



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 25 November 2009**

**16646/09  
ADD 1**

**EDUC 184  
SOC 740  
STATIS 101**

**COVER NOTE**

---

from: Secretary-General of the European Commission,  
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 23 November 2009

to: Mr Javier SOLANA, Secretary-General/High Representative

---

Subject: COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT Progress towards the  
Lisbon objectives in education and training Indicators and benchmarks 2009  
(Annex 4)

---

Delegations will find attached Commission document SEC(2009) 1616 final - Annex 4.

Encl.: SEC(2009) 1616 final - Annex 4

## ANNEX 4

### STATISTICAL ANNEX

**Table Ann. Int. 1: EU Education average performance level in a neighbouring countries perspective  
UN Education Index**

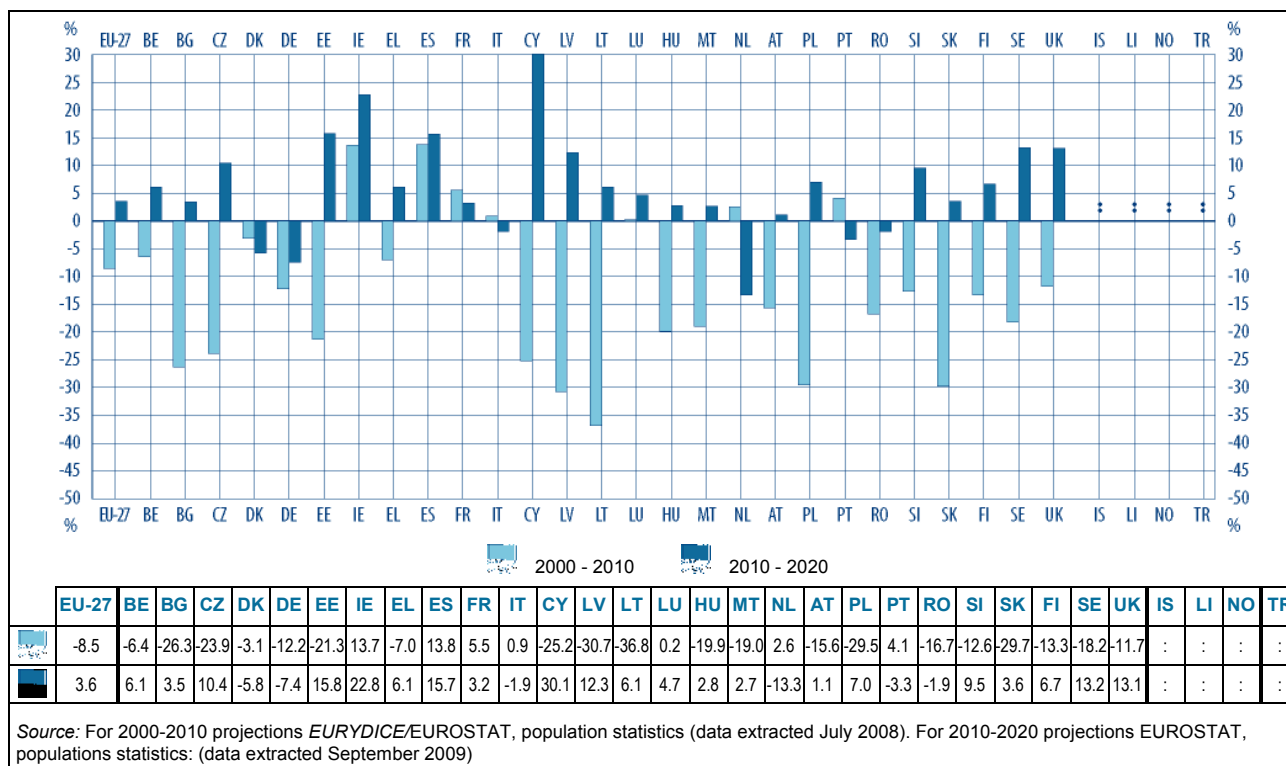
	HDI rankings*	Education Index		Percentage of the EU average (EU27=100)	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
<b>EU27**</b>		<b>0.962</b>	<b>0.961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Norway	2	0.991	0.989	103	103
Iceland	1	0.978	0.98	100	101
Belarus	67	0.956	0.958	103	103
Kazakhstan	21	0.963	0.966	100	100
Ukraine	24	0.948	0.956	101	102
Israel	82	0.946	0.947	95	95
Switzerland	10	0.946	0.936	99	98
Russian Federation	73	0.956	0.933	99	97
Kyrgyzstan	45	0.918	0.919	95	96
Croatia	45	0.899	0.915	91	93
Georgia	93	0.914	0.909	94	93
Turkmenistan	52	0.907	0.907	94	94
Armenia	83	0.896	0.903	91	93
Moldova	113	0.892	0.9	91	92
Tajikistan	58	0.896	0.896	93	93
Libya	59	0.890	0.894	93	93
Uzbekistan	63	0.893	0.89	93	93
Albania	69	0.887	0.886	93	92
Occupied Palestinian Territories	106	0.891	0.884	99	97
Azerbaijan	78	0.883	0.881	92	92
FYR of Macedonia	68	0.875	0.879	91	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75	0.874	0.874	91	90
Jordan	90	0.868	0.88	92	90
South Africa	97	0.837	0.843	87	88
Turkey	76	0.812	0.824	85	86
Tunisia	95	0.75	0.766	88	87
Algeria	100	0.711	0.743	72	75
Egypt	116	0.732	0.731	76	76
Morocco	127	0.544	0.563	57	59

Source: GRELL/Joint Research Centre (2009) Data Source: UNDP, Human Development Report (2008)

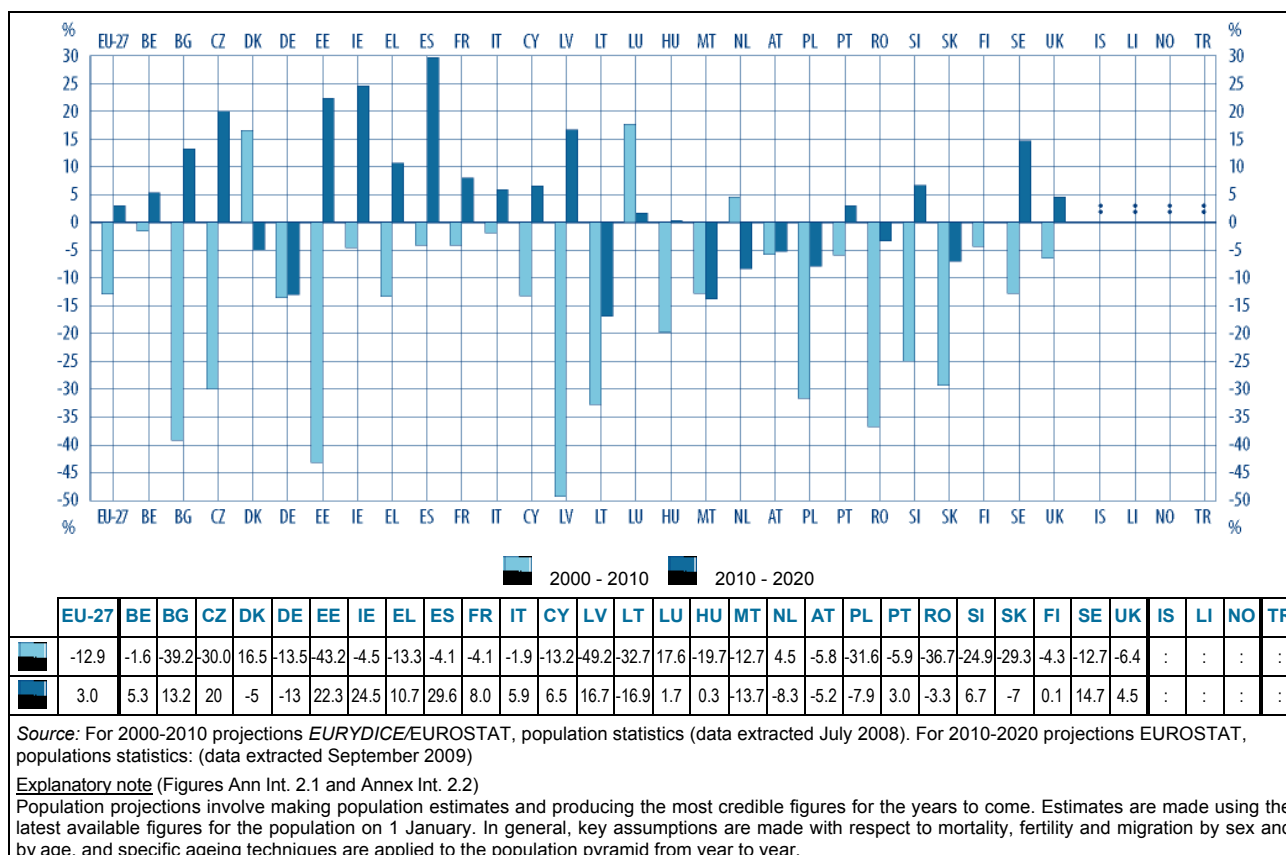
(\*) This HDI represents statistical values for the year 2006 and has only been calculated for 177 UN member countries plus two areas (Hong Kong-Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories) out of the 192 UN member states

(\*\*) EU 27 aggregates are calculated as weighted averages using population data at 1 of January

**Chart Ann. Int. 2.1: Projected population changes for the 5-9 age group between 2000 and 2010, and between 2010 and 2020**



**Chart Ann. Int. 2.2: Projected population changes for the 10-14 age group between 2000 and 2010, and between 2010 and 2020**



**Table Ann. Int. 3.1: Public and private investment on education as a percentage of GDP in European countries**

Public and private expenditure on all levels of education as a % of GDP and average annual percentage change\*

	Investment as a % of GDP			Annual change (±%)
	2000	2005	2006	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>5.22 i</b>	<b>5.42 i</b>	<b>5.30 i</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Belgium	5.34 i	6	6.05 i	2.1
Bulgaria	4.44	4.45	4.29	- 0.6
Czech Republic	4.17	4.64	4.99	3.0
Denmark	6.64	7.41	7.25 i	1.5
Germany	5.16	5.09	4.76	- 1.3
Estonia	:	5.01	4.87	:
Ireland	4.31	4.53	4.53	0.8
Greece	3.56	4.22	:	:
Spain	4.77	4.63	4.66	- 0.4
France	6.34	5.98	5.90	- 1.2
Italy	4.79	4.67	4.89	0.4
Cyprus	7.42	7.22	7.32	- 0.2
Latvia	5.71	5.5	5.46	- 0.7
Lithuania	:	4.98	4.96	:
Luxembourg	:	:	3.33	:
Hungary	4.87	5.63	5.64	2.5
Malta	4.55	7.14 i	:	:
Netherlands	5.13	5.74	5.58	1.4
Austria	5.69	5.53	5.51	- 0.5
Poland	:	5.93	5.68	:
Portugal	5.38	5.67	5.52	0.4
Romania	3.03	3.72	:	:
Slovenia	:	6.02	6.02	:
Slovakia	4.04	4.36	4.21	0.6
Finland	5.51	5.98	5.84	1.0
Sweden	6.29	6.38	6.26	- 0.1
United Kingdom	5.11	6.19	5.85	2.3
Croatia	:	4.3	4.46	:
MK*	:	:	:	:
Turkey	2.54	:	:	:
Iceland	6.07	7.92	7.98	4.7
Liechtenstein	:	:	1.96	:
Norway	6.0	:	:	:

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(-) Missing or not available

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus, 36/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. Int. 3.2: Total public investment on education as a percentage of GDP in European countries**

Public expenditure on all levels of education as a % of GDP and average annual percentage change\*

	Investment as a % of GDP			Annual change (±%)
	2000	2005	2006	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4.91 i</b>	<b>5.04 i</b>	<b>5.05 i</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Belgium	:	5.95	6	:
Bulgaria	3.97	4.51	4.24	1.1
Czech Republic	3.97	4.26	4.61	2.5
Denmark	8.29 i	8.3 i	7.98 i	- 0.6
Germany	4.46	4.53	4.41	- 0.2
Estonia	6.10	4.92	4.8	- 3.9
Ireland	4.28	4.75	4.86	2.1
Greece	3.39 i	4	:	:
Spain	4.28	4.23	4.28	n
France	6.03	5.65	5.58	- 1.3
Italy	4.55	4.43	4.73	0.6
Cyprus	5.35 i	6.92 i	7.02 i	4.6
Latvia	5.64	5.06	5.07	- 1.8
Lithuania	5.9	4.9 i	4.84 i	- 3.2
Luxembourg	:	3.78 i	3.41 i	:
Hungary	4.42	5.46	5.41	3.4
Malta	4.49	6.76 i	:	:
Netherlands	4.96	5.48	5.46	1.6
Austria	5.74	5.46	5.44	- 0.9
Poland	4.89 i	5.47 i	5.25 i	1.2
Portugal	5.42 i	5.39 i	5.25 i	- 0.5
Romania	2.86	3.48	:	:
Slovenia	:	5.74	5.72	:
Slovakia	3.93 i	3.85 i	3.79 i	- 0.6
Finland	5.89	6.32	6.14	0.7
Sweden	7.21	6.97	6.85	- 0.9
United Kingdom	4.46 i	5.37 i	5.48 i	3.5
Croatia	:	4.02 i	4.11 i	:
MK*	:	:	:	:
Turkey	2.59 i	:	2.86	1.7
Iceland	5.81 i	7.59 i	7.55 i	4.5
Liechtenstein	:	2.29	2.06	:
Norway	6.74 i	7.02	6.55	- 0.5

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(-) Missing or not available

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus, 36/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. Int. 3.3: Private investment on educational institutions as a percentage of GDP in European countries**  
*Expenditure on educational institutions (all levels of education) from private sources as % of GDP (i)*

	Investment as a % of GDP			Annual change (±%)
	2000	2005	2006	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>0.63 i</b>	<b>0.70 i</b>	<b>0.67 i</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Belgium	0.42 i	0.35 i	0.34 i	:
Bulgaria	0.65	0.62	0.65	n
Czech Republic	0.42	0.57	0.56	4.8
Denmark	0.27 i	0.57	0.59	14.1
Germany	0.97	0.92	0.7	-5.3
Estonia	:	0.38	0.34	:
Ireland	0.3	0.29	0.28	-1.4
Greece	0.22 i	0.25	:	:
Spain	0.6	0.53	0.52	-2.4
France	0.56	0.55	0.54	-0.7
Italy	0.44	0.44	0.38	-2.3
Cyprus	2.59	1.21	1.21	-11.9
Latvia	0.63 i	0.76	0.66	0.6
Lithuania	:	0.49	0.46	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0.57	0.49	0.54	-1
Malta	0.48 i	0.38 i	:	:
Netherlands	0.82	0.92	0.88	1.2
Austria	0.33	0.47	0.59	10.2
Poland	:	0.55 i	0.54 i	:
Portugal	0.08 i	0.42 i	0.44 i	33.9
Romania	0.25 i	0.4	:	:
Slovenia	:	0.8	0.78	:
Slovakia	0.15 i	0.7 i	0.62 i	27.2
Finland	0.11	0.13	0.15	4.9
Sweden	0.19	0.19	0.17	-1.8
United Kingdom	0.76 i	1.23 i	1.44 i	11.3
Croatia	:	0.28	0.38	:
MK*	:	:	:	:
Turkey	0.04 i	:	:	:
Iceland	0.54 i	0.72 i	0.81 i	6.9
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.08 i	:	:	:

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus, 36/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. Int. 3.4: Public investment by levels of education as a percentage of GDP in European countries**  
*Total public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP by levels of education*

