

Basic figures on the EU

First quarter 2015

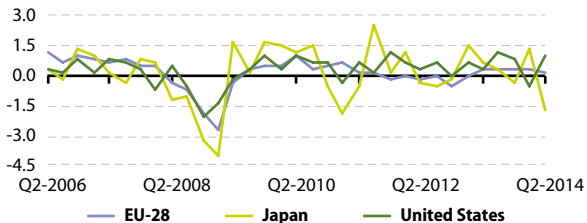
Indicators of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

| | | EU-28 | 2005 | 2012 | 2013 | Target |
|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Employment | Employment rate (% of population aged 20–64) | | 67.9 | 68.4 | 68.4 | 75 |
| | — male | | 75.9 | 74.5 | 74.2 | : |
| | — female | | 60.0 | 62.3 | 62.6 | : |
| | | EU-28 | 2005 | 2012 | 2013 | Target |
| R&D | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | | 1.76 | 2.01 | 2.02 | 3 |
| | | | EU-28 | 2005 | 2012 | 2013 |
| Climate change / energy | Greenhouse gas emissions (index, 1990 = 100) | | 93.2 | 82.1 | : | 80 |
| | Renewables in gross final energy consumption (%) | | 8.7 | 14.1 | : | 20 |
| | Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent) | | 1.709.0 | 1.583.9 | 1.566.5 | 1.483 |
| | | EU-28 | 2005 | 2012 | 2013 | Target |
| Education | Early leavers from education & training (% of population aged 18–24) | | 15.7 | 12.7 | 12.0 | < 10 |
| | — male | | 17.7 | 14.4 | 13.6 | : |
| | — female | | 13.7 | 10.9 | 10.2 | : |
| | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34) | | 28.1 | 35.9 | 36.9 | ≥ 40 |
| | — male | | 26.1 | 31.7 | 32.7 | : |
| — female | | 30.1 | 40.2 | 41.2 | : | |
| | | EU-28 ⁽¹⁾ | 2005 | 2012 | 2013 | Target |
| Poverty or social exclusion | People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (million) | | 124.3 | 124.5 | 122.6 | 96.6 |
| | People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion (%) | | 25.7 | 24.8 | 24.5 | : |
| | In households with very low work intensity (%) | | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | : |
| | At-risk-of-poverty after social transfers (%) | | 16.4 | 16.9 | 16.7 | : |
| | Severely materially deprived (%) | | 10.8 | 9.9 | 9.6 | : |

(¹) 2005: EU-27. The target is 20 million less than the 2008 figure (see conclusions of European Council 17 June 2010 at http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/council_conclusion_17_june_en.pdf).

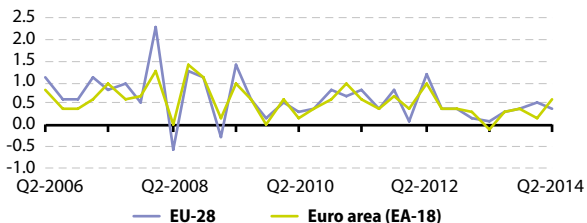
Selected Principal European Economic Indicators

GDP, quarterly growth rate (%)



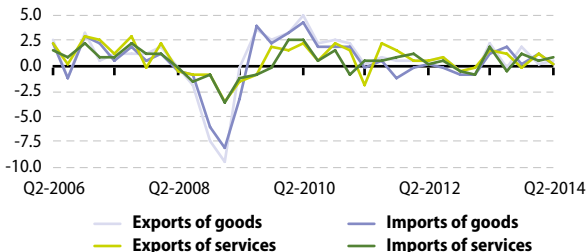
Source: Eurostat (online data code: namq_gdp_k)

Labour cost index, quarterly growth rate (%)



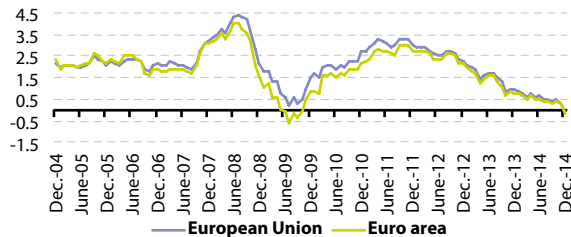
Source: Eurostat (online data code: l_ci_r2_q)

Trade of goods and services, quarterly growth rate, EU-28 (%)



