



# Introduction

## The Eurostat yearbook

Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2011 provides users of official statistics with an overview of the wealth of information that is available on Eurostat’s website and within its online databases. It belongs to a set of general compendium publications and, of these, it provides the most extensive set of analyses and detailed data. Europe in figures has been conceived as a publication that provides a balanced set of indicators, with a broad cross-section of information.

### Structure of the publication

Europe in figures is divided into an introduction, 13 main chapters and a set of annexes. The main chapters contain data and / or background information relating to a very wide range of Eurostat data. Each subchapter starts with a commentary on the main findings, some details regarding data sources, followed by background information and policy relevance. The core of each subchapter is a set of tables and graphs that have been selected to show the wide variety of data available for that particular topic; often these include information on how important benchmark indicators have developed during recent years within the European Union (EU), the euro area (EA) and the Member States. Users will find a great deal more information when consulting the Eurostat website, which contains subject-specific publications and online databases. The publication closes with a set of annexes that contain details of classifications, a

list of statistical symbols, abbreviations and acronyms, and a subject index.

### Files on the Eurostat website

The Eurostat website has a dedicated section for the yearbook, which contains the PDF version of the publication as well as all tables and graphs in MS Excel format. The PDF version of the publication allows direct access through a set of hyper-links to all of the data tables and databases that were used in the production of this publication, see: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/publications/eurostat\\_yearbook\\_2011](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/publications/eurostat_yearbook_2011).

### Data extraction, coverage and presentation

The statistical data presented in the yearbook were extracted between September and December 2010 and represent data availability at that time. The accompanying text was drafted between October and December 2010.

Due to its complex nature, data collection, data processing and the subsequent release of information either online or in publications often means that a significant amount of time may elapse between the collection of data and its publication / release; this can vary from a few weeks in the case of short-term monthly indicators to several years for complex, ad-hoc surveys. There is a release calendar, which provides details of the schedule for releasing euro-indicators (a collec-



tion of the most important monthly and quarterly indicators), available at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/release\\_calendars/news\\_releases](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/release_calendars/news_releases). For other data sets, the metadata provided on the Eurostat website gives information relating to the frequency of surveys and the time that may elapse before data is published / released.

The Eurostat website is constantly being updated, therefore it is likely that fresher data will have become available since the data was extracted for the production of this publication. It is possible to access the latest version of each data set through hyper-links that are provided as part of the source under each table and graph in the PDF version of the publication.

This publication usually presents information for the EU-27 (the 27 Member States of the EU), the euro area (based on 16 members), as well as the individual Member States. The order of the Member States used in the yearbook generally follows their order of protocol; in other words, the alphabetical order of the countries' names in their respective original languages; in some figures the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator.

The EU-27 and euro area (EA-16) aggregates are normally only provided when information for all of the countries is available, or if an estimate has been made for missing information. Any partial totals that are created are systematically footnoted. Time-series for these geographical aggregates are based on a consistent set of countries for the whole of the time period (unless otherwise indicated). In other words, although the EU

only had 25 Member States since early 2004 and has only had 27 Member States since the start of 2007, the time-series for EU-27 refer to a sum or an average for all 27 countries for the whole of the period presented, as if all 27 Member States had been part of the EU in earlier periods. In a similar vein, the data for the euro area are consistently presented for the 16 members (as of December 2010), despite the later accessions of Greece, Slovenia, Cyprus and Malta, and Slovakia to the euro area. At the time of writing (late 2010), Estonia had yet to join the euro area. As the data for this publication had already been extracted and the accompanying text had already been drafted before the accession of Estonia to the euro area (1 January 2011), Estonia is excluded from the euro area aggregates presented. Unless otherwise stated, the data for the euro area covers the 16 Member States that shared the euro as a common currency as of December 2010 (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland).

When available, information is also presented for EFTA countries (including Iceland that is also a candidate country) and the candidate countries of Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia<sup>(1)</sup> and Turkey, as well as for Japan and the United States. Note Montenegro also became a candidate country in mid-December 2010 (but has not been included in this edition). In the event that data for any of these non-member countries does not exist, then these have been excluded from tables and graphs; however, the full set of 27 Member States is maintained

(<sup>1</sup>) The name of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is shown in tables as FYR of Macedonia – this does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.



in tables, with footnotes being added in graphs for those Member States for which information is missing.

In the event that a reference year is not available for a particular country, then efforts have been made to fill tables and graphs with previous reference years (these exceptions are footnoted); generally, an effort has been made to go back two reference periods.

Eurostat online databases contain a large amount of metadata that provides information on the status of particular values or data series. In order to improve readability, the majority of this has been

omitted when constructing the tables and graphs. The following symbols are used, where necessary:

<i>Italic</i>	value is a forecast, provisional or an estimate and is therefore likely to change
:	not available, confidential or unreliable value
–	not applicable or zero by default
0	less than half the final digit shown and greater than real zero

Breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided under each table and graph.

## Eurostat – the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union, situated in Luxembourg. Its task is to provide the EU with statistics at a European level that enable comparisons between countries and regions. Eurostat's mission is '*to provide the European Union with a high-quality statistical information service*'.

As one of the Directorate-Generals of the European Commission, Eurostat is headed by a Director-General. Under him are seven Directors responsible for different areas of activity (Directorates as of December 2010):

- Cooperation in the European statistical system; resources;
- Quality, methodology and information systems;
- National and European accounts;
- External cooperation, communication and key indicators;

- Sectoral and regional statistics;
- Social and information society statistics;
- Business statistics.

