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Main Page

Welcome to Statistics Explained

Statistics Explained, your guide to European statistics.

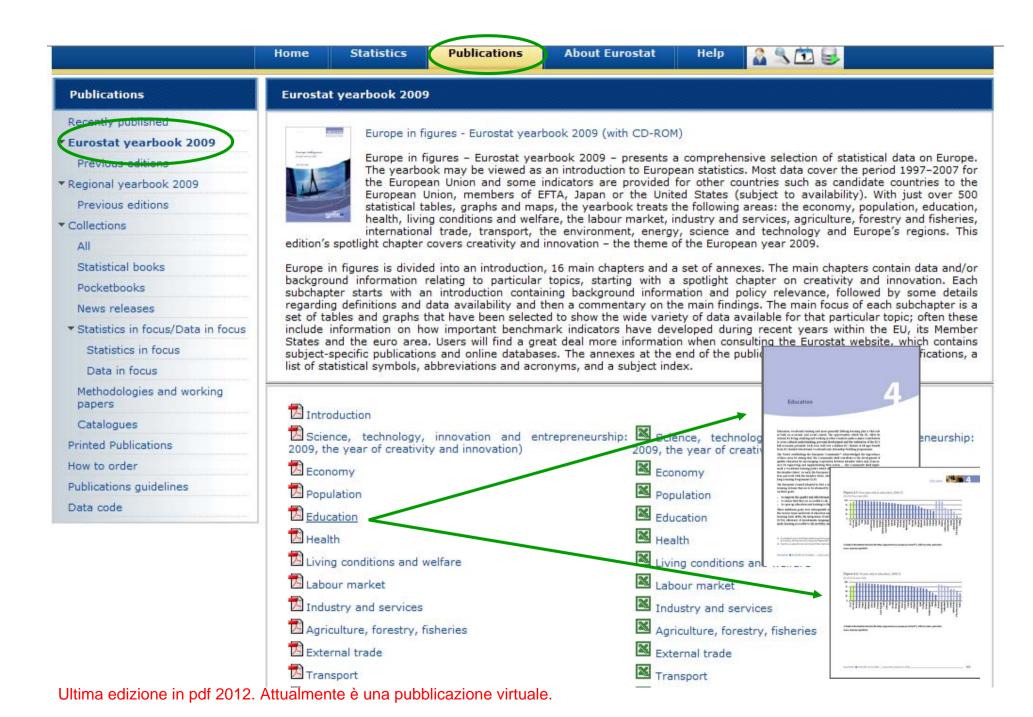
Statistics Explained is an official Eurostat website presenting all possible statistical topics in an easily understandable way. Together, the articles make up everyone's **encyclopedia** of European statistics, completed by a **statistical glossary** clarifying all terms used and by numerous links to further information and the very latest data and metadata, a **portal** for occasional and regular users