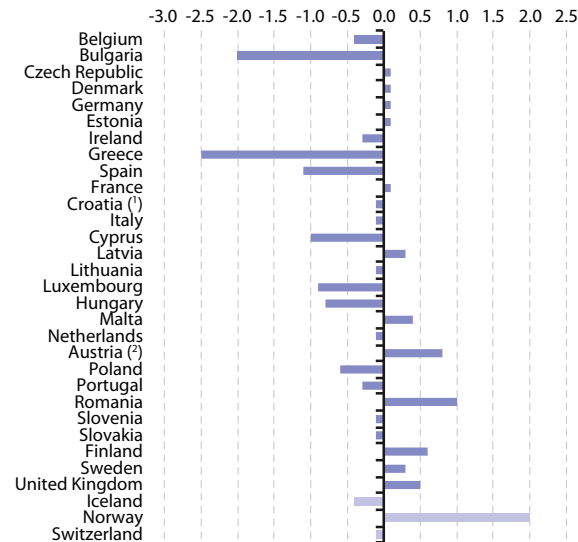
Source: Eurostat (online data code: namq_exi_k)

Inflation, monthly data (annual rate of change), EU and EA, December 2004 to December 2014 (¹) (%)



(¹) December 2014 data are provisional.

Inflation, monthly data (annual rate of change), EU Member States, December 2014 (%)



(¹) Definition differs. (²) Provisional data.

Additional information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Inflation_in_the_euro_area and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/prc_hicp_esms.htm.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_manr)

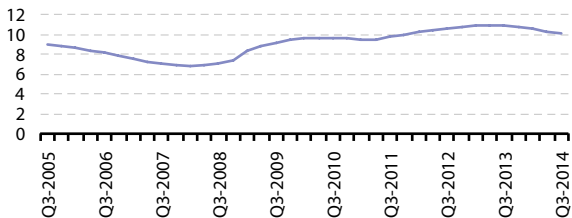
Economy and public finance

| | GDP in current prices | | GDP growth in volume | | | Government surplus | | Government debt | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | (EUR / inhabitant) (¹)(²) | (EUR 1 000 million) | Quarterly growth rate (%) | | | (% of GDP) | | (% of GDP) | |
| | 2013 | | Q1-2014 | Q2-2014 | Q3-2014 | Q2-2014 | Q3-2014 | Q2-2014 | Q3-2014 |
| EU-28 | 25 700 | 13 069 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -2.6 | -2.9 | 87.0 | 86.6 |
| Euro area (EA-18) | 28 600 | 9 603 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -1.9 | -2.6 | 92.7 | 92.1 |
| Belgium | 34 500 | 383 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -7.6 | 108.8 | 108.2 |
| Bulgaria | 5 500 | 40 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 20.5 | 23.6 |
| Czech Republic | 14 200 | 149 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.6 | 0.2 | 44.4 | 43.8 |
| Denmark | 44 400 | 249 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 45.4 | 47.0 |
| Germany | 33 300 | 2 738 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 75.3 | 74.8 |
| Estonia | 13 900 | 19 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| Ireland | 35 600 | 164 | : | : | : | -3.3 | -4.0 | 117.0 | 114.8 |
| Greece | 17 400 | 182 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | -0.9 | -0.8 | 177.5 | 176.0 |
| Spain | 22 300 | 1 023 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -11.0 | -1.2 | 96.4 | 96.8 |
| France | 31 300 | 2 060 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 | -3.0 | -5.6 | 95.2 | 95.3 |
| Croatia | 10 100 | 43 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -7.3 | -1.0 | 77.0 | 78.0 |
| Italy | 25 600 | 1 560 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -1.3 | -3.5 | 133.8 | 131.8 |
| Cyprus | 19 000 | 17 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 4.8 | 109.8 | 104.7 |
| Latvia | 11 600 | 23 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 41.0 | 40.4 |
| Lithuania | 11 700 | 35 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -2.0 | 2.9 | 38.7 | 38.3 |
| Luxembourg | 83 400 | 45 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 2.3 | -0.4 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 22.9 |
| Hungary | 9 900 | 98 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 | -3.5 | -1.3 | 82.9 | 80.3 |
| Malta | 17 200 | 7 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | -3.3 | -1.4 | 74.6 | 71.9 |
| Netherlands | 35 900 | 603 | -0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -4.5 | -3.7 | 69.6 | 69.0 |
| Austria | 37 000 | 313 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -1.3 | -1.6 | 82.3 | 80.7 |
| Poland | 10 100 | 390 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -2.7 | -3.6 | 48.4 | 48.6 |
| Portugal | 15 800 | 166 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -7.4 | -1.7 | 129.5 | 131.4 |
| Romania | 7 100 | 142 | : | : | : | -0.9 | 1.9 | 37.9 | 38.1 |
| Slovenia | 17 100 | 35 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.7 | -3.8 | -4.0 | 78.3 | 78.1 |
| Slovakia | 13 300 | 72 | : | : | : | -1.7 | -2.4 | 55.6 | 55.4 |
| Finland | 35 600 | 193 | -0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 | -2.2 | 58.9 | 58.1 |
| Sweden | 43 800 | 421 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.7 | -2.1 | 38.8 | 39.0 |
| United Kingdom | 29 600 | 1 899 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -7.3 | -5.6 | 88.6 | 87.9 |
| Iceland | 34 000 | 11 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| Norway | 75 900 | 386 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 26.7 | 25.8 |
| Switzerland | 61 100 | 490 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.3 | : | : |
| Online data code: | nama_gdp_c | | teina011 | | | gov_10q_ggnfa | | gov_10q_ggdbt | |

