

Basic figures on the EU

Second quarter 2018



General information

Coverage

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

In an effort to give readers a better overview of the data available in the Eurostat database, each edition of Basic figures on the EU will introduce a set of three alternating indicators. In this edition they are 'Part-time employment, 'Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco' and 'Environmental tax revenues'.

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 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

Data were extracted on 28 May 2018. The next edition is planned for September 2018. The most recent data is available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.

Data codes

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

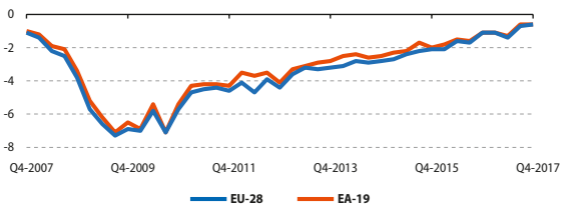
Indicators of the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth

EU-28		2008	2016	2017	Target
Employment	Employment rate (% of population aged 20–64)	70.3	71.1	72.2	75.0
	— male	77.8	76.9	78.0	:
	— female	62.8	65.3	66.5	:
EU-28		2008	2015	2016	Target
R&D	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.84	2.04	2.03	3.0
EU-28		2008	2015	2016	Target
Climate change/ energy	Greenhouse gas emissions (index, 1990 = 100)	90.6	77.9	:	80.0
	Renewables in gross final energy consumption (%)	11.1	16.7	17.0	20.0
	Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 692	1 532	1 543	1 483
	Final energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)	1 180	1 086	1 108	1 086
EU-28		2008	2016	2017	Target
Education	Early leavers from education & training (% of population aged 18–24)	14.7	10.7	10.6	10.0
	— male	16.6	12.2	12.1	:
	— female	12.7	9.2	8.9	:
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34)	31.2	39.1	39.9	40.0
	— male	28.0	34.4	34.9	:
	— female	34.3	43.9	44.9	:
EU-27		2008	2015	2016	Target
Poverty or social exclusion	People at-risk-of poverty or social exclusion ⁽¹⁾ (Cumulative difference from 2008 in millions)	:	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	-20.0

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

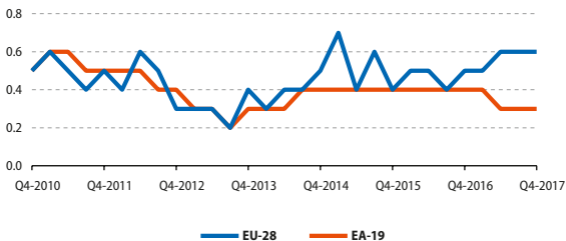
Source: Eurostat (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy/headline-indicators-scoreboard>)

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



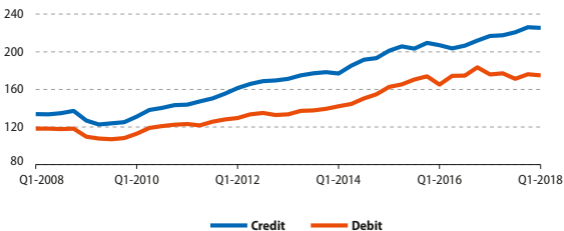
Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggnfa)

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



Source: Eurostat (online data code: lc_lci_r2_q)

Trade in services, EU-28 (billion EUR)



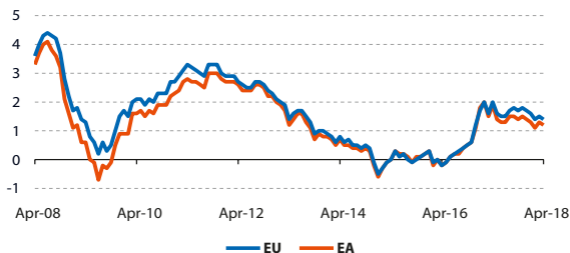
Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_eu6_q)

General government gross debt (% of GDP)

