

# Basic figures on the EU

Fourth quarter 2017



## Indicators of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

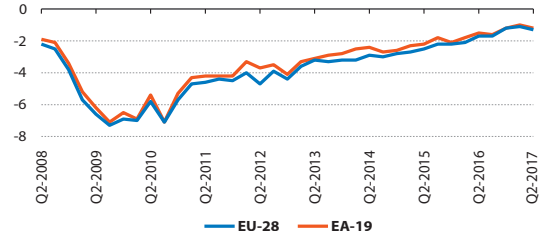
		EU-28	2008	2015	2016	Target
Employment	Employment rate (% of population aged 20–64)		70.3	70.1	71.1	75.0
	— male		77.8	75.9	76.9	:
	— female		62.8	64.3	65.3	:
		EU-28	2008	2015	2016	Target
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)		1.84	2.03	2.03	3.0
		EU-28	2008	2014	2015	Target
Climate change / energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (index, 1990 = 100)		90.6	77.4	77.9	80.0
	Renewables in gross final energy consumption (%)		11.0	16.1	16.7	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)		1 692	1 508	1 530	1 483
	Final energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)		1 180	1 060	1 082	1 086
		EU-28	2008	2015	2016	Target
Education	Early leavers from education & training (% of population aged 18–24)		14.7	11.0	10.7	10.0
	– male		16.6	12.4	12.2	:
	– female		12.7	9.5	9.2	:
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34)		31.1	38.7	39.1	40.0
	– male		28.0	34.0	34.4	:
	– female		34.3	43.4	43.9	:
		EU-27	2008	2015	2016	Target
Poverty or social exclusion	People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (¹) (Cumulative difference from 2008 in millions)		:	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	-20.0

(¹) The overall EU target is to lift at least 20 million people out of risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 with 2008 as a baseline year (see conclusions of European Council 17 June 2010 at [http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/council\\_conclusion\\_17\\_june\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/council_conclusion_17_june_en.pdf)).

Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy/headline-indicators-scoreboard>)

## General government surplus (+) / deficit (-)

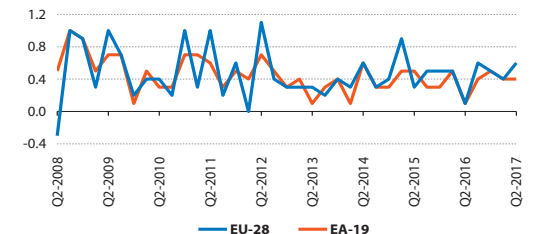
(% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov\_10q\_ggnfa)

## Labour cost index (whole economy), quarterly growth rate

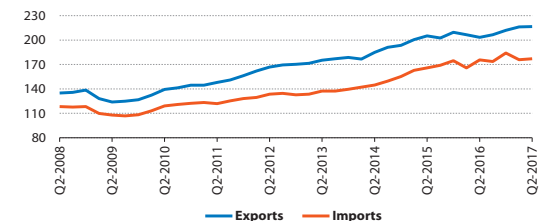
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc\_ldi\_r2\_q)

## Trade in services, EU-28

(billion EUR)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop\_eu6\_q)

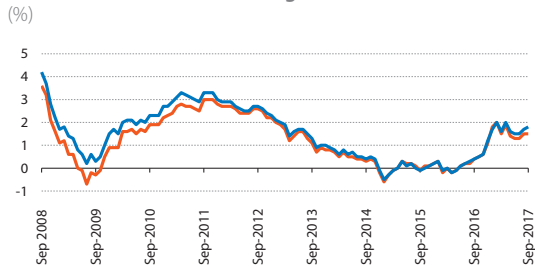
## General government gross debt

(% of GDP)