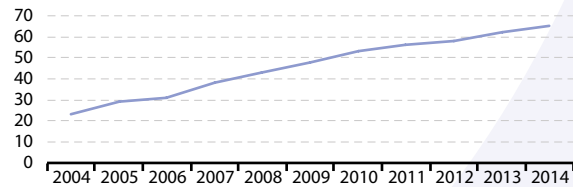
(¹) Break in series for Latvia. (²) Greece: 2012.

Source: Eurostat

Unemployment rate, EU-28, Q3-2005–Q3-2014
(% of the labour force)

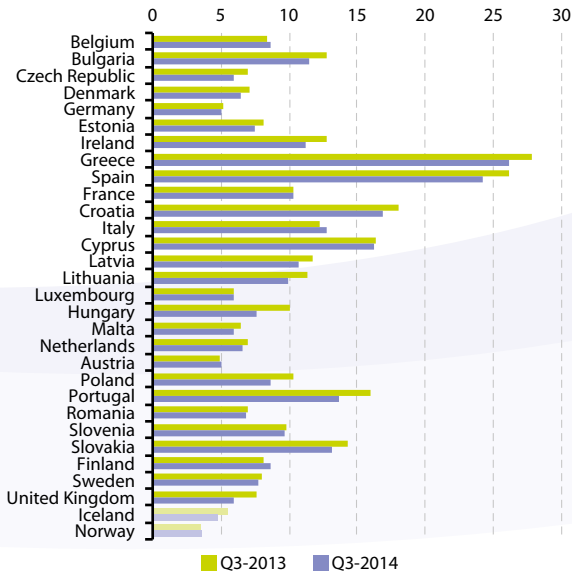


Daily internet access, EU-28, 2004–14⁽¹⁾
(% of the population)

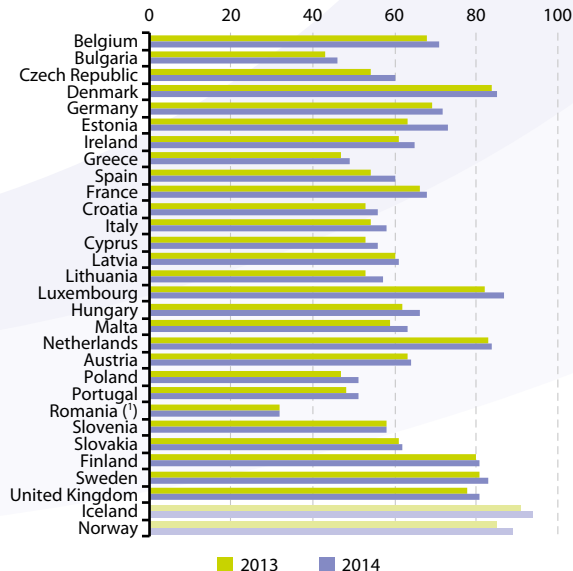


⁽¹⁾ 2004–06: EU-27 data.

Unemployment rate, EU Member States, Q3-2013 and Q3-2014
(% of the labour force)



Daily internet access, EU Member States, 2013 and 2014
(% of the population)



⁽¹⁾ Break in time series.

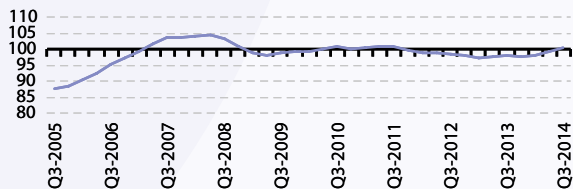
Additional information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Unemployment_statistics and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/une_esms.htm.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [une_rt_q](#))

Additional information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Internet_use_statistics_-_individuals and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_bde15c_esms.htm.