In 2011, Eurostat had around 900 posts; of these some 75 % were civil servants or temporary agents, while contract agents and seconded national experts represented 20 % of the staff, leaving 5 % with other types of contract. Eurostat's executed budget was EUR 79 million in 2010 (excluding costs of statutory staff and administrative expenses) of which EUR 51 million was used for the implementation of the Community statistical programme 2008-2012, almost EUR 7 million was used for the implementation of the modernisation of European enterprise and trade statistics (MEETS), while EUR 21 million was sub-delegated to Eurostat by other Directorates-General.



Since the creation of a European statistical body in 1952, there has always been a realisation that the planning and implementation of European policies must be based on reliable and comparable statistics. As a result, the European statistical system (ESS) was built-up gradually to provide comparable statistics for the EU. For this purpose, Eurostat does not work alone, as the ESS comprises Eurostat and the statistical offices, ministries, agencies and central banks that collect official statistics in the Member States.

Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 <sup>(2)</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics established a new legal framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. The Regulation states that European statistics shall be developed in conformity with the statistical principles set out in Article 285(2) of the Amsterdam Treaty, namely, that: *'the production of Community statistics shall conform to impartiality, reliability, objectivity, scientific independence, cost-effectiveness and statistical confidentiality; it shall not entail excessive burdens on economic operators'*.

Article 7 of the Regulation establishes the European statistical system committee (ESSC), which is at the heart of the ESS, stating the Committee *'shall provide professional guidance to the ESS for developing, producing and disseminating European statistics'*. The ESSC is chaired by the European Commission (Eurostat) and composed of representatives from the national statistical institutes of the Member States. The national statistical

institutes of EEA-EFTA countries participate as observers, as may representatives of other European / international bodies, for example, the ECB or the OECD.

To meet the challenges associated with the adoption of the Regulation, Eurostat aims:

- to provide other European institutions and the governments of the Member States with the information needed to implement, monitor and evaluate Community policies;
- to disseminate statistics to the European public and enterprises and to all economic and social agents involved in decision-making;
- to implement a set of standards, methods and organisational structures which allow comparable, reliable and relevant statistics to be produced throughout the Community, in line with the principles of the European statistics code of practice;
- to improve the functioning of European statistical system (ESS), to support the Member States, and to assist in the development of statistical systems on international level.

Eurostat and its partners in the ESS aim to provide high-quality, impartial, reliable and comparable statistical data. Indeed, access to reliable and high-quality statistics and Eurostat's obligation for trustworthiness is enshrined in law. European statistics should be provided to all types of users on the basis of equal opportunities, such that public administrations, researchers, trade unions, students, businesses and political parties, among others, can access data freely and easily. Access to the most recent statistics, as well as an expanding archive

<sup>(2)</sup> For more information: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:087:0164:0173:en:PDF>.



of information, is guaranteed through free access to Eurostat databases on its website.

The data collected, harmonised and reported upon by Eurostat have been agreed through a well-defined political process at the European level in which the Member States are deeply involved. Most surveys and data collection exercises are based on European regulations or directives that are legally binding. In order to be able to produce comparable statistics between countries there needs to be a common ‘*statistical language*’. This language has to embrace concepts, methods and definitions, as well as technical standards and infrastructures, often referred to by statisticians as harmonisation. Indeed, this is one of Eurostat’s key roles – leading and organising this standardisation process.

In order to provide a guarantee of the professional independence of the im-

plementation of the European statistics code of practice, the European statistical governance advisory board (ESGAB) was set up; it is composed of seven independent members and met for the first time in March 2009.

The European statistical advisory committee (ESAC) is composed of 24 members representing users, respondents and other stakeholders of European statistics (including the scientific community, social partners and civil society), as well as institutional users (the European Council and the European Parliament). This committee is entrusted with ensuring that user requirements as well as the response burden on information providers and producers are taken into account when developing statistical programmes.

## A practical guide to accessing European statistics

The simplest way of accessing Eurostat’s broad range of statistical information is through the Eurostat website (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>). Eurostat provides users with free access to its databases and all of its publications in PDF format via the Internet. The website is updated twice per day and gives access to the latest and most comprehensive statistical information available on the EU, its Member States, EFTA countries, and candidate countries.

For full access to all of the services available through Eurostat’s website, it is recommended that users should take a few minutes to register from the homepage.

Registration is free of charge and allows access to:

- tailor-made e-mail alerts providing information on new publications or statistics as soon as they are online;
- enhanced functionalities of the databases (for example, user are able to save data queries and make bulk downloads).

The information on Eurostat’s website under the heading of ‘Statistics’ is structured according to a set of ‘themes’, which may be accessed from the ‘Statistics’ tab that is consistently present near the top of each webpage; it provides links to:




- EU policy indicators (see the end of this introduction for more details);
- general and regional statistics;
- economy and finance;
- population and social conditions;
- industry, trade and services;
- agriculture and fisheries;
- external trade;
- transport;
- environment and energy;
- science and technology.



For each of these themes, the user is presented with a range of different sub-topics – for example, within the population and social conditions theme there are sub-topics for: population; health; education and training; the labour market; income, social inclusion and living conditions; social protection; household budget surveys; crime and criminal justice; and culture. These sub-topics are presented as hyper-links that take the user to a dedicated section on the subject, with information generally presented for data (main tables and databases), publications, legislation, methodology and other background information.



### Access to data

#### *Data navigation tree*

The majority of Eurostat's statistics may be accessed from the data navigation tree, at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search\\_database](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/search_database); alternatively, there is an icon at the right-hand end of the top menu bar  on each webpage that can be used to switch to the data navigation tree.

