# Key figures on Europe

**STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED**

**2019 edition**

## List of countries

| Country | Code |
|---|---|
| Belgium | BE |
| Bulgaria | BG |
| Czechia | CZ |
| Denmark | DK |
| Germany | DE |
| Estonia | EE |
| Ireland | IE |
| Greece | EL |
| Spain | ES |
| France | FR |
| Croatia | HR |
| Italy | IT |
| Cyprus | CY |
| Latvia | LV |
| Lithuania | LT |
| Luxembourg | LU |
| Hungary | HU |
| Malta | MT |
| Netherlands | NL |
| Austria | AT |
| Poland | PL |
| Portugal | PT |
| Romania | RO |
| Slovenia | SI |
| Slovakia | SK |
| Finland | FI |
| Sweden | SE |
| United Kingdom | UK |
| Iceland | IS |
| Liechtenstein | LI |
| Norway | NO |
| Switzerland | CH |

NORWAY

Oslo

SWEDEN

Stockholm

FINLAND

Helsinki

Tallinn

ESTONIA

Riga

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

Vilnius

DENMARK

Copenhagen

D KINGDOM

London

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Berlin

Warsaw

POLAND

Brussels

BELGIUM

GERMANY

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg

Prague

CZECHIA

SLOVAKIA

Bratislava

Paris

Vienna

Budapest

FRANCE

LIECHTENSTEIN

Bern

Vaduz

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

SWITZERLAND

SLOVENIA

Ljubljana

Zagreb

ROMANIA

CROATIA

Bucharest

ITALY

Rome

BULGARIA

Sofia

GREECE

Athens

CYPRUS

Nicosia

MALTA

Valletta

# Key figures on Europe

**STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED**  |  2019 edition

# Foreword

This second edition of *Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* follows on from the success of last year's publication. It aims to provide intuitive visualisations, innovative data presentations and more concise text, so users can rapidly obtain an understanding of differences between Member States.

The publication contains a selection of key indicators for the European Union (EU) and its individual Member States, drawing from the rich collection of data that are available at Eurostat. It provides an insight into the current situation and recent developments across the EU with regard to people and society, the economy and business, and the environment and natural resources.

You can find more information in Statistics Explained, a portal that forms part of Eurostat's official website, presenting statistical topics in an easily understandable way. The latest and most complete data can also be downloaded from the Eurostat website.

I hope that you find this publication interesting and useful both in your work and your daily life.

**Mariana Kotzeva**
Director-General, Eurostat

# Abstract

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* presents a selection of statistical data on the European Union (EU). Most data cover the EU and its Member States as well as the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). This publication may be viewed as an introduction to EU statistics and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that are freely available on Eurostat's website at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat together with a range of online articles in *Statistics Explained*.

# Table of contents

# Introduction

Eurostat is the statistical office of the European Union (EU) situated in Luxembourg. Its mission is to provide high quality statistics for Europe, which allow us to have the key information on Europe's economy, society and environment that we need both as citizens and as decision makers.

## Structure of the publication

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* 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 has been conceived to offer a balanced set of indicators for a broad cross-section of information covering socioeconomic and environmental developments in the EU.

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* is divided into an introduction and three main chapters. The introduction includes information concerning data coverage and more generally how to access European statistics and supporting sources of information. The main chapters treat the following areas: people and society (population, health, education, the labour market, living conditions and the digital society); economy and business (economy and finance, prices, international trade, business, research and development, and tourism); environment and natural resources (transport, energy, environment, agriculture, fisheries and forestry).

Each of the chapters presents a set of key indicators: a great deal more information can be found when consulting Eurostat's website, which contains subject specific publications and online databases that contain a great range of data.

## Data extraction and coverage

### Data extraction

The statistical data presented in this publication were extracted in May 2019.

### Spatial data coverage

This publication presents information for the **EU-28** (a sum/average covering the 28 Member States of the EU) as well as the individual EU Member States and the four **EFTA** countries. The order of the Member States in the figures usually reflects their ranking according to the values for (one of) the indicator(s) illustrated.

This map identifies the **EU Member States** and **EFTA countries** as well as pinpointing their capital cities.

### Country codes

| | | | |
|----|----------------|----|----------------|
| BE | Belgium | MT | Malta |
| BG | Bulgaria | NL | Netherlands |
| CZ | Czechia | AT | Austria |
| DK | Denmark | PL | Poland |
| DE | Germany | PT | Portugal |
| EE | Estonia | RO | Romania |
| IE | Ireland | SI | Slovenia |
| EL | Greece | SK | Slovakia |
| ES | Spain | FI | Finland |
| FR | France | SE | Sweden |
| HR | Croatia | UK | United Kingdom |
| IT | Italy | | |
| CY | Cyprus | | |
| LV | Latvia | IS | Iceland |
| LT | Lithuania | LI | Liechtenstein |
| LU | Luxembourg | NO | Norway |
| HU | Hungary | CH | Switzerland |

## Temporal data coverage

If data for a reference year (or reference period) are not available for a particular country, then efforts have been made to complete the coverage using data for recent previous reference years (these exceptions are footnoted).

## Notes and flags

Notes and flags are means of explaining and defining specific characteristics of particular data. In this publication, these have been restricted as far as possible in order to allow more space for the illustrations. The publication includes only the main notes required for interpretation of the data and to highlight when a year has been replaced with another. A full set of notes and flags are available on Eurostat's website (see below) via the online data code(s).

## Accessing European statistics

The simplest way to obtain Eurostat's wide range of statistical information is through its website (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat). Eurostat provides users with free access to its databases and its publications in portable document format (PDF). The website is updated daily and presents the latest and most comprehensive statistical information available on the EU, its Member States, EFTA countries, as well as enlargement countries.

Eurostat online data codes, such as *nama_10_gdp*, allow easy access to the most recent data on Eurostat's website (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database). In this publication these online data codes are given as part of the source below each figure.

Some of the indicators presented in this publication are relatively complex. Statistics Explained provides a comprehensive online glossary with definitions for a broad range of statistical indicators, concepts and terms; it is organised under thematic headings (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Thematic_glossaries).

# 1

**People
and society**

# Population

## Population

(million inhabitants, 1 January 2018)

**EU-28**
**512 million**

UK
66.3

IE
4.8

NL
17.2

DK
5.8

SE
10.1

FI
5.5

1.3 — EE

LV — 1.9

LT
2.8

BE
11.4

LU 0.6

DE
82.8

PL
38.0

FR
66.9

CZ
10.6

SK
5.4

AT
8.8

HU
9.8

2.1
SI

ES
46.7

IT
60.5

HR
4.1

RO
19.5

PT
10.3

0.5
MT

BG
7.1

EL
10.7

0.9
CY
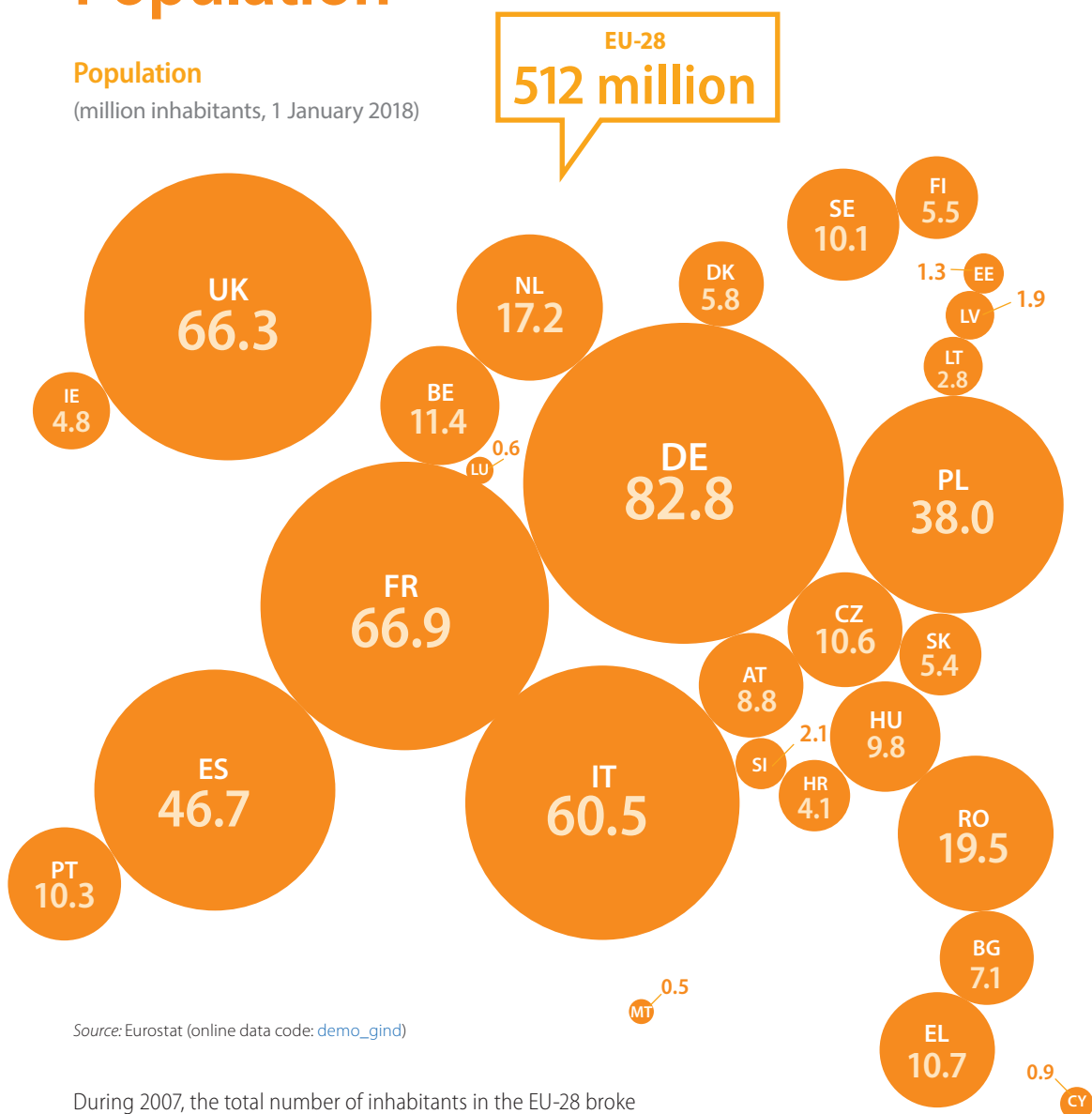
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

During 2007, the total number of inhabitants in the EU-28 broke through the barrier of 500 million. By 1 January 2018, the population of the EU-28 had reached 512.4 million, which was 1.0 million more than a year before.

There are considerable differences in population levels between EU Member States: on 1 January 2018, the total number of inhabitants ranged from 0.5 million in Malta up to 82.8 million in Germany. Together, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Poland comprised 70.5 % of the EU's population.

## Population developments

(millions and % share of world total, EU-28, 1960-2080)
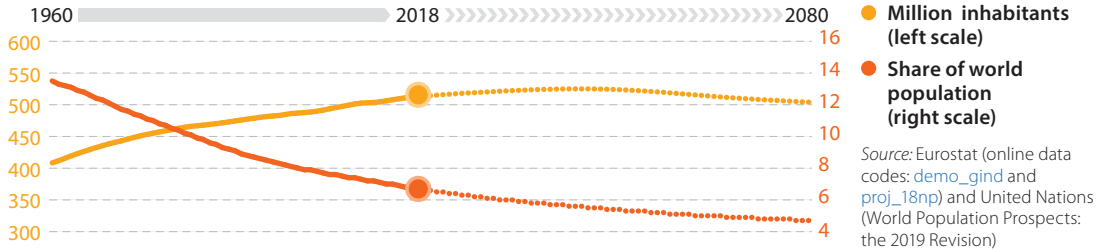


In 1983, the EU-28's share of the global population fell below 10.0 % and this downward pattern continued through to 2018, by when the EU-28 accounted for 6.7 % of the total number of inhabitants in the world. According to Eurostat's baseline projections, the population of the EU-28 will continue growing, albeit slowly, up until the year 2045 (525.0 million inhabitants), after which it is projected to fall back to 504.0 million by 2080. These developments, coupled with faster population growth in the rest of the world, mean that it is projected that less than 1 in 20 people in the world — 4.7 % — will be living in the EU-28 by 2080.

## Population change

(% of total population, 2008-2018)
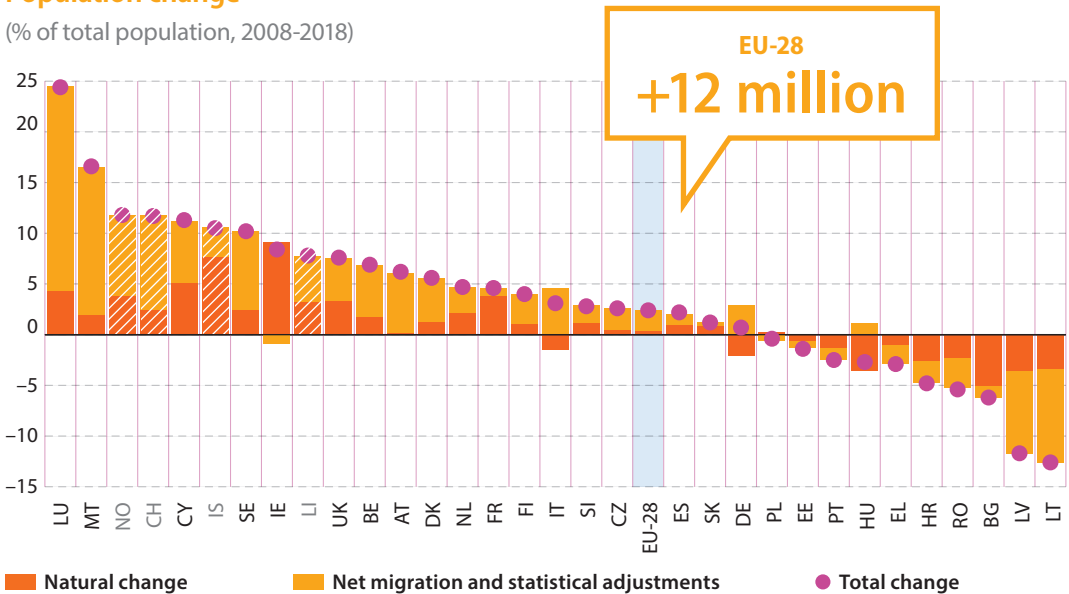


Between 1 January 2008 and 2018, the EU-28's population rose by 12.1 million (or 2.4 %). The number of inhabitants grew most in Luxembourg, with the overall population increasing by almost one quarter (24.4 %); at the other end of the range, the biggest reductions in percentage terms took place in Latvia (–11.7 %) and Lithuania (–12.6 %). A natural decrease in the number of inhabitants (more deaths than births) in the Baltic Member States, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Greece and Portugal was reinforced by net outward migration (more people emigrating than immigrants arriving) leading to a decline in population numbers. There was also an overall decline in the populations of Hungary and Poland.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

| | |
|---|---|
| **1.90** | FR |
| **1.78** | SE |
| **1.77** | IE |
| **1.75** | DK |
| **1.74** | UK |
| **1.71** | RO, IS |
| **1.69** | CZ, LV |
| **1.65** | BE |
| **1.63** | LT |
| **1.62** | NL, SI, NO |
| **1.59** | **EU-28**, EE |
| **1.57** | DE |
| **1.56** | BG |
| **1.54** | HU |
| **1.52** | AT, SK, CH |
| **1.49** | FI |
| **1.48** | PL |
| **1.44** | LI |
| **1.42** | HR |
| **1.39** | LU |
| **1.38** | PT |
| **1.35** | EL |
| **1.32** | IT, CY |
| **1.31** | ES |
| **1.26** | MT |

## Fertility rate

(live births per woman, 2017)

In developed world countries, a total fertility rate of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level: in other words, this is the average number of live births per woman that is required to keep the total number of inhabitants at a constant level (in the absence of migration).

In 2017, the total fertility rate in the EU-28 averaged 1.59 live births per woman. This rate ranged from a high of 1.90 live births per woman in France down to 1.26 in Malta; the fertility rate was also relatively low in the remaining southern EU Member States — Spain, Cyprus, Italy, Greece and Portugal — as each had a rate below 1.40, which was also the case in Luxembourg.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

**EU-28 average**
# 1.6 births
**per woman**

## Ageing population

(ratio of people aged 15-64 years to people aged 65+ years, EU-28, 2001, 2018 and 2080)



| 2001 | 4.2 |
| 2018 | 3.3 |
| 2080 | 1.9 |
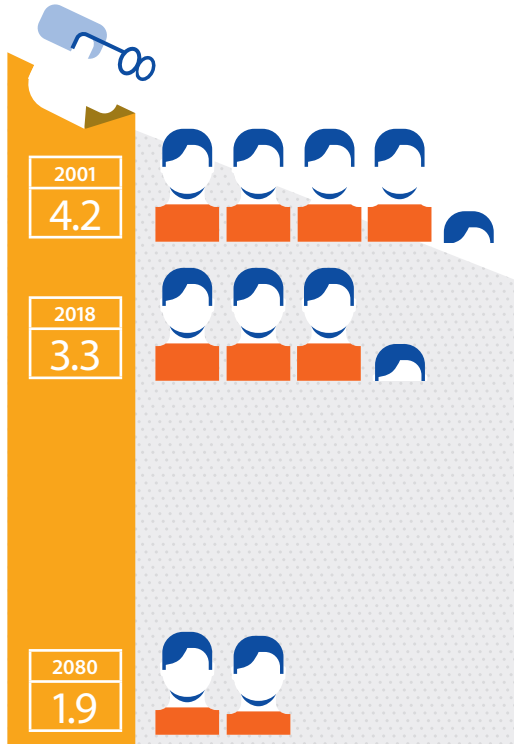
*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjanind and proj_18np)

Population ageing has been observed across much of Europe in recent decades. Changes in population structure can have serious implications for issues such as pension funds, government revenues and the provision of services such as health and social care. According to Eurostat's baseline projections, the ratio of the number of older persons (aged 65 years or over) in the EU-28 expressed as a percentage of the size of the working-age population (defined here as those aged between 15 and 64 years) is projected to increase from 30 % in 2018 to 54 % in 2080. In other words, from a situation of having 3.3 persons of working-age for each older person in 2018, this ratio is projected to fall to just 1.9 persons of working-age per older person by 2080.

# Population by citizenship

(% share of total population, 1 January 2018)

**LU** 40.6 / 7.3 / 52.1
**LI** 18.0 / 16.0 / 66.0
**CH** 16.5 / 8.6 / 74.9
**CY** 13.3 / 4.2 / 82.6

**EU-28** 3.4 / 4.4 / 92.2

**AT** 7.9 / 8.0 / 84.2
**EE** 1.4 / 13.5 / 85.0
**MT** 8.1 / 6.0 / 85.9
**LV** 0.3 / 13.8 / 85.9

**BE** 7.9 / 4.2 / 87.9
**IE** 9.0 / 3.0 / 88.0
**DE** 5.1 / 6.6 / 88.3
**IS** 9.2 / 1.7 / 89.1

**NO** 6.7 / 4.1 / 89.3
**ES** 4.1 / 5.6 / 90.2
**UK** 5.8 / 3.7 / 90.5
**SE** 3.1 / 5.7 / 91.1

**DK** 3.7 / 5.1 / 91.2
**IT** 2.6 / 5.9 / 91.5
**EL** 2.0 / 5.6 / 92.4
**FR** 2.3 / 4.7 / 93.0

**NL** 3.1 / 3.0 / 93.9
**SI** 0.9 / 5.0 / 94.1
**CZ** 2.1 / 2.8 / 95.1
**FI** 1.8 / 2.7 / 95.5

**PT** 1.3 / 2.8 / 95.9
**HU** 0.8 / 0.9 / 98.3
**SK** 1.0 / 0.3 / 98.7
**HR** 0.4 / 0.9 / 98.7

**BG** 0.2 / 1.1 / 98.7
**LT** 0.2 / 0.8 / 99.0
**PL** 0.1 / 0.6 / 99.4
**RO** 0.3 / 0.3 / 99.4

On 1 January 2018, there were 39.9 million foreign citizens living in the EU; this figure was composed of 17.6 million citizens from EU Member States other than the one where they were resident, and 22.4 million citizens from non-member countries; note, the latter value includes a small number of stateless persons.

In relative terms, foreign citizens accounted for 7.8 % of the total population in the EU-28, with this share ranging from almost half (47.9 %) of the population in Luxembourg to 1.0 % or less in Lithuania, Poland and Romania. A majority (19) of the EU Member States reported a higher number of non-EU citizens than foreign citizens from other EU Member States within their populations.

■ Citizens of other EU Member States
■ Non-EU citizens
■ National citizens

Note: due to rounding, some totals may not sum to 100.0%

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)

## First time asylum applications

(number of applications in the EU Member States, 2018)

Having peaked during the migrant crisis in 2015 and 2016, the number of first time asylum applications to the EU-28 had fallen to 586 335 by 2018; this was equivalent to just 0.1 % of the EU-28 population. The highest number of asylum applications in 2018 came from Syrian citizens (80 940), followed by Afghani (41 055) and Iraqi (39 825) citizens. A count of applications reveals that the largest numbers of applications were lodged in Germany (161 930); however, in relative terms Cyprus (881 applications per 100 000 inhabitants) received the most applications.

Syria
80 940

Afghanistan
41 055

Iraq
39 825

Pakistan
24 845

Iran
23 235

Nigeria
22 505

Venezuela
22 205

Turkey
22 050

Albania
19 345

Georgia
18 070

Other (world)
272 260

Germany
161 930

France
111 415

Greece
64 985

Italy
53 440

Spain
52 745

United Kingdom
37 365

Netherlands
20 465

Belgium
18 160

Sweden
18 110

Other (EU)
47 720

**Total applicants to the EU-28**
**586 335**

(applications per 100 000 inhabitants, 2018)

| 881 | CY |
|---|---|
| 605 | EL |
| 428 | MT |
| 394 | LI |
| 370 | LU |
| 209 | IS |
| 196 | DE |
| 179 | SE |
| 166 | FR |
| 160 | CH |
| 159 | BE |
| 135 | SI |
| 129 | AT |
| 119 | NL |
| 114 | EU-28 |
| 113 | ES |
| 88 | IT |
| 76 | IE |
| 60 | DK |
| 56 | UK |
| 54 | FI |
| 48 | NO |
| 35 | BG |
| 16 | HR |
| 14 | LT |
| 13 | CZ |
| 12 | PT |
| 10 | RO |
| 9 | LV |
| 7 | EE |
| 6 | HU, PL |
| 3 | SK |

Note: rounded data. Includes only applications made by non-EU citizens.
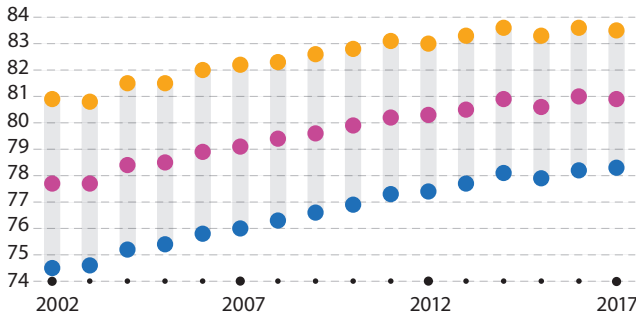
*Sources:* Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asyappctza and demo_gind)

# Health
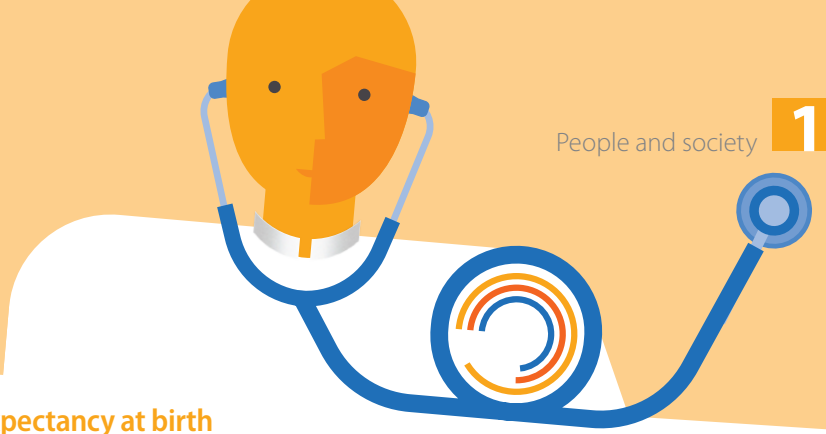
## Developments for life expectancy at birth

(years by sex, EU-28, 2002-2017)



In 2017, EU-28 life expectancy at birth was 83.5 years for women and 78.3 years for men. Between 2002 and 2017 this gender gap narrowed, as life expectancy in the EU-28 increased by 2.6 years for women and 3.8 years for men.

- ● **Women**
- ● **Both sexes**
- ● **Men**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

## Life expectancy at birth

(years by sex, 2017)

- — **Women**
- — **Both sexes**
- — **Men**

**Life expectancy in the EU-28**
# 81 years
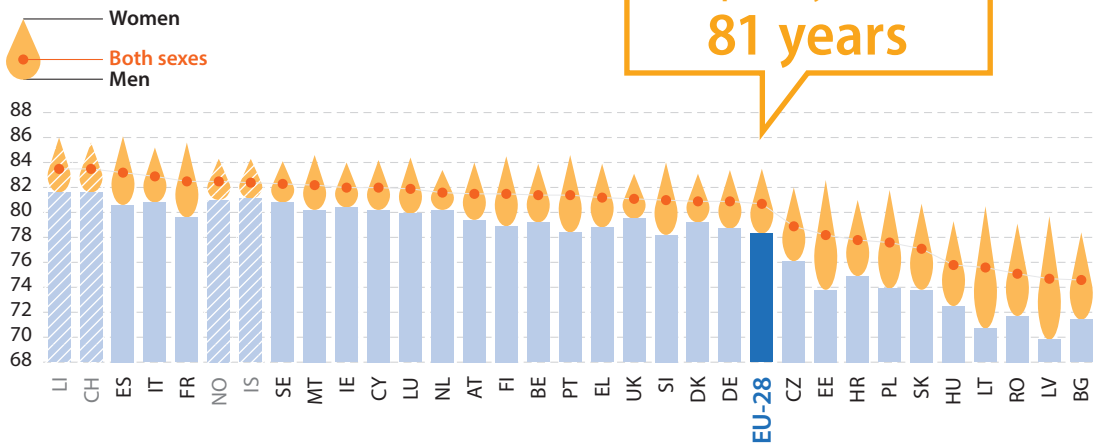


*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

Across the EU-28, the highest average (for both sexes) life expectancy at birth was recorded in Spain (at 83.4 years), while the lowest was in Bulgaria (74.8 years). A gender gap — with higher life expectancy for women — existed in every EU Member State, with particularly large differences between the sexes in Latvia (9.9 years) and Lithuania (9.8 years); the smallest gaps were recorded in the Netherlands (3.2 years) and Sweden (3.3 years).
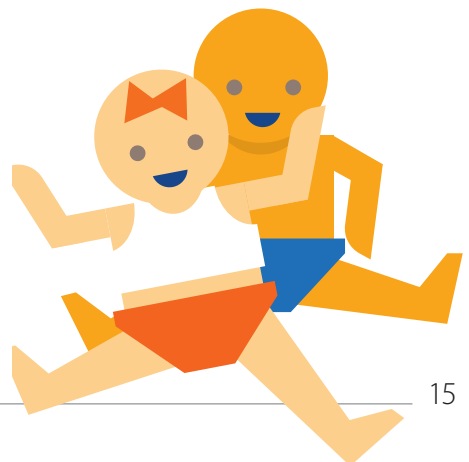
## Main causes of death

(thousands of deaths by sex and by age, EU-28, 2015)

In 2015, more than one third (36.7 %) of all deaths in the EU-28 were caused by diseases of the circulatory system, while more than one quarter (25.4 %) were due to cancers.

