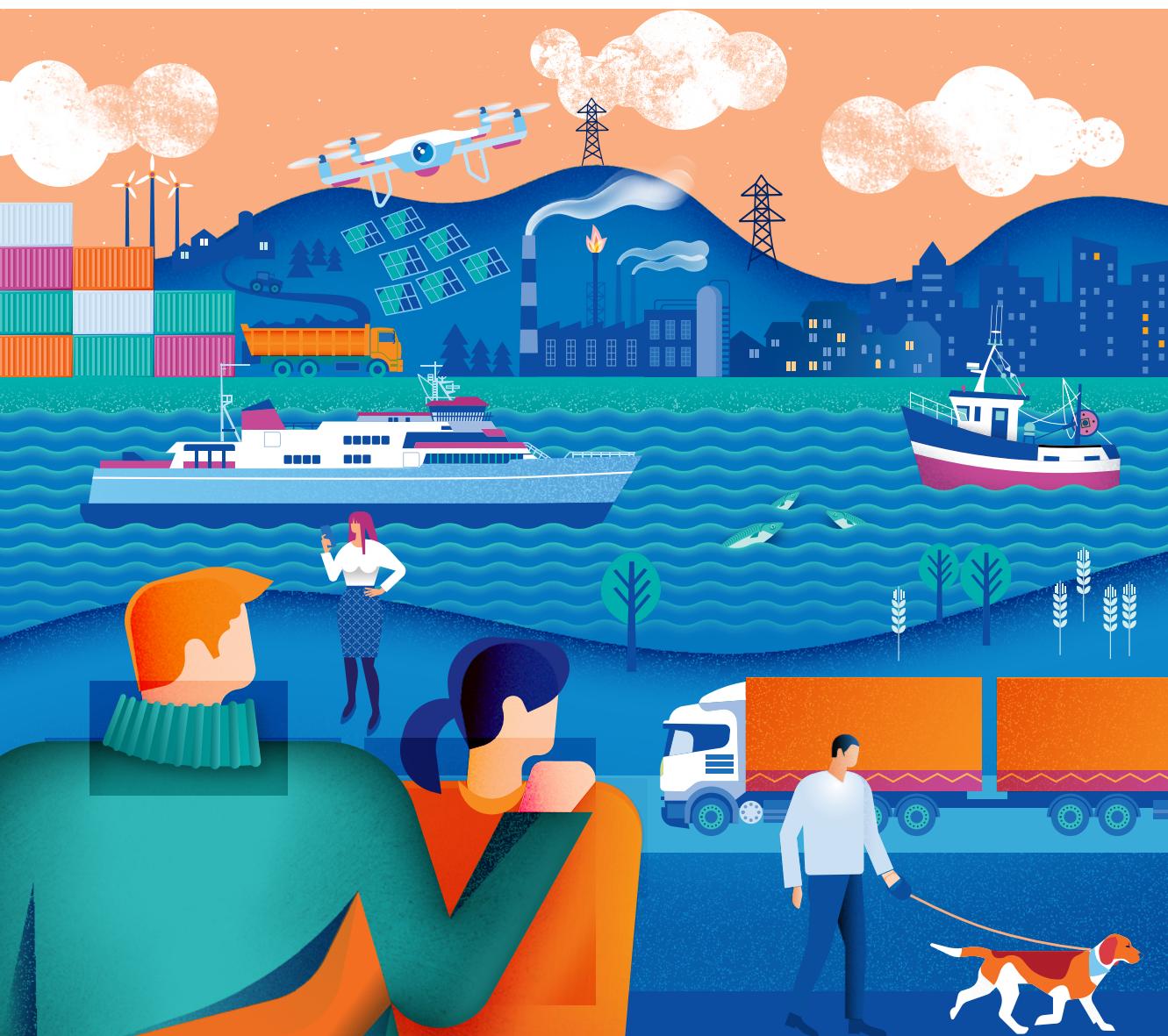


# Key figures on Europe

STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED

2020 edition



## List of countries

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





WAVES

MALTA  
Valletta

NORWAY

Oslo

SWEDEN

Stockholm

FINLAND

Helsinki

ESTONIA

Tallinn

DENMARK

Copenhagen

LATVIA

Riga

LITHUANIA

Vilnius

UNITED KINGDOM

London

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

BELGIUM

Brussels

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg

GERMANY

Berlin

FRANCE

Paris

LIECHTENSTEIN

Bern

SWITZERLAND

Vaduz

ITALY

Rome

GREECE

Athens

CYPRUS

Nicosia

GERMANY

Berlin

POLAND

Warsaw

CZECHIA

Prague

SLOVAKIA

Bratislava

HUNGARY

Budapest

AUSTRIA

Vienna

SLOVENIA

Ljubljana

CROATIA

Zagreb

ROMANIA

Bucharest

BULGARIA

Sofia

GREECE

Athens

# Key figures on Europe

STATISTICS ILLUSTRATED

2020 edition

*Printed by Imprimerie Bietlot in Belgium*

Manuscript completed in June 2020

The European Commission is not liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2020

© European Union, 2020



The reuse policy of European Commission documents is implemented based on Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39).

Except otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC-BY 4.0) licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated.

For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the European Union, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective rightholders. The European Union does not own the copyright in relation to the following elements:

Maps, administrative boundaries © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

**Theme: General and regional statistics**

**Collection: Statistical books**

Print: ISBN 978-92-76-19825-3 ISSN 1830-7892 doi:10.2785/894405 KS-EI-20-001-EN-C

PDF: ISBN 978-92-76-19826-0 ISSN 2315-201X doi:10.2785/154859 KS-EI-20-001-EN-N

# Foreword

This third edition of *Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* follows on from the success of the two previous editions. 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.

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* 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. It is the first edition based in a post-Brexit world and hence information for the EU is shown for a union of 27 Member States.

You can find more information in Statistics Explained, a portal that forms part of Eurostat's official website and presents 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.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mariana Kotzeva'.

**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 United Kingdom and 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.

## **Editors**

Helene Strandell and Pascal Wolff  
Eurostat, Unit B4 — Dissemination and user support

## **Contact details**

Eurostat  
Bâtiment Joseph Bech  
5, rue Alphonse Weicker  
2721 Luxembourg  
E-mail: [estat-user-support@ec.europa.eu](mailto:estat-user-support@ec.europa.eu)

## **Design**

Publications Office of the European Union, Graphic Design Department

## **Production**

This publication was produced by Giovanni Albertone, Simon Allen and Andrew Redpath  
— INFORMA s.à r.l.

## **For more information please consult**

Eurostat's website: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>  
Statistics Explained: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained>

## **Acknowledgements**

The editors of this publication would like to thank colleagues in Eurostat who were involved in its preparation.

# Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. People and society</b>	<b>9</b>
Population	10
Health	15
Education	18
Labour market	20
Living conditions	24
Digital society	27
<b>2. Economy and business</b>	<b>29</b>
Economy and finance	30
Prices	32
Government finance	34
International trade	36
Business	40
Research and development	47
Tourism	48
<b>3. Environment and natural resources</b>	<b>51</b>
Transport	52
Energy	56
Environment	61
Agriculture	65
Fisheries	66
Forestry	67

# 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.

*Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated* is published every year with annual data. This 2020 edition only describes the situation in the EU, the United Kingdom and the EFTA countries up to the year 2019 at the most. As a consequence, first findings of COVID-19 related implications will only be possible in the 2021 edition of *Key figures on Europe — Statistics illustrated*, with the full scale of the crisis being revealed in later editions only.

## 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 2020.

### Spatial data coverage

This publication presents information for the **EU-27** (a sum/average covering the 27 Member States of the EU) as well as the individual EU Member States, the United Kingdom 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**, the **United Kingdom** 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	IS	Iceland
CY	Cyprus	LI	Liechtenstein
LV	Latvia	NO	Norway
LT	Lithuania	CH	Switzerland
LU	Luxembourg		
HU	Hungary		

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, the United Kingdom 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](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Thematic_glossaries)).

## 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



# 1

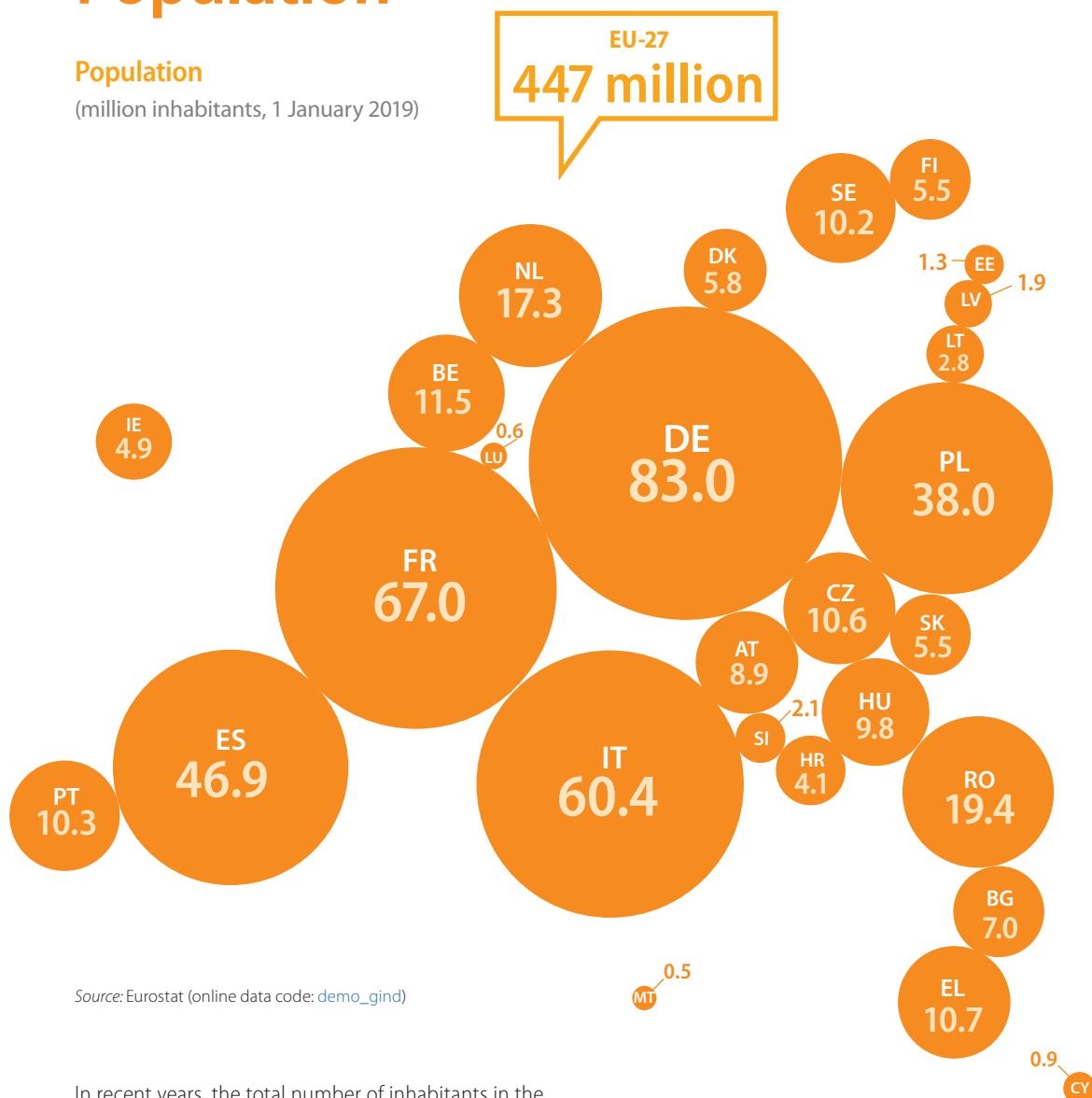
## People and society



# Population

## Population

(million inhabitants, 1 January 2019)

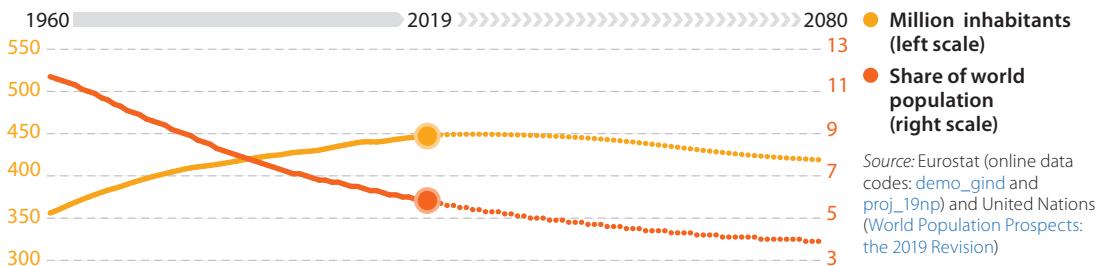


In recent years, the total number of inhabitants in the EU-27 has grown at a relatively slow pace (compared with historical developments). The EU-27's population decreased between 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2011 by a small amount, after which the pattern of modest growth resumed. By 1 January 2019, the population of the EU-27 had reached 446.8 million, which was 726 thousand more than a year before.

There are considerable differences in population levels between EU Member States: on 1 January 2019, the total number of inhabitants ranged from 0.5 million in Malta up to 83.0 million in Germany. Together, Germany, France, Italy, Spain and Poland comprised 66.0 % of the EU-27's population.

## Population developments

(millions and % share of world total, EU-27 1960-2080)

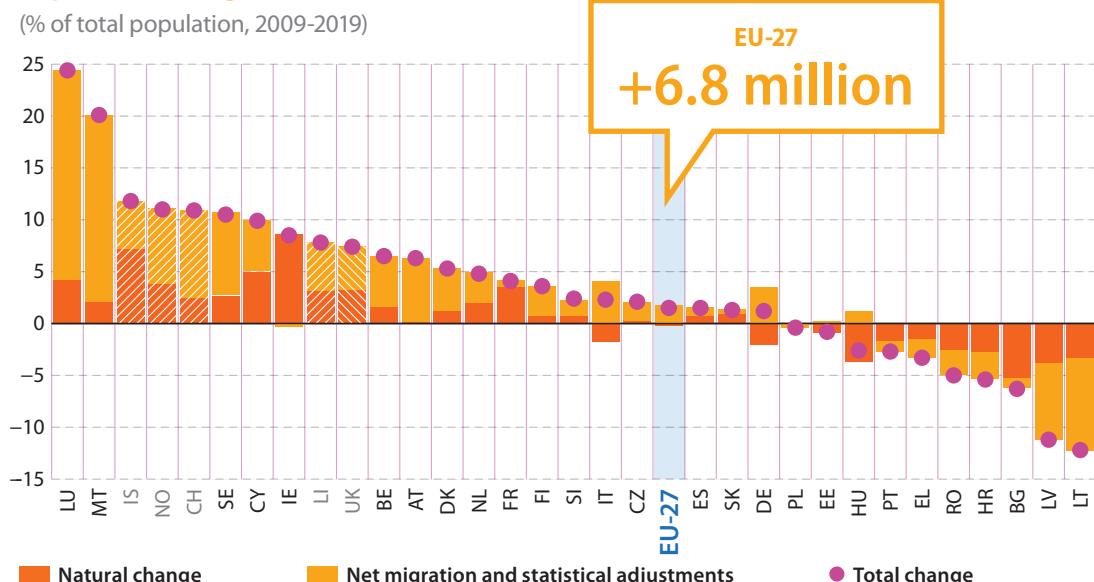


In 1974, the EU-27's share of the global population fell below 10.0 % and this downward pattern continued through to 2019, by when the EU-27 accounted for 5.8 % of the total number of inhabitants in the world. According to Eurostat's baseline projections, the population of the EU-27 will continue growing, albeit slowly, up until the year 2026 (449.3 million

inhabitants), after which it is projected to fall back to 419.1 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 25 people in the world — 3.9 % — will be living in the EU-27 by 2080.

## Population change

(% of total population, 2009-2019)



Between 1 January 2009 and 2019, the EU-27's population rose by 6.8 million (or 1.5 %). 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 (-11.2 %) and Lithuania (-12.2 %). A natural decrease

in the number of inhabitants (more deaths than births) in Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, 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, Estonia and Poland.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo\_gind)

1.88 FR

**Fertility rate**

(live births per woman, 2018)

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).

1.76 RO, SE

1.75 IE

1.73 DK

1.71 CZ, IS

1.68 UK

1.67 EE

1.63 LT

1.62 BE

1.60 LV, SI

1.59 NL

1.58 LI

1.57 DE

1.56 BG, NO

**1.55 EU-27, HU**

1.54 SK

1.52 CH

1.47 HR, AT

1.46 PL

1.42 PT

1.41 FI

1.38 LU

1.35 EL

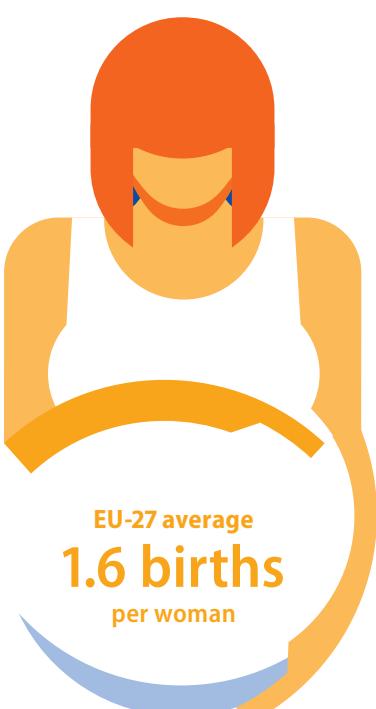
1.32 CY

1.29 IT

1.26 ES

1.23 MT

**EU-27 average  
1.6 births  
per woman**

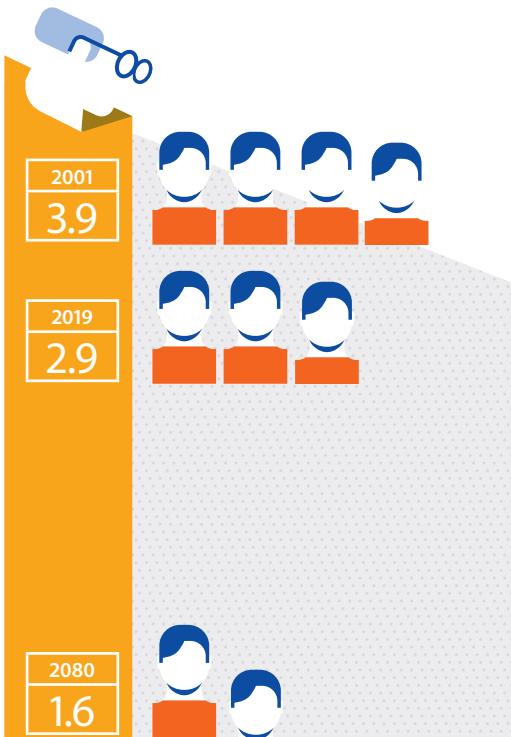


In 2018, the total fertility rate in the EU-27 averaged 1.55 live births per woman. This rate ranged from a high of 1.88 live births per woman in France down to 1.23 in Malta; the fertility rate was also relatively low in many of the remaining southern EU Member States — Spain, Italy, Cyprus and Greece — as each had a rate below 1.40, which was also the case in Luxembourg.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_find](#))

**Ageing population**

(ratio: number of people aged 20-64 years per older person aged 65+ years, EU-27, 2001, 2019 and 2080)

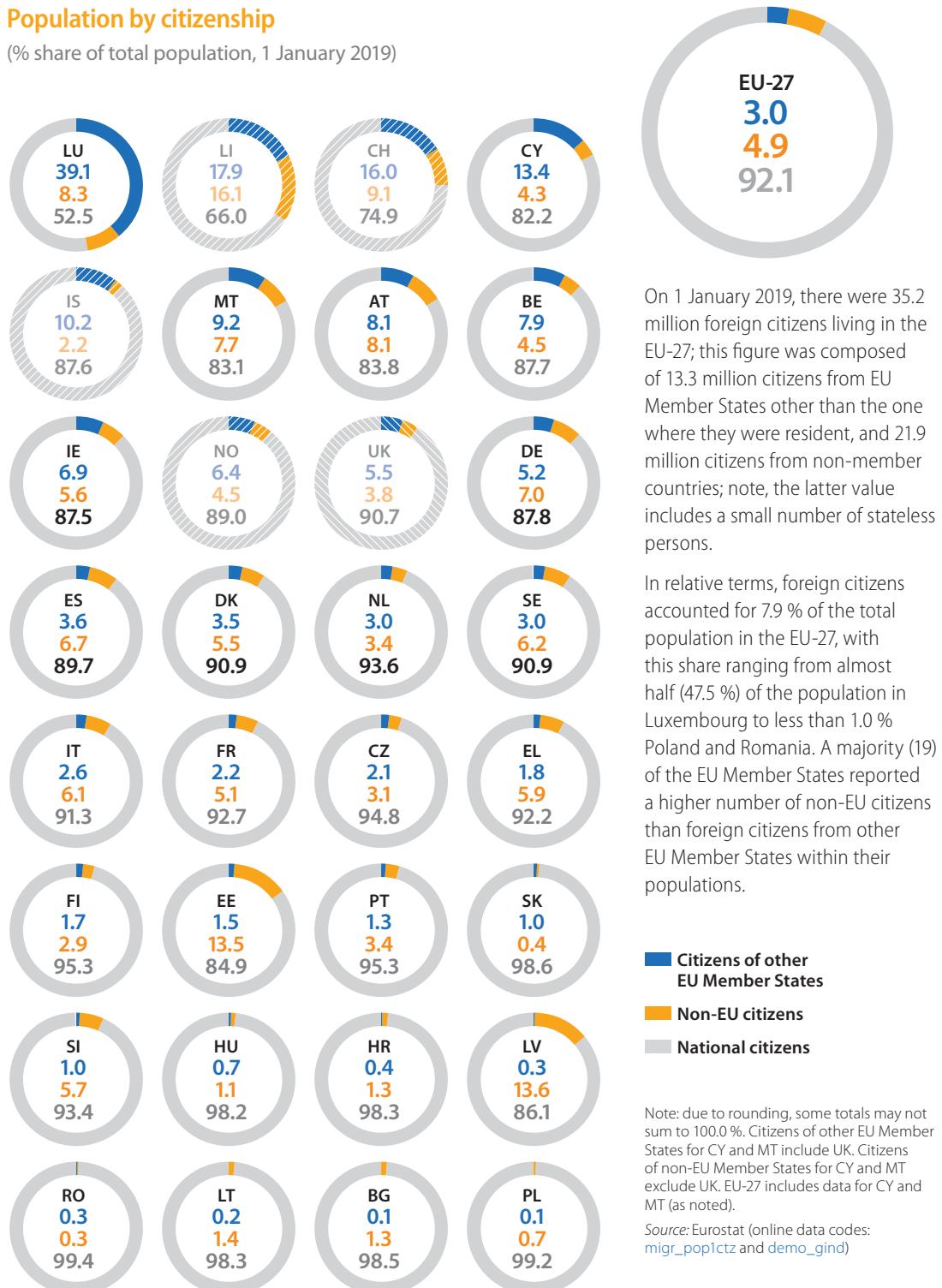


Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo\\_pjanind](#) and [proj\\_19np](#))

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-27 expressed as a percentage of the size of the working-age population (defined here as those aged between 20 and 64 years) is projected to increase from 34 % in 2019 to 61 % in 2080. In other words, from a situation of having 2.9 persons of working-age for each older person in 2019, this ratio is projected to fall to just 1.6 persons of working-age per older person by 2080.

## Population by citizenship

(% share of total population, 1 January 2019)



On 1 January 2019, there were 35.7 million foreign citizens living in the EU-27; this figure was composed of 13.3 million citizens from EU Member States other than the one where they were resident, and 21.9 million citizens from non-member countries; note, the latter value includes a small number of stateless persons.

