

20.10.2010: World Statistics Day

A new Eurostat publication on the EU and the G-20

To celebrate World Statistics Day, **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**, releases on this day a new publication "**The EU in the world - a statistical portrait**"¹. This publication paints a picture of the EU in relation to the rest of the world using a range of harmonised European and international statistics. It provides data for the EU, the world total and for the 15 non-EU G-20² countries (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United States).

The publication also presents information on current EU action to help develop official statistics across the globe through cooperation programmes. **Eurostat** in particular supports the development of international statistical standards, and also promotes bilateral cooperation with national statistical systems of non-member countries. In so doing, **Eurostat** assists beneficiary countries to develop their statistical systems.

The type of statistical cooperation provided to each country or region varies. Assistance to the candidate and potential candidate countries is designed to help their statistical bodies develop systems that comply with EU regulations. Assistance to countries that surround the EU is supported through the European Neighbourhood Policy, while statistical cooperation with the rest of the world is related to advocacy, coordination, advice, training and capacity building.

The publication covers a wide range of socio-economic fields, of which some examples are presented below.

The EU accounts for 7% of the world population...

The **world** has 6.9 billion inhabitants in 2010. The most populous countries are **China** (1 350 million inhabitants or 20% of the world population), **India** (1 210 mn or 18%), the **United States** (320 mn or 5%), **Indonesia** (230 mn or 3%) and **Brazil** (200 mn or 3%). The **EU**, with 500 million inhabitants, accounts for 7% of the world population.

In 1960, there were on average 116.0 cases of infant mortality per 1000 live births in the **world**, compared with 36.0 in the **EU**. In 2008, these rates had decreased considerably, with an average of 47.3 infant deaths per 1000 live births in the **world**, compared with 4.5 in the **EU**. **India** (54.6) and **South Africa** (49.1) had the highest infant mortality rates among the non-EU G-20 countries, while **Japan** (3.2) and **South Korea** (4.4) had rates below the **EU** average. The **United States** (5.9) was above the **EU** average.

The average life expectancy at birth in the **world** was 67.6 years, compared with 79.2 years in both the **EU** and the **United States**. The highest life expectancies among the non-EU G-20 countries were found in **Japan** (82.7 years), **Australia** (81.5 years) and **Canada** (80.7 years), and the lowest in **South Africa** (51.6 years), **India** (63.5 years) and **Russia** (66.5 years).

Demography

	Total population, 2010 (in millions)	% of world population		Infant mortality per 1000 live births		Life expectancy at birth, 2007**
		1960	2010	1960*	2008*	
EU27	501.0	13.3	7.3	36.0	4.5	79.2
Argentina	40.7	0.7	0.6	59.7	13.4	75.2
Australia	21.5	0.3	0.3	19.6	4.5	81.5
Brazil	195.4	2.4	2.8	109.4	23.5	72.3
Canada	33.9	0.6	0.5	26.3	4.8	80.7
China	1 354.1	21.4	19.6	120.7	22.9	73.0
India	1 214.5	14.8	17.6	140.7	54.6	63.5
Indonesia	232.5	3.1	3.4	165.8	26.6	70.7
Japan	127.0	3.1	1.8	25.8	3.2	82.7
South Korea	48.5	0.8	0.7	93.2	4.4	79.4
Mexico	110.6	1.3	1.6	88.0	16.7	76.1
Russia	140.4	4.0	2.0	39.7	11.9	66.5
Saudi Arabia	26.2	0.1	0.4	160.0	18.8	72.8
South Africa	50.5	0.6	0.7	86.5	49.1	51.6
Turkey	75.7	0.9	1.1	176.0	27.5	71.8
United States	317.6	6.2	4.6	25.2	5.9	79.2
World	6 908.7	100.0	100.0	116.0	47.3	67.6

Sources: United Nations Population Division, Eurostat

* Non-EU countries: 1960 is 1960-65 estimates and 2008 is 2005-2010 estimates.

** Non-EU countries: 2005-2010 estimates.

...and for 30% of world GDP

The **world** GDP was 41 200 billion euro in 2008. The **EU**, with a GDP of 12 500 bn, accounted for 30% of the total, compared with 23% for the **United States**, 8% for **Japan** and 7% for **China**.

The **EU** (1 090 bn euro) was the largest exporter of goods in 2009, followed by **China** (860 bn) and the **United States** (760 bn). The **EU** (1 200 bn) was also the largest importer of goods in 2009, followed by the **United States** (1 150 bn) and **China** (720 bn). **Chinese** trade was almost five times higher in 2009 than in 1999, **Indian** trade around four times and **Russian** trade more than three times higher. Over the same period, **EU** and **Japanese** trade increased by around 60%, while **United States** trade grew by less than 20%.

