

CYPRUS IN THE EU SCALE



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CYPRUS IN THE EU SCALE

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Postal Address
Michalaki Karaoli
CY-1444 Nicosia
Cyprus

Telephone: +357-22602129
Telefax: +357-22661313
E-mail: enquiries@cystat.mof.gov.cy
Web site: <http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>

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Notes

- Data for Cyprus refer to the government controlled area only, i.e. excluding the area of the Republic occupied by the Turkish troops since 1974.
- Sources of data:
 - Eurostat's website (<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>)
 - Cyprus Statistical Reports
- Data extraction period: August 2006

Symbols

- .. = not available
- % = percent
- 000's = thousands
- mn = million
- Kg = kilogram

Preface

Cyprus joined the European Union on May 2004 together with nine other countries, bringing the total E.U member states to 25. Since the enlargement, plethora of harmonized statistical data has been compiled in order to compare the performance of the member states.

The aim of this publication is to assess the position of Cyprus compared to the other E.U countries through various statistical indicators which cover several aspects of the economy and the society.

The indicators selected for comparison purposes relate to demography, education, health, social protection, economy, information society, environment, research & development. The data are presented in tables and diagrams. An evaluation is made for each indicator for the relative position of Cyprus in relation to the E.U average and its ranking among the EU25. For clarification purposes the definitions of most of the indicators are provided.

*P. Philippides
Director
Statistical Service*



Population

	Total Population <i>000's</i> (1.1.2005)	Annual Growth Rate <i>%</i> (2005/2004)	Life Expectancy at Birth <i>years</i> (2003)		Population 65+ <i>%</i> (2004)	Marriages per 1.000 Persons (2004)
			males	females		
			EU-25	461.298		
Belgium	10.446	0,5	75,9	81,7	17,1	4,1
Czech Republic	10.221	0,1	72,1	78,7	13,9	5,0
Denmark	5.411	0,3	75,1	79,9	14,9	7,0
Germany	82.501	0,0	75,7	81,4	18,0	4,8
Estonia	1.347	-0,3	66,0	76,9	16,2	4,5
Greece	11.076	0,3	76,5	81,3	17,8	4,2
Spain	43.038	1,6	76,9	83,6	16,9	5,0
France	62.371	0,6	75,9	82,9	16,4	4,3
Ireland	4.109	2,0	75,8	80,7	11,1	5,1
Italy	58.462	0,1	76,8	82,5	19,0	4,3
Cyprus	749	2,6	77,0	81,4	11,9	7,2
Latvia	2.306	-0,6	65,7	75,9	16,2	4,5
Lithuania	3.425	-0,6	66,5	77,7	15,0	5,6
Luxembourg	455	0,8	75,0	81,0	14,1	4,4
Hungary	10.098	-0,2	68,4	76,7	15,5	4,3
Malta	403	0,7	76,7	80,7	13,0	6,0
Netherlands	16.306	0,3	76,2	80,9	13,8	4,7
Austria	8.207	0,8	75,9	81,6	15,5	4,7
Poland	38.174	0,0	70,5	78,8	13,0	5,0
Portugal	10.529	0,5	74,2	80,5	16,8	4,7
Slovenia	1.998	0,1	72,6	80,4	15,0	3,3
Slovakia	5.385	0,1	69,9	77,8	11,5	5,2
Finland	5.237	0,3	75,1	81,8	15,5	5,6
Sweden	9.011	0,4	77,9	82,5	17,2	4,8
United Kingdom	60.035	0,6	76,2	80,7	16,0	5,1

- ★ Cyprus has the third lowest population of the 25 European Union countries ranking only above Malta and Luxembourg.
- ★ The population of Cyprus accounts for 0,2% of the total population of the EU-25.
- ★ Cyprus had the highest growth rate of population in 2005, mainly due to positive migration.
- ★ Life expectancy at birth in Cyprus is above the European average.
- ★ Ageing of population in Cyprus is at relatively low level.
- ★ Cyprus has the highest proportion of marriages in the EU.

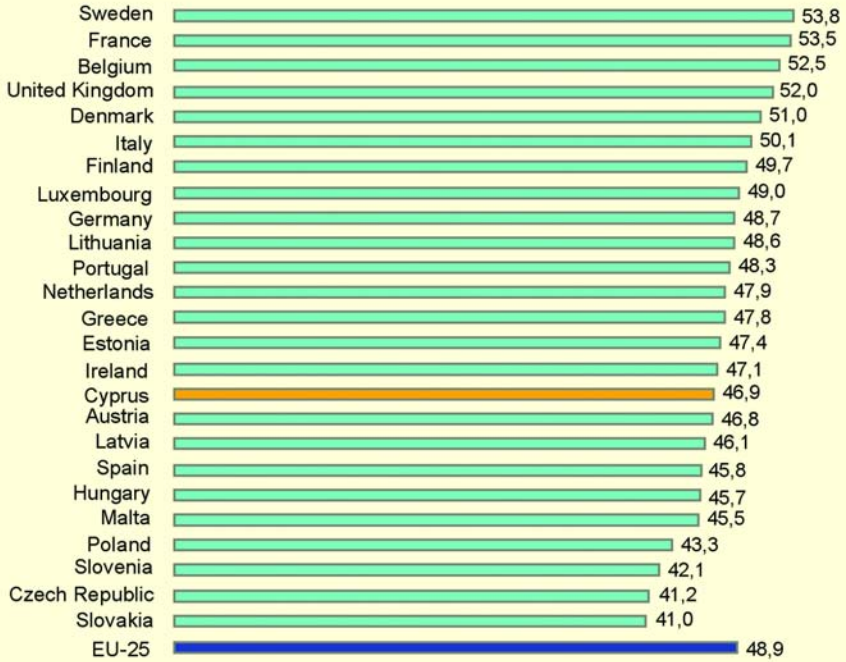
Population: all people having their usual residence in the country (at least 12 months).

Life Expectancy at Birth: the number of years a newborn baby is expected to live if mortality in the various age-groups remains at the level of the period on which the life expectancy was computed.





Age Dependency Ratio, 2004



★ The Age Dependency Ratio for Cyprus is among the lowest in the EU.

Age Dependency Ratio: shows the number of dependants (population aged 0-14 and over the age of 65) to the population aged 15-64. It represents the ratio of people of non-working age to the number of those of working age.



