

Europe  
on the move



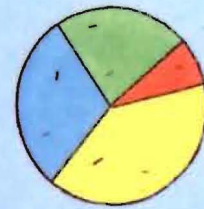
European  
Commission



eurostat



# The European Union: key figures



ECIS: 2

L. KOEHLER

This publication appears in all official Community languages – Spanish, Danish, German, Greek, English, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese, Finnish and Swedish.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>)

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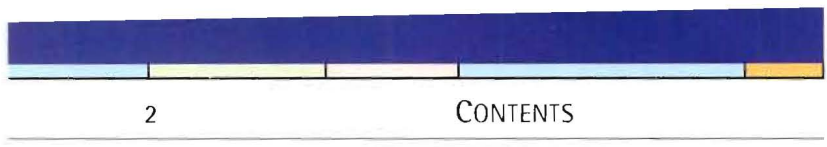
*Printed in Italy*

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# The European Union: key figures





	POPULATION
6	Area
7	Population size and density
9	Birth rates and life expectancy
	STANDARD OF LIVING
11	Gross domestic product per head
13	Household consumption
15	Social security
16	Private equipment
	EMPLOYMENT
18	Workforce and unemployment
23	Employment by sector
	ECONOMY
25	Services
26	Industry
27	Agriculture
28	Transport
30	Tourism
31	Energy supply
32	Inflation
	EUROPE IN THE WORLD
34	International trade
34	Agricultural trade
35	Development aid
	THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS CITIZENS
37	The Union budget
38	The European Parliament
39	Public opinion and Europe



**G**rowing from six Member States in 1952 to 15 by 1995, the European Union today embraces more than 370 million people, from the Arctic Circle to Portugal, from Ireland to Crete. Though rich in diversity, the Member States share certain common values. By entering into partnership together, their aim is to promote democracy, peace, prosperity and a fairer distribution of wealth.

After establishing a true frontier-free Europe by eliminating the remaining barriers to trade among themselves, the Member States of the European Union have resolved to respond to the major economic and social challenges of the day – to establish a common currency, boost employment and strengthen Europe's role in world affairs. In so doing they will consolidate the foundations of a European Union that answers the needs of its citizens and is already preparing for further enlargement to include countries to the south and east.

This booklet contains a series of charts on the population of the Union and its Member States, their standard of living, employment, economy, Europe's place in the world, and the Union and its citizens. The charts, drawn up with the valuable help of Eurostat, the European Statistical Office, also show comparisons with the rest of the world and, in particular, with the Union's main partners and competitors.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The abbreviations used for the Union countries are shown on page 4.  
USA = United States of America; JPN = Japan.  
ECU 1 = approximately GBP 0.80, IEP 0.79 and USD 1.25 at exchange rates current on 1 October 1996.

1952 EUR 6



The European Community was originally founded by six States – Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands – which were joined by Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1973, Greece in 1981 and Spain and Portugal in 1986.

In 1990, the new east German *Länder* were incorporated. In 1992, the Member States decided to form a European Union, which was enlarged in 1995 to include Austria, Finland and Sweden.