In relative terms, foreign citizens accounted for 7.9 % of the total population in the EU-27, with this share ranging from almost half (47.5 %) of the population in Luxembourg to less than 1.0 % 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

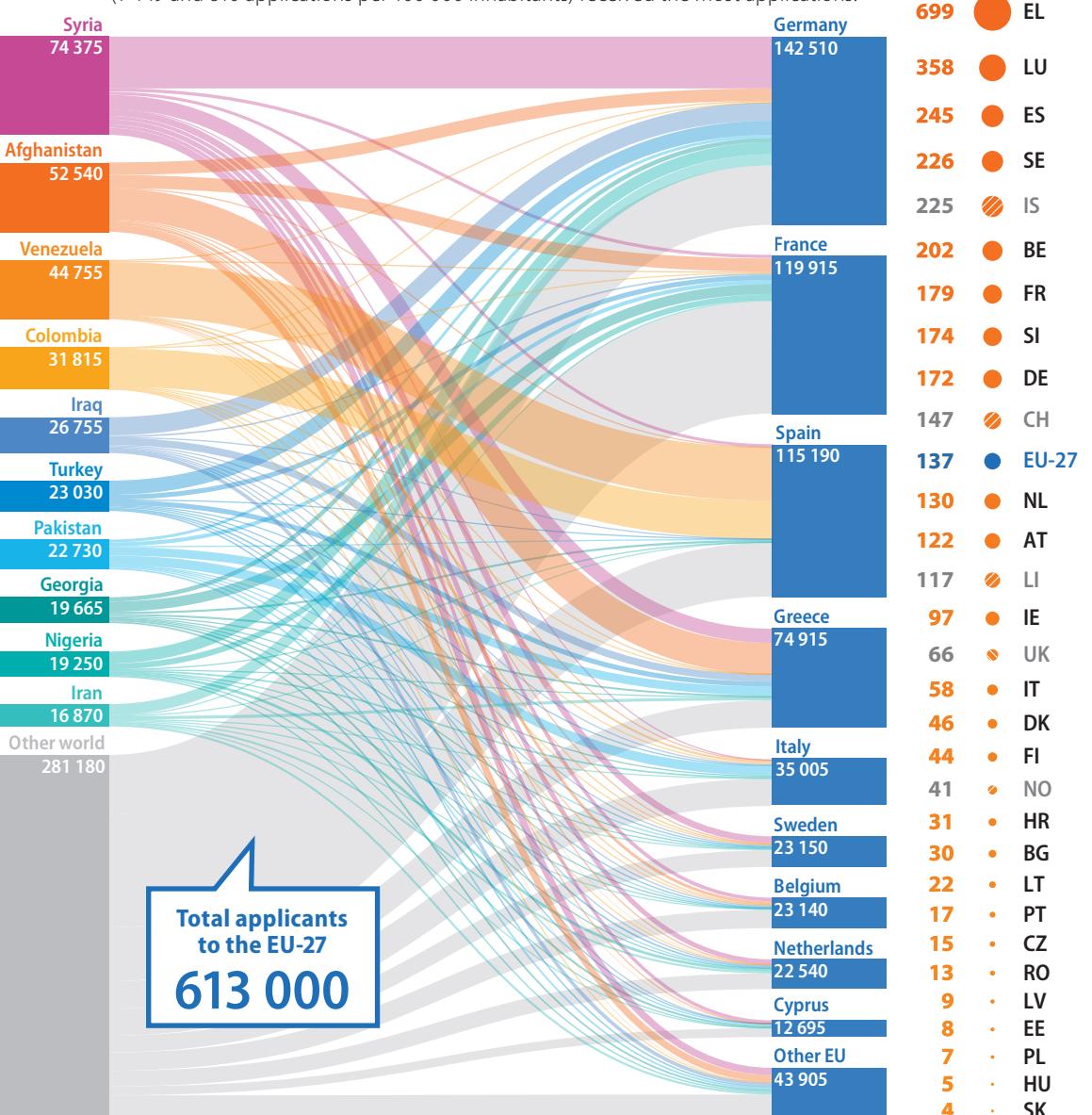
Note: due to rounding, some totals may not sum to 100.0 %. Citizens of other EU Member States for CY and MT include UK. Citizens of non-EU Member States for CY and MT exclude UK. EU-27 includes data for CY and MT (as noted).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr\\_pop1ctz](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

## First time asylum applications

(number of applications in the EU Member States, 2019)

Having peaked during the migrant crisis of 2015/2016, the number of first time asylum applications to the EU-27 fell rapidly. There were 612 965 applications in 2019, equivalent to just 0.1 % of the EU-27 population. The highest number of asylum applications in 2019 came from Syrian citizens (74 375), followed by Afghani (52 540) and Venezuelan (44 755) citizens. The largest numbers of applications were lodged in Germany (142 510) and France (119 915); however, in relative terms Cyprus and Malta (1 449 and 810 applications per 100 000 inhabitants) received the most applications.



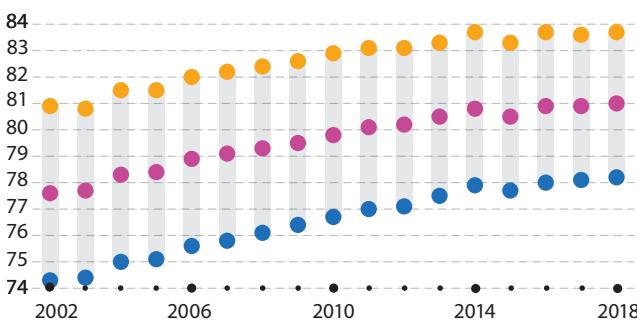
Note: rounded data. Includes only applications made by non-EU citizens.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [migr\\_asyappctza](#) and [demo\\_gind](#))

# Health

## Developments for life expectancy at birth

(years, by sex, EU-27, 2002-2018)



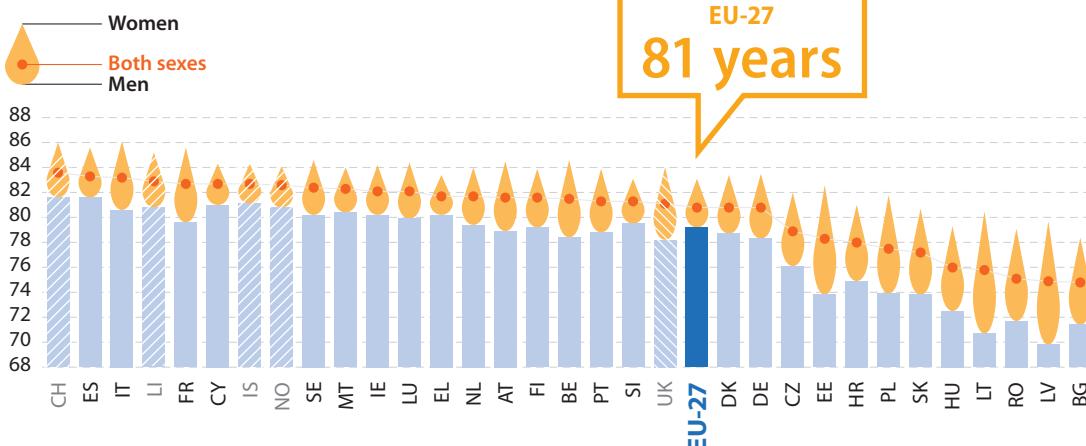
In 2018, EU-27 life expectancy at birth was 83.7 years for women and 78.2 years for men. Between 2002 and 2018 this gender gap narrowed, as life expectancy in the EU-27 increased by 2.8 years for women and 3.9 years for men.

- Women
- Both sexes
- Men

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_mlexpec](#))

## Life expectancy at birth

(years, by sex, 2018)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [demo\\_mlexpec](#))

Across the EU-27, the highest average (for both sexes) life expectancy at birth was recorded in Spain (at 83.5 years), while the lowest was in Bulgaria (75.0 years). A gender gap — with higher life expectancy for women — existed in every EU Member State, with particularly large differences between the sexes in Lithuania (9.8 years) and Latvia (9.6 years); the smallest gaps were recorded in the Netherlands (3.1 years) and Sweden (3.4 years).



## Main causes of death

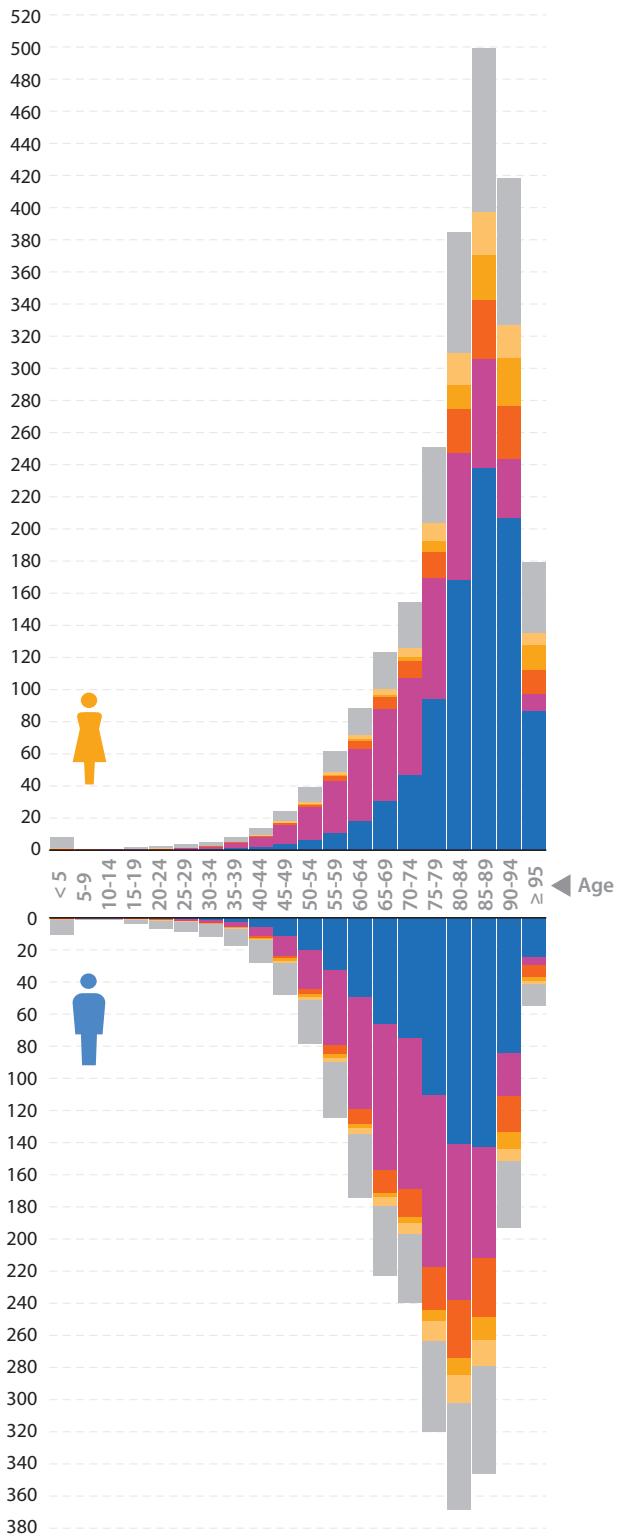
(thousands of deaths by sex and by age, EU-27, 2016)

In 2016, there were 4.5 million deaths in the EU-27. There were more male (than female) deaths for each of the five-year age classes from birth up to and including those aged 75-79 years. The biggest gender gap in the number of deaths occurred for people aged 65-69 years, with 99 400 more male deaths.

In 2016, more than one third (37.1 %) of all deaths in the EU-27 were caused by diseases of the circulatory system, while more than one quarter (25.8 %) were due to cancers. Relatively few children and young people die each year. In 2016, the main cause of death among young adults (aged between 15 and 34 years) in the EU-27 was accidents, their share of all deaths peaking at 36.3 % for the subpopulation aged 20-24 years. Cancer was the main cause of death among people aged 35-74 years. Its share of all deaths peaked at 43.6 % 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 47.5 % among those aged 90 years or over.

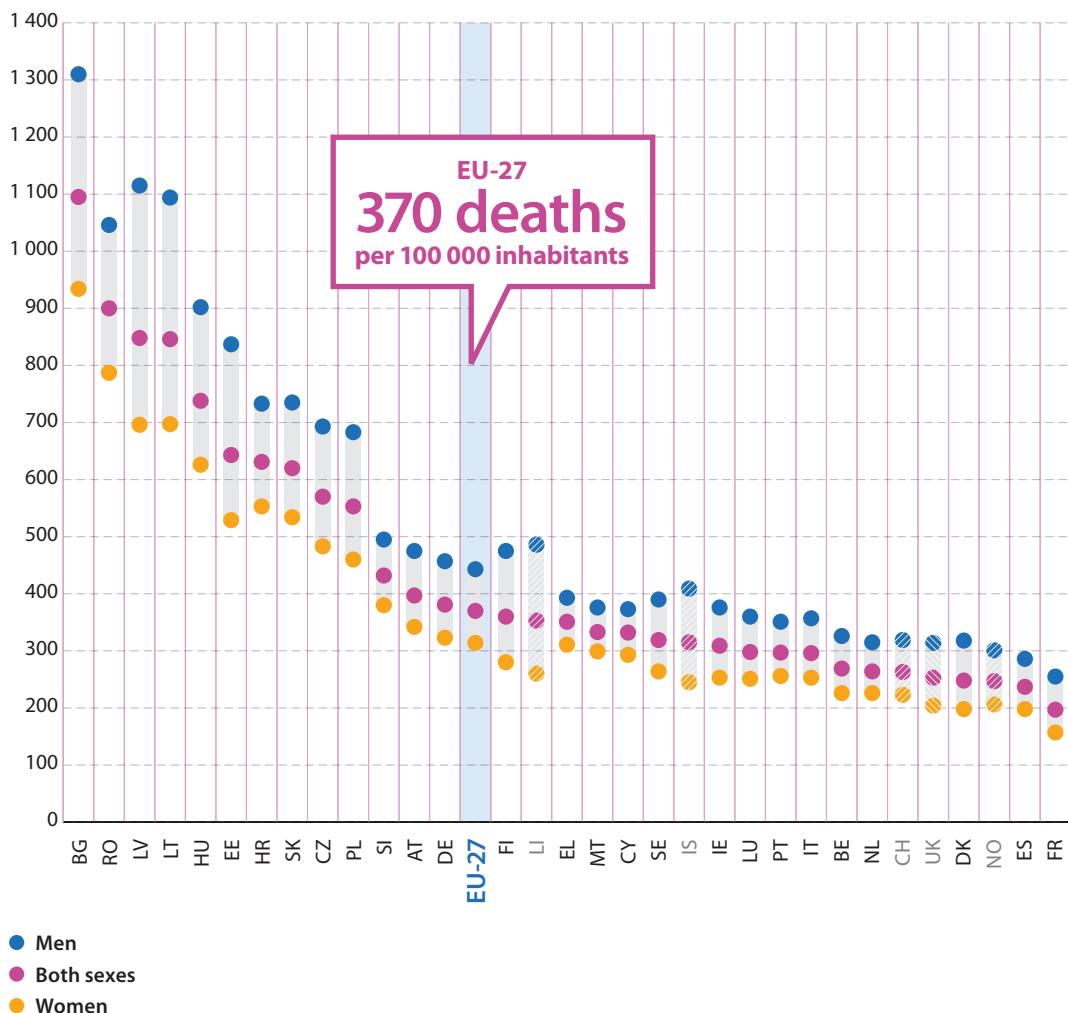
- █ Diseases of the circulatory system
- █ Cancer (malignant neoplasms)
- █ Diseases of the respiratory system
- █ Mental and behavioural disorders
- █ Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
- █ Others

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [hlth\\_cd\\_aro](#))



## Deaths from diseases of the circulatory system

(standardised death rate per 100 000 inhabitants, by sex, 2016)



While diseases of the circulatory system are the primary cause of death in the EU-27, there were considerable differences between EU Member States. For example, in 2016, someone living in Bulgaria was 5.6 times as likely to die from a disease of the circulatory system (1 095 deaths per 100 000 inhabitants) as someone living in France (197 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 70 % 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](#))

100 LU, FR, NO  
99 CZ, RO, FI  
98 SK, EE

95 HR  
93 SI, LI

89 BE

82 LV

80 SE

73 PL

72 BG

69 NL

65 AT

63 MT

62 DE

61 EU-27, IS

60 HU

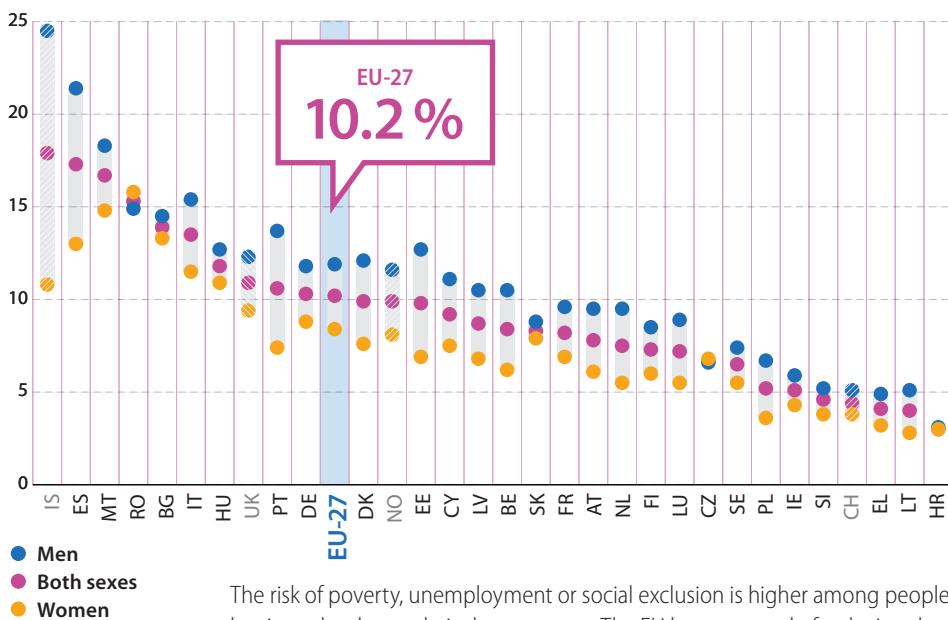
50 DK

39 LT  
38 CY

# Education

## Early leavers from education and training

(% share of people aged 18-24 years by sex, 2019)



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 (aged 18-24 years) from education and training to 10.0 % by 2020. In 2019, the share of early leavers in the EU-27 was 10.2 %, ranging from 17.3 % in Spain to 3.0 % in Croatia. Young men in the EU-27 (11.9 %) were more likely than young women (8.4 %) to be early leavers.

## Learning two or more foreign languages

(% share of students in general upper secondary education, 2018)

In 2018, some 61 % of general upper secondary students in the EU-27 were studying two or more foreign languages.

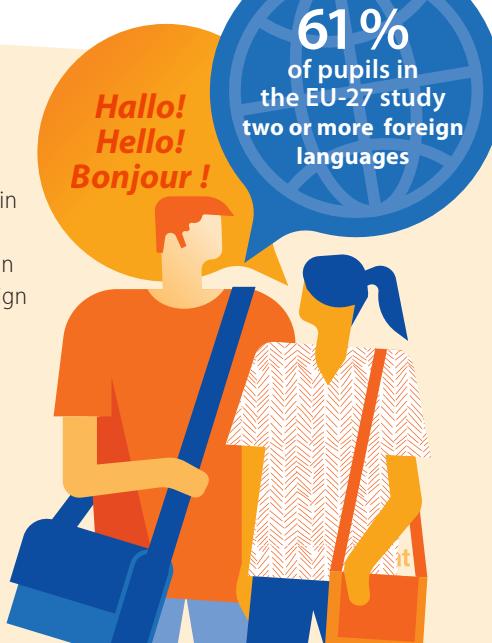
More than 99 % of all general upper secondary students in Luxembourg and France were studying two or more foreign languages, compared with less than 15 % in Ireland (2017 data), Portugal and Greece.

Note: 2017 data for DK, DE, IE, HR, MT, LI and NO. 2016 data for BE.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [educ\\_uoe\\_lang02](#))

61 %  
of pupils in  
the EU-27 study  
two or more foreign  
languages

Hallo!  
Hello!  
Bonjour!





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

(% share of people aged 15-24 years, 2019)

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 2019, the NEET rate for young people in the EU-27 stood at 10.1 %. The rate in Italy (18.1 %) was more than four times as high as in the Netherlands (4.3 %).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [edat\\_lfse\\_20](#))

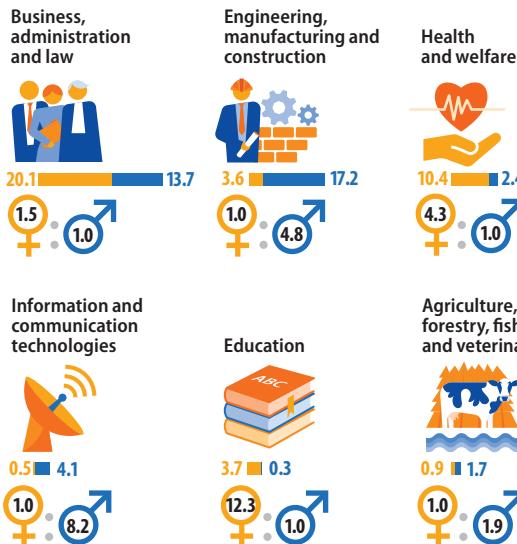
## Fields of study for university graduates

(% share of graduates, by sex, EU-27, 2017)

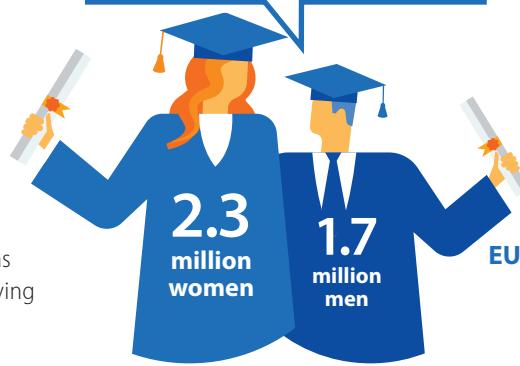
In 2017, there were 4.0 million tertiary education graduates across the EU-27: female university graduates (2.3 million) outnumbered their male counterparts (1.7 million). This pattern was repeated for a majority of university disciplines and was particularly apparent among those studying education (12.3 times as many female as male graduates). By contrast, there were 8.2 times as many male as female graduates among those studying information and communication technologies.

### ● Women

### ● Men



**4.0 million**  
university graduates in the EU-27



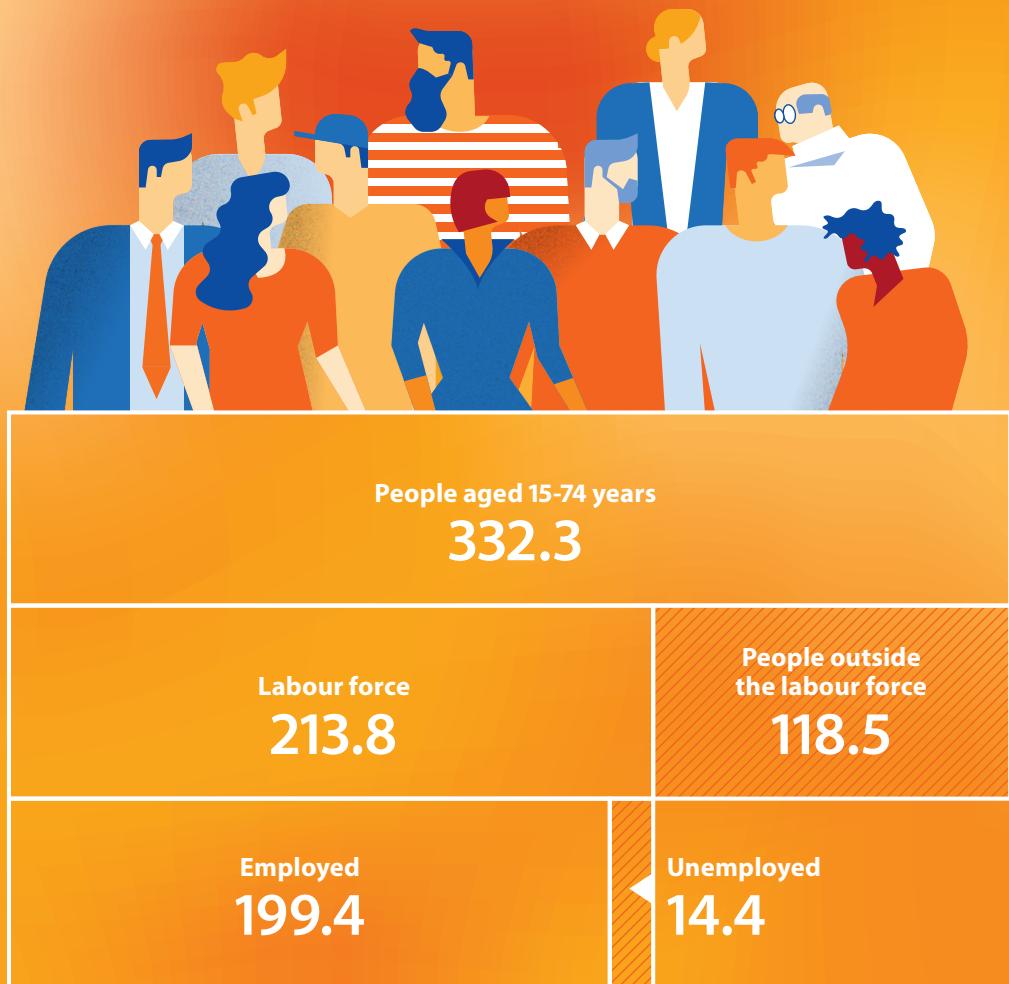
IT	18.1
RO	14.7
BG, CY	13.7
EL	12.5
ES	12.1
HR	11.8
HU	11.0
FR	10.6
UK	10.5
SK	10.3
<b>EU-27, IE</b>	<b>10.1</b>
BE	9.3
LT	8.6
FI	8.2
PL	8.1
MT, PT	8.0
LV	7.9
DK	7.7
AT	7.1
SI	7.0
EE	6.9
CH	6.2
CZ, DE	5.7
LU	5.6
SE	5.5
NO	4.8
IS	4.7
NL	4.3

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [educ\\_uee\\_grad01](#) and [educ\\_uee\\_grad03](#))

# Labour market

## Labour force composition

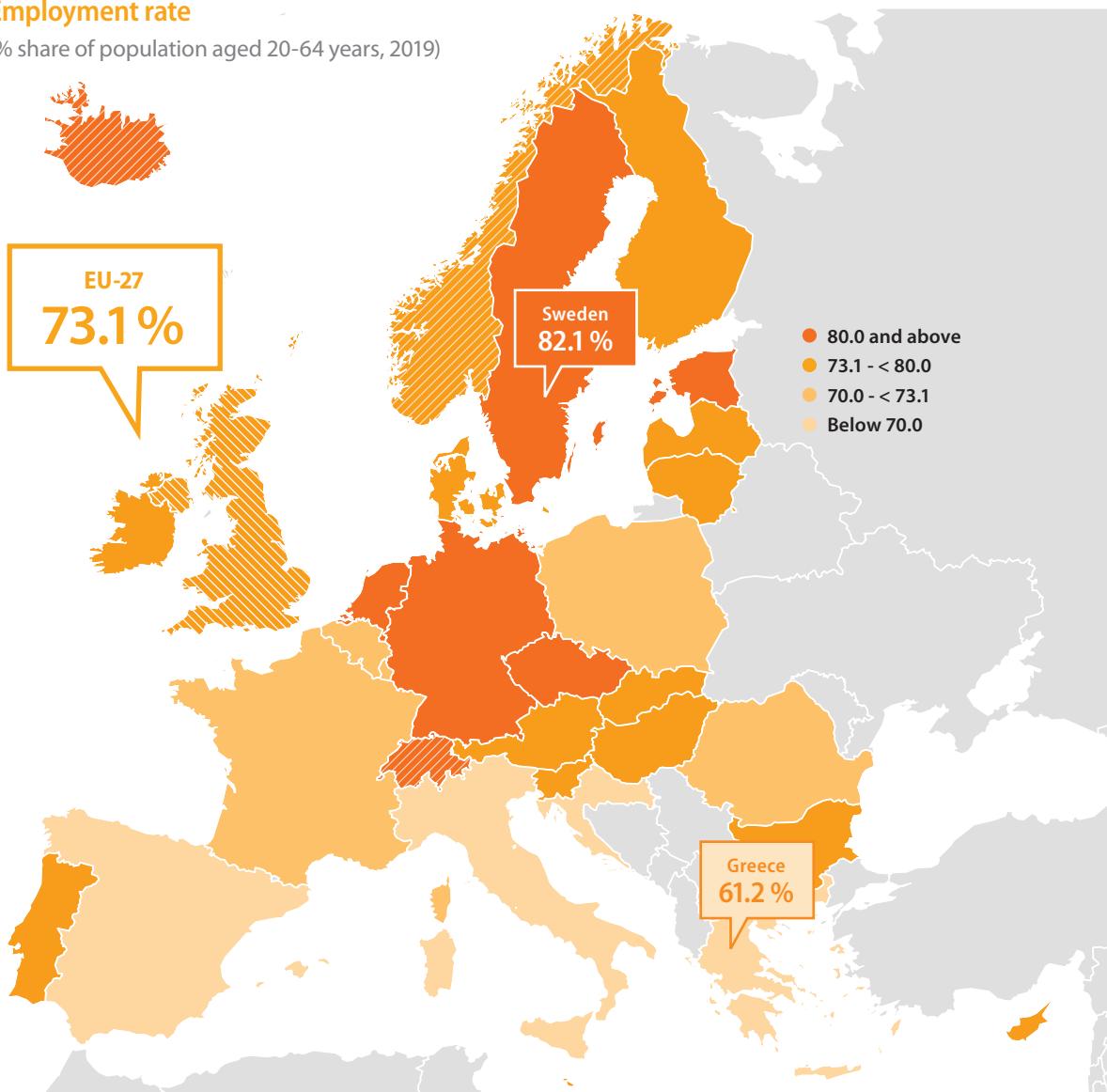
(million persons aged 15-74 years, EU-27, 2019)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: Ifsa\_pgawws)

## Employment rate

(% share of population aged 20-64 years, 2019)



The EU-27 employment rate — which measures the share of the population aged 20-64 years who were in work — stood at 73.1 % in 2019. The employment rate rose during six consecutive years, up from 67.5 % in 2013. The EU-27 employment rate for men was, at 78.9 %, considerably higher than the corresponding rate for women (67.2 %).