The data navigation tree is based on the statistical themes presented above and is collapsible and expandable. It has three main branches:

**Database by themes** which contains the full range of public data available on the Eurostat website. These data are presented in multi-dimensional tables with selection features that allow tailor-made presentations and extractions. The interface for databases is called the Data Explorer (icon ) and this provides an intuitive way to select and organise information. Data can be downloaded (icon ) from the Data Explorer in various formats (XLS, TXT, HTML, PC AXIS, SPSS and TSV).

**Tables by themes** which offers a selection of the most important Eurostat data in a user-friendly way. All data are presented in simple two- or three-dimensional tables, generally with European aggregates and data for the Member States on the y-axis and time on the x-axis. Tables can be viewed using an interface called TGM – tables, graphs and maps (icon ) – where data can be visualised as graphs or maps in addition to a standard, tabular presentation. Data can be downloaded (icon ) from TGM in various formats (XLS, HTML, XML and TSV).

**Tables on EU policy** which also provide access to pre-defined tables; these have particular relevance for tracking the progress being made by the EU as a whole and by the Member States in relation to some of the most important policy areas. This section of the website covers indicators in relation to short-term indicators, structural indicators, sustainable development indicators, globalisation indicators, employment and social policy indicators, and EU 2020 indicators. The tools for viewing and extracting data are the same as those described above for tables by themes.



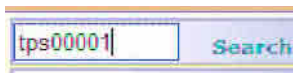
The data navigation tree also has two special branches, where new items or recently updated items (from all databases and tables) can be displayed according to a set of user preferences (criteria set by the user).

### *Eurostat online data code(s) – easy access to the freshest data*

Eurostat online data codes, such as [tps00001](#) and [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#) <sup>(3)</sup>, allow the reader to easily access the most recent data on Eurostat's website. In this yearbook these online data codes are given as part of the source below each table and figure.

In the PDF version of this publication, the reader is led directly to the freshest data when clicking on the hyperlinks for Eurostat online data codes. Readers of the paper version can access the freshest data by typing a standardised hyper-link into a web browser, [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data\\_code>&mode=view](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data_code>&mode=view), where <data\_code> is to be replaced by the online data code in question. The data is presented either in the TGM or the Data Explorer interface.

Online data codes can also be fed into the 'Search' function on Eurostat's website, which is found in the upper-right corner of the Eurostat homepage, at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>.



The results from such a search present related dataset(s) and possibly publication(s) and metadata. By clicking on these hyper-

links users are taken to product page(s) <sup>(4)</sup>, which provide some background information about each dataset / publication or set of metadata. For example, it is possible to move directly to the data from the data product page by clicking the TGM or Data Explorer icons presented under the 'View table' sub-heading.

Note that the data on the Eurostat's website is frequently updated.

Note also that the description above presents the situation as of December 2010.

### *Policy indicators*

Aside from the main tables and databases, there exists a group of policy indicators that may be accessed from the 'Statistics' tab, covering:

- Europe 2020 indicators;
- euro-indicators / Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);
- sustainable development indicators;
- employment, social policy and equality indicators;
- globalisation indicators.

More details on each of these are provided at the end of this introduction.

### *Statistics Explained*

Statistics Explained is part of the Eurostat website – it provides easy access to Eurostat's statistical information. It can be accessed via a link on the right-hand side of Eurostat's homepage, or directly at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics\\_explained](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained).

<sup>(3)</sup> There are two types of online data codes:

- Tables (accessed using the TGM interface) have 8-character codes, which consist of 3 or 5 letters – the first of which is 't' – followed by 5 or 3 digits, e.g. [tps00001](#) and [tsdph220](#).
- Databases (accessed using the Data Explorer interface) have codes that use an underscore '\_' within the syntax of the code, e.g. [nama\\_gdp\\_c](#) and [proj\\_10c2150p](#).

<sup>(4)</sup> The product page can also be accessed by using a hyper-link, for example, [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data\\_code>](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=<data_code>), where <data\_code> is to be replaced by the online data code in question.



Statistics Explained is a wiki-based system, with an approach somewhat similar to Wikipedia, that presents statistical topics in an easy to understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics, which is completed by a statistical glossary that clarifies the terms used. In addition, there are numerous links provided to the latest data and metadata, as well as further information, making Statistics Explained a portal for regular and occasional users alike.

In December 2010, Statistics Explained contained more than 1 000 articles and glossary items; its content and user-friendliness will be expanded regularly. Users may find articles using a set of navigational features in the left-hand menu; on the top-right menu bar of Statistics Explained it is possible to find options that make it possible, among others, to print, forward, cite, blog or share content easily.

Statistics Explained is not only a tool for presenting statistical analyses, it can also be used to produce analyses. The Eurostat Yearbook was created using Statistics Explained as a common platform, such that its content could already be consulted in Statistics Explained some time before it was published on paper.

### **Country profiles interface**

The **country profiles interface** offers the possibility to visualise major statistical indicators, of different countries and / or EU aggregates, in a user-friendly map-based presentation. The interface can be accessed via the following link: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/guip/introAction.do?>

## **Publications**

Eurostat produces a variety of publications, which all are available on the Eurostat website in PDF format, free of charge. As with the 'Statistics' tab that is available at all times for accessing data, there is a 'Publications' tab that is always accessible near the top of each webpage for accessing material in PDF format.

There are a variety of different types of publication, ranging from news releases to more in-depth analyses in the form of statistical books.

