93.0	95.0	98.6	102.2	101.8
2004	163.5	93.2	95.2	98.8	102.8	102.3
2005	163.4	92.5	94.7	98.1	102.2	101.7
2006	166.0	92.3	94.3	97.3	101.0	100.6
target	:	:	:	92.0	:	:

Under the Kyoto Protocol, the EU has agreed to an 8% reduction in its greenhouse gas emissions by 2008-2012, compared to the Kyoto base year. The reductions for each of the EU-15 countries have been agreed under the so-called EU Burden Sharing Agreement (Council Decision 2002/358/EC), which allows some countries to increase emissions, provided these are offset by reductions in other Member States. Eight of the ten new Member States have chosen other reduction targets and other base years, as allowed under the Kyoto Protocol. The targets for 2010 are shown in the table (no target for Cyprus since it is a Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC and thus does not have a target under the Kyoto). Emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases covered by the Protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials (GWPs) and aggregated to give total emissions in CO₂ equivalents. The total emissions are presented as indices, with the base year = 100 (EU-27, Euro area 15, Cyprus and Malta base year = 1990). In general, the base year is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆). Data exclude emissions and removals due to land use change and forestry (LUCF).

2. Energy intensity of the economy <i>Gross inland consumption of energy divided by GDP (Kilogram of oil equivalent per 1000 Euro), 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	280.96	236.31	230.39	205.38	:	199.02
1996	296.31	240.36	234.98	209.35	:	202.69
1997	282.81	232.00	227.58	202.71	:	198.34
1998	301.90	227.75	224.16	201.03	:	196.61
1999	281.98	219.48	214.94	195.69	:	191.97
2000	280.21	213.90	207.88	189.91	185.55	188.63
2001	272.76	214.71	208.79	190.69	186.64	190.04
2002	269.34	211.76	205.80	187.95	185.16	184.89
2003	287.57	214.69	208.58	190.29	188.34	186.30
2004	254.76	212.06	206.31	188.68	187.34	184.74
2005	246.67	208.56	202.86	185.53	184.50	:
2006	250.82	202.45	196.71	179.54	178.99	:

This indicator is the ratio between the gross inland consumption of energy and the gross domestic product (GDP) for a given calendar year. It measures the energy consumption of an economy and its overall energy efficiency. The gross inland consumption of energy is calculated as the sum of the gross inland consumption of five energy types: coal, electricity, oil, natural gas and renewable energy sources. The GDP figures are taken at constant prices to avoid the impact of the inflation, base year 1995 (ESA95). The energy intensity ratio is determined by dividing the gross inland consumption by the GDP. Since gross inland consumption is measured in kgoe (kilogram of oil equivalent) and GDP in 1 000 EUR, this ratio is measured in kgoe per 1 000 EUR.

3. Combined heat and power generation						
<i>Percentage of gross electricity generation, 1994-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	0	:	:	9.0	:	:
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	0	:	:	9.4	:	:
1997	0	:	:	10.1	:	:
1998	0	:	:	10.9	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	0	:	:	9.6	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	0	:	9.9	9.2	:	:
2003	:	:	:	:	:	:
2004	0	10.5	10.2	9.5	:	:
2005	0.3	11.1	10.8	10.2	:	:
2006	0.3	10.9	10.8	10.1	:	:

Combined heat and power (CHP) or cogeneration is a technology used to improve energy efficiency through the generation of heat and power in the same plant, generally using a gas turbine with heat recovery. Heat delivered from CHP plants may be used for process or space-heating purposes in any sector of economic activity including the residential sector. CHP thus reduces the need for additional fuel combustion for the generation of heat and avoids the associated environmental impacts, such as CO₂ emissions. Source: Eurostat, Combined Heat and Power Production (CHP) in the EU, 2001 (SAVE Programme).