Relatively few children and young people die each year in the EU-28. The main cause of death among young people was accidents, their share of all deaths peaking at 35.6 % for the population aged 15-19 years. Almost one fifth of all deaths among young people aged 20-29 years were attributed to intentional self-harm (which includes suicide).

Across the EU-28, cancer was the main cause of death among people aged 35-74 years. Its share of all deaths peaked at 43.8 % among those aged 60-64 years. Older people were more likely to die from diseases of the circulatory system: these were the leading cause of death for people aged 75 years or over, peaking at 45.9 % among those aged 90-94 years.
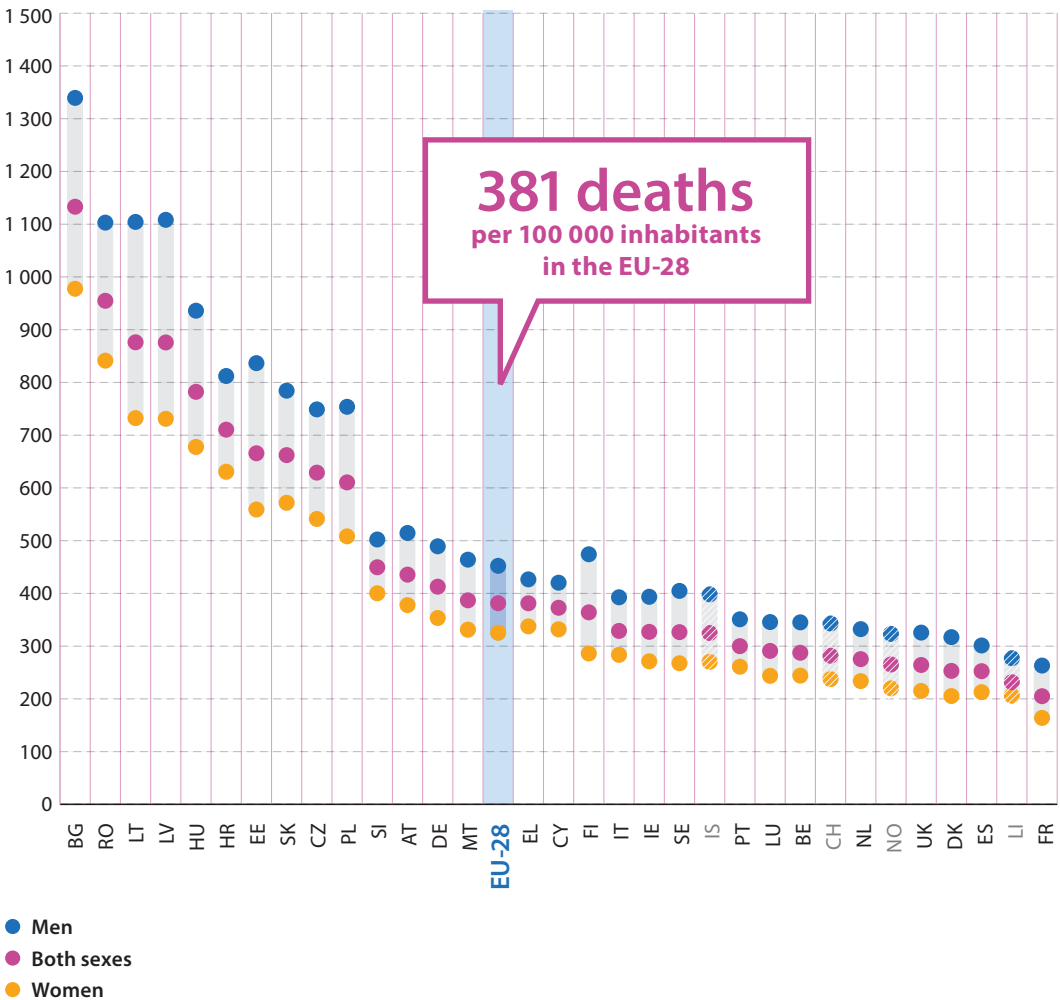


- ■ **Diseases of the circulatory system**
- ■ **Cancer (malignant neoplasms)**
- ■ **Diseases of the respiratory system**
- ■ **Mental and behavioural disorders**
- ■ **Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs**
- ■ **Others**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_aro)
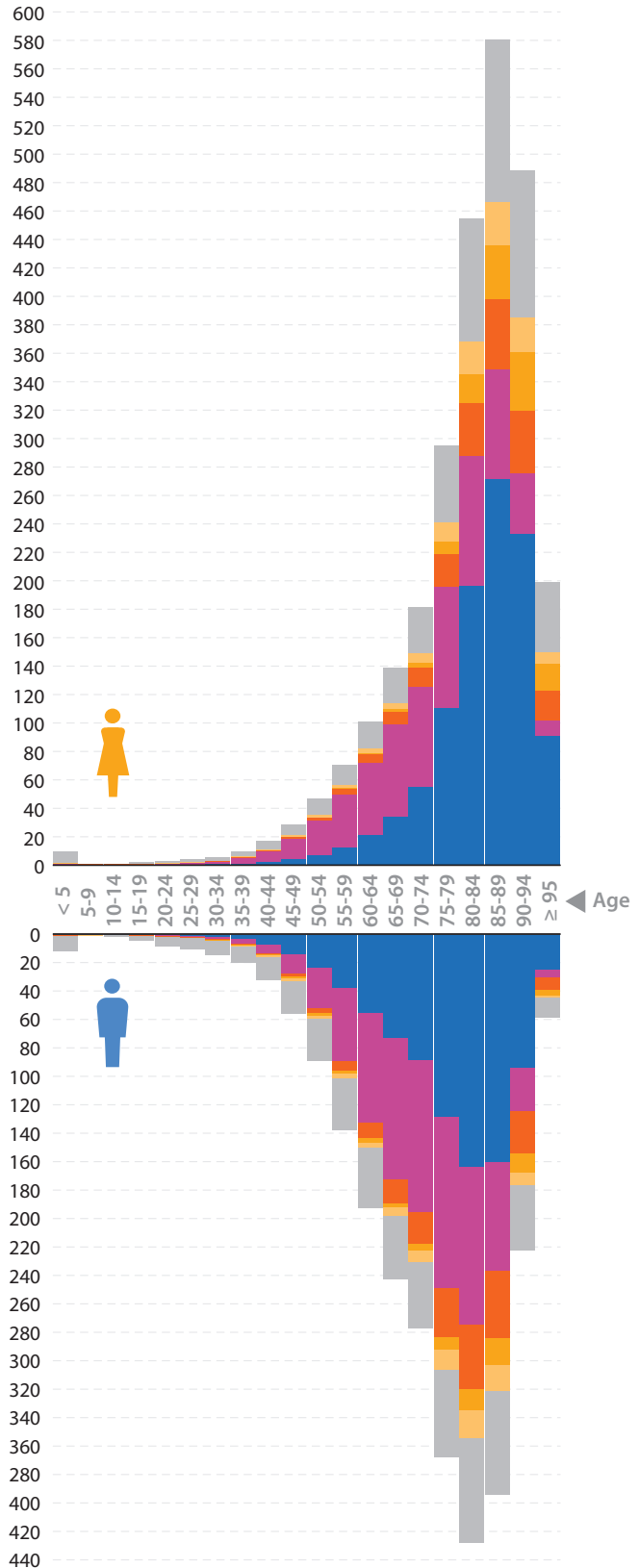
## Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system

(standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants by sex, 2015)

**381 deaths**
**per 100 000 inhabitants**
**in the EU-28**

- ● **Men**
- ● **Both sexes**
- ● **Women**

While diseases of the circulatory system are the primary cause of death across the EU-28, there were considerable differences between EU Member States. For example, in 2015, someone living in Bulgaria was 5.5 times as likely to die from a disease of the circulatory system (1 133 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants) as someone living in France (205 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants). Men were more likely than women to die from diseases of the circulatory system in each of the EU Member States. This gender gap was particularly pronounced in Finland, where the chance of dying from a disease of the circulatory system was 66 % higher among men than among women.

Note: the standardised death rate is a weighted average of age-specific mortality rates, where the weighting factor is the age distribution of the European standard population (revision 2012). As most causes of death vary significantly with people's age and sex, the use of standardised death rates improves comparability over time and between countries.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: hlth_cd_asdr2)

# Education

| | |
|---:|:---|
| **100.0** | LU, NO |
| **99.7** | FR |
| **99.0** | RO |
| **98.9** | CZ, SK |
| **98.6** | FI |
| **96.9** | EE |
| **94.5** | HR |
| **92.7** | LI |
| **91.9** | SI |
| **88.6** | BE |
| **81.6** | LV |
| **79.8** | SE |
| **76.5** | BG |
| **71.9** | PL |
| **68.9** | NL |
| **64.7** | AT |
| **63.3** | MT |
| **62.1** | DE |
| **60.1** | CY |
| **60.0** | IS |
| **59.9** | **EU-28** |
| **49.8** | DK |
| **48.4** | HU |
| **37.3** | LT |
| **29.0** | ES |
| **24.9** | IT |
| **13.6** | IE |
| **6.0** | PT |
| **1.0** | EL |

## Early leavers from education and training

(% share of people aged 18-24 years by sex, 2018)



Early leavers from education in the EU-28

**10.6 %**
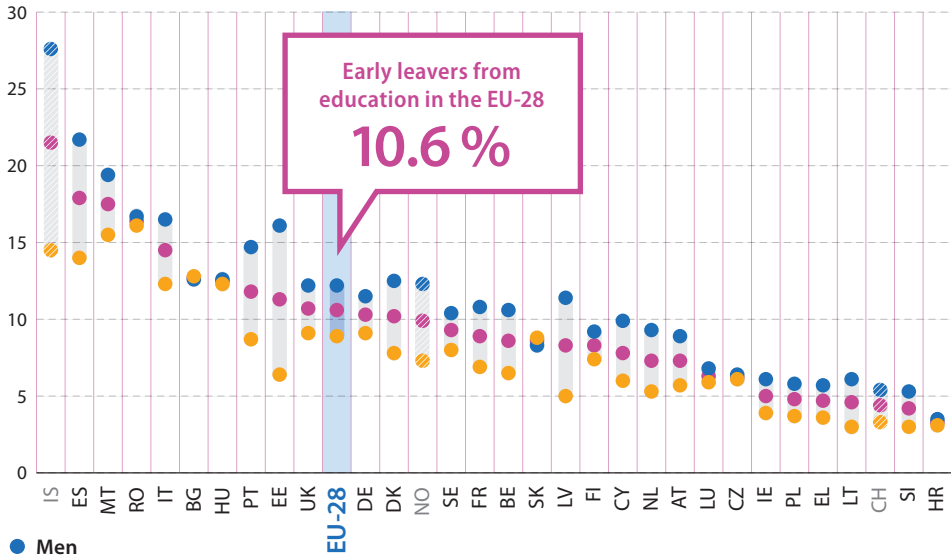
- ● **Men**
- ● **Both sexes**
- ● **Women**

Note: early leavers are defined as those who have attained at most a lower secondary education and who are not involved in further education or training.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_14)

The risk of poverty, unemployment or social exclusion is higher among people leaving school at a relatively young age. The EU has set a goal of reducing the share of early leavers from education and training in the EU-28 to 10.0 % by 2020. The share of early leavers in the EU-28 was 10.6 % in 2018, ranging from 17.9 % in Spain to 3.3 % in Croatia. Young men in the EU-28 (12.2 %) were more likely than young women (8.9 %) to be early leavers.

## Learning two or more foreign languages

(% share of students in general upper secondary education, 2017)

In 2017, some 60 % of general upper secondary students in the EU-28 were studying two or more foreign languages. At least 99 % of all general upper secondary students in Luxembourg, France and Romania were studying two or more foreign languages, compared with less than 15 % in Ireland, Portugal and Greece.
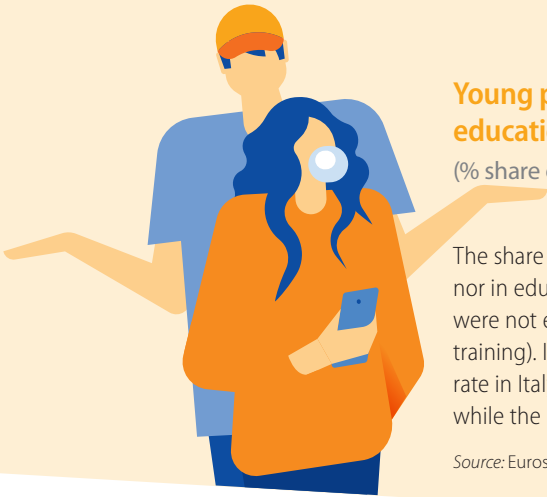
Note: estimations for EU-28 made for the purpose of this publication. 2016 data for BE

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: educ_uoe_lang02)

*Hallo! Hello! Bonjour!*

**60 %** of pupils in the EU-28 study two or more foreign languages

## Young people neither in employment nor in education and training

(% share of people aged 15-24 years, 2018)

The share of young people aged 15-24 years neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) concerns those people who: were not employed and did not receive any form of education or training). In 2018, the NEET rate for the EU-28 stood at 10.5 %. The rate in Italy (19.2 %) was almost twice as high as the EU-28 average, while the lowest rate was recorded in the Netherlands (4.2 %).
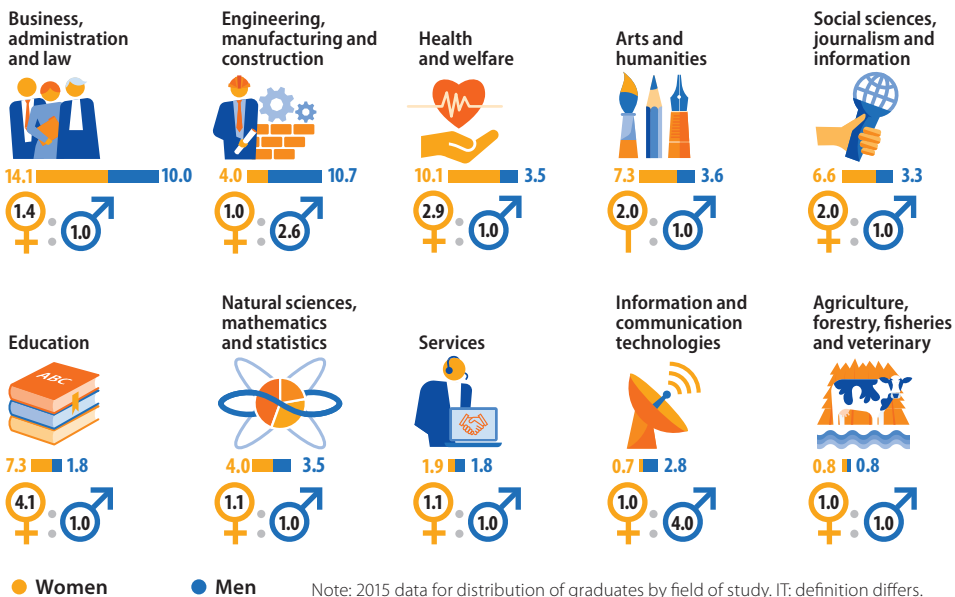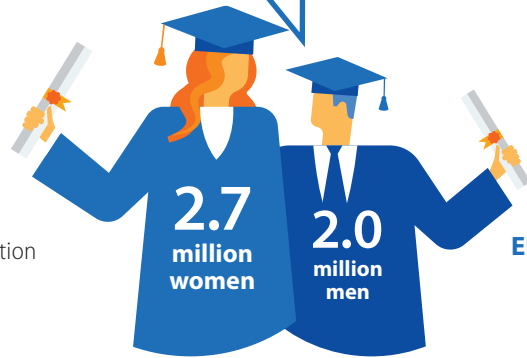
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_20)

| | |
|---|---|
| IT | 19.2 |
| BG | 15.0 |
| RO | 14.5 |
| EL | 14.1 |
| HR | 13.6 |
| CY | 13.2 |
| ES | 12.4 |
| FR | 11.1 |
| HU | 10.7 |
| **EU-28** | **10.5** |
| UK | 10.4 |
| SK | 10.2 |
| IE | 10.1 |
| EE | 9.8 |
| BE | 9.2 |
| PL | 8.7 |
| FI | 8.5 |
| PT | 8.4 |
| LT | 8.0 |
| LV | 7.8 |
| MT | 7.3 |
| DK, AT | 6.8 |
| SI | 6.6 |
| SE | 6.1 |
| NO | 6.0 |
| DE | 5.9 |
| CZ | 5.6 |
| LU | 5.3 |
| IS, LI | 4.9 |
| NL | 4.2 |

**4.7 million**
university graduates in the EU-28

## Fields of study for university graduates

(% share of graduates, by sex, EU-28, 2016)

In 2016, there were 4.7 million tertiary education graduates across the EU-28: female university graduates (2.7 million) outnumbered their male counterparts (2.0 million). This pattern was repeated for a majority of university disciplines with the exceptions of information and communication technologies, and engineering, manufacturing and construction.

**2.7 million women**

**2.0 million men**

**Business, administration and law**
14.1 | 10.0
1.4 : 1.0

**Engineering, manufacturing and construction**
4.0 | 10.7
1.0 : 2.6

**Health and welfare**
10.1 | 3.5
2.9 : 1.0

**Arts and humanities**
7.3 | 3.6
2.0 : 1.0

**Social sciences, journalism and information**
6.6 | 3.3
2.0 : 1.0

**Education**
7.3 | 1.8
4.1 : 1.0

**Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics**
4.0 | 3.5
1.1 : 1.0

**Services**
1.9 | 1.8
1.1 : 1.0

**Information and communication technologies**
0.7 | 2.8
1.0 : 4.0

**Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary**
0.8 | 0.8
1.0 : 1.0

● Women  ● Men

Note: 2015 data for distribution of graduates by field of study. IT: definition differs.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: educ_uoe_grad01 and educ_uoe_grad03)
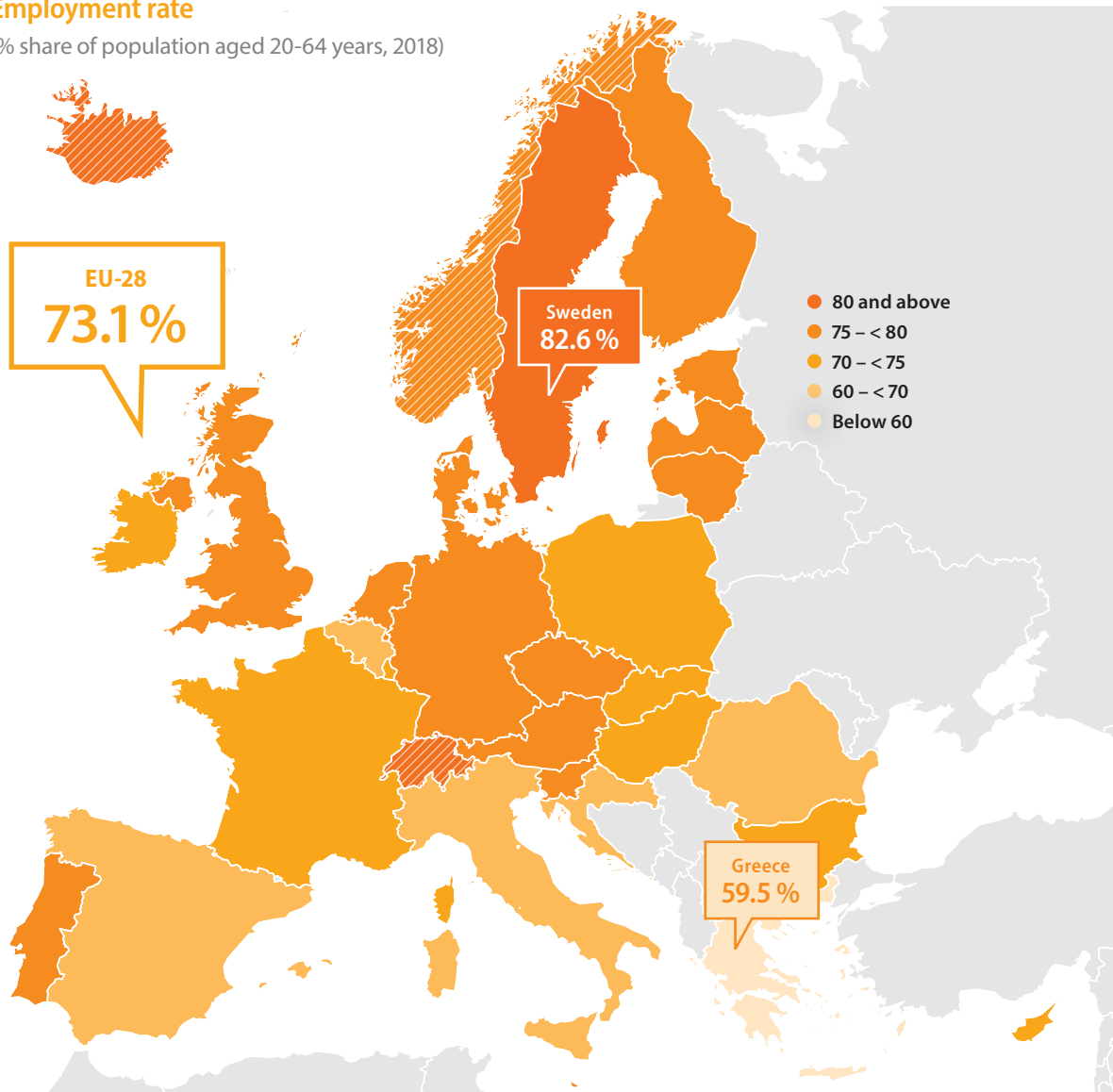
# Labour market

## Labour force composition

(million persons aged 15-74 years, EU-28, 2018)

**People aged 15-74 years**
**380.4**

**Labour force**
**246.7**

**People outside the labour force**
**133.8**

**Employed**
**229.8**

**Unemployed**
**16.9**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_pganws)

## Employment rate

(% share of population aged 20-64 years, 2018)

**EU-28**
**73.1 %**

**Sweden**
**82.6 %**

- ● 80 and above
- ● 75 – < 80
- ● 70 – < 75
- ● 60 – < 70
- ● Below 60

**Greece**
**59.5 %**

The EU-28 employment rate — which measures the share of the population aged 20-64 years who were in work — stood at 73.1 % in 2018. The employment rate rose during five consecutive years, up from 68.4 % in 2013. The EU-28 employment rate for men was, at 78.9 %, considerably higher than the corresponding rate for women (67.4 %).

In 2018, Sweden (82.6 %) was the only EU Member State with more than 80 % of adults aged 20-64 years in employment; at the other end of the range, less than two thirds of this population group were in employment in Croatia (65.2 %) and Italy (63.0 %), while the share was 59.5 % in Greece.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_ergan)

| | |
|---|---|
| **19.3** | EL |
| **15.3** | ES |
| **10.6** | IT |
| **9.1** | FR |
| **8.5** | HR |
| **8.4** | CY |
| **7.4** | LV, FI |
| **7.0** | PT |
| **6.8** | **EU-28** |
| **6.5** | SK |
| **6.3** | SE |
| **6.2** | LT |
| **6.0** | BE |
| **5.8** | IE |
| **5.4** | EE, LU |
| **5.2** | BG |
| **5.1** | SI |
| **5.0** | DK |
| **4.9** | AT |
| **4.2** | RO |
| **4.0** | UK |
| **3.9** | PL, NO |
| **3.8** | NL |
| **3.7** | HU, MT |
| **3.4** | DE |
| **2.7** | IS |
| **2.2** | CZ |

## Unemployment rate developments

(% share of labour force, EU-28, 2002-2018)
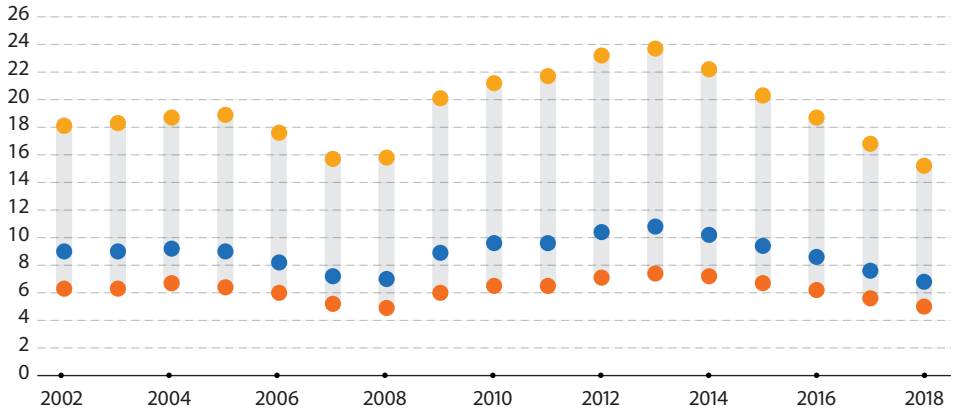
● **People aged 15-24 years**

● **Total (people aged 15-74 years)**

● **People aged 50-74 years**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgan)

In 2008, the EU-28 unemployment rate for people aged 15-74 years hit a low of 7.0 %. In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis, the unemployment rate rose sharply, peaking at 10.8 % in 2013. During the following five years, there was a considerable reduction in this rate, as the EU-28 unemployment rate fell to 6.8 % by 2018.

The EU-28 youth unemployment rate was 15.2 % in 2018, which was more than three times as high as the unemployment rate for persons aged 50-74 years (5.0 %).

## Unemployment rate

(% share of labour force aged 15-74 years, 2018)

In 2018, the highest overall unemployment rate for people aged 15-74 years was recorded in Greece (19.3 %), while Spain and Italy also recorded double-digit rates. Some of the lowest unemployment rates — within the range of 3.0-4.0 % — were recorded in Poland, the Netherlands, Hungary, Malta and Germany, with the rate in Czechia (2.2 %) even lower.