Education

	Youth Educational Attainment Level % (2005)	Life-long Learning % (2005)	Early School Leavers) % (2005)	Population aged 25-64 with Tertiary Education % (2004)	Public Expenditure on Education % of GDP (2003)
EU-25	76,9	11,0	15,2	21,9	5,2
Belgium	80,3	10,0	13,0	29,8	6,1
Czech Republic	90,3	5,9	6,4	12,3	4,6
Denmark	76,0	27,6	8,5	32,3	8,3
Germany	71,0	8,2	13,8	23,8	4,7
Estonia	80,9	5,9	14,0	31,5	5,7
Greece	84,0	1,8	13,3	20,6	3,9
Spain	61,3	12,1	30,8	26,4	4,3
France	82,8	7,6	12,6	23,6	5,9
Ireland	86,1	8,0	12,3	27,8	4,4
Italy	72,9	6,2	21,9	11,4	4,7
Cyprus	84,7	5,6	13,1	29,4	7,4
Latvia	81,8	7,6	11,9	19,4	5,3
Lithuania	85,2	6,3	9,2	24,2	5,2
Luxembourg	71,1	8,5	13,3	22,8	4,1
Hungary	83,3	4,2	12,3	16,6	5,9
Malta	48,1	5,8	41,2	10,9	4,8
Netherlands	74,6	16,6	13,6	29,0	5,1
Austria	85,9	13,8	9,0	18,8	5,5
Poland	90,0	5,0	5,5	15,3	5,6
Portugal	48,4	4,6	38,6	12,6	5,6
Slovenia	90,6	17,8	4,3	18,8	6,0
Slovakia	91,5	5,0	5,8	12,8	4,4
Finland	84,8	24,8	9,3	34,0	6,5
Sweden	87,8	34,7	8,6	27,9	7,5
United Kingdom	77,1	29,1	14,0	27,9	5,4

- ★ The youth educational attainment level of Cyprus is higher than the EU-25 average.
- ★ Cyprus has one of the lowest life long learning participation in education and training.
- ★ Public expenditure on education in Cyprus, accounts for 7,4% of GDP which is among the highest in EU and lies above the EU-25 average.
- ★ The share of population aged 25-64 with tertiary education qualifications is higher than the EU-25 average.

Youth Educational Attainment Level: the percentage of the population aged 20 to 24 who have completed at least upper secondary education.

Life-long Learning: the percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training.

Early School Leavers: the percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training.





Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Education, 2004



★ In Cyprus, there were 17,8 pupils per teacher in the primary education, which is one of the highest ratios in the EU. The best performing countries with less than 11 pupils per teacher are Hungary, Luxembourg and Italy.



Health

	Physicians per 100.000 population (2003)	Hospital Beds per 100.000 population (2003)	Average Length of stay (all hospitals) <i>days</i> (2003)	Infant Mortality (per 1.000 live births) (2003)	Total Expenditure on Health % of GDP (2003)
EU-25	348,0	595,6	9,5	4,6	8,9
Belgium	..	684,9	8,7	4,3	9,4
Czech Republic	352,5	855,5	11,2	3,9	7,5
Denmark	295,4	398,7	5,4	4,4	9,0
Germany	336,8	874,6	10,6	4,2	11,1
Estonia	316,0	592,3	8,2	7,0	5,3
Greece	474,7	470,3	..	4,0	9,9
Spain	322,1	..	8,0	3,6	7,7
France	334,9	760,0	11,7	4,0	10,1
Ireland	258,1	351,3	7,6	5,1	7,3
Italy	..	411,8	..	4,2	8,4
Cyprus	260,8	427,9	5,5¹	4,1	6,4
Latvia	298,5	781,4	10,8	9,4	6,4
Lithuania	396,1	868,2	10,3	6,7	6,6
Luxembourg	268,3	676,7	..	4,9	6,8
Hungary	324,6	783,5	8,4	7,3	8,4
Malta	314,6	482,2	..	5,7	9,3
Netherlands	..	..	..	4,8	9,8
Austria	337,7	834,1	8,0	4,5	7,5
Poland	229,4	547,0	7,7	7,0	6,5
Portugal	328,8	363,9	8,7	4,1	9,6
Slovenia	226,3	495,6	7,4	4,0	8,8
Slovakia	317,9	732,3	9,1	7,9	5,9
Finland	319,1	724,9	10,2	3,1	7,4
Sweden	..	..	6,5	3,1	9,4
United Kingdom	..	397,7	..	5,3	8,0

Source: World Health Organisation (WHO) database

¹ Public sector hospitals only.

★ Cyprus has one of the lowest proportions of physicians and hospital beds per 100.000 population compared to the other member states of the European Union, with Greece and Lithuania having the highest proportions.

★ Germany has the highest health expenditure as % of the GDP, with Cyprus having one of the lowest.

Physician: a person who has completed studies in medicine at university level.

The number of physicians at the end of the year includes all active physicians working in health services (public or private).

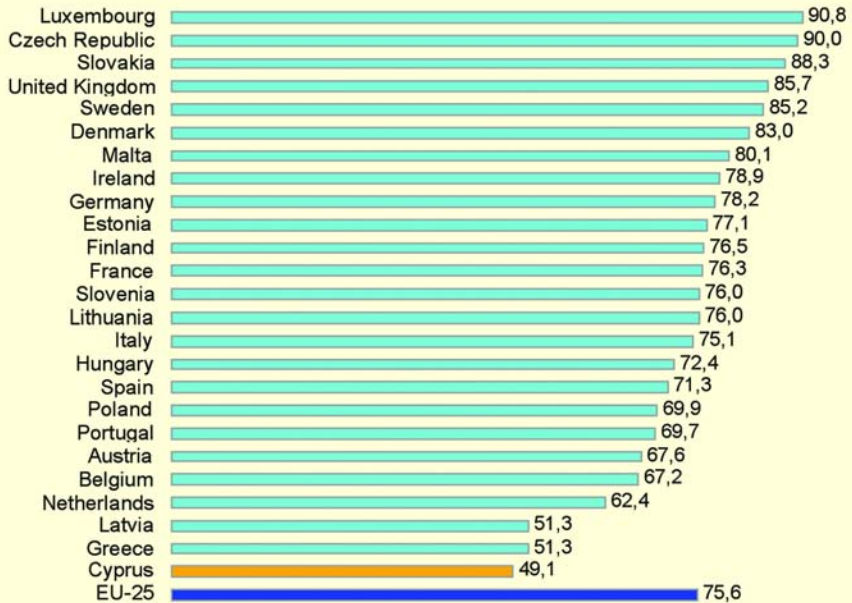
Average Length of Stay: the total number of occupied hospital bed-days divided by the total number of admissions or discharges.

Infant Mortality: the ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of births in that year.





Public Expenditure on Health as Percentage of Total Expenditure on Health, 2003



Source: World Health Organisation (WHO) database

- ★ Cyprus has the lowest share of Public Expenditure on Health (49,1%) to the total Health Expenditure, with Luxembourg having the highest. However, Cyprus is one of the countries that have not yet established a General Health Scheme.



