

Basic figures on the EU

Third quarter 2019



General information

Coverage

This short guide shows information for the EU, the euro area, the EU Member States and the EFTA countries. The euro area (EA-19) is composed of: Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia and Finland. The EU-28 includes the EA-19 countries and also: Bulgaria, Czechia, Denmark, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom. The EFTA countries are: Iceland, Lichtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

In an effort to give readers a better overview of the data available in the Eurostat database, each edition of Basic figures on the EU introduces a set of alternating indicators. In this edition they are 'Share of energy from renewable sources' and 'Energy dependency'.

For the EU, the information presented in this short guide is generally based on data for the EU-28 and EA-19 aggregates. However, the data for inflation is based on moving aggregates that reflect the membership of the EU and euro area over time (coded EU and EA in the graphs).

Quarterly growth rates are expressed in relation to the previous quarter. Quarterly data are generally adjusted by working days and/or seasonally adjusted data, although data for the government surplus/deficit and debt as well as annual rates of change for inflation are based on non-seasonally adjusted data.

Symbols and abbreviations

: not available

Figures in italics are estimates, provisional or forecast.

Extraction date

Extraction made the 28th of August 2019. The next edition is planned for December 2019. The most recent data is available at <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

Data codes

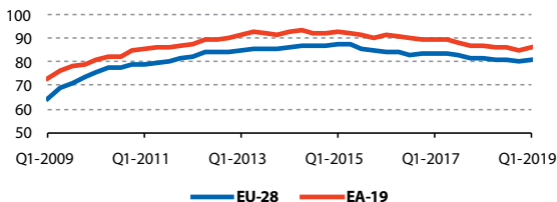
The Eurostat online data code, which is given as part of the source for figures and tables, provides users with a quick and efficient way of accessing the most up-to-date statistics. When used through the 'search' facility of Eurostat's website, each data code directs users to the corresponding dataset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

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

EU-28		2008	2017	2018	Target
Employment	Employment rate (% of population aged 20–64)	70.3	72.2	73.2	75.0
	— male	77.8	78.0	79.0	:
	— female	62.7	66.5	67.4	:
EU-28		2008	2016	2017	Target
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.84	2.04	2.06	3.0
EU-28		2008	2016	2017	Target
Climate change/ energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (index, 1990 = 100)	90.7	77.8	78.3	80.0
	Renewables in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.3	17.0	17.5	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 697	1 547	1 562	1 483
	Final energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 180	1 110	1 123	1 086
EU-28		2008	2017	2018	Target
Education	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18–24)	14.7	10.6	10.6	10.0
	— male	16.7	12.1	12.2	:
	— female	12.7	8.9	8.9	:
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34)	31.1	39.9	40.7	40.0
	— male	28.0	34.9	35.7	:
— female	34.3	44.9	45.8	:	
EU-27		2008	2016	2017	Target
Poverty or social exclusion	People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion ⁽¹⁾ (Cumulative difference from 2008 in millions)	:	+1.0	-4.2	-20.0

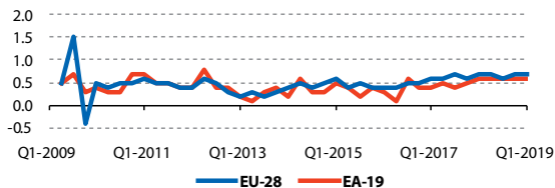
⁽¹⁾ The overall EU target is to lift at least 20 million people out of risk of poverty or social exclusion by 2020 with 2008 as a baseline year. Monitoring/target refers to EU-27 as Croatia joined EU in 2013 and EU-28 data is therefore only available starting from 2010.

General government gross debt (% of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [gov_10q_ggdebt](#))

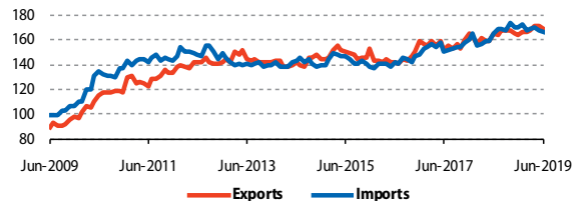
Labour cost index (whole economy), quarterly growth rate (%)



Note: Time period starts at Q2-2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [lc_lci_r2_q](#))

Trade in goods, EU-28 (billion EUR)