JOBS

**EL**
**19.3 %**

**EU-28**
**6.8 %**

**CZ**
**2.2 %**
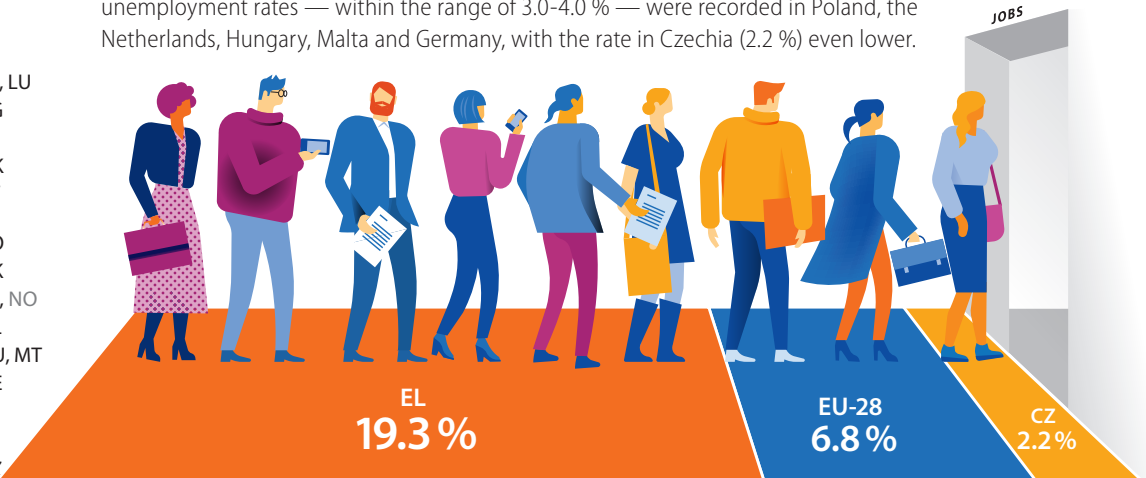
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a)

## Gender pay gap

(difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as a percentage of male earnings, 2017)
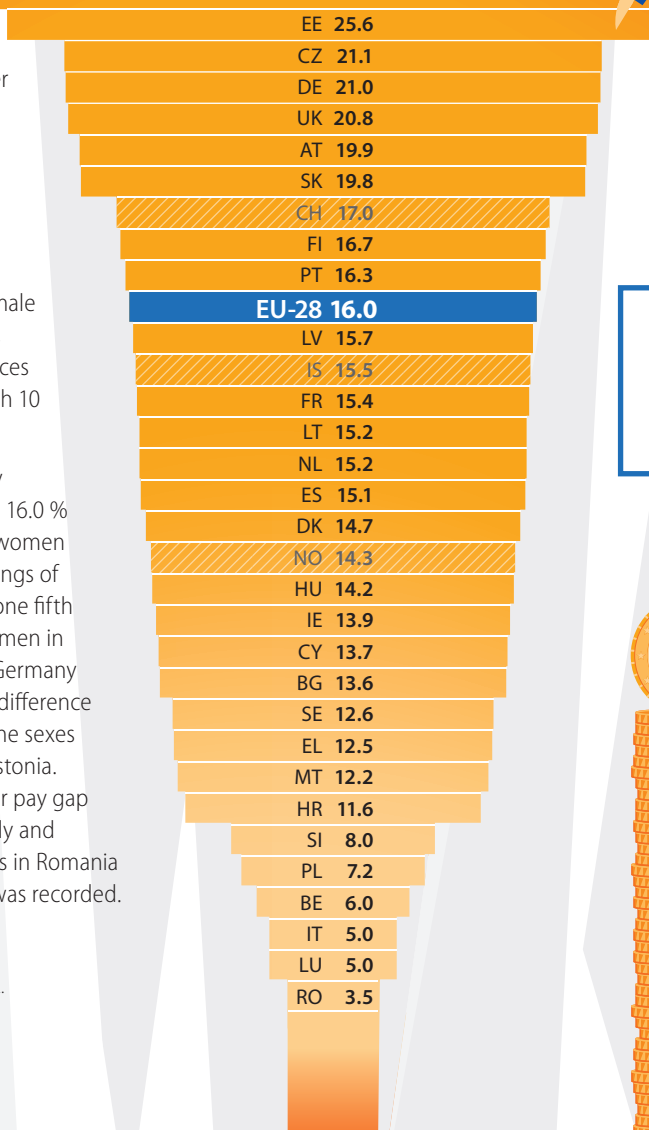
The unadjusted gender pay gap provides an overall picture of the differences in pay between men and women. It measures the gap in earnings between male and female employees in industry, construction and services among enterprises with 10 or more employees.
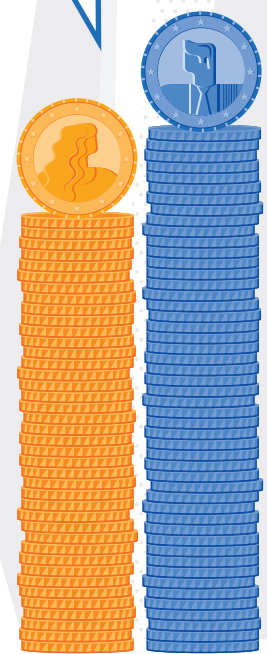
In 2017, average hourly earnings for men were 16.0 % higher than those for women in the EU-28. The earnings of men were more than one fifth as high as those of women in the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechia, with the difference in earnings between the sexes peaking at 25.6 % in Estonia. By contrast, the gender pay gap was 5.0 % or less in Italy and Luxembourg, as well as in Romania where a low of 3.5 % was recorded.

Note: 2014 data for IE and EL.
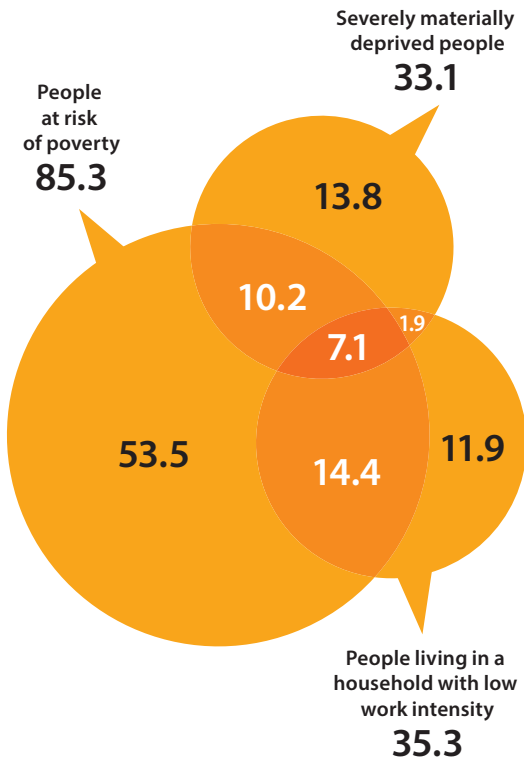
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: earn_gr_gpgr2)

| | |
|---|---|
| EE | 25.6 |
| CZ | 21.1 |
| DE | 21.0 |
| UK | 20.8 |
| AT | 19.9 |
| SK | 19.8 |
| CH | 17.0 |
| FI | 16.7 |
| PT | 16.3 |
| EU-28 | 16.0 |
| LV | 15.7 |
| IS | 15.5 |
| FR | 15.4 |
| LT | 15.2 |
| NL | 15.2 |
| ES | 15.1 |
| DK | 14.7 |
| NO | 14.3 |
| HU | 14.2 |
| IE | 13.9 |
| CY | 13.7 |
| BG | 13.6 |
| SE | 12.6 |
| EL | 12.5 |
| MT | 12.2 |
| HR | 11.6 |
| SI | 8.0 |
| PL | 7.2 |
| BE | 6.0 |
| IT | 5.0 |
| LU | 5.0 |
| RO | 3.5 |

**Women in the EU-28 earn on average**

**16 %**

**less than men**

| | |
|---|---|
| **38.9** | BG |
| **35.7** | RO |
| **34.8** | EL |
| **29.6** | LT |
| **28.9** | IT |
| **28.2** | LV |
| **26.6** | ES |
| **26.4** | HR |
| **25.6** | HU |
| **25.2** | CY |
| **23.4** | EE |
| **23.3** | PT |
| **22.7** | IE |
| **22.4** | **EU-28** |
| **22.0** | UK |
| **21.5** | LU |
| **20.3** | BE |
| **19.5** | PL |
| **19.3** | MT |
| **19.0** | DE |
| **18.1** | AT |
| **17.8** | CH |
| **17.7** | SE |
| **17.2** | DK |
| **17.1** | FR, SI |
| **17.0** | NL |
| **16.3** | SK |
| **16.0** | NO |
| **15.7** | FI |
| **12.2** | CZ, IS |

# Living conditions

**People at risk of poverty or social exclusion**

(million persons, EU-28, 2017)



People at risk of poverty **85.3**

Severely materially deprived people **33.1**

13.8

10.2

7.1

1.9

53.5

14.4

11.9

People living in a household with low work intensity **35.3**

In 2017, 113 million people, or 22.4 % of the EU-28 population, were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. This means that they were in at least one of the following three conditions: at risk of poverty after social transfers; severely materially deprived; or living in a household with low work intensity. The greatest risk of poverty or social exclusion was from income poverty, in other words, people who were at risk of poverty after social transfers: this condition touched 85.3 million people across the EU-28 in 2017, among which 31.8 million were affected at the same time by one or both of the other two conditions. Compared with five years earlier, there were about 11 million fewer people (2.4 % of the population) at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2017.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pees01)

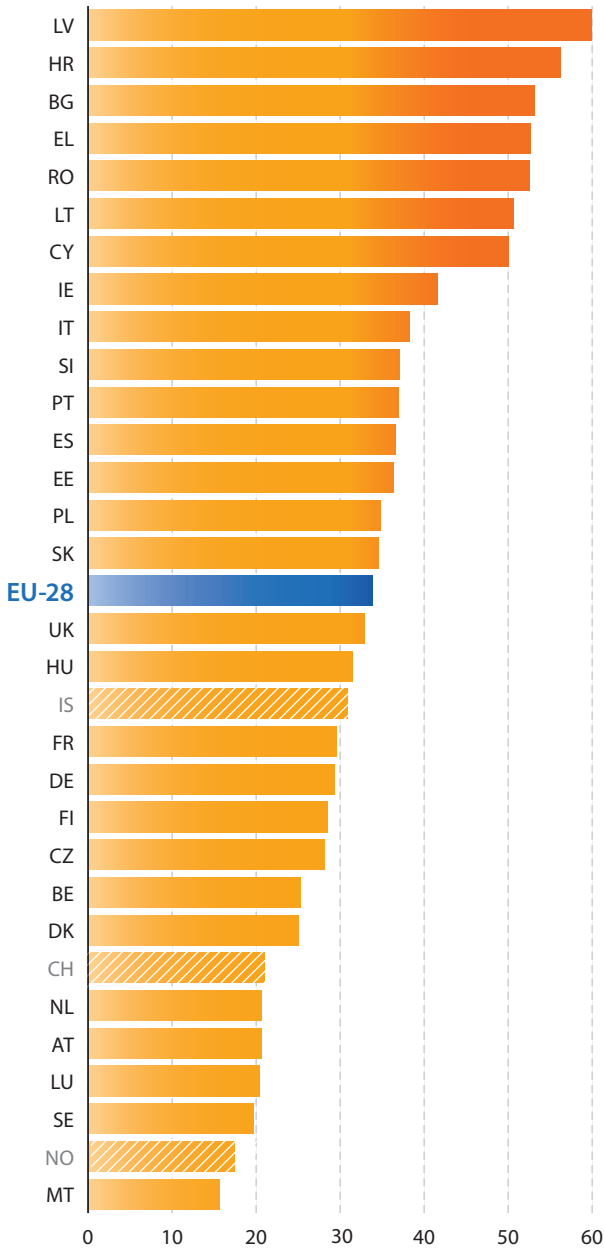**People at risk of poverty or social exclusion**

(% share of total population, 2017)

In 2017, the share of the population that was at risk of poverty or social exclusion peaked, among the EU Member States, at 38.9 % in Bulgaria, while more than one third of the population in Romania and Greece were also at risk of poverty or social exclusion. At the other end of the range, less than one sixth of the population in Slovakia and Finland were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, with a low of 12.2 % recorded in Czechia.

**Proportion of people in the EU-28 at risk of poverty or social exclusion**

**22 %**

Note: 2016 data for IS and CH

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ilc_pees01)

## Inability to face unexpected financial expenses

(% share of total population, 2017)



**34 %**
**of the population**
**in the EU-28 cannot face**
**unexpected expenses**
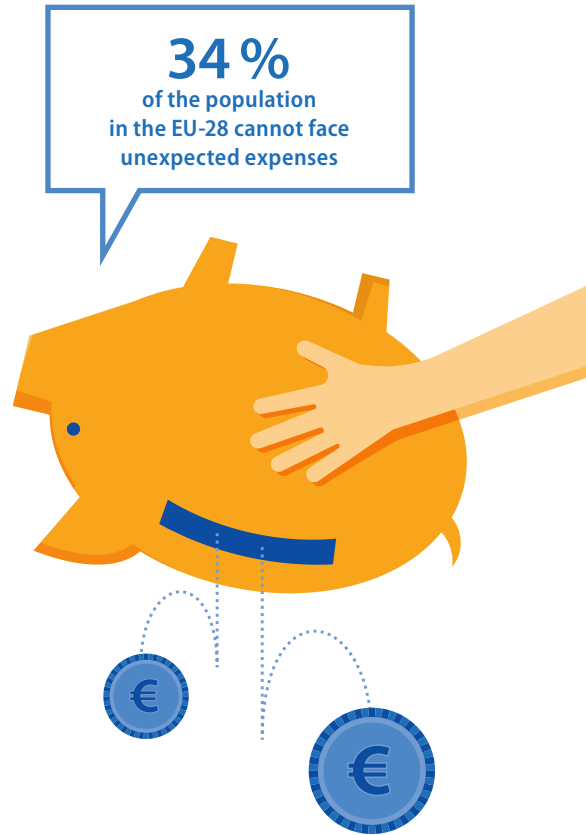
Material deprivation refers to the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to pay for/afford specific expenses; one example is unexpected financial expenses. In 2017, approximately one third (33.8 %) of the EU-28 population living in private households were unable to face an unexpected financial expense. More than half of the population were unable to face an unexpected financial expense in seven of the EU Member States, with this share peaking in Croatia (56.2 %) and Latvia (59.9 %). By contrast, a low share of the population in Malta was unable to face such expenses (15.6 %).

Note: 2016 data for IS and CH.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mdes04)

## Inability to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home

(% share of total population, 2017)



| Country | Value |
|---------|-------|
| RO | |
| HR | |
| BG | |
| CY | |
| EL | |
| HU | |
| PT | |
| IT | |
| SK | |
| LT | |
| PL | |
| LV | |
| IE | |
| ES | |
| MT | |
| **EU-28** | |
| EE | |
| BE | |
| CZ | |
| UK | |
| FR | |
| SI | |
| FI | |
| DE | |
| NL | |
| AT | |
| DK | |
| LU | |
| IS | |
| CH | |
| SE | |
| NO | |
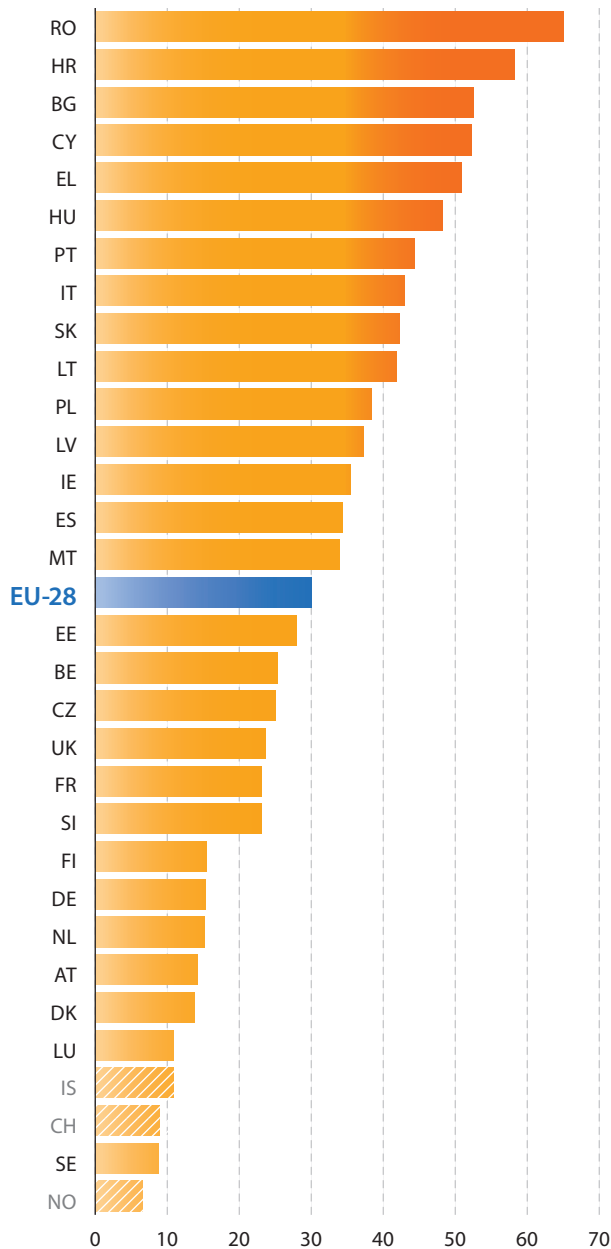
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ilc_mdes02)

**30 %**
of the population in the EU-28 cannot afford one week of holiday away from home

Another component of the material deprivation rate is the inability to afford one week of holiday away from home each year. In 2017, some 30.0 % of the EU-28 population were unable to afford such a holiday, with this share reaching more than half of the population in Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Croatia, and peaking at 65.0 % in Romania. By contrast, the share of the population that was unable to afford one week's holiday away from home was considerably lower in Sweden, at less than one tenth (8.8 %).

Note: 2016 data for IS and CH.

# Digital society

## Internet usage
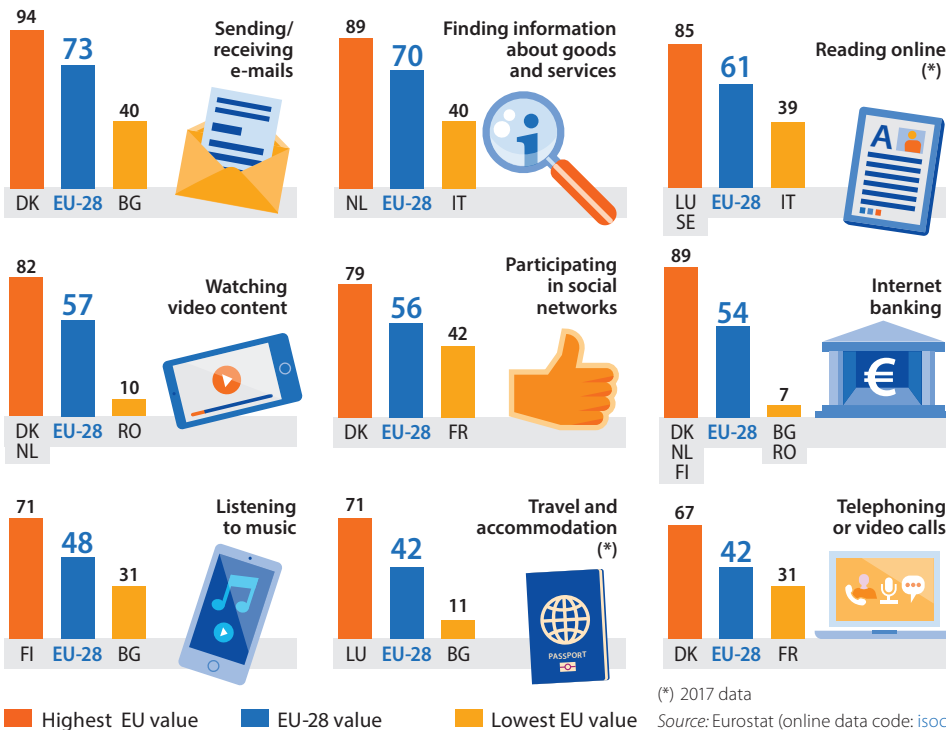
(% share of people aged 16-74 years, 2018)

The internet has become an integral part of most people's lives, changing the way people study, work, communicate and enjoy their free time. In 2018, 85 % of adults aged 16-74 years in the EU-28 declared they had used the internet during the previous three months. This share ranged from 98 % in Denmark and 97 % in Luxembourg to 72 % in Greece, 71 % in Romania and 65 % in Bulgaria.

Note: 2017 data for CH

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_ifp_iu)

| | |
|---|---|
| IS | 99 |
| DK | 98 |
| LU, NO | 97 |
| NL, UK | 95 |
| FI, CH | 94 |
| DE, SE | 92 |
| BE, EE | 89 |
| FR | 88 |
| CZ, AT | 87 |
| ES | 86 |
| **EU-28** | **85** |
| CY, LV | 84 |
| IE | 82 |
| MT | 81 |
| LT, SI, SK | 80 |
| PL | 78 |
| HU | 76 |
| HR, PT | 75 |
| IT | 74 |
| EL | 72 |
| RO | 71 |
| BG | 65 |

## Internet activities

(% share of people aged 16-74 years, 2018)

**Sending/receiving e-mails** — DK 94, EU-28 73, BG 40

**Finding information about goods and services** — NL 89, EU-28 70, IT 40

**Reading online (*)** — LU SE 85, EU-28 61, IT 39

**Watching video content** — DK NL 82, EU-28 57, RO 10

**Participating in social networks** — DK 79, EU-28 56, FR 42

**Internet banking** — DK NL FI 89, EU-28 54, BG RO 7

**Listening to music** — FI 71, EU-28 48, BG 31

**Travel and accommodation (*)** — LU 71, EU-28 42, BG 11

**Telephoning or video calls** — DK 67, EU-28 42, FR 31

■ Highest EU value   ■ EU-28 value   ■ Lowest EU value

(*) 2017 data

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_ac_i)

Across the EU-28, some of the internet activities most commonly performed by people aged 16-74 years included: sending/receiving e-mails (73 %), finding information about goods and services (70 %) and reading online news sites, newspapers or magazines (61 %; 2017 data). A majority of adults in the EU-28 also used the internet to watch video content (57 %), participate in social networks (56 %) or for internet banking (54 %).
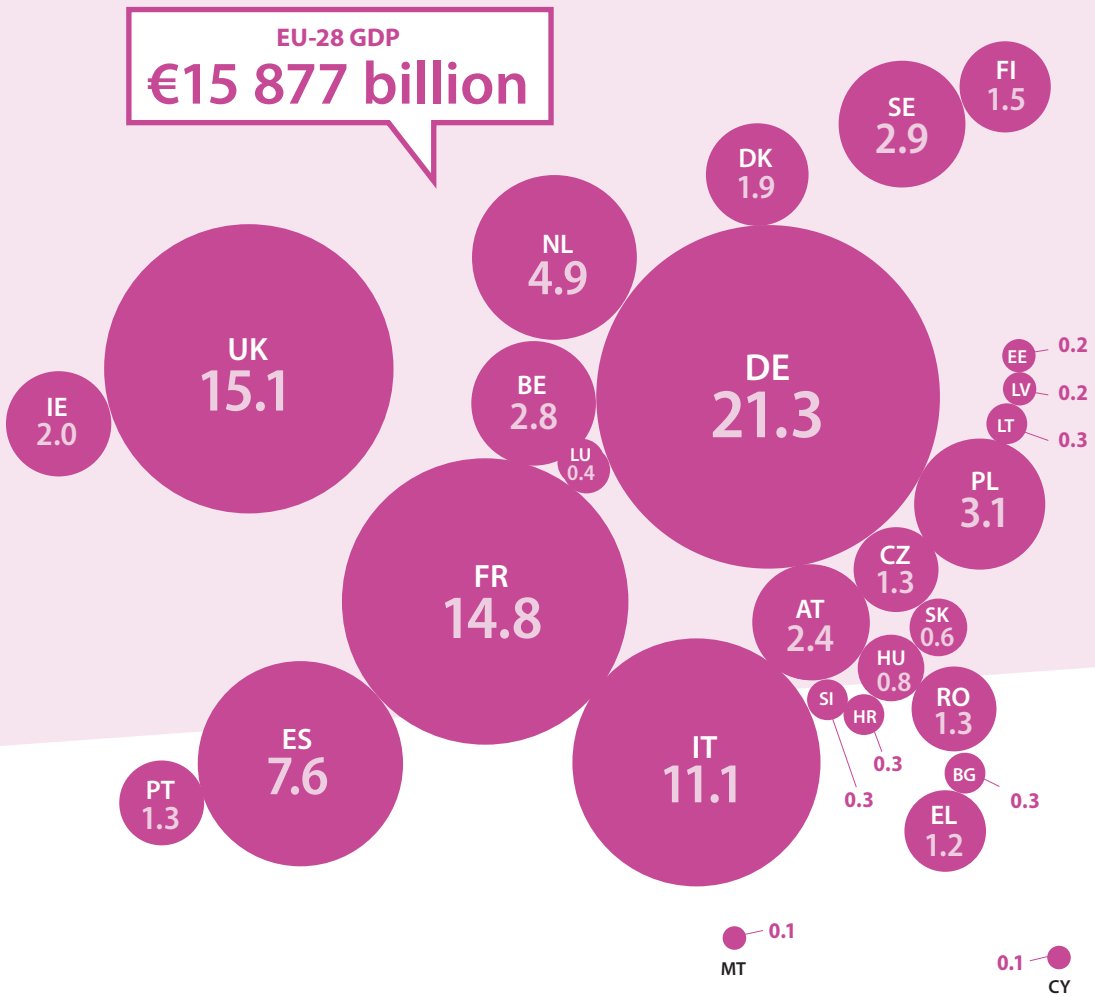
# 2

# Economy and business

# Economy and finance

## GDP

(% share of EU-28 total, 2018)

**EU-28 GDP**
# €15 877 billion



*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_gdp)

Gross domestic product (GDP) is an indicator used to measure the size and performance of an economy; it provides information on the total value of goods and services produced during a given period. Within the EU-28, GDP was valued at EUR 15 877 billion in 2018. Germany had the largest economy among the EU Member States (EUR 3 386 billion, or 21.3 % of the EU-28 total), followed by the United Kingdom (15.1 %), France (14.8 %) and Italy (11.1 %). At the other end of the range, Malta and Cyprus (both 0.1 %) had the smallest economies in the EU.

## Real change in GDP

(average % per annum, based on chain-linked volumes, EU-28, 2000-2018)



*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: naida_10_gdp)

The real rate of change in GDP only shows the real changes in economic output by removing the effects of price changes (inflation). Between 2000 and 2007, the EU-28 economy grew each year, with GDP rising in real terms by 1.3-3.8 % per annum. From 2008 to 2013, the economy was strongly affected by the global financial and economic crisis, with GDP falling by 4.3 % in 2009 and by a much smaller amount (−0.4 %) in 2012. Thereafter, the EU-28 economy progressively recovered, with annual growth rates around 2 % per annum between 2014 and 2018.



**GDP per capita in the EU-28**
**€30 000**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_pc)

## GDP per capita

(EU-28 = 100, based on PPS, 2017)

GDP per capita can be used to compare economic output of different sized countries. As the cost of living varies from place to place, the information presented here has been adjusted to reflect price level differences using an artificial currency unit called a purchasing power standard (PPS). Using this measure, the relative living standards of individual EU Member States can be expressed in relation to the EU-28 average set to equal 100. In 2017, the highest value was recorded in Luxembourg, where GDP per capita in PPS was about 2.5 times as high as the EU-28 average. On the other hand, GDP per capita in Bulgaria was less than half (49.3 %) the EU-28 average.

| | |
|---|---|
| LU | 253 |
| IE | 181 |
| CH | 156 |
| NO | 146 |
| IS | 130 |
| DK, NL | 128 |
| AT | 127 |
| DE | 124 |
| SE | 121 |
| BE | 117 |
| FI | 109 |
| UK | 106 |
| FR | 104 |
| **EU-28** | **100** |
| MT | 98 |
| IT | 96 |
| ES | 92 |
| CZ | 90 |
| CY, SI | 85 |
| EE | 79 |
| LT | 78 |
| PT | 77 |
| SK | 76 |
| PL | 70 |
| HU | 68 |
| EL, LV | 67 |
| RO | 63 |
| HR | 62 |
| BG | 49 |

# Prices

## Inflation rate

(annual, % rate of change, 2018)

The inflation rate shows the change in the price of a basket of consumer goods and services. The latest information available reveals that prices increased by 1.9 % in the EU between 2017 and 2018, with annual inflation peaking at 4.1 % in Romania, while Greece, Cyprus, Denmark and Ireland all had inflation rates that were less than 1.0 %.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_aind)

## Household budget structure

(% share of total household consumption expenditure, EU-28, 2018)

EU-28 households spent, on average, 15.5 % of their budget on food and non-alcoholic beverages in 2018, with slightly lower shares of their budget devoted to expenditure on housing, water and energy (15.3 %) and transport (15.1 %); note that spending on housing excludes the actual purchase of dwellings and mortgage interest payments for owner-occupied housing, but includes rental costs. The next largest expenditure items — around one tenth of the average household budget — included recreation and culture (9.9 %) and restaurants and hotels (9.6 %).

