

New / updated articles

[Population and population change statistics](#) Updated 09/07/2021 In 2020, the population of the [European Union at 27 countries](#) slightly decreased from 447.3 million to 447.0, interrupting a long growth led by a positive net migration. This time, the negative natural change (more deaths than births) outnumbered the positive net migration, most likely due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020, in the EU, there were 534 000 more deaths than in 2019, 550 000 more than the annual average of the period 2016-2019.

Over a longer period, the population of the EU grew from 354.5 million in 1960 to 447.0 million on 1 January 2021, an increase of 92.5 million people (see Figure 1). The rate of population growth has slowed down gradually in recent decades: for example, the EU population increased, on average, by about 0.7 million persons per year during the period 2005–21, compared with an average increase of around 3.0 million persons per year during the 1960s.

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[Consistency between national accounts and balance of payments statistics](#) Updated 08/07/2021 A look at the underlying individual country data revealed a highly diversified picture of existing discrepancies in each Member State in absolute terms (Figure 1). France and Germany showed by far the highest absolute discrepancies within the EU, contributing together more than 70 % of all measured discrepancies during the observed period from 2018-2020. A considerable number of Member States such as Denmark, Estonia, Ireland, Spain, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Netherlands and Finland displayed no or only very low absolute inconsistencies in their non-financial accounts. [More ...](#)

[Long term developments in industrial production - results from short-term statistics](#) New 08/07/2021 This article describes the development of industrial production and in particular the evolution of manufacturing in the EU, the euro area and the EU Member States since the year 2000 on the basis of [short-term business statistics](#). The analysis is based on the current composition of the EU, covering [27 Member States](#). [More ...](#)

[Housing price statistics - house price index](#) Updated 08/07/2021 The HPI shows the price changes of residential properties purchased by [households](#) (flats, detached houses, terraced houses, etc.), both newly-built and existing ones, independently of their final use and independently of their previous owners. [More ...](#)

[Environmental protection expenditure accounts](#) Updated 07/07/2021 [National expenditure on environmental protection](#) ('NEEP') measures the resources used by resident units in a given period for protecting the natural environment. It is calculated as a sum of current expenditure on environmental protection (EP) activities and investments for EP activities, including net transfers to the rest of the world. According to Eurostat's estimates, EU expenditure on environmental protection, measured by the NEEP aggregate, increased by 40 % from 2006 to 2020; as a percentage of [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) (see Figure 1) NEEP remained relatively stable in the whole period. [More ...](#)

[Migrant integration statistics - education](#) Updated 07/07/2021 Across the whole of the EU, just under one sixth (15.9 %) of the core working-age population living in their Member State of birth possessed at most a lower secondary level of education in 2020 (see Figure 4), while the corresponding share among the foreign-born population of core working-age was close to one third (33.2 %). In 2020, Italy (49.1 %), Greece (39.2 %) and Spain (36.1 %) had the highest proportions of foreign-born persons with low educational attainment; in Italy and Spain, a relatively high share of their native-born core working-age population also had at most a lower

secondary level of educational attainment. [More ...](#)

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