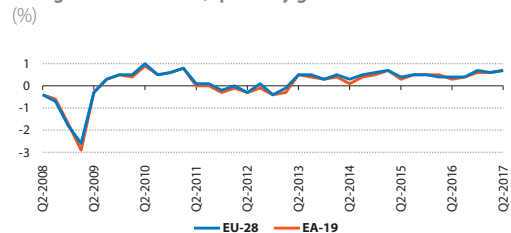
	Q2-2016	Q1-2017	Q2-2017
<b>EU-28</b>	83.8	83.6	83.4
<b>EA-19</b>	90.8	89.2	89.1
Belgium	109.7	107.8	106.6
Bulgaria	29.2	28.2	27.7
Czech Republic	39.3	39.9	39.4
Denmark	39.7	36.7	36.8
Germany	69.9	66.6	66.0
Estonia	9.6	9.2	8.9
Ireland	74.9	74.7	74.3
Greece	179.7	176.2	175.0
Spain	100.7	99.9	99.8
France	98.1	98.8	99.3
Croatia	84.1	86.4	81.9
Italy	134.7	134.0	134.7
Cyprus	108.3	107.6	107.6
Latvia	39.3	39.4	40.0
Lithuania	39.9	39.2	41.7
Luxembourg	22.0	23.9	23.4
Hungary	75.8	74.9	74.4
Malta	60.6	58.1	56.8
Netherlands	63.2	59.6	58.7
Austria	84.9	81.7	81.4
Poland	53.5	54.0	53.4
Portugal	131.3	130.4	132.1
Romania	36.8	37.1	37.2
Slovenia	81.6	80.2	79.8
Slovakia	52.9	53.5	51.8
Finland	61.7	62.6	61.8
Sweden	43.2	41.3	40.5
United Kingdom	88.1	86.8	86.8
Norway	35.1	36.8	35.8

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov\_10q\_ggdebt)

## Inflation, annual rate of change

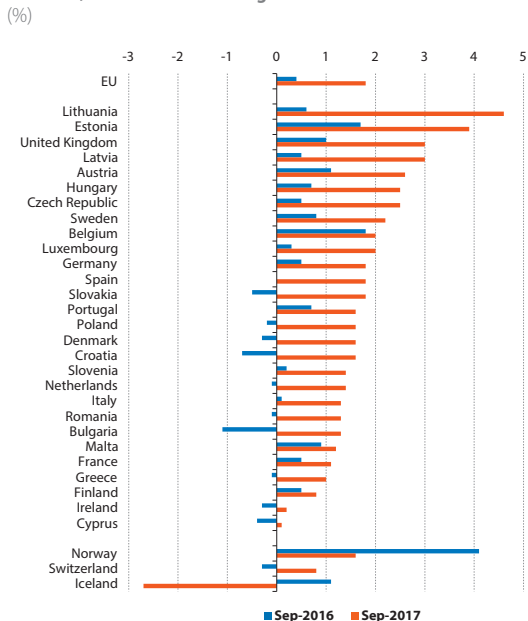


## GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate

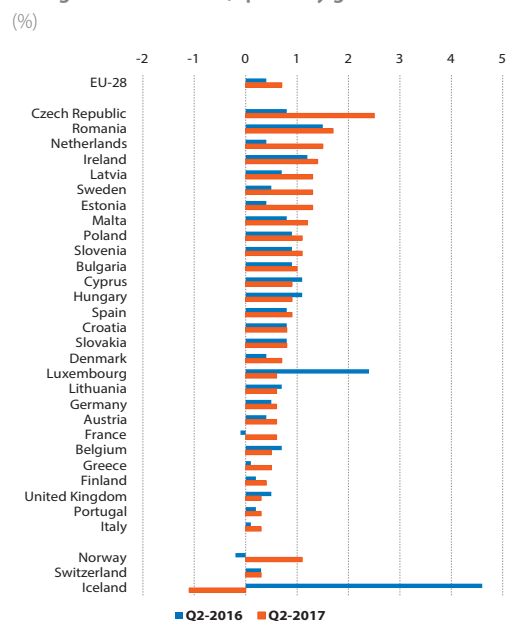


Note: GDP at current prices, EUR/inhabitant, in 2016: EU-28 29 100; EA-19 31 700  
 GDP at current prices, EUR 1 000 million, in 2016: EU-28 14 904 EA-19 10 789

## Inflation, annual rate of change



## GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate



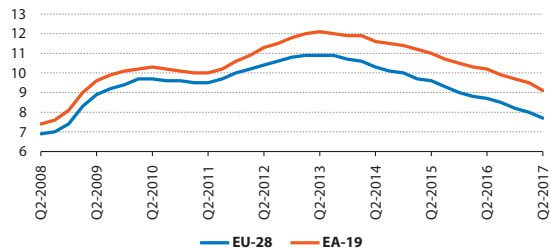
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [prc\\_hicp\\_manr](#))

(<sup>1</sup>) Provisional data both periods (Bulgaria only for Q2-2017)

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [namq\\_10\\_gdp](#) and [nama\\_10\\_pc](#))