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: prc_hicp_inw)

| | |
|---|---|
| 4.1 | RO |
| 3.4 | EE |
| 3.0 | NO |
| 2.9 | HU |
| 2.6 | BG, LV |
| 2.5 | LT, SK, UK |
| 2.3 | BE |
| 2.1 | FR, AT |
| 2.0 | CZ, LU, SE |
| 1.9 | EU, DE, SI |
| 1.7 | ES, MT |
| 1.6 | HR, NL |
| 1.2 | IT, PL, PT, FI |
| 0.9 | CH |
| 0.8 | EL, CY |
| 0.7 | DK, IE, IS |

**15.5** Food and non-alcoholic beverages

**15.3** Housing, water and energy

**15.1** Transport

**9.9** Recreation and culture

**9.6** Restaurants and hotels

**6.2** Household equipment and maintenance

**6.0** Clothing and footwear

**4.5** Health

**4.4** Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics

**3.1** Communications

**1.2** Education

**9.2** Miscellaneous goods and services
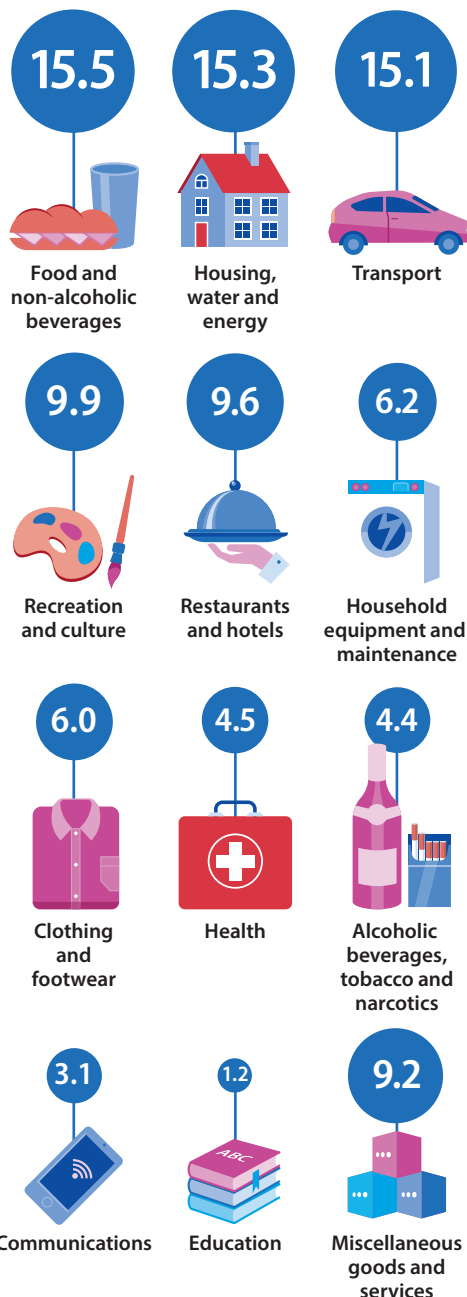
## Comparative price levels

(EU-28 = 100, 2017)



| | Total | Food and non-alcoholic beverages | Housing, water and energy | Transport |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IS | | | | |
| CH | | | | |
| NO | | | | |
| LU | | | | |
| DK | | | | |
| SE | | | | |
| IE | | | | |
| FI | | | | |
| UK | | | | |
| NL | | | | |
| AT | | | | |
| BE | | | | |
| FR | | | | |
| DE | | | | |
| IT | | | | |
| ES | | | | |
| CY | | | | |
| PT | | | | |
| EL | | | | |
| SI | | | | |
| MT | | | | |
| EE | | | | |
| LV | | | | |
| SK | | | | |
| HR | | | | |
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| PL | | | | |
| RO | | | | |
| BG | | | | |
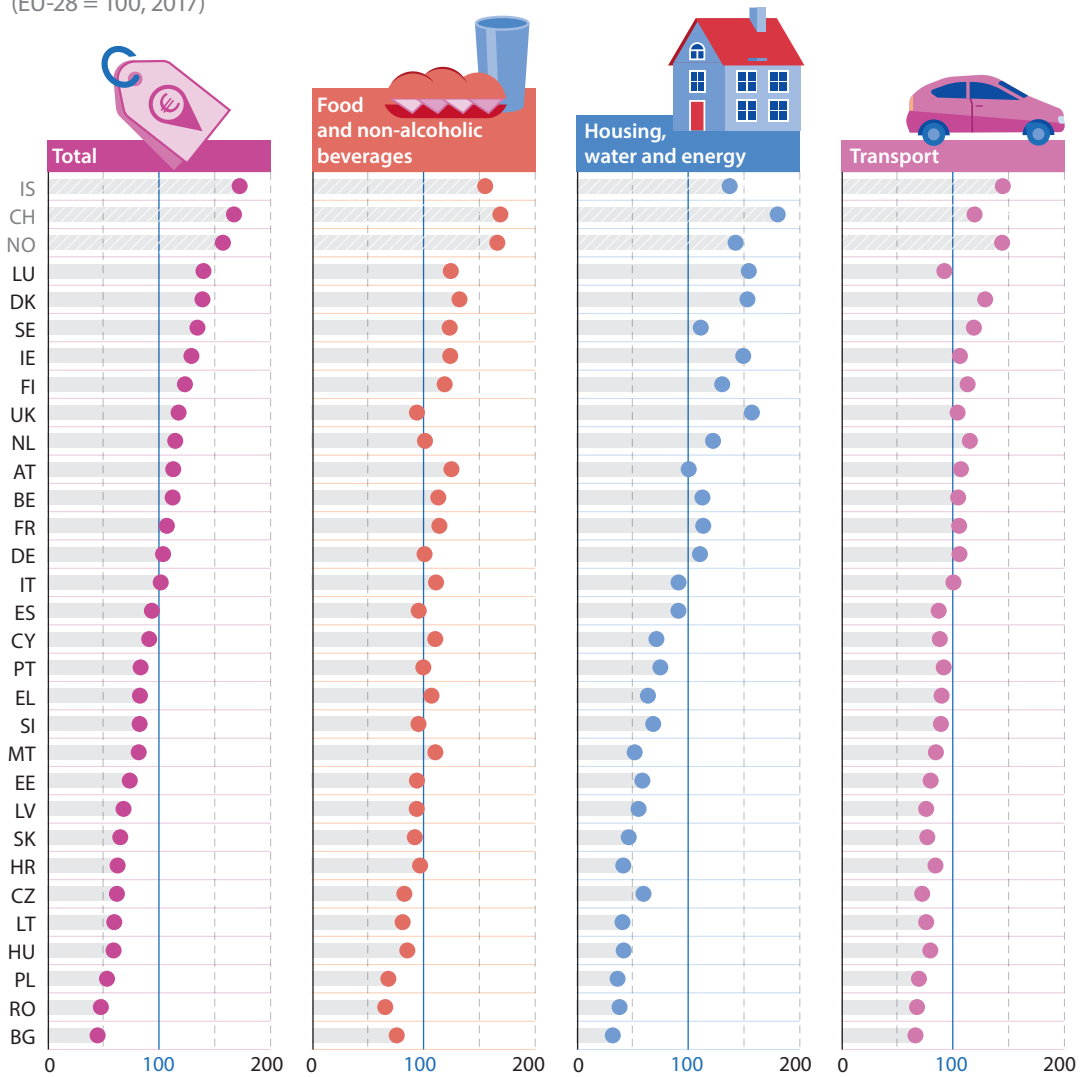
Price level indices measure price differences between countries (expressed in relation to prices for the EU-28 average set to equal 100). In 2017, the overall price level index peaked in Luxembourg and Denmark at close to 40 % above the EU-28 average, while price levels were less than half the EU-28 average in Romania and Bulgaria. There was a relatively low degree of variation in price levels for transport, with the highest prices in Denmark (29 % above the EU-28 average) and the lowest in Bulgaria (33 % below). The price of housing, water and energy displayed a greater variation, from 57 % above the EU-28 average in the United Kingdom down to 68 % below in Bulgaria.

*Source:* Eurostat
(online data code:
prc_ppp_ind)

# Government finance

### General government deficit/surplus and debt

(% relative to GDP, 2018)
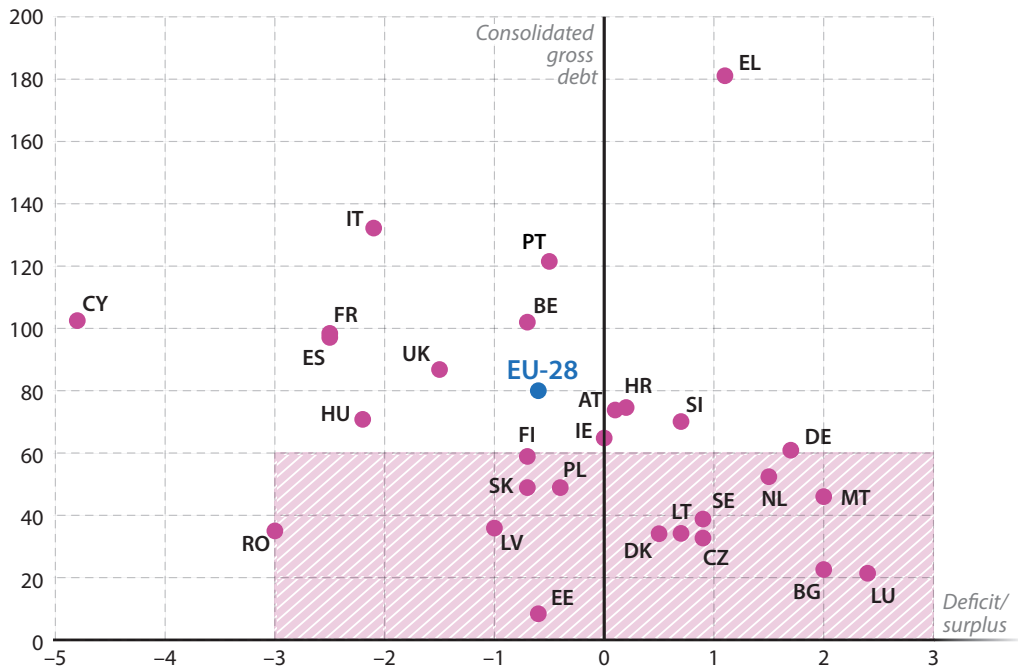


*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: gov_10dd_edpt1)

Under the terms of the EU's Stability and Growth Pact, Member States are committed to keeping their government deficit and debt below certain limits: in order to maintain sustainable public finances, a Member State's deficit should not exceed 3 % of its GDP, while its debt should not exceed 60 % of its GDP (see shaded area in chart).

In 2018, the EU-28's general government deficit was equivalent to 0.6 % of its GDP, while consolidated gross debt was 80.0 % of its GDP. Almost half (13) of the EU Member States recorded a budget surplus, while Cyprus (with a deficit of 4.8 %) was the only Member State to record a deficit that exceeded 3.0 % of its GDP. Consolidated debt was greater than 60.0 % of GDP in half (14) of the Member States, with a peak of 181.1 % in Greece. Italy, Portugal, Cyprus and Belgium also recorded levels of debt that were greater than their annual economic output (in other words, ratios of more than 100 % when compared with GDP).

# Structure of general government expenditure

(% of GDP, 2017)

In 2017, government expenditure in the EU-28 accounted for 45.8 % of GDP. This share ranged from just over one quarter (26.3 %) in Ireland up to more than half in Denmark (51.2 %), Belgium (52.2 %), Finland (54.2 %) and France (56.5 %). EU-28 government expenditure on social protection accounted for almost one fifth (18.8 %) of GDP, while shares for health (7.0 %), general public services (5.8 %) and education (4.6 %) were lower. Government expenditure on social protection represented almost one quarter (24.9 %) of GDP in Finland, while the highest share of government expenditure on health was observed in Denmark (8.4 %), on general public services in Greece (8.3 %) and on education in Sweden (6.8 %).
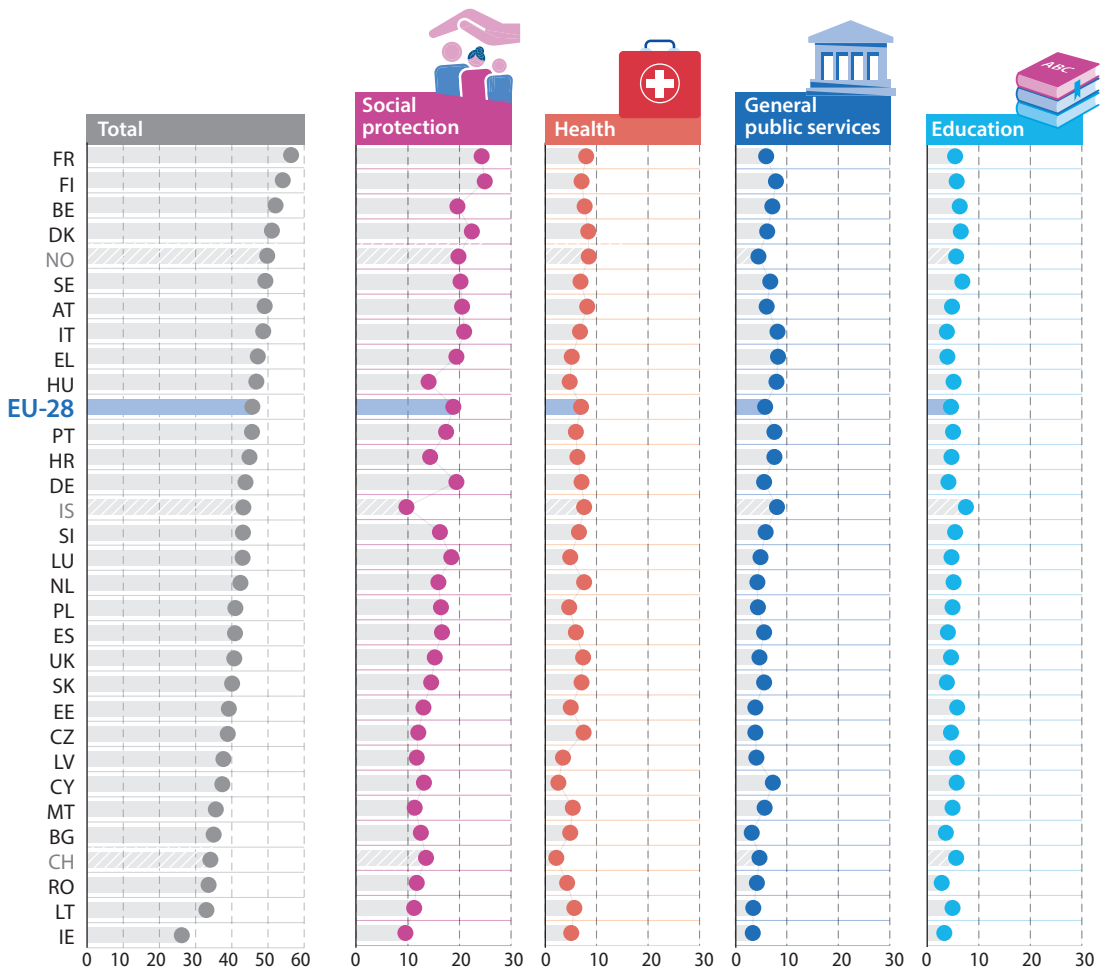


Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10a_exp)

# International trade
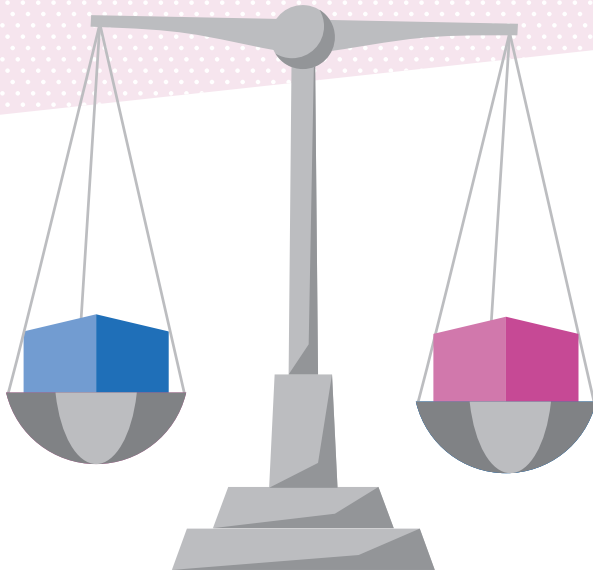
**EU-28 exports to
non-member countries**

## €1 956 billion

### International trade in goods with non-member countries

(billion €, EU-28, 2002-2018)

In 2018, the EU-28 imported goods from non-member countries that were valued at EUR 1 980 billion, which was EUR 25 billion higher than the value of its exported goods. As a result, the EU-28 recorded its first trade deficit for goods since 2012.
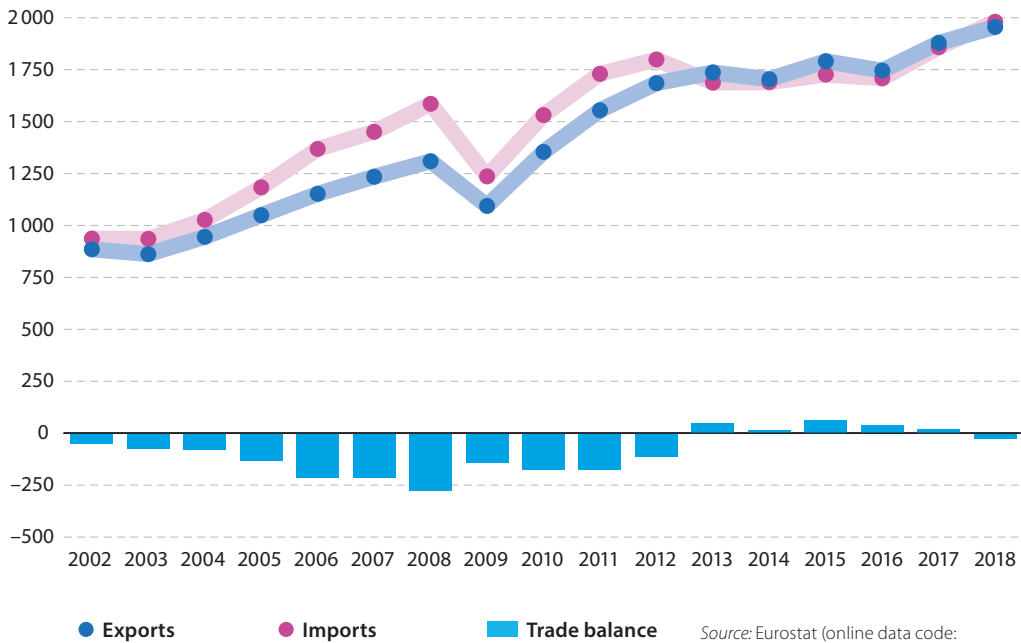


● **Exports**    ● **Imports**    ▬ **Trade balance**    *Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intratrd)

## Top 10 partners for EU international trade in goods

(% share of total, EU-28, 2018)



Canada
**2.1**
**1.6**

Norway
**2.8**
**4.2**

Russia
**4.4**
**8.5**

United States
**20.8**
**13.5**

Switzerland
**8.0**
**5.5**

Turkey
**3.9**
**3.8**

China
*(except Hong Kong)*
**10.7**
**19.9**

South Korea
**2.5**
**2.6**

Japan
**3.3**
**3.6**

India
**2.3**
**2.3**

Rest of the world
**39.2**
**34.5**

Note: the figure shows EU-28 imports from non-member countries and EU-28 exports to non-member countries.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_maineu)

■ EU-28 exports    ■ EU-28 imports
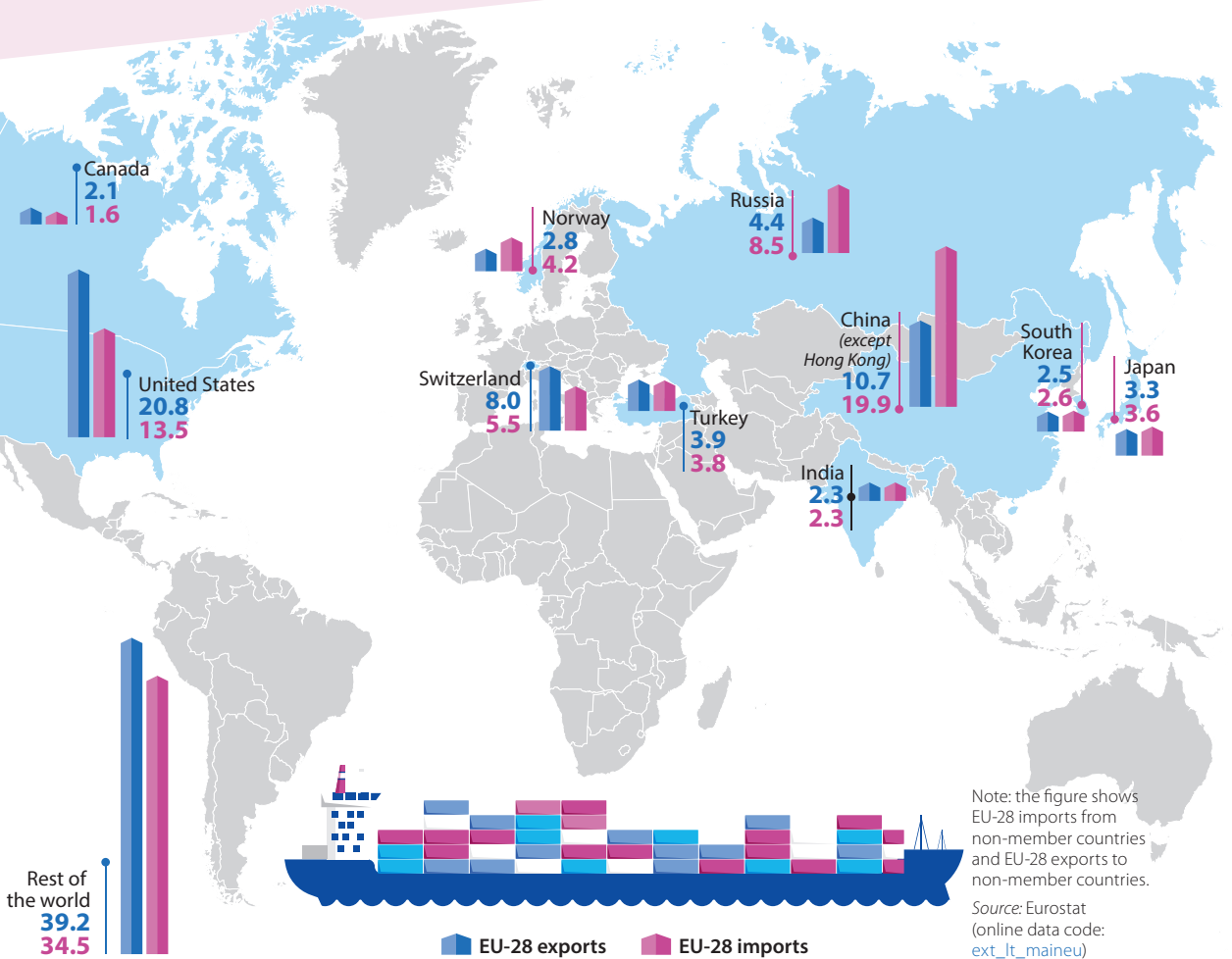
In 2018, the United States was the EU-28's leading export market, accounting for one fifth (20.8 %) of the total value of goods exported outside the EU-28. The second largest export market for EU-28 goods was China (excluding Hong Kong), with a 10.7 % share, followed by Switzerland (8.0 %), Russia (4.4 %) and Turkey (3.9 %).

There was a different picture for imports, as almost one fifth (19.9 %) of all goods imported into the EU-28 originated from China (excluding Hong Kong). The United States was the second largest country of origin of EU-28 imports (13.5 %), followed by Russia (8.5 %), Switzerland (5.5 %) and Norway (4.2 %).

| | |
|---|---|
| **86** | LU |
| **83** | SK |
| **81** | CZ |
| **78** | HU |
| **76** | PT, RO |
| **75** | PL, AT |
| **74** | HR |
| **73** | EE |
| **72** | SI |
| **71** | LV, NO |
| **69** | BE |
| **67** | MT |
| **66** | BG |
| **65** | DK, SE, FI |
| **64** | EU, FR, LT, LI |
| **62** | DE, ES |
| **61** | NL |
| **59** | IS |
| **58** | IT |
| **56** | IE |
| **53** | CH |
| **52** | EL |
| **50** | UK |
| **48** | CY |

## International trade in goods with Member States

(% share of total trade, 2018)

In 2018, a clear majority (63.9 %) of the EU Member States' trade in goods concerned exchanges between Member States. The relative share of intra-EU trade ranged from a high of 86.2 % in Luxembourg and more than 80 % of total trade in Slovakia and Czechia, down to 52.0 % in Greece, 50.4 % in the United Kingdom and 48.3 % in Cyprus.

**Intra EU-28 trade**
**64 %**
**of total trade**

Note: calculation based on the average value of exports and imports. 2015 data for NO.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: ext_lt_intratrd and ext_lt_intercc)

## International trade in services with non-member countries

(billion €, EU-28, 2010-2017)



● **Exports**   ● **Imports**   ▬ **Trade balance**
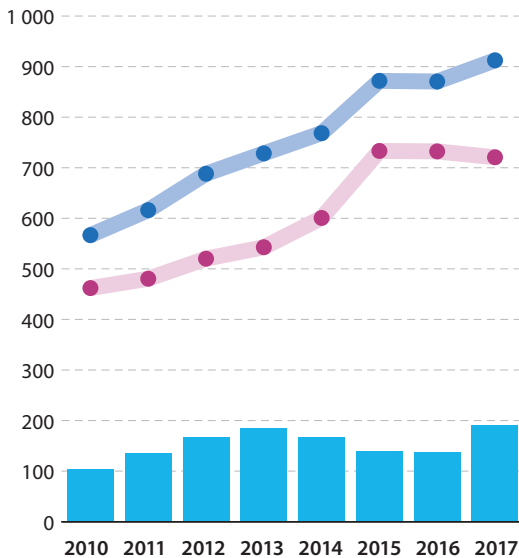
In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the value of world trade in services. This pattern was also observed across the EU-28, with the value of exports increasing overall by 61.0 % between 2010 and 2017 and the value of imports by 56.0 %. Exports of services from the EU-28 to non-member countries were valued at EUR 912 billion while imports of services into the EU-28 were valued at EUR 721 billion. This means that the EU-28 ran a trade surplus for services throughout the period 2010-2017, with a peak recorded in the most recent year for which data are available (EUR 192 billion in 2017).