Economy

	GDP at current prices (billion euro), 2008	% of world GDP, 2008	Exports (billion euro)		Imports (billion euro)	
			1999	2009	1999	2009
EU27	12 506	30.4	683	1 094	743	1 200
Argentina	223	0.5	22	40	24	29
Australia	690	1.7	51	110	61	114
Brazil	1 096	2.7	45	110	49	92
Canada	952	2.3	224	226	202	230
China	2 941	7.1	183	862	155	721
India	828	2.0	35	127	47	191
Indonesia	350	0.8	46	84	23	69
Japan	3 338	8.1	392	560	291	547
South Korea	632	1.5	135	303	112	312
Mexico	738	1.8	128	165	133	168
Russia	1 093	2.7	68	204	28	115
Saudi Arabia	318	0.8	48	168	26	65
South Africa	188	0.5	:	39	:	46
Turkey	540	1.3	25	73	38	101
United States	9 658	23.4	650	758	994	1 148
World	41 193	100.0	:	:	:	:

Sources: The World Bank, United Nations Statistics Division, Eurostat

: Data not available

More than three times as many internet users in the EU, and twice as many mobile phone subscriptions, than on average in the world

Between 1990 and 2008, energy consumption³ in the **EU** increased from 3 530 kilograms of oil equivalent (kgoe) per capita to 3 620 kgoe. For comparison, energy consumption in 2006 was 8 260 kgoe per capita in **Canada**, 7 780 kgoe in the **United States**, 6 170 kgoe in **Saudi Arabia** and 5 920 kgoe in **Australia**, while it was 510 kgoe in **India**, 800 kgoe in **Indonesia** and 1 190 kgoe in **Brazil**.

In 2008, carbon dioxide emissions³ stood at 8.2 tonnes per capita in the **EU**. For comparison, emissions were 19.0 tonnes per capita in the **United States** in 2006, 18.1 tonnes in **Australia** and 16.7 tonnes in **Canada**, while they were 1.3 tonnes in **India**, 1.5 tonnes in **Indonesia** and 1.9 tonnes in **Brazil**.

On average in the **world**, there were 21 internet users per 100 inhabitants³ in 2008, compared with 64 users in the **EU**. Among the non-EU G-20 countries, higher shares than in the **EU** were found in **South Korea** (77 internet users per 100 inhabitants), **Canada** (73 in 2007), the **United States** (72) and **Japan** (69 in 2007), and lower, in particular, in **India** and **South Africa** (both 7 in 2007), **Indonesia** (11 in 2007), **Russia** (21 in 2007), **China** and **Mexico** (both 22).

There were 60 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants³ on average in 2008 in the **world**, compared with 122 in the **EU**. Only **Saudi Arabia** (147 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants) and **Russia** (132) had rates above the **EU** average, while **India** (30), **China** (48), **Indonesia** (62) and **Canada** (64) had the lowest rates among the non-EU G-20 countries.

Social

	Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes), 2006*	Number of internet users (per 100 inhabitants aged 16-74), 2008**	Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 inhabitants), 2008
	1990	2006*			
EU27	3 532	3 616	8.2	64	122
Argentina	1 414	1 766	4.4	28	117
Australia	5 138	5 917	18.1	56	103
Brazil	936	1 191	1.9	36	78
Canada	7 539	8 262	16.7	73	64
China	760	1 433	4.6	22	48
India	377	510	1.3	7	30
Indonesia	577	803	1.5	11	62
Japan	3 593	4 129	10.1	69	86
South Korea	2 178	4 483	9.9	77	94
Mexico	1 478	1 702	4.1	22	71
Russia	5 927	4 745	10.9	21	132
Saudi Arabia	3 744	6 170	15.8	29	147
South Africa	2 592	2 739	8.6	7	92
Turkey	944	1 304	3.6	33	89
United States	7 717	7 778	19.0	72	89
World	1 683	1 818	:	21	60

Sources: The World Bank, United Nations Statistics Division, International telecommunication union, Eurostat

* EU27, 2008 data

** Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Russia, South Africa, 2007 data.

: Data not available

1. "The EU in the world: a statistical portrait", PDF version - free download from Eurostat website.
2. The G-20 is made up of 19 countries: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States of America, together with the European Union.
3. The **energy consumption** refers to gross inland energy consumption. It reflects the energy necessary to satisfy inland consumption within the limits of national territory. **Kgoe** stands for Kilograms of Oil Equivalent, which is a standardised unit used to sum up the different fuels, based on their energy content.

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country.

Internet users are the number of internet users aged 16-74 who used the internet in the last year, per 100 inhabitants.

Mobile phone subscriptions refer to the number of subscriptions to public mobile telecommunication systems using cellular technology related to the population. Active pre-paid cards are treated as subscriptions. One person may have more than one subscription.

Published by: **Eurostat Press Office**

Tim ALLEN
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

For further information:

Maria Joao SANTOS
Tel: +352-4301-33 793
maria-joao.santos@ec.europa.eu

Eurostat News Releases on the internet: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>