2006	Investments as a % of GDP (*)			All levels
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>1.17 i</b>	<b>2.24 i</b>	<b>1.13 i</b>	<b>5.05 i</b>
Belgium	1.41 i	2.55 i	1.32 i	6.00
Bulgaria	0.84	1.9	0.73	4.24
Czech Republic	0.62	2.22	1.23	4.61
Denmark	1.89	2.95 i	2.27 i	7.98 i
Germany	0.65	2.18	1.11	4.41
Estonia	1.19	2.33	0.92	4.80
Ireland	1.61	2.0	1.14 i	4.86
Greece	:	:	:	:
Spain	1.1	1.68	0.95 i	4.28
France	1.12	2.63	1.19	5.58
Italy	1.19	2.24	0.8	4.73
Cyprus	1.95 i	3.08 i	1.65 i	7.02 i
Latvia	1.29	2.21	0.91	5.07
Lithuania	0.73 i	2.52 i	1.0 i	4.84 i
Luxembourg	1.83 i	1.58 i	:	3.41 i
Hungary	1.06	2.33	1.04	5.41
Malta	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1.37	2.18	1.5	5.46
Austria	1.01	2.55	1.48	5.44
Poland	1.71	2.05	0.96	5.25 i
Portugal	1.58 i	2.12 i	1.0 i	5.25 i
Romania	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	2.56 i	1.42 i	1.24	5.72
Slovakia	0.67	1.76 i	0.9 i	3.79 i
Finland	1.27	2.59	1.94	6.14
Sweden	1.71	2.68	1.84	6.85
United Kingdom	1.61 i	2.37 i	1.1 i	5.48 i
Croatia	1.74 i	0.91 i	0.88 i	4.11 i
MK*	:	:	:	:
Turkey	1.33	0.62	0.91	2.86
Iceland	2.62 i	2.54 i	1.36 i	7.55 i
Liechtenstein	0.64	0.98	0.19	2.06
Norway	1.68	2.3	2.07	6.55

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection)

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia,

(:) Missing or not available

(\*) Investment on pre-primary and not allocated by level are not showed

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus, 36/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. Int. 3.5: Investment per student by levels of education in European countries**  
*Ratio of annual expenditure per student at the tertiary level of education to the annual expenditure per pupil at primary level, in public educational institutions, based on full-time equivalents*

2006	Euro PPS ('000)			All levels
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4.9 i</b>	<b>6.1 i</b>	<b>8.6 i</b>	<b>6 i</b>
Belgium	5.9 i	7.2 i	11 i	7 i
Bulgaria	1.8	1.7	3.9	2.1
Czech Republic	2.7	4.3	7.8	4.4
Denmark	7.3	8 i	12.8 i	8.3 i
Germany	4.5	6.4	10.9	6.5
Estonia	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.2
Ireland	5.3 i	6.7 i	9.9 i	6.6
Greece	:	:	:	:
Spain	5 i	6.6 i	9.2 i	6.1
France	4.6	7.7	9.6	6.5
Italy	6.1	6.9 i	7.3	6.5
Cyprus	5.8	8.5	9.5	7.1
Latvia	3.9	2.6	3.9	3.1
Lithuania	2.1 i	2.5 i	4	2.8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:
Hungary	3.8	3.4	5	4
Malta	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	5.4	7.9	12.7	7.5
Austria	7 i	8.7 i	12.8 i	8.6 i
Poland	3.1 i	2.7 i	3.6 i	3.1
Portugal	3.9 i	5.4 i	7.2 i	5
Romania	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	7 i	5.3 i	6.5	6.3
Slovakia	2.7	2.5 i	5 i	2.9 i
Finland	4.9	6.3	10.7	6.4
Sweden	6.4 i	7 i	14.2	7.4
United Kingdom	6.6 i	7.4 i	13.1 i	7.9 i
Croatia	:	:	:	:
MK*	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:
Iceland	7.7 i	7.2 i	7.3 i	8 i
Liechtenstein	7.3	7.8	19.6	7.7
Norway	7.9 i	9.5 i	13.5 i	9.3 i

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus, 36/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. I.1: Expected years in education and training in European countries**  
*Expected school years of pupils and students at ISCED levels 0 to 6 (d)*

	Students in all ISCED levels		
	2000	2003	2007
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>
Belgium	18.6	19.4	19.6
Bulgaria	14.2	15.1	15.7
Czech Republic	15.6	16.6	17.3
Denmark	17.8	18.2	19
Germany	17.2 i	17.2 i	17.6 i
Estonia	16.8	18	18
Ireland	16.3	16.8	17.4
Greece	15	16.5	17.4
Spain	17	16.9	17.2
France	16.6	16.7	16.6
Italy	16.1	16.7	17
Cyprus	13 i	14.2 i	14.8
Latvia	15.5	17.4	17.6
Lithuania	15.8	17.3	17.9
Luxembourg	14.3 i	14.7 i	13.9 i
Hungary	16.1	17.1	17.8
Malta	14.4 i	14.7 i	14.7 i
Netherlands	17.2	17.3	17.7
Austria	15.5	16	16.5
Poland	16.4	17.2	17.9
Portugal	16.9	17	17
Romania	14 i	14.9	15.9
Slovenia	16.7 i	17.4 i	18
Slovakia	:	15.3	16.4
Finland	18.6	19.4	20.5
Sweden	19.9	19.9	19.8
United Kingdom	18.9	20	16.2 i
Croatia	:	:	15.2
MK*	12.9 i	16.4 i	13.7 i
Turkey	:	12.4	12.8
Iceland	17.9	19.2	19.8
Liechtenstein	13.5 i	15.5 i	16.3 i
Norway	17.8	18.1	18.4

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection), September 2009

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available,

(i) See: [Eurostat database](#)

(d) Number of years a person of a given age can expect to spend within the specified ISCED levels, including years spent on repetition. This type of estimate will be accurate if current patterns of enrolment continue in the future. Estimates are based on headcount data.

**Table Ann. I.2: Participation in education in European countries**  
*Enrolment of students by ISCED levels as % of population (d)*

2000	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
<b>PRI</b>	:	99.5	96.9	:	97.3	99.2 e	96.4	93	93.5	99.9	99.1	98.4	:	:	95.7	96.6	87.9
<b>SEC</b>	:	:	85.7	:	88.5	:	83.8 i	83.8	81.3	89.4	93.5	87.6 e	:	:	91.7	84.3	85.4
<b>TER</b>	:	57.8	44.4	29.4	57.6	:	55.6	48.6	51.2	59.3	52.9	48.6	19.6 e	56.3	50.3	9.6	36.7
2000	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK	TR	IS	LI	NO
<b>PRI</b>	95.5	99.4	:	96.6	:	93.8	94.5	:	99.7	99.4	100	85.9	92.1	:	98.9	:	99.7
<b>SEC</b>	:	91.1 e	:	90.4 e	83.9 e	76.3	96.3	:	95	95.6	94.4	82.1	80.8 e	:	83.3	:	94.9 e
<b>TER</b>	21.4	52.1	55.8	49.7	48.2	24	55.7	28.7	82.8	67.2	58.1	30.8	22.6	23.2 e	45.5	:	69.3
2007	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
<b>PRI</b>	:	98.1	94.6	:	95.6	98.2 e	94.5	96	99.6	99.7	98.5	98.7	:	:	90.5	97.1	86.8
<b>SEC</b>	:	:	87.9	:	89.6	:	89.9	88.2	91	94.8	98.5	93.6	:	:	90.9	84.6	89.4
<b>TER</b>	:	62.5	49.5	54.8	80.3	:	65	61.1	90.8	68.9	55.6	68.1	36.2 e	71.3	75.6	:	69.1
2007	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK	TR	IS	LI	NO
<b>PRI</b>	:	98.4	:	95.5	98.9	93.9	91.4	:	96.3	94	97.2	90.3	88.7	92.3	97.4	89.3 e	98.7
<b>SEC</b>	:	88.6	:	93.8	87.7	73	88.8	:	96.9	99.7	91.4	:	:	69.5 e	90.7	:	96.8
<b>TER</b>	:	60.3	51.1	66.9	56	58.3	85.5	50.8	93.8	75.2	59.1	45.8	35.5	36.3	73.4	31.2 e	76.2

Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UOE data collection), June 2009

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available, (d) See definitions, (e) Estimated data, (i) See information notes

(i) Net enrolment rates (NER) are presented for the 'PRI' - primary level (ISCED 1) and 'SEC' - secondary levels (ISCED 2 and 3) whereas for the 'TER' - tertiary levels (ISCED 5 and 6), the gross enrolment ratio (GER) is shown in the table. For details see the definitions below.

(d) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age. The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is the number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age-group. When the NER is compared with the GER the difference between the two ratios highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment.

EE: Reclassification of programmes in ISCED mapping



**Table Ann I.3: Participation of older workers in lifelong learning in European countries**  
*Percentage of the adult population aged 50 to 74 participating in education and training (d)*

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
2000	2.9 i	2.1	:	:	9.3	1	1.5 u	:	:	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.9 u	:	:	1.1 u	0.3
2003	3.3 i	3.1	:	1.9	9.5	1.7	1.8 u	4.9	0.5	1.4	2.6	1.1	2.4	2.6	1	2.1	1.2
2005	4.1	3.8	:	1.9	18.3	2.4	:	3.3	0.2	4.4	2.5	1.6	2	2.3	1.6	3	0.5
2006	4.2	3.4	:	2.2	21.7	2.4	2 u	3.7	0.2	4.6	2.9	1.8	3	1.9	1.3	2.8	0.5
2007	4.3	2.6 i	:	2.3	21.7	2.6	2.1 u	3.7	0.2	4.8	3	2	3.6	2.3	1.4 u	2.7	0.5
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK	TR	IS	LI	NO
2000	:	6	2.6	:	0.4 u	:	1.7 u	:	8.7	13	14.6	:	:	:	15.2	:	7.6
2003	:	7.3	2.1	0.6	0.3 u	:	4.4	1.9	9.2	25.8	14.9	0.2 u	:	:	21.1	:	11.1
2005	2.4 u	7.4	5.9	1.1	0.6	:	5.6	2	13	12.7	21.7	:	:	:	15.5	:	10.3
2006	2.3 u	7.4	6.4	1.1	0.6	:	5.6	1.6	13.3	12.3	20.7	0.4 u	:	0.1	17.6	:	11
2007	2.2 u	8	6.2	1.1	0.9	:	5.4	1.7	13.7	12.2	11.9	:	:	0.1	16.7	:	10.2

Data source: Eurostat (LFS database), see notes table x.5

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available, (b) Break in series, (d) See definitions, (e) Estimated data, (i) See information notes, (p) Provisional data, (u) Unreliable data

**Table Ann. I.4: Participation of adults in lifelong learning in European countries**

Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 49 participating in education and training (d)

25-to-64 year olds	as % of population of the same age-group (last 4 weeks)			Annual change (±%)
	2003	2007	2008	
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>8.5 i</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.5 i</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Belgium*	7	7.2	6.8	- 4.5
Bulgaria	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5
Czech Republic	5.1 i	5.7	7.8 i	7.1
Denmark	24.2 i	29.2	30.2	3.8
Germany	6 i	7.8	7.9	4.5
Estonia	6.7	7	9.8 i	6.6
Ireland	5.9 i	7.6	7.1	3
Greece	2.6 i	2.1	2.9	1.9
Spain	4.7	10.4	10.4	- 0.3
France	7.1 i	7.5	7.3	0.4
Italy*	4.5	6.2	6.3	0.1
Cyprus*	7.9 i	8.4	8.5	9.7
Latvia	7.8	7.1	6.8	- 2.4
Lithuania*	3.8	5.3	4.9	- 3.4
Luxembourg	6.5 i	7	8.5	4.7
Hungary	4.5 i	3.6	3.1	- 6.1
Malta*	4.2	6	6.2	7.5
Netherlands	16.4 i	16.6	17	0.6
Austria	8.6 i	12.8	13.2	7.4
Poland*	4.4	5.1	4.7	- 1.3
Portugal*	3.2	4.4 i	5.3 i	4.4
Romania*	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.9
Slovenia	13.3 i	14.8	13.9	0.7
Slovakia	3.7 i	3.9	3.3	- 1.9
Finland	22.4 i	23.4	23.1	0.5
Sweden	31.8 i	32.4 i	:	
United Kingdom	27.2 i	20	19.9	- 5.1
Croatia	1.8	2.4	2.2	3
MK*	:	2.8	2.5	:
Turkey	:	1.5	1.8	:
Iceland	29.5 i	27	25.1	- 2.7
Norway	17.1 i	18	19.3	2.1

Data source: Eurostat (LFS database),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available

(\*) Due to the break in series, annual changes are calculated between 2004-2008 for: Belgium, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, respectively between 2005-2008 for Spain and Cyprus

(i) See: [Eurostat database](#)

**Table Ann. I.5: Enrolment in school education in European countries**

2007	ISCED levels 1 to 6		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
<b>EU-27</b>	:	:	:
Belgium	98.1	:	62.5
Bulgaria	94.6	87.9	49.5
Czech Republic	:	:	54.8
Denmark	95.6	89.6	80.3
Germany	98.2 i	:	:
Estonia	94.5	89.9	65
Ireland	96	88.2	61.1
Greece	99.6	91	90.8
Spain	99.7	94.8	68.9
France	98.5	98.5	55.6
Italy	98.7	93.6	68.1
Cyprus	:	:	36.2 i
Latvia	:	:	71.3
Lithuania	90.5	90.9	75.6
Luxembourg	97.1	84.6	:
Hungary	86.8	89.4	69.1
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	98.4	88.6	60.3
Austria	:	:	51.1
Poland	95.5	93.8	66.9
Portugal	98.9	87.7	56
Romania	93.9	73	58.3
Slovenia	91.4	88.8	85.5
Slovakia	:	:	50.8
Finland	96.3	96.9	93.8
Sweden	94	99.7	75.2
United Kingdom	97.2	91.4	59.1
Croatia	90.3	:	45.8
MK*	88.7	:	35.5
Turkey	92.3	69.5 i	36.3
Iceland	97.4	90.7	73.4
Liechtenstein	89.3 i	:	31.2 i
Norway	98.7	96.8	76.2

Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UOE data collection)

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available, (i) See: [UIS database](#)

(d) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is the number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a

percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age.

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is the number of pupils of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age-group. When the NER is compared with the GER the difference between the two ratios highlights the incidence of under-aged and over-aged enrolment.

**Table Ann. I.6: Participation in school education in European countries**

Students in ISCED levels 1 to 6 aged 5-29 as % of the same age-group population

Students aged 5 to 29	ISCED levels 1 to 6		
	2000	2003	2007
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>59 i</b>
Belgium	62.7 i	65.6 i	65
Bulgaria	48.7	50.2	49.9
Czech Republic	51.6	53.8	55.8
Denmark	56.9	60.9	64.4
Germany	60.3 i	61.5 i	61.8 i
Estonia	61.4	61.6	57.6
Ireland	62.4	62.1	61.6
Greece	52.3	57.1	57.5
Spain	55.8	53.9 i	54.1
France	61	61.1	60.6
Italy	52	55.5	57.9
Cyprus	51.9 i	54	50.7 i
Latvia	57.2	60.4	56.5
Lithuania	59.6	64.2	62.7
Luxembourg	49.3 i	50.4 i	51.2
Hungary	52.7	55.4	57.5
Malta	55.8 i	54.5 i	52.9 i
Netherlands	60.7	62.6	65.1
Austria	55.5	55.9	57.1
Poland	59.2	60.7	59.6
Portugal	56.9	56.1	56.8
Romania	46.6 i	49.8	51.3
Slovenia	56.3 i	60.6 i	61.9
Slovakia	:	52.5	53.8
Finland	64.2	65.5	66.5
Sweden	62.8	64.9	64.3
United Kingdom	64.7 i	66.2 i	59.1 i
Croatia	:	50.7	52
MK*	47.9 i	48.4 i	48
Turkey	39.6	41.4	47.1
Iceland	64.2	67	67.1
Liechtenstein	37.7 i	53.8 i	57.5 i
Norway	62.7	64.7	67.7

Data source: Eurostat (UOE data collection),

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available

(i) See: Eurostat - Data in focus 37/2009 and [Eurostat database](#)

UK, EU27: Change in coverage of students in ISCED levels 3 and 4 in 2006 which has also affected the EU aggregate

(d) Students in ISCED levels 1 to 6 aged 5-29 as percentage of the same age-group population

**Table Ann. I.7: Participation in lifelong learning of adults in European countries**

Percentage of the adult population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training (d)

2008	Adults aged:		
	25 to 49	25 to 64	50 to 64
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.5 i</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Belgium	8.3	6.8	4
Bulgaria	2	1.4	:
Czech Republic	10	7.8 i	3.8
Denmark	33.7	30.2	24.3
Germany	10	7.9	3.9
Estonia	12	9.8 i	5.4
Ireland	8.3	7.1	4
Greece	4.1	2.9	0.6
Spain	12.5	10.4	5.5
France	9.2	7.3	3.9
Italy	8	6.3	2.9
Cyprus	10.2	8.5	4.7
Latvia	8.8	6.8	2.7
Lithuania	6.6	4.9	1.3 i
Luxembourg	10.4	8.5	4.3
Hungary	4.6	3.1	0.5
Malta	7.9	6.2	3.5
Netherlands	20.7	17	10.2
Austria	16.1	13.2	7.1
Poland	6.7	4.7	1.1
Portugal	7.2	5.3 i	1.5
Romania	2.2	1.5	:
Slovenia	17.9	13.9	6.3
Slovakia	4.4	3.3	1.2
Finland	28.1	23.1	15.5
Sweden	:	:	:
United Kingdom	22.3	19.9	15.3
Croatia	3.6	2.2	:
MK*	3.4	2.5	0.6 i
Turkey	2.3	1.8	0.2
Iceland	28.1	25.1	18.6
Norway	22.9	19.3	12.6

Data source: Eurostat (LFS), October 2009

\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(:) Missing or not available, (i) See: [Eurostat LFS database](#)

(d) Lifelong learning refers to persons of the indicated age-groups 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.