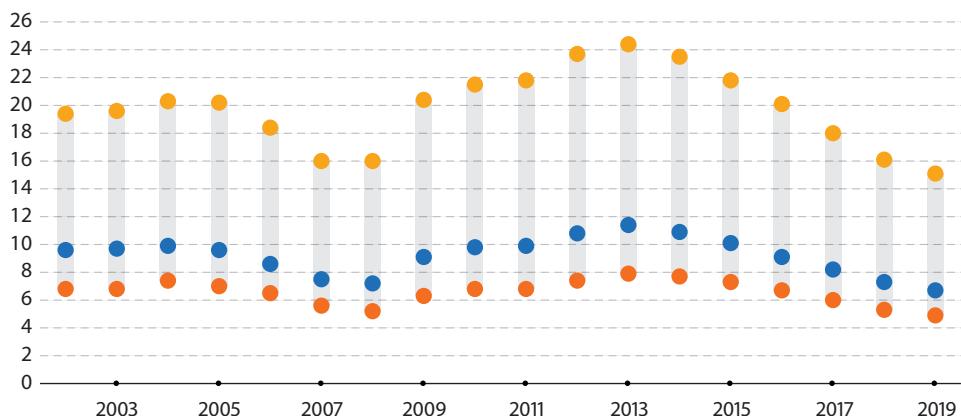
Source: Eurostat (online data code: Ifsa\_ergan)

In 2019, there were five EU Member State where more than 80 % of adults aged 20-64 years were in employment — Sweden (82.1 %), Germany (80.6 %), Czechia (80.3 %), Estonia (80.2 %) and the Netherlands (80.1 %). At the other end of the range, less than 70 % of this population group were in employment in Spain (68.0 %), Croatia (66.7 %), Italy (63.5 %) and Greece (61.2 %).

17.3 EL

**Unemployment rate developments**

(% share of labour force, EU-27, 2002-2019)



- People aged 15-24 years

In 2008, the EU-27 unemployment rate for people aged 15-74 years hit a low of 7.2 %. In the wake of the global financial and economic crisis, the unemployment rate rose sharply, peaking at 11.4 % in 2013. During the following six years, there was a considerable reduction in this rate, as the EU-27 unemployment rate fell to 6.7 % by 2019.

- Total (people aged 15-74 years)

- People aged 50-74 years

Source: Eurostat  
(online data code:  
lfsa\_urgan)

The EU-27 youth (people aged 15-24 years) unemployment rate was 15.1 % in 2019, which was more than three times as high as the unemployment rate for persons aged 50-74 years (4.9 %).

7.1 CY

6.8 SE

**6.7 EU-27, FI**

6.6 HR

6.5 PT

6.3 LV, LT

5.8 SK

5.6 LU

5.4 BE

5.0 DK, IE

4.5 AT, SI

4.4 EE, CH

4.2 BG

3.9 RO

3.8 UK

3.7 NO

3.5 IS

3.4 HU, MT, NL

3.3 PL

3.2 DE

2.0 CZ

**Unemployment rate**

(% share of labour force aged 15-74 years, 2019)

In 2019, the highest overall unemployment rate for people aged 15-74 years was recorded in Greece (17.3 %), 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 Romania, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland and Germany, with the rate in Czechia (2.0 %) even lower.

JOBS

EL  
17.3 %

EU-27  
6.7 %

CZ  
2.0 %

Source: Eurostat (online data code: une\_rt\_a)

## Gender pay gap

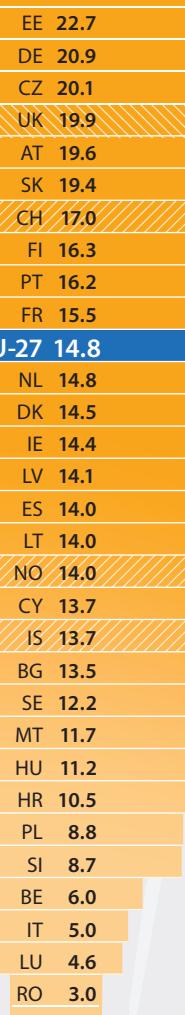
(difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as a percentage of male earnings, 2018)

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 2018, average hourly earnings for women were 14.8 % lower than those for men across the EU-27. The earnings of women were more than 20.0 % lower than those of men in Czechia and Germany, with this difference in earnings between the sexes peaking at 22.7 % in Estonia. By contrast, the gender pay gap was 5.0 % or less in Italy (2017 data) and Luxembourg, as well as in Romania where a low of 3.0 % was recorded.

Note: 2017 data for IE, IT and CH. EL not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [earn\\_gr\\_gppr2](#))



Women in the EU-27 earn on average  
**15 %**  
less than men



# Living conditions

## People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

(million persons, EU-27 2018)

32.8	BG
32.5	RO
31.8	EL
28.4	LV
28.3	LT
27.3	IT
26.1	ES
24.8	HR
24.4	EE
23.9	CY
23.1	UK
21.9	LU
21.6	EU-27, PT
21.1	IE
20.0	BE
19.6	HU
19.0	MT
18.9	PL
18.7	DE
18.0	SE
17.5	AT
17.4	FR, CH
17.0	DK
16.7	NL
16.5	FI
16.3	SK
16.2	SI, NO
12.2	CZ, IS

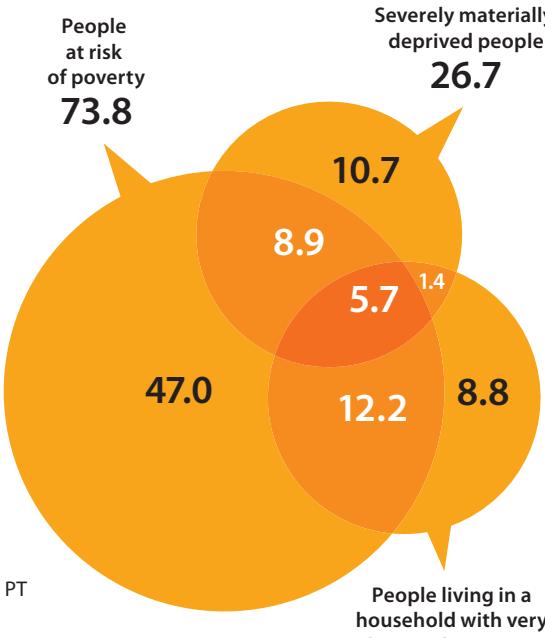
## People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

(% share of total population, 2018)

In 2018, the share of the population that was at risk of poverty or social exclusion peaked, among the EU Member States, at 32.8 % in Bulgaria, while more than 30 % 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 Finland, Slovakia and Slovenia were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, with a low of 12.2 % recorded in Czechia.

Note: 2016 data for IS.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc\\_peps01](#))



In 2018, 94.7 million people, or 21.6 % of the EU-27 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 73.8 million people across the EU-27 in 2018, among which 26.8 million were affected at the same time by one or both of the other two conditions. Compared with five years earlier, there were 12.5 million fewer people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in 2018.

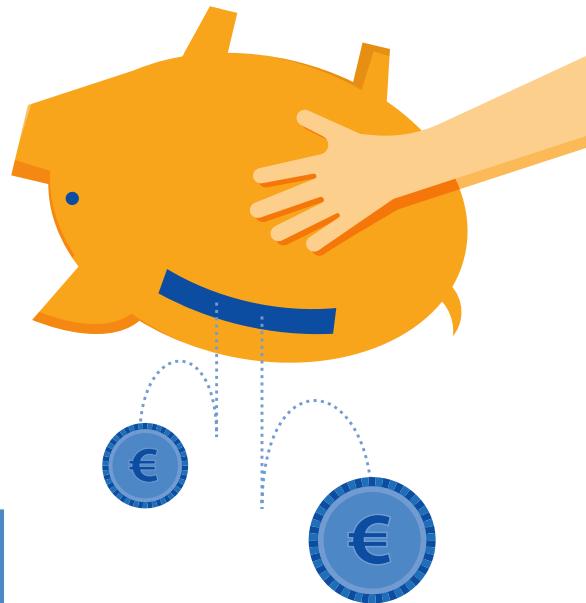
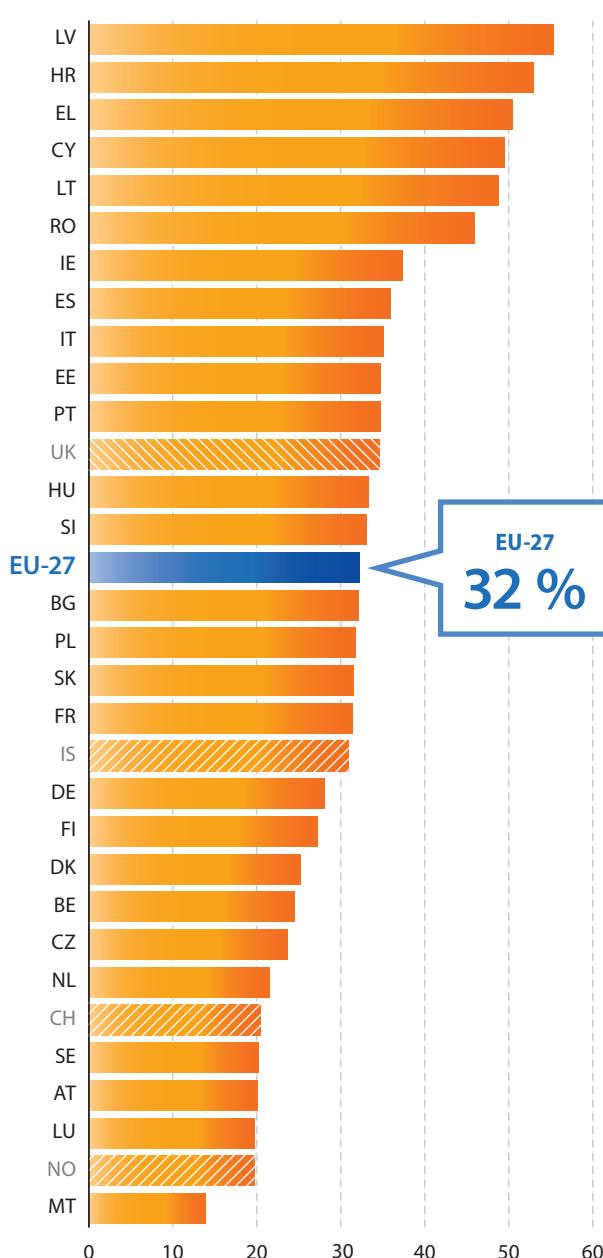
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc\\_pees01](#))

Proportion of people in the EU-27 at risk of poverty or social exclusion  
22 %



## Inability to face unexpected financial expenses

(% share of total population, 2018)



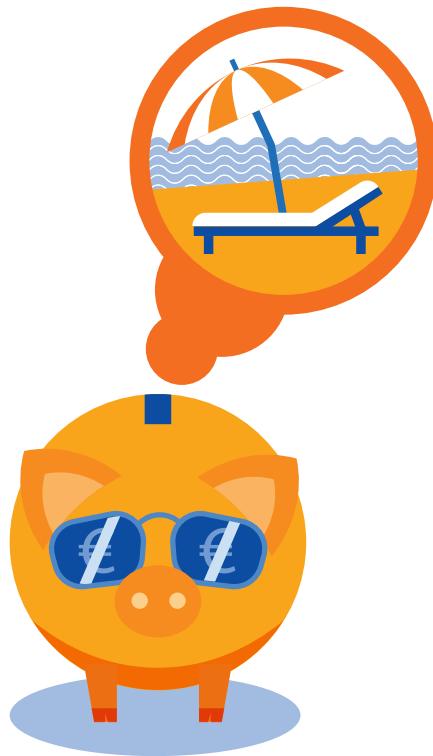
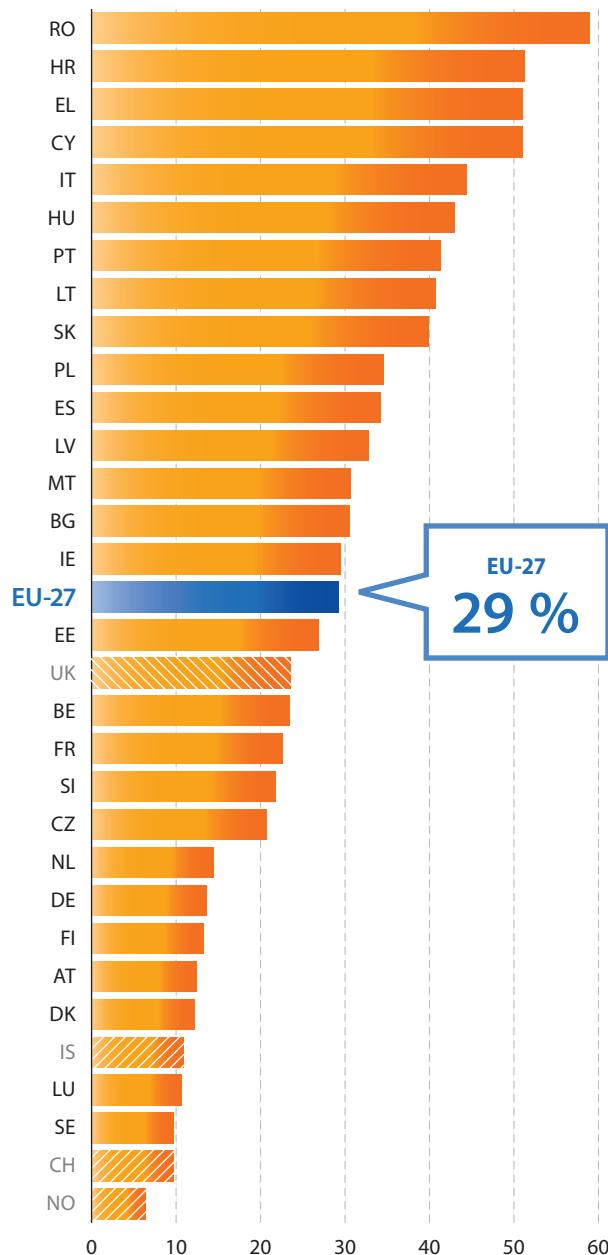
Material deprivation refers to the enforced inability (rather than the choice not to do so) to pay for/afford specific expenses; one example is unexpected financial expenses. In 2018, approximately one third (32.2 %) of the EU-27 population living in private households were unable to face an unexpected financial expense. More than half of the population were unable to face an unexpected financial expense in three of the EU Member States, with this share peaking in Greece (50.4 %), Croatia (52.9 %) and Latvia (55.3 %). By contrast, a relatively low share of the population in Malta was unable to face such expenses (13.9 %).

Note: 2016 data for IS.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc\\_mdes04](#))

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

(% share of total population, 2018)



Another component of the material deprivation rate is the inability to afford one week of holiday away from home each year. In 2018, some 29.2 % of the EU-27 population were unable to afford such a holiday, with this share reaching more than half of the population in Cyprus, Greece and Croatia, and peaking at 58.9 % 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 (9.7%).

Note: 2016 data for IS.

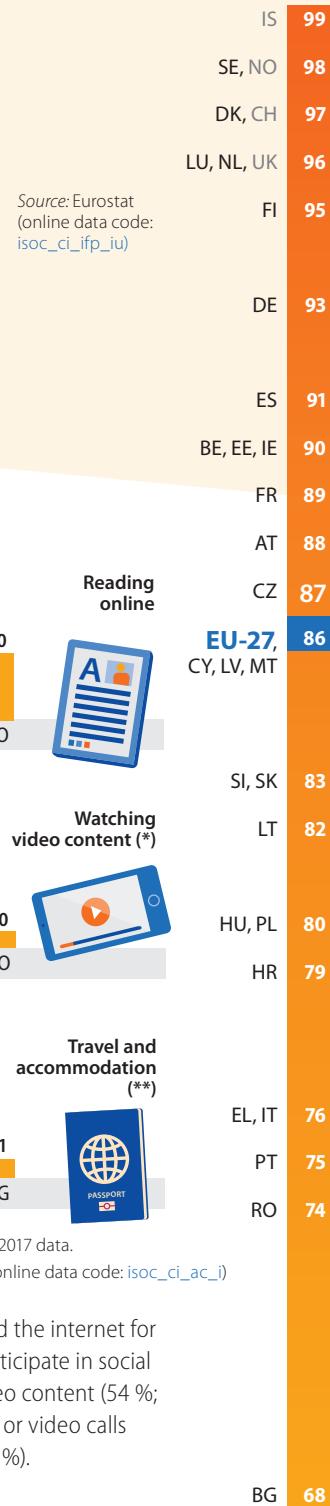
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [ilc\\_mdes02](#))

# Digital society

## Internet usage

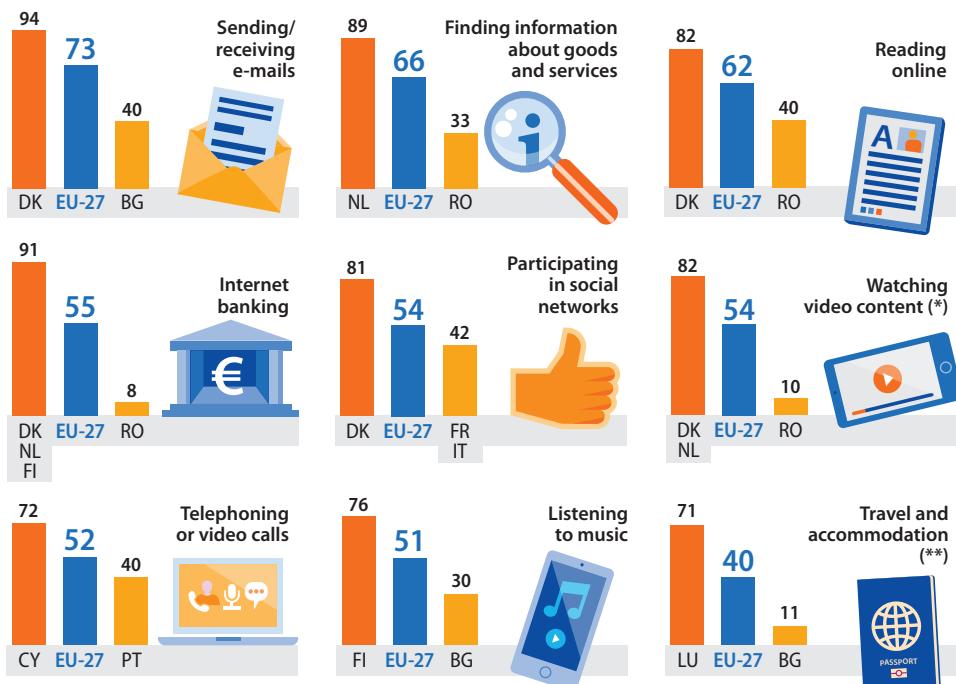
(% share of people aged 16-74 years, 2019)

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 2019, 86 % of adults (aged 16-74 years) in the EU-27 declared they had used the internet during the previous three months. This share ranged from 98 % in Sweden and 97 % in Denmark to 68 % in Bulgaria.



## Internet activities

(% share of people aged 16-74 years, 2019)



(\*) 2018 data. (\*\*) 2017 data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [isoc\\_ci\\_ac\\_i](#))

Across the EU-27, some of the internet activities most commonly performed by people aged 16-74 years in 2019 included: sending/receiving e-mails (73 %), finding information about goods and services (66 %) and reading online news sites, newspapers or magazines (62 %). A majority

of adults in the EU-27 also used the internet for internet banking (55 %), to participate in social networks (54 %), to watch video content (54 %; 2018 data), to make telephone or video calls (52 %) or to listen to music (51 %).

BG 68



# 2

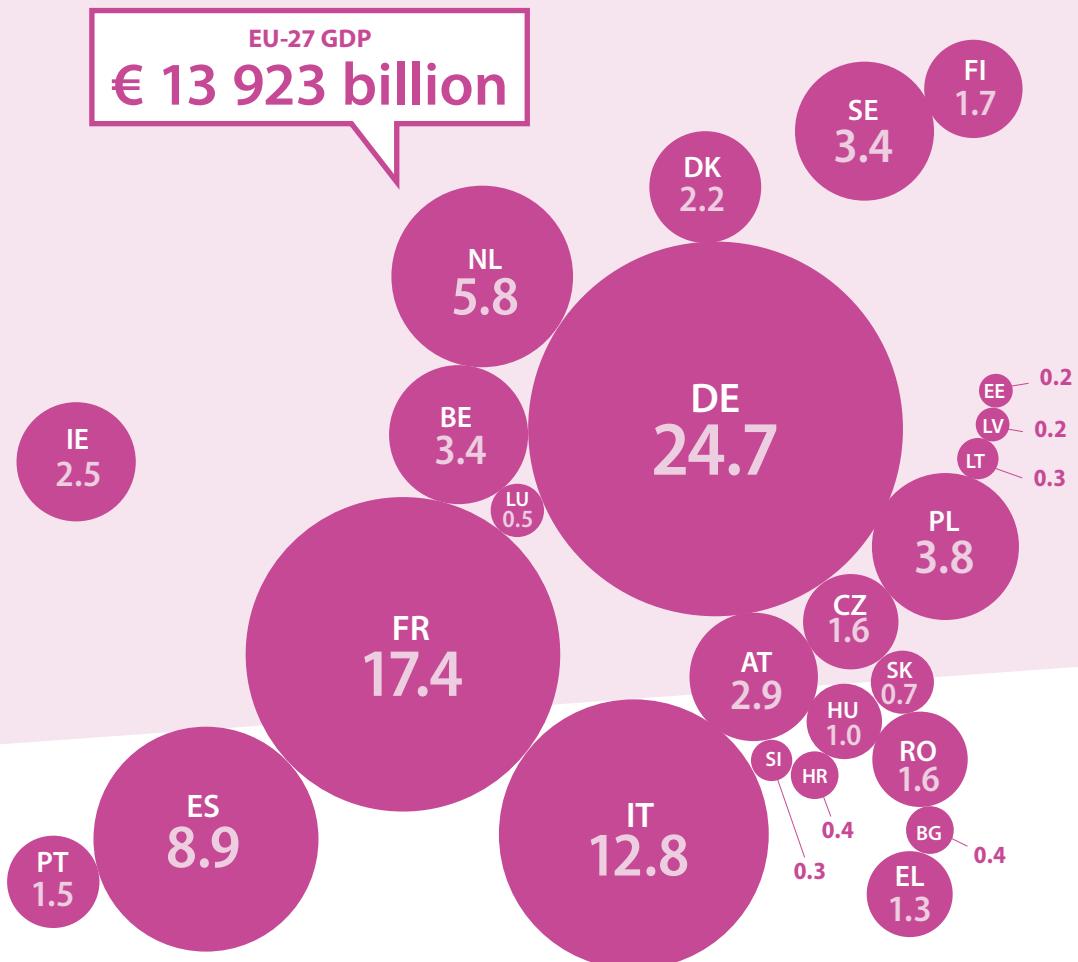
## Economy and business



# Economy and finance

## GDP

(% share of EU-27 total, 2019)



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-27, GDP was valued at EUR 13 923 billion in 2019. Germany had the largest economy among the EU Member States (EUR 3 436 billion, or 24.7 % of the EU-27 total), followed by France (17.4 %) and Italy (12.8 %). At the other end of the range, Malta (0.1 %) had the smallest economy in the EU.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_10\\_gdp](#))

## Real change in GDP

(%, annual average, based on chain-linked volumes, EU-27, 2000-2019)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [naiad\\_10\\_gdp](#))

The real change in GDP shows the rate of change in economic output having removed the effects of price changes (inflation). Between 2000 and 2007, the EU-27 economy grew each year, with GDP rising in real terms by 0.9-3.9 % 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 much smaller amounts (-0.7 % and -0.1 %) in 2012 and 2013. Thereafter, the EU-27 economy progressively recovered, with annual growth rates in the range of 1.5 % to 2.7 % per annum between 2014 and 2019.

