

Basic figures on the EU

Fourth quarter 2018



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 introduces a set of three alternating indicators. In this edition they are 'Organic crop area', 'Renewable energy used in transport sector' and 'Employment in high-technology sectors'.

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 surplus/deficit and 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.

Next edition

Data were extracted on 30 October (GDP on 14 November). Next edition is planned for March 2019. The most recent data is available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

Data codes

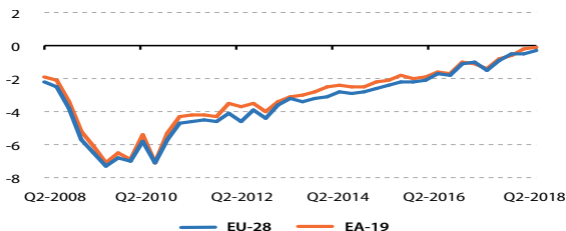
The Eurostat online data code, which is given as part of the source for figures and tables, provides users with a quick and efficient way of accessing the most up-to-date statistics. When used through the 'search' facility of Eurostat's website, each data code directs users to the corresponding dataset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

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

| EU-28 | | 2008 | 2016 | 2017 | Target |
|--------------------------------|---|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Employment | Employment rate (% of population aged 20–64) | 70.3 | 71.1 | 72.2 | 75.0 |
| | — male | 77.8 | 76.9 | 78.0 | : |
| | — female | 62.8 | 65.3 | 66.5 | : |
| EU-28 | | 2008 | 2016 | 2017 | Target |
| R&D | Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP) | 1.83 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 3.0 |
| EU-28 | | 2008 | 2015 | 2016 | Target |
| Climate change/ energy | Greenhouse gas emissions (index, 1990 = 100) | 90.6 | 78.0 | 77.6 | 80.0 |
| | Renewables in gross final energy consumption (%) | 11.1 | 16.7 | 17.0 | 20.0 |
| | Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent) | 1 692 | 1 532 | 1 543 | 1 483 |
| | Final energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent) | 1 180 | 1 086 | 1 108 | 1 086 |
| EU-28 | | 2008 | 2016 | 2017 | Target |
| Education | Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18–24) | 14.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.0 |
| | — male | 16.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 | : |
| | — female | 12.7 | 9.2 | 8.9 | : |
| | Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34) | 31.2 | 39.1 | 39.9 | 40.0 |
| | — male | 28.0 | 34.4 | 34.9 | : |
| — female | 34.3 | 43.9 | 44.9 | : | |
| EU-27 | | 2008 | 2016 | 2017 | Target |
| Poverty or social exclusion | People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion ⁽¹⁾ (Cumulative difference from 2008 in millions) | : | + 1.0 | - 5.2 | -20.0 |

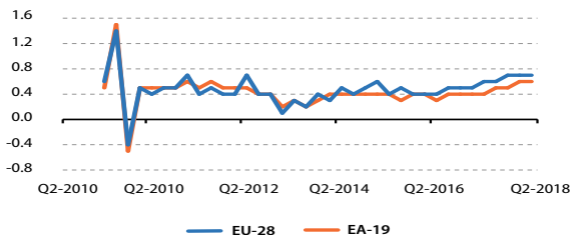
⁽¹⁾ The overall EU target is to lift at least 20 million people out of risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 with 2008 as a baseline year (see conclusions of European Council 17 June 2010 at https://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/council_conclusion_17_june_en.pdf).

General government surplus (+) / deficit (-) (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggnfa)

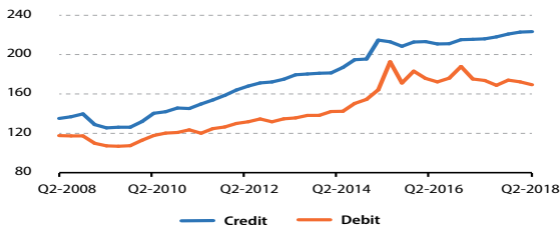
Labour cost index (whole economy), quarterly growth rate (%)



Note: Time period starts at Q2-2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_r2_q)

Trade in services, EU-28 (billion EUR)



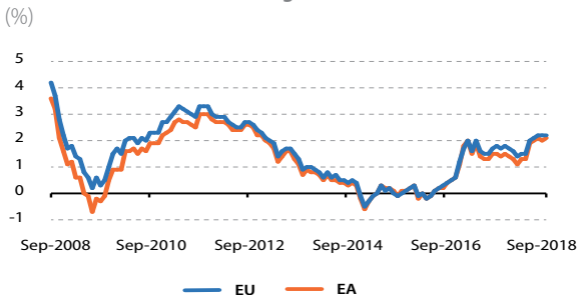
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_eu6_q)