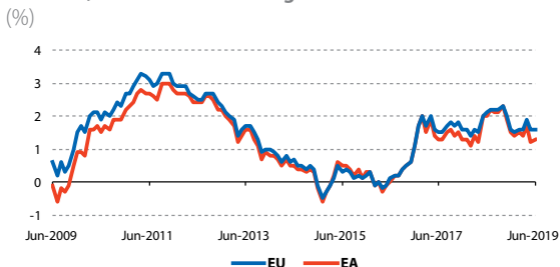
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ext_st_eu28bec](#))

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

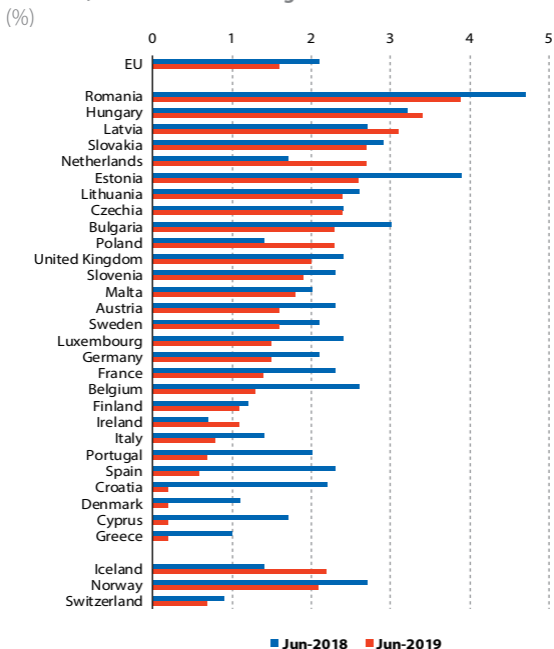
	Q1-2018	Q4-2018	Q1-2019
EU-28	-0.8	-1.3	-1.0
EA-19	-1.4	-0.7	-1.8
Belgium	-7.6	4.0	-8.5
Bulgaria	2.3	-3.1	5.4
Czechia	0.1	-0.7	-0.2
Denmark	0.7	-0.3	1.3
Germany	2.1	0.0	2.3
Estonia	-1.1	-3.1	-1.5
Ireland	-2.3	4.8	-2.2
Greece	-1.2	0.2	-4.2
Spain	-1.4	-5.1	-1.2
France	-5.7	0.4	-8.3
Croatia	-2.9	-2.7	-2.7
Italy	-4.2	-1.7	-4.1
Cyprus	7.0	-2.1	8.9
Latvia	1.8	-9.8	2.2
Lithuania	-0.5	-2.9	-2.2
Luxembourg	-1.3	1.8	0.5
Hungary	-0.9	-5.4	0.1
Malta	-0.2	0.7	-0.5
Netherlands	5.3	-0.1	6.2
Austria	-0.5	-2.0	-1.8
Poland	1.7	-2.2	2.8
Portugal	-1.0	-3.2	0.4
Romania	-4.4	-4.7	-5.5
Slovenia	0.4	1.2	0.0
Slovakia	-0.3	-1.7	-0.3
Finland	1.1	-6.0	0.8
Sweden	0.7	-2.0	-0.7
United Kingdom	0.9	-3.3	2.1
Iceland	3.9	0.0	-0.5
Norway	6.8	5.6	7.3
Switzerland	1.3	1.2	1.3

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggnfa)

Inflation, annual rate of change

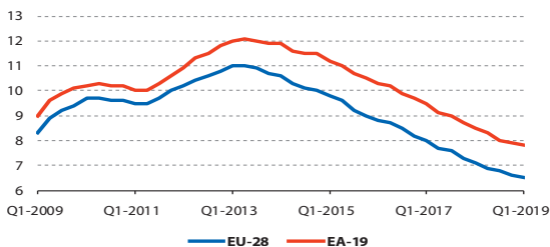


Inflation, annual rate of change



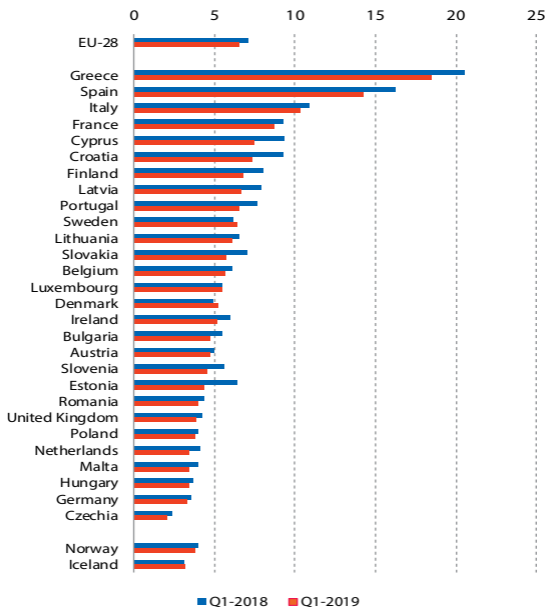
Unemployment rate

(% of the labour force)