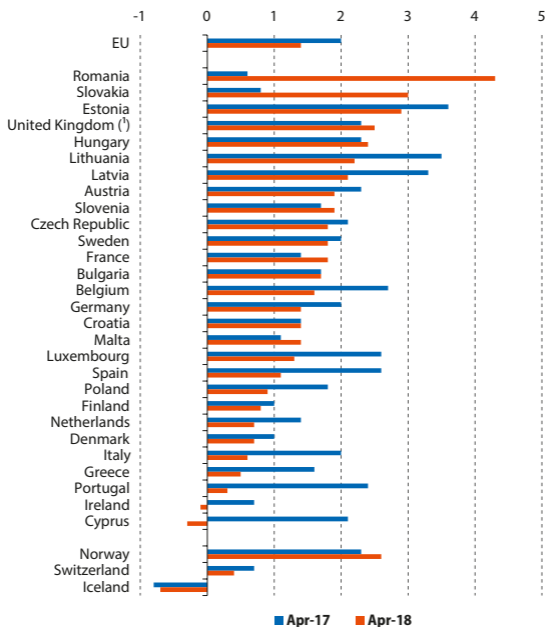
	Q4-2016	Q3-2017	Q4-2017
EU-28	83.3	82.4	81.6
EA-19	89.0	88.1	86.7
Belgium	105.9	106.9	103.1
Bulgaria	29.0	25.6	25.4
Czech Republic	36.8	35.1	34.6
Denmark	37.9	36.8	36.4
Germany	68.2	65.2	64.1
Estonia	9.4	8.9	9.0
Ireland	72.8	72.0	68.0
Greece	180.8	177.4	178.6
Spain	99.0	98.5	98.3
France	96.6	98.4	97.0
Croatia	80.6	78.9	78.0
Italy	132.0	134.2	131.8
Cyprus	106.6	102.5	97.5
Latvia	40.5	38.2	40.1
Lithuania	40.1	39.4	39.7
Luxembourg	20.8	23.4	23.0
Hungary	76.0	74.3	73.6
Malta	56.2	53.4	50.8
Netherlands	61.8	56.9	56.7
Austria	83.6	80.2	78.4
Poland	54.2	52.0	50.6
Portugal	129.9	130.5	125.7
Romania	37.4	35.5	35.0
Slovenia	78.6	78.5	73.6
Slovakia	51.8	51.3	50.9
Finland	63.0	60.5	61.4
Sweden	42.1	38.9	40.6
United Kingdom	88.2	86.2	87.7
Norway	35.3	35.2	36.2

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_10q_ggdebt)

Inflation, annual rate of change (%)



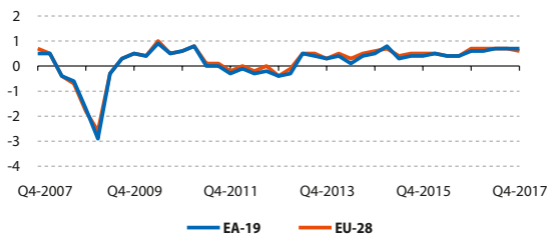
Inflation, annual rate of change (%)



⁽¹⁾ March 2017 and 2018

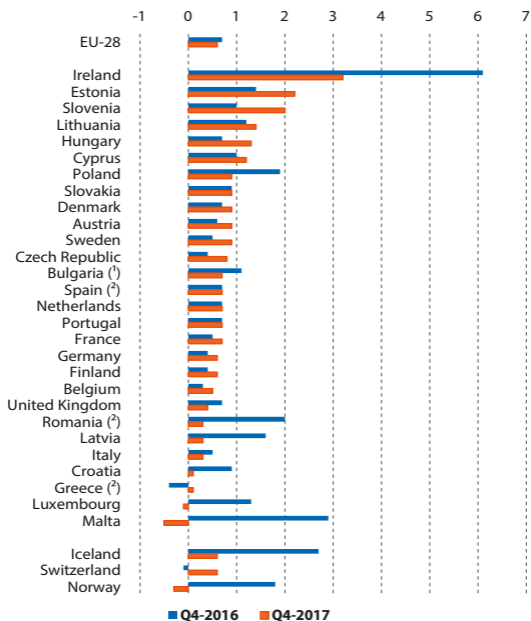
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [prc_hicp_manr](#))

GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate (%)



Note: GDP at current prices, EUR/inhabitant, in 2017: EU-28 29 900; EA-19 32 700
 GDP at current prices, EUR 1 000 million, in 2017: EU-28 15 326; EA-19 11 169

GDP growth in volume, quarterly growth rate (%)

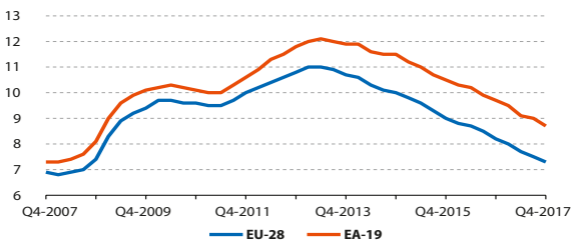


⁽¹⁾ Provisional data for for Q4-2017.

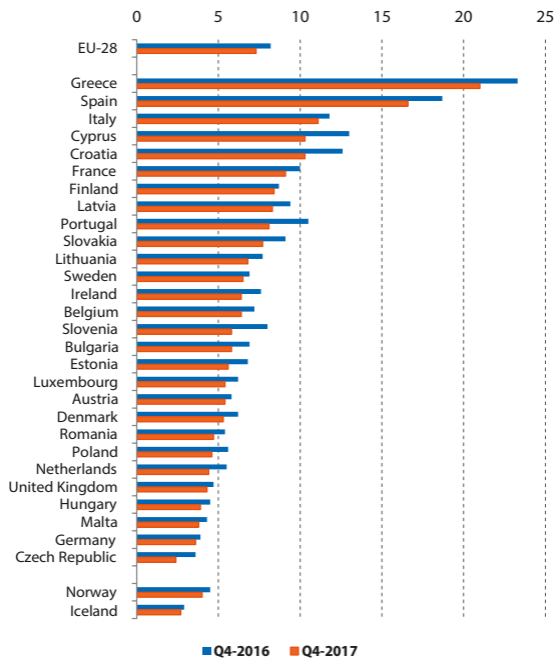
⁽²⁾ Provisional data for both periods.

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

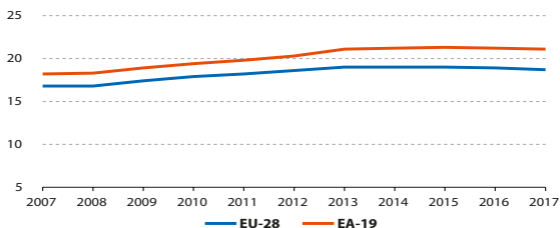
Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)



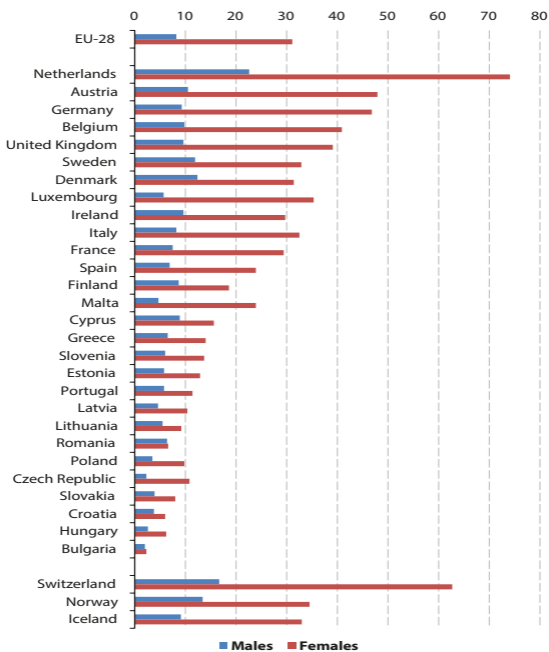
Unemployment rate (% of the labour force)