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_tot)

## Top 10 partners for EU international trade in services

(% share of total, EU-28, 2017)



Canada
**2.4**
**1.8**

United States
**25.9**
**31.0**

Norway
**3.1**
**2.2**

Switzerland
**13.0**
**9.9**

Russia
**3.2**
**1.7**

China
*(except Hong Kong)*
**5.1**
**4.2**

India
**1.8**
**2.4**

Japan
**3.8**
**2.5**

Singapore
**3.2**
**3.1**

Offshore
financial
centres
**6.8**
**14.3**

Rest of
the world
**31.7**
**26.9**

■ **EU-28 exports**
■ **EU-28 imports**
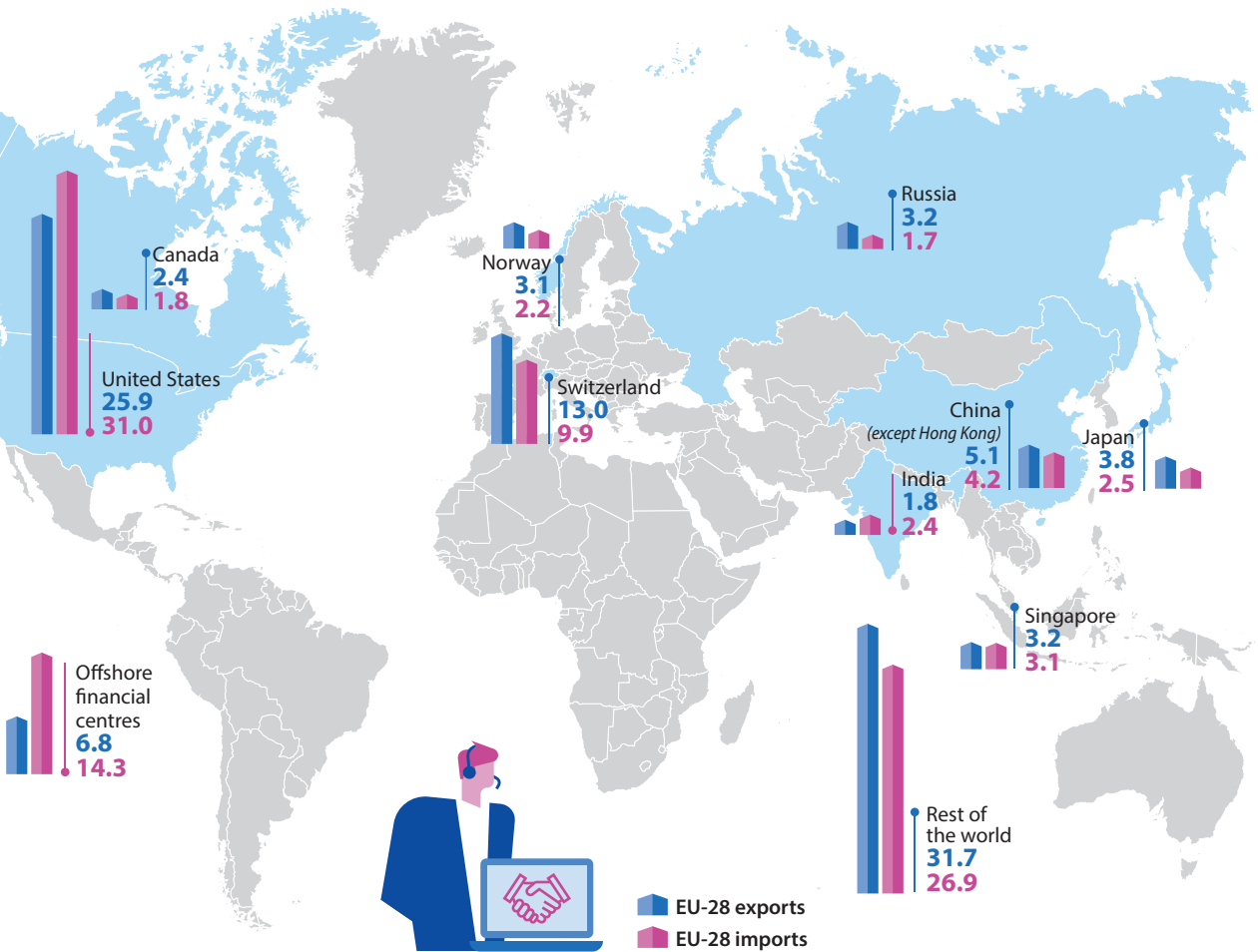
In 2017, the EU's leading trade partner for services was the United States: it was the destination for more than one quarter (25.9 %) of the services exported from the EU-28 and was the origin of almost one third (31.0 %) of the services imported into the EU-28 from non-member countries. Switzerland was the EU's second largest trade partner for services (13.0 % of its exports and 9.9 % of its imports), followed by offshore financial centres.

Note: the figure shows EU-28 imports from non-member countries and EU-28 exports to non-member countries. Offshore financial centres exclude Singapore (for which information is shown separately).

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

# Business

## Change in the structure of value added

(% share of total value added by sector, EU-28, 2000 and 2018)



**Services**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Industry**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Construction**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Agriculture, forestry & fishing**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**5.6** **1.6**

**19.5** **73.2**

**2018**
● Services
● Industry
● Construction
● Agriculture, forestry & fishing
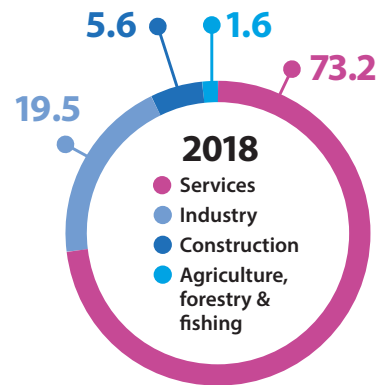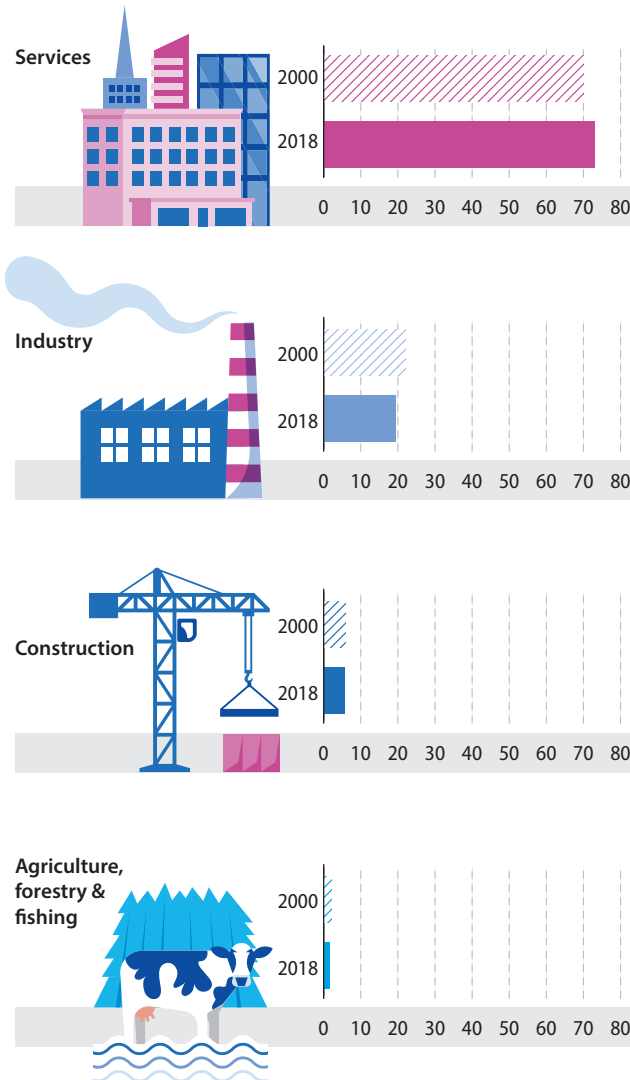
Between 2000 and 2018, the share of EU-28 total value added that was generated within the services sector rose from 70.1 % to 73.2 %, mainly due to increases in the output of professional, scientific and technical activities. By contrast, the relative share of other parts of the EU-28 economy contracted during the same period: industry's share went down from 22.0 % to 19.5 %, the share of construction fell from 5.8 % to 5.6 % and that of agriculture, forestry and fishing from 2.1 % to 1.6 %.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_a10)

## Gross value added by sector

(% share of total, 2018)
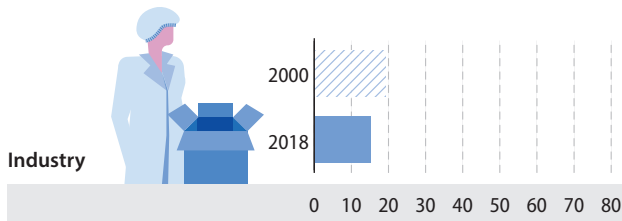
**Services represent**
# 73 %
**of EU-28 gross
value added**

**Services**



**LU
87.4**

**EU-28
73.2**

**IE
61.0**

**Industry**



**IE
35.1**

**EU-28
19.5**

**LU
6.8**

**Construction**



**SK
8.7**

**EU-28
5.6**

**EL
2.5**

**Agriculture, forestry & fishing**



**RO
4.8**

**EU-28
1.6**

**LU
0.3**
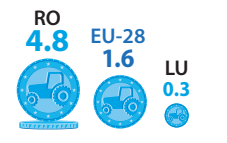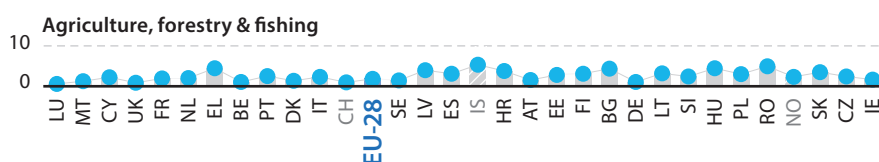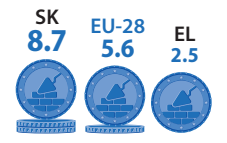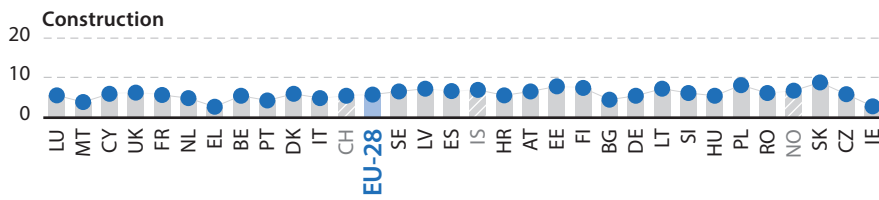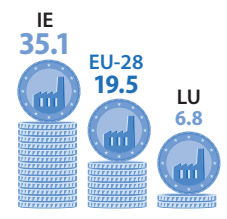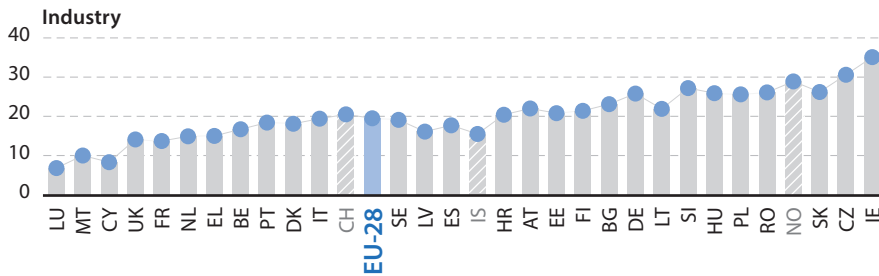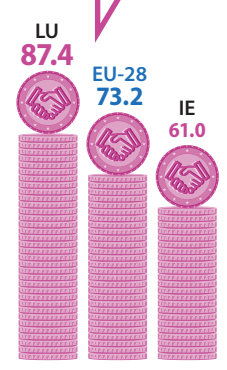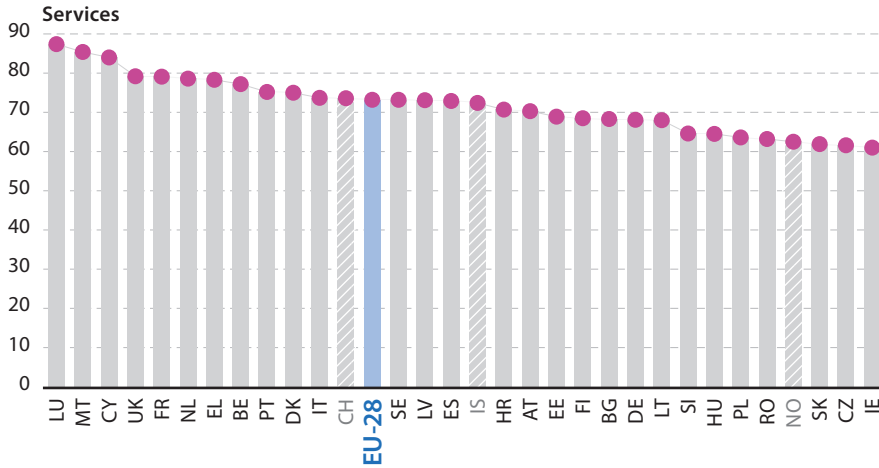
In 2018, the share of services in total value added was close to 85 % in the tourism-oriented economies of Malta and Cyprus, and peaked at 87.4 % in Luxembourg, which is characterised by a large financial services sector. The industrial economy contributed more than one third of total value added in Ireland (35.1 %), with the next highest share in Czechia (30.6 %). By contrast, the largest relative contributions from agriculture, forestry and fishing were in Romania (4.8 %), Greece and Hungary (both 4.3 %).

Note: 2016 data for IS.
*Source:* Eurostat
(online data code:
nama_10_a10)

## Change in the structure of employment

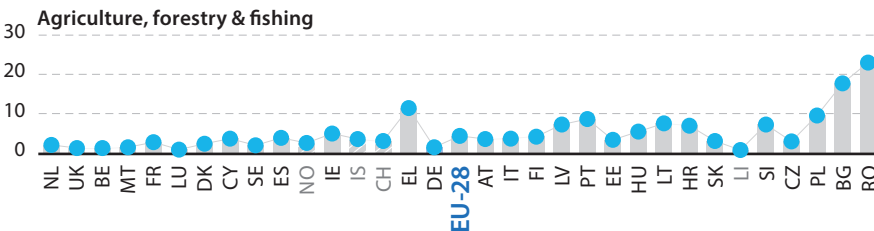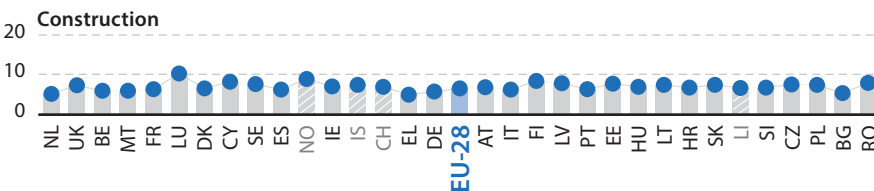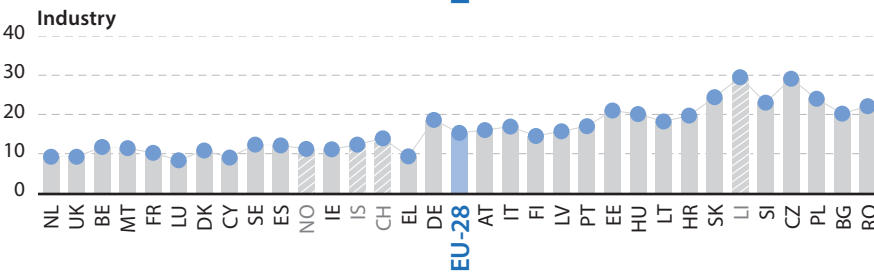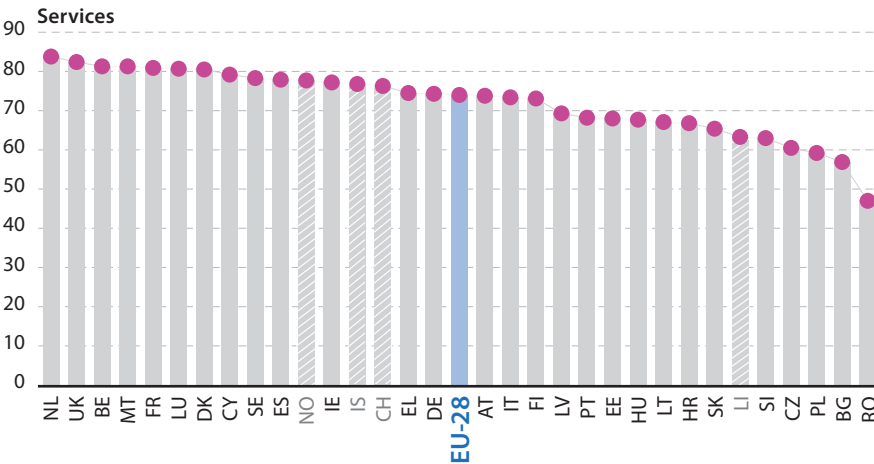(% share of total employment by sector, EU-28, 2000 and 2018)

**Services**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Industry**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Construction**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

**Agriculture, forestry & fishing**

2000
2018

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

6.4  4.3  74.0  15.3

**2018**
● Services
● Industry
● Construction
● Agriculture, forestry & fishing
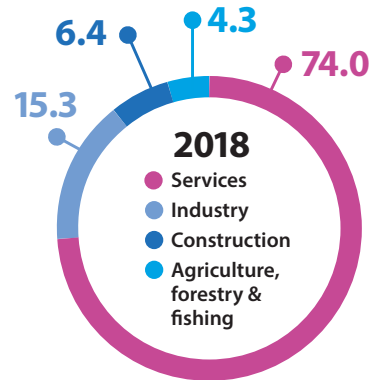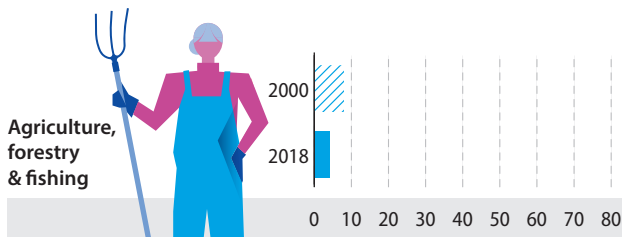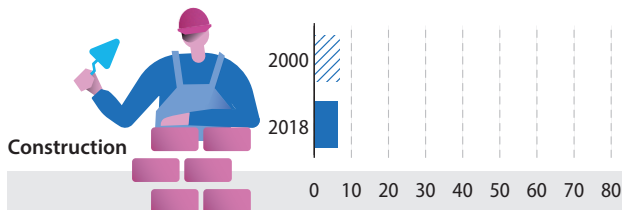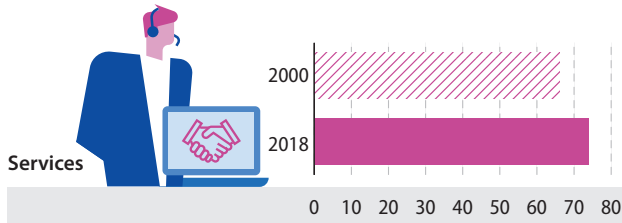
The relative importance of services within the EU-28 economy was somewhat larger in terms of employment compared with value added. In 2018, services provided work to 74.0 % of people employed in the EU-28, compared with 66.1 % at the turn of the millennium. By contrast, the relative importance of all other sectors decreased. Between 2000 and 2018, the share of the EU-28 workforce that was employed within the industrial economy fell from 19.3 % to 15.3 %, while the construction workforce declined from 5.8 % to 5.6 % and the share of persons employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing fell from 2.1 % to 1.6 %.
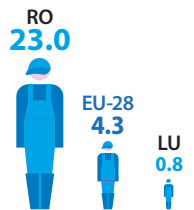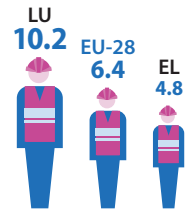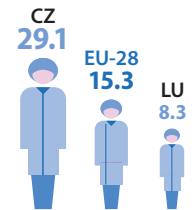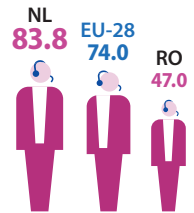
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_a10_e)

## Employment by sector

(% share of total, EU-28, 2018)

**Services**



**Services represent 74 % of EU-28 employment**

NL 83.8  EU-28 74.0  RO 47.0

**Industry**

CZ 29.1  EU-28 15.3  LU 8.3

**Construction**

LU 10.2  EU-28 6.4  EL 4.8

**Agriculture, forestry & fishing**

RO 23.0  EU-28 4.3  LU 0.8

In 2018, Romania was the only EU Member State where less than half (47.0 %) of the workforce was employed in the services sector. By contrast, services provided work to 83.8 % of those employed in the Netherlands. Czechia was the only Member State to report that industry accounted for more than one quarter (29.1 %) of the total workforce. Romania (23.0 %) was characterised by high shares of total employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, while Luxembourg was the only Member State to report a double-digit share (10.2 %) of its workforce employed in construction.

Note: 2017 data for HR and LI. HR: definition differs.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nama_10_a10_e)

## Non-financial business economy

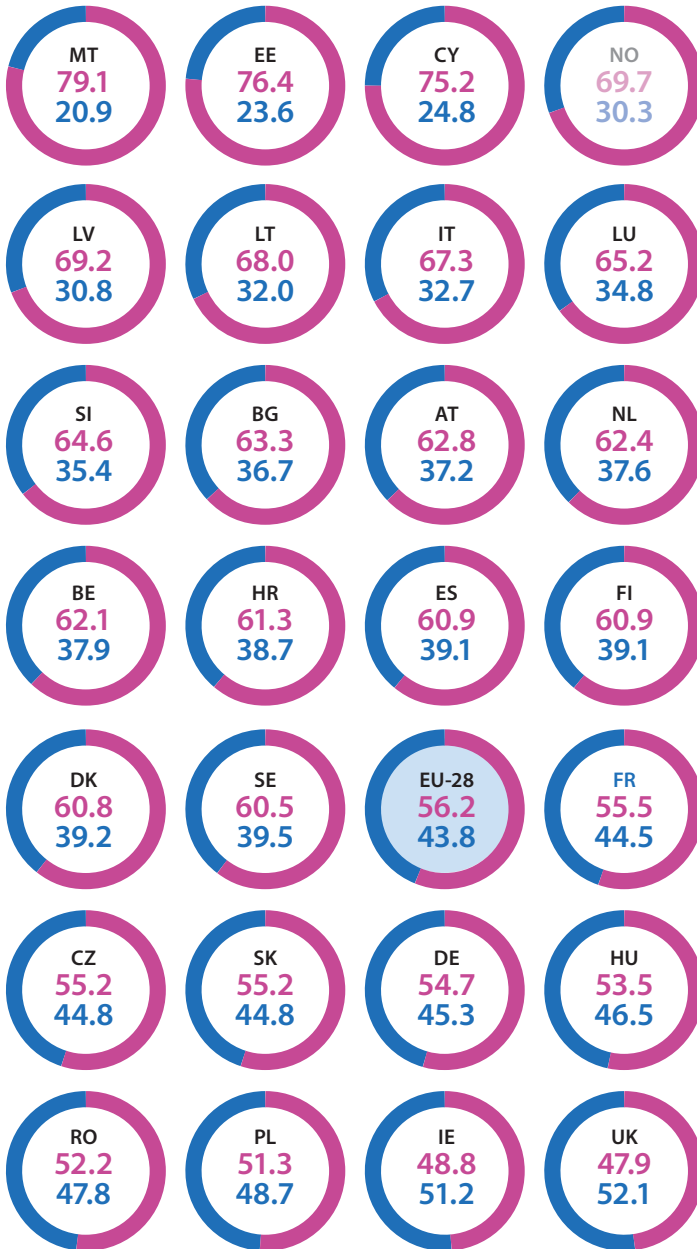(% share of enterprises/persons employed/value added by size class, EU-28, 2016)

| | **Large enterprises** (≥ 250 persons employed) | **Medium-sized enterprises** (50-249 persons employed) | **Small enterprises** (10-49 persons employed) | **Micro enterprises** (<10 persons employed) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Number of enterprises** | 0.2 | 0.9 | 5.9 | 93.0 |
| **Number of persons employed** | 33.3 | 17.0 | 20.2 | 29.5 |
| **Value added** | 43.8 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 20.4 |

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) — in other words, enterprises with less than 250 persons employed — are often referred to as the backbone of the European economy, providing jobs and growth opportunities. In 2016, an overwhelming majority (93.0 %) of enterprises in the EU-28's non-financial business economy had less than 10 persons employed and were therefore classified as micro enterprises. By contrast, just 0.2 % of all enterprises had 250 or more persons employed and were classified as large enterprises. The economic weight of large enterprises was considerably greater in employment and value added terms, as they provided work to one third (33.3 %) of the EU-28's non-financial business economy workforce and contributed 43.8 % of total value added.

Note: the non-financial business economy includes the sectors of industry, construction, distributive trades and most market services other than finance.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: sbs_sc_sca_r2)

## Value added in the non-financial business economy

(% share of total, by size class, 2016)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MT** 79.1 / 20.9 | **EE** 76.4 / 23.6 | **CY** 75.2 / 24.8 | **NO** 69.7 / 30.3 |
| **LV** 69.2 / 30.8 | **LT** 68.0 / 32.0 | **IT** 67.3 / 32.7 | **LU** 65.2 / 34.8 |
| **SI** 64.6 / 35.4 | **BG** 63.3 / 36.7 | **AT** 62.8 / 37.2 | **NL** 62.4 / 37.6 |
| **BE** 62.1 / 37.9 | **HR** 61.3 / 38.7 | **ES** 60.9 / 39.1 | **FI** 60.9 / 39.1 |
| **DK** 60.8 / 39.2 | **SE** 60.5 / 39.5 | **EU-28** 56.2 / 43.8 | **FR** 55.5 / 44.5 |
| **CZ** 55.2 / 44.8 | **SK** 55.2 / 44.8 | **DE** 54.7 / 45.3 | **HU** 53.5 / 46.5 |
| **RO** 52.2 / 47.8 | **PL** 51.3 / 48.7 | **IE** 48.8 / 51.2 | **UK** 47.9 / 52.1 |

● **Small and medium-sized enterprises**
● **Large enterprises**

In 2016, there were 24.7 million SMEs (with less than 250 persons employed) in the EU-28's non-financial business economy. Together, these SMEs employed 95 million people and contributed EUR 4 018 billion of value added. The economic contribution made by SMEs was particularly apparent in Malta, Estonia and Cyprus, where SMEs provided more than 75 % of the total value added in the non-financial business economy; micro enterprises (employing fewer than 10 persons) were particularly prevalent. By contrast, large enterprises (with 250 or more persons employed) accounted for more than half of the total value added in the non-financial business economies of the United Kingdom (52.1 %) and Ireland (51.2 %; 2014 data), while they contributed 45-50 % of the value added in Poland, Romania, Hungary and Germany.

Note: 2015 data for DK and RO. 2014 data for IE and NO. EL and PT: incomplete and therefore not available.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: sbs_sc_sca_r2)

## Developments for industrial output

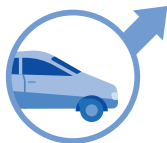(% change compared with the year before, EU-28, 2001-2018)
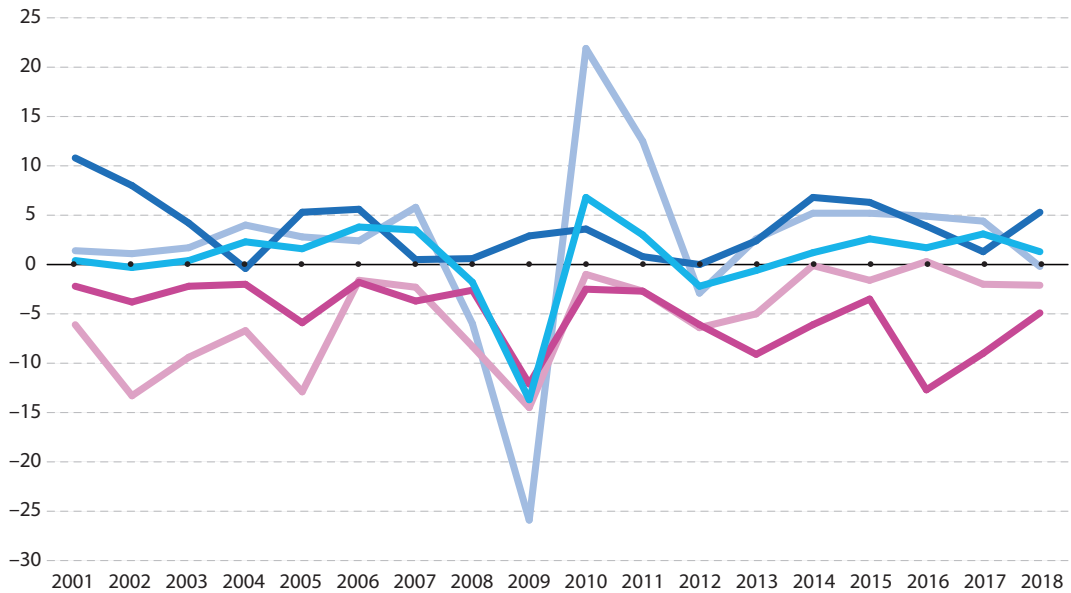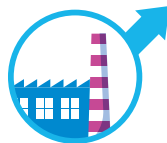


**Overall change in output, 2001-2018**



**74.8** % **Pharmaceuticals**

**37.3** % **Motor vehicles**

**11.9** % **Industry**

**−61.0** % **Clothing**

**−61.0** % **Mining coal and lignite**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: sts_inpr_a)

The EU-28's industrial output peaked in April 2008 at the onset of the global financial and economic crisis; it then declined during the remainder of 2008 and production fell by 13.7 % in 2009 (compared with a year before). During the period 2014-2018, industrial output in the EU-28 rose for five consecutive years, with production rising by 1.3 % in 2018.