4. Implicit tax rate on energy						
<i>Ratio of energy tax revenues to final energy consumption, deflated, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	26.4	:	144.8	163.1	:	:
1996	26.5	:	142.8	158.1	:	:
1997	25.0	:	146.4	158.1	:	:
1998	27.3	:	150.5	156.4	:	:
1999	28.9	:	160.8	167.1	:	:
2000	37.4	:	160.5	161.8	:	:
2001	51.8	:	156.2	158.4	:	:
2002	54.0	:	160.8	163.3	:	:
2003	101.5	:	158.6	165.0	:	:
2004	114.7	:	157.1	161.6	:	:
2005	111.8	:	153.6	157.3	:	:
2006	109.4	:	152.0	155.8	:	:

This indicator is the ratio between Energy Tax Revenues and Final Energy Consumption calculated for a calendar year. It measures the taxes levied on the use of energy which contributes to foster energy efficiency. Energy Tax Revenues are measured in 1000 EUR and the Final Energy Consumption as TOE (thousands tons of oil equivalent). The ratio is measured in EUR per TOE.

5. Electricity generated from renewable sources						
<i>Percentage of gross electricity consumption, 1997-2007 & 2010</i>						
						(%)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1997	0.0	13.1	12.8	13.8	:	:
1998	0.0	13.4	13.1	14.0	:	:
1999	0.0	13.4	13.1	14.0	:	:
2000	0.0	13.8	13.7	14.6	:	:
2001	0.0	14.4	14.2	15.2	:	:
2002	0.0	12.9	12.7	13.5	:	:
2003	0.0	12.9	12.7	13.7	:	:
2004	0.0	13.9	13.7	14.7	:	:
2005	0.0	14.0	13.6	14.5	:	:
2006	0.0	14.6	14.3	15.3	:	:
2007	0.0	:	:	:	:	:
2010	6.0	21.0	21.0	22.0	:	:

This indicator is the ratio between the electricity produced from renewable energy sources and the gross national electricity consumption for a given calendar year. It measures the contribution of electricity produced from renewable energy sources to the national electricity consumption. Electricity produced from renewable energy sources comprises the electricity generation from hydro plants (excluding pumping), wind, solar, geothermal and electricity from biomass/wastes. Gross national electricity consumption comprises the total gross national electricity generation from all fuels (including autoproduction), plus electricity imports, minus exports.

6. Volume of freight transport relative to GDP						
<i>Index of inland freight transport volume relative to GDP, 1996-2007</i>						
						(2000=100)
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	106.9 ^(e)	99.8 ^(s)	98.8 ^(s)	97.7 ^(s)	95.4 ^(s)	:
1997	106.3 ^(e)	101.5 ^(s)	100.6 ^(s)	98.8 ^(s)	96.8 ^(s)	:
1998	104.8 ^(e)	101.1 ^(s)	101.0 ^(s)	100.1 ^(s)	98.8 ^(s)	:
1999	101.6 ^(e)	100.1 ^(s)	100.4 ^(s)	100.2 ^(s)	99.7 ^(s)	:
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:
2001	99.3 ^(e)	99.0 ^(s)	99.8 ^(s)	99.1 ^(s)	99.7 ^(s)	:
2002	101.2	100.0 ^(s)	99.5 ^(s)	99.4 ^(s)	100.3 ^(s)	:
2003	105.3	99.4 ^(s)	98.6 ^(s)	97.8 ^(s)	98.7 ^(s)	:
2004	80.7	105.0 ^(bs)	103.9 ^(bs)	103.1 ^(bs)	105.3 ^(bs)	:
2005	96.6	104.8 ^(s)	103.0 ^(s)	101.4 ^(s)	103.7 ^(s)	:
2006	77.6	105.5 ^(s)	103.6 ^(s)	101.2 ^(s)	103.5 ^(s)	:
2007	76.7	106.2 ^(s)	104.4 ^(s)	100.5 ^(s)	103.2 ^(s)	:

This indicator is defined as the ratio between tonne-kilometres (inland modes) and GDP (chain-linked volumes, at 2000 exchange rates). It is indexed on 2000. It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