**Table Ann. I.8: Number of participants - Leonardo da Vinci – Mobility**  
*Breakdown per target group*

Target group		Leonardo da Vinci II					Total LdV II	Lifelong Learning Programme		Total LLP	Total LdV+ LLP
		2000	2002	2004	2005*	2006*		2007*	2008*		
Persons in initial vocational training (IVT)	Training Placements	17.988	19.141	26.614	31.979	40.012	174.937	51.713	41.734	93.447	268.384
People on the labour market (PLM)		6.184	6.853	9.156	12.147	13.996	62.971	20.370	13.485	33.855	96.826
Students (supported by Erasmus since 2007)		7.072	9.642	12.109	12.540	14.404	73.804	0	0		
Professionals in vocational training (VETPRO)	Exchange of experiences	5.371	5.444	8.956	11.705	13.153	56.079	17.271	12.521	29.792	85.871
<b>Total</b>		<b>36.615</b>	<b>41.080</b>	<b>56.835</b>	<b>68.371</b>	<b>81.565</b>	<b>367.791</b>	<b>89.354</b>	<b>67.740</b>	<b>157.094</b>	<b>451.081</b>
<b>Total excl students</b>		<b>29.543</b>	<b>31.438</b>	<b>44.726</b>	<b>55.831</b>	<b>67.161</b>	<b>293.987</b>	<b>89.354</b>	<b>67.740</b>		

Data source: European Commission

Notes: Data related to Leonardo da Vinci

Table Ann I.9: Number of participants: Comenius related mobility (2006)

	School projects		Language projects		School development projects		Total staff and pupils
	staff	pupils	staff	pupils	staff	pupils	
Belgique / België	1.135	531	68	353	368	63	2.518
Česká Republika	988	494	111	555	225	90	2.463
Danmark	705	282	48	360	170	34	1.599
Deutschland	5.010	3.006	234	1.978	865	173	11.266
Eesti	372	186	6	20	120	30	734
Ellas	748	374	80	380	176	44	1.802
España	4.370	1.748	318	2.332	780	156	9.704
France	2.812	1.406	429	3.289	515	206	8.657
Ireland	630	252	6	30	110	22	1.050
Italia	4.840	1.936	375	2.625	1.215	243	11.234
Kypros	292	146	15	70	33	11	567
Latvija	495	198	30	180	198	33	1.134
Lietuva	792	396	100	475	276	92	2.131
Luxembourg	90	36	18	75	40	16	275
Magyarország	1.090	654	144	816	216	72	2.992
Malta	180	120	2	14	45	15	376
Nederland	1.145	458	105	910	200	40	2.858
Österreich	965	386	56	280	345	69	2.101
Polska	2.715	1.810	297	1.881	590	118	7.411
Portugal	740	185	80	380	304	76	1.765
Slovenija	348	174	27	153	84	21	807
Slovenská Rep.	588	392	57	266	180	72	1.555
Suomi / Finland	1.310	262	84	532	305	61	2.554
Sverige	1.035	414	72	432	282	47	2.282
United Kingdom	3.716	929	120	600	780	156	6.301
Island	152	76	8	72	55	0	363
Liechtenstein	4	4	0	0	6	9	23
Norge	600	150	68	340	260	0	1.418
Bългария	460	230	64	304	108	36	1.202
România	1.316	658	150	950	580	145	3.799
Türkiye	2.028	1.352	99	495	474	0	4.448
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41.671</b>	<b>19.245</b>	<b>3.271</b>	<b>21.147</b>	<b>9.905</b>	<b>2.150</b>	<b>97.389</b>
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>38.887</b>	<b>17.663</b>	<b>3.096</b>	<b>20.240</b>	<b>9.110</b>	<b>2.141</b>	<b>91.137</b>

Data source: European Commission (DG Education and Culture),

Notes: data related to the Socrates II programme

Table Ann II.1a: Teachers as a % of active population and share of part-time teachers (2007)

Data for 2007	Teachers as % of active pop	% of part-time teachers		
		ISCED 1	ISCED 2	ISCED 3
Belgium	4.0	30.4	40.0	45.4
Bulgaria	2.0	1.0	3.8	5.1
Czech Republic	2.3*	:	:	:
Denmark	:	:	:	:
Germany	2.0	57.8	43.8	43.3
Estonia	2.5	71.7	87.5	78.4
Ireland	2.7	22.3	:	29.7
Greece	3.0	3.1	4.9	3.2
Spain	2.2	11.3	9.7	10.7
France	2.5	11.0	15.9	11.4
Italy	2.9	2.2	2.5	4.7
Cyprus	2.5	3.2	5.0	5.9
Latvia	2.6	26.2	26.1	26.6
Lithuania	3.3	19.2	31.2	29.8
Luxembourg	3.3	17.8	:	8.5
Hungary	3.2	2.7	8.5	19.5
Malta	3.6*	3.0	3.7*	5.8*
Netherlands	2.8	56.6	:	47.6
Austria	2.4	25.2	22.3	25.6
Poland	3.1	24.6	29.2	39.0
Portugal	2.8	-	-	-
Romania	2.1	4.2	25.3	13.0
Slovenia	2.2	2.3	10.6	19.3
Slovakia	2.4	19.0	7.3	13.9
Finland	2.6	:	:	:
Sweden	2.9	29.2	28.5	28.1
United Kingdom	2.6	22.9	17.2	41.5
Croatia	2.7	6.1	26.0	52.9
FYR Maced.	:	0.9	11.8	15.0
Turkey	2.5	-	-	-
Iceland	3.5	23.4	:	29.5
Liechtenstein	:	56.8	56.6	53.1
Norway	3.6	38.8	38.8	30.0

Source: EUROSTAT (UOE), \*= 2006

For country specific notes see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0\\_1136184\\_0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0_1136184_0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

Table Ann II.1b: Teachers who wanted to participate in more development than they did in the previous 18 months (2007-08) - teacher characteristics

Percentage of teachers of lower secondary education who wanted to take more professional development than they did in the previous 18 months, by certain teacher and school characteristics

Countries	All teachers		Female teachers		Male teachers		Teachers aged under 40 years		Teachers aged 40+ years		Teachers with qualification below ISCED level 5A		Teachers with qualification at ISCED level 5A Bachelor degree		Teachers with qualification at ISCED level 5A Masters degree or Doctorate		Teachers in public schools		Teachers in private schools	
	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)
Austria	44.7	(0.93)	46.0	(1.17)	41.9	(1.36)	48.8	(1.83)	43.5	(1.00)	40.3	(1.18)	41.8	*(8.01)	51.9	(1.43)	43.9	(1.01)	53.4	(2.05)
Belgium (Fl.)	30.5	(0.98)	32.3	(1.40)	26.5	(2.50)	34.9	(1.22)	25.6	(1.34)	30.4	(1.02)	23.0	*(3.04)	36.0	(3.42)	32.7	(1.17)	29.7	(1.36)
Bulgaria	68.9	(1.77)	69.5	(1.62)	65.8	(4.77)	70.9	(2.83)	68.0	(1.87)	67.6	(4.25)	71.6	(3.98)	68.5	(2.33)	68.9	(1.78)	64.5	*(12.29)
Denmark	47.6	(1.39)	49.6	(1.93)	44.8	(2.50)	47.3	(2.41)	47.8	(1.90)	18.0	*(6.30)	47.8	(1.37)	52.9	(5.58)	48.0	(1.80)	45.8	(3.01)
Estonia	48.7	(1.07)	48.6	(1.16)	49.2	(2.38)	48.3	(1.90)	48.8	(1.26)	48.7	(2.89)	49.8	(1.74)	47.8	(1.49)	48.6	(1.10)	50.4	*(9.40)
Hungary	40.2	(2.00)	39.9	(2.45)	41.0	(2.10)	41.1	(3.19)	39.6	(1.81)	39.3	*(18.39)	38.6	(2.07)	44.6	(2.22)	40.1	(1.63)	40.3	(5.22)
Ireland	54.1	(1.37)	55.7	(1.54)	50.7	(2.56)	54.8	(1.87)	53.5	(1.61)	46.5	*(5.83)	54.6	(1.45)	53.6	(2.85)	53.6	(2.28)	53.8	(1.81)
Italy	56.4	(0.98)	58.4	(1.08)	49.2	(1.78)	57.0	(1.85)	56.2	(1.07)	54.0	(2.38)	62.9	(3.09)	56.1	(1.07)	56.5	(1.03)	48.5	(5.20)
Lithuania	44.7	(1.10)	45.4	(1.12)	40.9	(2.80)	47.9	(1.79)	43.3	(1.28)	44.0	(2.18)	45.2	(1.40)	44.2	(1.84)	45.0	(1.10)	31.6	(6.43)
Malta	43.3	(1.79)	44.4	(2.33)	41.4	(3.10)	42.5	(2.22)	44.6	(3.04)	40.5	(4.26)	43.3	(1.99)	48.0	(5.52)	41.1	(2.44)	47.7	(2.04)
Poland	43.6	(1.04)	45.1	(1.28)	38.9	(2.07)	49.5	(1.54)	37.3	(1.26)	40.7	*(8.80)	47.5	*(4.38)	43.3	(1.07)	43.5	(1.01)	45.2	(7.26)
Portugal	76.2	(0.91)	77.5	(1.04)	73.1	(1.56)	77.3	(1.22)	75.1	(1.43)	70.7	*(4.35)	76.0	(0.99)	79.8	(2.52)	77.0	(0.98)	66.0	(3.51)
Slovak Republic	43.2	(1.34)	44.3	(1.37)	38.6	(2.98)	48.4	(1.90)	39.6	(1.78)	38.4	*(7.68)	47.3	*(15.00)	43.6	(1.40)	42.6	(1.35)	46.3	(3.89)
Slovenia	35.1	(1.18)	34.9	(1.23)	36.0	(2.38)	39.5	(1.82)	32.2	(1.36)	28.8	(1.48)	40.7	(1.50)	36.0	*(7.85)	34.9	(1.14)	a	a
Spain	60.6	(1.02)	63.8	(1.28)	56.4	(1.43)	68.6	(1.59)	56.0	(1.29)	47.6	*(3.83)	56.5	(2.53)	62.0	(1.16)	60.6	(1.23)	59.5	(2.31)
<b>EU (TALIS) Average</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>(0.34)</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>(0.39)</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>(0.66)</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>(0.52)</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>(0.42)</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>(1.69)</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>(1.28)</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>(0.88)</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>(0.38)</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>(1.50)</b>
Australia	55.2	(1.37)	57.9	(1.67)	51.3	(1.89)	59.0	(1.70)	52.5	(1.70)	24.6	*(11.05)	55.0	(1.37)	58.9	(2.83)	55.5	(1.49)	54.8	(2.49)
Brazil	84.4	(0.77)	85.9	(0.88)	80.5	(1.30)	85.8	(1.05)	82.6	(1.21)	86.4	(2.41)	83.9	(0.85)	83.3	*(3.56)	84.8	(0.89)	83.6	(1.52)
Iceland	37.9	(1.47)	40.6	(1.93)	32.0	(2.36)	36.3	(2.23)	39.0	(1.84)	36.5	(2.33)	39.4	(1.80)	32.9	(5.74)	37.5	(1.61)	35.0	(12.03)
Korea	58.2	(1.16)	60.5	(1.28)	54.1	(1.92)	67.6	(1.57)	52.5	(1.53)	68.1	*(13.27)	58.5	(1.42)	57.6	(1.72)	59.6	(1.41)	50.8	(3.98)
Malaysia	82.9	(0.95)	83.8	(1.10)	81.1	(1.30)	86.5	(1.12)	77.3	(1.28)	75.0	(2.21)	83.9	(1.05)	85.8	(2.12)	83.0	(0.97)	66.9	(11.42)
Mexico	85.3	(0.85)	86.3	(1.04)	84.1	(1.15)	88.0	(1.04)	83.3	(1.15)	80.8	(3.10)	86.1	(0.88)	86.6	(2.15)	85.7	(0.80)	84.8	(3.28)
Norway	70.3	(1.13)	72.5	(1.43)	67.1	(1.76)	70.3	(1.72)	70.4	(1.45)	52.6	*(12.23)	71.1	(1.36)	68.6	(2.11)	70.6	(1.16)	72.9	(8.17)
Turkey	48.2	(2.21)	51.3	(2.13)	44.8	(3.22)	51.2	(2.40)	37.2	(3.56)	26.2	(5.62)	48.8	(2.23)	58.8	(6.69)	48.4	(2.51)	41.6	(3.71)
<b>TALIS Average</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>(0.27)</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>(0.32)</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>(0.49)</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>(0.36)</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>(1.47)</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>(0.85)</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>(0.74)</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>(1.31)</b>

Source: OECD

\* denotes categories that include less than 5% of teachers

**Table Ann II.1c: Impact of different types of professional development undertaken by teachers upon their development as a teacher (2007-08)**

Percentage of teachers of lower secondary education reporting that the professional development undertaken in the previous 18 months had a moderate or high impact upon their development as a teacher