Eurostat's publications programme consists of several collections:

**News releases** provide recent information on the euro-indicators and on social, economic, regional, agricultural or environmental topics;

**Statistical books** are larger publications with statistical analysis and data;

**Pocketbooks** are free-of-charge publications aiming to give users a set of basic figures on a specific topic;

**Statistics in focus** are short publications providing the most recent statistical data and complementary statistical analysis;

**Methodologies & Working papers** are technical publications for statistical experts working in a particular field;

**Compact guides** are leaflets offering basic figures and guidance on how to obtain more information from the Eurostat website.

Some Eurostat publications, including this publication in English, are also printed; these can be ordered from the website of the EU bookshop (<http://bookshop.europa.eu>).






There it is also possible to download Eurostat publications in PDF format, free-of-charge, as on the Eurostat website. The bookshop is managed by the Publications Office of the European Union (<http://publications.europa.eu>).

### Reference metadata

The ESMS (Euro SDMX Metadata Structure) is a format based on the Statistical Data and Metadata eXchange (SDMX) Content Oriented Guidelines, which were adopted in January 2009 by seven international organisations at a worldwide level. The ESMS uses a subset of 21 cross domain concepts (plus sub-concepts) and is the new standard for reference metadata in the ESS. It puts emphasis on quality-related information (containing concepts such as accuracy, comparability, coherence and timeliness).

Reference metadata may be accessed either from the heading 'Metadata' which appears in the left-hand menu after selecting the 'Statistics' tab, or directly from the data navigation tree, where the following icon  is used to signify its availability.

### User support

Eurostat and the other members of the ESS have set up a system of user support centres – European Statistical Data Support (ESDS). These exist for nearly all of the EU's official languages, as well as for the EFTA and candidate countries; there are also plans to extend the user support service to cover those languages spoken in the Western Balkans.

In order to offer the best possible and personalised support, requests should,

whenever possible, be addressed to the relevant language support centre. The mission of each centre is to provide free of charge additional help and guidance to users who are having difficulty in finding the statistical data they require. The list and addresses of all support centres can be reached via the User support-TAB on Eurostat's homepage.

Specific requests can be addressed to this network, via the Eurostat website at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/help/user\\_support](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/help/user_support) (requires a user log-in).

### Eurostat's service for journalists

Statistics make news and they are essential to many stories, features and in-depth analyses. Printed media, as well as radio and TV, use Eurostat data intensively. Eurostat's press office puts out user-friendly news releases on a key selection of data covering the EU, the euro area, the Member States and their partners. All Eurostat news releases are available free of charge on the Eurostat website at 11 a.m. (C.E.T.) on the day they are released. Just over 200 news releases were published in 2010, of which approximately three quarters were based on monthly or quarterly euro-indicators; other releases covered major international events and important Eurostat publications.

Eurostat's press centre helps professional journalists find data on all kinds of topics. Journalists can contact media support for further information on news releases and other data (tel. (352) 4301-33408; e-mail: [eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu](mailto:eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu)).



### Linking statistics to European policies

Effective economic and political decision-making depends on the regular supply of reliable information. Statistics are one of the principle sources of such information, providing quantitative support to the development and implementation of policies. Statistics are also a powerful tool for communicating with the general public.

Information needs for policy purposes require constant interaction between policymakers and statisticians: the former formulate their needs for data, and the latter attempt to adapt the statistical production system so as to fulfil those needs. In this fashion, new policies lead to improvements in statistical production, both in terms of enhancing the quality of existing indicators and of creating new ones.

Whereas politicians ask for highly aggregated indicators which provide a synthetic and clear picture of the different phenomena they are interested in, statisticians tend to deal with detailed data. Statisticians therefore have to filter and aggregate basic data in order to increase data readability and extract signals (in other words indicators).

Over recent years, a number of policies have substantially influenced Eurostat's priorities and activities:

- economic and monetary union (EMU) and the creation of the euro area (1999);
- the Lisbon strategy (2000, revised in 2005), including the open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection;
- the EU's sustainable development strategy, EU SDS (2001, renewed in 2006);

- the Europe 2020 strategy (2010), the successor to the Lisbon strategy.

Economic and monetary union and the setting-up of the European Central Bank (ECB) required a broad range of infra-annual short-term statistics to measure economic and monetary developments within the euro area and to assist in the implementation of a common monetary policy. Effective monetary policy depends on timely, reliable and comprehensive economic statistics giving an overview of the economic situation. Such data are also needed for the assessment of the business cycle.

Europeans place a high value on their quality of life, including aspects such as a clean environment, social protection, prosperity and equity. In recent years the European Council has focused on a number of key areas intended to shape the future social, economic and environmental development of the EU. While Europe 2020 is the EU's strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth for the next decade, the sustainable development strategy is concerned with improving the quality of life and well-being, both for current and future generations, through seeking a balance between economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment.

Eurostat has responded to politicians needs in these areas by developing five sets of 'EU policy indicators' that may be accessed through dedicated sections on the Eurostat website either directly from the homepage or from the 'Statistics' tab that appears near the top of every



webpage. These five sets of data may be summarised as:

- **Europe 2020 indicators**, which are the headline indicators for the Europe 2020 strategy. This strategy has five EU headline targets which are currently measured by eight headline indicators. Europe 2020 indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe\\_2020\\_indicators/headline\\_indicators](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators).
- **euro-indicators**, of which the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs) are the core, for monetary policy purposes; this is a collection of monthly and quarterly data, useful to evaluate the economic situation within the euro area and the EU. Euro-indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/euroindicators>.
- **sustainable development indicators**, for the EU's sustainable development strategy extend across a wide range of issues affecting the quality of life, in particular looking at ways to reconcile economic development, social cohesion and the protection of the environment. Sustainable development indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/sustainabledevelopment>.
- **employment, social policy and equality indicators**, for monitoring and reporting in relation to employment, social policy and equality. These indicators are designed to address a range of different issues, such as employment guidelines, the open

method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection, the education and training programme, i2010 (the European information society for growth and employment) and (gender) equality. Employment, social policy and equality indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment\\_social\\_policy\\_equality/introduction](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/employment_social_policy_equality/introduction).