7. Volume of passenger transport relative to GDP						
<i>Index of inland passenger transport volume relative to GDP, 1995-2006</i>						
(2000=100)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	104.8 ^(s)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	104.5 ^(s)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	103.4 ^(s)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	102.7 ^(s)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	102.0 ^(s)	:	:
2000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	:	:
2001	:	:	:	99.7 ^(s)	:	:
2002	:	99.8 ^(s)	99.8 ^(s)	99.8 ^(s)	:	:
2003	:	:	:	99.0 ^(s)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	98.1 ^(s)	:	:
2005	:	96.5 ^(s)	96.4 ^(s)	95.8 ^(s)	:	:
2006	:	94.9 ^(s)	94.8 ^(s)	93.9 ^(s)	:	:

This indicator is defined as the ratio between passenger-km (inland modes) and GDP (chain-linked volumes, at 2000 exchange rates). It is indexed on 2000. It is based on transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains. All data was asked to be based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. However, data collection methodology is not harmonised at the EU level.

8. Road share of inland freight transport						
<i>% of tonne-km, 1996-2007</i>						
(%)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	100	:	72.6 ^(s)	77.1 ^(s)	:	:
1997	100	:	72.3 ^(s)	76.4 ^(s)	:	:
1998	100	:	73.6 ^(s)	77.1 ^(s)	:	:
1999	100	:	74.6 ^(s)	77.6 ^(s)	:	:
2000	100	73.7 ^(s)	74.3 ^(s)	77.4 ^(s)	:	:
2001	100	74.8 ^(s)	75.3 ^(s)	78.1 ^(s)	:	:
2002	100	75.4 ^(s)	75.9 ^(s)	78.7 ^(s)	:	:
2003	100	75.7 ^(s)	76.1 ^(s)	78.9 ^(s)	:	:
2004	100	76.3 ^(bs)	76.8 ^(bs)	79.3 ^(bs)	:	:
2005	100	76.9 ^(s)	77.2 ^(s)	79.4 ^(s)	:	:
2006	100	76.9 ^(s)	77.1 ^(s)	78.8 ^(s)	:	:
2007	100	76.9 ^(s)	77.2 ^(s)	78.8 ^(s)	:	:

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of road in total inland transport, expressed in tonne-kilometre (tkm). It includes transport by road, rail and inland waterways. Rail and inland waterways transport are based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle or vessel. Road transport is based on all movements of vehicles registered in the reporting country.

9. Car share of inland passenger transport						
<i>% of passenger-km, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	84.6 ^(e)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	84.4 ^(e)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	84.5 ^(e)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	84.5 ^(e)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	84.6 ^(e)	:	:
2000	:	:	:	84.6 ^(e)	:	:
2001	:	:	:	84.7 ^(e)	:	:
2002	:	83.5 ^(e)	83.9 ^(e)	84.9 ^(e)	:	:
2003	:	:	:	85.0 ^(e)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	84.7 ^(e)	:	:
2005	:	83.4 ^(e)	83.7 ^(e)	84.4 ^(e)	:	:
2006	:	83.4 ^(e)	83.7 ^(e)	84.3 ^(e)	:	:

This indicator is defined as the percentage share of transport by passenger car in total inland transport, expressed in passenger-kilometre (pkm). It is based on transport by passenger cars, buses and coaches, and trains. All data was asked to be based on movements on national territory, regardless of the nationality of the vehicle. However, data collection methodology is not harmonised at the EU level.

10. Urban population exposure to air pollution by ozone						
<i>Population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	3799	3864	:	:	:
2000	:	3087	3087	:	:	:
2001	:	3790	3850	:	:	:
2002	:	3695	3695	:	:	:
2003	:	5737	5769	:	:	:
2004	:	3678	3648	:	:	:
2005	:	3919	3934	:	:	:
2006	:	4417	4489	:	:	:

The indicator shows the population weighted yearly sum of maximum daily 8-hour mean ozone concentrations above a threshold (70 microgram Ozone per m³) at the urban background stations in agglomerations. Ozone is a strong photochemical oxidant, which causes serious health problems and damage to the ecosystem, agricultural crops and materials. Human exposure to elevated ozone concentrations can give rise to inflammatory responses and decreases in lung function. In 1996, the Environment Council adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. The third Daughter Directive (2002/3/EC) relating to ozone was adopted on 12 February 2002 with a long-term objective of 120 microgram Ozone per m³ as a maximum daily 8-hour mean within a calendar year. The annual reporting must follow the Commission Decision 2004/224/CE of 20 February 2004 laying down arrangements for the submission of information under Council Directive 96/62/EC in relation to limit values for certain pollutants in ambient air.