Countries	Courses and workshops		Education conferences and seminars		Qualification programmes		Observation visits to other schools		Professional development network		Individual and collaborative research		Mentoring and peer observation		Reading professional literature		Informal dialogue to improve teaching	
	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)	%	(SE)
Austria	75.7	(0.89)	55.5	(1.24)	89.0	(1.21)	61.0	(2.99)	68.6	(1.33)	88.4	(0.96)	72.7	(1.63)	82.4	(0.69)	84.9	(0.71)
Belgium (Fl.)	52.9	(1.26)	42.6	(1.82)	67.0	(2.01)	47.0	(2.84)	53.9	(1.92)	67.6	(1.52)	48.1	(2.64)	57.8	(1.20)	71.7	(1.05)
Bulgaria	84.2	(1.58)	80.6	(1.67)	88.0	(2.06)	79.3	(3.00)	86.2	(1.83)	87.1	(1.70)	86.0	(1.68)	92.3	(1.21)	86.3	(1.20)
Denmark	86.0	(0.96)	82.9	(1.70)	96.8	(1.18)	83.6	(3.34)	88.1	(1.32)	94.6	(0.86)	78.7	(3.45)	84.9	(1.14)	92.8	(0.89)
Estonia	86.4	(0.74)	70.4	(1.52)	90.4	(0.99)	69.9	(1.27)	84.3	(1.06)	90.5	(1.04)	76.8	(1.58)	87.3	(0.70)	81.8	(0.94)
Hungary	86.0	(1.04)	78.2	(1.46)	93.1	(0.93)	81.4	(1.74)	84.8	(1.11)	93.8	(1.30)	91.1	(1.00)	92.6	(0.78)	92.9	(0.89)
Ireland	81.9	(0.96)	74.5	(1.55)	92.5	(1.53)	81.0	(4.35)	78.7	(1.36)	86.8	(1.41)	71.3	(2.81)	71.0	(1.55)	83.0	(1.00)
Italy	81.9	(1.17)	78.5	(1.16)	86.8	(1.58)	82.6	(2.06)	86.6	(1.06)	95.1	(0.45)	89.6	(1.03)	90.9	(0.60)	90.6	(0.47)
Lithuania	91.4	(0.62)	83.2	(1.03)	88.2	(1.26)	90.7	(0.81)	90.0	(0.94)	91.4	(0.78)	85.2	(1.24)	96.2	(0.41)	92.0	(0.64)
Malta	73.9	(1.65)	70.0	(2.47)	94.4	(1.56)	69.8	(3.87)	75.2	(2.45)	89.8	(1.57)	67.8	(3.78)	78.1	(1.83)	84.3	(1.29)
Poland	86.3	(0.73)	75.8	(1.31)	92.1	(0.97)	78.2	(2.29)	88.3	(0.91)	92.8	(0.90)	77.9	(1.11)	93.4	(0.49)	90.0	(0.70)
Portugal	82.8	(0.88)	73.0	(1.38)	87.0	(1.12)	67.4	(1.82)	80.7	(2.04)	94.0	(0.76)	87.6	(1.84)	78.9	(1.04)	88.1	(0.68)
Slovak Republic	75.5	(1.57)	75.9	(1.44)	83.0	(1.43)	66.0	(2.02)	78.0	(1.93)	83.8	(3.72)	78.6	(1.10)	88.8	(1.03)	85.9	(0.85)
Slovenia	83.3	(0.73)	78.6	(0.91)	80.2	(2.43)	77.3	(2.74)	64.1	(1.30)	89.9	(1.44)	76.1	(1.53)	81.5	(0.85)	87.0	(0.74)
Spain	76.5	(0.94)	71.8	(1.75)	73.1	(1.97)	76.2	(2.31)	81.5	(1.49)	89.9	(0.89)	81.1	(1.49)	74.4	(1.01)	80.2	(0.74)
<b>EU (TALIS) Average</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>(0.28)</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>(0.69)</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>(0.40)</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>(0.38)</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>(0.53)</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>(0.27)</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>
Australia	78.5	(1.04)	67.6	(1.32)	78.6	(2.67)	72.2	(2.26)	73.5	(1.27)	85.8	(1.53)	72.5	(1.40)	66.4	(1.28)	86.0	(0.85)
Brazil	76.1	(1.07)	72.9	(1.32)	89.9	(0.93)	67.5	(1.49)	73.4	(1.91)	80.9	(1.26)	65.8	(1.66)	82.6	(1.09)	76.5	(0.99)
Iceland	83.0	(1.13)	73.7	(1.75)	92.4	(1.76)	80.5	(1.37)	90.6	(0.85)	94.2	(1.70)	77.8	(2.09)	88.7	(0.97)	91.8	(0.85)
Korea	79.2	(0.87)	75.1	(1.36)	84.2	(1.37)	65.2	(1.15)	85.4	(1.01)	89.9	(0.82)	69.5	(1.17)	77.4	(1.22)	85.8	(0.67)
Malaysia	94.4	(0.48)	89.1	(1.05)	95.0	(0.88)	87.6	(1.30)	90.3	(0.97)	88.8	(1.17)	89.9	(0.89)	86.4	(0.78)	92.2	(0.49)
Mexico	85.4	(0.77)	82.2	(1.54)	91.3	(1.03)	77.7	(1.65)	81.3	(1.69)	91.0	(0.69)	78.3	(1.59)	84.0	(0.98)	81.6	(0.92)
Norway	79.3	(0.96)	73.7	(1.46)	93.7	(1.24)	71.9	(2.39)	81.1	(1.83)	95.3	(1.39)	77.9	(2.62)	78.1	(0.93)	95.7	(0.44)
Turkey	72.9	(1.78)	74.1	(1.65)	79.3	(3.77)	87.8	(1.99)	80.5	(1.43)	92.3	(2.11)	84.8	(1.77)	91.3	(1.17)	92.8	(1.01)
<b>TALIS Average</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>(0.23)</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>(0.35)</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>(0.50)</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>(0.31)</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>(0.30)</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>(0.41)</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>(0.22)</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>(0.18)</b>

Source: OECD

Note: Scores from a 4-point scale: 1= No impact; 2= A small impact; 3= A moderate impact; 4= A large impact

**Table Ann II.2: Participation in vocational education and training in European countries (2005)**

A composite index on participation in vocational education and training

	EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU
IVTS	60.5	69.6i	54.6	79.5	47.9	60.3	31	:	36	42.6	56.4	61.5	13.5	35.5	25.3	63.4	24.1
IVTE	5.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	3.2	5.4	0.1	:	0.4	2.9	2.2	3.5	0.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	1
CVTE	33	40	15	59	35	30	24	:	14	33	46	29	30	15	15	49	16
VET index	53.6	53.4	34.6	67.9	45.7	52	26.7	:	23.7	41.8	53.6	48.5	23	26.6	22.3	57	21
	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	HR	MK*	TR	IS	LI	NO
IVTS	42.4	68.2	78.5	45	31	65.2	67.4	74.2	63.9i	53.6	72.2i	:	:	:	:	:	60.8
IVTE	2.4	2.1	6.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	18.4	:	:	:	:	:	1.6
CVTE	32	34	33	21	28	17	50	38	39	46	33	:	:	:	:	:	29
VET index	40.2	51.6	63.5	32.4	30.1	37.5	57.2	53.5	51	50.1	82.2	:	:	:	:	:	44.8

Data source: Eurostat

Notes:

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

**Table Ann II.3: Participation in continuing vocational training and average hours spent on CVT per employee in EU countries, 2005**

*Participants in continuing vocational training courses as percentage of employees in all enterprises (d)*

	Participants in CVT as % of employees	Average hours spent on CVT per employee
<b>EU</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>
Belgium	40	12
Bulgaria	15	4
Czech Republic	59	14
Denmark	35	10
Germany	30	9
Estonia	24	7
Ireland	49	12
Greece	14	3
Spain	33	9
France	46	13
Italy	29	7
Cyprus	30	7
Latvia	15	4
Lithuania	15	5
Luxembourg	49	16
Hungary	16	6
Malta	32	11
Netherlands	34	12
Austria	33	9
Poland	21	6
Portugal	28	7
Romania	17	5
Slovenia	50	14
Slovakia	38	12
Finland	39	10
Sweden	46	15
United Kingdom	33	7
Norway	29	9

Data source: Eurostat (CVTS)



**Table Ann II.4: Total cost of CVT courses per employee in EU countries, 1999 and 2005.**  
Total cost of CVT courses per employee in all enterprises (in PPS Euro) (i)

	1999	2005
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>461</b>
Belgium	675	696
Bulgaria	134	69
Czech Republic	250	327
Denmark	1 132	993
Germany	506	486
Estonia	197	199
Ireland	600	:
Greece	223	137
Spain	385	367
France	753	862
Italy	563	430
Cyprus	:	317
Latvia	90	60
Lithuania	65	111
Luxembourg	592	868
Hungary	144	405
Malta	:	380
Netherlands	875	692
Austria	365	545
Poland	97*	171
Portugal	240	229
Romania	41	86
Slovenia	167	517
Slovakia	:	259
Finland	698	423
Sweden	868	776
United Kingdom	628**	351
Croatia	:	:
MK*	:	:
Turkey	:	:
Iceland	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:
Norway	666	421

Data source: Eurostat (CVTS),

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

(-) Missing or not available, (i) See information notes, (p) Provisional data,

(\*) Data refers to Pomorskie region only; (\*\*) UK data are not comparable with other countries due to the omission of indirect cost in the total labour cost;

(i) Data for 2005 are estimated by adding the corrected direct costs and labour costs of participants

**Table Ann II.5: Weights used in the ARWU rankings**  
Shanghai Jiao Tong University Rankings (ARWU), 2009

Criterion	Indicator	Weight
Research output	Papers published in Nature & Science	20%
Research output	Papers in the expanded Science Citation Index and the Social Science Citation Index	20%
Quality of education	Alumni winning Nobel prizes and field medals	10%
Quality of faculty	Staff winning Nobel prizes and Fields Medals	20%
Quality of faculty	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	20%
Per capita performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	10%

Source: <http://www.arwu.org/Methodology2009.jsp>

Table Ann II.6: Times Higher Education Supplement Rankings (WUR), 2009

Criterion	Indicator	Weight
Quality of faculty	Peer review, 9,386 responses in 2009	40%
Quality of research output	Total citation/ Full Time Equivalent research body	20%
Quality of graduates	Employers' opinion, 3281 responses in 2009	10%
Quality of teaching environment	Full Time Equivalent faculty/student ratio	20%
International faculty	Percentage of international staff	5%
International students	Percentage of international students	5%

Source: <http://www.thes.co.uk/>

Table Ann II.7 Ranking of world universities by broad subject fields (ARWU), 2009

Region/country	Number of universities in the top 100				
	SCI	ENG	LIFE	MED	SOC
EU-27	28	21	26	30	17
Japan	6	5	3	2	0
USA	54	43	58	55	70
Australia	0	3	4	3	1
Canada	2	5	5	5	8
China	1	11	0	1	1
India	0	2	0	0	0
Russia	1	0	0	0	0

Data source: University of Shanghai, <http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/ARWU-FIELD.htm>  
Data for China: include Hong Kong and Taiwan

Additional notes:

SCI: Natural Sciences and Mathematics.  
ENG: Engineering/Technology and Computer Sciences.  
LIFE: Life and Agriculture Science.  
SOC: Social Sciences  
MED: Clinical Medicine and Pharmacy

Table Ann II.8: Bologna Stocktaking: Degrees

Country	Bologna Scorecard 2009 a) Degree system				Bologna Scorecard 2009 b) Quality Assurance			
	Implementation of 2 cycles	Access to next cycle	Nati. Qualificat. Framework implementation	Average score	External	Students	Internalio-nality	Average score
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Belgium NL				5.0				5.0
Belgium FR				4.3				4.7
Bulgaria				4.3				3.3
Czech Rep.				4.0				4.3
Denmark				4.7				5.0
Germany				3.3				4.3
Estonia				4.3				4.0
Ireland				4.7				5.0
Greece				3.7				4.3
Spain				4.0				4.7
France				4.3				4.0
Italy				4.0				2.3
Cyprus				3.7				3.3
Latvia				4.3				4.0
Lithuania				3.3				4.0
Luxemb.				4.0				3.3
Hungary				3.7				4.3
Malta				4.7				1.7
Netherlands				5.0				5.0
Austria				4.3				5.0
Poland				3.7				4.3
Portugal				4.7				4.0
Romania				4.3				4.7
Slovenia				2.7				3.7
Slovakia				3.3				2.3
Finland				4.3				4.3
Sweden				4.7				4.7
UK EWNI				5.0				3.7
UK Scot								5.0
Croatia				3.7				4.7
MK				3.7				4.0
Turkey				4.3				4.0
Iceland				4.7				3.0
Liechtenst.				4.3				3.0
Norway				4.3				5.0

Data source: Bologna Process Stocktaking Report 2009

Table Ann II.9: Bologna Stocktaking: Recognition

Bologna Scorecard 2009: c)Recognition					
	Diploma supplement	Implementation of Lisbon Recogn. Convention	ETCS	Recognition of prior learning	Average score
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Belgium NL					4.0
Belgium FR					3.8
Bulgaria					4.5
Czech Rep.					4.0
Denmark					5.0
Germany					3.3
Estonia					4.3
Ireland					4.8
Greece					3.3
Spain					3.5
France					4.0
Italy					3.5
Cyprus					3.8
Latvia					4.3
Lithuania					4.0
Luxemb.					5.0
Hungary					4.0
Malta					3.5
Netherlands					4.3
Austria					4.3
Poland					4.3
Portugal					5.0
Romania					4.7
Slovenia					4.5
Slovakia					3.5
Finland					5.0
Sweden					5.0
UK EWNl					4.3
UK Scot					5.0
Croatia					4.0
MK					3.8
Turkey					3.3
Iceland					5.0
Liechtenst.					4.3
Norway					4.7

Data source: Bologna Process Stocktaking Report 2009

Table Ann II.10: Educational attainment of the adult population aged 25-64 in %

	2000			2008			Change between 2000 and 2008		
	Percentage of the population with low, medium and high educational attainment			Percentage of the population with low, medium and high educational attainment					
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
<b>EU-27</b>	35.6	44.9	19.5	28.5	47.2	24.3	-7.1	2.3	4.8
Belgium	41.5	31.5	27.1	30.4	37.3	32.3	-11.0	5.8	5.2
Bulgaria	32.5	49.3	18.2	22.5	54.8	22.8	-10.0	5.5	4.6
Czech Republic	13.9	74.5	11.5	9.1	76.4	14.5	-4.9	1.9	3.0
Denmark	21.5	52.4	26.2	22.4	43.1	34.5	0.9	-9.2	8.3
Germany	18.7	57.4	23.8	14.7	59.9	25.4	-4.1	2.5	1.6
Estonia	13.9	57.1	28.9	11.5	54.2	34.3	-2.4	-3.0	5.4
Ireland	42.47	35.6	22.0	30.0	35.6	34.4	-12.4	0.0	12.5
Greece	48.4	34.6	17.0	38.9	38.4	22.6	-9.5	3.8	5.6
Spain	61.4	15.9	22.7	49.0	21.7	29.2	-12.4	5.8	6.6
France	37.8	40.7	21.6	30.4	42.4	27.3	-7.4	1.7	5.7
Italy	54.8	35.5	9.7	46.7	39.0	14.4	-8.1	3.4	4.7
Cyprus	38.5	36.4	25.1	26.9	38.6	34.5	-11.6	2.2	9.4
Latvia	16.8	65.0	18.2	14.2	60.6	25.2	-2.6	-4.4	7.2
Lithuania	15.8	41.8	42.4	9.4	60.1	30.4	-6.3	18.3	-12.0
Luxembourg	39.1	42.6	18.3	32.1	40.3	27.7	-7.0	-2.3	9.4
Hungary	30.6	55.3	14.1	20.3	60.5	19.2	-10.3	5.2	5.1
Malta	81.9	12.8	5.4	72.5	14.3	13.2	-9.3	1.5	7.8
Netherlands	33.9	42.1	24.0	26.7	41.1	32.2	-7.2	-1.0	8.2
Austria	23.8	62.1	14.1	19.0	63.0	18.1	-4.8	0.9	4.0
Poland	20.2	68.4	11.4	12.9	67.6	19.6	-7.3	-0.9	8.2
Portugal	80.6	10.5	8.8	71.8	13.9	14.3	-8.9	3.4	5.5
Romania	30.7	60.0	9.3	24.7	62.5	12.8	-6.0	2.5	3.5
Slovenia	24.7	59.4	15.9	18.0	59.4	22.6	-6.8	0.0	6.8
Slovakia	16.2	73.5	10.3	10.1	75.2	14.8	-6.1	1.7	4.4
Finland	26.8	40.9	32.3	18.9	44.5	36.6	-7.8	3.6	4.3
Sweden	22.8	47.5	29.7	15.0	53.0	32.0	-7.8	5.5	2.3
United Kingdom	35.6	36.0	28.5	26.6	41.4	32.0	-9.0	5.5	3.6
Iceland	44.2	32.0	23.8	35.9	32.8	31.3	-8.3	0.8	7.5
Norway	14.6	53.8	31.6	20.0	44.4	35.5	5.4	-9.3	3.9

Source: Eurostat (LFS), database extraction: 10 November 2009





Table Ann II.15: Unemployment rates, by highest level of education attained and age groups, 2008 (d)