General government gross debt (% of GDP)

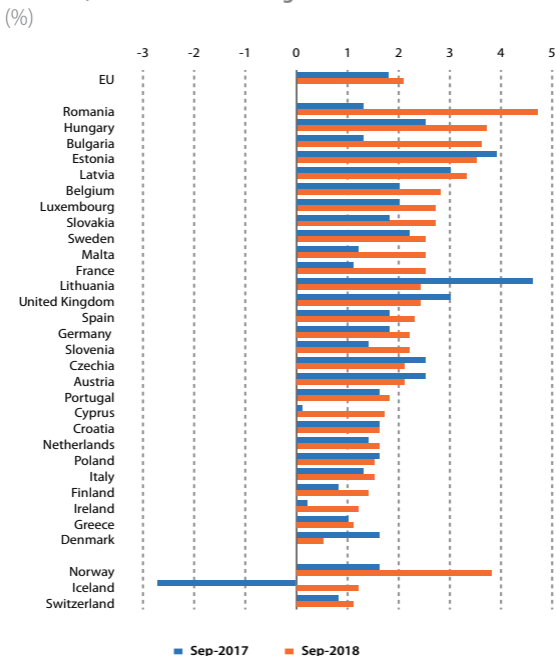
| | Q2-2017 | Q1-2018 | Q2-2018 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|
| EU-28 | 83.4 | 81.5 | 81.0 |
| EA-19 | 89.2 | 86.9 | 86.3 |
| Belgium | 106.8 | 106.8 | 106.3 |
| Bulgaria | 28.3 | 24.3 | 23.8 |
| Czechia | 39.5 | 35.8 | 35.3 |
| Denmark | 36.8 | 36.2 | 35.8 |
| Germany | 65.7 | 62.7 | 61.5 |
| Estonia | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Ireland | 75.5 | 69.3 | 69.1 |
| Greece | 176.1 | 180.3 | 179.7 |
| Spain | 99.4 | 98.7 | 98.1 |
| France | 100.9 | 99.4 | 99.1 |
| Croatia | 78.4 | 76.1 | 76.1 |
| Italy | 134.2 | 132.9 | 133.1 |
| Cyprus | 104.4 | 93.4 | 104.0 |
| Latvia | 39.7 | 35.5 | 36.9 |
| Lithuania | 41.5 | 36.0 | 35.0 |
| Luxembourg | 23.3 | 22.2 | 22.0 |
| Hungary | 75.5 | 73.6 | 73.8 |
| Malta | 55.1 | 50.5 | 49.6 |
| Netherlands | 58.8 | 55.1 | 54.0 |
| Austria | 81.0 | 77.2 | 76.5 |
| Poland | 53.3 | 51.3 | 50.7 |
| Portugal | 130.8 | 125.4 | 124.9 |
| Romania | 37.0 | 34.5 | 34.1 |
| Slovenia | 80.2 | 75.5 | 72.8 |
| Slovakia | 51.7 | 50.8 | 51.8 |
| Finland | 61.8 | 60.0 | 59.5 |
| Sweden | 41.0 | 38.1 | 38.2 |
| United Kingdom | 86.4 | 85.6 | 86.7 |
| Norway | 35.7 | 36.4 | 35.4 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggdebt)