LU 263

IE 191

CH 156  
NO 153

NL, IS 130

DK 129

AT 128

DE 123

SE 121

BE 118

FI 111

UK 106

FR 104

**EU-27** 100

MT 98

IT 97

ES, CZ 91

CY 90

SI 87

EE 82

LT 81

PT 77

SK 73

HU, PL 71

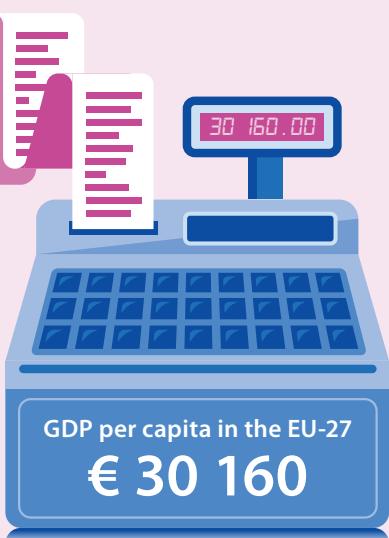
LV 69

EL 68

RO 66

HR 63

BG 51



## GDP per capita

(EU-27 = 100, based on PPS, 2018)

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-27 average set to equal 100. In 2018, the highest value was recorded in Luxembourg, where GDP per capita in PPS was about 2.6 times as high as the EU-27 average. On the other hand, GDP per capita in Bulgaria was around half (51.1 %) the EU-27 average.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_10\\_pc](#))

3.9 RO

# Prices

## Inflation rate

(% annual rate of change, 2019)

3.4 HU

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 1.5 % in the EU between 2018 and 2019, with annual inflation peaking at 3.9 % in Romania, while Greece, Cyprus and Portugal all had inflation rates that were no higher than 0.5 %.

2.8 SK

2.7 LV, NL

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [prc\\_hicp\\_aind](#))

2.6 CZ

2.5 BG

2.3 EE, NO

## Household budget structure

(% share of total household consumption expenditure, EU-27, 2019)

1.8 UK

1.7 SI, SE

1.6 LU

1.5 EU, MT, AT

EU-27 households spent, on average, 16.2 % of their budget on housing, water and energy in 2019, with slightly lower shares of their budget devoted to expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages (15.9 %) and transport (15.0 %); 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 — just under one tenth of the average household budget — included restaurants and hotels (9.3 %) and recreation and culture (8.8 %).

1.4 DE

1.3 FR

1.2 BE

1.1 FI

0.9 IE

0.8 ES, HR

0.7 DK

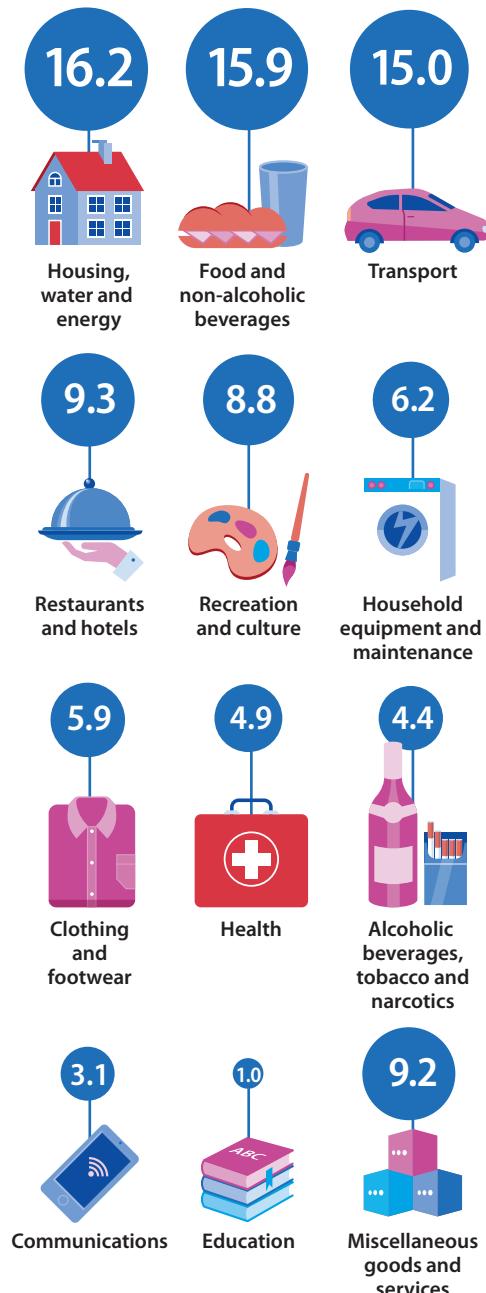
0.6 IT

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [prc\\_hicp\\_inw](#))

0.5 EL, CY

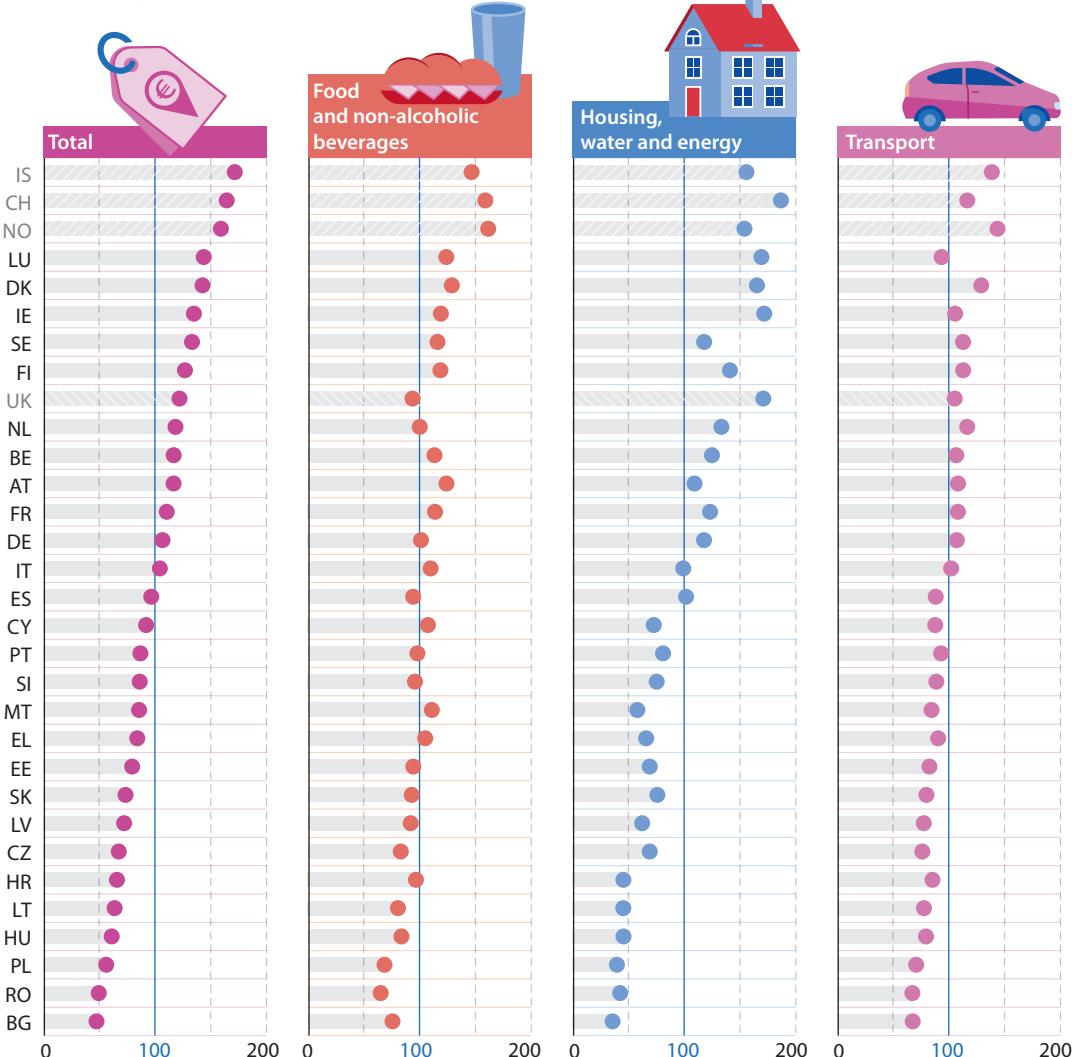
0.4 CH

0.3 PT



## Comparative price levels

(EU-27 = 100, 2018)



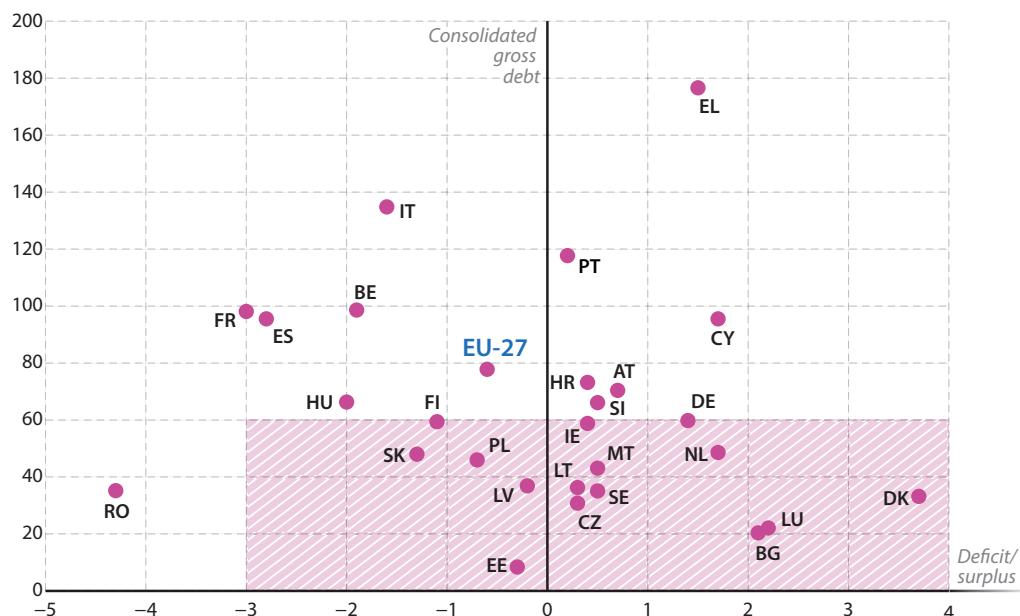
Price level indices measure price differences between countries (expressed in relation to prices for the EU-27 average set to equal 100). In 2018, the overall price level index peaked in Luxembourg and Denmark at slightly more than 40 % above the EU-27 average, while price levels were slightly less than half the EU-27 average in Romania and Bulgaria. There was a relatively low degree of variation in price levels for transport and for food and non-alcoholic beverages, with the highest prices in Denmark (both 29 % above the EU-27 average) and the lowest in Romania (33 % and 35 % below respectively). By contrast, the price of housing, water and energy displayed a greater variation, from 69 % above the EU-27 average in Luxembourg down to 64 % below in Bulgaria.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: prc\_ppp\_ind)

# Government finance

## General government deficit/surplus and debt

(% relative to GDP, 2019)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [gov\\_10dd\\_edpt1](#))



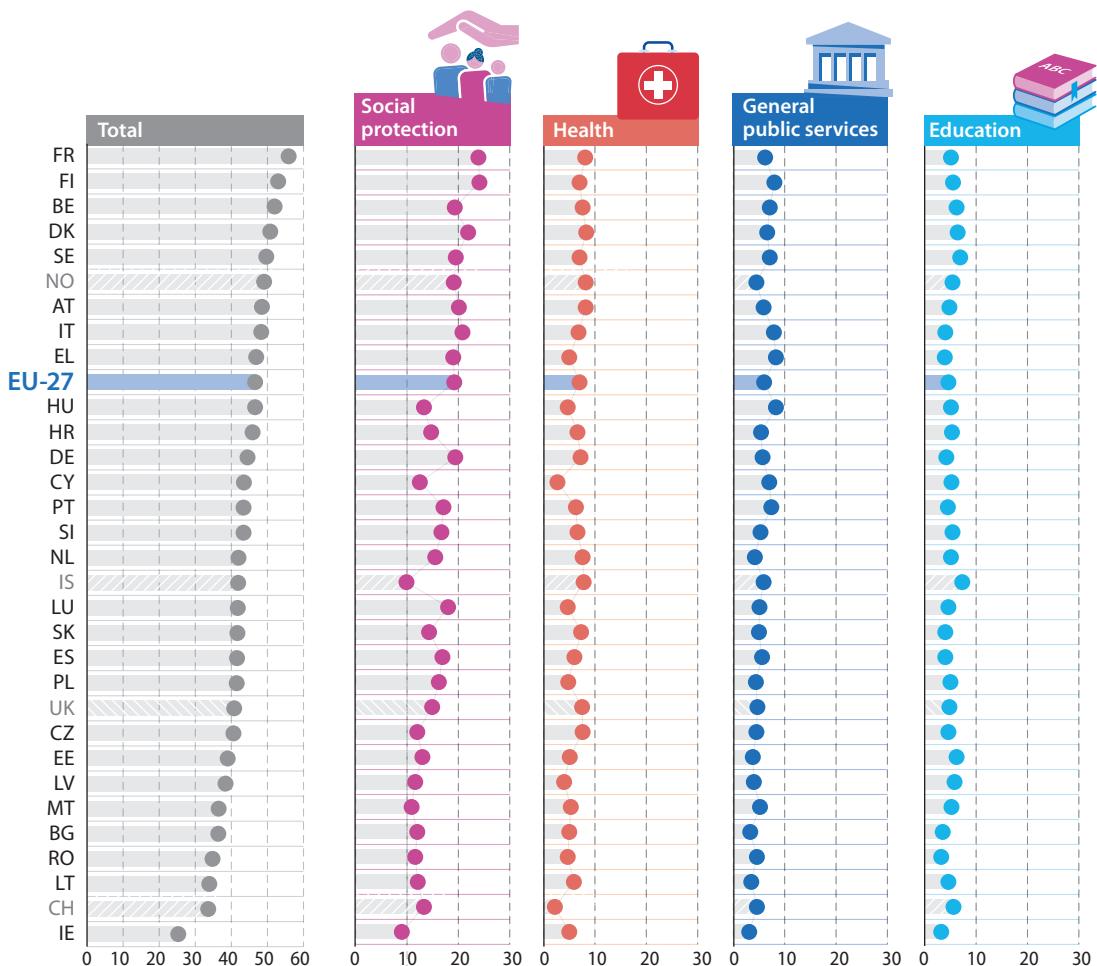
Under the terms of the Stability and Growth Pact, EU Member States are committed maintaining sustainable public finances: a Member State's deficit should not exceed 3 % of its GDP, while its debt should not exceed 60 % of its GDP (see shaded area in chart).

In 2019, the EU-27's general government deficit was equivalent to 0.6 % of its GDP, while consolidated gross debt was 77.8 % of its GDP. More than half (16) of the EU Member States recorded a budget surplus, while Romania (with a deficit of 4.3 %) 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 slightly less than half (11) of the Member States, with a peak of 176.6 % in Greece. Italy and Portugal 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

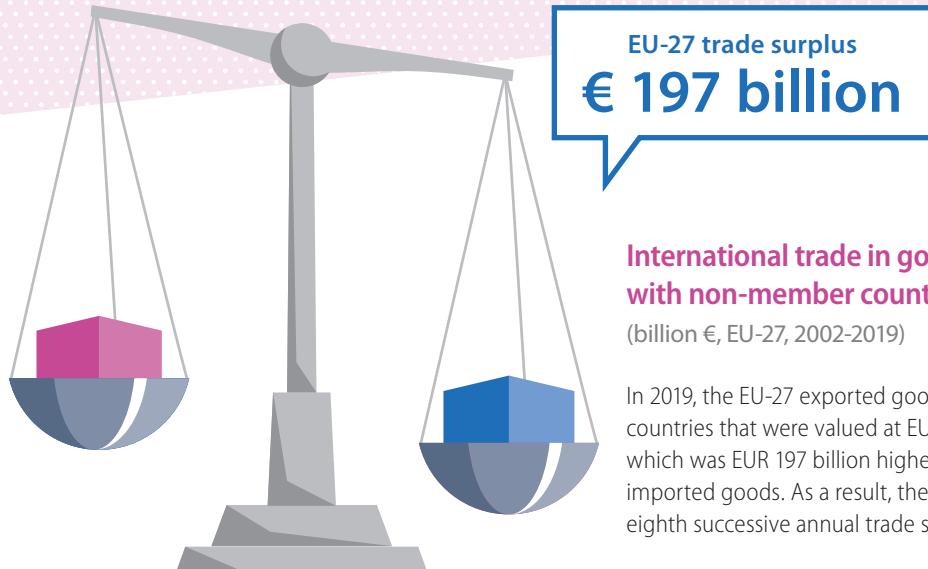
(% of GDP, 2018)

In 2018, government expenditure in the EU-27 accounted for 46.7 % of GDP. This share ranged from just over one quarter (25.4 %) in Ireland up to more than half in Denmark (50.9 %), Belgium (52.1 %), Finland (53.1 %) and France (56.0 %). EU-27 government expenditure on social protection accounted for almost one fifth (19.2 %) of GDP, while shares for health (7.0 %), general public services (6.0 %) and education (4.6 %) were lower. Government expenditure on social protection represented almost one quarter (24.1 %) of GDP in Finland, while the highest share of government expenditure on health was observed in Denmark (8.3 %), on general public services in Greece and Hungary (both 8.3 %) and on education in Sweden (6.9 %).



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [gov\\_10a\\_exp](#))

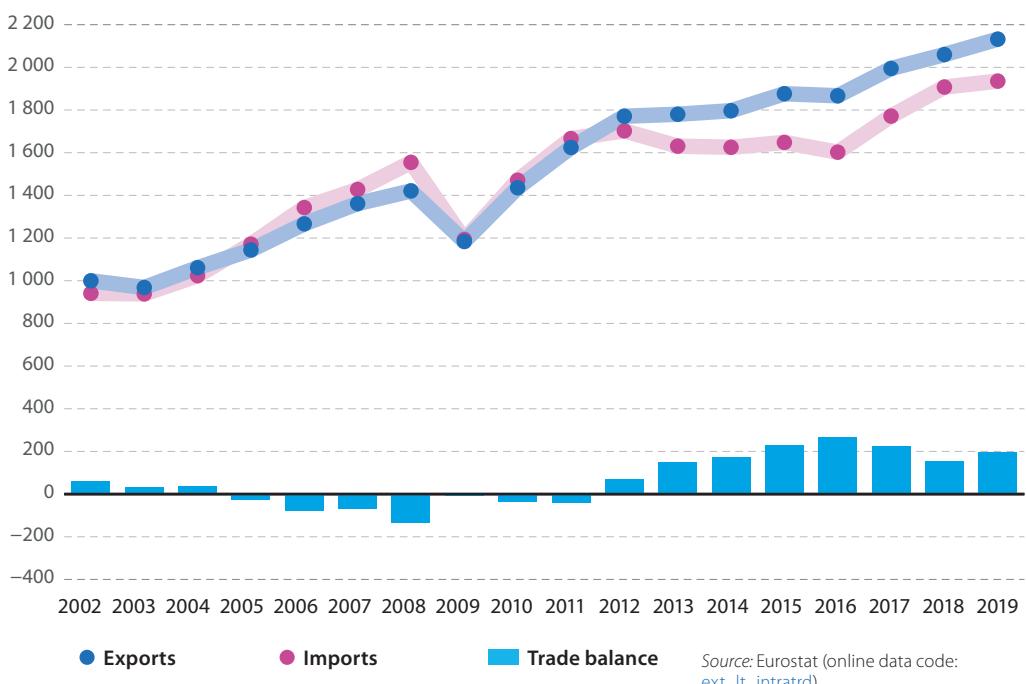
# International trade



## International trade in goods with non-member countries

(billion €, EU-27, 2002-2019)

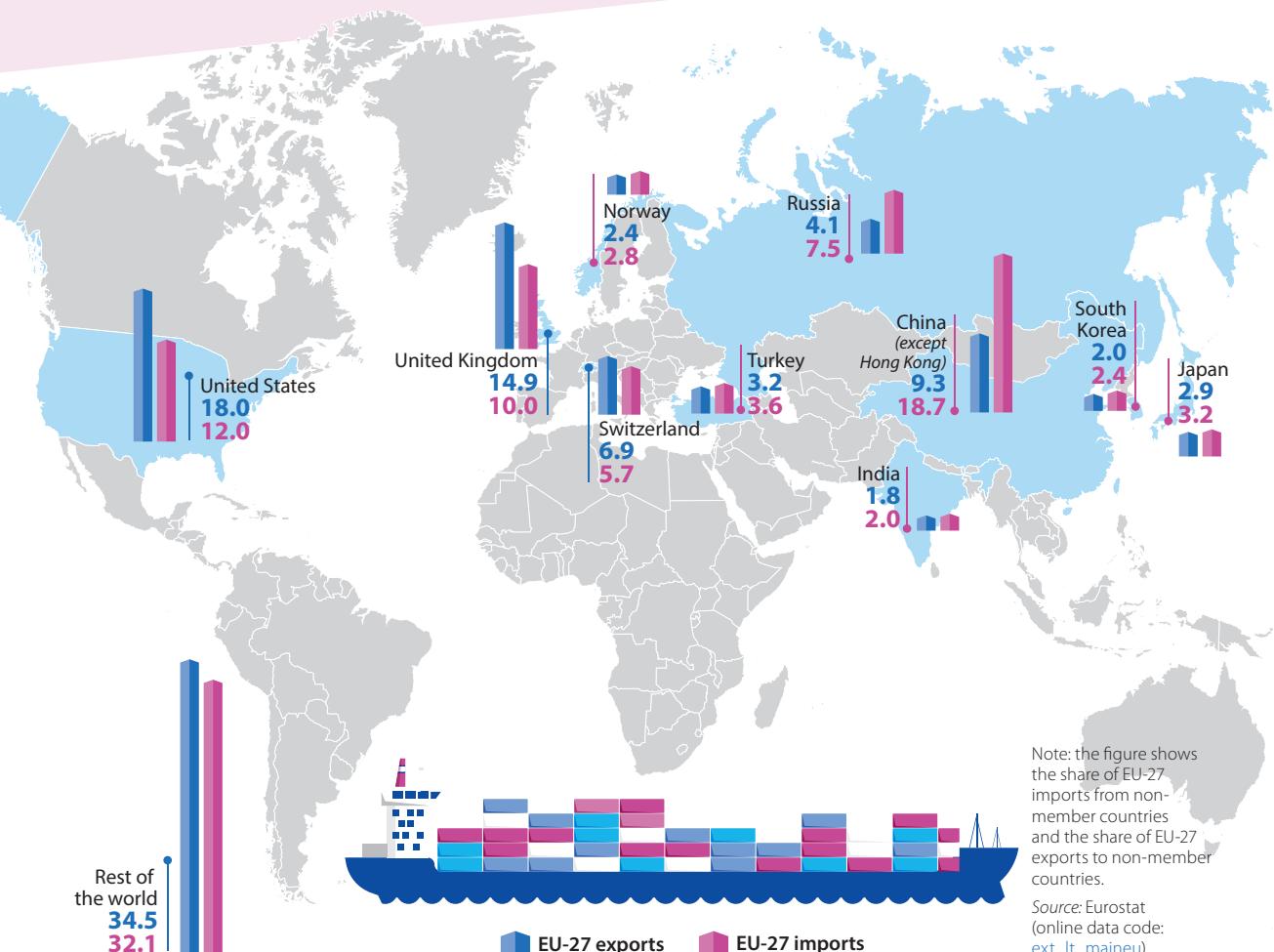
In 2019, the EU-27 exported goods to non-member countries that were valued at EUR 2 132 billion, which was EUR 197 billion higher than the value of its imported goods. As a result, the EU-27 recorded its eighth successive annual trade surplus for goods.



Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext\_lt\_intradr)

## Top 10 partners for EU international trade in goods

(% share of total, EU-27, 2019)



In 2019, the United States was the EU-27's leading export market, accounting for 18.0 % of the total value of goods exported outside the EU-27. The second largest export market for EU-27 goods was the United Kingdom with a 14.9 % share, followed by China (excluding Hong Kong; 9.3 %) and Switzerland (6.9 %).

There was a different picture for imports, as almost one fifth (18.7 %) of all goods imported into the EU-27 originated from China (excluding Hong Kong). The United States was the second largest country of origin of EU-27 imports (12.0 %), followed by the United Kingdom (10.0 %) and Russia (7.5 %).

82	LU
79	SK
77	CZ
75	HU
74	HR
73	RO
72	PT, EE, AT
70	PL
69	LV
67	SI
63	BG
62	BE, FI
61	LT
60	EU-27, LI
59	SE, DK
58	FR
57	DE, ES
54	CY, IT, NL
53	MT
52	EL, IS
48	UK
47	CH
37	IE

## International trade in goods with Member States

(% share of total trade, 2019)



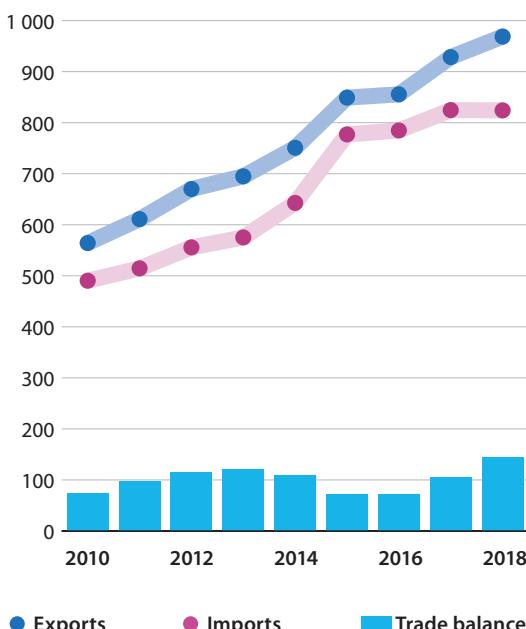
Intra EU-27 trade  
60 %  
of total trade

Note: calculation based on the average value of exports and imports.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes:  
`ext_lt_intratr` and `ext_lt_intercc`)

## International trade in services with non-member countries

(billion €, EU-27, 2010-2018)

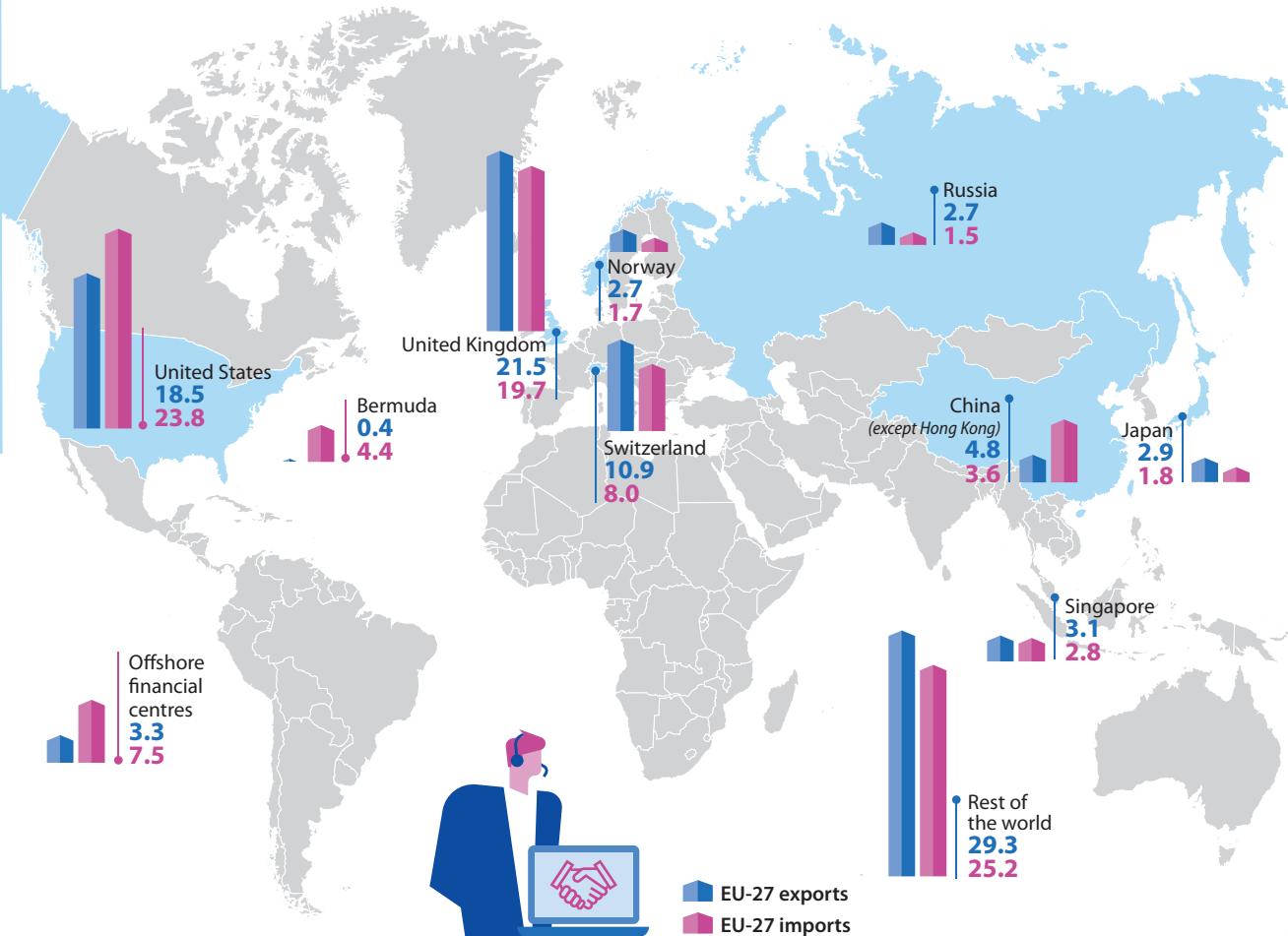


In recent years there has been a rapid increase in the value of world trade in services. This pattern was also observed across the EU-27, with the value of exports increasing overall by 71.7 % between 2010 and 2018 and the value of imports by 68.1 %. Exports of services from the EU-27 to non-member countries were valued at EUR 969 billion while imports of services into the EU-27 were valued at EUR 824 billion. The EU-27 ran a trade surplus for services throughout the period 2010-2018, with a peak recorded in the most recent year for which data are available (EUR 145 billion in 2018).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes:  
`bop_its6_det` and `bop_its6_tot`)

## Top 10 partners for EU international trade in services

(% share of total, EU-27, 2018)



In 2018, the EU-27's leading trade partners for services were the United States and the United Kingdom. More than one fifth (21.5 %) of the services exported from the EU-27 were destined for the United Kingdom, with a slightly lower share for the United States (18.5 %). By contrast, close to one quarter (23.8 %) of the services imported into the EU-27 from non-member countries originated in the United States, while a lower share was recorded for the United Kingdom (19.7 %).

Switzerland was the EU's third largest trade partner for services (10.9 % of the EU-27's exports and 8.0 % of its imports).

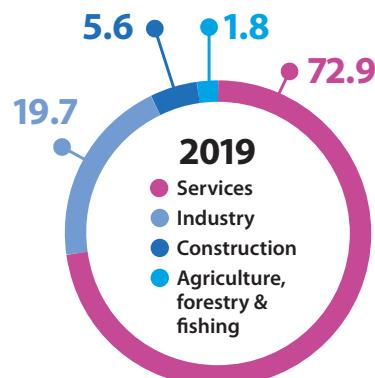
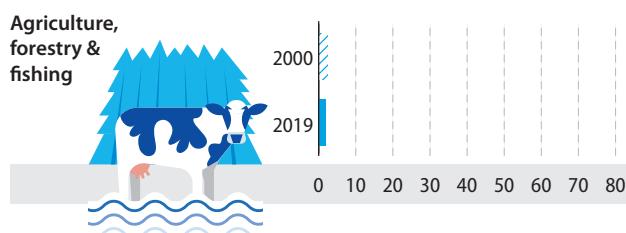
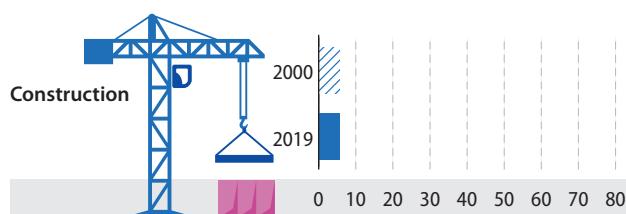
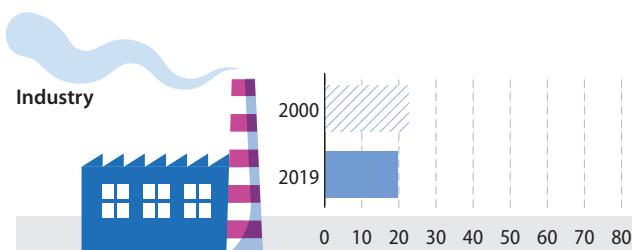
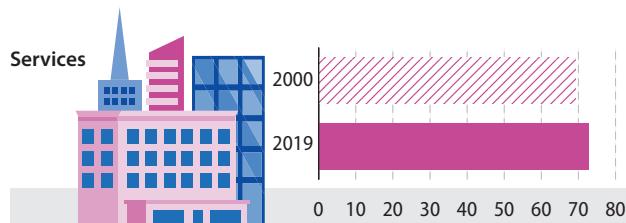
Note: the figure shows the share of EU-27 imports from non-member countries and the share of EU-27 exports to non-member countries. Offshore financial centres exclude Singapore and Bermuda (for which information is shown separately).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [bop\\_its6\\_tot](#))

# Business

## Change in the structure of value added

(% share of total value added by sector, EU-27, 2000 and 2019)

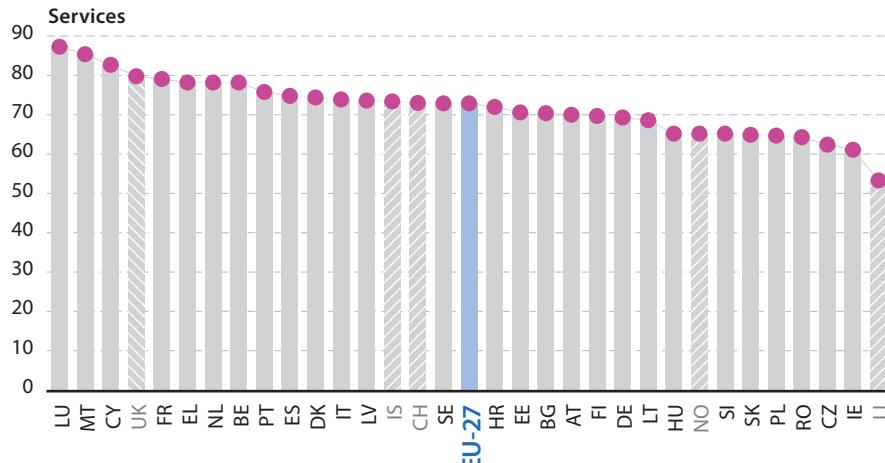


Between 2000 and 2019, the share of EU-27 total value added that was generated within the services sector rose from 69.2 % to 72.9 %, mainly due to increases in the output of professional, scientific and technical activities. By contrast, the relative share of other parts of the EU-27 economy contracted during the same period: industry's share went down from 22.6 % to 19.7 %, the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing fell from 2.5 % to 1.8 % and that of construction from 5.7 % to 5.6 %.

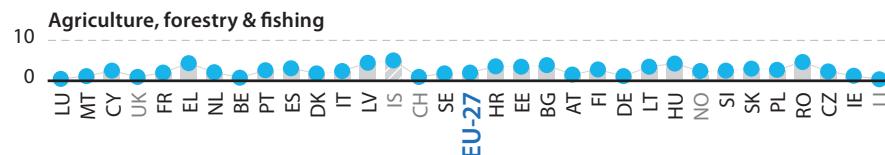
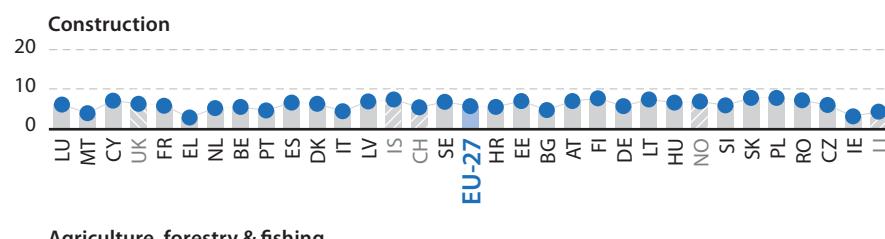
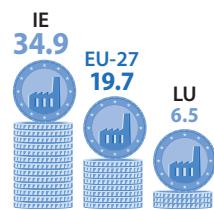
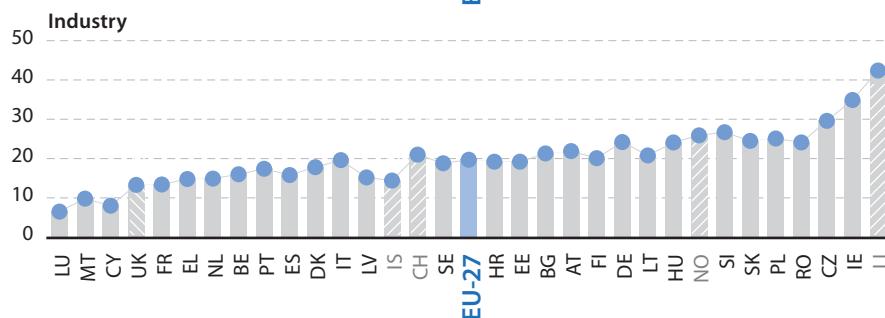
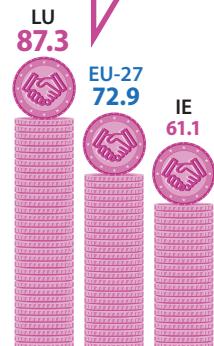
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_10\\_a10](#))

### Gross value added by sector

(% share of total, 2019)



Services represent  
73 %  
of EU-27 gross  
value added



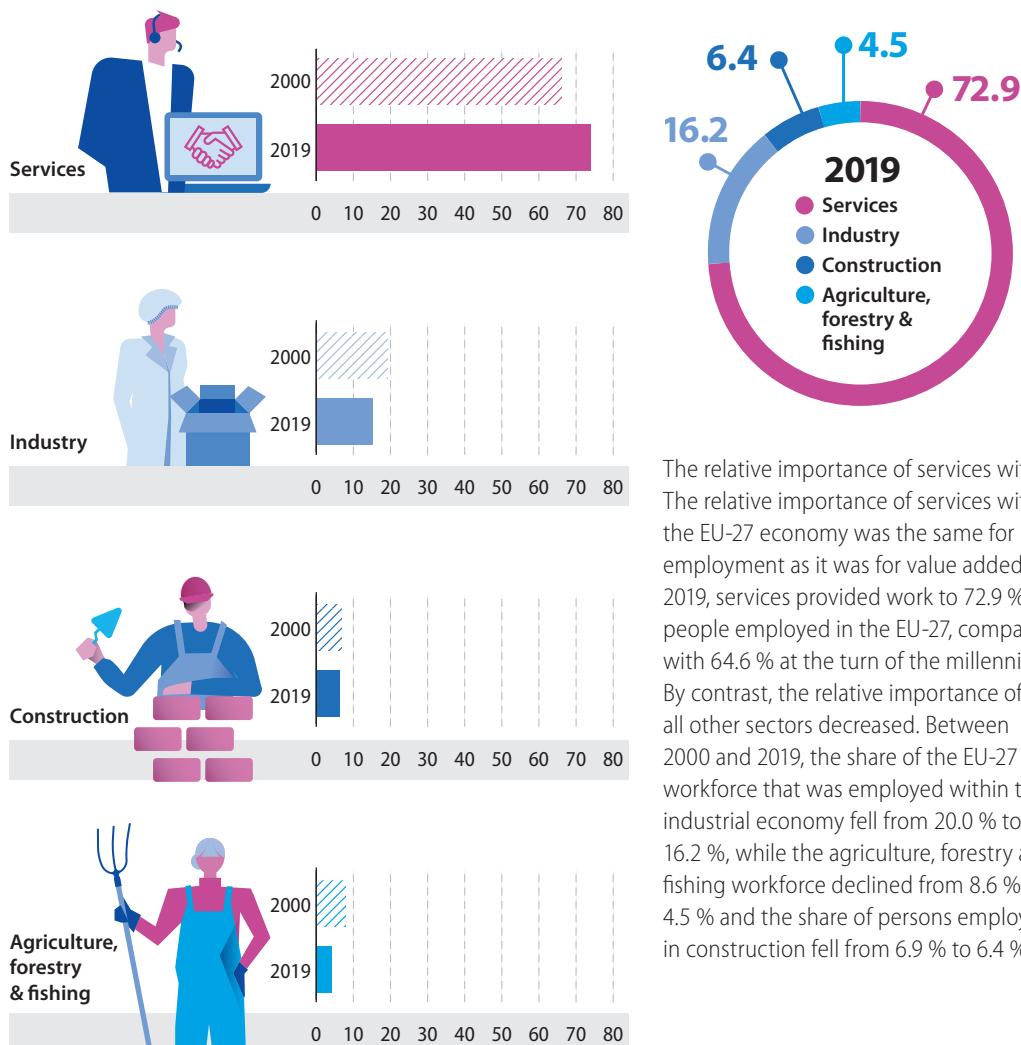
In 2019, the share of services in total value added was above 80 % in the tourism-oriented economies of Cyprus and Malta, although it peaked at 87.3 % in Luxembourg (which is characterised by a large financial services sector). The industrial economy contributed more than one third of total value added in Ireland (34.9 %), with the next highest share in Czechia (29.6 %). By contrast, the largest relative contribution from construction was in Poland and Slovakia (both 7.7 %), while the highest contribution from agriculture, forestry and fishing was recorded in Romania (4.5 %).

Note: 2017 data for LI.

Source: Eurostat  
(online data code:  
[nama\\_10\\_a10](#))

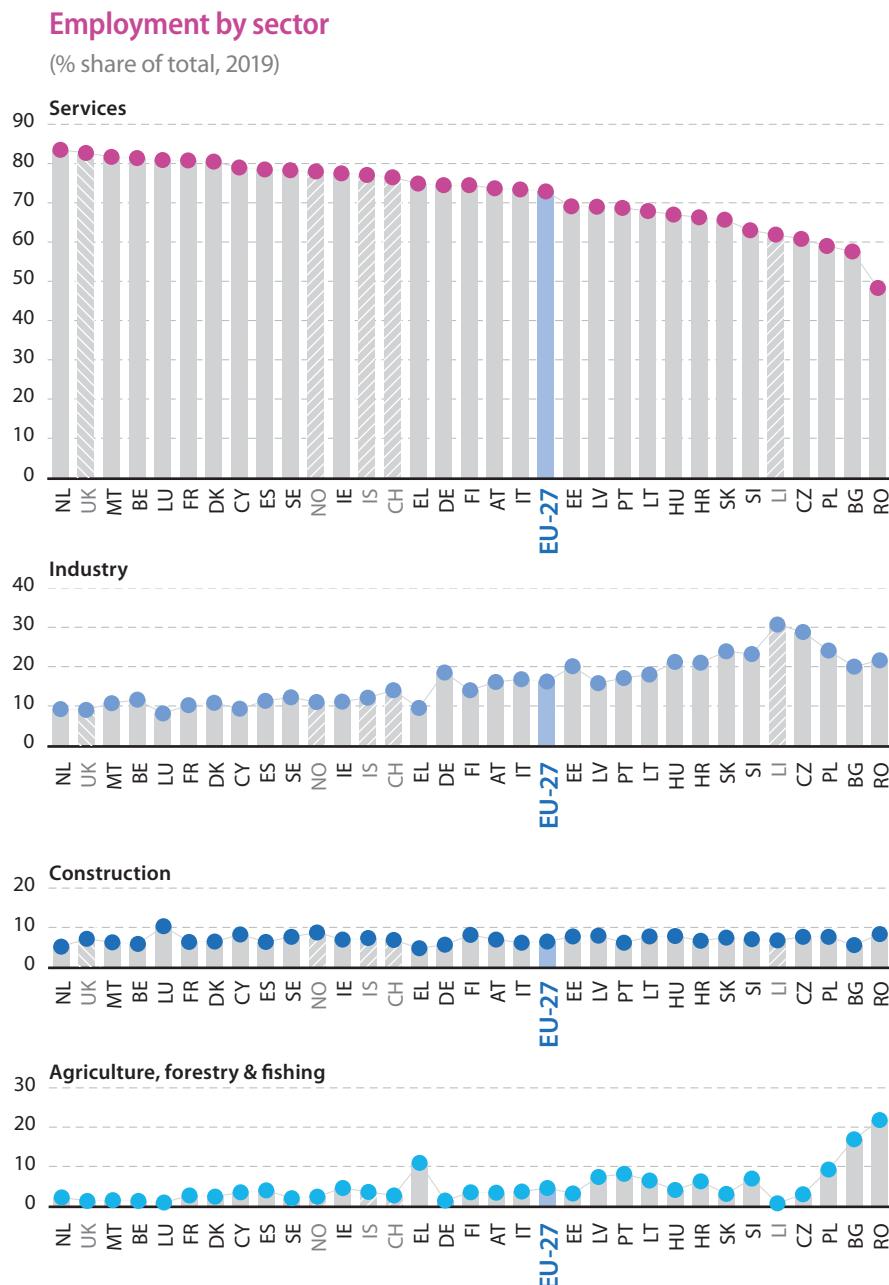
## Change in the structure of employment

(% share of total employment by sector, EU-27, 2000 and 2019)



The relative importance of services within the EU-27 economy was the same for employment as it was for value added. In 2019, services provided work to 72.9 % of people employed in the EU-27, compared with 64.6 % at the turn of the millennium. By contrast, the relative importance of all other sectors decreased. Between 2000 and 2019, the share of the EU-27 workforce that was employed within the industrial economy fell from 20.0 % to 16.2 %, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing workforce declined from 8.6 % to 4.5 % and the share of persons employed in construction fell from 6.9 % to 4.5 %.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_10\\_a10e](#))

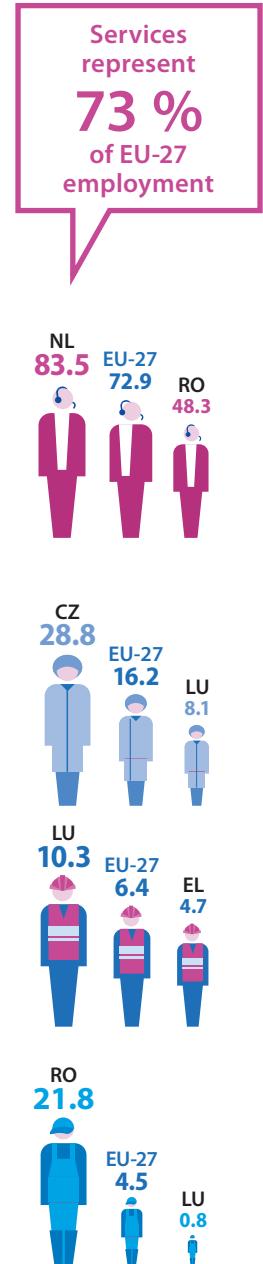


In 2019, Romania was the only EU Member State where less than half (48.3 %) of the workforce was employed in the services sector. By contrast, services provided work to 83.5 % of those employed in the Netherlands. Czechia was the only Member State to report that industry accounted for more than one quarter (28.8 %) of the total workforce. Romania

(21.8 %) was characterised by high (but falling) shares of total employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, while Luxembourg was the only Member State to report a double-digit share (10.3 %) of its workforce employed in construction.

Note: 2018 data for LI. Definition differs for HR.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nama\\_10\\_a10e](#))



## Structure of the non-financial business economy

(% share of enterprises/persons employed/value added, by size class, EU-27, 2017)



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 2017, an overwhelming majority (90.0 %) of enterprises in the EU-27'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 (33.0 %) of the EU-27's non-financial business economy workforce and contributed 43.6 % of total value added.