Part-time employment (% share of total employment)



Part-time employment (% share of total employment)

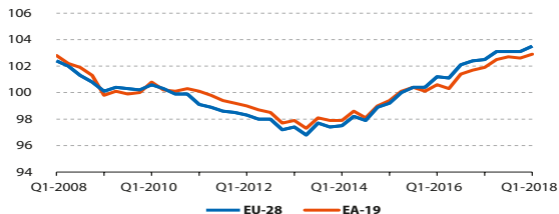


Note: ranked on total of both sexes

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

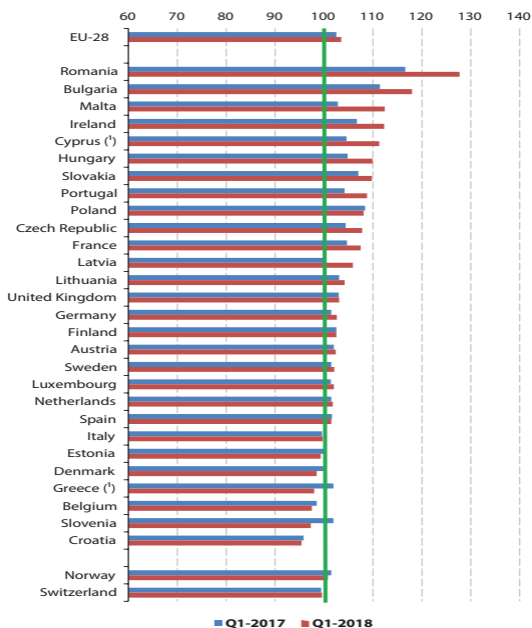
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco

(2015 = 100, deflated index of turnover)



Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco

(2015 = 100, deflated index of turnover)

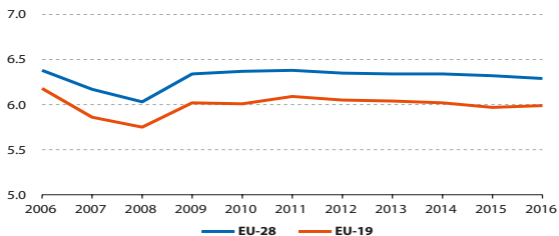


(*) Q4-2016 and 2017

Source: Eurostat (online data code: sts_trtu_q)

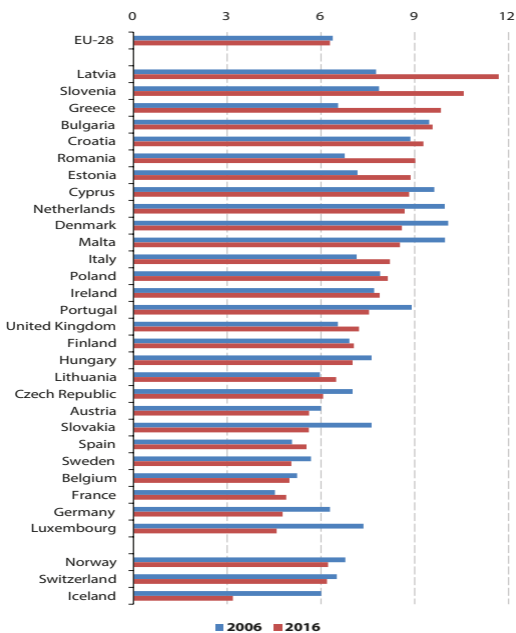
Environmental tax revenues

(% share of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)



Environmental tax revenues

(% share of total revenues from taxes and social contributions)



Note: excluding imputed social contributions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_ac_tax)

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

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

Eurostat releases a range of **publications**, all of which are available **free of charge** on its website in PDF format. Recently, Eurostat published '*Migrant integration statistics*' which presents different aspects of the European Union statistics on the integration of migrants. The successful integration of migrants into society in the host country is key to maximising the opportunities of legal migration and making the most of the contributions that immigration can make to EU development. In this publication, migrant integration is measured in terms of employment, education, social inclusion and active citizenship in the host country.

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