Social Protection

	Total Expenditure on Social Protection per head of population in Euro (2003)	Pensions % of GDP (2003)	Social Benefits for the function: Old Age % of GDP (2003)	Social Benefits for the function: Sickness % of GDP (2003)
EU-25	6.012,2	12,6	11,1	7,6
Belgium	7.719,2	11,5	9,7	7,6
Czech Republic	1.593,6	8,8	8,0	7,1
Denmark	10.781,9	11,1	11,1	6,1
Germany	9.911,4	13,4	12,0	8,1
Estonia	800,6	6,3	5,8	4,2
Greece	3.671,1	12,9	12,1	6,7
Spain	3.655,7	9,2	7,9	5,9
France	793,9	13,0	10,6	8,9
Ireland	5.744,0	3,9	2,9	6,6
Italy	5.956,1	15,1	13,1	6,5
Cyprus	2.920,1	6,9	8,2	4,7
Latvia	586,3	7,5	6,6	3,0
Lithuania	645,1	6,8	6,0	3,9
Luxembourg	12.652,6	10,9	6,1	5,8
Hungary	1.590,4	9,3	7,5	6,2
Malta	1.964,4	9,4	9,2	4,8
Netherlands	8.238,7	12,6	9,2	8,2
Austria	8.232,6	14,7	13,4	7,1
Poland	1.101,9	14,3	11,4	4,3
Portugal	3.192,2	11,9	8,9	6,5
Slovenia	3.037,9	11,2	10,4	7,8
Slovakia	962,1	7,5	6,8	5,8
Finland	7.426,9	11,4	8,7	6,5
Sweden	9.933,4	12,7	12,2	8,5
United Kingdom	7.531,5	11,0	10,7	7,7

★ The total expenditure on social protection per head of population in Cyprus is the second highest among the ten new member states of the EU.

★ The share of pensions to GDP at 6,9% in Cyprus is the fourth lowest among the EU-25.

Social Protection encompasses all interventions from public or private bodies intended to relieve households and individuals of the burden of defined set of risks or needs such as sickness, disability and old age.

Pension: the sum of social disability pensions the old age pension, the old age pension , survivors pension and early retirement benefit for labour market reasons (unemployment).

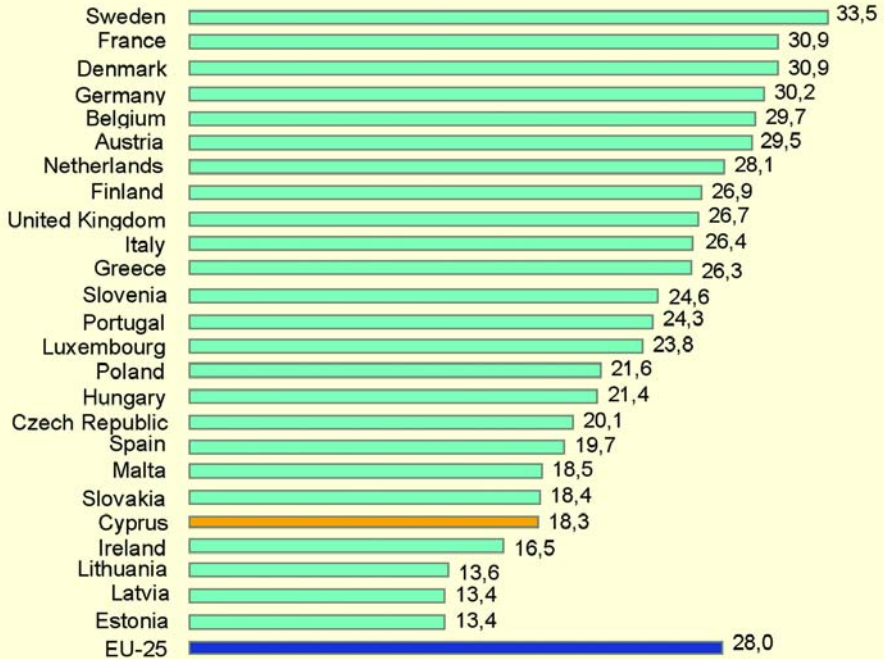
Old Age Function: income, in cash or in kind (except health care) paid to beneficiaries over the standard retirement age.

Sickness Function: income, maintenance and support in cash in connection with physical or mental illness, excluding disability.





Total Expenditure on Social Protection as % of GDP, 2003



★ Cyprus has the fifth lowest share of Expenditure on Social Protection as percentage of GDP, i.e. 18,3 % compared to an EU average of 28,0% in 2003.

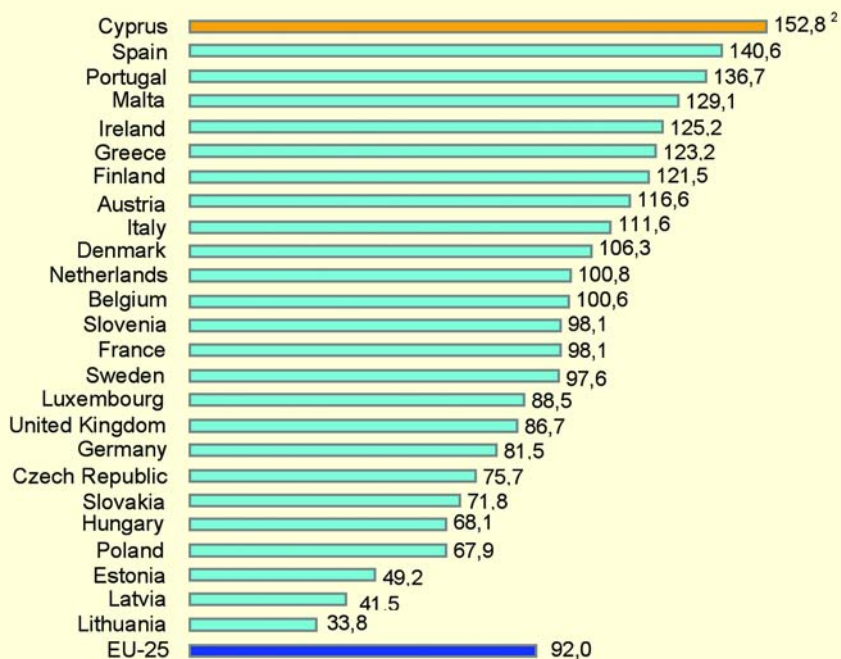
Environment

	Municipal Waste Generated <i>Kg/person/year (2004)</i>	Municipal Waste Landfilled <i>Kg/person/year (2004)</i>	Road Share of Inland Freight Transport <i>% of tonne-km (2004)</i>
EU-25	537	247	76,5
Belgium	469	47	74,9
Czech Republic	278	222	75,2
Denmark	696	31	91,4
Germany	600	104	66,9
Estonia	449	283	32,7
Greece	433	397	..
Spain	662	364	94,9
France	567	217	79,9
Ireland	869	397	97,7
Italy	538	306	89,5
Cyprus	730	657	100,0
Latvia	311	259	28,4
Lithuania	366	334	51,3
Luxembourg	668	123	90,9
Hungary	506	422	65,9
Malta	572	458	100,0
Netherlands	624	17	65,0
Austria	627	126	65,6
Poland	256	241	65,8
Portugal	434	318	94,7
Slovenia	435	364	72,2
Slovakia	274	222	65,4
Finland	455	273	76,0
Sweden	464	42	63,9
United Kingdom	600	416	88,1

- ★ The per capita generation of municipal waste in Cyprus is one of the highest in the EU and well above the EU-25 average.
- ★ The largest amount of municipal waste generated is landfilled showing that in Cyprus the recovery of waste lies at very low levels.
- ★ Due to lack of rail and inland waterways the freight transport in Cyprus is carried out only by road.