1973 EUR 9



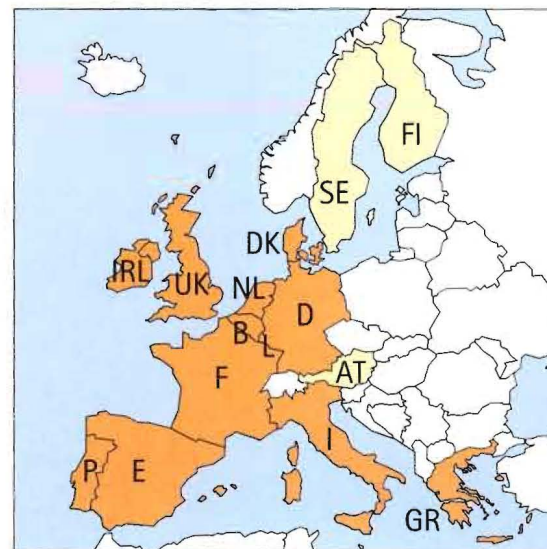
1981 EUR 10



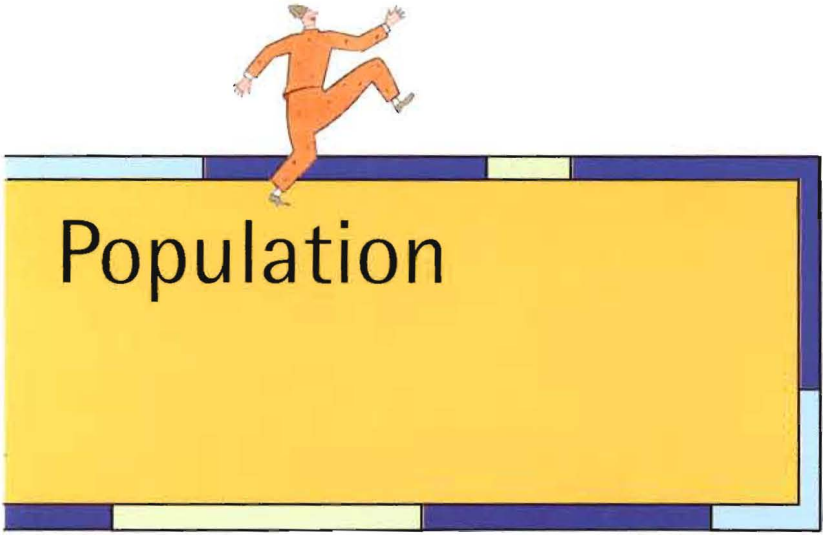
1986 EUR 12



1990 EUR 12



1995 EUR 15



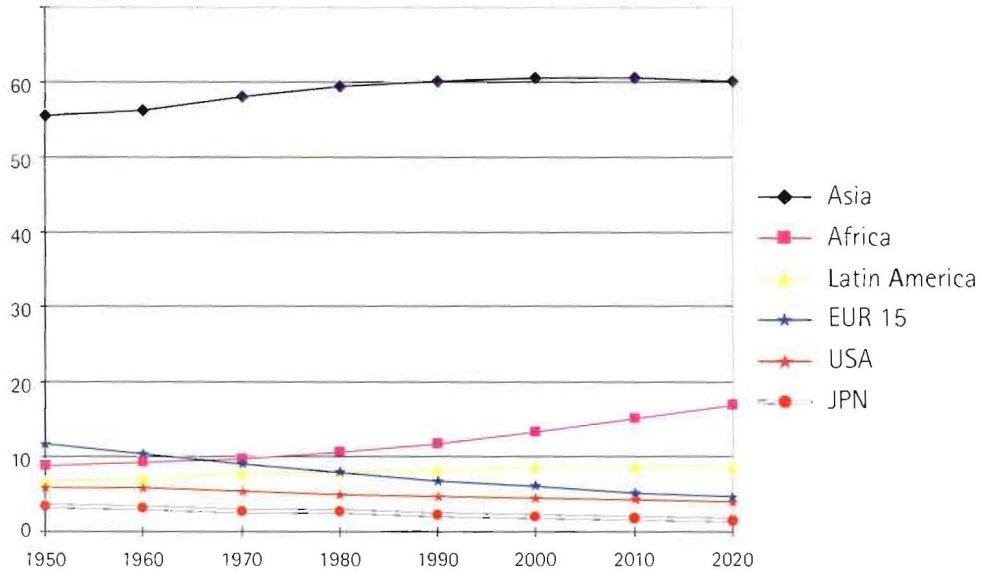
Area  
Population size and density  
Birth rates and life expectancy





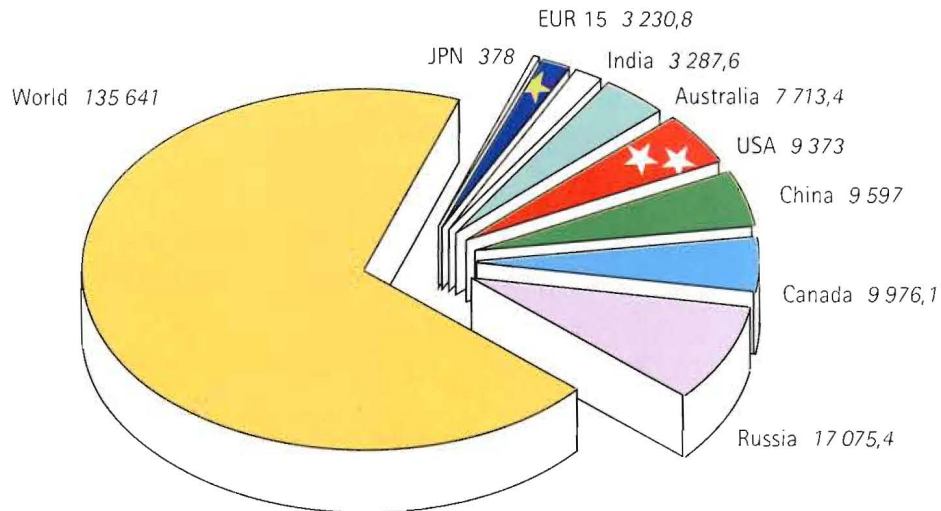
Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects, 1994.*

Population: a disturbing trend  
 Total population as a percentage of the world total