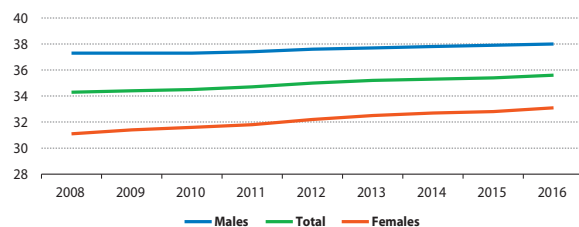
## Unemployment rate

(% of the labour force)



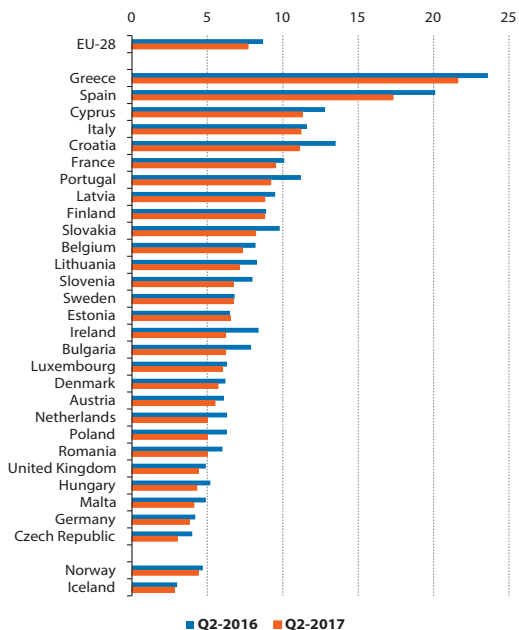
## Duration of expected working life of people aged 15, EU-28

(Number of years)



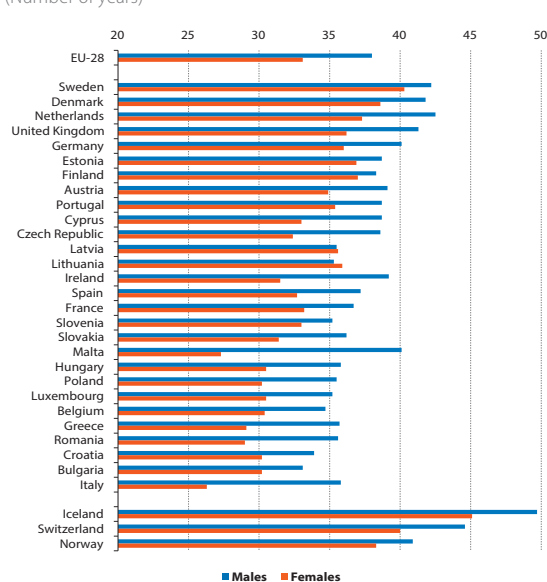
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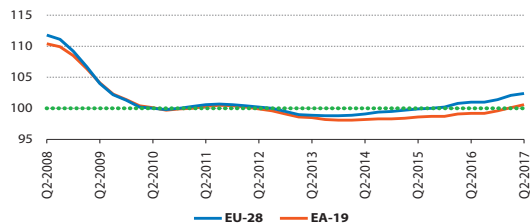
## Duration of expected working life of people aged 15, EU-28

(Number of years)

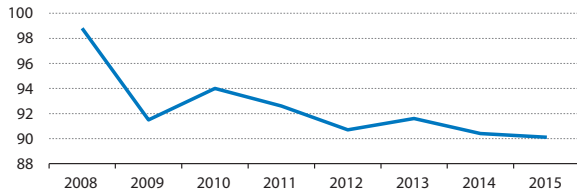


Note: Ranked on 'total' of men and women. The duration of the working life indicator estimates how long a person who is currently 15 years old will be active on the labour market during his or her life. The indicator shows the average for a given country and year.

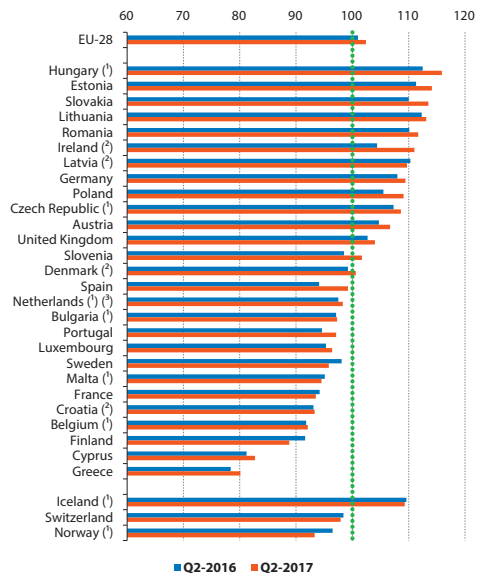
## Number of persons employed in construction, seasonally adjusted (2010=100)