Across the EU, the level of output for the mining of coal and lignite fell in each and every year during the period 2001-2018, while a similar pattern was observed for clothing manufacturing (aside from a modest increase in 2016). By contrast, the level of output for pharmaceuticals increased almost continuously during the period under consideration. Between these two extremes, motor vehicles manufacturing provided an example of a highly cyclical activity.

# Research and development

## Gross domestic expenditure on R & D

(% relative to GDP, 2017)
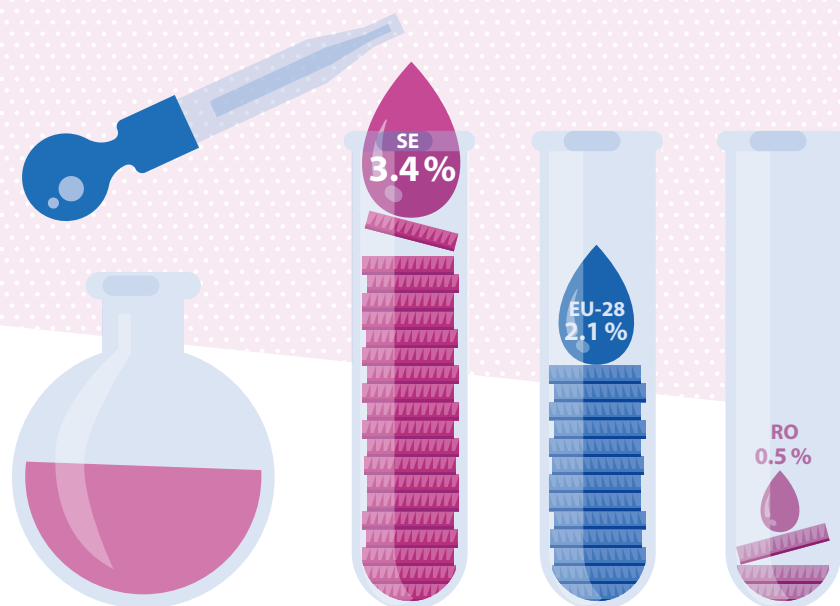


Research and development (R & D) and innovation are central to providing the scientific and technical solutions needed to meet global societal challenges such as climate change or active and healthy ageing. EU-28 gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) stood at EUR 317 billion in 2017, which was a 0.4 % increase on the year before — note that these rates of change are in current prices and so reflect price changes as well as real changes in the level of expenditure.

In order to make figures more comparable, GERD is often expressed relative to GDP (resulting in an indicator also known as R & D intensity). The EU-28's R & D intensity reached 2.00 % in 2012 and stood at 2.06 % in 2017.

In 2017, R & D intensity among the EU Member States peaked at 3.40 % in Sweden, with Austria (3.16 %), Denmark (3.05 %) and Germany (3.02 %) also recording ratios above 3.00 % (the EU's long-standing target for R & D intensity).

Note: 2015 data for CH.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: rd_e_gerdtot)

| | |
|---|---|
| SE | 3.40 |
| CH | 3.37 |
| AT | 3.16 |
| DK | 3.05 |
| DE | 3.02 |
| FI | 2.76 |
| BE | 2.58 |
| FR | 2.19 |
| IS | 2.10 |
| NO | 2.09 |
| **EU-28** | **2.06** |
| NL | 1.99 |
| SI | 1.86 |
| CZ | 1.79 |
| UK | 1.66 |
| IT, HU | 1.35 |
| PT | 1.33 |
| EE | 1.29 |
| LU | 1.26 |
| ES | 1.20 |
| EL | 1.13 |
| IE | 1.05 |
| PL | 1.03 |
| LT | 0.89 |
| SK | 0.88 |
| HR | 0.86 |
| BG | 0.75 |
| CY | 0.56 |
| MT | 0.54 |
| LV | 0.51 |
| RO | 0.50 |

# Tourism
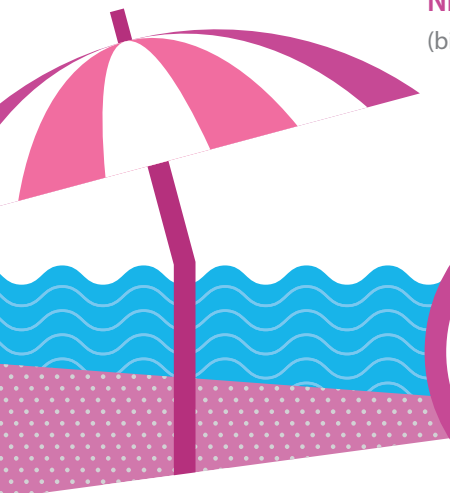
### Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation

(billion nights, EU-28, 2017)

**1.6 billion**

**1.6 billion**

**3.2 billion** nights spent in the EU-28

● Residents
● Non-residents
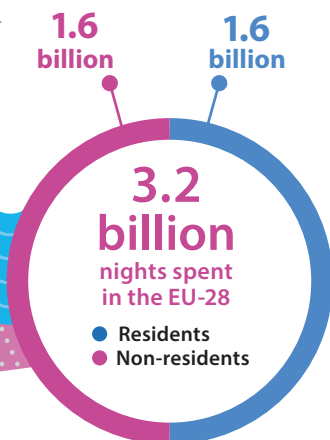
In 2017, there were 3.18 billion nights spent in EU-28 tourist accommodation such as hotels and other short-stay accommodation. The total nights spent in EU-28 tourist accommodation were split almost equally between residents (50.9 %) and non-residents (49.1 %). Between 2005 and 2017, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU-28 rose overall by 39.3 %, with faster growth for the number of nights spent by non-residents (up by 65.5 %) compared with the number of nights spent by residents (up by 20.8 %).

Note: these statistics cover both business and leisure travellers.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_ninat)

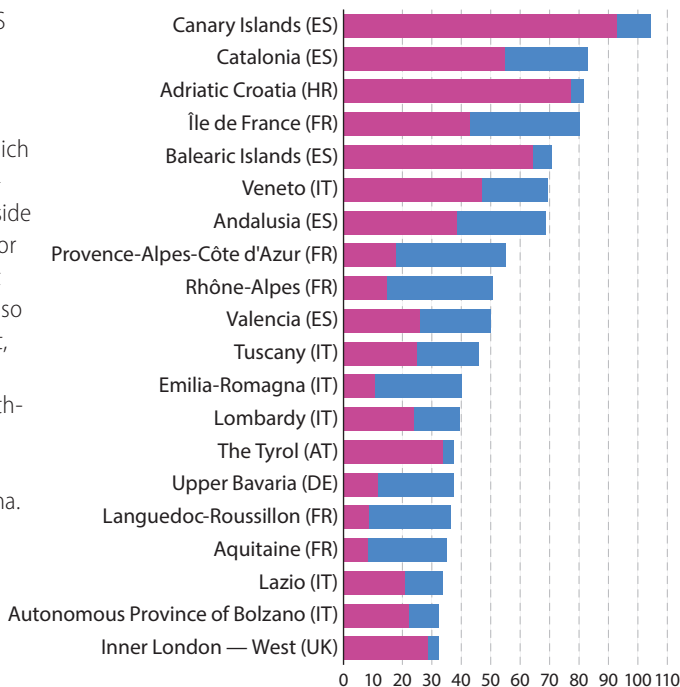### Top 20 EU regions in terms of nights spent in tourist accommodation

(million nights, by NUTS 2 region, 2017)

The most popular tourist region (at NUTS level 2) in the EU was the Canary Islands in Spain. In 2017, the Canary Islands hosted 104.4 million nights in tourist accommodation, the vast majority of which — 93.0 million (or 89.1 % of the total) — were accounted for by tourists from outside Spain. Non-resident tourists accounted for more than 90 % of the total nights spent in Adriatic Croatia, the Balearic Islands (also Spain) and the Tyrol (Austria). By contrast, resident tourists accounted for close to 75 % of the total nights spent in the south-western French regions of Languedoc-Roussillon and Aquitaine as well as the northern Italian region of Emilia-Romagna.
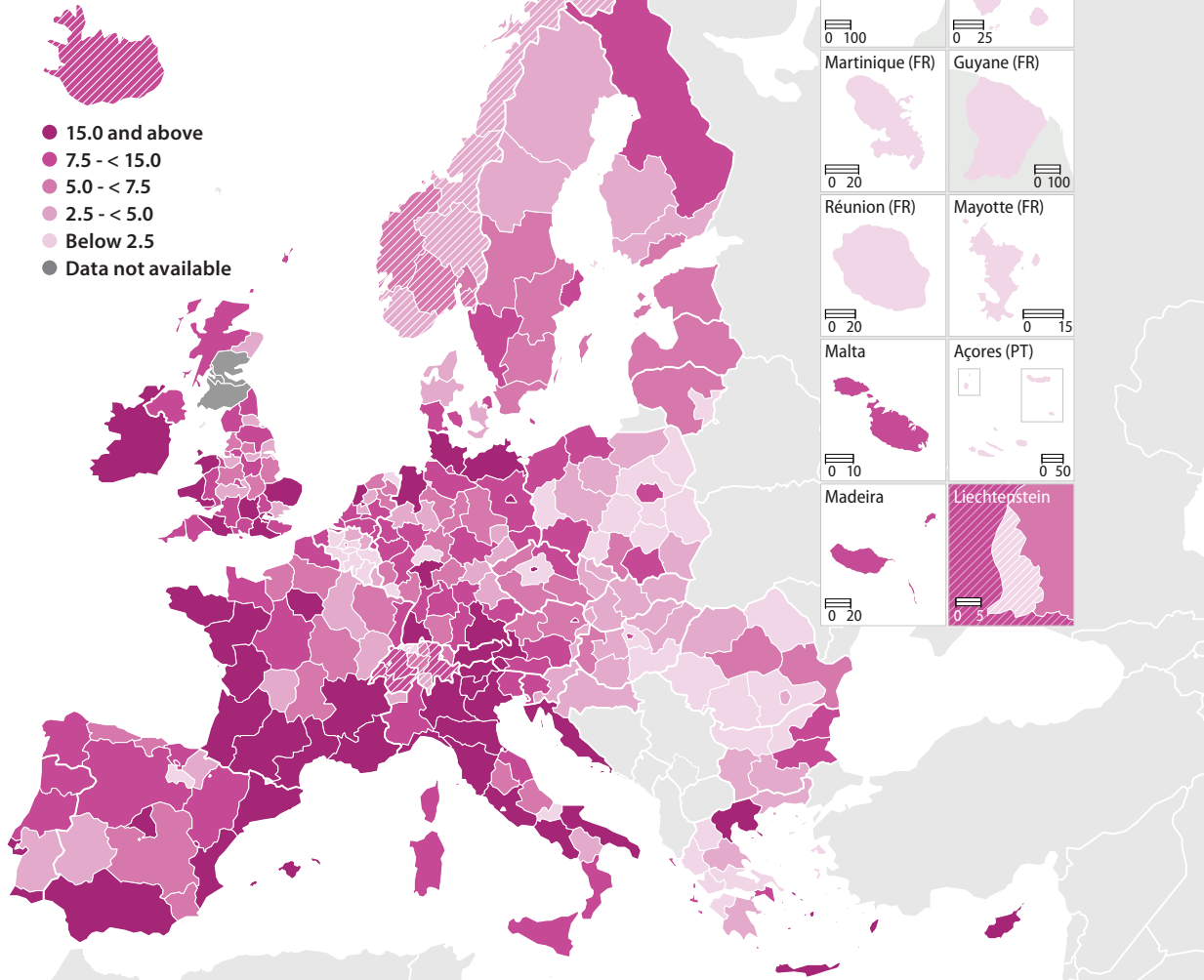
■ Non-residents   ■ Residents

Note: in 2017, the top 20 regions accounted for 34.0 % of the total number of nights spent in the whole of the EU-28. 2016 data for UK.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2)



Canary Islands (ES)
Catalonia (ES)
Adriatic Croatia (HR)
Île de France (FR)
Balearic Islands (ES)
Veneto (IT)
Andalusia (ES)
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (FR)
Rhône-Alpes (FR)
Valencia (ES)
Tuscany (IT)
Emilia-Romagna (IT)
Lombardy (IT)
The Tyrol (AT)
Upper Bavaria (DE)
Languedoc-Roussillon (FR)
Aquitaine (FR)
Lazio (IT)
Autonomous Province of Bolzano (IT)
Inner London — West (UK)

0  10  20  30  40  50  60  70  80  90  100  110

## Nights spent in tourist accommodation

(million nights, by NUTS 2 regions, 2017)

- ● **15.0 and above**
- ● **7.5 - < 15.0**
- ● **5.0 - < 7.5**
- ● **2.5 - < 5.0**
- ● **Below 2.5**
- ● **Data not available**

Canarias (ES) — 0 100
Guadeloupe (FR) — 0 25
Martinique (FR) — 0 20
Guyane (FR) — 0 100
Réunion (FR) — 0 20
Mayotte (FR) — 0 15
Malta — 0 10
Açores (PT) — 0 50
Madeira — 0 20
Liechtenstein — 0 5

In 2017, there were 55 regions in the EU where at least 15.0 million nights were spent in tourist accommodation by residents and non-residents.

Half of the top 10 most popular tourist regions in the EU were located in Spain: the Canary Islands, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, Andalusia and Valencia. All five of these regions had lengthy coastlines.

The most popular mountainous regions included Rhône-Alpes (France), the Tyrol, Upper Bavaria

(Germany) and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (Italy). The most popular capital city regions — where business travellers also make a substantial contribution to the number of nights spent — included Île de France (France), Lazio (Italy) and Inner London — West (the United Kingdom; 2016 data).

Note: 2016 data for IE, UK, IS, NO, CH and TR. IE, national data.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_nin2)

# 3

# Environment and natural resources

# Transport

## Passenger cars

(number of cars per 1 000 inhabitants, 2016)

In 2016, there were 258 million passenger cars on the EU-28's roads (equivalent to approximately one car for each two persons). Car ownership rates were highest in Luxembourg (660 per 1 000 inhabitants) followed by Italy, Malta and Finland (all above 600), while there were between 300 and 400 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in Slovakia, Croatia, Latvia and Hungary; Romania (280 per 1 000 inhabitants) was below this range.

Note: rounded data.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: tran_r_vehst)

| | |
|---|---|
| 770 | LI |
| 660 | LU |
| 630 | IT |
| 620 | MT |
| 610 | FI |
| 600 | CY |
| 570 | PL |
| 550 | AT, DE |
| 540 | CH |
| 530 | EE, SI |
| 500 | **EU-28**, BE, CZ, NO |
| 490 | ES |
| 480 | NL, EL, FR, SE |
| 470 | UK, PT |
| 460 | LT |
| 440 | BG, IE |
| 430 | DK |
| 390 | SK |
| 370 | HR |
| 340 | LV, HU |
| 280 | RO |

**48.0**  **12.0**  **14.9**  **25.1**

- Below 2 years
- 2 - < 5 years
- 5 - < 10 years
- 10 years and more

Note: EU-28 estimates based on available data; including 2016 data for IT and 2015 data for RO; excluding BG, EL and SK.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: road_eqs_carage)
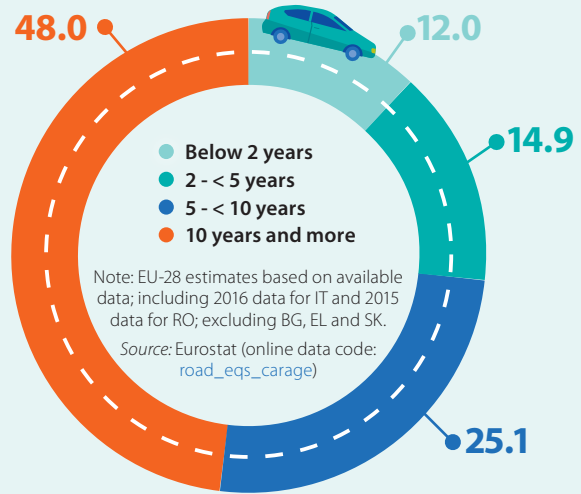
## Age of passenger cars

(% of total number, EU-28, 2017)

Newer cars tend to be less environmentally-damaging, with better fuel consumption and lower emissions; there is also a growing share of electric/hybrid vehicles. In 2017, almost half (48.0 %) of all passenger cars in the EU were estimated to be at least 10 years old, compared with just 12.0 % that were less than two years.

**376.4**  **175.6**

**EU-28**
**1 043**
**million passengers**

- National
- Other EU Member States
- Outside the EU

**491.2**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoc)

## Air passenger transport

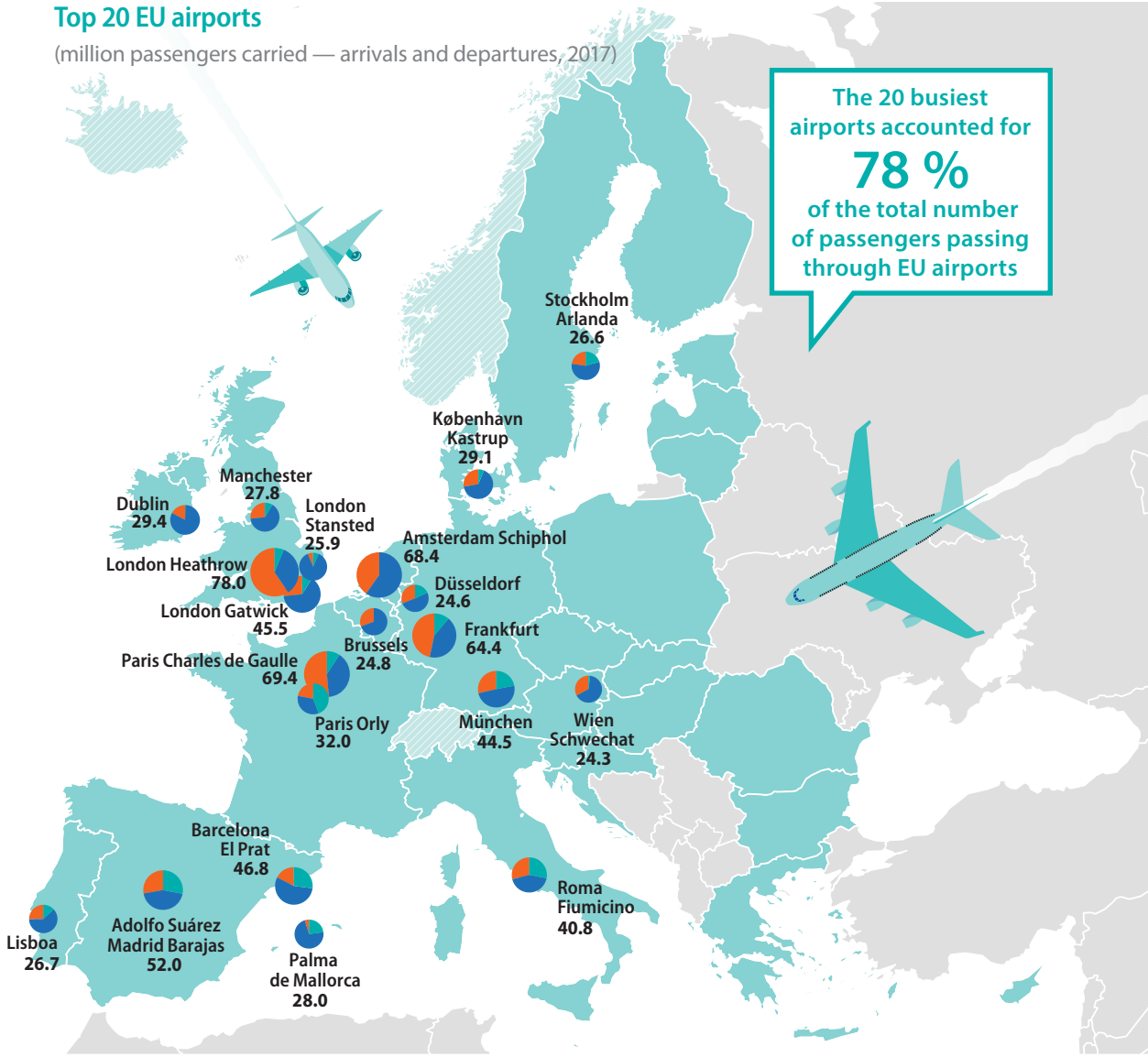(million passengers carried — arrivals and departures, by partner, EU-28, 2017)

In 2017, the total number of passengers carried by air to or from airports in the EU-28 reached, for the first time, more than a billion (1 043 million); the total number of passengers increased by 30.4 % overall between 2008 and 2017. Almost half (47.1 %) of all passengers carried by air were on flights to/from other EU Member States, while more than one third (36.1 %) were on flights to/from countries outside the EU and approximately one sixth (16.8 %) were flying on national/domestic flights.

## Top 20 EU airports

(million passengers carried — arrivals and departures, 2017)

The 20 busiest airports accounted for **78 %** of the total number of passengers passing through EU airports

Stockholm Arlanda **26.6**

København Kastrup **29.1**

Manchester **27.8**

Dublin **29.4**

London Stansted **25.9**

Amsterdam Schiphol **68.4**

Düsseldorf **24.6**

London Heathrow **78.0**

London Gatwick **45.5**

Brussels **24.8**

Frankfurt **64.4**

Paris Charles de Gaulle **69.4**

Paris Orly **32.0**

München **44.5**

Wien Schwechat **24.3**

Barcelona El Prat **46.8**

Roma Fiumicino **40.8**

Lisboa **26.7**

Adolfo Suárez Madrid Barajas **52.0**

Palma de Mallorca **28.0**

In 2017, London Heathrow was the busiest airport in the EU in terms of passenger numbers with 78.0 million passengers carried. London Heathrow was one of four airports that acted as the principal hubs for air transport in Europe, the other three each had 60-70 million passengers: Paris Charles de Gaulle (69.4 million), Amsterdam Schiphol (68.4 million) and Frankfurt (64.4 million). London Heathrow (46.3 million) had the highest number of air passengers for routes outside the EU, Amsterdam Schiphol (41.0 million) for intra-EU routes, and Adolfo Suárez Madrid Barajas (14.7 million) for national routes.

■ **National**
■ **Other EU Member States**
■ **Outside the EU**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: avia_paoa)

## Inland freight transport by type of transport

(%, based on tonne-kilometres, 2017)

77 %
**of freight transport
in the EU-28 was by road**

**Roads**

CY MT IE EL ES UK DK LU FR IT PT NO **EU-28** PL BE HR DE CZ FI SE AT CH SI SK HU BG EE NL RO LT LV

**Railways**

CY MT IE EL ES UK DK LU FR IT PT NO **EU-28** PL BE HR DE CZ FI SE AT CH SI SK HU BG EE NL RO LT LV

**Inland waterways**

CY MT IE EL ES UK DK LU FR IT PT NO **EU-28** PL BE HR DE CZ FI SE AT CH SI SK HU BG EE NL RO LT LV
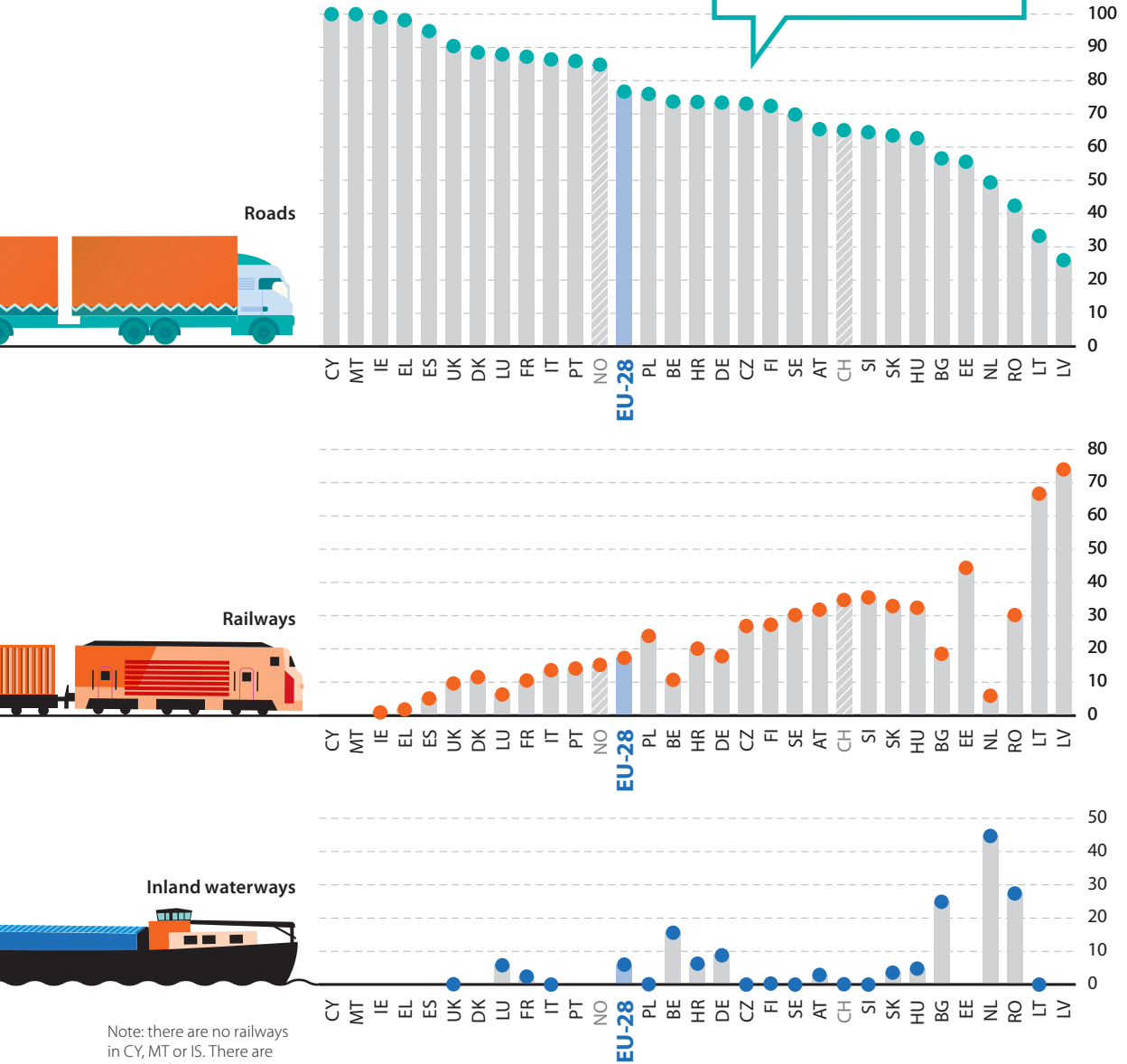
Note: there are no railways in CY, MT or IS. There are no inland waterways in DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, CY, LV, MT, PT, SI, SE, IS, LI, NO or CH.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: tran_hv_frmod)

In 2017, EU-28 inland freight transport (excluding pipelines) was estimated at around 2 500 billion tonne-kilometres. The vast majority of this total (76.7 %) was carried by road; the remainder was split between rail (17.3 %) and inland waterways (6.0 %). Rail accounted for a majority of the inland freight transported in Latvia and Lithuania (74.0 % and 66.7 % respectively), while inland waterways accounted for close to half (44.7 %) of the freight transported within the Netherlands.