Inflation, annual rate of change

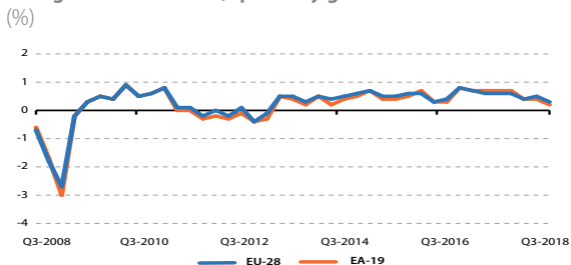


Inflation, annual rate of change



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

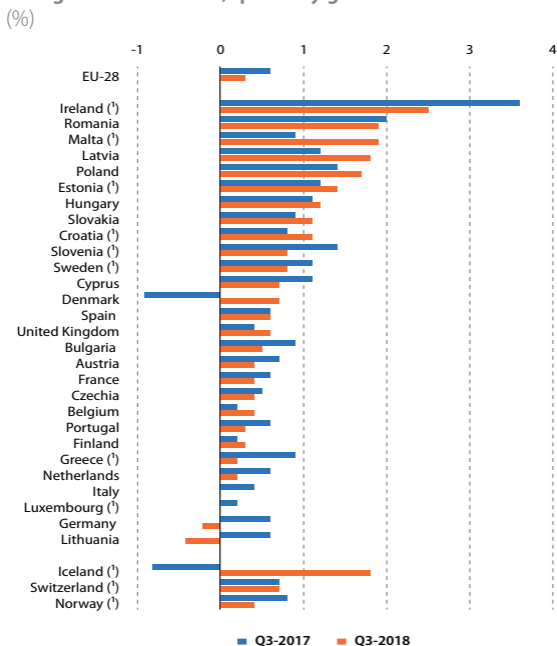
GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate



Note: GDP at current prices, EUR/inhabitant, in 2017: EU-28 - 30 000; EA-19 - 32 900

GDP at current prices, EUR 1 000 million, in 2017: EU-28 - 15 374; EA-19 - 11 206

GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate

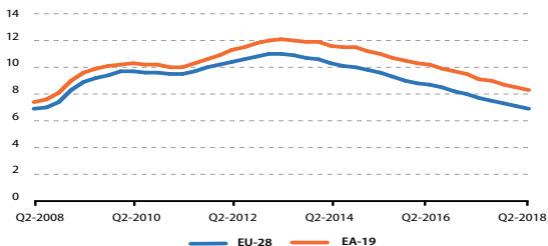


(¹) Q2 instead of Q3 for both years.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [namq_10_gdp](#) and [nama_10_pc](#))

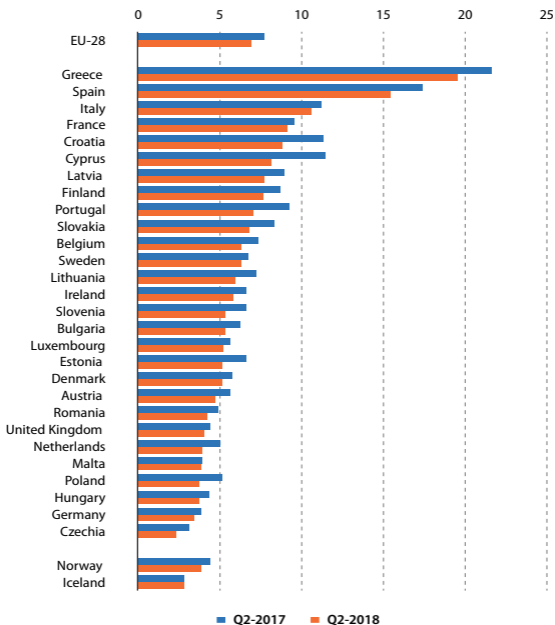
Unemployment rate

(% of the labour force)



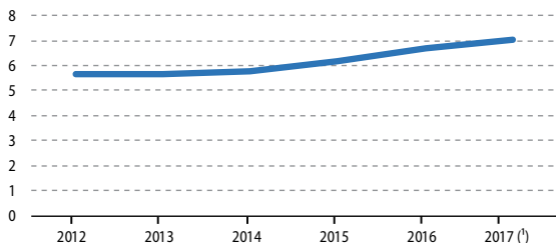
Unemployment rate

(% of the labour force)



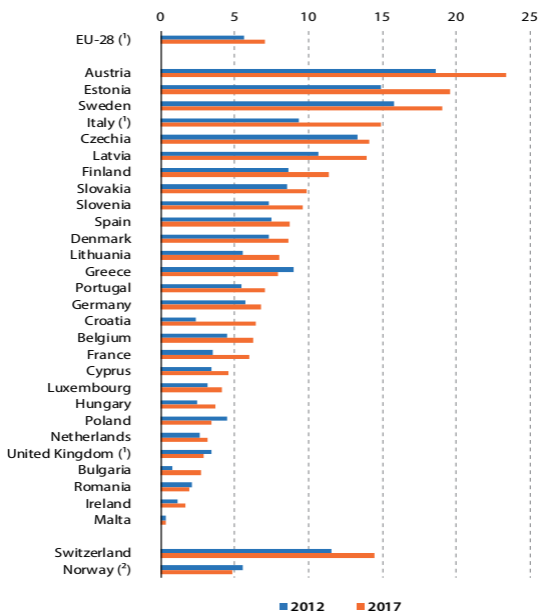
Organic crop area, EU-28

(% of total utilised agricultural area)