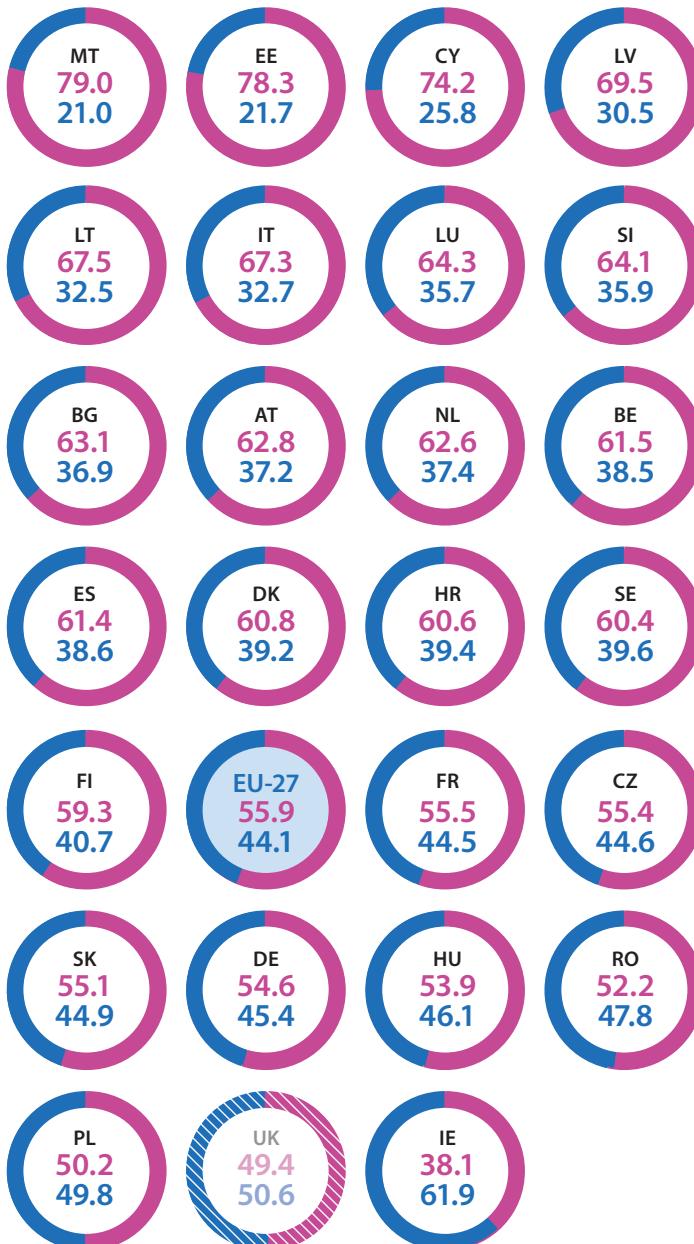
Note: the non-financial business economy includes the sectors of industry, construction, distributive trades and most market services other than finance.

Data for value added are based on incomplete information (excluding DK, EL, FR, IT, CY, AT, PT and RO).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sbs\\_sc\\_sca\\_r2](#))

## Value added in the non-financial business economy

(% of total value added, by size class, 2017)



- Small and medium-sized enterprises (< 249 persons employed)
- Large enterprises (≥ 250 persons employed)

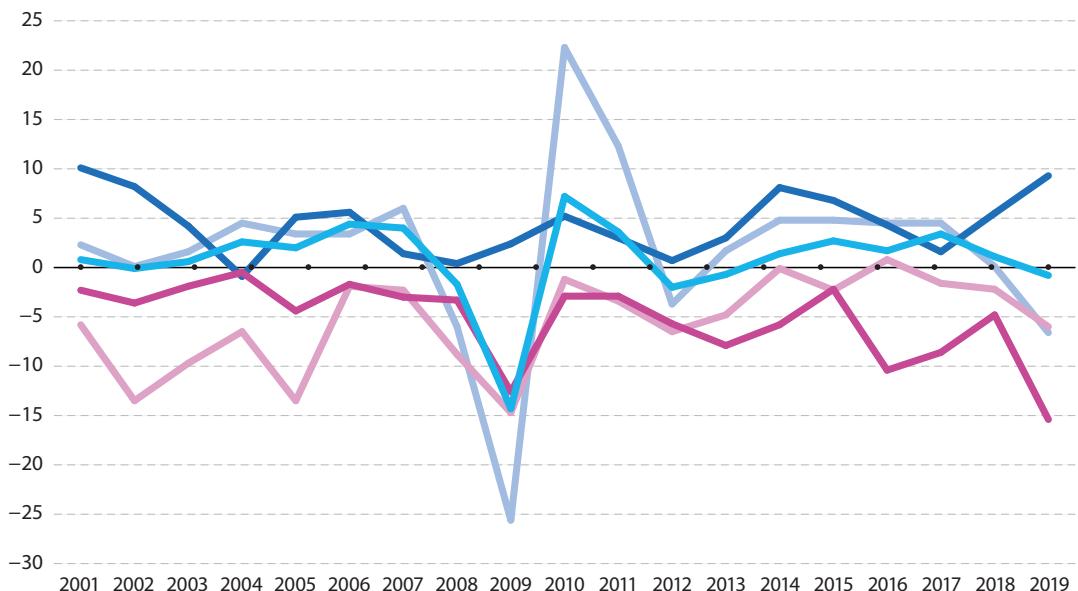
In 2017, there were 22.2 million SMEs (with less than 250 persons employed) in the EU-27's non-financial business economy. Together, these SMEs employed 83.9 million people and contributed EUR 3 467 billion of value added. The economic contribution made by SMEs was particularly apparent in Malta and Estonia, 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 (61.9 %) of the total value added in the Irish non-financial business economy, while they contributed 45-50 % of the value added in Poland, Romania (2015 data), Hungary and Germany.

Note: 2016 data for FR, IT and AT. 2015 data for DK and RO. Data are incomplete and therefore not available for EL and PT.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sbs\\_sc\\_sca\\_r2](#))

## Developments for industrial output

(% change compared with the year before, EU-27, 2001-2019)



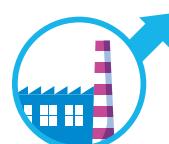
(%, overall change in output, 2001-2019)



**104.7 %**  
Pharmaceuticals



**27.3 %**  
Motor vehicles



**14.1 %**  
Industry



**-63.9 %**  
Mining coal  
and lignite



**-64.4 %**  
Clothing

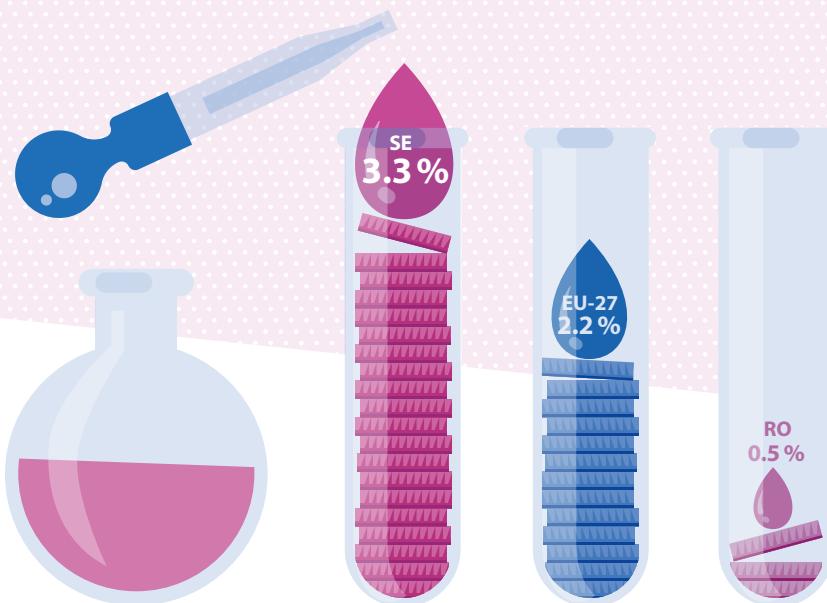
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [sts\\_inpr\\_a](#))

The EU-27'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 14.3 % in 2009 (compared with a year before). During the period 2014-2018, industrial output in the EU-27 rose for five consecutive years; this pattern came to an end in 2019 as output decreased by 0.8 %.

Across the EU-27, the level of output for the mining of coal and lignite fell in each and every year during the period 2001-2019, 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 provides an example of a more cyclical activity.

# Research and development

**Gross domestic expenditure on R & D**  
(% relative to GDP, 2018)



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-27 gross domestic expenditure on R & D (GERD) stood at EUR 295 billion in 2018, which was a 5.3 % 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.

SE	<b>3.32</b>
CH	<b>3.29</b>
AT	<b>3.17</b>
DE	<b>3.13</b>
DK	<b>3.03</b>
BE	<b>2.76</b>
FI	<b>2.75</b>
FR	<b>2.20</b>
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>2.19</b>
NL	<b>2.16</b>
NO	<b>2.06</b>
IS	<b>2.04</b>
SI	<b>1.95</b>
CZ	<b>1.93</b>
UK	<b>1.70</b>
HU	<b>1.53</b>
EE	<b>1.40</b>
IT	<b>1.39</b>
PT	<b>1.36</b>
ES	<b>1.24</b>
LU, PL	<b>1.21</b>
EL	<b>1.18</b>
IE	<b>1.15</b>
HR	<b>0.97</b>
LT	<b>0.94</b>
SK	<b>0.84</b>
BG	<b>0.76</b>
LV	<b>0.64</b>
MT	<b>0.57</b>
CY	<b>0.55</b>
RO	<b>0.50</b>

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-27's R & D intensity reached 2.00 % in 2011 and stood at 2.19 % in 2018.

In 2018, R & D intensity among the EU Member States peaked at 3.32 % in Sweden, with Austria (3.17 %), Germany (3.13 %) and Denmark (3.03 %) also recording ratios above 3.00 % (the EU's long-standing target for R & D intensity).

Note: 2017 data for CH.

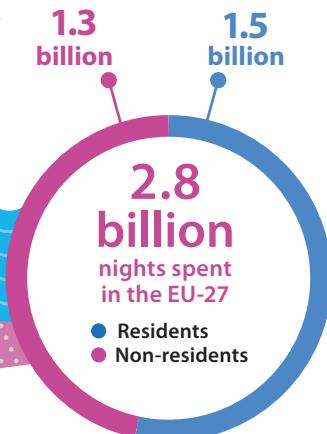
Source: Eurostat (online data code: rd\_e\_gerdtot)

# Tourism



## Nights spent in EU tourist accommodation

(billion nights, EU-27, 2018)



Note: these statistics cover both business and leisure travellers.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_ninat](#))

In 2018, there were 2.79 billion nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation such as hotels and other short-stay accommodation; note tourism statistics cover both business and leisure travellers. The total nights spent in EU-27 tourist accommodation were broadly split between residents (52.4 %) and non-residents (47.6 %). Between 2005 and 2018, the number of nights spent in tourist accommodation in the EU-27 rose overall by 38.9 %, with faster growth for the number of nights spent by non-residents (up by 53.8 %) compared with the number of nights spent by residents (up by 27.6 %).

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

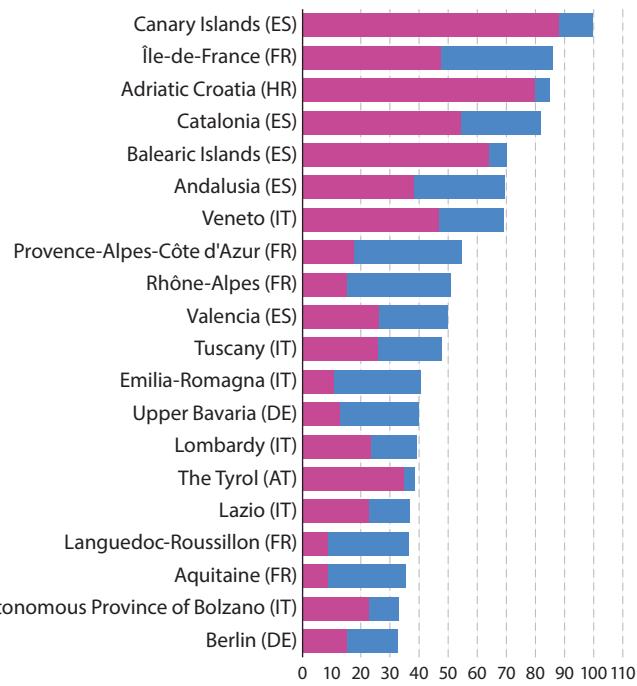
(million nights, by NUTS 2 region, 2018)

The most popular tourist region (at NUTS level 2) in the EU was the Canary Islands in Spain. In 2018, the Canary Islands hosted 99.9 million nights in tourist accommodation, the vast majority of which — 88.2 million (or 88.4 % 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 more than 75 % of the total nights spent in the south-western French regions of Languedoc-Roussillon and Aquitaine.

Non-residents   Residents

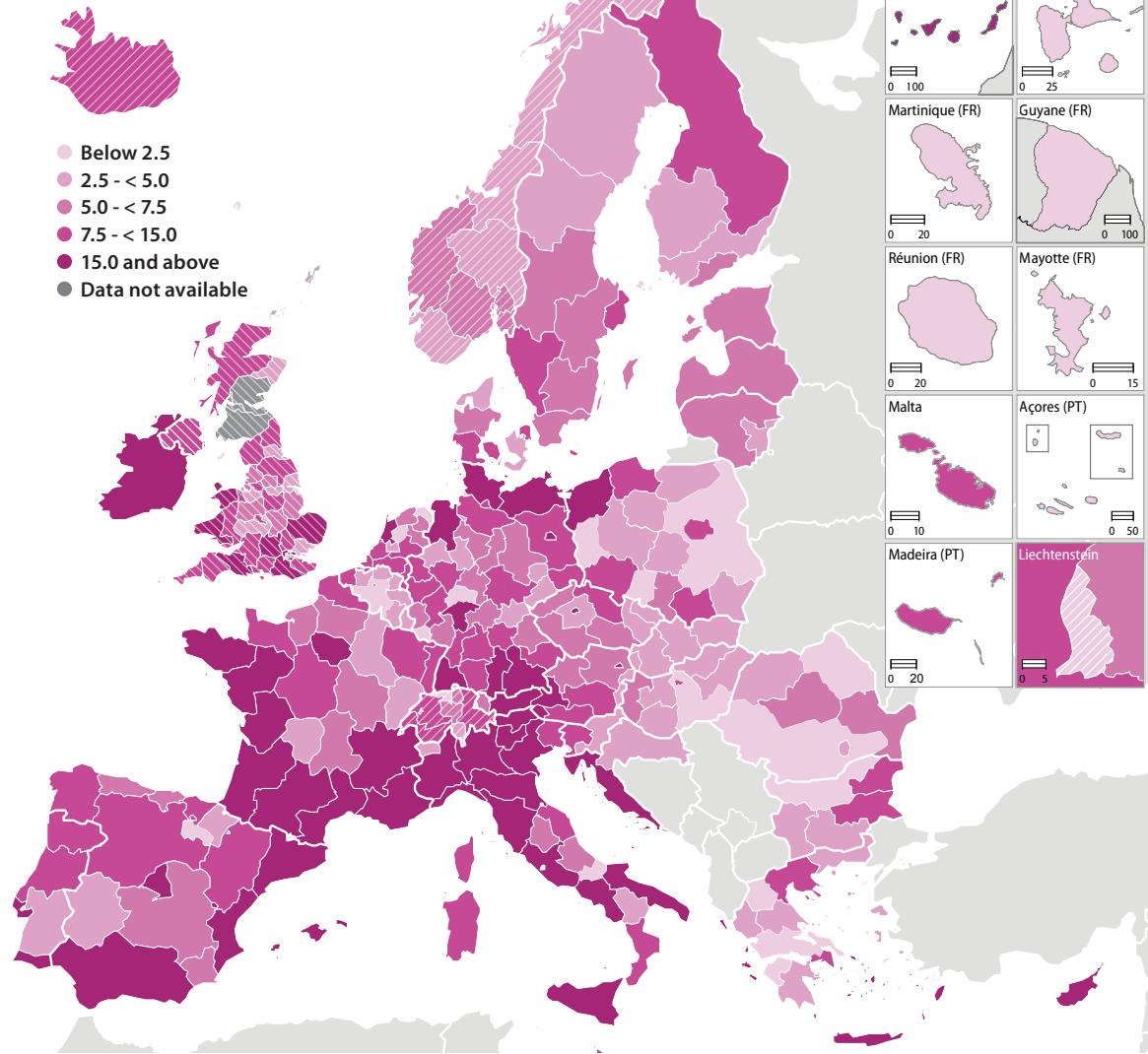
Note: in 2018, the top 20 regions accounted for 39.4 % of the total number of nights spent in the whole of the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nin2](#))



## Nights spent in tourist accommodation

(million nights, by NUTS 2 regions, 2018)



In 2018, there were 48 regions across the EU where at least 15.0 million nights were spent in tourist accommodation by residents and non-residents; this was also the case in Ireland (for which only national data are available).

Half of the top 10 most popular tourist regions in the EU-27 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 in the EU included Rhône-Alpes (France), Upper Bavaria (Germany), the Tyrol and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (Italy). The most popular capital city regions — where business travellers likely make a substantial contribution to the number of nights spent — included Île-de-France (France), Lazio (Italy) and Berlin (Germany).

Note: 2017 data for SI. 2016 data for IE, UK, IS, NO and CH. National data for IE.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tour\\_occ\\_nin2](#))



# 3

## Environment and natural resources



780 LI

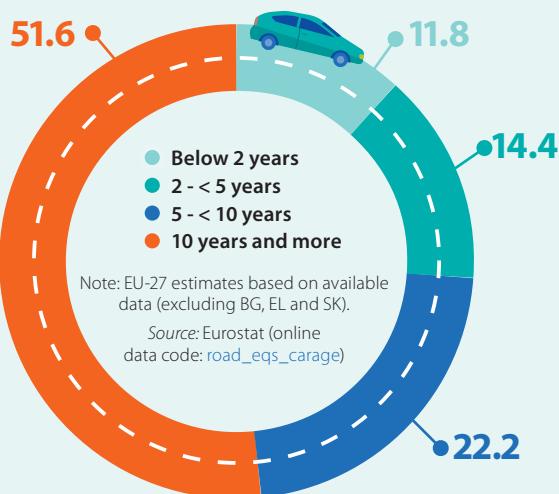
# Transport

## Passenger cars

(number of cars per 1 000 inhabitants, 2018)

In 2018, there were 237 million passenger cars on the EU-27's roads (equivalent to slightly more than one car for each two persons). Car ownership rates were highest in Luxembourg (680 per 1 000 inhabitants) followed by Italy, Finland, Cyprus, Poland and Malta (all above 600), while there were between 370 and 400 cars per 1 000 inhabitants in Bulgaria, Hungary and Latvia; Romania (330 per 1 000 inhabitants) was below this range.

Note: rounded data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [tran\\_r\\_vehst](#))

## Age of passenger cars

(% of total number, EU-27, 2018)

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 2018, more than half (51.6 %) of all passenger cars in the EU-27 were estimated to be at least 10 years old, compared with just 11.8 % that were less than two years.

680 LU

650 IT

630 CY, FI

620 PL

610 MT

560 AT, DE, EE

550 SI

540 CZ, CH

530 EU-27

510 BE, ES, LT, PT, NO

490 EL, FR, NL

480 SE, UK

450 DK

440 IE

430 SK

410 HR

400 BG

370 HU, LV

330 RO



## Air passenger transport

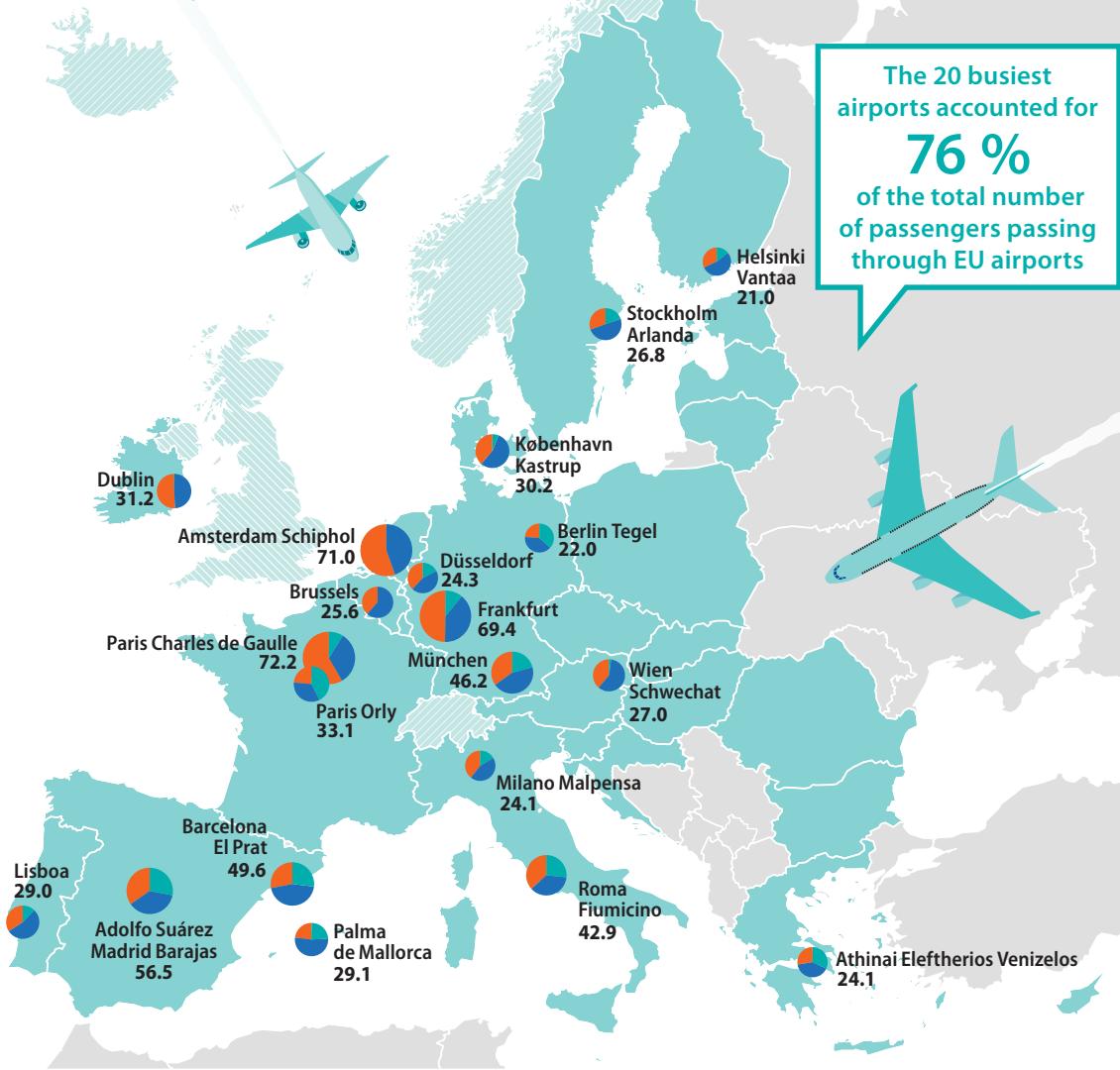
(million passengers carried — arrivals and departures, by partner, EU-27, 2018)



In 2018, the total number of passengers carried by air to or from airports in the EU-27 was close to one billion (996 million); this total increased overall by 41.2 % between 2008 and 2018. Almost half (49.7 %) of all passengers carried by air in 2018 in the EU-27 were on flights to/from countries outside the EU, while more than one third (34.4 %) were on flights to/from other EU Member States and approximately one sixth (15.9 %) were flying on national/domestic flights.