	Low educational attainment				Medium educational attainment				High educational attainment			
	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 64	Overall	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 64	Overall	15 - 24	25 - 39	40 - 64	Overall
<b>EU-27</b>	21.1	13.0	8.1	<b>11.6</b>	12.8	6.3	5.1	<b>6.5</b>	11.6	4.3	2.6	<b>3.8</b>
Belgium	28.4	17.6	8.0	<b>12.5</b>	16.2	7.1	4.5	<b>7.0</b>	11.2	3.8	2.6	<b>3.6</b>
Bulgaria	28.1	16.1	12.2	<b>14.9</b>	9.6	3.9	3.9	<b>4.5</b>	:	2.5u	1.8u	<b>2.3</b>
Czech Republic	35.2	22.9	14.8	<b>19.4</b>	7.1	3.6	3.2	<b>3.7</b>	8.2u	1.9	1.2	<b>1.7</b>
Denmark	8.2	5.2u	3.1	<b>5.3</b>	6.2	2.5	2.2	<b>2.9</b>	:	2.3	2.0	<b>2.2</b>
Germany	13.5	19.7	14.3	<b>15.3</b>	8.0	6.7	7.3	<b>7.2</b>	:	3.1	3.3	<b>3.3</b>
Estonia	:	:	:	<b>12.2u</b>	10.3u	5.2u	5.2u	<b>5.9u</b>	:	:	:	<b>3.0u</b>
Ireland	23.7	13.0	6.1	<b>10.0</b>	11.2	5.9	3.4	<b>6.1</b>	7.6	3.3	2.5	<b>3.4</b>
Greece	19.0	9.0	5.7	<b>7.6</b>	23.3	9.2	4.9	<b>8.8</b>	24.6	9.7	1.7	<b>6.3</b>
Spain	29.7	16.3	11.2	<b>15.4</b>	19.6	10.3	8.1	<b>10.6</b>	15.9	7.2	3.9	<b>6.4</b>
France	29.5	14.9	7.7	<b>11.8</b>	16.3	7.4	4.2	<b>6.9</b>	9.7	4.2	3.7	<b>4.4</b>
Italy	23.3	10.0	6.0	<b>8.6</b>	19.9	6.3	3.0	<b>6.2</b>	23.8	7.2	1.3	<b>4.6</b>
Cyprus	9.2u	6.6u	4.1	<b>5.2</b>	8.3	4.0	2.2	<b>3.7</b>	10.1u	2.6	2.1u	<b>3.0</b>
Latvia	20.5u	13.6	11.3	<b>14.6u</b>	11.0u	7.5u	7.1	<b>7.7</b>	:	3.6u	4.2	<b>4.2u</b>
Lithuania	26.6	:	:	<b>13.7</b>	11.2	6.2	6.0	<b>6.7</b>	:	2.9	:	<b>3.0</b>
Luxembourg	22.4	7.0	3.4	<b>6.6</b>	15.5	6.3	3.8	<b>5.9</b>	11.6	2.2	2.3	<b>2.4</b>
Hungary	33.4	21.4	14.6	<b>18.9</b>	16.9	7.1	5.6	<b>7.2</b>	14.9	2.7	1.9	<b>2.8</b>
Malta	17.0	7.1u	6.5	<b>8.5</b>	:	:	:	<b>:</b>	:	:	:	<b>:</b>
Netherlands	7.2	3.8	3.3	<b>4.6</b>	3.6	1.8	2.3	<b>2.4</b>	:	1.2	1.9	<b>1.6</b>
Austria	12.1	11.4	4.1	<b>8.1</b>	5.7	3.2	2.7	<b>3.3</b>	:	2.0u	1.5u	<b>1.8</b>
Poland	20.6	14.3	10.2	<b>12.8</b>	16.9	6.7	6.0	<b>7.6</b>	16.8	4.4	1.1u	<b>3.8</b>
Portugal	15.8	8.7	6.9	<b>8.3</b>	14.3	6.7	6.6	<b>7.9</b>	27.3	7.8	:	<b>7.0</b>
Romania	20.3	9.4	4.6	<b>8.6</b>	17.5	5.4	4.2	<b>6.0</b>	20.4	2.5	1.2u	<b>2.7</b>
Slovenia	10.9u	8.5u	4.8u	<b>6.6u</b>	10.0u	4.0u	3.2u	<b>4.4u</b>	:	4.5u	1.6u	<b>3.4u</b>
Slovakia	62.5	53.0	29.1	<b>39.6</b>	14.6	8.1	6.7	<b>8.1</b>	15.5u	4.0	2.0u	<b>3.6</b>
Finland	26.7	10.5	7.3	<b>12.8</b>	11.2	6.0	5.1	<b>6.4</b>	:	3.5	3.1	<b>3.3</b>
Sweden	31.3	13.8	5.1	<b>13.9</b>	12.3	4.7	3.7	<b>5.3</b>	11.6u	3.7	2.9	<b>3.4</b>
United Kingdom	27.9	9.7	5.1	<b>10.4</b>	11.3	5.1	3.5	<b>5.6</b>	9.5	2.4	2.2	<b>2.9</b>
Iceland	9.7	:	:	<b>4.7</b>	:	:	:	<b>1.9</b>	:	:	:	<b>:</b>
Norway	10.2	6.0	2.6	<b>6.0</b>	4.2	1.9	1.1	<b>1.8</b>	:	1.7	:	<b>1.3</b>

Data source: Eurostat (LFS), database extraction: 27 August 2009

(:) Missing or not available, (b) break in series, (u) Unreliable data.

(d) The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed). The unemployed are persons who: were without work during the reference period of the survey AND were available for work (i.e. could start a job within two weeks) AND had been actively seeking work during the past four weeks or had already found a job to start within the next three months.

Table Ann II.16: Activity rates, by highest level of education attained and age groups (15-64) EU -27 (d)

	Age groups	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Low educational attainment	15 - 19	45.2	44.9	44.9	44.9	45.8	44.1	43.8	43.1	43.2
	20 - 24	62.4	62.1	61.6	60.9	60.5	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.5
	25 - 39	86.1	85.9	85.8	85.6	85.4	85.6	85.8	85.7	85.9
	40 - 64	73.4	73.2	73.3	73.5	73.8	74.5	74.9	75.1	75.0
	Overall	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.6</b>
Medium educational attainment	15 - 19	56.1	65.5	62.2	32.6	29.0	34.1	34.5	35.9	34.5
	20 - 24	69.2	69.6	70.7	72.1	71.8	71.5	71.4	71.3	71.9
	25 - 39	91.9	91.5	91.6	91.7	91.5	91.4	91.6	91.6	91.8
	40 - 64	84.3	84.4	84.3	84.6	84.9	85.2	85.5	85.7	85.2
	Overall	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>
High educational attainment	15 - 19	23.6	20.6	20.0	19.6	19.3	19.9	19.9	20.3	20.1
	20 - 24	71.3	70.6	70.0	69.2	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.2	69.7
	25 - 39	75.2	74.6	74.8	75.4	75.7	75.0	75.4	75.1	75.3
	40 - 64	55.0	54.6	54.7	55.8	55.7	56.8	57.5	57.9	57.7
	Overall	<b>55.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>54.4</b>
Total	15 - 19	25.0	24.6	23.9	23.3	23.0	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.9
	20 - 24	65.0	64.9	64.6	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.0	63.7	64.0
	25 - 39	84.3	84.0	84.2	84.4	84.6	84.7	85.0	85.1	85.4
	40 - 64	66.8	67.0	67.3	68.2	68.7	69.8	70.5	70.9	71.4
	Overall	<b>68.5</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>

Data source: Eurostat (LFS), database extraction: 27 August 2009

(:) Missing or not available, (b) break in series, (u) Unreliable data.

(i) See information notes [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_SDDS/EN/lfsq\\_esms.htm](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/lfsq_esms.htm)

(d) The economically active population (labour force) comprises employed and unemployed persons. Activity rates represent active persons as a percentage of same age total population



**Table Ann III.1: Participation in early childhood education**  
(between 4-years-old and starting of compulsory primary)

Countries	Entrance age to primary	age range considered	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
<b>EU27</b>			90.7	89.7	88.4	88.0	87.8	88.0	86.8	85.6
<b>Belgium</b>	6	4-5	99.7	99.9	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	7	4-6	79.8	80.5	82.5	83.2	83.9	81.1	73.2	73.4
<b>Cyprus</b>	6	4-5	84.7	84.7	74.7	70.8	68.1	68.3	70.4	64.7
<b>Czech Republic</b>	6	4-5	92.6	92.6	94.4	94.0	93.7	93.7	92.0	90.0
<b>Germany</b>	6	4-5	94.5	93.0	86.6	85.5	86.4	88.4	87.7	82.6
<b>Denmark</b>	7	4-6	92.7	92.0	91.8	96.9	94.9	93.5	93.7	95.7
<b>Estonia</b>	7	4-6	93.6	94.9	98.7	97.1	93.6	86.9	88.3	87.0
<b>Spain</b>	6	4-5	98.1	98.5	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>France</b>	6	4-5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Greece</b>	6	4-5	68.2	70.9	70.8	70.6	70.6	69.2	69.3	69.3
<b>Hungary</b>	6	4-5	95.1	94.5	93.9	95.1	94.7	93.3	92.5	93.9
<b>Ireland</b>	4	4-5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>Italy</b>	6	4-5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Lithuania</b>	7	4-6	76.6	75.8	71.3	69.7	68.9	64.1	61.2	60.6
<b>Luxembourg</b>	6	4-5	93.9	95.0	94.8	89.5	83.5	97.7	95.3	94.7
<b>Latvia</b>	7	4-6	88.2	87.2	87.7	85.0	85.7	70.2	67.2	65.4
<b>Malta</b>	5	4	98.8	95.5	94.4	97.5	98.7	92.6	95.0	100.0
<b>Netherlands**</b>	5	4	98.9	74.2	73.4	74.0	73.0	99.1	98.1	99.5
<b>Austria</b>	6	4-5	88.8	88.2	87.6	87.7	88.1	87.0	86.0	84.6
<b>Poland</b>	7	4-6	66.8	64.0	62.1	60.9	59.6	58.4	58.5	58.3
<b>Portugal</b>	6	4-5	86.7	86.8	86.9	84.9	85.7	83.7	81.5	78.9
<b>Romania</b>	6	4-5	81.8	81.2	81.2	80.3	73.9	72.3	68.5	67.6
<b>Sweden</b>	7	4-6	94.0	91.3	92.8	92.4	89.4	86.6	85.7	83.6
<b>Finland</b>	7	4-6	69.8	68.1	66.9	66.9	65.5	65.0	62.0	55.2
<b>Slovenia</b>	6	4-6	89.2	88.6	86.6	86.4	86.2	86.8	86.0	85.2
<b>Slovakia</b>	6	4-5	79.4	79.4	79.7	78.3	77.2	75.4	76.4	76.1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5	4	90.7	90.9	91.8	92.9	95.3	100.0	99.0	100.0
<b>Croatia</b>	7	4-6	65.2	61.9	59.1	55.9	54.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>MK*</b>	6-7	4-5	26.1	24.6	22.9	21.0	20.9	17.7	17.3	17.4
<b>Turkey</b>	6	4-5	26.7	23.2	18.6	14.8	14.5	13.0	11.9	11.6
<b>Iceland</b>	6	4-5	95.4	95.7	95.8	95.5	94.5	93.5	93.3	91.8
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	7	4-6	84.5	84.2	83.5	82.3	80.4	n.a.	n.a.	69.3
<b>Norway</b>	6	4-5	94.3	92.4	90.0	88.0	85.4	83.1	81.3	79.7
<b>Switzerland</b>	6-8	4-6	79.1	78.9	77.4	75.6	74.8	73.5	n.a.	n.a.
<b>United States</b>	6	4-5	69.6	68.2	71.5	70.6	71.1	75.2	74.8	69.9
<b>Japan</b>	6	4-5	96.4	95.6	96.8	95.9	94.9	94.5	94.9	95.5

Data source: Eurostat -UOE.

Additional notes:

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Netherlands: break in series between 2003 and 2006.

United Kingdom: break in series between 2002 and 2003.

Table Ann III.2: Ratio of pupils to teachers in pre-primary school (ISCED 0)

Countries	2007	2006	2005	2004
<b>EU27</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Belgium	16.0	16.0	16.1	15.6
Bulgaria	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
Czech Republic	13.6	12.5	13.5	13.4
Denmark	6.0	n.a.	6.6	6.9
Germany	14.4	14.3	13.9	13.9
Estonia	n.a.	8.3	7.1	7.1
Ireland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8.9
Greece	11.9	12.4	12.5	12.7
Spain	13.7	14.0	14.1	13.9
France	19.2	19.3	19.3	18.8
Italy	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.5
Cyprus	17.7	18.1	18.5	18.7
Latvia	10.9	13.5	14.4	13.9
Lithuania	7.8	8.9	8.4	8.2
Luxembourg	12.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5
Malta	n.a.	12.7	11.2	n.a.
Netherlands	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.4
Poland	18.6	18.0	17.9	n.a.
Portugal	15.9	15.0	15.4	16.5
Romania	17.8	18.2	18.3	18.4
Slovenia	9.4	9.4	9.6	n.a.
Slovakia	13.4	13.5	13.6	12.5
Finland	11.4	12.0	12.5	12.7
Sweden	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.2
United Kingdom	13.2	14.9	11.9	12.7
Croatia	12.4	12.2	12.6	10.2
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.3	10.8	11.5	11.3
Turkey	25.9	26.3	19.7	18.7
Iceland	7.1	6.9	n.a.	6.7
Liechtenstein	11.1	13.1	13.2	15.5
Norway	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
USA	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.5
Japan	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.7

Data source: Eurostat -UOE.

Table Ann III.3: Reason for participating in non-formal education and training by country, 2007 (%)

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>EU-19 average</b>	64	13	17	4	22	30	51	16	15	5
<b>Belgium</b>	64	3	9	3	24	30	39	8	12	2
<b>Bulgaria</b>	77	22	21	2	22	40	38	34	9	1
<b>Czech Republic</b>	55	13	17	4	7	34	46	21	10	1
<b>Germany</b>	68	20	16	4	25	14	46	12	11	5
<b>Estonia</b>	80	15	6	2	25	18	21	9	2	6
<b>Greece</b>	75	16	26	8	18	52	77	49	21	4
<b>Spain</b>	68	13	28	5	12	51	67	25	12	5
<b>Italy</b>	48	3	11	3	14	21	44	14	13	4
<b>Cyprus</b>	54	2	9	2	17	38	64	13	15	4
<b>Latvia</b>	75	28	18	4	34	59	44	38	24	2
<b>Lithuania</b>	77	31	18	3	26	42	51	41	12	3
<b>Hungary</b>	68	38	33	8	51	52	56	35	13	1
<b>Netherlands</b>	66	7	13	4	36	40	42	24	19	10
<b>Austria</b>	67	11	16	5	24	57	57	11	21	5
<b>Poland</b>	67	7	7	2	5	7	8	7	1	3
<b>Portugal</b>	70	16	32	7	12	82	80	47	24	6
<b>Slovenia</b>	54	1	2	0	13	21	13	2	2	3
<b>Slovakia</b>	63	27	23	5	66	30	35	19	9	2
<b>Finland</b>	69	14	16	4	35	41	62	13	30	9
<b>Sweden</b>	62	8	7	2	36	42	59	9	21	6
<b>United Kingdom</b>	55	3	18	9	58	45	82	34	10	86
<b>Croatia</b>	77	17	17	5	31	35	45	15	8	1
<b>Norway</b>	72	13	10	2	43	33	68	18	16	7

Source: Eurostat, AES

Note: Total by country exceeds 100% as more than one answer was possible.

Codes correspond to:

- 1 To do job better and improve carrier prospects
- 2 To be less likely to lose job
- 3 To increase possibilities of getting a job or changing a job/profession
- 4 To start own business
- 5 To be obliged to participate
- 6 To get knowledge/skills useful in everyday life
- 7 To increase knowledge/skills on an interesting subject
- 8 To obtain certificate
- 9 To meet new people or just for fun
- 10 Other

EL and UK are not part of the EU-19 average (not comparable data)

BG, CY, EL, ES, CZ, PT, FI, UK. - did not interview participants taking part in 'guided on the job training'

Table Ann III.4: Share of low achievers in reading, mathematics and science 2000, 2003 and 2006.