Municipal Waste Landfilled: it refers to waste that is deposited into or onto land including specially engineered landfills and temporary storage of over one year on permanent sites.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions (in CO₂ equivalent¹), 2003



¹ Emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto protocol are weighted by their global warming potentials and aggregated to give total emissions in CO₂ equivalent. The base year used to present the emissions indices is 1990 for the non-fluorinated gases (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O) and 1995 for the fluorinated gases (HFC, PFC and SF₆)

² Data refer only to CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

- ★ The total greenhouse gas emissions for Cyprus is the highest in the EU and well above the EU-25 average.



Economy

	GDP at current market prices <i>mn PPS (2004)</i>	Share in EU-25 GDP <i>% (2004)</i>	Real GDP Growth Rate <i>% (2004/2003)</i>	Distribution of GDP by sector		
				<i>Primary</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Tertiary</i>
				<i>% (2004)</i>	<i>% (2004)</i>	<i>% (2004)</i>
EU-25	10.449.769	100,0	2,4	2,1	26,4	71,5
Belgium	279.300	2,7	2,6	1,0	24,8	74,3
Czech Republic	162.521	1,6	4,7	3,3	37,9	58,8
Denmark	149.013	1,4	1,9	1,9	24,0	74,0
Germany	2.030.208	19,4	1,6	1,1	29,1	69,8
Estonia	15.736	0,2	7,8	4,3	28,9	66,9
Greece	205.462	2,0	4,7	5,7	21,2	73,1
Spain	943.428	9,0	3,1	3,5	29,1	67,3
France	1.549.514	14,8	2,3	2,5	21,3	76,3
Ireland	125.988	1,2	4,5	2,5	37,5	60,0
Italy	1.393.637	13,3	1,1	2,5	27,3	70,2
Cyprus	13.875	0,1	3,9	3,1	20,3	76,6
Latvia	22.449	0,2	8,6	4,4	22,2	73,3
Lithuania	37.225	0,4	7,0	5,9	32,7	61,5
Luxembourg	24.495	0,2	4,2	0,6	16,8	82,8
Hungary	137.773	1,3	5,2	3,9	30,8	65,2
Malta	6.350	0,1	-0,5	2,5	24,1	73,5
Netherlands	458.575	4,4	1,7	2,1	23,9	74,0
Austria	225.879	2,2	2,4	1,9	29,7	68,3
Poland	422.291	4,0	5,3	5,1	31,0	64,0
Portugal	172.371	1,6	1,2	3,3	25,0	71,7
Slovenia	35.796	0,3	4,2	2,5	35,2	62,2
Slovakia	64.637	0,6	5,4	4,0	33,9	62,0
Finland	132.964	1,3	3,5	3,1	31,5	65,5
Sweden	239.187	2,3	3,7	1,8	27,7	70,5
United Kingdom	1.591.290	15,2	3,3	1,0	24,1	75,0

- ★ Cyprus exhibits a real growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product which is higher than the EU average.
- ★ The economy of Cyprus is based largely on services. The tertiary sector in Cyprus, with 76,6%, possesses one of the biggest shares in the EU.

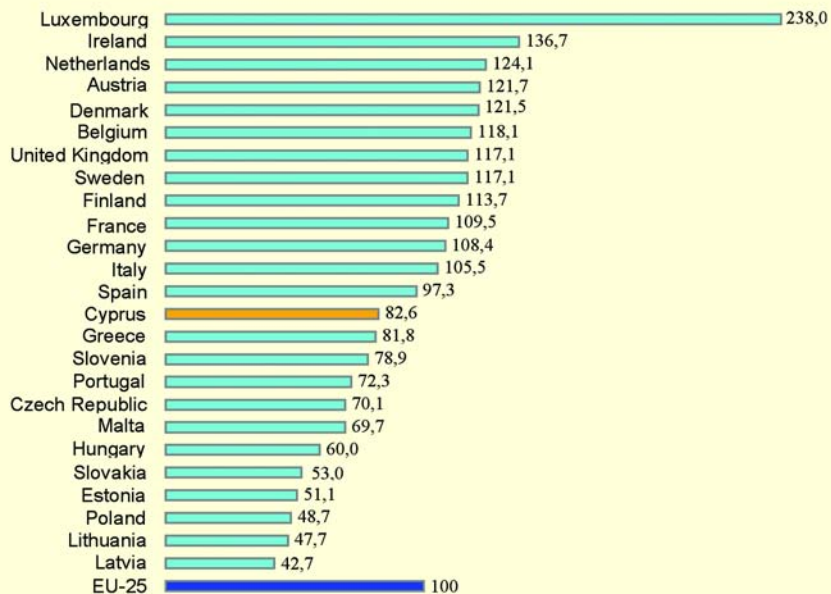
Gross Domestic Product (GDP): the value of all goods and services produced in a country during a calendar year less the value of any goods or services used for their production.

PPS: technical currency conversion rates that convert economic indicators expressed in national currencies to a common currency, which equalises the purchasing power of different national currencies and thus allows meaningful comparison.

Real GDP Growth Rate: the percentage annual change of GDP at constant prices.



Gross Domestic Product Per Capita in PPS, 2004 (EU-25=100)



★ Cyprus GDP per capita stood at 82,6 % of the EU-25 average, the highest of the ten new member states.