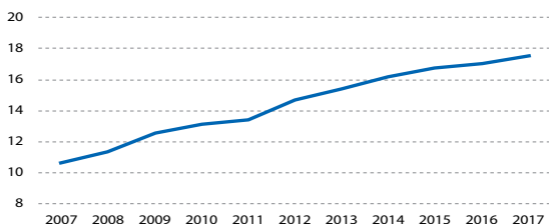
Unemployment rate

(% of the labour force)



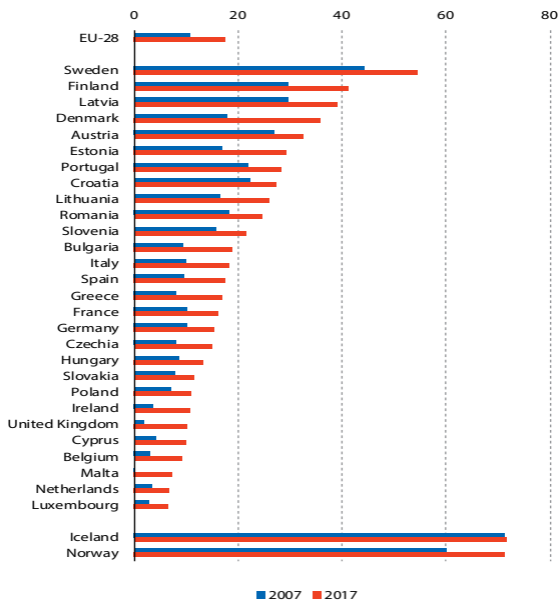
Share of energy from renewable sources, EU-28

(%)

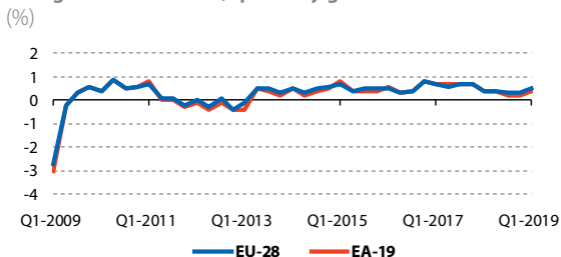


Share of energy from renewable sources

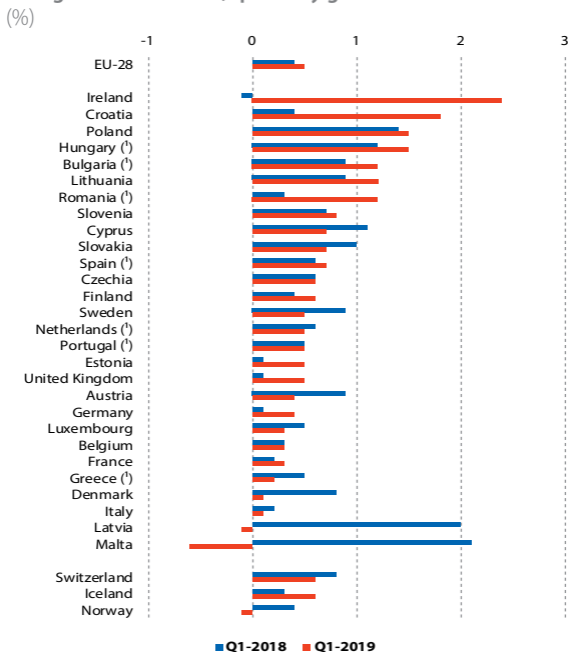
(%)



GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate



GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate

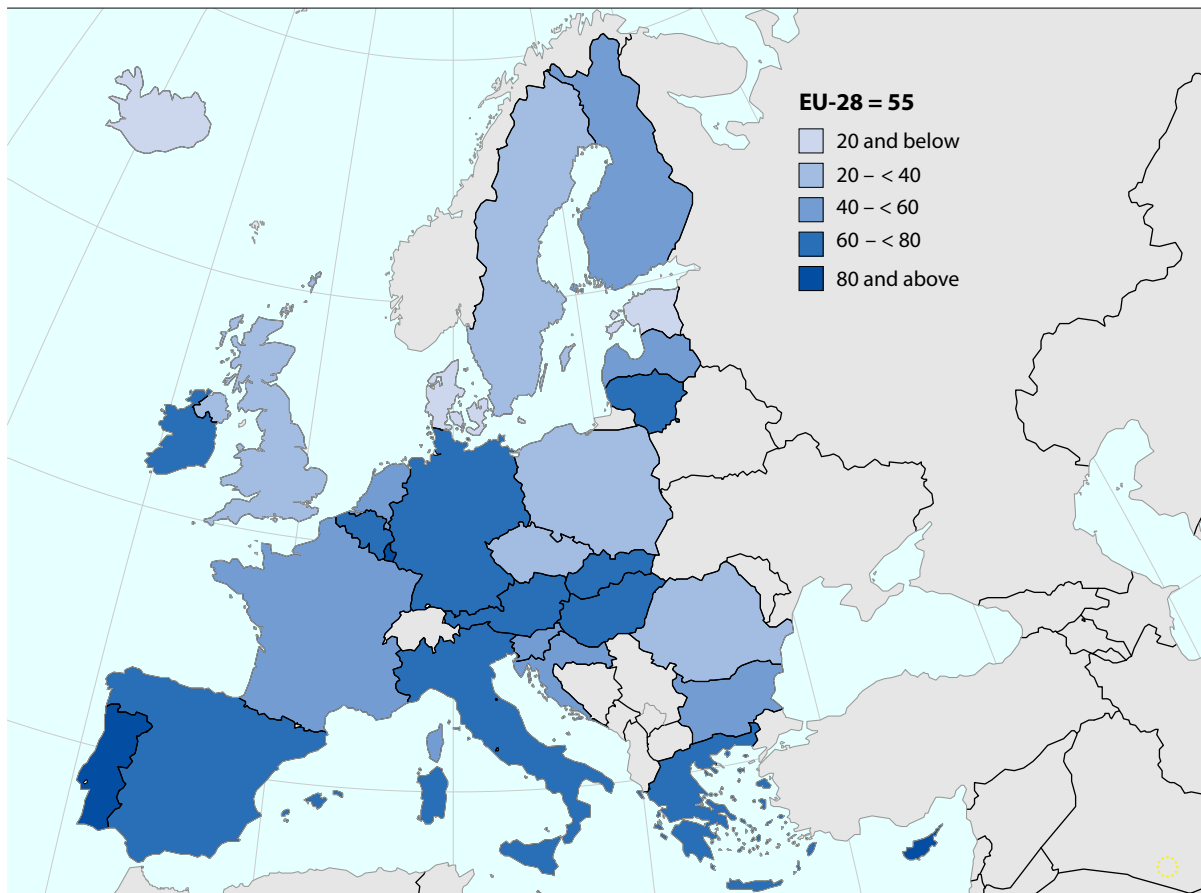


(¹) Provisional or estimated data for both periods, Hungary only for Q1-2019.

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

Energy dependency, 2017

(%)



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat. Cartography: Eurostat – IMAGE, 08/2019.

Note: Norway: -597.2%. Negative values indicate that a country exports more energy than it imports

Source: Eurostat (data code: nrg_ind)

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union

Eurostat's mission is to provide high-quality statistics for Europe. Eurostat publishes official, **harmonised statistics** on the European Union and the euro area which offer an objective portrayal of social and economic trends. These statistics are available for EU Member States, and are sometimes broken down by region. Furthermore, some of the indicators are published for enlargement countries, EFTA countries and other non-member countries.

Eurostat collects data from national statistical institutes; the statistics are harmonised according to Europe-wide methodologies. Data are, therefore, genuinely comparable across the whole of the EU.

Website

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

Statistics Explained <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained> is a wiki-based system that presents statistical topics in an easy-to-understand way. Together, the articles make up an encyclopaedia of European statistics.

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are available **free of charge** on its website in PDF format. Recently, the '*Sustainable development in the European Union — Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context — 2019 edition*' was published. It provides a statistical presentation of trends relating to the SDGs in the EU over the past five years and, when sufficient data are available, over the past 15 years.

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