	Reading		Maths		Science
	2000	2006	2003	2006	2006
<b>EU</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.2</b>
Belgium	19.0	19.4	17.0	17.3	17.0
Bulgaria	40.3	51.1		53.3	42.6
Czech Republic	17.5	24.8	18.7	19.2	15.5
Denmark	17.9	16.0	18.3	13.6	18.4
Germany	22.6	20.0	24.4	19.9	15.4
Estonia		13.6		12.1	7.7
Ireland	11.0	12.1	27.6	16.4	15.5
Greece	24.4	27.7	43.0	32.3	24.0
Spain	16.3	25.7	26.8	24.7	19.6
France	15.2	21.7	19.7	22.3	21.2
Italy	18.9	26.4	31.9	32.8	25.3
Latvia	30.1	21.2		20.7	17.4
Lithuania		25.7		23.0	20.3
Luxembourg	35.1i	22.9	25.1	22.8	22.1
Hungary	22.7	20.6		21.2	15.0
Netherlands	9.5i	15.1	13.8	11.5	13.0
Austria	19.3	21.5	20.0	20.0	16.3
Poland	23.2	16.2	25.6	19.8	17.0
Portugal	26.3	24.9	37.9	30.7	20.2
Romania	41.3	53.5		52.7	46.9
Slovenia		16.5		17.7	13.9
Slovakia		27.8	23.6	20.9	20.2
Finland	7.0	4.8	9.8	6.0	4.1
Sweden	12.6	15.3	21.3	18.3	16.4
United Kingdom	12.8i	19.0		19.8	16.7
Croatia		21.5		28.6	17.0
Turkey		32.2	52.3	52.1	46.6
Iceland	14.5	20.5	15.0	16.8	20.5
Norway	17.5	22.4	20.8	25.2	21.1
Liechtenstein	22.1	14.3	13.3	13.2	12.9

Source: OECD, PISA database 2000, 2003, 2006

i: Netherlands, Luxembourg and the UK not representative in 2000

Additional note: EU figure: weighted average based on number of pupils enrolled and data for 18 countries

**Table Ann III.5: Average number of foreign languages learned per pupil in general lower and upper secondary education, and in pre-/vocational programmes in upper secondary education 2007**

	ISCED level 2 General	ISCED level 3 General	ISCED level 3, prevocational and vocational
EU 27	1.4	1.6	1.1
Belgium	1.2	2.2	1.3
Belgium (fr)	1.0	1.8	0.8
Belgium (nl)	1.4	2.5	1.7
Bulgaria	1.3	1.8	1.3
Czech Republic	1.1	2.1	1.2
Denmark	2.0	1.6	0.9
Germany	1.3	1.4	0.5
Estonia	2.0	2.4	2.0
Ireland	1.0	0.9	1.0
Greece	:	:	:
Spain	1.4	1.2	1.0
France	1.5	2.0	1.1
Italy	2.0	1.3	1.4
Cyprus	2.0	1.6	1.2
Latvia	1.7	1.8	:
Lithuania	1.8	1.6	0.9
Luxembourg	2.5	3.0	2.0
Hungary	1.0	1.4	0.7
Malta	2.2	1.0	:
Netherlands	:	2.6	:
Austria	1.1	1.9	1.3
Poland	1.0	1.8	1.6
Portugal	:	:	:
Romania	2.0	2.0	1.5
Slovenia	1.4	2.1	1.3
Slovakia	1.2	2.0	1.4
Finland	2.2	2.7	:
Sweden	1.7	2.1	1.1
United Kingdom	:	0.5	:
Croatia	:	:	:
MK*	1.7	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat, UOE\*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

For notes see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**Table Ann III.6: Proportion of pupils learning English, French, German and Spanish in lower and upper general secondary education in 2007 (% of total no. of pupils at the level)**

Country	Pupils learning English at lower secondary education - Isced 2	Pupils learning English at upper secondary education - Isced 3	Pupils learning French at lower secondary education - Isced 2	Pupils learning French at upper secondary education - Isced 3	Pupils learning German at lower secondary education - Isced 2	Pupils learning German at upper secondary education - Isced 3	Pupils learning Spanish at lower secondary education - Isced 2	Pupils learning Spanish at upper secondary education - Isced 3
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Belgium	44.0	94.1	55.8	48.1	0.7	28.4	-	4.7
Belgium (fr)	38.2	90.3	-	-	1.7	5.8	-	6.9
Belgium (nl)	48.0	98.1	93.9	99.1	-	52.3	-	2.4
Bulgaria	73.3	86.2	8.9	15.3	17.4	40.3	1.4	7.6
Czech Republic	76.8	100	2.4	25.0	26.7	72.2	0.6	8.8
Denmark	100	91.8	12.0	22.6	89.4	71.9	-	27.9
Germany	96.8	91.0	26.2	28.7	-	-	2.1	15.1
Estonia	94.1	95.0	1.9	6.1	19.9	44.1	0.1	0.3
Ireland	-	-	66.9	60.5	22.4	18.2	8.0	8.8
Greece	-	-	-	8.6	37.8	2.9	-	-
Spain	97.9	95.3	37.9	27.1	2.4	1.1	-	-
France	96.9	99.4	-	-	14.4	22.8	34.7	62.4
Italy	96.4	95.3	75.4	21.4	6.8	7.7	8.0	5.0
Cyprus	99.9	78.5	94.5	38.3	0.9	2.4	0.2	7.7
Latvia	96.9	95.9	0.8	4.1	16.4	35.1	0	0.5
Lithuania	94.4	85.1	3.7	5.4	23.4	27.2	0	0.3
Luxembourg	52.3	96.5	100	97.0	100	97	-	7.6
Hungary	58.1	76.4	0.6	6.2	39.6	49.9	0.1	1.3
Malta	100	70.2	43.4	7.9	9.5	1.7	3.0	1.3
Netherlands	-	100	-	70.1	-	86.2	-	-
Austria	99.1	96.9	5.2	54.1	-	-	0.4	12.0
Poland	74.8	91.2	1.3	10.0	27.9	64.0	0.2	1.0
Portugal	-	-	-	15.1	0.5	1.6	2.0	0.9
Romania	96.4	95.9	87.3	83.6	10.6	11.6	0.5	2.2
Slovenia	97.3	98.3	2.5	10.2	33.0	77.0	0.8	5.7
Slovakia	71.3	97.9	1.8	16.0	35.4	72.6	0.2	4.7
Finland	99.2	99.3	6.5	19.7	14.1	35.4	-	10.3
Sweden	100	99.9	17.1	22.4	24.9	32.4	31.6	40.6
United Kingdom	-	-	33.9	6.0	13.1	2.6	7.8	2.5
Croatia	-	-	1.2	3.4	34.5	65.6	0.1	1.6
MK*	97.9	-	45.5	-	20.9	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	0.7	-	6.5	-	-
Iceland	99.3	76.1	1.9	17.1	4.2	30.7	3.4	17.2
Norway	100	100	17.6	-	28.1	-	7.8	-

Source: Eurostat, UOE \*MK= Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

For notes see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

Table Ann III.7: Individuals' level of computer skills

	Individuals who judge their computer skills to be sufficient if they were to look for a job or change jobs within a year	Individuals who judge their computer skills to be insufficient if they were to look for a job or change jobs within a year
EU	33	25
Belgium	39	33
Bulgaria	17	41
Czech Republic	37	14
Denmark	54	22
Germany	41	25
Estonia	35	22
Ireland	37	29
Greece	15	17
Spain	40	25
France	28	37
Italy	22	15
Cyprus	22	27
Latvia	28	40
Lithuania	21	46
Luxembourg	50	32
Hungary	32	23
Malta	26	18
Netherlands	13	3
Austria	40	26
Poland	29	31
Portugal	24	40
Romania	14	18
Slovenia	36	28
Slovakia	35	35
Finland	47	22
Sweden	50	23
United Kingdom	43	22
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	:	:
Turkey	:	:
Iceland	43	36
Norway	44	27
Serbia	21	16

Source : Eurostat

Table Ann III.8: Students enrolled in upper secondary by gender and orientation, 2007 (%)

	Males		Females	
	General	Vocational and pre-vocational	General	Vocational and pre-vocational
<i>EU27</i>	43.2	56.8	54.0	46.0
Belgium	29.3	70.7	31.4	68.6
Bulgaria	36.8	63.2	57.2	42.8
Czech Republic	19.9	80.1	29.6	70.4
Denmark	45.0	55.0	59.2	40.8
Germany	37.0	63.0	48.8	51.2
Estonia	57.6	42.4	79.3	20.7
Ireland	68.3	31.7	64.8	35.2
Greece	60.9	39.1	76.3	23.7
Spain	54.3	45.7	58.6	41.4
France	50.6	49.4	61.9	38.1
Italy	29.5	70.5	51.6	48.4
Cyprus	78.5	21.5	95.9	4.1
Latvia	58.3	41.7	72.6	27.4
Lithuania	67.3	32.7	80.0	20.0
Luxembourg	34.2	65.8	41.1	58.9
Hungary	71.4	28.6	81.5	18.5
Malta	41.3	58.7	63.6	36.4
Netherlands	30.5	69.5	34.3	65.7
Austria	18.4	81.6	27.5	72.5
Poland	45.6	54.4	66.8	33.2
Portugal	63.3	36.7	73.1	26.9
Romania	28.1	71.9	42.5	57.5
Slovenia	28.6	71.4	42.0	58.0
Slovakia	21.8	78.2	31.8	68.2
Finland	29.9	70.1	36.3	63.7
Sweden	39.7	60.3	45.5	54.5
United Kingdom	59.2	40.8	58.0	42.0
Croatia	19.7	80.3	33.9	66.1
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	33.9	66.1	45.6	54.4
Turkey	60.3	39.7	67.1	32.9
Iceland	60.1	39.9	71.5	28.5
Liechtenstein	15.5	84.5	29.2	70.8
Norway	35.6	64.4	50.0	50.0
Switzerland	28.8	71.2	42.8	57.2

Source : Eurostat, UOE

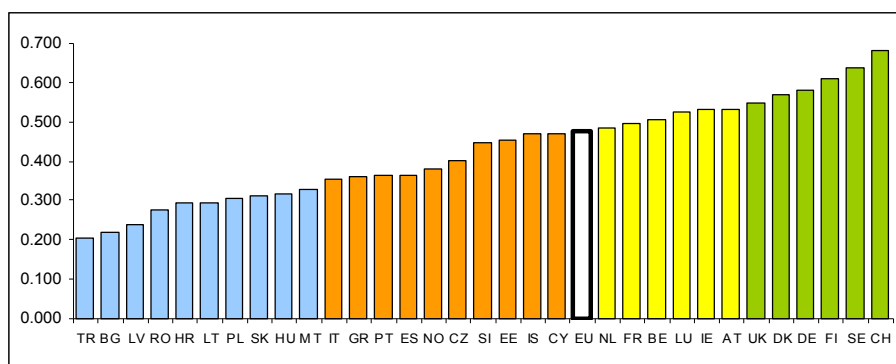


Table Ann IV.1: Indicators for the EIS 2008-2010

	EIS dimension / indicator	Data source (reference year)
<b>ENABLERS</b>		
<b>Human resources</b>		
1.1.1	S&E and SSH graduates per 1000 population aged 20-29 (first stage of tertiary education)	Eurostat (2006)
1.1.2	S&E and SSH doctorate graduates per 1000 population aged 25-34 (second stage of tertiary education)	Eurostat (2006)
1.1.3	Population with tertiary education per 100 population aged 25-64	Eurostat (2007)
1.1.4	Participation in life-long learning per 100 population aged 25-64	Eurostat (2007)
1.1.5	Youth education attainment level	Eurostat (2007)
<b>Finance and support</b>		
1.2.1	Public R&D expenditures (% of GDP)	Eurostat (2007)
1.2.2	Venture capital (% of GDP)	EVCA / Eurostat (2007)
1.2.3	Private credit (relative to GDP)	IMF (2007)
1.2.4	Broadband access by firms (% of firms)	Eurostat (2007)
<b>FIRM ACTIVITIES</b>		
<b>Firm investments</b>		
2.1.1	Business R&D expenditures (% of GDP)	Eurostat (2007)
2.1.2	IT expenditures (% of GDP)	EITO / Eurostat (2006)
2.1.3	Non-R&D innovation expenditures (% of turnover)	Eurostat (2006)
<b>Linkages &amp; entrepreneurship</b>		
2.2.1	SMEs innovating in-house (% of SMEs)	Eurostat (2006)
2.2.2	Innovative SMEs collaborating with others (% of SMEs)	Eurostat (2006)
2.2.3	Firm renewal (SME entries plus exits) (% of SMEs)	Eurostat (2005)
2.2.4	Public-private co-publications per million population	Thomson Reuters / CWTS (2006)
<b>Throughputs</b>		
2.3.1	EPO patents per million population	Eurostat (2005)
2.3.2	Community trademarks per million population	OHIM / Eurostat (2007)
2.3.3	Community designs per million population	OHIM / Eurostat (2007)
2.3.4	Technology Balance of Payments flows (% of GDP)	World Bank (2006)
<b>OUTPUTS</b>		
<b>Innovators</b>		
3.1.1	SMEs introducing product or process innovations (% of SMEs)	Eurostat (2006)
3.1.2	SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovations (% of SMEs)	Eurostat (2006)
3.1.3	Resource efficiency innovators, unweighted average of:	
	• Share of innovators where innovation has significantly reduced labour costs (% of firms)	Eurostat (2006)
	• Share of innovators where innovation has significantly reduced the use of materials and energy (% of firms)	Eurostat (2006)
<b>Economic effects</b>		
3.2.1	Employment in medium-high & high-tech manufacturing (% of workforce)	Eurostat (2007)
3.2.2	Employment in knowledge-intensive services (% of workforce)	Eurostat (2007)
3.2.3	Medium and high-tech manufacturing exports (% of total exports)	Eurostat (2006)
3.2.4	Knowledge-intensive services exports (% of total services exports)	Eurostat (2006)
3.2.5	New-to-market sales (% of turnover)	Eurostat (2006)
3.2.6	New-to-firm sales (% of turnover)	Eurostat (2006)

Source: European Commission EIS 2008

Table Ann IV.2: innovation performance (2008 Summary Innovation Index SII)



Source: European Commission  
Reference data for most of the underlying indicators are for 2006 and 2007.

Table Ann IV.3: European Creativity Index

HUMAN CAPITAL	DATA SOURCES
The potential of culture- and arts-based education to help foster creative talents	
1. Number of hours dedicated to arts and culture in primary and secondary education	"Key data on education in Europe in 2005", by DG EAC, Eurydice and Eurostat, available on Eurydice website: <a href="http://www.eurydice.org/">www.eurydice.org/</a>
2. Number of art schools per million population	European Leagues of Institutes of the Arts (Elia) website: <a href="http://www.elia-artschools.org/">http://www.elia-artschools.org/</a>
The level of creative talents coming out of tertiary education and in cultural employment	
3. Tertiary students by field of education related to culture	Eurostats, "Cultural statistics", available on: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/</a>
4. Cultural employment in total employment	"Cultural statistics in Europe", Edition 2007, published by Eurostat, p.54
OPENNESS AND DIVERSITY	DATA SOURCES
Attitude in population	
5. % of population that express tolerant attitudes toward minorities	EUMC and SORA
6. Share of population interested in arts and culture in other European countries	"European cultural values", 2007, Eurobarometer 278 requested by DG EAC
Market data	
7. Market shares of non-national European film	The European Audiovisual Observatory: <a href="http://www.obs.coe.int/">http://www.obs.coe.int/</a>
8. Level of Media Pluralism in European Member States	Current Study on Media Pluralism Indicators carried out on behalf of DG Infosoc
9. Share of non-nationals in cultural employment	Eurobarometer 278
CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT	DATA SOURCES
Cultural Participation	
10. Average annual cultural expenditure per household	Eurostats, "Cultural statistics", available on: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/</a>
11. Percentage of persons participating in cultural activities at least one time in the 12 months	Eurostats, "Cultural statistics", available on: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/</a>
Cultural offering	
12. Number of public theatre per capita	Data available from relevant national minister
13. Number of public museums per capita	Data available from relevant national minister
14. Number of public concert hall	Data available from relevant national minister
15. Number of cinema screens by countries	The European Audiovisual Observatory: <a href="http://www.obs.coe.int/">http://www.obs.coe.int/</a>
TECHNOLOGY	DATA SOURCES
16. Broadband penetration rate	Eurostat, « Sciences and technology » : <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/</a>
17. Percentage of households who have personal computer and video game console at home	"Cultural statistics in Europe", Edition 2007, published by Eurostat, p. 142
REGULATORY INCENTIVES TO CREATE	DATA SOURCES
Financial support	
18. Tax break for artists or people who work in the creative sector	"Etude sur les crédits d'impôt culturels à l'étranger", mai 2008, KEA European Affairs, p. 37
19. VAT rates on books, press, sound recordings, video, film receipts, freelance authors, visual artists	<i>Creative Europe</i> , ERICarts Report presented by the Network of European Foundations for Innovative Co-operation, 2002, p.100
20. Tax incentives concerning donations and sponsoring	"Etude sur les crédits d'impôt culturels à l'étranger", mai 2008, KEA European Affairs, p. 28
21. Direct public expenditure on culture	"The Economy of Culture", 2006, KEA, MKW, Turun Kauppakorkeakoulu, p.125
22. Level of state funding to cinema	The European Audiovisual Observatory, "KORDA": <a href="http://korda.obs.coe.int/web/search_aide.php">http://korda.obs.coe.int/web/search_aide.php</a>
23. Level of state funding to public TV	The European Audiovisual Observatory: <a href="http://www.obs.coe.int/">http://www.obs.coe.int/</a>
Intellectual Property	
24. Amount of right collected by authors in music per capita	Available from the International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers: <a href="http://www.cisac.org">http://www.cisac.org</a>
OUTCOMES OF CREATIVITY	DATA SOURCES
Economic contribution of creativity	
25. Values added of creative industries as % of GDP	"The Economy of Culture", 2006, KEA, MKW, Turun Kauppakorkeakoulu, p. 66
26. Turnover in music industries per capita	IFPI website: <a href="http://www.ifpi.org/">http://www.ifpi.org/</a>
27. Turnover in book industries per capita	Eurostats, "Cultural statistics", available on: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/">http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/</a>
28. Turnover in cinema industries per capita	The European Audiovisual Observatory: <a href="http://www.obs.coe.int/">http://www.obs.coe.int/</a>
Other outcomes of creative activities	
29. Number of feature films produced per year and per capita	European Audiovisual Observatory, Yearbook 2007 on "Film and home video"
30. Number of recordings released per capita	IFPI website: <a href="http://www.ifpi.org/">http://www.ifpi.org/</a>
31. Number of books published per year and capita	UNESCO, Institute for Statistics, "Culture and Communication": <a href="http://www.uis.unesco.org">http://www.uis.unesco.org</a>
32. Number of design applications per million population	OHIM/Eurostat