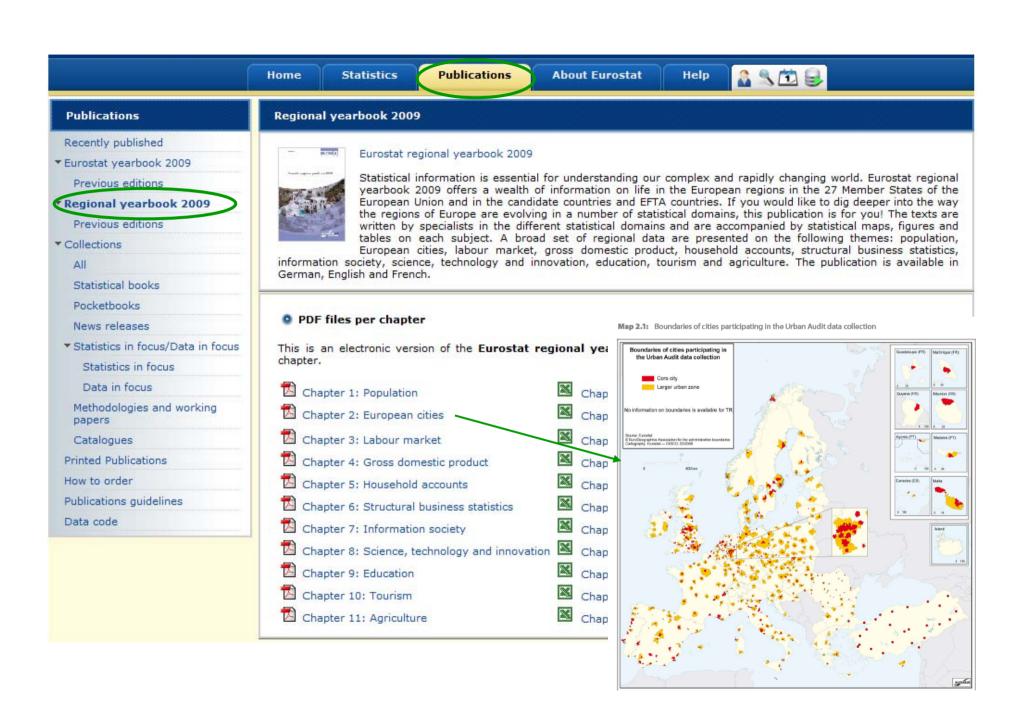
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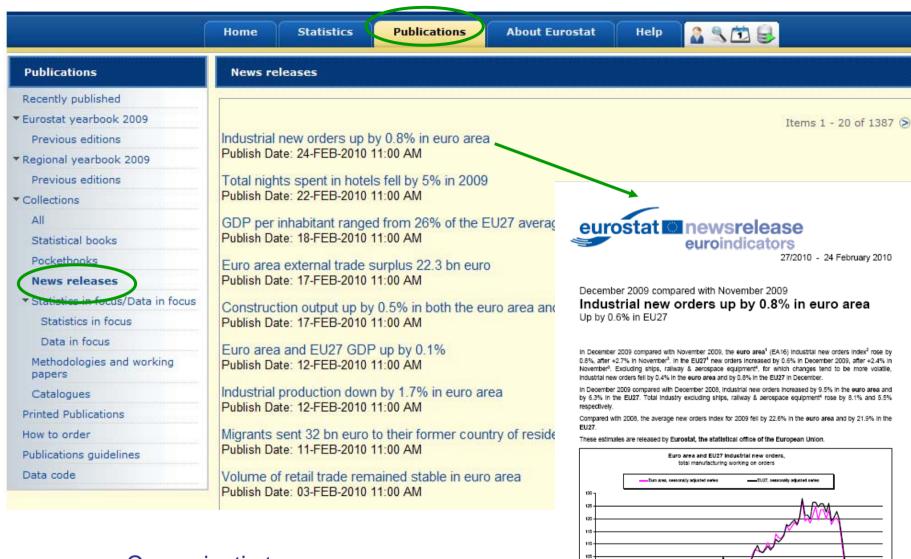
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17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008 - Issue number 9/2010

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17% of full-time employees in the EU are low-wage earl Publish Date: 15-JAN-2010 03:51 PM

Short-term statistics: the impact of a new base year an Publish Date: 15-JAN-2010 09:03 AM Population and social conditions

Author: Pascal WOLFF

eurostat Statistics in focus

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17 % of EU citizens were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008

In 2008 as in 2007, 17% of the population was assessed to be at-till-of-powerly following the concept of relative powerly adopted in the European Union. Despite this overall stability the ritle of powerly rose by 5 percentage points in Larita, and decreased significantly only in Ireland and Romania (both 4-2 percentage points).

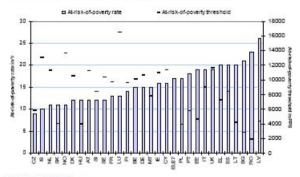
20% of children were at-risk-of poverty in the EU in 2008 with the highest figures in Romania, Bulgaria, Italy, and Latvia. The at-risk-of-poverty rate exceeded 30% for the elderly population (aged 65 and more) in Latvia, Cyprus, Exonia and Bulgaria. On average, tocial protection reduced poverty by 32% in the EU with large discrepancies between countries.

Holding a job is not always sufficient to escape from poverty and 8% of the EU population were at-risk-of-poverty in 2008 despite having a job. Material deprivation affected 17% of the EU population in 2008 and some of the new Member States (Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, Larvia and Poland) recorded the highest values.

All figures are based on the EU-SILC (Statistics on Income and Living Conditions) source.