- **globalisation indicators** comprise a portfolio of 25 indicators, grouped into five categories, that measure different aspects of globalisation. The main focus is to show the EU's relations with the rest of the world and, wherever possible, the situation within the EU to allow both the extent of internal EU integration and the extent of its globalisation to be grasped. Globalisation indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/globalisation/indicators>.

### Europe 2020 indicators

The Europe 2020 strategy is the EU's new strategy to develop as a smarter, knowledge based, greener economy, delivering high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion; it is the successor to the Lisbon strategy.

In March 2010 the European Council agreed on the key areas of the strategy where action is needed: knowledge and innovation, a more sustainable economy, high employment and social inclusion. The Council also agreed on ambitious objectives – on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion



and climate / energy – to be reached by 2020. To measure progress in meeting these objectives five headline targets have been agreed for the whole EU – this limited set of targets is being translated into national targets for each EU country, reflecting the specific situation of each economy.

Statistics are an integral part of the Europe 2020 strategy. The headline indicators measure the progress made by the EU and the Member States towards achieving the headline targets of the strategy.

### **Employment:**

- 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.

### **R&D / innovation:**

- 3 % of the EU's GDP (public and private combined) should be invested in R & D.

### **Climate change / energy:**

- greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced by at least 20 % compared to 1990;
- the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption should increase to 20 %;
- there should be a 20 % increase in energy efficiency.

### **Education:**

- the share of early school leavers from education and training should be under 10 %;
- at least 40 % of 30-34-year-olds should have completed tertiary (or equivalent) education.

### **Poverty / social exclusion:**

- at least 20 million people should be lifted from being in or at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

The targets cover the main areas where efforts are rapidly needed. The statistical data collected will help to measure the progress achieved in implementing the strategy for the EU to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. As part of the process, Member States draw up national reform programmes which set out in detail the actions they will take under the new strategy, with a particular emphasis on efforts to meet their national targets. The European Council will assess every year the overall progress achieved both at an EU and at a national level in implementing the strategy.

### **Euro-indicators / PEEIs**

Since October 2001 the euro-indicators / PEEIs web pages have been a reference point for all users of official statistics dealing with short-term data. They were initially conceived as an independent website, available in parallel to the Eurostat website; however, since October 2004, they have been integrated with the remaining content. It is possible to access euro-indicators / PEEIs data from the 'Statistics' tab visible in the menu near the top of the screen on each webpage, or directly via the euro-indicators / PEEIs dedicated section at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/euro-indicators>. It is also possible to e-mail the euro-indicators / PEEIs team at: [ESTAT-EUROINDICATORS@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ESTAT-EUROINDICATORS@ec.europa.eu).



Euro-indicators / PEEIs aim to supply business-cycle analysts, policymakers, media, researchers, students, and other interested users with a comprehensive, well structured and high quality set of information which is useful for their daily activities. The core of euro-indicators / PEEIs comprises a set of statistical indicators giving an accurate and as timely as possible overview of the economic evolution of the euro area, the EU, and the individual Member States. The euro-indicators / PEEIs dedicated section contains the following additional products and services intended to assist in the understanding and analysis of data:

- selected Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);
- background;
- news releases;
- status reports on information requirements in the European monetary union (EMU);
- data;
- publications;
- information relating to seminars / conferences.

### Data

The data presented in euro-indicators / PEEIs are built around a set of the most relevant statistics, called Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs), a list of which can be found in the European Commission's Communication (2002) 661 <sup>(5)</sup>. They are presented in three main parts:

- a selected Principal European Economic Indicators webpage (containing a set of 22 most relevant and timely short-term economic indicators for the euro area and the EU) directly accessible on the euro-indicators / PEEIs homepage;
- short-term indicators (included as the first branch of the 'Tables on EU policy' section of the data navigation tree);
- European and national short-term statistics database (included as the first branch of the 'Database by themes' section of the data navigation tree – under the heading of 'General and regional statistics' – as European and national short term indicators (euroind)).

<sup>(5)</sup> For more information: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2002:0661:FIN:EN:PDF>.