Economy

	Public Finance		Prices	
	General Government Debt % of GDP (2005)	General Government Deficit % of GDP (2005)	Harmonised Consumer Price Index 1996=100 (2005)	Inflation Rate (2005)
EU-25	63,4	-2,3	121,4	2,2
Belgium	93,3	0,1	117,3	2,5
Czech Republic	30,5	-2,6	138,4	1,6
Denmark	35,8	4,9	118,7	1,7
Germany	67,7	-3,3	112,8	1,9
Estonia	4,8	1,6	151,6	4,1
Greece	107,5	-4,5	137,6	3,5
Spain	43,2	1,1	128,3	3,4
France	66,8	-2,9	115,4	1,9
Ireland	27,6	1,0	132,1	2,2
Italy	106,4	-4,1	122,3	2,2
Cyprus	70,3	-2,4	127,1	2,0
Latvia	11,9	0,2	144,3	6,9
Lithuania	18,7	-0,5	124,8	2,7
Luxembourg	6,2	-1,9	123,2	3,8
Hungary	58,4	-6,1	217,3	3,5
Malta	74,7	-3,3	128,3	2,5
Netherlands	52,9	-0,3	124,3	1,5
Austria	62,9	-1,5	114,7	2,1
Poland	42,5	-2,5	173,6	2,2
Portugal	63,9	-6,0	128,0	2,1
Slovenia	29,1	-1,8	177,0	2,5
Slovakia	34,5	-2,9	186,2	2,8
Finland	41,1	2,6	114,5	0,8
Sweden	50,3	2,9	114,3	0,8
United Kingdom	42,8	-3,6	113,5	2,1

- ★ The General Government deficit narrowed to 2,4% of GDP in 2005 and lies at the same level as the average fiscal deficit of the EU-25. It is well below the Maastricht criterion.
- ★ The inflation rate of 2,0 % meets the Maastricht criterion and it is below the EU-25 average.

The General Government Debt comprises currency, bills and short-term bonds, other short-term loans and other medium-and-long-term loans and bonds.

Fiscal Deficit: the gap between the governments total spending and the sum of its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts. It represents the total amount of borrowed funds required by the government to completely meet its expenditure.

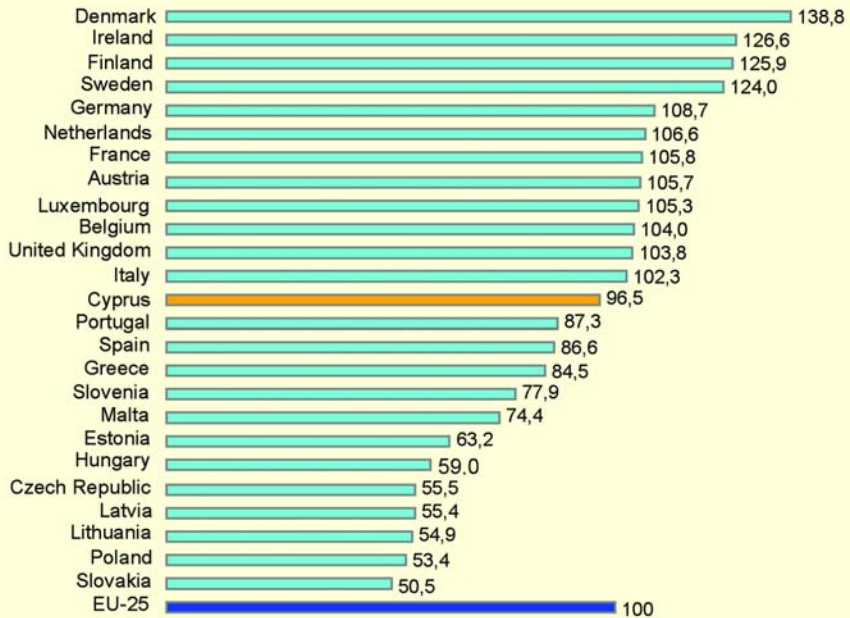
Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices (HICP): the measure of price changes for the purpose of assessing price stability in EU. The HICP was developed in order to fulfill the requirement for a consumer price index constructed on a comparable basis, taking into account differences in national definitions.

Inflation Rate: the annual percentage increase in the price of goods and services as measured by the HICP.





Comparative Price Levels, 2003 (EU-25=100)



- ★ Compared to the EU average index of price levels Cyprus is a cheaper country, however, it is more expensive than the ten new member states.

The Maastricht Criterion for Inflation states that the inflation rate of a given member state should not exceed the average rate of inflation of the three best performing member states by more than 1,5%.

The Maastricht Criterion for the Public Finance states that the government deficit has to be less than 3% of the GDP and the government debt has to be less than 60% of the GDP or approaching this level at a satisfactory rate.

Labour Market

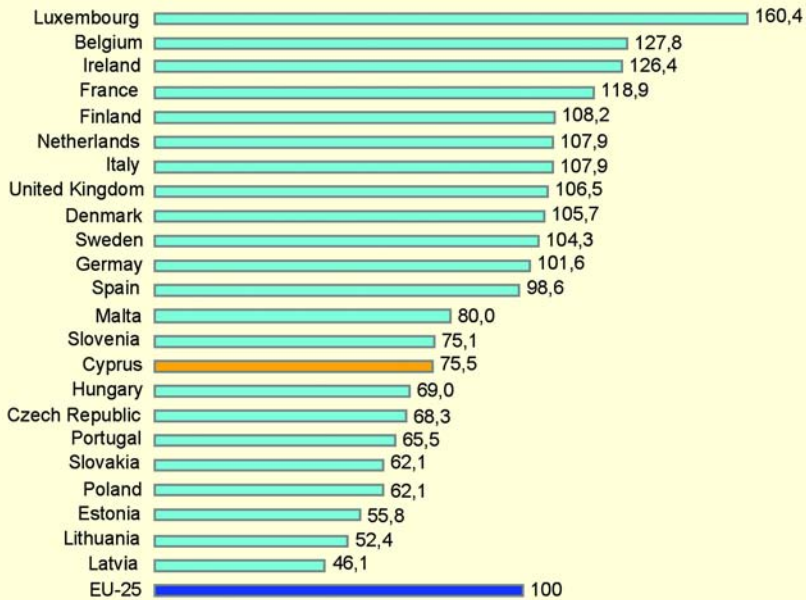
	Total Employment ¹ 000's (2005)	Employment growth % (2005)	Employment in		
			Agriculture % of the Total Employment (2005)	Industry (2005)	Services (2005)
EU-25	201.656	0,9	4,9	24,7	70,3
Belgium	4.203	0,9	1,9	20,5	77,6
Czech Republic	4.891	0,9	3,8	38,2	58,0
Denmark	2.781	1,1	3,1	21,2	75,7
Germany	38.779	-0,2	2,2	25,9	71,9
Estonia	604	2,0	5,3	33,7	61,0
Greece	4.369	0,9	14,4	22,9	62,7
Spain	18.904	3,6	5,6	30,1	64,3
France	25.030	0,3	3,6	20,5	75,9
Ireland	19.956	4,6	5,9	27,6	66,4
Italy	24.280	0,2	4,0	28,6	67,4
Cyprus	365	3,3	4,9	21,6	73,4
Latvia	1.024	1,5	11,2	26,5	62,3
Lithuania	1.479	2,6	14,0	29,0	57,0
Luxembourg	307	2,9	1,3	20,9	77,9
Hungary	3.879	0,0	4,9	32,4	62,7
Malta	152	1,5	..	..	..
Netherlands	8.208	0,0	3,2	17,4	79,4
Austria	4.183	0,9	12,6	22,0	65,4
Poland	14.116	0,9	19,2	..	..
Portugal	5.017	0,0	..	..	..
Slovenia	949	0,7	10,2	35,2	54,5
Slovakia	2.215	1,4	3,7	33,7	62,6
Finland	2.397	1,3	5,0	25,9	69,1
Sweden	4.327	0,3	2,3	22,3	75,4
United Kingdom	28.741	1,0	..	..	..