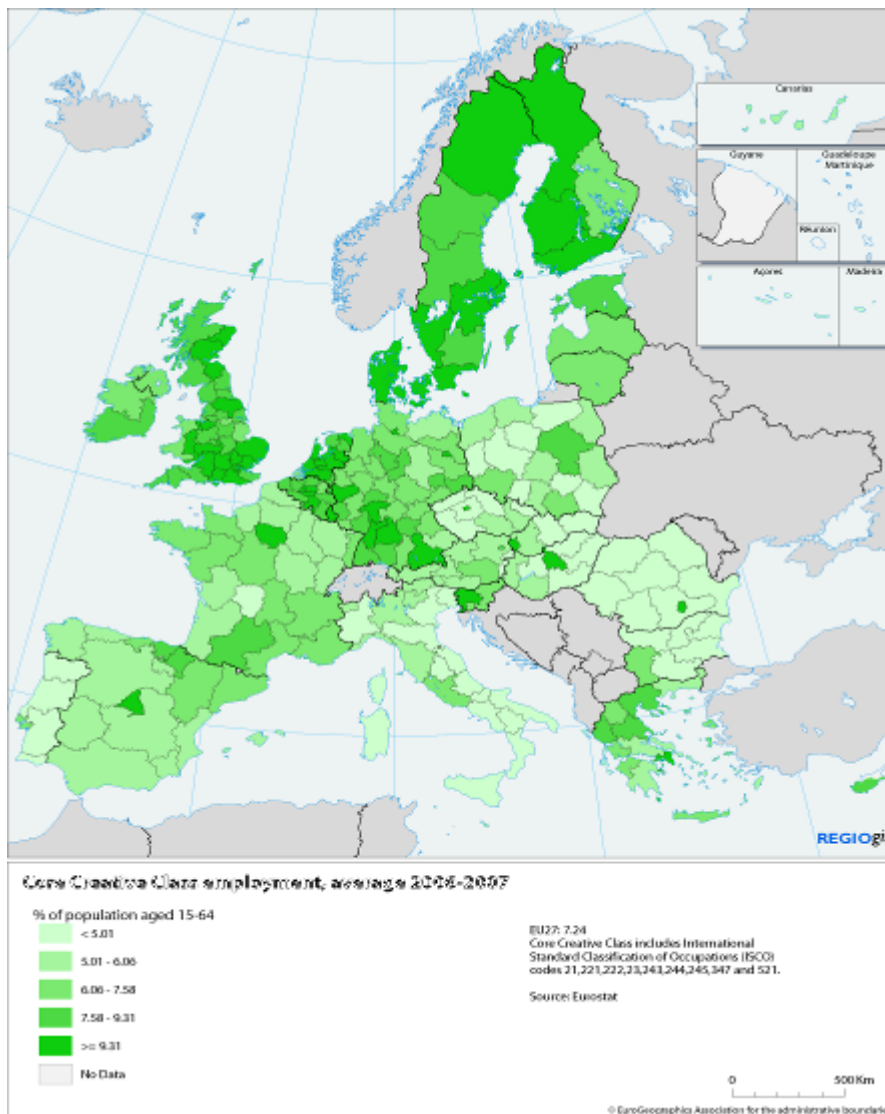
Source: European Commission "The impact of culture on creativity"

**Table Ann IV.4: Creative Class classification**

Super-Creative Core	Computer and mathematical Architecture and engineering Life, Physical, and social science Education, Training, and Library occupations Art, Design, entertainment, sports, and media (occupations in arts, design and for a part in entertainment are the so-called bohemians, which are described below)
Creative Professionals	Management Business and financial operations Legal occupations Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations High-end sales and sales management
Bohemians	Decorators, Designers Musicians, sculptors, singers, photographers Actors, authors and other writers, choreographer Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations Painters and figurative artists, dancers, conductors, directors, composers

Source: R. Florida

**Chart Ann IV.5: Core Creative Class employment, average 2006-2007**



Source: European Commission

Table Ann IV.6: Graduates in MST

	Number of graduates (in 1000)			Per 1000 inhabitants aged 20-29	Growth in graduates per year	Growth in graduates
	2000	2006	2007	2007	2000-2007	2007
<b>EU-27</b>	686.2	889.5	916.7	13.4	4.2	3.1
Belgium	12.9	13.8	18.5	14.0	1.2	:
Bulgaria	8.1	9.5	9.3	8.4	2.0	-2.5
Czech Republic	9.4	15.6	18.3	12.0	10.1	17.0
Denmark	8.5	8.6	10.1	16.4	4.6	17.2
Germany	80.0	103.7	111.8	11.4	4.9	7.8
Estonia	1.5	2.2	2.7	13.3	8.7	19.4
Ireland	14.5	15.3	14.0	18.7	-0.5	-9.0
Greece	:	18.1	:	8.5	:	:
Spain	65.1	75.9	73.1	11.2	1.7	-3.6
France	154.8	166.3	166.2	20.5	1.0	0.0
Italy	46.6	90.3	:	13.0 (06)	11.4	:
Cyprus	0.3	0.5	0.5	4.2	7.3	2.2
Latvia	2.4	3.0	3.1	9.2	2.8	4.3
Lithuania	6.6	9.5	8.9	18.1	4.5	-5.3
Luxembourg	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	7.2	8.7	9.3	6.4	3.8	7.0
Malta	0.2	0.3	0.4	7.1	7.8	41.8
Netherlands	12.5	17.6	17.5	8.9	5.0	-0.9
Austria	7.5	11.3	11.6	11.0	6.4	3.0
Poland	39.2	85.4	89.3	13.9	12.2	4.5
Portugal	10.1	19.0	26.6	18.1	14.9	40.2
Romania	17.1	35.6	40.4	11.9	10.4	13.6
Slovenia	2.6	2.8	2.8	9.8	1.1	2.4
Slovakia	4.7	9.5	10.9	11.9	12.6	14.8
Finland	10.1	11.9	12.4	18.8	3.0	3.4
Sweden	13.0	16.1	14.8	13.6	1.9	-8.2
United Kingdom	140.6	138.7	140.6	17.5	3.0	1.4
Croatia	:	3.7	4.1	6.8	5.1	12.2
MK						
*	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.6	3.4	8.1
Turkey	57.1	82.4	89.8	6.7	6.7	9.0
Iceland	0.4	0.5	0.5	10.2	3.8	-6.9
Liechtenstein	:	0.05	0.0	10.5	:	0.0
Norway	4.8	5.3	5.3	9.3	1.3	1.0

Source: DG EAC, calculations based on Eurostat (UOE) data, EU 27 figure estimated for 2007 (based on 2006 results for IT and GR)

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Average annual growth calculated on the basis of years without breaks and for which data were available.

BE: Data for the Flemish community exclude second qualifications in non-university tertiary education; the data also exclude independent private institutions (although the number is small) and the German-speaking community.

EL: No data available for 2000-2003. EU total includes an estimate for Greece for this period.

CY: Data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. Over half of the total number of Cypriot tertiary students study abroad. The fields of study available in Cyprus are limited

LU: Luxembourg had in the reference period no complete university system, since most MST students study and graduate abroad.

HU: 2004: Changes in data collection on graduates by fields led to breaks in the time series; AT: 2000: ISCED level 5B refers to the previous year.

PL: Data for 2000 exclude advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6).

RO: 2000 data exclude second qualifications and advanced research programmes (ISCED level 6). There is therefore a break in the series in 2004.

SE: 2004: Changes in data collection on graduates by fields led to breaks in the time series.

UK: National data used for 2000; LI: 2003-2004 data exclude tertiary students graduating abroad. The fields of study available in Liechtenstein are limited.

Table IV.7: Life science graduates (field 42) 2000-2007

Life sciences grad.	2000	2005	2006	2007	% growth 2000-2007
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>92633</b>	<b>91101</b>	<b>92504</b>	<b>96163</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	2217	1926	1798	2697	21.7
<b>Bulgaria</b>	295	408	398	305	3.4
<b>Czech Republic</b>	658	1023	991	1200	82.4
<b>Denmark</b>	873	859	782	927	6.2
<b>Germany</b>	6170	8183	9666	11426	85.2
<b>Estonia</b>	124	315	241	292	135.5
<b>Ireland</b>	2276	942	:	:	:
<b>Greece</b>	:	2030	:	727	:
<b>Spain</b>	5356	4624	4582	4326	-19.2
<b>France</b>	27859	21860	17411	15842	-43.1
<b>Italy</b>	6684	10311	9498	8449	26.4
<b>Cyprus</b>	0	3	6	2	:
<b>Latvia</b>	141	130	138	126	-10.6
<b>Lithuania</b>	162	262	295	318	96.3
<b>Luxembourg</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Hungary</b>	299	453	366	415	38.8
<b>Malta</b>	0	0	25	40	:
<b>Netherlands</b>	842	1542	1020	1013	20.3
<b>Austria</b>	549	985	1236	955	74.0
<b>Poland</b>	3797	3241	10299	10632	180.0
<b>Portugal</b>	666	1704	1577	2412	262.2
<b>Romania</b>	2116	5083	4998	5256	148.4
<b>Slovenia</b>	89	212	155	206	131.5
<b>Slovakia</b>	215	1019	964	1148	434.0
<b>Finland</b>	481	509	528	620	28.9
<b>Sweden</b>	889	1308	1451	1394	56.8
<b>United Kingdom</b>	27875	22068	22049	24435	-12.3
<b>Croatia</b>	:	260	321	327	:
<b>MK*</b>	44	98	96	120	172.7
<b>Turkey</b>	2711	3555	3806	4353	60.6
<b>Iceland</b>	75	92	95	79	5.3
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	10	0	0	:
<b>Norway</b>	326	365	581	558	71.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>74597</b>	<b>78388</b>	<b>83634</b>	<b>90252</b>	<b>21.0</b>
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:

incl. an estimate for Greece for 2000 (1000 graduates) and for Ireland for 2007 (1000 graduates)  
Eurostat total for both years is 1000 graduates lower

Source: Eurostat (UOE)

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Additional note : Since the attribution of graduates to fields has changed in some countries between years, data have to be interpreted with care

Table IV.8: Physical science graduates (field 44) 2000-2007

Physics grad.	2000	2005	2006	2007	% growth 2000-2007
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>83879</b>	<b>84707</b>	<b>82204</b>	<b>82594</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Belgium	746	1203	1217	1386	85.8
Bulgaria	660	737	758	513	-22.3
Czech Republic	652	1084	1243	1303	99.8
Denmark	942	709	637	779	-17.3
Germany	11772	10552	13348	14862	26.2
Estonia	139	252	213	288	107.2
Ireland	1556	675	:	500	-67.9
Greece	2500	2384	:	1704	-31.8
Spain	6990	5210	5055	4525	-35.3
France	24728	20454	17800	17965	-27.3
Italy	3218	5969	3575	3070	-4.6
Cyprus	19	69	83	78	310.5
Latvia	254	233	181	187	-26.4
Lithuania	259	385	466	432	66.8
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	420	430	524	479	14.0
Malta	57	52	22	93	63.2
Netherlands	1841	1378	1050	1136	-38.3
Austria	633	634	685	667	5.4
Poland	2813	6365	6563	6918	145.9
Portugal	878	2153	2085	2160	146.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	124	134	119	149	20.2
Slovakia	237	775	904	870	267.1
Finland	668	787	851	940	40.7
Sweden	913	871	929	883	-3.3
United Kingdom	23360	21212	21512	21207	-9.2
Croatia	:	264	333	357	:
MK*	122	206	225	224	83.6
Turkey	6987	8263	8846	10064	44.0
Iceland	32	60	65	62	93.8
Liechtenstein	:	0	0	0	:
Norway	374	292	345	436	16.6
United States	27244	31511	33631	35162	29.1
Japan	:	:	:	:	:

incl. an estimate for Greece for 2000 (3000 graduates)

Source: Eurostat (UOE)

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Additional note : Since the attribution of graduates to fields has changed in some countries between years, data have to be interpreted with care

Table IV.9: Mathematics and statistics graduates (field 46) 2000-2007

Mathematics and statistics grad.	2000	2005	2006	2007	% growth 2000-2007
<b>EU 27</b>	37536	43000	43948	47472	29.9
<b>Belgium</b>	192	417	410	582	203.1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	159	155	165	113	-28.9
<b>Czech Republic</b>	302	364	521	535	77.2
<b>Denmark</b>	171	711	478	484	183.0
<b>Germany</b>	3858	4524	8470	9330	141.8
<b>Estonia</b>	49	79	67	64	30.6
<b>Ireland</b>	308	306	(300)	(300)	:
<b>Greece</b>	(1000)	1415	(1500)	1743	:
<b>Spain</b>	3055	1911	1598	1422	-53.5
<b>France</b>	11352	10783	9558	9234	-18.7
<b>Italy</b>	4049	3939	2496	1936	-52.2
<b>Cyprus</b>	30	57	77	43	43.3
<b>Latvia</b>	52	88	79	88	69.2
<b>Lithuania</b>	89	379	371	351	294.4
<b>Luxembourg</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Hungary</b>	97	273	203	234	141.2
<b>Malta</b>	0	0	1	0	:
<b>Netherlands</b>	227	436	304	337	48.5
<b>Austria</b>	155	173	217	252	62.6
<b>Poland</b>	2919	3885	4049	4265	46.1
<b>Portugal</b>	689	1192	1221	939	36.3
<b>Romania</b>	2092	2686	2906	5409	158.6
<b>Slovenia</b>	48	63	84	59	22.9
<b>Slovakia</b>	120	228	203	460	283.3
<b>Finland</b>	284	299	348	419	47.5
<b>Sweden</b>	241	303	371	392	62.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	5998	8334	8336	8781	46.4
<b>Croatia</b>	:	183	172	222	:
<b>MK*</b>	87	106	65	63	-27.6
<b>Turkey</b>	3721	4823	5146	5769	55.0
<b>Iceland</b>	7	2	1	20	185.7
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	0	0	0	:
<b>Norway</b>	70	92	124	132	88.6
<b>United States</b>	16588	20004	20793	21189	27.7
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:

incl. an estimate for Greece for 2000 (1000 graduates)  
Source: Eurostat (UOE)

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Additional note : Since the attribution of graduates to fields has changed in some countries between years, data have to be interpreted with care