European Union *		Release date		Unit	Reference period						Print
Euro Area **		latest	next		2009q2	2009q3	2009q4	2010q1	2010q2	2010q3	
GDP in volume	02/12/2010	07/01/2011	%	(Q/Q-1)	-0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	-1.0	0.5	
				(Q/Q-4)	-5.6	-4.0	-1.9	0.8	-2.5	2.2	
Private final consumption in volume	02/12/2010	07/01/2011	%	(Q/Q-1)	-0.1	-0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
				(Q/Q-4)	-2.2	-1.8	-0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0	
Investments in volume	02/12/2010	07/01/2011	%	(Q/Q-1)	-2.9	-0.9	-1.3	-0.5	2.1	0.2	
				(Q/Q-4)	-14.2	-12.1	-9.8	-5.2	0.4	1.2	
					2010m6	2010m7	2010m8	2010m9	2010m10	2010m11	
External trade balance	17/12/2010	14/01/2011	mio euro		14539.8	12291.8	14249.3	11689.6	-7688.8	(i)	
					2009q2	2009q3	2009q4	2010q1	2010q2	2010q3	
Current account- Total	10/12/2010	21/01/2011	mio euro		-42121	-19285	-10018	-31787	-37122	-25521	
					2010m6	2010m7	2010m8	2010m9	2010m10	2010m11	
Inflation (HICP all items)	16/12/2010	14/01/2011	%	(M/M-1)	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	
				(M/M-12)	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	
					2010m6	2010m7	2010m8	2010m9	2010m10	2010m11	
Unemployment rate - Total	30/11/2010	07/01/2011	%		9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.6	(i)	
Unemployment rate - 15-24 years	30/11/2010	07/01/2011	%		20.5	20.4	20.3	20.4	20.4	(i)	
Unemployment rate - above 24 years	30/11/2010	07/01/2011	%		8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	(i)	
					2009q2	2009q3	2009q4	2010q1	2010q2	2010q3	
Labour Cost Index	16/12/2010	16/03/2011	%	(Q/Q-1)	1.5	0.4	0.5	-0.1	0.7	0.2	
				(Q/Q-4)	3.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.2	
Employment	15/12/2010	15/03/2011	%	(Q/Q-1)	-0.7	-0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0	
				(Q/Q-4)	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.2	

Both the main tables for short-term indicators and the Euroind database are divided into the following eight domains:

- balance of payments;
- business and consumer surveys;
- consumer prices;
- external trade;
- industry, commerce and services;
- labour market;
- monetary and financial indicators;
- national accounts.

### Publications and working papers

The main publication in this domain is called 'Eurostatistics'. It is a monthly release that presents a synthetic picture of the economic situation together with detailed statistical analysis of the latest economic events for the euro area, the EU, and the Member States. This monthly review gives a synthetic picture of the recent macroeconomic situation. It is based on PEEIs, which are complemented



by some business cycle indicators. The latest issue of 'Eurostatistics' is accessible from the homepage of the euro-indicators / PEEIs dedicated section. Previous issues are also accessible – by selecting the 'publications' entry in the left-hand menu of the euro-indicators / PEEIs dedicated section and then clicking on the link to 'Official publications'. Under the same heading of 'publications', users may also access a collection of 'selected readings' and 'working papers', containing both methodological and empirical studies on statistical improvements and analyses of European data.

### *Quality reports*

Since 2001, the Euroind database has been subject to monthly quality monitoring. The results of this assessment are presented in a detailed online publication called 'State of affairs', also accessible from the 'publications' link in the left-hand menu of the euro-indicators / PEEIs dedicated section. A synthesis of this monthly as-

essment is presented in another publication, entitled the 'Monitoring report', accessible from the same location.

### **Sustainable development indicators**

The EU sustainable development strategy (EU SDS), adopted by the European Council in Gothenburg in June 2001, and renewed in June 2006, aims to continuously improve quality of life, both for current and for future generations, through reconciling economic development, social cohesion and protection of the environment. A set of sustainable development indicators (SDIs) has been developed to monitor progress in the implementation of the strategy. The indicators are organised under ten themes (and sub-themes) that reflect different political priorities (see first column of Table 2).

In order to facilitate communication, the set of indicators has been built as a three-level pyramid.

**Table 1:** Framework for sustainable development indicators

Indicator level	Hierarchical framework	Indicator types
<b>Level 1</b>	Lead objectives	11 headline indicators are at the top of the pyramid. They are intended to monitor the 'overall objectives' of the strategy. They are well-known indicators with a high communication value. They are robust and available for most EU Member States for a period of at least five years.
<b>Level 2</b>	SDS priority objectives	The second level of the pyramid consists of ca. 30 indicators related to the operational objectives of the strategy. They are the lead indicators in their respective subthemes. They are robust and available for most EU Member States for a period of at least three years.
<b>Level 3</b>	Actions/explanatory variables	The third level consists of ca. 80 indicators related to actions outlined in the strategy or to other issues which are useful to analyse progress towards the SDS objectives. Breakdowns of level-1 or -2 indicators are usually also found at level 3.
<b>Contextual indicators</b>	Background	Contextual indicators are part of the SDI set, but they either do not monitor directly any of the strategy's objectives or they are not policy responsive. Generally they are difficult to interpret in a normative way. However, they provide valuable background information on issues having direct relevance for sustainable development policies and are useful for the analysis.

This distinction between the three levels of indicators reflects the structure of the renewed strategy (overall lead objectives, operational priority objectives, and actions / explanatory variables) and also responds to different kinds of user needs. The three levels of the pyramid are complemented with contextual indicators, which do not monitor directly the strategy's objectives, but provide valuable background information for analysis. The SDI data set also describes indicators which are not yet fully developed but which will, in the future, be necessary to get a more complete picture of progress, differentiating between indicators that are expected to become available

within some years, with sufficient quality ('indicators under development'), and those to be developed in the longer term ('indicators to be developed').

The table below presents the situation as regards the progress made with respect to the headline indicators, as presented within the 2009 edition of the Eurostat's monitoring report for the EU's sustainable development strategy (the weather symbols reflect in most cases the progress towards the EU objectives or targets between 2000 and 2007-2008). A new edition of this report should be available in the summer of 2011.