¹ Domestic concept – ESA

- ★ Cyprus recorded the third largest employment growth with a rate of 3,3% in 2005.
- ★ Persons employed in agriculture in Cyprus accounted for 4,9% of the total employment and rank in the middle places among the EU countries while the share of employment in industry with 21,6% is the sixth lowest and employment in services is the seventh highest absorbing 73,4% of the persons employed.



Labour Productivity Per Person Employed, 2005 (EU-25=100)



★ Cyprus performance of labour productivity stands at 75,5% of the EU-25 average.

Labour productivity is measured by dividing the GDP in PPS by the total employment.

Labour Market

	Total Employment Rate % (2005)	Female Employment Rate % (2005)	Male Employment Rate % (2005)	Labour Cost Index (2000-100) (2005)
EU-25	63,8	56,3	71,3	119,3
Belgium	61,1	53,8	68,3	117,1
Czech Republic	64,8	56,3	73,3	142,7
Denmark	75,9	71,9	79,8	119,4
Germany	65,4	59,6	71,2	109,4
Estonia	64,4	62,1	67,0	163,3
Greece	60,1	46,1	74,2	127,7
Spain	63,3	51,2	75,2	125,7
France	63,1	57,6	68,8	118,4
Ireland	67,6	58,3	76,9	130,4
Italy	57,6	45,3	69,9	..
Cyprus	68,5	58,4	79,2	128,9
Latvia	63,3	59,3	67,6	162,9
Lithuania	62,6	59,4	66,1	127,5
Luxembourg	63,6	53,7	73,3	120,7
Hungary	56,9	51,0	63,1	160,9
Malta	53,9	33,7	73,8	117,7
Netherlands	73,2	66,4	79,9	121,9
Austria	68,6	62,0	75,4	111,5
Poland	52,8	46,8	58,9	137,2
Portugal	67,5	61,7	73,4	119,9
Slovenia	66,0	61,3	70,4	143,5
Slovakia	57,7	50,9	64,6	159,2
Finland	68,4	66,5	70,3	123,5
Sweden	72,5	70,4	74,4	121,3
United Kingdom	71,7	65,9	77,6	125,8

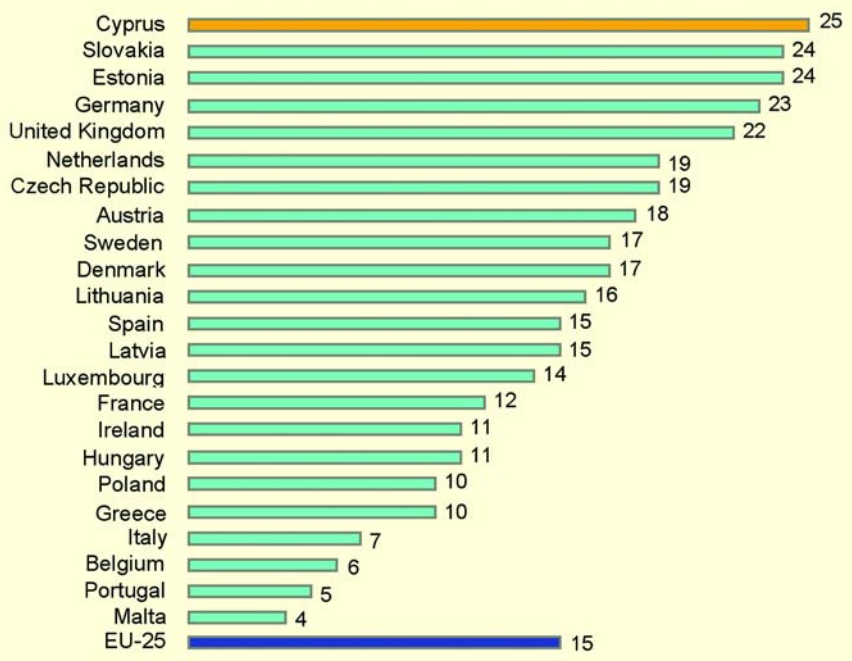
- ★ The Total Employment Rate and Female Employment Rate for Cyprus are close to the target of the Lisbon strategy for 2010, i.e. 70% and 60% respectively. Cyprus ranks among the first EU member states in respect of these ratios.

Employment Rate: it represents the persons in employment as a percentage of the population of working age (15-64) years.

Labour Cost Index: the index shows the increase or decrease in the labour cost per actual hour worked.



Gender Pay Gap, 2004



★ The wage differential between women and men in Cyprus is the highest in the EU and this is mainly due to the low female participation in higher professional scales, such as administrative and managerial posts and to the fact that the majority of working women are engaged traditionally to low skill and low pay occupations.

Gender Pay Gap: The difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings.

Labour Market

	Unemployment Rate	Female Unemployment Rate	Male Unemployment Rate	Youth Unemployment Rate
	%	%	%	%
	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)
EU-25	8,7	9,8	7,9	18,5
Belgium	8,4	9,5	7,6	21,5
Czech Republic	7,9	9,8	6,5	19,2
Denmark	4,8	5,3	4,4	8,6
Germany	9,5	10,3	8,9	15,0
Estonia	7,9	7,1	8,8	15,9
Greece	9,8	15,3	6,1	26,0
Spain	9,2	12,2	7,0	19,7
France	9,5	10,5	8,7	22,3
Ireland	4,3	4,0	4,6	8,6
Italy	7,7	10,1	6,2	24,0
Cyprus	5,3	6,5	4,3	13,2
Latvia	8,9	8,7	9,1	13,6
Lithuania	8,3	8,3	8,2	15,7
Luxembourg	4,5	5,9	3,5	13,8
Hungary	7,2	7,4	7,0	19,4
Malta	7,3	8,8	6,6	16,7
Netherlands	4,7	5,1	4,4	8,2
Austria	5,2	5,5	4,9	10,5
Poland	17,7	19,1	16,6	36,9
Portugal	7,6	8,7	6,7	16,0
Slovenia	6,5	7,0	6,1	15,9
Slovakia	16,3	17,2	15,5	30,1
Finland	8,4	8,6	8,2	20,1
Sweden	7,8	7,7	7,9	22,6
United Kingdom	4,7	4,3	5,1	12,9