## Top 20 EU airports

(million passengers carried — arrivals and departures, 2018)



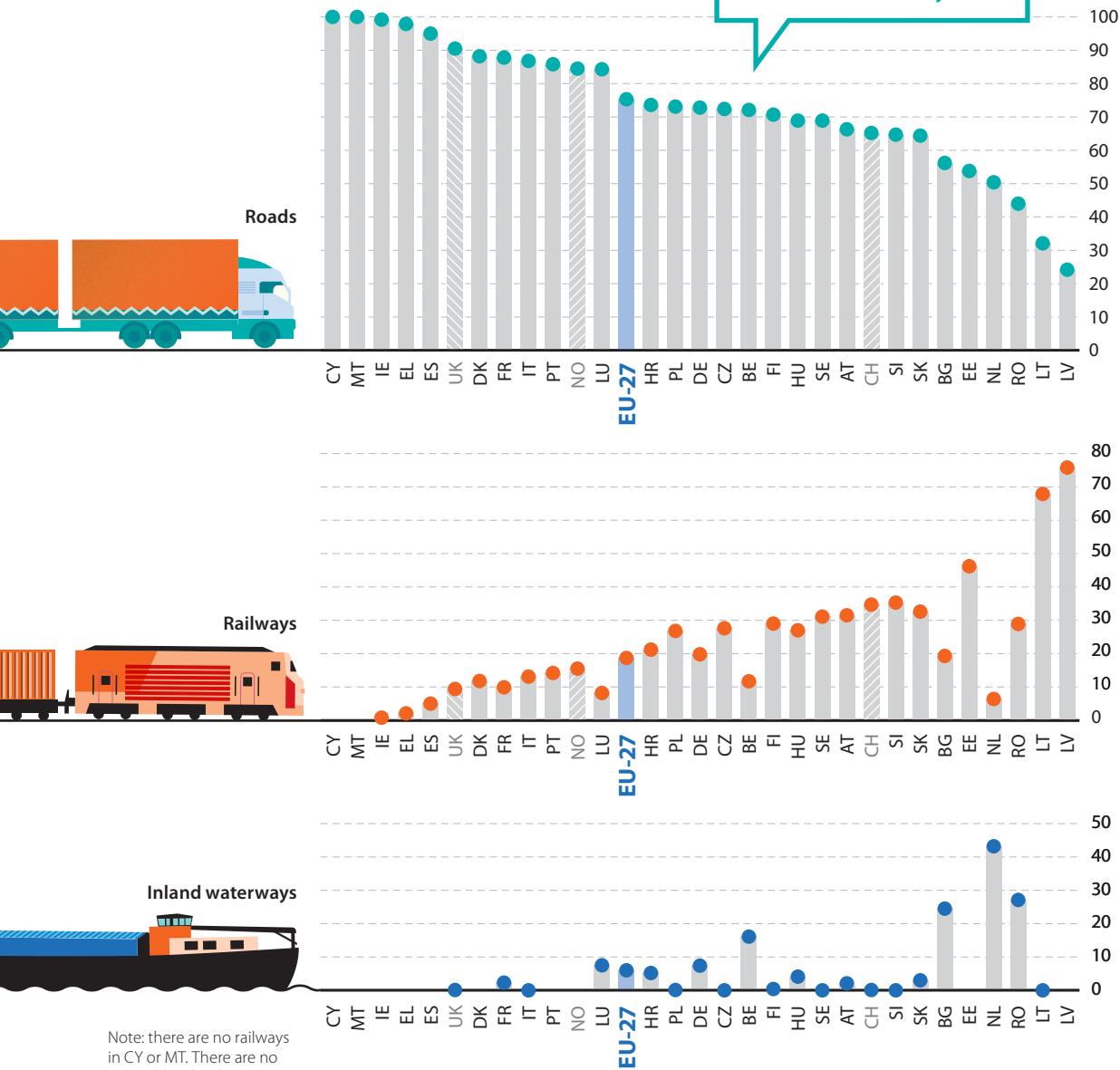
In 2018, Paris Charles de Gaulle was the busiest airport in the EU in terms of passenger numbers with 72.2 million passengers carried. Paris Charles de Gaulle was one of three airports that acted as the principal hubs for air transport in the EU, the other two each had close to 70 million passengers: Amsterdam Schiphol (71.0 million) and Frankfurt (69.4 million). Paris Charles de Gaulle (42.0 million) had the highest number of air passengers for routes outside the EU, Amsterdam Schiphol (31.7 million) for intra-EU routes, and Adolfo Suárez Madrid Barajas (16.0 million) for national routes.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: avia\_paoa)

### Inland freight transport by type of transport

(%, based on tonne-kilometres, 2018)

**75 %**  
of freight transport  
in the EU-27 was by road



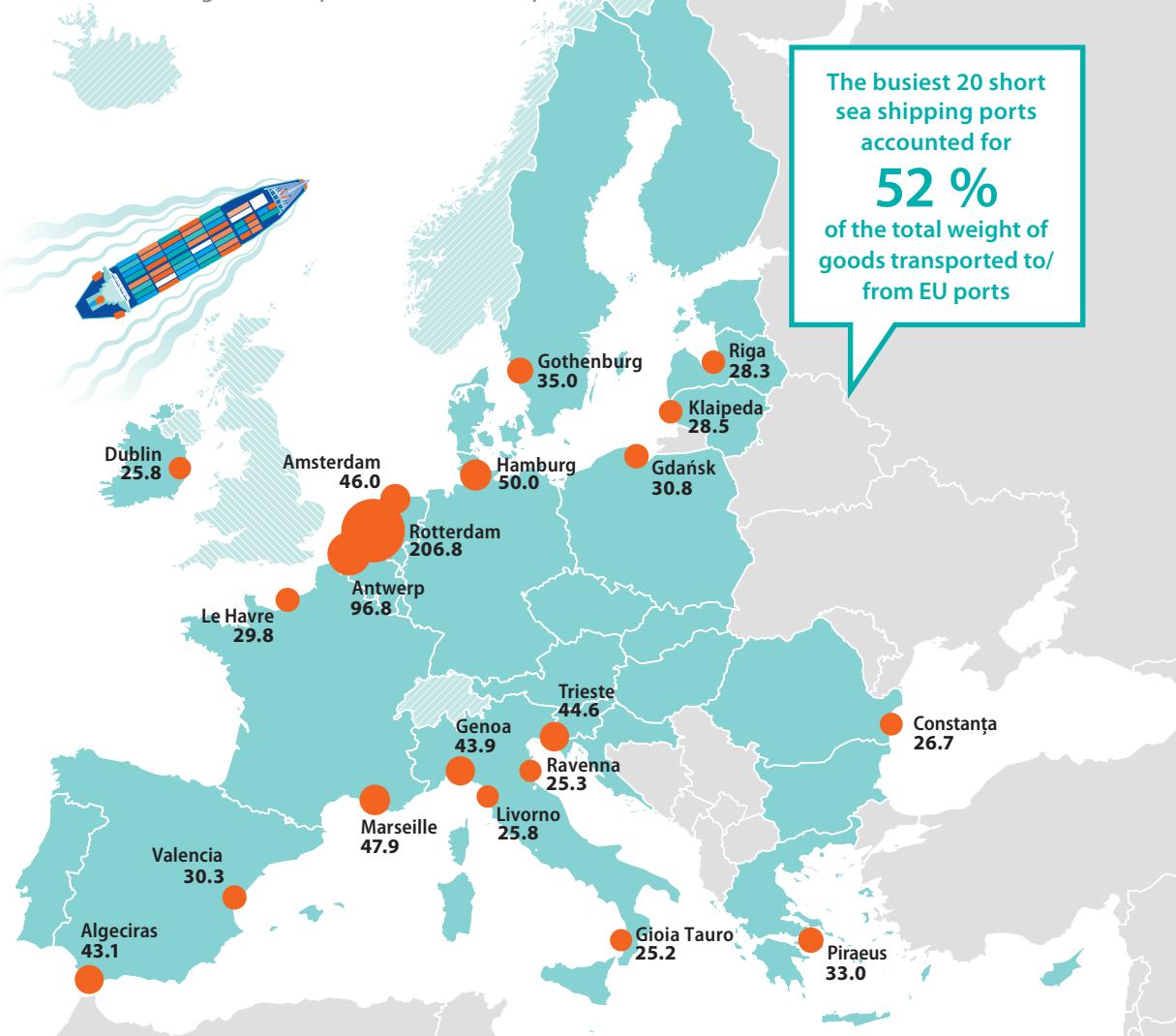
Note: there are no railways in CY or MT. There are no navigable inland waterways in DK, EE, IE, EL, ES, CY, LV, MT, PT, SI or NO.

Source: Eurostat  
(online data code:  
[tran\\_hv\\_frmod](#))

In 2018, EU-27 inland freight transport (excluding pipelines) was estimated at around 2 300 billion tonne-kilometres. The vast majority of this total (75.3 %) was carried by road; the remainder was split between rail (18.7 %) and inland waterways (6.0 %). Rail accounted for a majority of the inland freight transported in Latvia and Lithuania (75.8 % and 67.9 % respectively), while inland waterways accounted for 43.2 % of the freight transported within the Netherlands.

## Top 20 EU short sea shipping ports

(million tonnes of goods transported to/from main ports, 2018)



In 2018, the total weight of goods transported to/from main ports in the EU-27 by short sea shipping was 1.8 billion tonnes. Rotterdam was by far the busiest port in terms of goods transported (207 million tonnes; 11.7 % of the EU-27 total). The weight of goods handled in Rotterdam was more than twice as high as in the second busiest port, Antwerp (97 million tonnes), which in turn was almost twice as high as in the third busiest port, Hamburg (50 million tonnes).

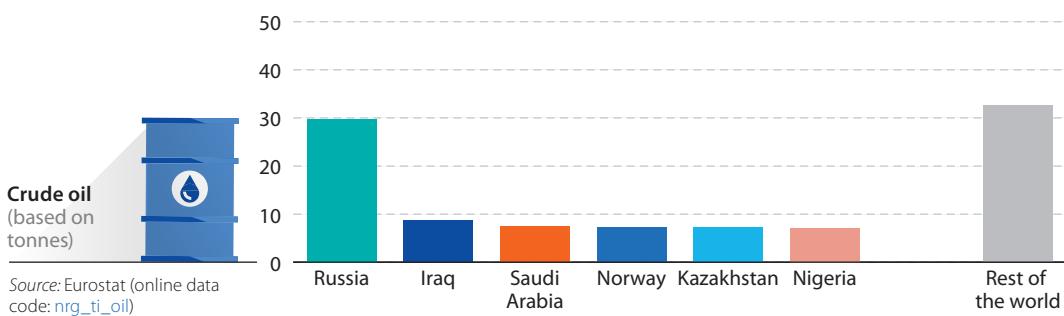
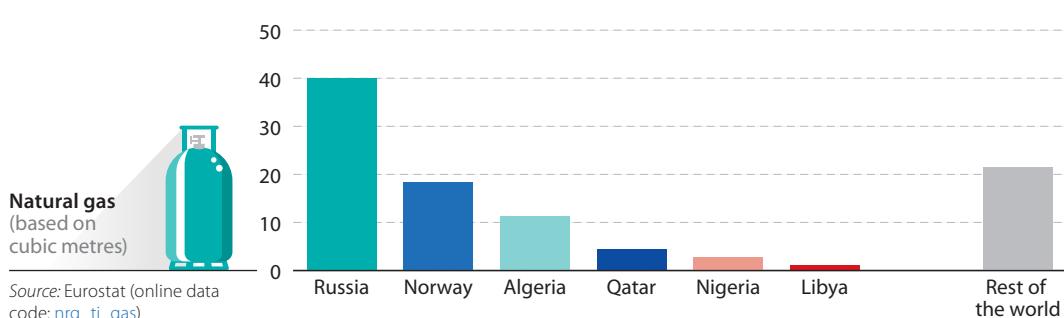
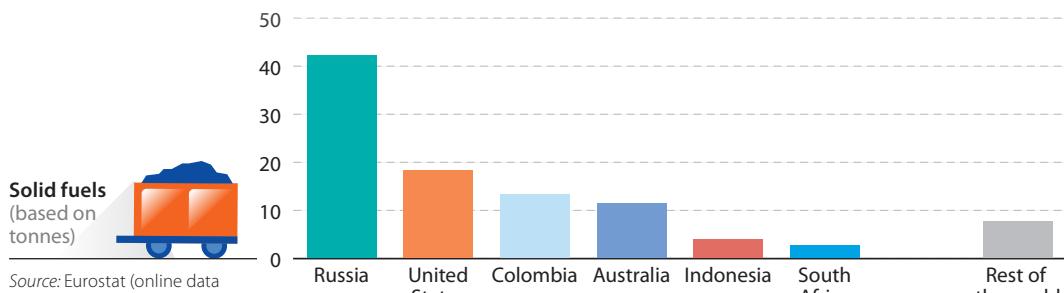
Note: excludes the movement of cargo across oceans (deep sea shipping).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: mar\_sg\_am\_pw)

# Energy

## Origin of energy imports

(% share of extra-EU imports, EU-27, 2018)



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 2018, Russia (151.6 million tonnes) accounted for nearly one third (29.8 %) of the EU-27's crude oil imports, followed by Iraq (8.7 %). For EU-27 natural gas imports, Russia (148.9 billion cubic metres) again accounted for the highest share (40.1 %), followed by Norway (18.5 %) and Algeria (11.3 %). The EU-27 imported 62.1 million tonnes of solid fuels from Russia (42.3 % of all solid fuel imports), with the United States (18.3 %), Colombia (13.4 %) and Australia (11.6 %) also recording double-digit shares.

## Energy dependency rate

(%, net imports as a share of gross inland consumption and international marine bunkers, 2018)

The energy dependency rate indicates the extent to which an economy relies upon imports to meet its energy needs. In 2018, the EU-27's dependency rate was 58.2 %: 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, Luxembourg and Cyprus — almost completely reliant on external supplies. At the other end of the range, Estonia (0.7 %), Denmark (23.7 %), Romania (24.3 %) and Sweden (29.2 %) were much less reliant on imports for meeting their energy needs.

Note: the value for Norway (not shown) is -593 %. A negative value indicates that a country exports more energy than it imports.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nrg\_ind\_id)

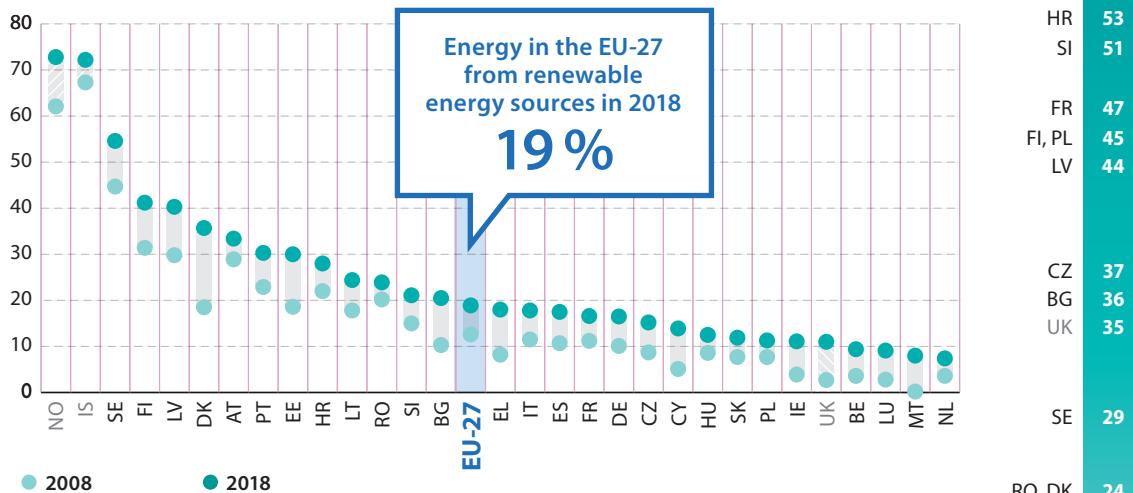
MT	<b>96</b>
LU	<b>95</b>
CY	<b>92</b>

BE	<b>82</b>
IT, PT	<b>76</b>
LT	<b>74</b>
ES	<b>73</b>
EL	<b>71</b>

IE	<b>67</b>
AT, SK, DE	<b>64</b>
NL	<b>60</b>
<b>EU-27, HU</b>	<b>58</b>

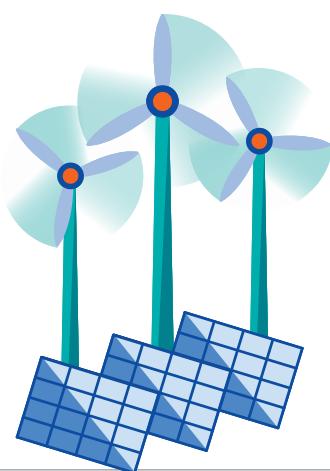
## Energy from renewable energy sources

(% share of total gross final energy consumption, 2008 and 2018)



In 2018, some 18.9 % of the EU-27's gross final energy consumption was from renewable energy sources, compared with 12.6 % a decade earlier. In 2018, more than half (54.6 %) of the final energy consumption in Sweden was from renewable sources, while shares of more than one third were also recorded in Finland, Latvia, Denmark and Austria. By contrast, single-digit shares of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption were recorded in Belgium, Luxembourg and Malta, with a low of 7.4 % in the Netherlands.

*Source:* Eurostat (online data code: nrg\_ind\_ren)

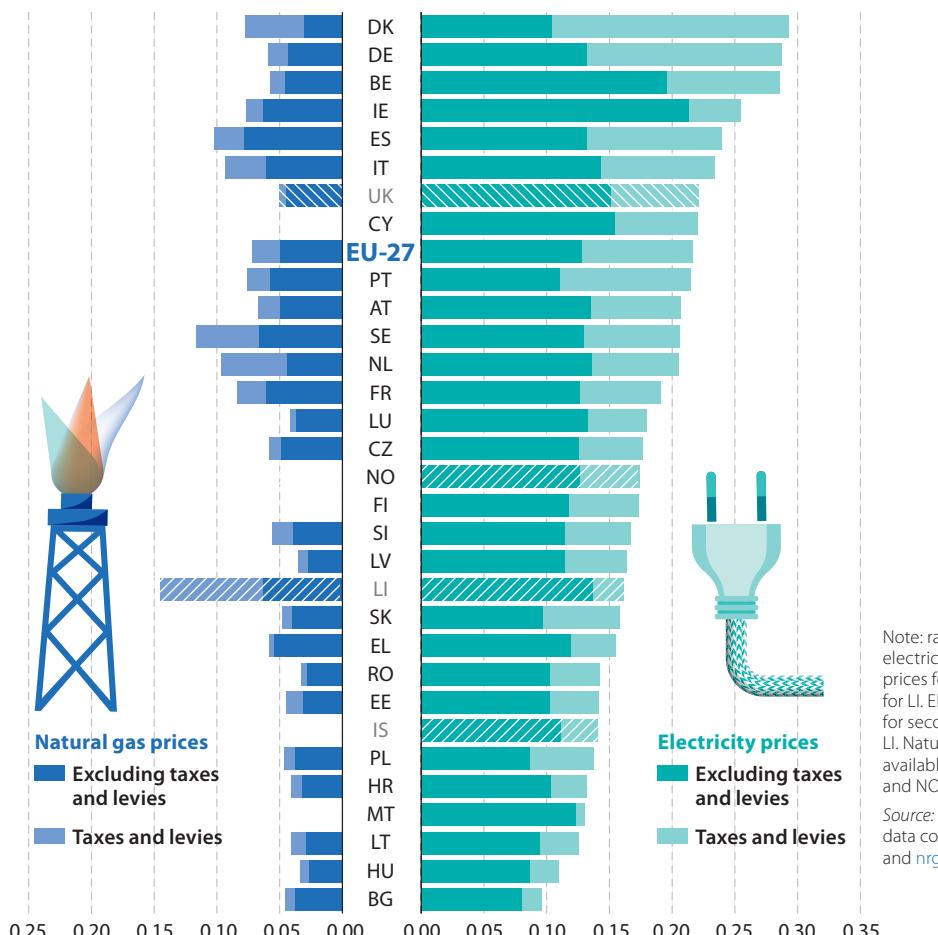


HR	<b>53</b>
SI	<b>51</b>
FR	<b>47</b>
FI, PL	<b>45</b>
LV	<b>44</b>
CZ	<b>37</b>
BG	<b>36</b>
UK	<b>35</b>
SE	<b>29</b>
RO, DK	<b>24</b>
IS	<b>19</b>

EE	<b>1</b>
----	----------

## Natural gas and electricity prices

(€ per kWh, household consumers, average prices for second half 2019)



Note: ranked on total electricity prices. Gas prices for first half 2017 for LI. Electricity prices for second half 2017 for LI. Natural gas prices not available for CY, MT, FI, IS and NO.

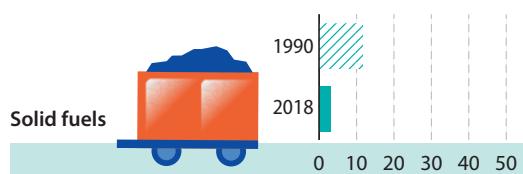
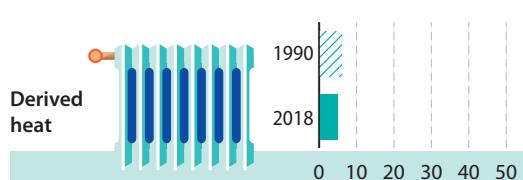
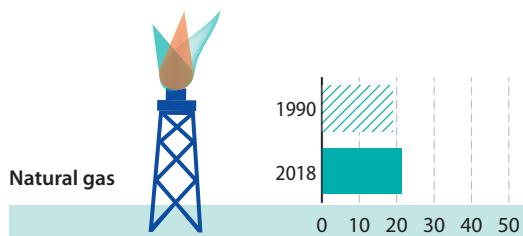
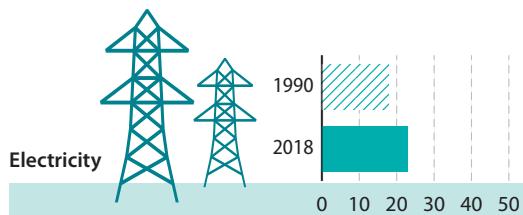
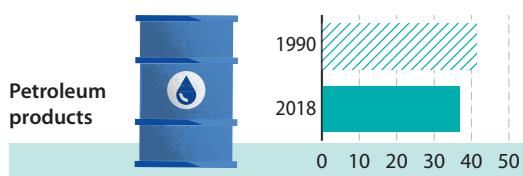
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [nrg\\_pc\\_202](#) and [nrg\\_pc\\_204](#))

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 2019, household prices for electricity — measured here for a standard household with annual consumption within the range of 2 500–5 000 kWh — averaged EUR 0.216 per kWh across the EU-27. 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 (64.4 %) and was lowest in Malta (5.9 %).

The price of natural gas — measured here for a standard household with annual consumption within the range of 20–200 GJ — averaged EUR 0.072 per kWh across the EU-27 in the second half of 2019. Consumers in Sweden paid 3.5 times as much as consumers in Romania 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 (60.2 %) and the Netherlands (54.0 %); this share was lowest in Greece (7.8 %).



## Structure of final energy consumption

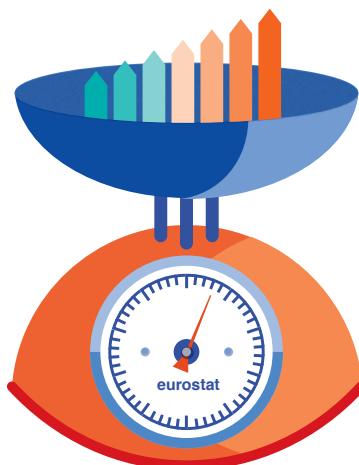
(%, based on tonnes of oil equivalent (toe), EU-27, 1990 and 2018)

In 2018, the EU-27's final energy consumption was 940 million toe. Petroleum products accounted for more than one third (36.7 %) of the EU-27's final energy consumption, with electricity (23.0 %) and natural gas (21.4 %) also recording relatively high shares.

When compared with 1990, the EU-27'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-27'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 11.6 % to 3.0 % between 1990 and 2018, while that of renewable energy sources rose from 4.3 % to 10.5 % during the same period.

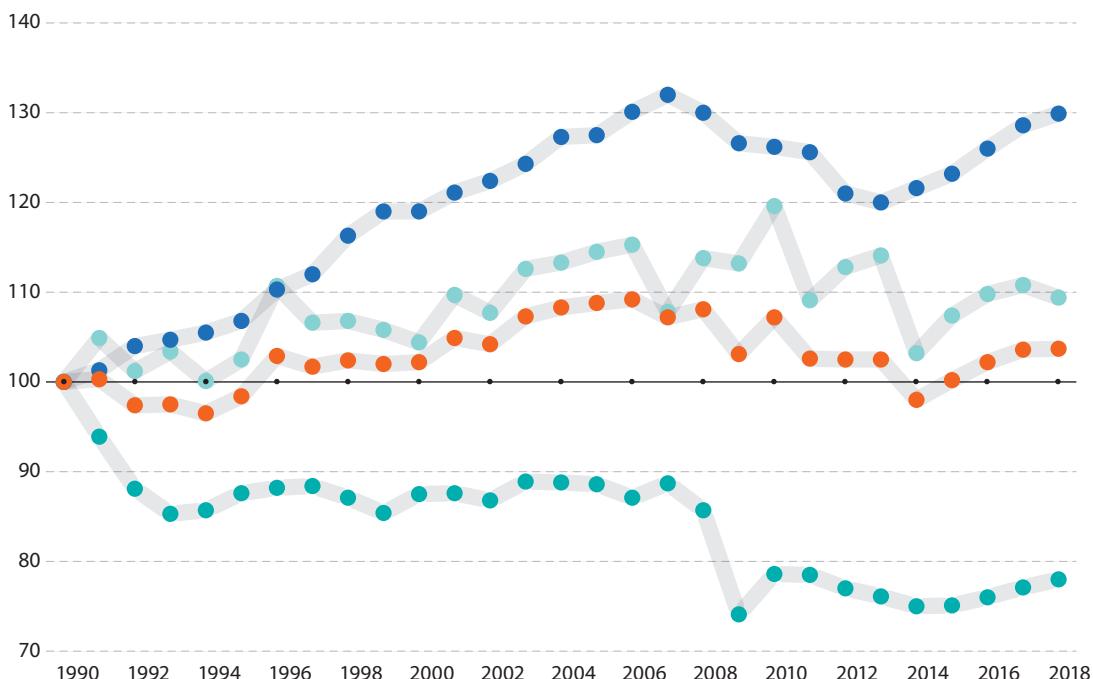
Note: solid fuels includes coal, manufactured gases, peat, oil shale and oil sands. The residual category of waste (non-renewable) — not presented here — accounted for 0.1 % and 0.5 % of EU-27 final energy consumption in 1990 and 2018.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [nrg\\_bal\\_s](#))



### Final energy consumption by end use

(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of oil equivalent, EU-27, 1990-2018)



- Transport
- Other sectors
- Total
- Industry

Note: the residual category of other sectors includes residential, agriculture, forestry and fishing, and services other than transport.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nrg\_bal\_s)

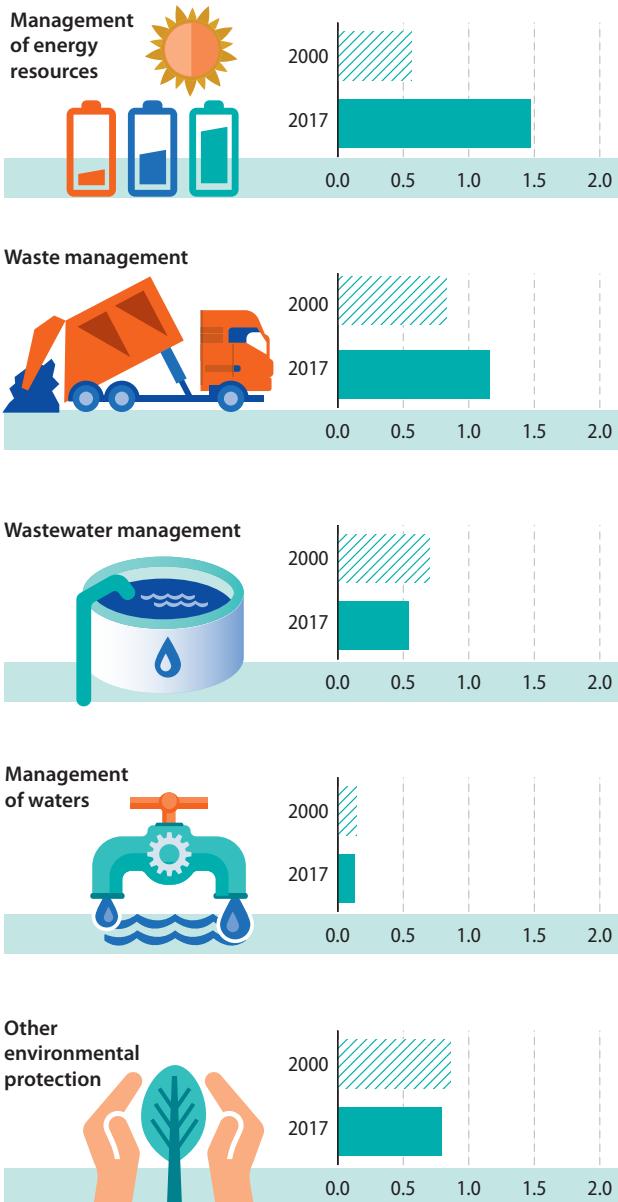
In 2018, industry accounted for slightly more than one quarter (25.8 %) of the energy consumed within the EU-27, while the share for transport was 30.5 %, leaving 43.7 % for other sectors — these are mainly residential users and services.