11. Urban population exposure to air pollution by particulate matter <i>Population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	27.9	27.9	:	:	:
2000	:	27.8	27.9	:	:	:
2001	:	27.7	27.7	:	:	:
2002	:	28.3	28.3	:	:	:
2003	:	30.6	30.2	:	:	:
2004	:	27.4	26.6	:	:	:
2005	:	28.8	28.1	:	:	:
2006	:	30.0	29.3	:	:	:

The indicator shows the population weighted annual mean concentration of particulate matter at urban background stations in agglomerations. Fine particulates (PM10), i.e. particulates whose diameter is less than 10 micrometers, can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of the condition of people with heart and lung diseases. In 1996, the Environment Council adopted Framework Directive 96/62/EC on ambient air quality assessment and management. The first Daughter Directive (1999/30/EC) relating to limit values for PM10 and other pollutants in ambient air fixed an annual limit value of 40 microgram of PM10 per m³. Annual reporting must follow Commission Decision 2004/224/EC of 20 February 2004 laying down arrangements for the submission of information under Council Directive 96/62/EC in relation to limit values for certain pollutants in ambient air.

12. Municipal waste generated <i>Measured in kg per person per year, 1996-2007</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
(kg per person per year)						
1996	642	485	:	520	525	:
1997	650	499	:	537	541	:
1998	664	497	:	540	543	:
1999	670	511	:	555	555	:
2000	680	524	:	569	569	:
2001	703	522	:	572	570	:
2002	709	528	:	577	573	:
2003	724	516	:	565	560	:
2004	739	514	:	564	557	:
2005	739	517	:	558	552	:
2006	745	523	:	564	558	:
2007	754	522	:	562	557	:

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste generated. It consists of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. For areas not covered by a municipal waste scheme an estimation has been made of the amount of waste generated.

13. Municipal waste by type of treatment						
<i>Measured in kg per person per year, 1996-2007</i>						
(kg per person per year)						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
Municipal waste landfilled						
1996	593	289	:	284	264	:
1997	597	293	:	285	262	:
1998	601	285	:	280	257	:
1999	605	287	:	280	255	:
2000	613	288	:	280	255	:
2001	634	279	:	275	247	:
2002	638	270	:	264	236	:
2003	653	256	:	248	222	:
2004	659	240	:	230	204	:
2005	653	222	:	207	186	:
2006	652	221	:	205	188	:
2007	658	214	:	196	181	:
Municipal waste incinerated						
1996	0	66	:	83	86	:
1997	0	70	:	88	93	:
1998	0	71	:	89	92	:
1999	0	76	:	95	98	:
2000	0	79	:	99	103	:
2001	0	82	:	102	106	:
2002	0	85	:	106	109	:
2003	0	85	:	105	108	:
2004	0	90	:	112	115	:
2005	0	96	:	119	123	:
2006	0	100	:	124	128	:
2007	0	104	:	128	133	:

This indicator presents the amount of municipal waste disposed of through landfill and through incineration. The bulk of this waste stream is from households, though similar wastes from sources such as commerce, offices and public institutions are included. Landfill is defined as the depositing of waste into or onto land, including specially engineered landfill, and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites. The definition covers both landfill in internal sites (i.e. where a generator of waste is carrying out its own waste disposal at the place of generation) and in external sites. Incineration means thermal treatment of waste in an incineration plant as defined in Article 3(4) or a co-incineration plant as defined in Article 3(5) of the Directive on the incineration of waste (Directive 2000/76/EC of 4 December 2000).