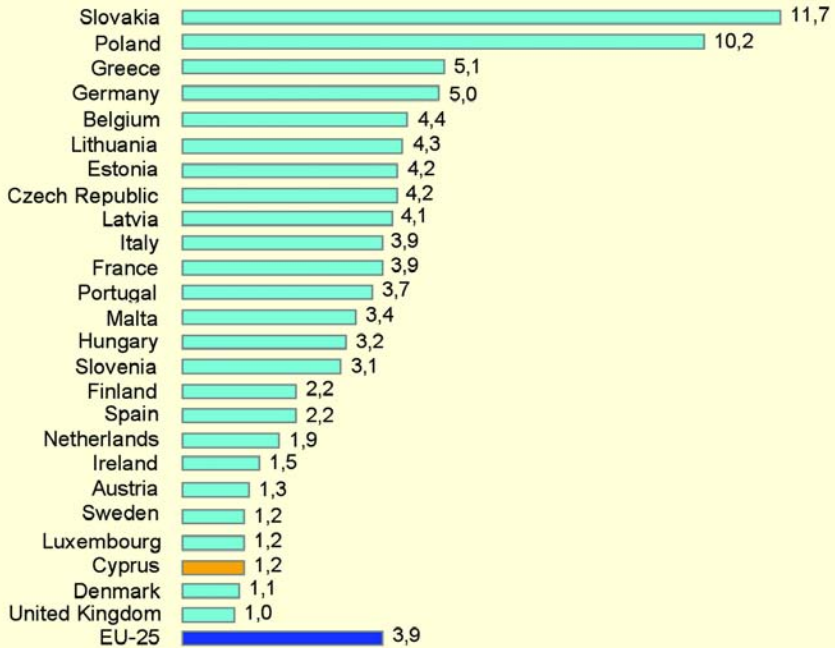
★ The Unemployment Rate for Cyprus was 5,3% in 2005, well below the EU-25 rate.

Unemployment Rate: represents unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

Youth Unemployment Rate: unemployed persons less than 25 years of age as percentage of the labour force in corresponding age group.



Long-Term Unemployment in % of Active Population, 2005



★ The Long-Term Unemployment Rate for Cyprus was 1,2% in 2005, recording the third lowest rate along with Sweden and Luxembourg, well below the EU-25 average.

Long-Term Unemployment Rate: it is defined as the number of persons who are unemployed for one year or more as a percentage of the active population.



Information Society

	Level of Internet access		Individuals regularly using the Internet	Households with Broadband Connection
	Households	Enterprises		
	% (2005)	% (2005)		
EU-25	48	91	43	23
Belgium	50	95	53	41
Czech Republic	19	92	26	5
Denmark	75	97	73	51
Germany	62	94	54	23
Estonia	39	90	54	30
Greece	22	92	18	1
Spain	36	90	35	21
France	..	..	..	..
Ireland	45	92	31	7
Italy	39	92	28	13
Cyprus	32	85	26	4
Latvia	31	75	36	14
Lithuania	16	86	30	12
Luxembourg	65	92	63	33
Hungary	22	78	34	11
Malta	..	90	..	..
Netherlands	78	91	74	54
Austria	47	95	49	23
Poland	30	87	29	16
Portugal	31	81	28	20
Slovenia	48	96	40	19
Slovakia	23	92	43	7
Finland	54	98	62	36
Sweden	73	96	76	40
United Kingdom	60	90	54	32

- ★ Level of Internet access in Cyprus households is 32%, whereas the EU-25 average is 48% and the level of Internet access of enterprises is 85%, which is the fourth lowest level in the EU.
- ★ The number of broadband connections in Cyprus is very limited, mainly due to the coverage of only the urban areas.

Broadband connection: xDSL(ADSL,SDSL, etc), Cable TV network (cable modem) UMTS mobile phone, or other (e.g. satellite, fixed wireless).

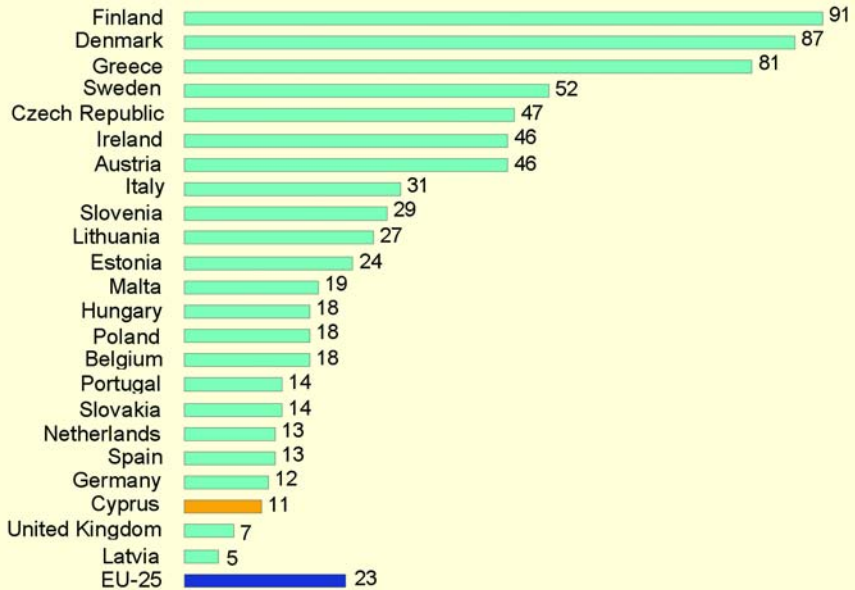
Individuals regularly using the internet: individuals aged 16 to 74, who access the internet, on average, at least once a week.

Households: all households having at least one member in the age group 16 to 74 years.

Enterprises: enterprises having 10 employed persons or more.



Percentage of Enterprises Interacting with Public Authorities, 2005 (e-government usage)



★ In Cyprus there is no significant use of the Internet for interaction with the public authorities. The percentage of enterprises using the Internet for sending filled forms or downloading official forms or obtaining information from public authorities websites is one of the lowest amongst the EU-25.

E-government usage: the percentage of enterprises that have used the internet for interaction with public authorities for one or more of the following activities: obtaining information, downloading forms, filing in forms, sending filled in forms.