Although there was almost no change in the overall level of EU-27 final energy consumption between 1990 and 2018, 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 29.9 % during the period under consideration. By contrast, final energy consumption within industry fell by more than one fifth (22.0 %), with a particularly large decline in consumption during 2009 (13.6 %), as the crisis brought about a marked reduction in industrial activity.



# Environment



## Employment in the environmental economy

(million full-time equivalents, EU-27, 2000 and 2017)

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-27's environmental economy in 2017, which marked an increase of 32.8 % when compared with the situation in 2000.

In 2017, the management of energy resources had the largest workforce within the EU-27's environmental economy (1.5 million), followed by waste management (1.2 million) and other environmental protection (0.8 million). The size of the EU-27 workforce for the management of energy resources was 2.6 times as large in 2017 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 and for other environmental protection.

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

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_ac\\_egss1](#))

3.7	EL
3.6	DK, HR
3.5	SI
3.4	LV
3.3	NL, IT

**Environmental tax  
revenue in the EU-27**  
**2.4 % of GDP**



2.9 BG, FI

2.8 CY

2.7 EE, PL, BE

2.6 MT, PT

2.5 SK

**EU-27, FR, HU**

2.3 AT, UK

2.2 CZ, NO

2.1 SE, RO

2.0 LT

1.8 ES, DE

1.7 LU, CH

1.6 IE

1.3 IS

0.8 LI

### Environmental tax revenue

(% of GDP, 2018)

Environmental taxes can be used to try to influence the behaviour of economic operators, both producers and consumers. In 2018, EU-27 environmental tax revenues were valued at EUR 324.6 billion, equivalent to 2.4 % of GDP. This ratio peaked at 3.7 % in Greece, while ratios of at least 3.5 % were also recorded in Denmark, Croatia and Slovenia. By contrast, environmental tax revenues accounted for less than 2.0 % of GDP in Spain, Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland.

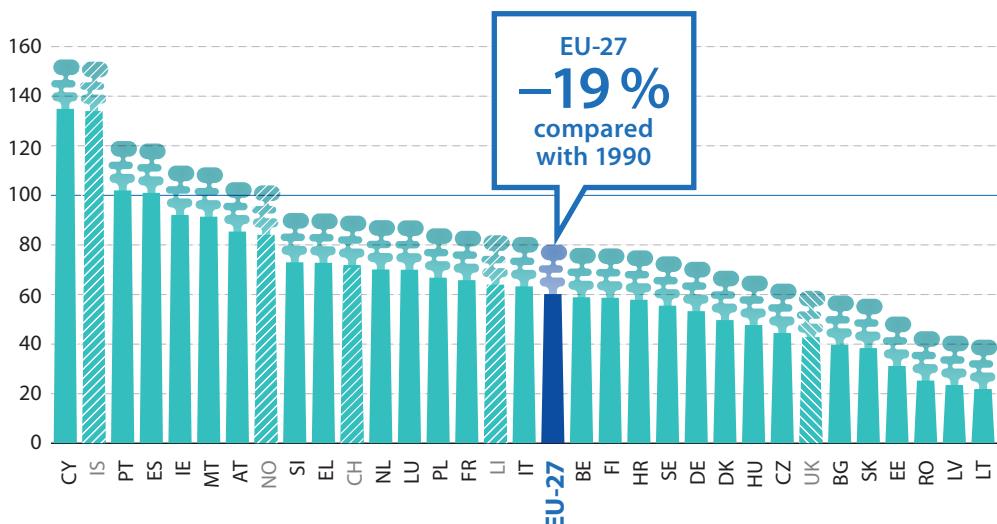
Note: 2017 data for LI.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_ac\\_tax](#))

### Greenhouse gas emissions

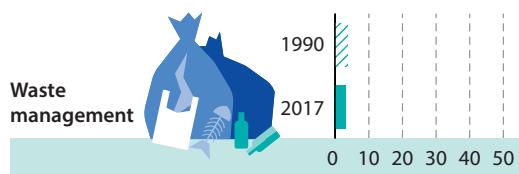
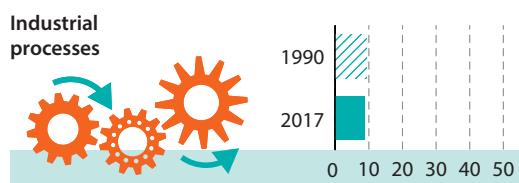
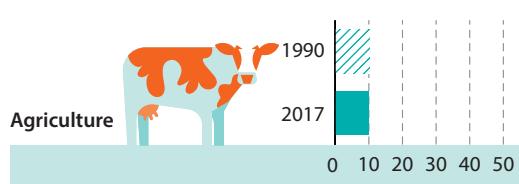
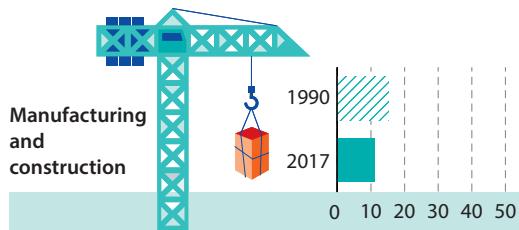
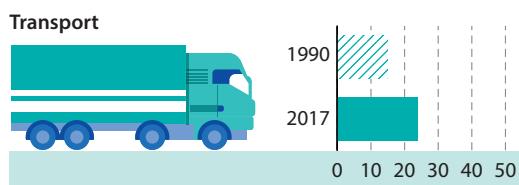
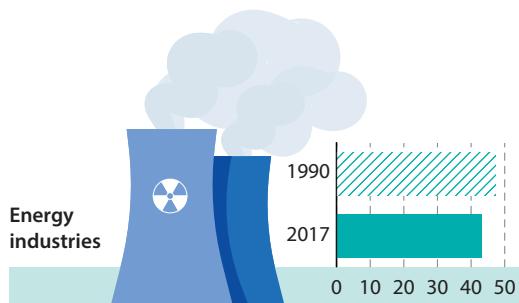
(1990 = 100, based on tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, 2017)

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 2017, greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-27 had been cut by 19.0 % compared with their 1990 levels. During this period, the quantity of greenhouse gas emissions fell in the vast majority (21) of EU Member States, and more than halved in Romania, Latvia and Lithuania. By contrast, the level of emissions rose in six EU Member States, including Cyprus which had the highest increase (55.7 %).



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<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_air\\_gge](#)), based on European environment agency (EEA)



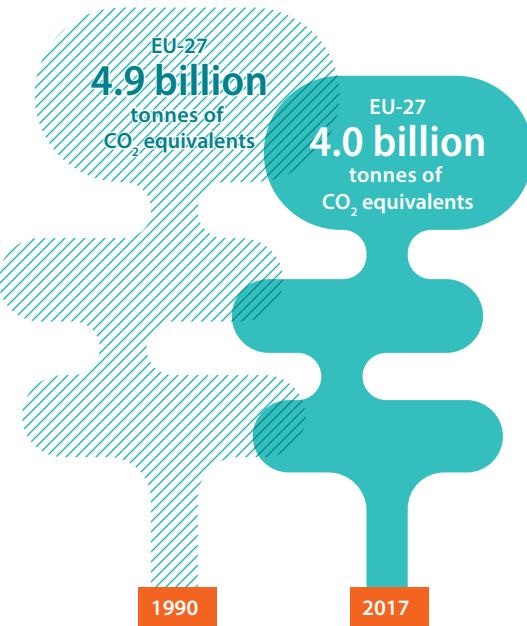
## Greenhouse gas emissions by source sector

(% share of total, based on tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents, EU-27, 1990 and 2017)

In 2017, the total volume of EU-27 greenhouse gas emissions was 4.0 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents.

The principal sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU-27 were energy industries (43.2 % of the total; comprising fuel combustion in energy industries and other energy sectors) and transport (23.8 %; this includes international aviation), while smaller contributions came from fuel combustion in manufacturing and construction (11.3 %), agriculture (10.0 %), industrial processes and product use (8.7 %) and waste management (3.0 %). The only source of greenhouse gas emissions to increase between 1990 and 2017 was transport (up by 30.3 %); otherwise, overall emissions fell for each of the remaining sources, with a reduction of almost 40 % for manufacturing and construction.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [env\\_air\\_gge](#)), based on European environment agency (EEA)



766 DK

**Municipal waste generation**

(kg per inhabitant, 2018)

739 NO

Across the EU-27, an average of 492 kg of municipal waste was generated per inhabitant in 2018. Among the EU Member States, municipal waste generation peaked at 766 kg per inhabitant in Denmark, while Malta, Cyprus (2017 data), Germany and Luxembourg all had rates within the range of 600–640 kg per inhabitant.

656 IS

640 MT

637 CY

615 DE

610 LU

579 AT

576 IE

551 FI

527 FR

511 NL

508 PT

504 EL

499 IT

**EU-27**

By contrast, municipal waste generation was less than 400 kg per inhabitant in Hungary, 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.

Note: 2017 data for IE, EL, CY and IS.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasmun)

**EU-27****Municipal waste treatment methods**

(% share of total, EU-27, 2018)

486 SI

475 ES

464 LT

463 UK

434 SE

432 HR

423 BG

414 SK

411 BE

407 LV

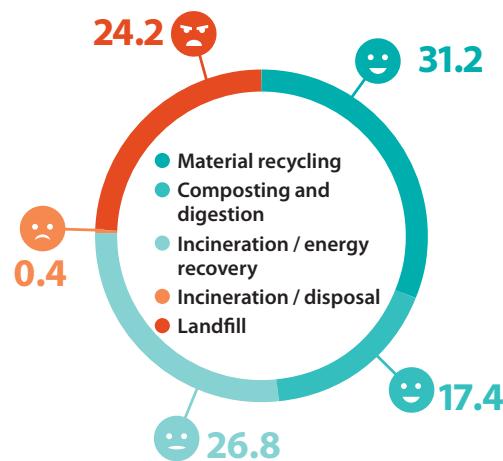
405 EE

381 HU

351 CZ

329 PL

In 2018, there were 215.8 million tonnes of municipal waste treated in the EU-27, representing 99 % of the municipal waste generated. Material recycling accounted for 31.2 % of the municipal waste treated across the EU-27 in 2018, while the share for composting and digestion was 17.4 %: these are generally considered to be the most environmentally sustainable treatment methods. By contrast, more than one quarter (26.8 %) of the municipal waste treated in the EU-27 was sent for incineration with energy recovery and a small part (0.4 %) for incineration without energy recovery, while almost one quarter (24.2 %) was landfilled.



Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasmun)

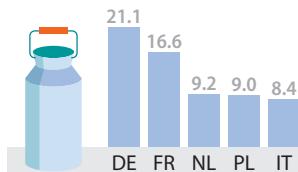
272 RO

# Agriculture

## Top 5 EU Member States for selected agricultural products

(% share of EU-27 production, 2019)

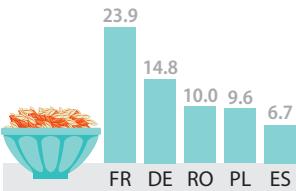
Milk



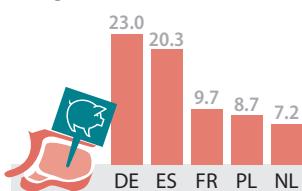
Note: 2018 data for milk, vegetables, fruits, berries and nuts. EU-27 estimates for poultry meat based on available data (excluding EE, NL and AT).

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: apro\_mk\_farm, apro\_cpnhl and apro\_mt\_pann)

Cereals and rice



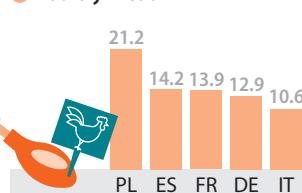
Pig meat



Vegetables



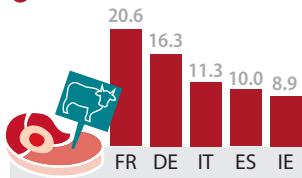
Poultry meat



Fruit, berries and nuts



Bovine meat



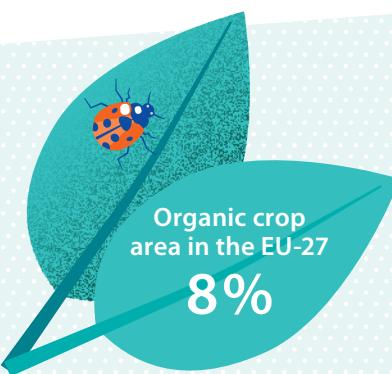
Agricultural products are a major part of the EU's regional and cultural identity. In 2019, there were 298.9 million tonnes of cereals harvested in the EU-27, France accounting for the largest share (23.9 %). In a similar vein, some 156.7 million tonnes of raw milk were available on EU-27 farms in 2018, with Germany recording

the highest share (21.1 %); 59.8 million tonnes of vegetables were harvested in the EU-27, with Spain accounting for the highest share (24.3 %); and 27.6 million tonnes of fruit, berries and nuts were harvested in the EU-27, with Italy recording the highest share (20.6 %).

## Organic crop area

(% share of total utilised agricultural area, 2018)

In 2018, the total area available for organic crops across the EU-27 was estimated to be 13.0 million hectares; this figure includes areas that were fully converted as well as areas under conversion (excluding kitchen gardens). Organic crop farming accounted for 8.0 % of the EU-27's total utilised agricultural area in 2018, this share ranging from highs of 24.1 % in Austria, 20.6 % in Estonia and 20.3 % in Sweden, down to less than 3.0 % in Ireland, Bulgaria and Romania, with a low of 0.4 % in Malta.



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). 2017 data for IS.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: org\_cropar)

AT 24.1

EE 20.6  
SE 20.3

CH 15.4  
IT 15.2  
CZ 14.8  
LV 14.5

FI 13.1

SI 10.0  
SK 9.9  
DK 9.8  
EL, ES 9.3

LT 8.1  
**EU-27** 8.0

DE 7.3  
FR 7.0  
HR 6.9  
BE 6.6  
PT 5.9

NO 4.7  
CY 4.6  
LU 4.4  
HU 3.9  
PL 3.3  
NL 3.2  
BG, IE, UK 2.6  
RO 2.4

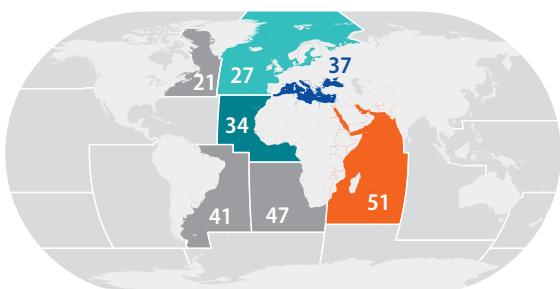
MT, IS 0.4

# Fisheries

## EU Member States with the largest fish catches

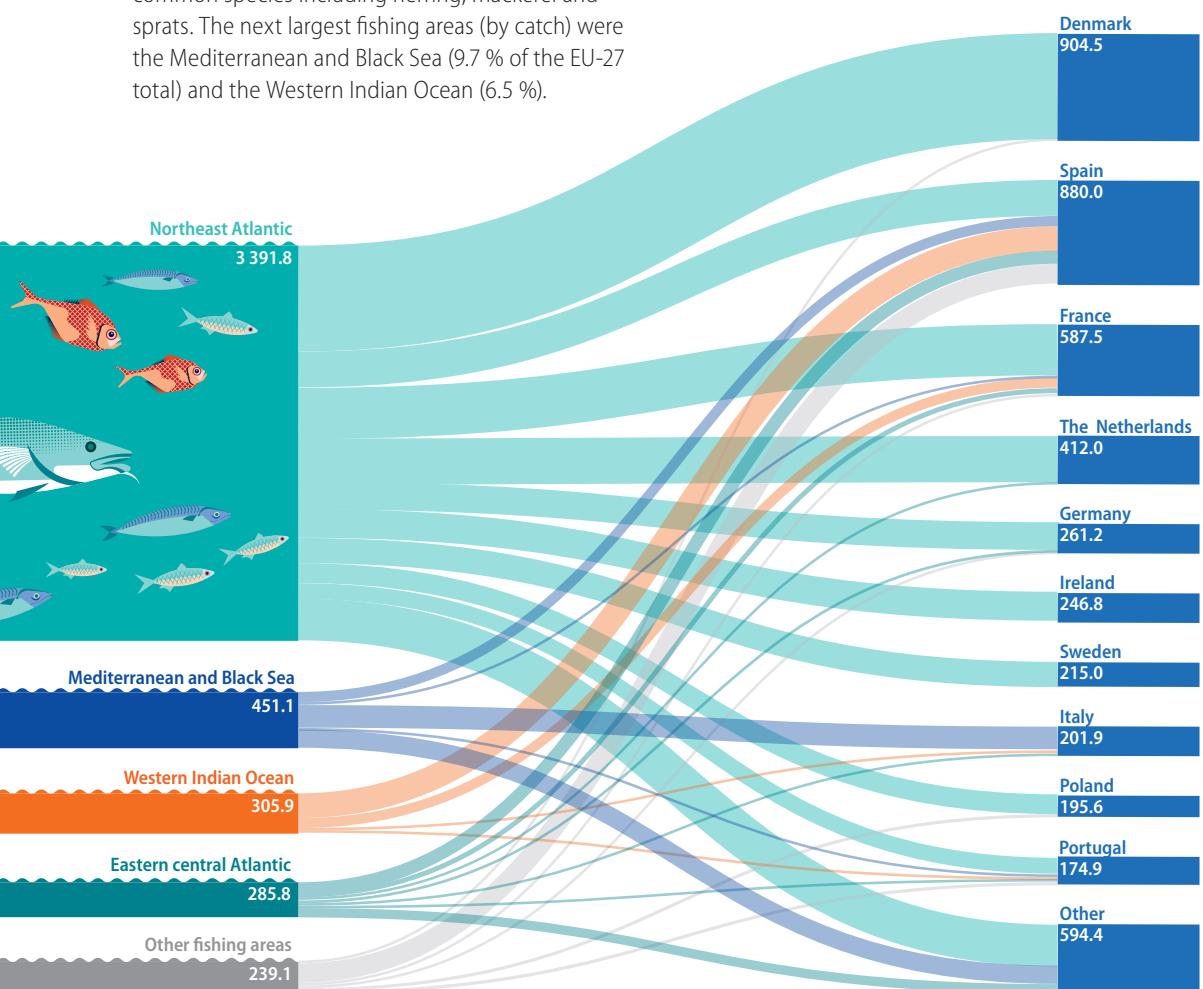
(thousand tonnes live weight, by main fishing area, by catch, 2018)

Although the EU fishing fleet operates worldwide, almost three quarters (72.6 %) of its catch in 2018 was taken from the Northeast Atlantic. The largest fish catches in this area were recorded for Denmark (2017 data), France and the Netherlands, with the most common species including herring, mackerel and sprats. The next largest fishing areas (by catch) were the Mediterranean and Black Sea (9.7 % of the EU-27 total) and the Western Indian Ocean (6.5 %).



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



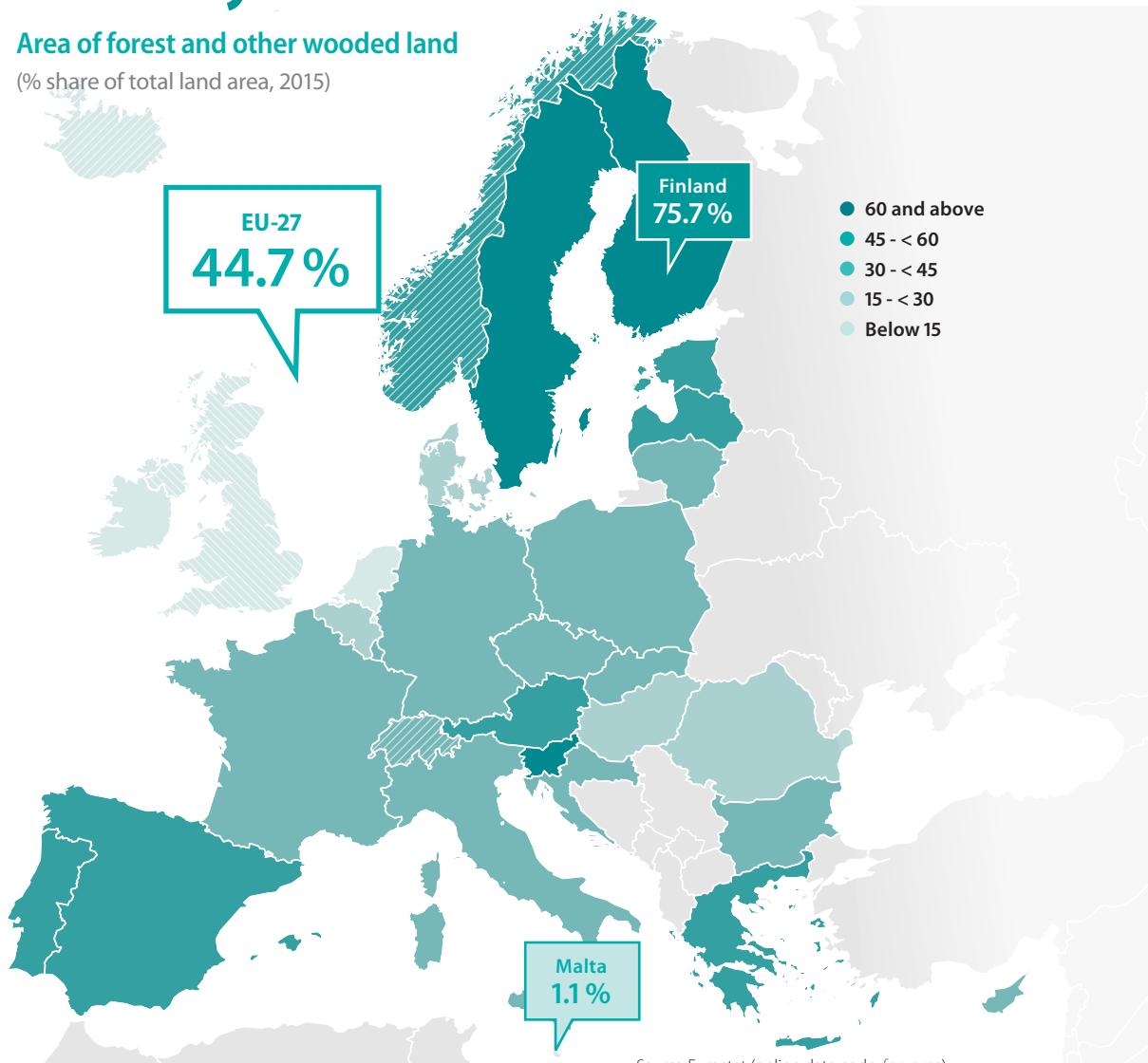
Note: CZ, LU, HU, AT and SK are landlocked. 2017 data for DK and IE. 2016 data for LV. 2015 data for EL.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [fish\\_ca\\_main](#))

# Forestry

## Area of forest and other wooded land

(% share of total land area, 2015)



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 179 million hectares of forests and other wooded land covering 44.7 % of the EU-27'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 %) and also had the lowest absolute area of forest (350 hectares).



## Getting in touch with the EU

### In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest to you at: [https://europa.eu/european-union/contact\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en)

### On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 2299696 or
- by email via: [https://europa.eu/european-union/contact\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en)

## Finding information about the EU

### Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: [https://europa.eu/european-union/index\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en)

### EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: <https://op.europa.eu/en/web/general-publications/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see [https://europa.eu/european-union/contact\\_en](https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en)).

### EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu>

### Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.





# 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 United Kingdom and 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.

---

For more information

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>



Publications Office  
of the European Union

Print: ISBN 978-92-76-19825-3  
PDF: ISBN 978-92-76-19826-0