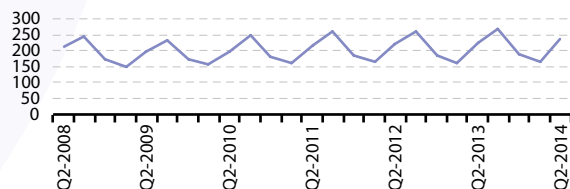
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [isoc_ci_ifp_fu](#))

Housing price, quarterly evolution, EU, Q3-2005–Q3-2014 ⁽¹⁾
(2010 = 100)

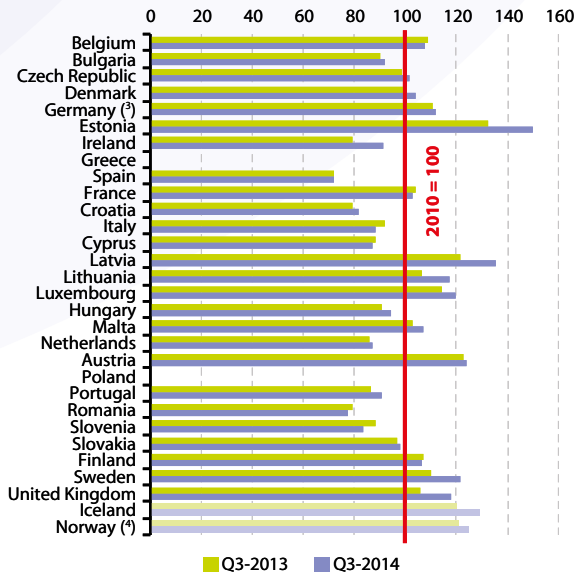


⁽¹⁾ Provisional data. The graph presents movements in house prices compared to 2010.

Passengers transported by air, EU-28, Q2-2008–Q2-2014
(million)



Housing price, EU Member States, Q3-2013 and Q3-2014 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
(2010 = 100)

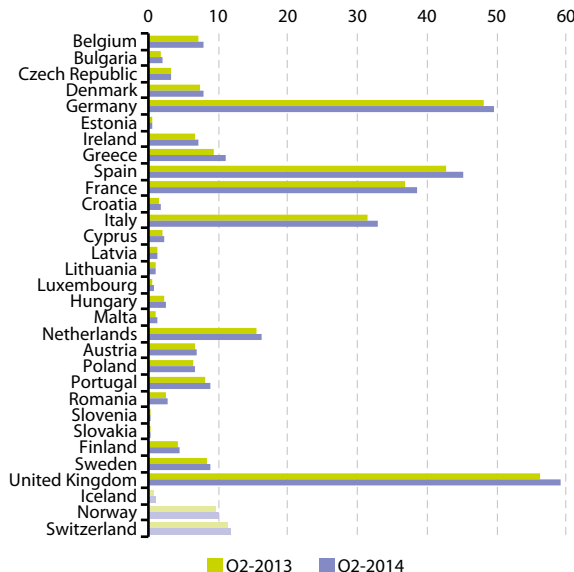


⁽¹⁾ The figures show if house prices have gone up or down compared to 2010 in each country. They do not compare current house price levels between countries. ⁽²⁾ Provisional data: BE, BG, CZ, DK, DE, FR, HR, IT, LV, HU, MT and NL. Data not available: EL and PL. ⁽³⁾ Data: Q1-2014. ⁽⁴⁾ Definition differs.

Additional information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Housing_price_statistics_-_house_price_index and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/prc_hps_esms.htm.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ei_hppi_q)

Passengers transported by air, EU Member States, Q2-2013 and Q2-2014 (million)



Additional information: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Air_transport_statistics and http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/avia_pa_esms.htm.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoc)

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-18) is composed of: Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. The EU-28 includes the EA-18 countries and also: Bulgaria and the Czech Republic, Denmark, Croatia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The three EFTA countries covered are: Iceland, 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 first edition they are 'daily net access', 'housing prices' and 'passenger air transport'.

For the EU, the information presented in this short guide is generally based on data for the EU-28 and EA-18 aggregates (when available). However, the data for inflation and housing price indices are based on moving aggregates that reflect the membership of the EU and euro area over time (coded EU and Euro area in the graphs).

Quarterly growth rates are expressed in relation to the previous quarter. Quarterly rates are generally calculated using seasonally adjusted data, although rates for the government surplus, deficit, debt, housing prices and passenger air transport are based on non seasonally adjusted data. Furthermore, annual rates of change for inflation are also based on non seasonally adjusted data.

Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

Figures in italics are estimates, provisional or forecast.

Extraction date

Data were extracted on 2 February 2015. The next edition (extraction planned: 30 April 2015) will be issued in May 2015. The most recent data is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>

Data codes

The Eurostat online data code, which is given at the bottom of each column of data in the tables and as part of the source for figures, 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 be the leading provider of high quality statistics on Europe. Eurostat publishes **official, harmonised statistics** on the European Union (EU) 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 candidate 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 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 online publications *Eurostat yearbook*, *Regional yearbook*, *The EU in the world*, *Statistics in focus* and other publications.

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are **free of charge** on its website in PDF format; some of these are also available in German and French. Among these, the pocketbook *Key figures on Europe 2014* provides a comprehensive set of information introducing readers to most statistical themes that are covered by Eurostat.



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