## Top 20 EU short sea shipping ports
(million tonnes of goods transported to/from main ports, 2016)
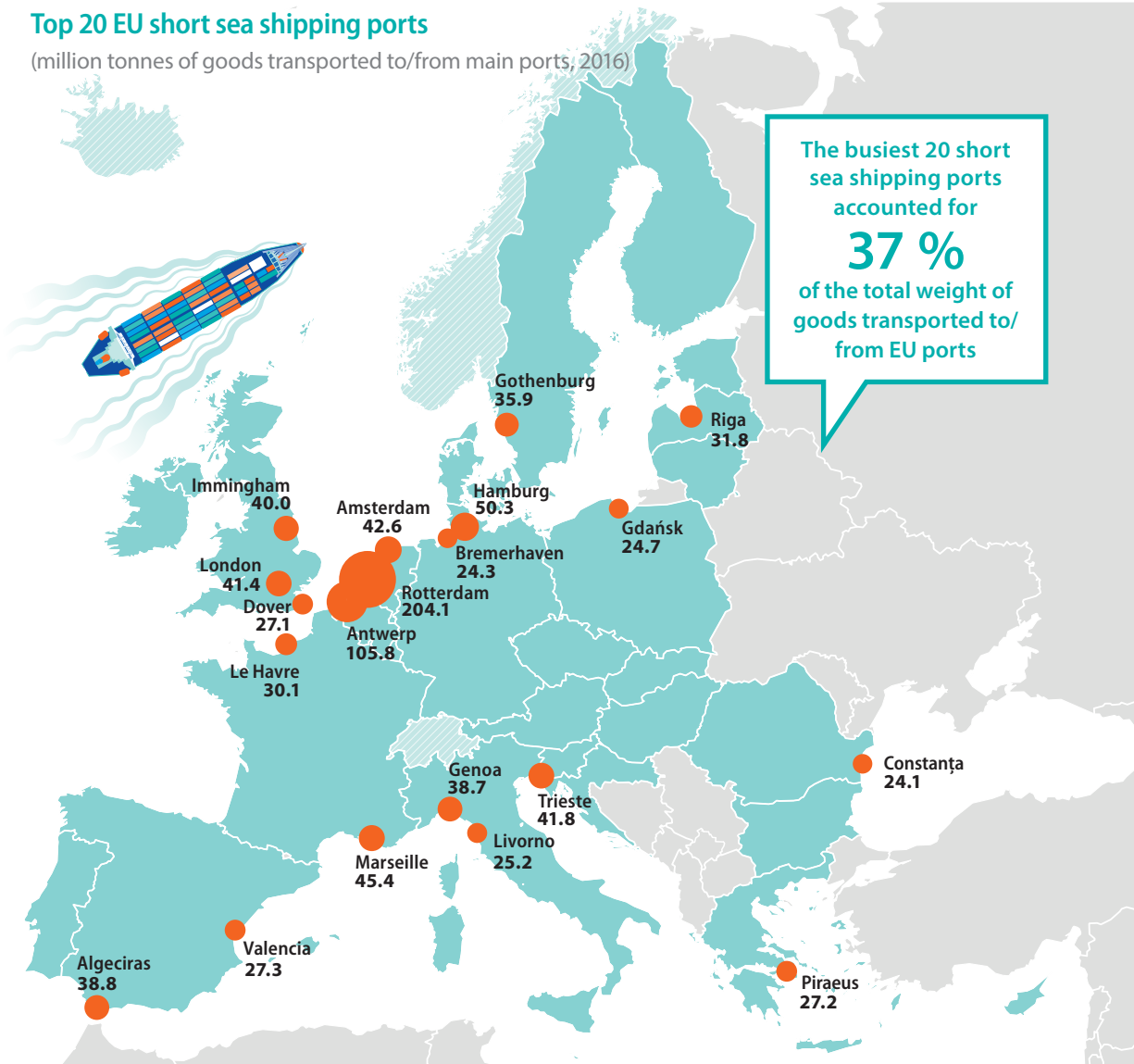
The busiest 20 short sea shipping ports accounted for
**37 %**
of the total weight of goods transported to/from EU ports

**Gothenburg** 35.9

**Riga** 31.8

**Immingham** 40.0

**Amsterdam** 42.6

**Hamburg** 50.3

**London** 41.4

**Bremerhaven** 24.3

**Gdańsk** 24.7

**Dover** 27.1

**Rotterdam** 204.1

**Antwerp** 105.8

**Le Havre** 30.1

**Genoa** 38.7

**Trieste** 41.8

**Constanța** 24.1

**Livorno** 25.2

**Marseille** 45.4

**Valencia** 27.3

**Piraeus** 27.2

**Algeciras** 38.8

In 2016, the total weight of goods transported to/from main ports in the EU-28 by short sea shipping was 2.5 billion tonnes. Rotterdam was by far the busiest port in terms of goods transported (204 million tonnes; 8.1 % of the EU-28 total). The weight of goods handled in Rotterdam was almost twice as high as in the second busiest port, Antwerp (106 million tonnes), which in turn was about twice as high as in the third busiest port, Hamburg (50 million tonnes).
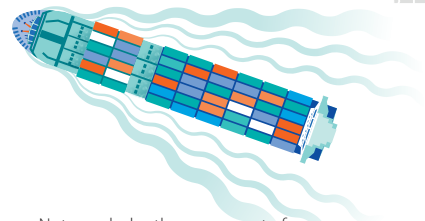
Note: excludes the movement of cargo across oceans (deep sea shipping).
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: mar_sg_am_pw)

# Energy

## Origin of energy imports

(% share of extra-EU imports, EU-28, 2017)

**Crude oil**
(based on
tonnes)

*Source:* Eurostat (online data
code: nrg_ti_oil)



**Solid fuels**
(based on
tonnes)

*Source:* Eurostat (online data
code: nrg_ti_sff)



**Natural gas**
(based on
cubic metres)

*Source:* Eurostat (online data
code: nrg_ti_gas)
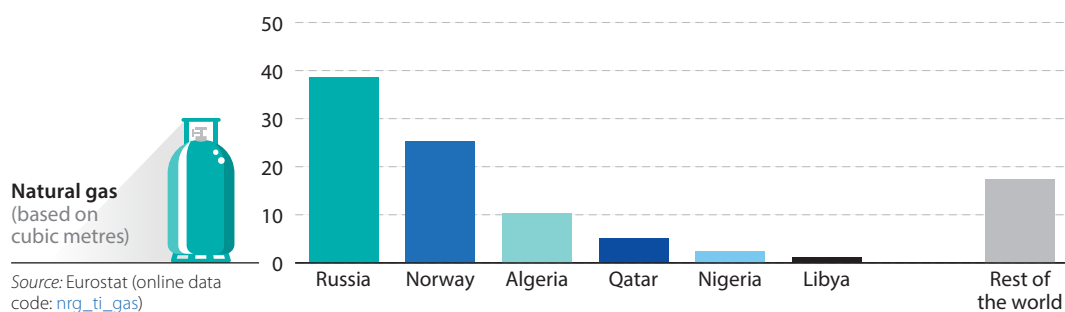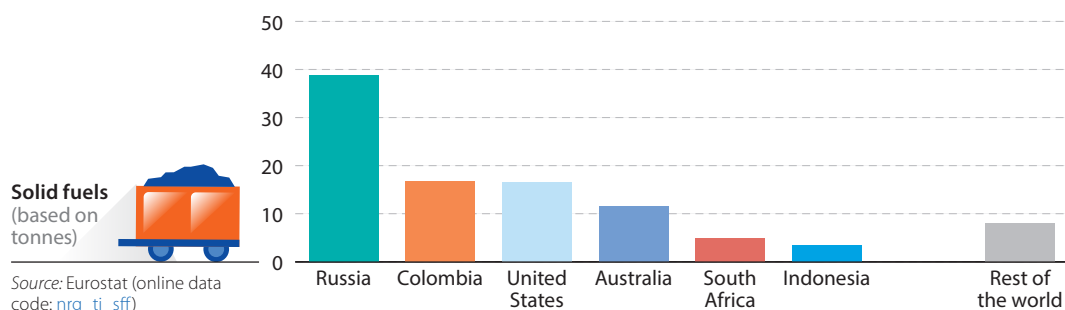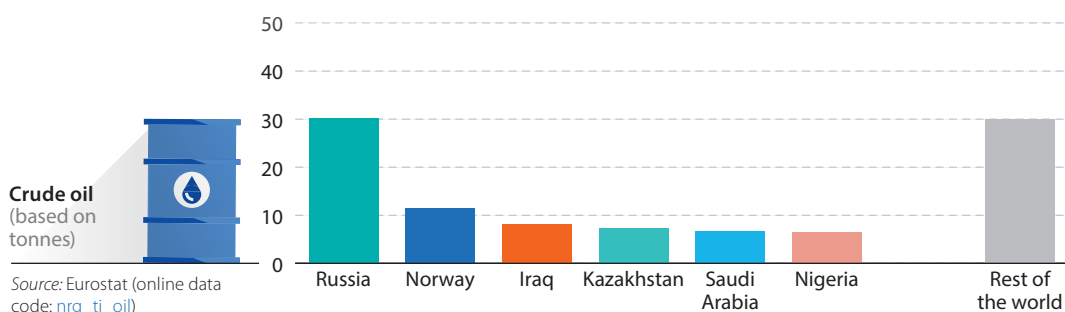


The EU imports more than half of all the energy that it consumes each year, with a
particularly high level of dependency for crude oil and natural gas. In 2017, Russia
(163.1 million tonnes) accounted for nearly one third (30.2 %) of the EU-28's crude oil
imports, followed by Norway (11.4 %). A similar pattern was observed for natural gas,
as Russia (163.2 billion cubic metres) accounted for 38.5 % of the EU-28's natural gas
imports, followed by Norway (25.3 %). For solid fuels, the highest share of the EU-28's
imports again came from Russia (62.5 million tonnes; 38.8 %), followed by Colombia
(16.7 %) and the United States (16.5 %) with similar shares.

## Energy dependency rate

(%, net imports as a share of gross inland consumption and international marine bunkers, 2017)

The energy dependency rate indicates the extent to which an economy relies upon imports to meet its energy needs. In 2017, the EU-28's dependency rate was 55.1 %: in other words, net imports accounted for more than half of gross inland energy consumption. None of the EU Member States were self-sufficient in relation to their energy needs, with some of the smaller ones — Malta, Cyprus and Luxembourg — almost completely reliant on external supplies. At the other end of the range, Estonia (4.1 %) and Denmark (11.7 %) were much less reliant on imports for meeting their energy needs.

Note: Norway (not shown), –597.2 %. Negative values indicate that a country exports more energy than it imports. Values greater than 100 % are likely due to variations in stocks.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_s)

| | |
|---|---|
| MT | 103 |
| CY | 96 |
| LU | 95 |
| PT | 80 |
| IT | 77 |
| LT | 76 |
| BE | 75 |
| ES | 74 |
| EL | 71 |
| IE | 67 |
| SK | 65 |
| AT, DE | 64 |
| HU | 63 |
| **EU-28** | **55** |
| HR | 53 |
| NL | 52 |
| SI | 50 |
| FR | 49 |
| LV, FI | 44 |
| BG | 40 |
| PL | 38 |
| CZ | 37 |
| UK | 35 |
| SE | 27 |
| RO | 23 |
| IS | 19 |
| DK | 12 |
| EE | 4 |

## Energy from renewable energy sources

(% share of total gross final energy consumption, 2007 and 2017)

> Energy in the EU-28 from renewable energy sources
> **18 %**

● 2007   ● 2017

In 2017, some 17.5 % of the EU-28's gross final energy consumption was from renewable energy sources, compared with 10.6 % a decade earlier. In 2017, more than half (54.5 %) of the final energy consumption in Sweden was from renewable sources, while shares of more than one third were also recorded in Finland, Latvia and Denmark. By contrast, single-digit shares of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption were recorded in Cyprus, Belgium, Malta and the Netherlands, with a low of 6.4 % in Luxembourg.
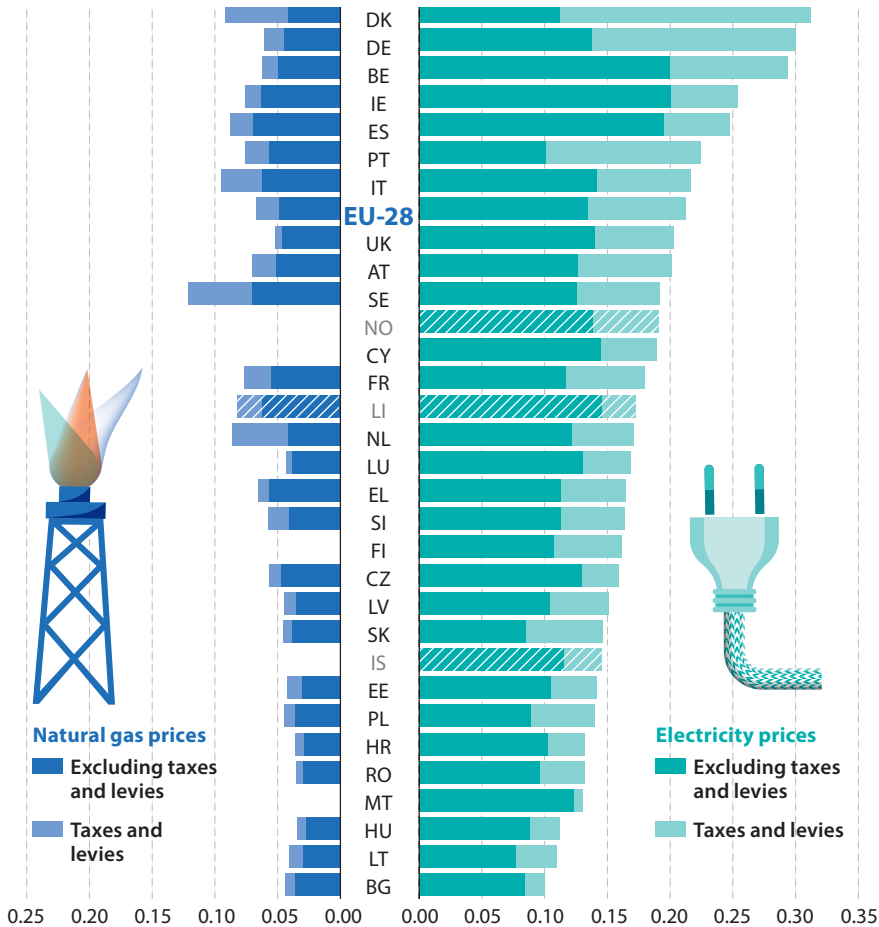
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg_ind_ren)
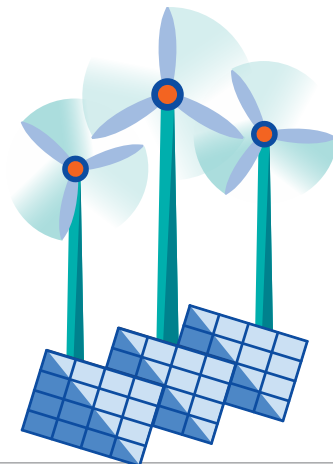
## Natural gas and electricity prices

(€ per kWh, household consumers, average prices for second half 2018)



Note: countries are ranked on total electricity prices. PT: first half 2018. CY, FI and SE: electricity prices, first half 2018. LI: first half 2017. Natural gas in CY, MT, FI, IS and NO not available.
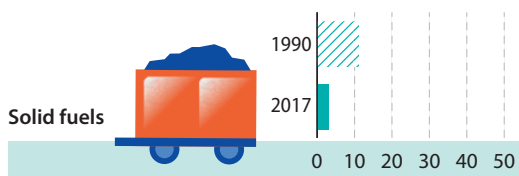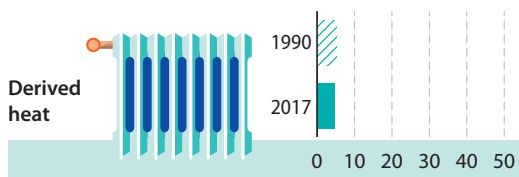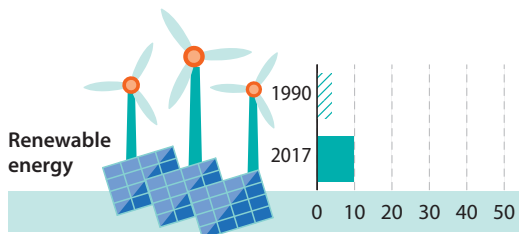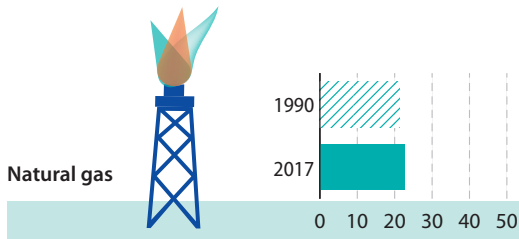
*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: nrg_pc_202 and nrg_pc_204)

**Natural gas prices**
- ■ Excluding taxes and levies
- ■ Taxes and levies

**Electricity prices**
- ■ Excluding taxes and levies
- ■ Taxes and levies

Electricity and gas prices are typically composed of three components: the basic price of energy, network charges, and taxes and/or levies. The proportion of taxes and levies in the overall retail price varies a lot between EU Member States.

In the second half of 2018, household prices for electricity — measured here for a standard household with annual consumption within the range of 2 500-5 000 kWh — averaged EUR 0.213 per kWh across the EU-28. Consumers in Denmark paid 3.1 times as much for their electricity as those in Bulgaria, while the share of taxes and/or levies in the total price of electricity

peaked in Denmark (64.3 %) and was lowest in Malta (5.9 %).

In the second half of 2018, the price of natural gas — measured here for a standard household with annual consumption within the range of 20-200 GJ — averaged EUR 0.067 per kWh across the EU-28. Consumers in Sweden paid 3.5 times as much as consumers in Hungary for their natural gas, while taxes and/or levies accounted for more than half of the total price that was paid by consumers in Denmark (54.3 %) and the Netherlands (51.7 %); this share was lowest in Luxembourg (10.3 %).

**Petroleum products**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Electricity**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Natural gas**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Renewable energy**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Derived heat**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Solid fuels**

1990
2017

0 10 20 30 40 50
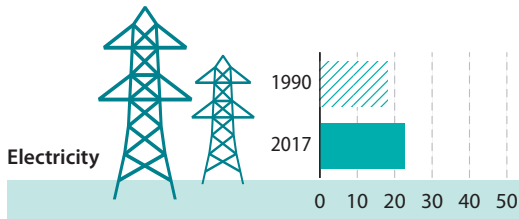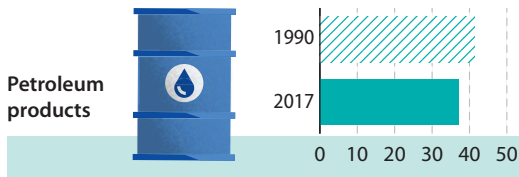
## Structure of final energy consumption

(%, based on tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), EU-28, 1990 and 2017)

In 2017, the EU-28's final energy consumption was 1 108 million toe. Petroleum products accounted for more than one third (37.2 %) of the EU-28's final energy consumption, with electricity (22.7 %) and natural gas (22.6 %) also recording relatively high shares.

When compared with 1990, the EU-28's consumption of energy remained more or less stable, with an average increase of 0.1 % per annum. This overall development hid a considerable shift in the structure of the EU-28's final energy consumption, moving away from solid fuels and petroleum products towards renewable energy sources and electrical energy. For example, the share of solid fuels fell from 11.1 % to 3.0 % between 1990 and 2017, while that of renewable energy sources rose from 3.8 % to 9.7 % during the same period.
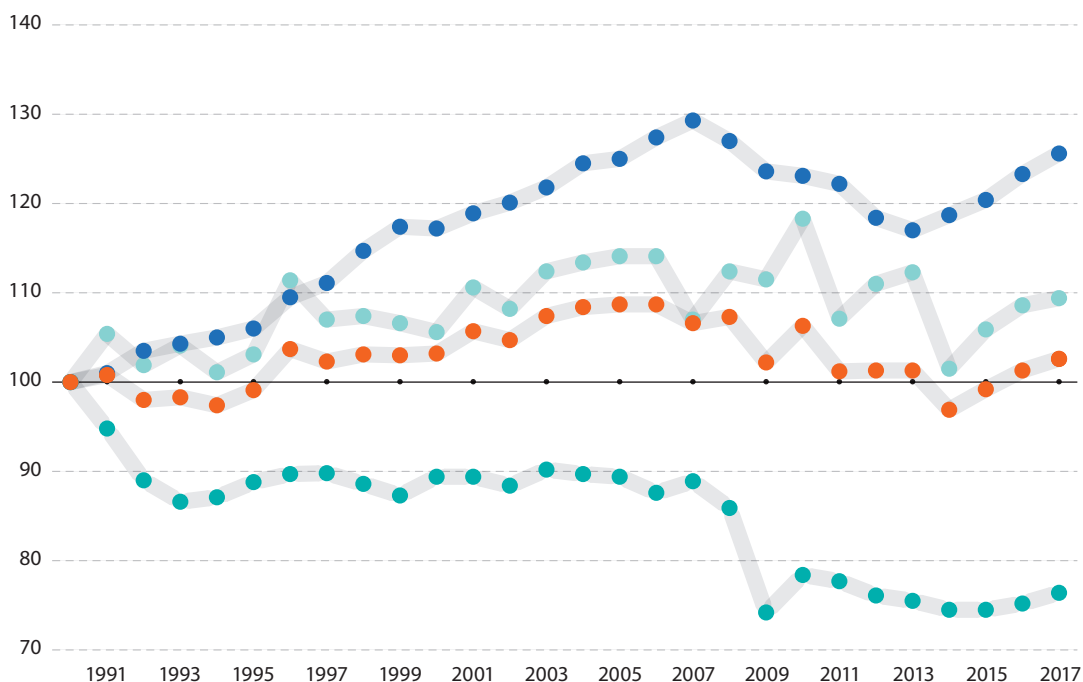
Note: solid fuels includes coal, manufactured gases, peat, oil shale and oil sands. The residual category of waste (non-renewable) — not presented here — accounted for 0.1 % and 0.4 % of EU-28 final energy consumption in 1990 and 2017.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_s)
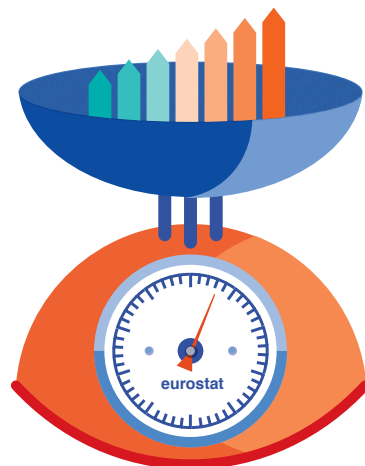
## Final energy consumption by end use

(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of oil equivalent, EU-28, 1990-2017)



- ● **Transport**
- ● **Other sectors**
- ● **Total**
- ● **Industry**

Note: the residual category of other sectors includes residential, agriculture, forestry and fishing and services.
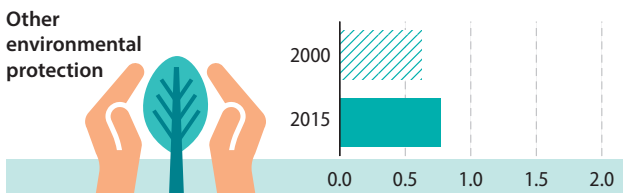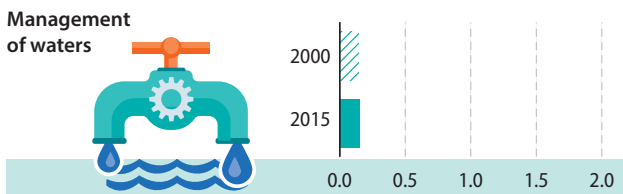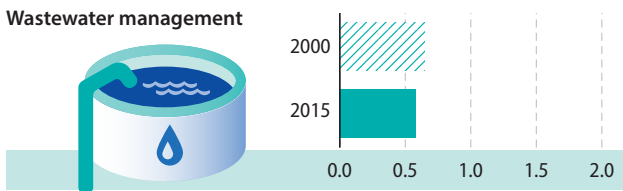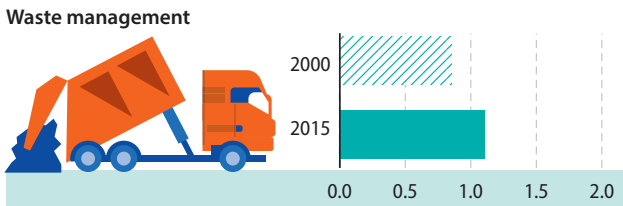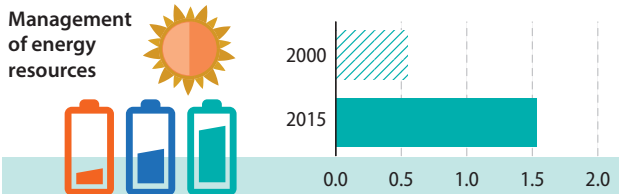
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nrg_bal_s)

In 2017, industry accounted for almost one quarter (24.6 %) of the energy consumed within the EU-28, while the share for transport was 30.8 %, leaving 44.5 % for other sectors — these are mainly residential users and services.

Although there was almost no change in the overall level of EU-28 final energy consumption between 1990 and 2017, there were considerable differences between the various end uses. Energy consumption for transport rose at a relatively rapid and uninterrupted pace (other than during the global financial and economic crisis), as consumption increased overall by 25.6 % during the period under consideration. By contrast, final energy consumption within industry fell by almost one quarter (23.6 %), with a particularly large decline in consumption during 2009 (13.6 %), as the crisis brought about a marked reduction in industrial activity.

# Environment

**Management of energy resources**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2015 | |

0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0

**Waste management**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2015 | |

0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0

**Wastewater management**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2015 | |

0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0

**Management of waters**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2015 | |

0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0

**Other environmental protection**

| | |
|---|---|
| 2000 | |
| 2015 | |

0.0  0.5  1.0  1.5  2.0

## Employment in the environmental economy

(million full-time equivalents, EU-28, 2000 and 2015)

The environmental economy includes activities that relate to environmental protection and the management of natural resources. Overall, there were 4.1 million people working in the EU-28's environmental economy in 2015, which marked an increase of 47.3 % when compared with the situation in 2000.

In 2015, the management of energy resources had the largest workforce within the EU-28's environmental economy (1.5 million), followed by waste management (1.1 million) and other environmental protection (0.8 million). The size of the EU-28 workforce for the management of energy resources was almost three times as large in 2015 as it had been in 2000 (by far the most rapid expansion among the different subsectors of the environmental economy). By contrast, there was a reduction in the number of persons employed for wastewater management.