Organic crop area, EU-28

(% of total utilised agricultural area)

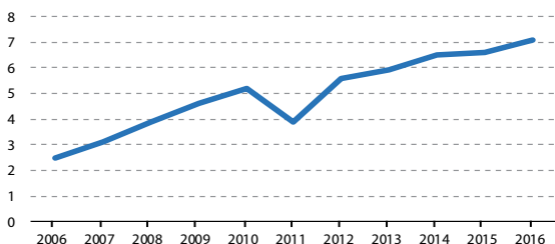


(¹) 2017 estimates. (²) 2016 instead of 2017.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: org_cropar)

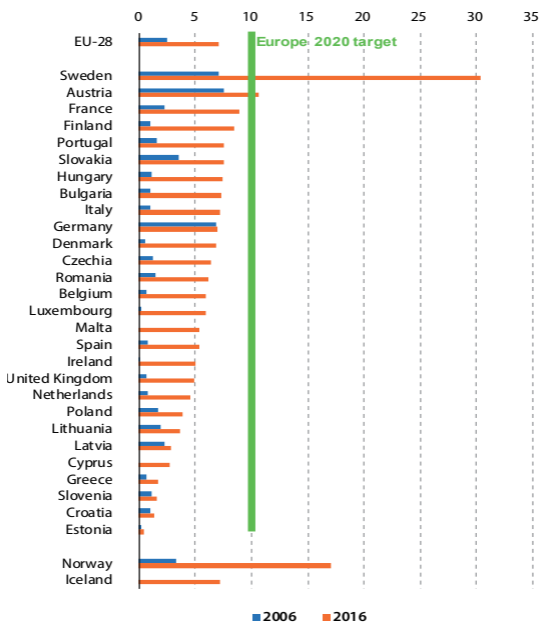
Share of renewable energy sources in transport, EU-28

(% of gross final energy consumption)



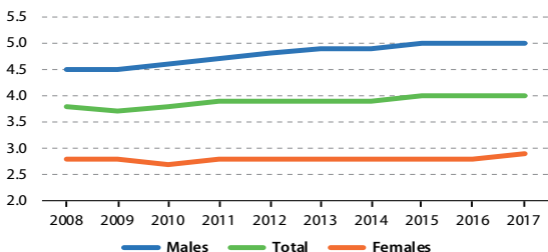
Share of renewable energy sources in transport

(% of gross final energy consumption)



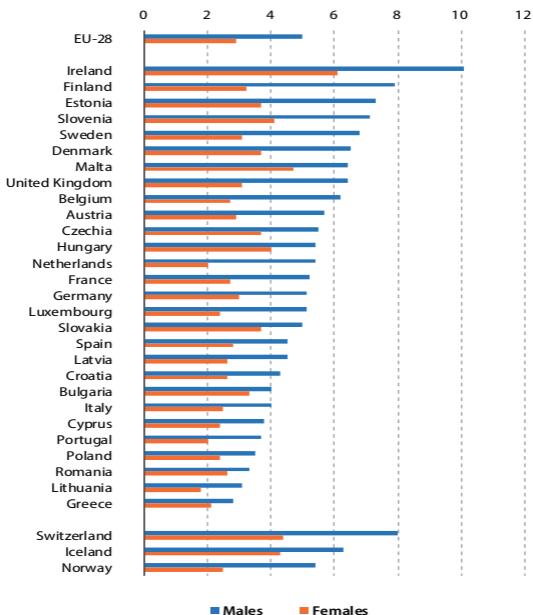
Employment in high-technology sectors by sex, EU-28

(% of total employment)



Employment in high-technology sectors by sex, 2017

(% of total employment)



Note: High-technology sectors = high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services

Source: Eurostat (online data code: htec_emp_nat2)

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 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat> provides free access to EU statistics, and is also available in German and French.

Statistics Explained <https://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.

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are available **free of charge** on its website in PDF format. Recently, Eurostat published 'Key Figures on Europe - statistics illustrated - 2018 edition'. This new edition marks something of a new departure from previous editions. With more visualisation, innovative data presentation formats and shorter texts, we aim to better respond to the needs of our users while also reaching a wider and more diverse audience. It is available in English, French and German.



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