## Volume of freight transport relative to GDP, EU-28 (2005=100)



## Number of persons employed in construction, seasonally adjusted (2010=100)

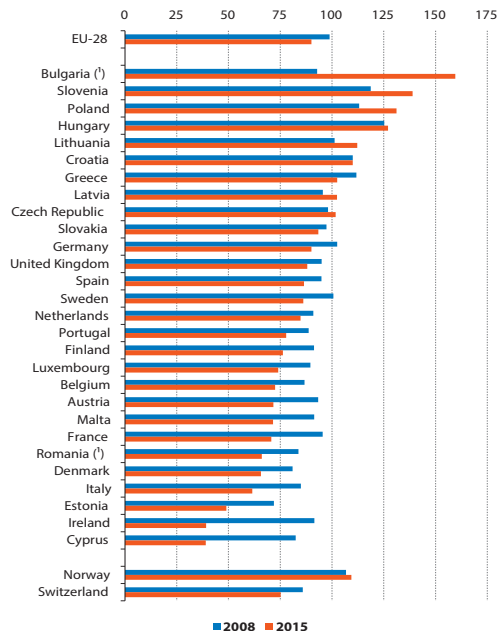


Note: Italy confidential data.

(¹) Provisional data both periods (²) Provisional Q2-2017 (³) Q1-2017 (provisional) instead of Q2-2017

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts\_inlb\_q)

## Volume of freight transport relative to GDP (2005=100)



(¹) Break in series in 2009

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: tran\_hv\_frtra)

## General information

### Coverage

This short guide shows information for the EU, the euro area, the EU Member States and three EFTA countries. The euro area (EA-19) is composed of: Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. The EU-28 includes the EA-19 countries and also: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The EFTA countries are: Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

In an effort to give readers a better overview of the data available in the Eurostat database, each edition of Basic figures on the EU will introduce a set of three alternating indicators. In this edition they are 'Duration of working life', 'Number of persons employed in construction', and 'Volume of freight transport'.

For the EU, the information presented in this short guide is generally based on data for the EU-28 and EA-19 aggregates. However, the data for inflation is based on moving aggregates that reflect the membership of the EU and euro area over time (coded EU and EA in the graphs).

Quarterly growth rates are expressed in relation to the previous quarter. Quarterly data are generally adjusted by working days and/or seasonally adjusted data, although data for the government debt as well as annual rates of change for inflation are based on non-seasonally adjusted data.

### Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

*Figures in italics* are estimates, provisional or forecast.

### Extraction date

The next edition is planned for March 2018. The most recent data is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

### Data codes

The Eurostat online data code, which is given as part of the source for figures and tables, provides users with a quick and efficient way of accessing the most up-to-date statistics. When used through the 'search' facility of Eurostat's website, each data code directs users to the corresponding dataset offering the freshest data and longer time-series.

## Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe. Eurostat publishes official, **harmonised statistics** on the European Union and the euro area which offer an objective portrayal of social and economic trends. These statistics are available for EU Member States, and are sometimes broken down by region. Furthermore, some of the indicators are published for enlargement countries, EFTA countries and other non-member countries.

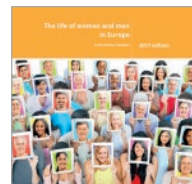
Eurostat collects data from national statistical institutes; the statistics are harmonised according to Europe-wide methodologies. Data are, therefore, genuinely **comparable** across the whole of the EU.

### Website

Eurostat's website <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to EU statistics, and is also available in German and French.

Statistics Explained <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained> is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy-to-understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics. There one can also access the online publications Eurostat yearbook and The EU in the world. An overview of all Eurostat online publications is available under 'Full list'.

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are available **free of charge** on its website in PDF format. Recently, Eurostat published a new digital publication '*The life of women and men in Europe — A statistical portrait*'. It aims at comparing women and men in their daily lives. It also shows how similar or different the everyday life of women and men is in European countries. This digital publication containing short texts, interactive visualisation tools, infographics, photos, etc. has been developed by Eurostat in collaboration with the National Statistical Institutes of the EU Member States and the EFTA countries and is available in most of their official languages.



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