**Table 2:** Headline sustainable development indicators and progress being made within the EU

SDI theme	Headline indicator	EU-27 evaluation of change (since 2000)
Socioeconomic development	Growth of GDP per capita	
Climate change and energy	Greenhouse gas emissions <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Consumption of renewables	
Sustainable transport	Energy consumption of transport relative to GDP	
Sustainable consumption and production	Resource productivity	
Natural resources	Abundance of common birds <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Conservation of fish stocks <sup>(3)</sup>	
Public health	Healthy life years <sup>(4)</sup>	
Social inclusion	Risk of poverty <sup>(4)</sup>	
Demographic changes	Employment rate of older workers	
Global partnership	Official development assistance <sup>(5)</sup>	
Good governance	[No headline indicator]	:



**Clearly favourable change / on target path**



**Moderately unfavourable change / far from target path**



**No or moderately favourable change / close to target path**



**Clearly unfavourable change / moving away from target path**

<sup>(1)</sup> EU-15.

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on 19 Member States.

<sup>(3)</sup> In north east Atlantic.

<sup>(4)</sup> EU-25, from 2005.

<sup>(5)</sup> From 2005.

Source: Eurostat



More information regarding sustainable development indicators may be found on the Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/sustainabledevelopment>, or by contacting: [estat-sdi@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-sdi@ec.europa.eu). There is also a comprehensive publication on the subject, 'Sustainable development in the European Union: 2009 monitoring report of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy', available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/product?code=KS-78-09-865&mode=view>.

### **Employment, social policy and equality indicators**

This collection of indicators covers various aspects of employment and social policy, as well as equality issues. The indicators are used to monitor and report upon progress being made as regards EU policies relating to:

- employment;
- social inclusion and social protection;
- education and training;
- information society;
- gender equality.

#### *European Employment Strategy*

Since the launch of the European Employment Strategy (EES) in 1997 indicators have been used for the assessment of Member States' progress on implementing the employment guidelines that have been developed under the EES, and that are proposed by the European Commission and approved by the European Council. The guidelines were most recently revised in 2010 as part of the Europe 2020 strategy.

Most of the indicators for monitoring and analysis of the employment guidelines are provided by Eurostat. However, for the time-being the coherent presentation of these indicators is under development. For more information on the list of indicators as well as the EES, please refer to the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion website, at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=101&langId=en>.

#### *Open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection*

The Lisbon strategy also gave rise to the open method of coordination (OMC) that provides a framework for political coordination (without legal constraints) in relation to social inclusion and social protection issues; this framework continues under the Europe 2020 strategy. The OMC is a flexible and decentralised method, which involves:

- agreeing on common objectives which set out high-level, shared goals to underpin the entire process;
- agreeing to a set of common indicators which show how progress towards these goals can be measured;
- preparing national strategic reports, in which Member States set out how they will plan policies over an agreed period to meet the common objectives;
- evaluating these strategies jointly through the European Commission and the Member States.



The indicators can be accessed directly from the Eurostat website, through the left-hand menu of the dedicated section covering employment, social policy and equality indicators, that may be found by clicking on the 'Statistics' tab near the top of the screen on each webpage. The indicators are currently divided into four strands, covering:

- overarching indicators;
- indicators of the social inclusion strand;
- indicators of the pension strand;
- indicators of the health and long term care strand.

Common indicators allow a comparison of best practices to be made and also measure progress being made towards common objectives. For more information about the open method of coordination on social inclusion and social protection, please refer to the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion website, at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=753&langId=en>.

### **Education and training**

To ensure their contribution to the Lisbon strategy, the ministers of education from the various Member States adopted in 2001 a report on the future objectives of education and training systems agreeing for the first time on shared objectives to be achieved by 2010. A year later, a ten-year work programme was endorsed (Education and training 2010).

As with the indicators above relating to social inclusion and social protection, these indicators are also imple-

mented through the open method of coordination, using similar procedures to set objectives, exchange good practices, and finally to measure progress that is being made. On 25 May 2007 the Council adopted conclusions on a coherent framework of 16 core indicators for monitoring progress towards the Lisbon objectives in education and training. Indicators and methodology are available on the Eurostat website as part of the dedicated section covering employment, social policy and equality indicators.

The programme was subsequently extended to cover the period through to 2020. The long-term strategic objectives of EU education and training policies are:

- making lifelong learning and mobility a reality;
- improving the quality and efficiency of education and training;
- promoting equity, social cohesion and active citizenship;
- enhancing creativity and innovation, including entrepreneurship, at all levels of education and training.

Five new benchmark goals have already been defined for 2020, by which time:

- an average of at least 15 % of adults should participate in lifelong learning;
- the share of low-achieving 15-years olds in reading, mathematics and science should be less than 15 %;
- the share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary educational attainment should be at least 40 %;
- the share of early leavers from education and training should be less than 10 %;



- at least 95 % of children between four years of age and the age for starting compulsory primary education should participate in early childhood education.

For more information on these programmes, please refer to Directorate-General for Education and Culture website, at: [http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc28\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/education/lifelong-learning-policy/doc28_en.htm).

### *European Information Society for growth and employment*

The penultimate heading within this section covers the information society. The eEurope action plan was launched under the Lisbon strategy and included a set of benchmarking indicators on Internet and broadband take-up, as well as the use of online services. Within the context of the renewed Lisbon agenda, a strategic framework for a European information society for growth and employment (i2010) was launched. This in turn has been succeeded in 2010 by the Digital Agenda for Europe, which was launched as part of the Europe 2020 Strategy.

The benchmarking framework for measuring progress in relation to the i2010 programme was set up and approved in April 2006; it contained a set of core indicators and provides for flexible modules on specific issues to be defined each year. On 9 November 2009 a new benchmarking initiative was endorsed, providing the conceptual framework for the collection of statistics and the development of a list of core indicators through to 2015. For more information, please refer to: [http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_](http://ec.europa.eu/information_)

[society/eeurope/i2010/docs/benchmarking/benchmarking\\_digital\\_europe\\_2011-2015.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/eeurope/i2010/docs/benchmarking/benchmarking_digital_europe_2011-2015.pdf).