Research and Development

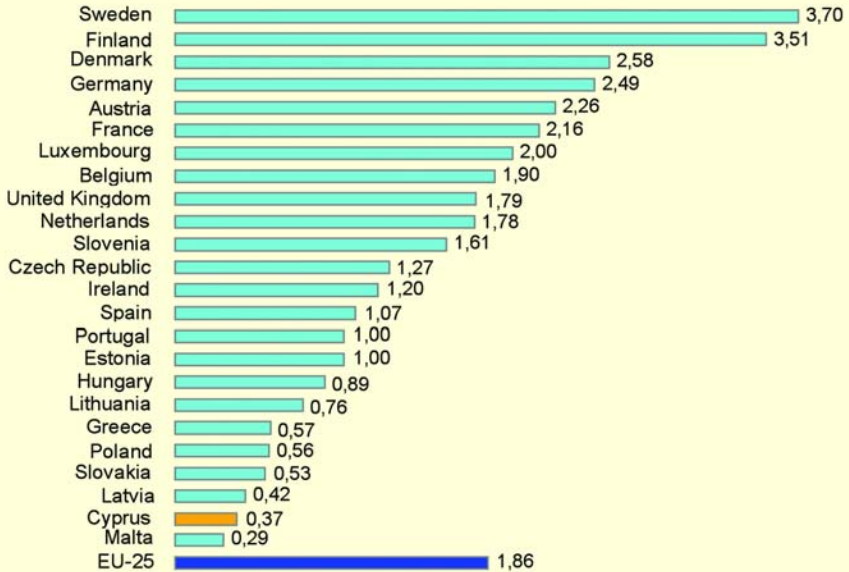
	Share of R&D Expenditure by sector of performance as % of the Total Expenditure			
	Government	Business Enterprises	Higher Education	Private non-profit
	(2003)	(2003)	(2003)	(2003)
EU-25	13,2	64,2	21,6	1,1
Belgium	6,9	69,3	22,2	1,6
Czech Republic	23,0	61,1	15,1	0,8
Denmark	7,0	69,1	23,0	0,8
Germany	13,5	69,8	17,1	-0,4
Estonia	15,9	34,1	47,6	2,4
Greece	21,3	29,5	47,5	1,6
Spain	15,2	54,3	30,5	0,0
France	16,5	62,8	19,3	1,4
Ireland	7,8	66,4	25,0	0,9
Italy	17,1	46,8	33,3	2,7
Cyprus	37,1	22,9	34,3	5,7
Latvia	23,7	34,2	42,1	0,0
Lithuania	26,9	20,9	52,2	0,0
Luxembourg	10,2	89,2	0,6	0,0
Hungary	31,9	37,2	26,6	4,3
Malta	7,4	29,6	63,0	0,0
Netherlands	14,2	57,4	27,8	0,6
Austria	5,7	67,0	26,9	0,5
Poland	40,7	27,8	31,5	0,0
Portugal	17,6	33,8	37,8	10,8
Slovenia	23,0	58,6	15,8	2,6
Slovakia	31,0	55,2	13,8	0,0
Finland	9,8	70,4	19,3	0,6
Sweden	3,5	74,2	22,0	0,3
United Kingdom	9,6	66,0	21,3	3,2

★ In most of the EU Member States, the business enterprise sector accounts for more than half of the total R&D expenditure. This is not the case in Cyprus, where the government and higher education sectors have the biggest share.

Research and Development (R&D) comprises 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.



Expenditure on Research & Development as percentage of GDP, 2004



- ★ The EU goals in Research and Development, as set by the Lisbon Summit strategy, are to achieve by 2010 a R&D intensity of at least 3% for the EU and to have two thirds of R&D expenditure financed by the business enterprise sector.
- ★ Cyprus is well away from achieving these goals, with a R&D intensity of 0,37% in 2004 and only 20% of R&D expenditure financed by the business enterprise sector.



More Statistics on Cyprus

Further statistical information is available in the following publications of the Statistical Service of Cyprus:

- ★ **Statistical Abstract**
- ★ **National Economic Accounts**
- ★ **Monthly Economic Indicators**
- ★ **Agricultural Statistics**
- ★ **Industrial Statistics**
- ★ **Construction and Housing Statistics**
- ★ **Wholesale and Retail Trade Statistics**
- ★ **Transport Statistics**
- ★ **Imports and Exports Statistics**
- ★ **Labour Statistics**
- ★ **Demographic Report**
- ★ **Health and Hospital Statistics**
- ★ **Education Statistics**
- ★ **Criminal Statistics**
- ★ **Tourism, Migration and Travel Statistics**
- ★ **Family Budget Survey**
- **Details of the publications issued by the Statistical Service since its establishment are available in the report "Publications Catalogue of the Statistical Service of Cyprus". All paper publications are obtainable from the Printing Office of the Republic of Cyprus and directly from the central offices of the Statistical Service in Lefkosia.**
- **Data are also available on the Web site of the Statistical Service of Cyprus:**
<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>



Website of the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT)

<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>

- **The website is the main source of statistical information.**
- **CYSTAT aims, through the website to provide up-to-date, immediate and comprehensive statistical information of Cyprus to all users of such information and also to provide a better public service.**
- **The website contains the most recent statistical data as well as time series data by subject, all the press releases, information about CYSTAT, the Statistics Law, a publications catalogue and links to websites of Statistical Services of other countries. In addition, the website contains the “Advanced Release Calendar” which is updated every Friday with the dates of CYSTAT’s announcements that are scheduled to be released in the following week.**
- **The website offers two services, “Alert” and “Online Order”. “Alert” service offers immediate notification via e-mail to the registered users about the availability of new information. “Online Order” is a service with which registered users can order CYSTAT’s publications online.**
- **Statistical data are categorized in ten Statistical Themes as follows:**
 - “Economy”, “Prices and Inflation”, “External Trade”,**
 - “Population and Social Conditions”, “Labour”,**
 - “Agriculture”, “Industry and Construction”,**
 - “Energy and Environment”, “Other”,**
 - “Transport, Tourism, Trade, Other Services”.**
- **The website is user friendly and is available in both Greek and English.**



European Statistical Data Support (ESDS)

- All the informations contained on the website of Eurostat (<http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>) is available free of charge to all users. Amongst other, the website offers access to statistical data contained in Eurostat's databases as well as to the publications of Eurostat in electronic format (pdf).
- Eurostat together with all Member States set up a network of support centers. Their mission is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistical data, thus to all users of Eurostat's website.
- As from January 2005 the Statistical Service of Cyprus (CYSTAT) has set up the Centre of European Statistical Data Support (ESDS) which provides support for the following:
 - Information on availability of data/ publications
 - Verification of data
 - Methodological information
 - Technical support
- Users may contact the ESDS Centre via:
 - CYSTAT's website (<http://www.mof.gov.cy/cystat>) under the section Services / ESDS where they can fill out the predefined form
 - Email: eustatistics@cystat.mof.gov.cy
 - Telephone: +357-22304584
 - Fax: +357-22661313
- The service is available daily during the working hours of the Cyprus civil service.