Note: the residual category of other environmental protection includes for example general environmental administration and education.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_ac_egss1)

| | |
|---|---|
| **4.0** | EL |
| **3.7** | SI, DK |
| **3.5** | LV |
| **3.4** | HR |
| **3.3** | IT, NL |
| **3.0** | FI |
| **2.9** | CY, EE |
| **2.7** | BG, MT, PL |
| **2.6** | PT |
| **2.5** | HU |
| **2.4** | **EU-28**, AT, UK |
| **2.3** | FR, NO |
| **2.2** | BE, SE |
| **2.1** | CZ |
| **1.9** | LT, RO |
| **1.8** | ES, DE, SK, IE, CH |
| **1.7** | LU |
| **0.8** | LI |

**Environmental tax revenue in the EU-28**
# 2.4 % of GDP

## Environmental tax revenue

(% share of GDP, 2017)

Environmental taxes can be used to try to influence the behaviour of economic operators, both producers and consumers. In 2017, EU-28 environmental tax revenues were valued at EUR 368.8 billion, equivalent to 2.4 % of GDP. This ratio peaked at 4.0 % in Greece, while ratios of at least 3.5 % were also recorded in Slovenia, Denmark and Latvia. By contrast, environmental tax revenues accounted for less than 2.0 % of GDP in Lithuania, Romania, Spain, Germany, Slovakia, Ireland and Luxembourg.

Note: 2016 data for LI.
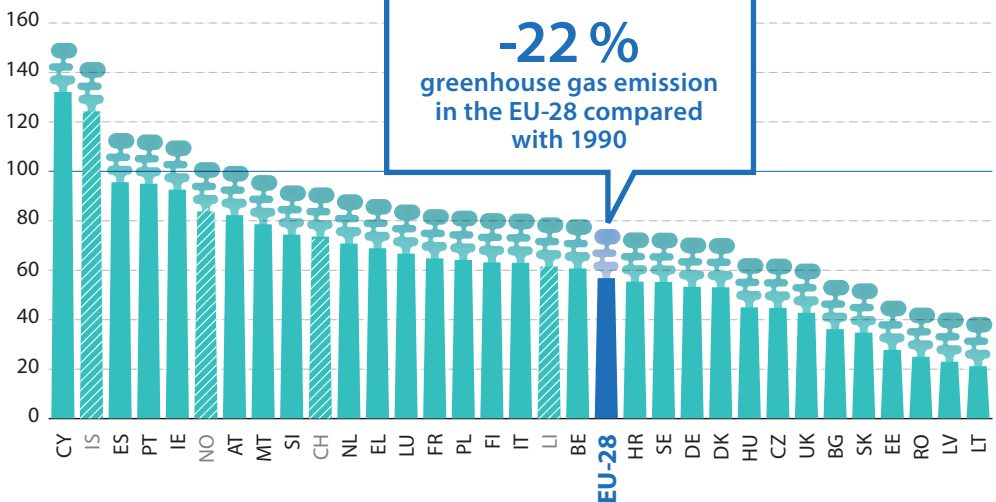*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_ac_tax)

## Greenhouse gas emissions

(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalents, 2016)

The indicator for greenhouse gas emissions traces developments of man-made emissions for the Kyoto basket of greenhouse gases. The EU has pledged to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases it emits: by 2016, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-28 had been cut by 22.4 % compared with their 1990 levels. During this period, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions fell in the vast majority (23) of EU Member States, and more than halved in Estonia, Romania, Latvia and Lithuania. By contrast, the level of emissions rose in five EU Member States, including Cyprus which had the highest increase (52.9 %).
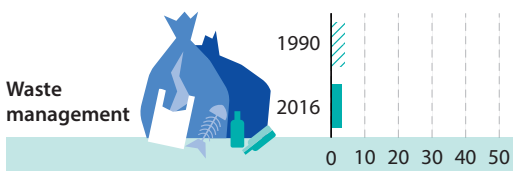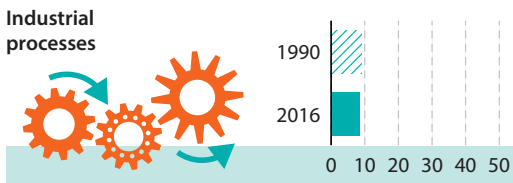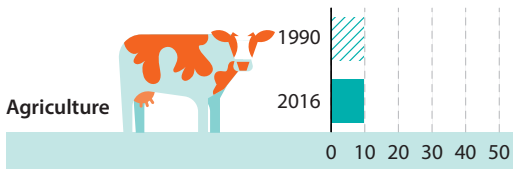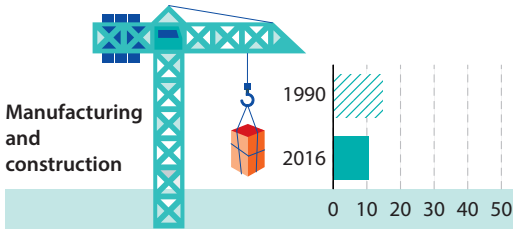
**-22 %**
**greenhouse gas emission in the EU-28 compared with 1990**



Note: greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, nitrogen trifluoride and sulphur hexafluoride; these gases are aggregated by using global warming potential (GWP) factors to obtain data in $CO_2$ equivalents.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_air_gge), based on European environment agency (EEA)

**Energy industries**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Transport**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Manufacturing and construction**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Agriculture**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50



**Industrial processes**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50



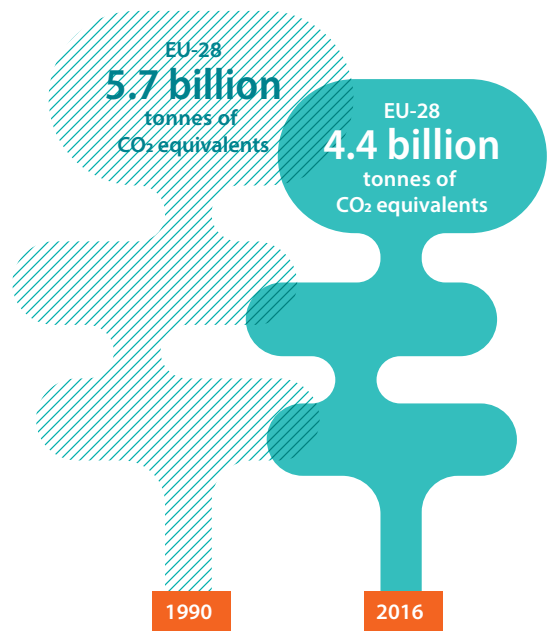**Waste management**

1990 / 2016

0 10 20 30 40 50
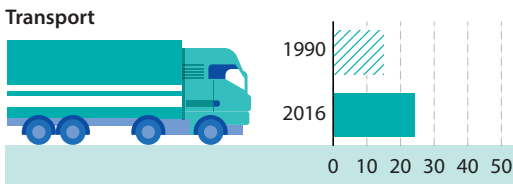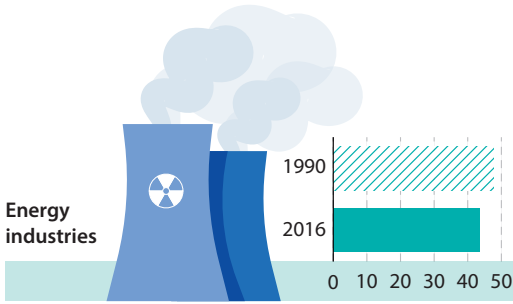
## Greenhouse gas emissions by source sector

(% share of total, based on tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalents, EU-28, 1990 and 2016)

In 2016, the total volume of EU-28 greenhouse gas emissions was 4.4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. The principal sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-28 were energy industries (43.7 % of the total; comprising fuel combustion in energy industries and other energy sectors) and transport (24.3 %; this includes international aviation), while smaller contributions came from fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction (10.7 %), agriculture (9.7 %), industrial processes and product use (8.4 %) and waste management (3.1 %). The only source of greenhouse gas emissions to increase between 1990 and 2016 was transport (up by 26.1 %); otherwise, emissions fell by at least one fifth for each of the remaining sources.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_air_gge), based on European environment agency (EEA)



EU-28
**5.7 billion**
**tonnes of**
**$CO_2$ equivalents**

EU-28
**4.4 billion**
**tonnes of**
**$CO_2$ equivalents**

**1990** **2016**

| 781 | DK |
| 748 | NO |
| 706 | CH |
| 656 | IS |
| 637 | CY |
| 633 | DE |
| 607 | LU |
| 604 | MT |
| 581 | IE |
| 570 | AT |
| 514 | FR |
| 513 | NL |
| 510 | FI |
| 504 | EL |
| 489 | IT |
| 487 | PT |
| **486** | **EU-28** |
| 471 | SI |
| 468 | UK |
| 462 | ES |
| 455 | LT |
| 452 | SE |
| 438 | LV |
| 435 | BG |
| 416 | HR |
| 410 | BE |
| 390 | EE |
| 385 | HU |
| 378 | SK |
| 344 | CZ |
| 315 | PL |
| 272 | RO |

## Municipal waste generation

**(kg per inhabitant, 2017)**

Across the EU-28, an average of 486 kg of municipal waste was generated per inhabitant in 2017. Among the EU Member States, municipal waste generation peaked at 781 kg per inhabitant in Denmark, while Cyprus, Germany, Luxembourg and Malta all had rates within the range of 600-640 kg per inhabitant.

By contrast, municipal waste generation was less than 400 kg per inhabitant in Estonia, Hungary, Slovakia, Czechia and Poland, and was less than 300 kg per inhabitant in Romania (272 kg). Municipal waste only constitutes around one tenth of the total waste that is generated each year in the EU.
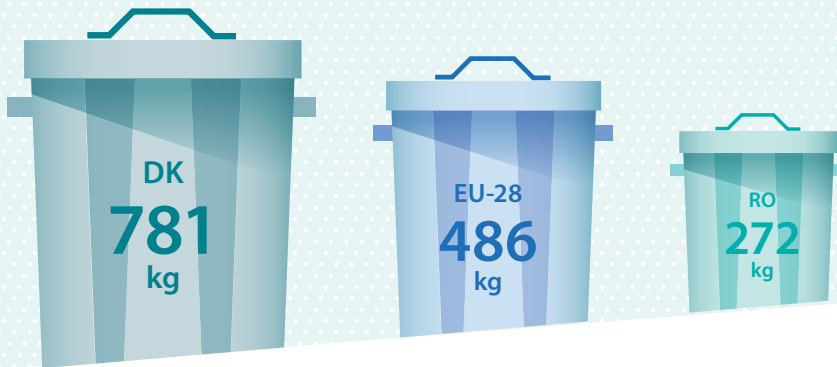
**DK**
**781**
**kg**

**EU-28**
**486**
**kg**

**RO**
**272**
**kg**

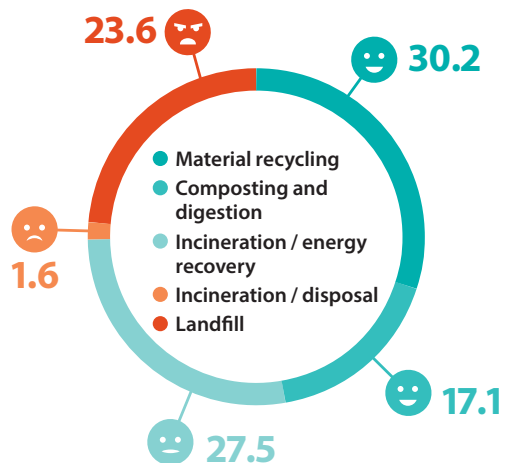Note: 2016 data for IE.
*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_wasmun)

## Municipal waste treatment methods

**(% share of total, EU-28, 2017)**

In 2017, there were 245.2 million tonnes of municipal waste treated in the EU-28, representing 99 % of the municipal waste generated. Material recycling accounted for 30.2 % of the municipal waste treated across the EU-28 in 2017, while the share for composting and digestion was 17.1 %: these are generally considered to be the most environmentally sustainable treatment methods. By contrast, more than one quarter (27.5 %) of the municipal waste treated in the EU-28 was sent for incineration with energy recovery and a small part (1.6 %) for incineration without energy recovery, while almost one quarter (23.6 %) was landfilled.
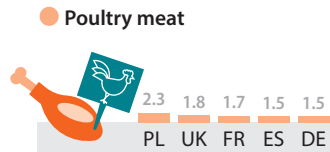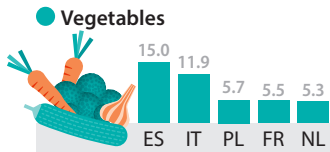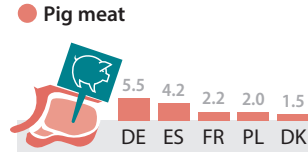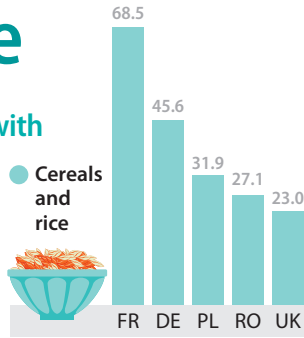
23.6
30.2
1.6
17.1
27.5

● **Material recycling**
● **Composting and digestion**
● **Incineration / energy recovery**
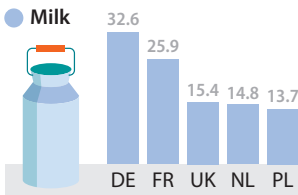● **Incineration / disposal**
● **Landfill**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: env_wasmun)

# Agriculture

## Top 5 EU Member States with the largest production for selected agricultural products

(million tonnes, EU-28, 2017)

**Cereals and rice**



| FR | DE | PL | RO | UK |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 68.5 | 45.6 | 31.9 | 27.1 | 23.0 |

**Pig meat**

| DE | ES | FR | PL | DK |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5.5 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.5 |

**Milk**

| DE | FR | UK | NL | PL |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 32.6 | 25.9 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 13.7 |

**Vegetables**

| ES | IT | PL | FR | NL |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 15.0 | 11.9 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.3 |

**Poultry meat**

| PL | UK | FR | ES | DE |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 |

**Fruit, berries and nuts**

| IT | ES | PL | FR | EL |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 5.9 | 4.9 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.9 |

**Bovine meat**

| FR | DE | UK | IT | ES |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.6 |

Note: fruit, berries and nuts, EU-28 includes 2016 data for IT. Poultry meat, EU-28 includes 2018 data for SK and excludes EE, NL and AT.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data codes: apro_mk_farm, apro_cpnh1 and apro_mt_pann)
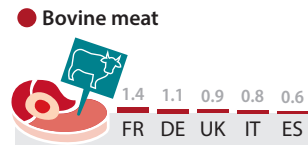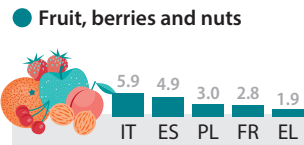
Agricultural products are a major part of the EU's regional and cultural identity. In 2017, there were 310.0 million tonnes of cereals harvested in the EU-28, France accounting for the largest share (22.1 %). In a similar vein, some 170.6 million tonnes of raw mi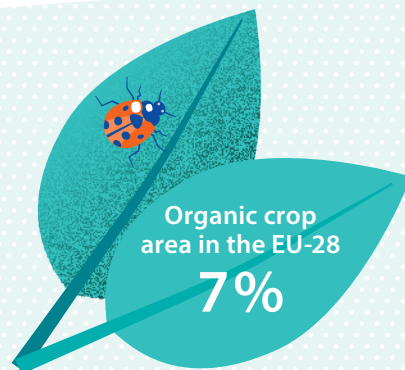lk were available on EU-28 farms, with Germany recording the highest share (19.1 %); 65.0 million tonnes of vegetables were harvested in the EU-28, with Spain accounting for the highest share (23.1 %); and 24.3 million tonnes of fruit, berries and nuts were harvested in the EU-28, with Italy recording the highest share (24.5 %).

## Organic crop area

(% share of total utilised agricultural area, 2016)

In 2017, the total area available for organic crops across the EU-28 was estimated to be 12.6 million hectares; this figure includes areas that were fully converted as well as areas under conversion (excluding kitchen gardens). Organic crop farming accounted for 7.0 % of the EU-28's total utilised agricultural area in 2017, this share ranging from highs of 23.4 % in Austria, 19.6 % in Estonia and 19.2 % in Sweden, down to less than 3.0 % in the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Romania and Ireland, with a low of 0.4 % in Malta.

**Organic crop area in the EU-28**

**7%**

| | |
|----|----|
| AT | 23.4 |
| EE | 19.6 |
| SE | 19.2 |
| IT | 14.9 |
| CH | 14.5 |
| CZ | 14.1 |
| LV | 13.9 |
| FI | 11.4 |
| SK | 9.9 |
| SI | 9.6 |
| ES | 8.7 |
| DK | 8.6 |
| LT, EL | 8.0 |
| **EU-28**, PT | 7.0 |
| DE | 6.8 |
| HR | 6.5 |
| BE | 6.3 |
| FR | 6.0 |
| NO | 4.8 |
| CY | 4.6 |
| LU | 4.2 |
| HU | 3.7 |
| PL | 3.4 |
| NL | 3.1 |
| UK | 2.9 |
| BG | 2.7 |
| RO | 1.9 |
| IE | 1.7 |
| MT, IS | 0.4 |

Note: the indicator shows the area fully converted or under conversion to organic farming as a share of the utilised agricultural area (excluding kitchen gardens)

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: org_cropar)

# Fisheries

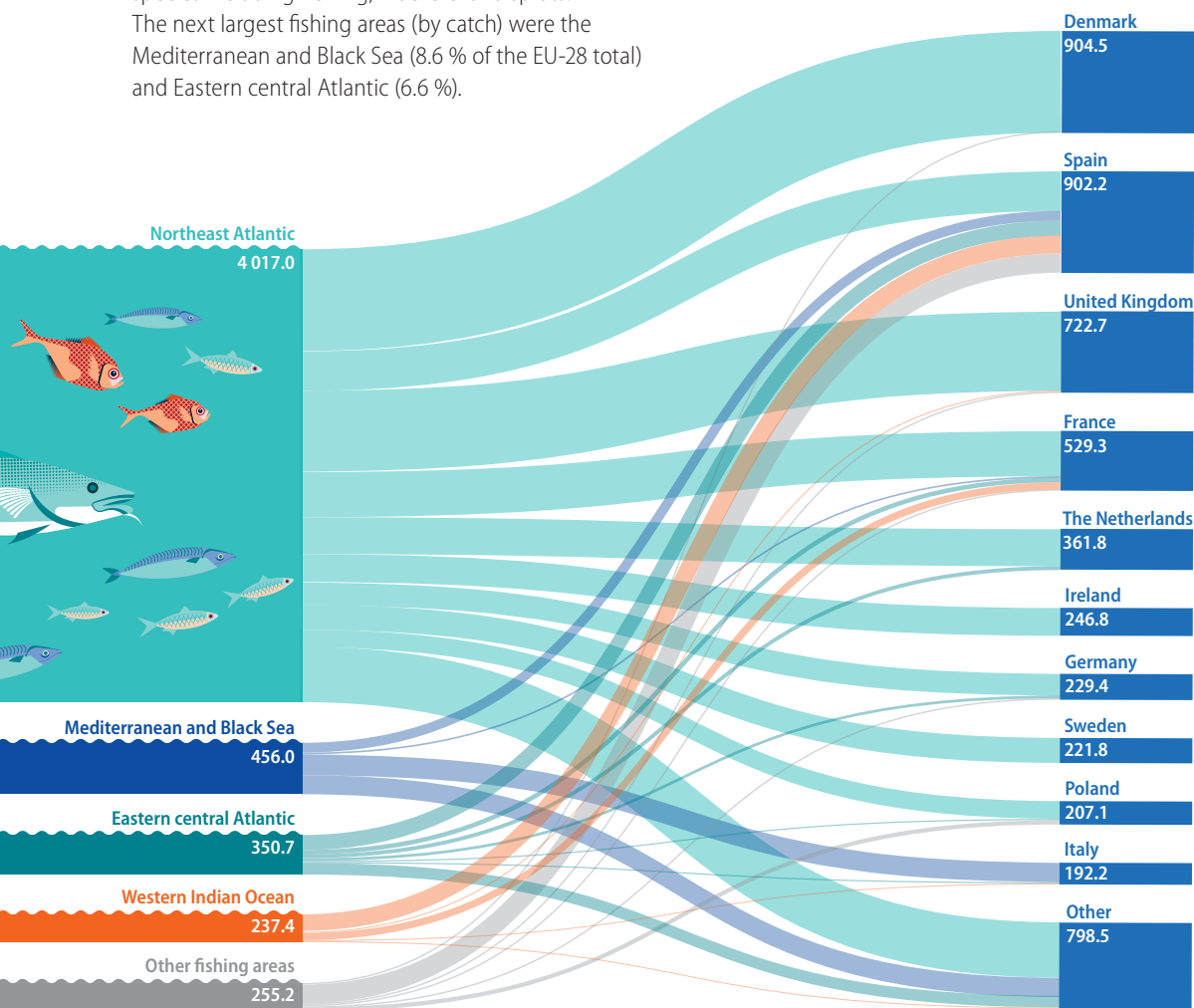## EU Member States with the largest fish catches

(thousand tonnes live weight, by main fishing area, 2017)

Although the EU fishing fleet operates worldwide, around three quarters of its catch in 2017 was taken from the Northeast Atlantic. The largest fish catches in this area were recorded for Denmark, the United Kingdom, France and Spain, with the most common species including herring, mackerel and sprats. The next largest fishing areas (by catch) were the Mediterranean and Black Sea (8.6 % of the EU-28 total) and Eastern central Atlantic (6.6 %).
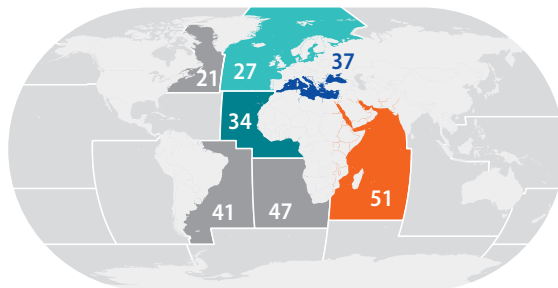


**27 Northeast Atlantic**
**37 Mediterranean and Black Sea**
**34 Eastern central Atlantic**
**51 Western Indian Ocean**

21 Northwest Atlantic
41 Southwest Atlantic
47 Southeast Atlantic

Northeast Atlantic 4 017.0

Mediterranean and Black Sea 456.0

Eastern central Atlantic 350.7

Western Indian Ocean 237.4

Other fishing areas 255.2

Denmark 904.5

Spain 902.2

United Kingdom 722.7

France 529.3

The Netherlands 361.8

Ireland 246.8

Germany 229.4

Sweden 221.8
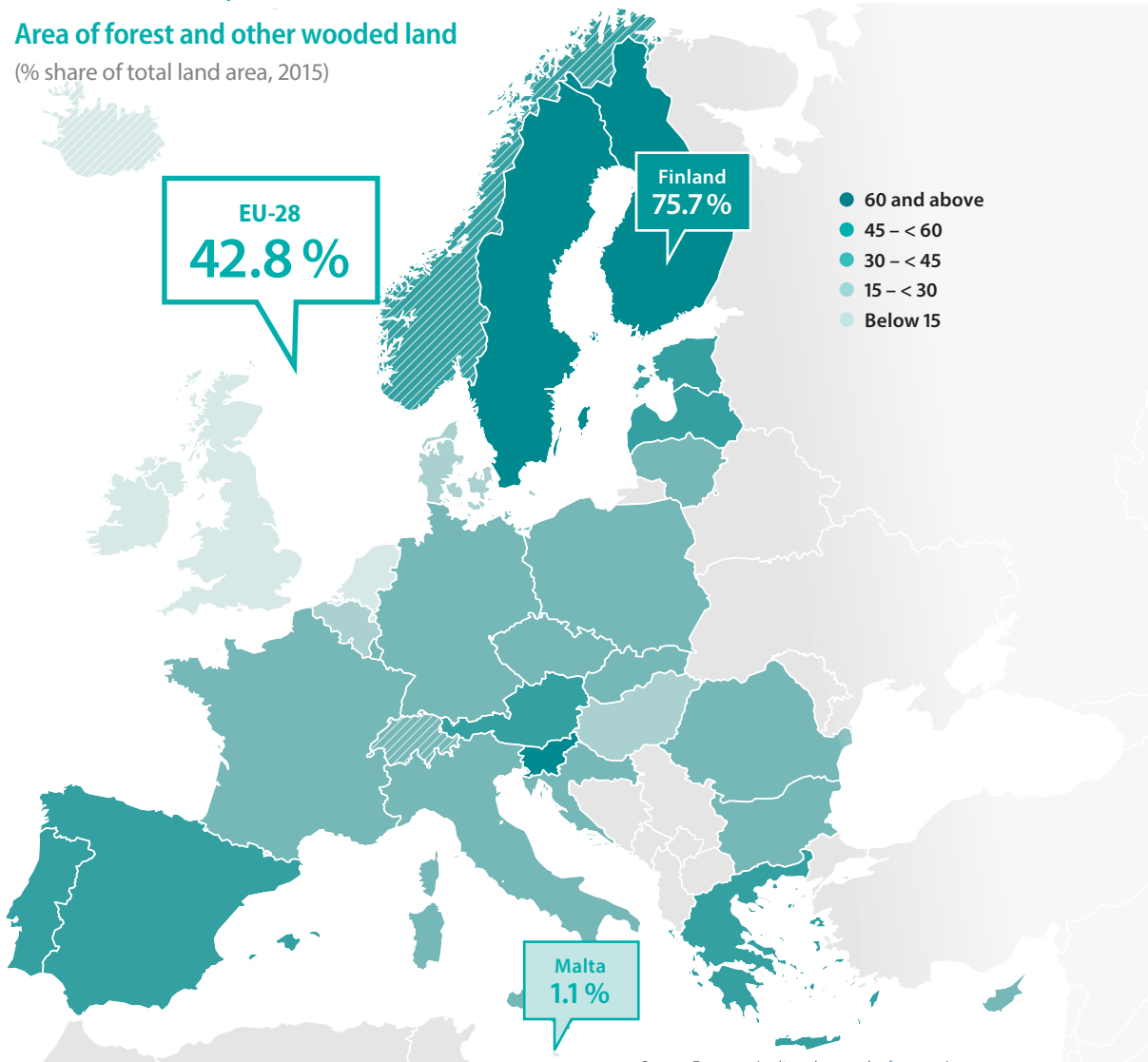
Poland 207.1

Italy 192.2

Other 798.5

Note: CZ, LU, HU, AT and SK are landlocked. Eastern central Atlantic: 2016 data for LV and 2015 data for EL. Western Indian Ocean: 2015 data for EL.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: fish_ca_main)

# Forestry

## Area of forest and other wooded land

(% share of total land area, 2015)



EU-28
**42.8 %**

Finland
**75.7 %**

- 60 and above
- 45 – < 60
- 30 – < 45
- 15 – < 30
- Below 15

Malta
**1.1 %**

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: for_area)

The EU has many different types of forests, reflecting its climatic diversity, soil types, altitude and topography. Forests provide an important renewable resource: they offer a habitat for animals and a livelihood for humans, while mitigating climate change and providing environmental protection from concerns such as soil erosion or surface run-off.

In 2015, there were close to 182 million hectares of forests and other wooded land covering 42.8 % of the EU-28's total land area. In absolute terms, Sweden (30.5 million hectares) and Spain (27.6 million hectares) had the largest areas of forest, while in relative terms, the forests of Finland (75.7 %) and Sweden (74.9 %) covered the highest share of land; Malta was the only EU Member State to record a single-digit share (1.1 %).

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# Key figures on Europe
## STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* presents a selection of statistical data on the European Union (EU). Most data cover the EU and its Member States as well as the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). This publication may be viewed as an introduction to EU statistics and provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that are freely available on Eurostat's website at https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat together with a range of online articles in *Statistics Explained*.

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