In 2008, approximately 85 million people in EU-27 (17%) brad below the poverty throubild, a sinuation likely to hamper their capacity to fully participate in society. This figure, calculated as a weighted awarge of national seconds, marks considerable variation between Member States. At one extreme, the Member States with the highest power's rates are Lattic (25%). Romania (23%), Bulgaria (21%), Lithumia, Greace and Spain (21%), At the other extreme, the three of the population at rate of powerty is around 9% in the Cacch Rapublic, 10% in Icaland, and 11% in the

Chart 1: At-risk-of poverty rate (%) and At-risk-of-poverty threshold (PPS), 2008



Note: provisional data for UK Source: Eurostat (IIc. ov1a1, IIc. ov1a2)

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Basic figures on the EU - Spring 2012

Publish Date: 15-FEB-2012 10:46 AM

Eurostat calendar (A0 format)

Publish Date: 05-DEC-2011 04:23 PM



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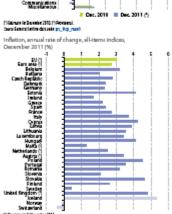
Basic figures on the EU

		2006	2009	2010	Target
Employment	Employment rate, aged 20-64 (N of population)	70.3	0.93	65.6	75
	- women	62.8	62.3	62.1	
5	- mes	77.9	75.0	75.1	
98	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (N of GDP)	1.9	2.0	2.0	3
Gimte change / energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (1990::100)	89	63	:	80
	Renevable: share of final energy consumption (%)	10.5	11.7	:	20
	Energy intersity (kgoe/(EUR 1 000 of GDP))	167.4	165.2	:	O
Education	Early leaves from education & training (%)	14.9	14.4	14.1	10
	- Mornen	12.9	12.5	12.2	
	- mes	16.9	16.3	16.0	
	Tertiary education stainment, aged 20-34 (%)	31.1	12.1	335	40
	- women	14.3	35.7	37.2	
	- mes	26.0	26.9	20.0	
Poverty/ dalexidusion	People at-fish of poverty or exclusion (million)	1157	113.7	115.5	20 mil. less
	People at-fish of poverty or exclusion (%)	23.6	29.1	22.4	
	with very low work intensity (%)	0.0	9.0	9.9	
8	- after social transfers (%)	16.4	16.3	16.4	
	severely materially deprived (%)	6.4	8.1	4.7	

GUF, quare	rrly growth rate	0 (20)		
25				·
10	-	2000	a\Æ	2000
			A. 1.	
45				
			V	
-5.0				
Q1-2008	Q8-2006	Q8-2007	Q1-2908	Q1-281
	- EU-27	- Jacon	— United State	ier







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The European Statistical System

The European Statistical System

Eurostat does not work alone. Since the early days of the Community it was realised that decisions on and planning and implementation of Community policies must be based on reliable and comparable statistics. So the European Statistical System (ESS) was built up gradually with the objective of providing comparable statistics at EU level.

The ESS is the partnership between the Community statistical authority, which is the Commission (Eurostat), and the national statistical institutes (NSIs) and other national authorities responsible in each Member State for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. Member States collect data and compile statistics for national and EU purposes. The ESS functions as a network in which Eurostat's role is to lead the way in the harmonization of statistics in close cooperation with the national statistical authorities. ESS work concentrates mainly on EU policy areas - but, with the extension of EU policies, harmonization has been extended to nearly all statistical fields.

The ESS also coordinates its work with EEA/EFTA countries, candidate countries, at European level with other Commission services, agencies and the ECB and international organisations such as OECD, the UN, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

List of National Statistical Institutes and other national authorities responsible for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics as designated by Member States (update: 17th February 2010)

The list above is published for information only in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164). It will be updated regularly. Where necessary, the names of the National statistical institutes and other national authorities have been translated into English by Eurostat.

Statistical Programmes

Multiannual Programme

The Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics constitutes the legal basis for the preparation of the European statistical programme, providing the framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, the main fields and the objectives of the actions envisaged for a period not exceeding five years. The current programme covers the period 2008-2012. It was established by the Council Decision 1578/2007/EC of 11 December 2007. The five-year programmes are backed up by annual programmes that set more detailed objectives for each year.

European Parliament and Council Decision 1578/2007/EC of 11 December 2007 on the Community Statistical Programme 2008 to 2012

Annual Programme 2010

The Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and the Communication on the improvement of coordination of statistical work, adopted by the Commission on 21 February 1996 (SEC (96) 253/4 of 15 February 1996), provide for the Commission adoption of an annual statistical work programme. This programme is discussed with the Statistical authorities of the Member States and Commission services concerned. The statistical work programme of the Commission comprises the priorities of the Commission as regards the statistical work for 2010. It relates to the 2008–2012 programme and to the political strategy of the Commission for 2010.