Table IV.10: Computing graduates (field 48) 2000-2007

Computing graduates	2000	2005	2006	2007	% growth 2000-2007
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>83936</b>	<b>154429</b>	<b>150883</b>	<b>149529</b>	<b>78.1</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	1858	2992	2827	2947	58.6
<b>Bulgaria</b>	643	990	1089	1062	65.2
<b>Czech Republic</b>	2587	1965	2524	2873	11.1
<b>Denmark</b>	1177	1881	1546	1533	30.2
<b>Germany</b>	6071	14193	16049	18154	199.0
<b>Estonia</b>	185	605	564	679	267.0
<b>Ireland</b>	:	1758	:	1500	-69.5
<b>Greece</b>	:	3122	:	1473	47.3
<b>Spain</b>	11095	18726	17472	15950	43.8
<b>France</b>	14136	28549	26136	24475	73.1
<b>Italy</b>	1626	4519	3541	3385	108.2
<b>Cyprus</b>	107	228	209	260	143.0
<b>Latvia</b>	546	793	824	848	55.3
<b>Lithuania</b>	714	1116	1429	1394	95.2
<b>Luxembourg</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Hungary</b>	563	1498	2950	3171	463.2
<b>Malta</b>	26	53	120	86	230.8
<b>Netherlands</b>	1308	4119	5102	5026	284.3
<b>Austria</b>	527	1586	2244	2532	380.5
<b>Poland</b>	2150	19133	19931	20119	835.8
<b>Portugal</b>	909	3550	3673	5255	478.1
<b>Romania</b>	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Slovenia</b>	105	229	243	317	201.9
<b>Slovakia</b>	836	1278	1376	1567	87.4
<b>Finland</b>	1295	1843	1785	1819	40.5
<b>Sweden</b>	2103	2242	2196	1835	-12.7
<b>United Kingdom</b>	27452	37445	33999	31269	13.9
<b>Croatia</b>	:	472	478	639	:
<b>MK*</b>	43	69	94	161	274.4
<b>Turkey</b>	4088	8667	11254	13136	221.3
<b>Iceland</b>	127	108	108	84	-33.9
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	0	0	0	:
<b>Norway</b>	1697	1858	1688	1540	-9.3
<b>United States</b>	71686	109819	97197	87709	22.4
<b>Japan</b>	:	:	:	:	:

incl. an estimate for Greece for 2000 (1000 graduates) and Ireland for 2006 and 2007 (1500)

Source: Eurostat (UOE)

\*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Additional note: Since the attribution of graduates to fields has changed in some countries between years, data have to be interpreted with care



Table IV.11: Engineering, manufacturing and construction graduates (field 5) 2000-2007

Engineering, manufacturing, and construction graduates	2000	2005	2006	2007	% growth 2000-2007
<b>EU 27</b>	<b>385347</b>	<b>490568</b>	<b>498245</b>	<b>497615</b>	<b>29,1</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	7906	7589	7587	10840	37,1
<b>Bulgaria</b>	6319	7429	7079	7259	14,9
<b>Czech Republic</b>	5159	8728	10377	12445	141,2
<b>Denmark</b>	5293	5221	5176	6423	21,3
<b>Germany</b>	52174	55998	56189	58034	11,2
<b>Estonia</b>	986	1133	1148	1343	36,2
<b>Ireland</b>	5415	7157	7147	5021	-7,3
<b>Greece</b>	:	7374	9137	7400	:
<b>Spain</b>	38584	48030	47181	46906	21,6
<b>France</b>	76682	97198	94737	97282	26,9
<b>Italy</b>	31013	61213	44429	39128	26,2
<b>Cyprus</b>	180	66	162	166	-7,8
<b>Latvia</b>	1438	2036	1794	1898	32,0
<b>Lithuania</b>	5340	6890	6892	6453	20,8
<b>Luxembourg</b>	26	:	:	:	:
<b>Hungary</b>	5820	5217	4669	5015	-13,8
<b>Malta</b>	103	101	129	202	96,1
<b>Netherlands</b>	8254	8940	9691	9476	14,8
<b>Austria</b>	5642	6704	6880	7198	27,6
<b>Poland</b>	27561	37304	42564	46328	68,1
<b>Portugal</b>	6942	10585	10871	16290	134,7
<b>Romania</b>	12866	27501	27653	29728	131,1
<b>Slovenia</b>	2253	2259	2168	2105	-6,6
<b>Slovakia</b>	3317	6085	6018	6820	105,6
<b>Finland</b>	7376	8329	8365	8638	17,1
<b>Sweden</b>	8824	10623	11209	10334	17,1
<b>United Kingdom</b>	55874	50704	52799	54883	-1,8
<b>Croatia</b>	:	2319	2388	2599	:
<b>MK*</b>	882	802	895	918	4,1
<b>Turkey</b>	39579	51145	53311	56454	42,6
<b>Iceland</b>	110	168	219	212	92,7
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	:	46	46	46	:
<b>Norway</b>	2351	2449	2518	2622	11,5
<b>United States</b>	179276	189938	189532	189247	5,6
<b>Japan</b>	209938	195670	194129	189417	-9,8
incl. an estimate for Greece for 2000 (4000 graduates)					
Source: Eurostat (UOE)					
*MK= former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia					
Additional note : Since the attribution of graduates to fields has changed in some countries between years, data have to be interpreted with care					

## ANNEX 5

# COUNTRY TABLES

### • European Union

	Austria		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	84.6%	88.8% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	19.3%	21.5% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	20.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	16.3% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	10.2%	10.1% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	85.1%	84.5%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	54.6% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	19.9%	23.8% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	15.9%	22.2%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	8.6% <sup>03</sup>	13.2%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	5.74%	5.44% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	5.74%	5.44% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Belgium		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	99.1%	99.7% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	19.0%	19.4% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	17.3% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	17.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	13.8%	12.0% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	81.7%	82.2%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	42.8% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	25.0%	27.2% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	35.2%	42.9%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	8.6% <sup>04</sup>	6.8%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	6.0% <sup>01</sup>	6.0% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	6.0% <sup>01</sup>	6.0% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Bulgaria		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	73.4%	79.8% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	40.3%	51.1% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	53.3% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	42.6% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	20.5% <sup>01</sup>	14.8%	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	75.2%	83.7% <sup>b</sup>	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	14.6% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	45.6%	39.3% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	19.5%	27.1%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	1.3% <sup>03</sup>	1.4%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	3.97%	4.24% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	3.97%	4.24% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Cyprus		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	64.7%	84.7% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	-	-	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	-	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	-	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	18.5%	13.7% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	79.0%	85.1%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	63.4% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	31.0%	31.5% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	31.1%	47.1%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	7.9% <sup>03</sup>	8.5%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	5.35%	7.02% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	5.35%	7.02% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Czech Republic		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	90.0%	92.6% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	17.5%	24.8% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	19.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	15.5% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	5.7% <sup>02</sup>	5.6% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	91.2%	91.6%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	96.0% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	27.0%	29.3% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	13.7%	15.4%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	5.1% <sup>03</sup>	7.8%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	3.97%	4.61% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	3.97%	4.61% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Denmark		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	95.7%	92.7% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	17.9%	16.0% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	13.6% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	18.4% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	11.7%	11.5% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	72.0%	71.0% <sup>b</sup>	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
Increase since 2000	-	20.0% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Share of females	28.5%	36.0% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	32.1%	46.3%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	24.2% <sup>03</sup>	30.2%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education	8.29%	7.98% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-
Public spending on education, % of GDP	8.29%	7.98% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

Source: Eurostat (JOE, LFS) and OECD (PISA)

<sup>01</sup>= 2001, <sup>02</sup>= 2002, <sup>03</sup>= 2003, <sup>04</sup>= 2004, <sup>05</sup>= 2005, <sup>06</sup>= 2006, <sup>07</sup>=2007, e= estimate, b= break, p= provisional,

PISA: reading: 18 EU countries, maths and science: 25 EU countries

"EU Benchmarks" are defined as "EU average performance levels" (weighted averages)





	Slovakia		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
<b>Participation in early childhood education</b> (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	76.1%	79.4% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	-	27.8% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17%	15%
<b>Low achievers</b> (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	20.9% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
<b>Early leavers from education and training</b> (age 18-24)	6.7% <sup>02</sup>	6.0% b	17.6%	14.9%	10%	10%
<b>Upper secondary attainment</b> (age 20-24)	94.8%	92.3%	76.6%	78.5%	85%	-
<b>MST graduates</b> (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	129.9% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15%	-
Share of females	30.1%	35.4% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
<b>Higher education attainment</b> (age 30-34)	10.6%	15.8%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
<b>Adult participation in lifelong learning</b> (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	3.7% <sup>03</sup>	3.3%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5%	15%
<b>Investment in education</b> Public spending on education,% of GDP	3.93%	3.79% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Slovenia		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
<b>Participation in early childhood education</b> (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	85.2%	89.2% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	-	16.5% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17%	15%
<b>Low achievers</b> (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	17.7% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	13.9% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
<b>Early leavers from education and training</b> (age 18-24)	6.4% <sup>01</sup>	5.1% u	17.6%	14.9%	10%	10%
<b>Upper secondary attainment</b> (age 20-24)	88.0%	90.2%	76.6%	78.5%	85%	-
<b>MST graduates</b> (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	8.3% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15%	-
Share of females	22.8%	25.0% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
<b>Higher education attainment</b> (age 30-34)	18.5%	30.9%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
<b>Adult participation in lifelong learning</b> (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	13.3% <sup>03</sup>	13.9%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5%	15%
<b>Investment in education</b> Public spending on education,% of GDP	5.89% <sup>01</sup>	5.72% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

	Spain		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
<b>Participation in early childhood education</b> (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	100.0%	98.1% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	16.3%	25.7% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17%	15%
<b>Low achievers</b> (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	24.7% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	19.6% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
<b>Early leavers from education and training</b> (age 18-24)	29.1%	31.9% b	17.6%	14.9%	10%	10%
<b>Upper secondary attainment</b> (age 20-24)	66.0%	60.0%	76.6%	78.5%	85%	-
<b>MST graduates</b> (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	12.4% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15%	-
Share of females	31.5%	29.9% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
<b>Higher education attainment</b> (age 30-34)	29.2%	39.8%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
<b>Adult participation in lifelong learning</b> (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	10.5% <sup>05</sup>	10.4%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5%	15%
<b>Investment in education</b> Public spending on education,% of GDP	4.28%	4.28% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-


	Sweden		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
<b>Participation in early childhood education</b> (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	83.6%	94.0% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	12.6%	15.3% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17%	15%
<b>Low achievers</b> (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	18.3% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	16.4% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
<b>Early leavers from education and training</b> (age 18-24)	7.3%	11.1% b	17.6%	14.9%	10%	10%
<b>Upper secondary attainment</b> (age 20-24)	85.2% b	87.9% b	76.6%	78.5%	85%	-
<b>MST graduates</b> (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	14.3% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15%	-
Share of females	32.1%	33.1% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
<b>Higher education attainment</b> (age 30-34)	31.8%	42.0%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
<b>Adult participation in lifelong learning</b> (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	31.8% <sup>03</sup>	32.4% <sup>07</sup>	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5%	15%
<b>Investment in education</b> Public spending on education,% of GDP	7.21%	6.85% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-


	United Kingdom		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
<b>Participation in early childhood education</b> (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	100%	90.7% <sup>07</sup> b	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	(12.8%)	19.0% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17%	15%
<b>Low achievers</b> (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	19.8% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	16.7% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
<b>Early leavers from education and training</b> (age 18-24)	18.2%	17.0% b	17.6%	14.9%	10%	10%
<b>Upper secondary attainment</b> (age 20-24)	76.7%	78.2%	76.6%	78.5%	85%	-
<b>MST graduates</b> (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	17.6% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15%	-
Share of females	32.1%	31.1% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
<b>Higher education attainment</b> (age 30-34)	29.0%	39.7%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
<b>Adult participation in lifelong learning</b> (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	27.2% <sup>03</sup>	19.9% b	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5%	15%
<b>Investment in education</b> Public spending on education,% of GDP	4.46%	5.48% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-


Source: Eurostat (JOE, LFS) and OECD (PISA)

<sup>01</sup>= 2001, <sup>02</sup>= 2002, <sup>03</sup>= 2003, <sup>04</sup>= 2004, <sup>05</sup>= 2005, <sup>06</sup>= 2006, <sup>07</sup>=2007, e= estimate, b = break, p = provisional,  
PISA: reading: 18 EU countries, maths and science: 25 EU countries  
"EU Benchmarks" are defined as "EU average performance levels" (weighted averages)


## • Candidates countries


CROATIA 	Croatia		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	54.1% <sup>03</sup>	65.2% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	-	21.5% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	28.6% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	17.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	8.0% <sup>02</sup>	3.7% <sup>u</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	90.6% <sup>02</sup>	95.4%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	41.9% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
Share of females	-	34.9% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	16.2% <sup>02</sup>	(18.5)%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	1.8% <sup>03</sup>	2.2%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education						
Public spending on education,% of GDP	3.72% <sup>02</sup>	4.11% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 	MK		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	17.4%	26.1% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	60.0%	-	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	-	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	-	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	22.8% <sup>06</sup>	19.6%	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	-	-	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	26.1% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
Share of females	41.6%	39.8% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	-	-	22.3%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	2.3% <sup>06</sup>	2.5%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5% <sup>b</sup>	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education						
Public spending on education,% of GDP	3.35% <sup>02</sup>	3.32% <sup>03</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

TURKEY 	Turkey		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	11.6%	26.7% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	-	32.2% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	52.1% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	46.6% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	59.3%	46.6%	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	44.7% <sup>07</sup>	47.8%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	57.3% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
Share of females	31.1%	31.1% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	-	12.4%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	1.8% <sup>06</sup>	1.8%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education						
Public spending on education,% of GDP	2.59%	2.86% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

## • EFTA countries (Iceland and Norway)

ICELAND 	Iceland		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	91.8%	95.4% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	14.5%	20.5% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	16.8% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	20.5% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	29.8%	24.4%	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	46.1%	53.6%	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	29.9% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
Share of females	37.9%	34.2% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	32.6%	38.3% <sup>07</sup>	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	29.5% <sup>03</sup>	25.1%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education						
Public spending on education,% of GDP	5.81%	7.55% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

NORWAY 	Norway		EU average		EU Benchmarks	
	2000	2008	2000	2008	2010	2020
Participation in early childhood education (4 years old - year before start of comp. primary)	79.7%	94.3% <sup>07</sup>	85.6%	90.7% <sup>07</sup>	-	95%
Reading	17.5%	22.4% <sup>06</sup>	21.3%	24.1% <sup>06</sup>	17 %	15%
Low achievers (15 year-olds; PISA study results)						
Mathematics	-	22.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	24.0% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Science	-	21.1% <sup>06</sup>	-	20.2% <sup>06</sup>	-	15%
Early leavers from education and training (age 18-24)	12.9%	17.0% <sup>b</sup>	17.6%	14.9%	10 %	10%
Upper secondary attainment (age 20-24)	95.0%	70.1% <sup>b</sup>	76.6%	78.5%	85 %	-
MST graduates (higher education)						
Increase since 2000	-	9.8% <sup>07</sup>	-	33.6% <sup>07</sup>	+15 %	-
Share of females	26.8%	28.6% <sup>07</sup>	30.7%	31.9% <sup>07</sup>	Improve gender balance	-
Higher education attainment (age 30-34)	37.3%	46.2%	22.4%	31.1%	-	40%
Adult participation in lifelong learning (age 25-64; 4 weeks period)	17.1% <sup>03</sup>	19.3%	8.5% <sup>03</sup>	9.5%	12.5 %	15%
Investment in education						
Public spending on education,% of GDP	6.74% <sup>01</sup>	6.55% <sup>06</sup>	4.91%	5.05% <sup>06</sup>	-	-

Source: Eurostat (JOE, LFS) and OECD (PISA)

<sup>01</sup>= 2001, <sup>02</sup>= 2002, <sup>03</sup>= 2003, <sup>04</sup>= 2004, <sup>05</sup>= 2005, <sup>06</sup>= 2006, <sup>07</sup>=2007, e= estimate, b = break, p = provisional, PISA: reading: 18 EU countries, maths and science: 25 EU countries

"EU Benchmarks" are defined as "EU average performance levels" (weighted averages)