14. Resource productivity						
<i>Ratio of gross domestic product to domestic material consumption, 1994-2005</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1994	:	:	:	: ^(s)	:	:
1995	:	:	:	1.33 ^(s)	:	:
1996	:	:	:	1.36 ^(s)	:	:
1997	:	:	:	1.39 ^(s)	:	:
1998	:	:	:	1.41 ^(s)	:	:
1999	:	:	:	1.44 ^(s)	:	:
2000	0.55 ^(s)	1.23 ^(s)	:	1.41 ^(s)	:	:
2001	0.56 ^(s)	1.26 ^(s)	:	1.47 ^(s)	:	:
2002	0.52 ^(s)	1.28 ^(s)	:	1.49 ^(s)	:	:
2003	0.54 ^(s)	1.31 ^(s)	:	1.54 ^(s)	:	:
2004	0.52 ^(s)	1.28 ^(s)	:	1.51 ^(s)	:	:
2005	0.52 ^(s)	1.30 ^(s)	:	1.55 ^(s)	:	:

Resource productivity is GDP divided by domestic material consumption. Domestic material consumption (DMC) measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. It is defined as the annual quantity of raw materials extracted from the domestic territory of the focal economy, plus all physical imports minus all physical exports. It is important to note that the term "consumption" as used in DMC denotes apparent consumption and not final consumption. DMC does not include upstream hidden flows related to imports and exports of raw materials and products.

15. Sufficiency of sites designated under the EU Habitats Directive, 1996-2007						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	:	:	:
2000	:	:	:	:	:	:
2001	:	:	:	:	:	:
2002	:	:	:	:	:	:
2003	:	:	:	83	:	:
2004	:	:	:	86	:	:
2005	:	:	:	91	:	:
2006	25	:	82	93	:	:
2007	25	:	84	96	:	:

The index of sufficiency of Member States proposals for sites designated under the Habitats Directive measures the extent to which Sites of Community Importance proposed by the Member States adequately cover the species and habitats listed in Annexes I and II to the Directive. 100% indicates sufficiency of proposals for all Annex I terrestrial habitat types and Annex II terrestrial species of Community interest occurring in Member States' territories.

17. Farmland bird index (Index 1990 = 100) <i>1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
1995	:	:	86	:	:	:
1996	:	:	84	:	:	:
1997	:	:	82	:	:	:
1998	:	:	81	:	:	:
1999	:	:	80	:	:	:
2000	:	:	81	:	:	:
2001	:	:	82	:	:	:
2002	:	:	77	:	:	:
2003	:	:	76	:	:	:
2004	:	:	78	:	:	:
2005	:	:	79	:	:	:
2006	:	:	75	:	:	:

The indicator is an aggregated index of population trend estimates of a selected group of breeding bird species dependent on agricultural land for nesting or feeding. Indices are calculated for each species independently and are weighted equally when combined in the aggregate index using a geometric mean. Aggregated EU indices are calculated using population-weighted factors for each country and species. The EU aggregate figure is an estimate based on the following 18 Member States: United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark, Czech Republic, Finland, France, The Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Latvia, Spain, Austria, Ireland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Estonia and Portugal.

18. Healthy life years at birth by gender						
<i>Number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition, 1995-2006</i>						
	Cyprus	EU-27	EU-25	EU-15	EUR-15	EUR-12
	Males					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	63.2 ^(e)	:	:
2000	:	:	:	63.5 ^(e)	:	:
2001	:	:	:	63.6 ^(e)	:	:
2002	:	:	:	64.3 ^(e)	:	:
2003	68.4	:	:	64.5 ^(e)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	59.5 ^(bi)	:	:	:	:	:
2006	64.3	:	:	:	:	:
	Females					
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	:	:	:	63.9 ^(e)	:	:
2000	:	:	:	64.4 ^(e)	:	:
2001	:	:	:	65.0 ^(e)	:	:
2002	:	:	:	65.8 ^(e)	:	:
2003	69.6	:	:	66.0 ^(e)	:	:
2004	:	:	:	:	:	:
2005	57.9 ^(bi)	:	:	:	:	:
2006	63.2	:	:	:	:	:

Healthy Life Years (HLY) is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity. The data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information. A healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability. The indicator is calculated separately for males and females. The indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).

(i) For morbidity data from SILC (2004 onwards): The SILC question on the limitations in activities because of a health problem is used for the calculation of the HLY indicator. The implementation of this question in SILC is not yet fully harmonised which limits the comparability of the results. New guidelines for this question were provided by Eurostat in October 2007 to the Member States, in order to improve the data comparability for the coming years.