Annual Community surveys on ICT usage in households and by individuals are a major source of information for monitoring many of the aims of the i2010 strategy and the Digital Agenda. The data presented on Eurostat's website as part of the dedicated section covering employment and social policy indicators and referring to i2010 indicators is divided into four main themes:

- developments of broadband;
- advanced services;
- inclusion;
- public services.

For more information on the Digital Agenda, please refer to the Directorate-General for Information Society website, at: [http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_society/digital-agenda/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/digital-agenda/index_en.htm).

### *Gender equality*

This final heading is a recent addition, covering gender equality indicators which show the situation of men and women in the EU in a variety of different areas, with statistics presented for education, the labour market, earnings, social inclusion, childcare and health. These indicators help to assess the current state of gender equality which is a fundamental objective of the EU. The indicators available on the dedicated section present just a selection of Eurostat's data which may be disaggregated according to a gender breakdown. The indicators selected have their basis in a range of policy documents covering this area, including the strategy



for equality between women and men (2010-2015), the women's charter 2010, or the roadmap for equality between women and men (2006-2010).

Equality between women and men is only one of many different types of equality which are covered by EU policy measures. The Lisbon Treaty proposes taking action to combat discrimination based on gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation. In some of these areas, it is difficult to gauge from statistics how far equality has been achieved, but for others information is being developed. Eurostat therefore intends to expand its collection of data in this area in order to cover these different forms of equality as and when suitable indicators may be published.

### Globalisation indicators

Globalisation means the increasing interdependence and inter-linkages between nations, the increasing mobility of people, the growing flow of products, ideas and raw materials. The process of globalisation, as understood here, therefore involves social, cultural and environmental elements and goes beyond the issue of economic integration which is often the focus of globalisation indicators.

The EU has long been aware of the opportunities created by globalisation, in addition to the growing intensity of the challenges it presents. It is in this context that the Europe 2020 strategy, adopted by the European Council in 2010, aims to exploit over the next decade the potential of globalisation to boost growth and employment in the EU.

Complementary to this strategy, Europe's concerns to fulfil its international obligations to reduce poverty worldwide, and to promote global sustainable development, are addressed in the EU's sustainable development strategy; aid, international trade and investment are important tools in this respect.

While globalisation is a challenge for the EU as well as for many countries around the world, it is also a challenge for official statistics. A number of international and European initiatives concluded that current statistical measures need to be supplemented in order to better reflect the changing, globalising world. There is a strong policy and public demand for official statistics to measure globalisation. Even though not all dimensions of globalisation can be easily quantified, it is important that these phenomena are better understood with the help of proper statistical measures.

### *Eurostat's globalisation indicator set*

The indicators can be accessed directly from the Eurostat website, through the left-hand menu of the dedicated section covering globalisation indicators, that may be found by clicking on the 'Statistics' tab near the top of the screen on each webpage. There is currently a portfolio of 25 indicators, split between five different categories that measure various aspects of globalisation. The main focus is to show the EU's relations with the rest of the world and, wherever possible, the situation within the EU to allow both the extent of internal EU integration and the extent of its globalisation to be grasped.



## Introduction

		Main dimension		Detailed view		Print				
		UNIT	BREAKDOWN	REFERENCE PERIOD						
				2005	2006	2007	2008	2009		
<b>PERSONS</b>										
Non-nationals among residents	% of population	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	3.80	3.90	4.00			
Non-nationals in the labour force	% of total labour force	Extra EU	3.60	3.60	3.90	4.10	(i)			
Nights spent by non-EU residents inside the EU	Nights per 1000 population	Extra EU	427	459	458	456	(i)			
Number of tourism nights spent abroad by residents	Nights per 1000 population	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)			
International air transport of passengers	per 1000 population	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	547	567	(i)			
<b>TECHNOLOGY</b>										
High tech exports	% of total exports	Extra EU	18.740	16.645	15.965	15.363	(i)			
High tech imports	% of total imports	Extra EU	19.461	16.831	16.174	14.713	(i)			
Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD)	% of GDP	-	1.82	1.85	1.85	1.92	2.01			
<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>										
Exports of goods	% of GDP	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)			
Imports of goods	% of GDP	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)			
Exports of services	% of GDP	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)			
Imports of services	% of GDP	Extra EU	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)			
Intra-EU trade in goods	% of total external trade in goods	Intra EU	66	66	66	65	65			
Energy dependency	% of net imports in gross inland consumption	Total	52.6	53.8	53.1	54.8	(i)			
Growth of maritime transport	Growth on previous year	Total	(i)	3.1	3.4	2.8	(i)			
Growth of air freight transport	Growth on previous year	Total	(i)	(i)	(i)	3.00	(i)			
<b>GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY</b>										
CO2 emissions per inhabitant in the EU and in developing countries	Tons	-	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.2	(i)			
Official Development Assistance	% of gross national income	-	0.41	0.41	0.37	0.40	0.42			

The selected indicators make use of data which already exist, but casting them in the light of globalisation and allowing them to be seen from a new angle. The 25 indicators which have been selected are far from exhaustive, and they do not yet cover all aspects of globalisation. The globalisation indicator set may develop further in the future. For example, Eurostat

is currently working on a programme to modernise business and trade statistics and is running a project to study how to best quantify non-economic elements of globalisation.

Globalisation indicators are available on the Eurostat website at: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/globalisation/indicators>.