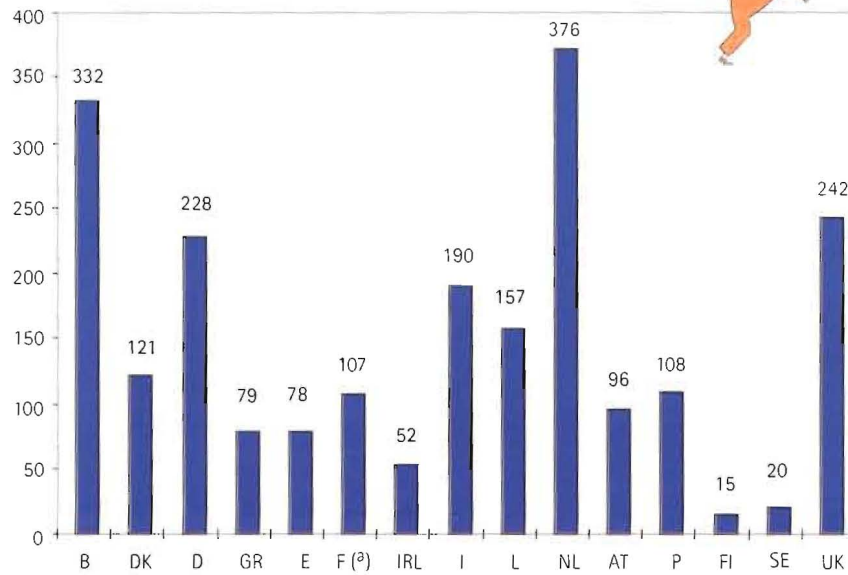
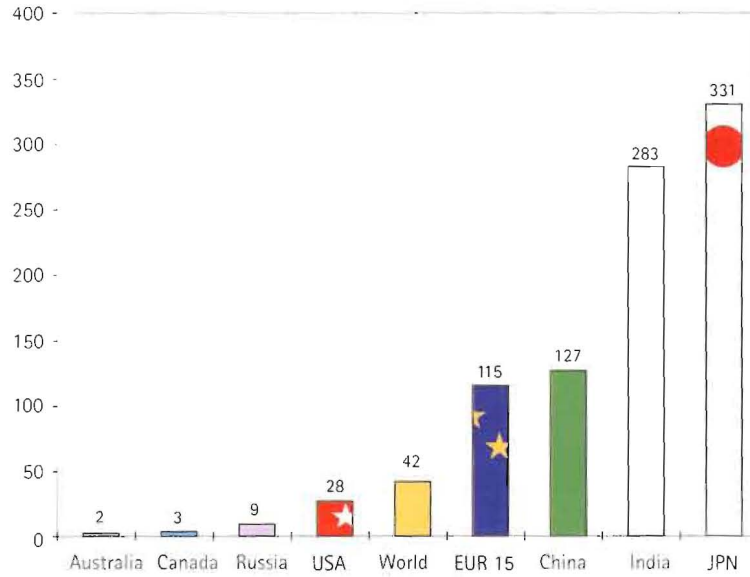
Source: Eurostat.

The European Union: relatively small in area  
 Area 1 000 km<sup>2</sup>





Source: Eurostat.

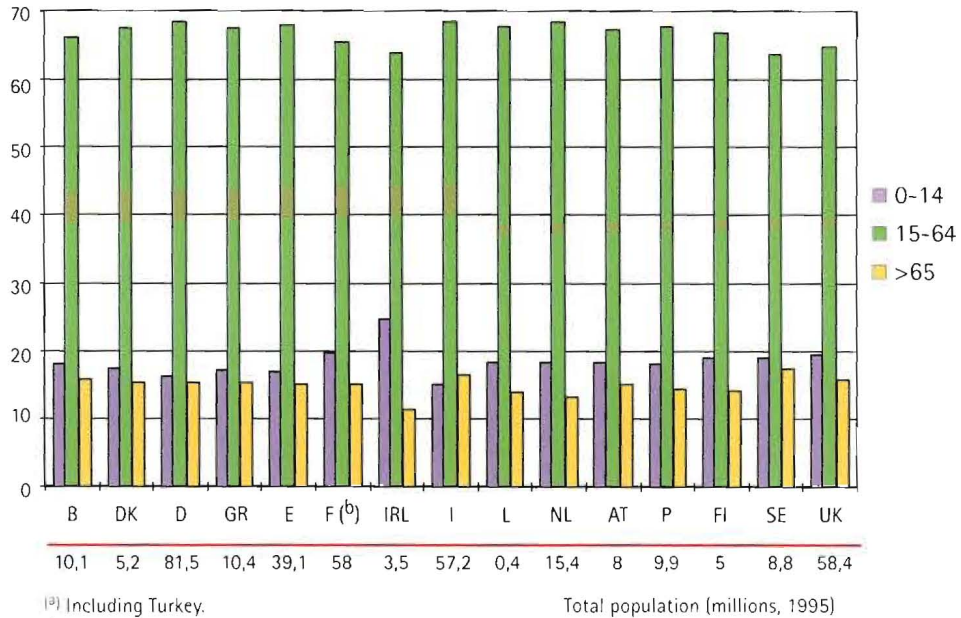
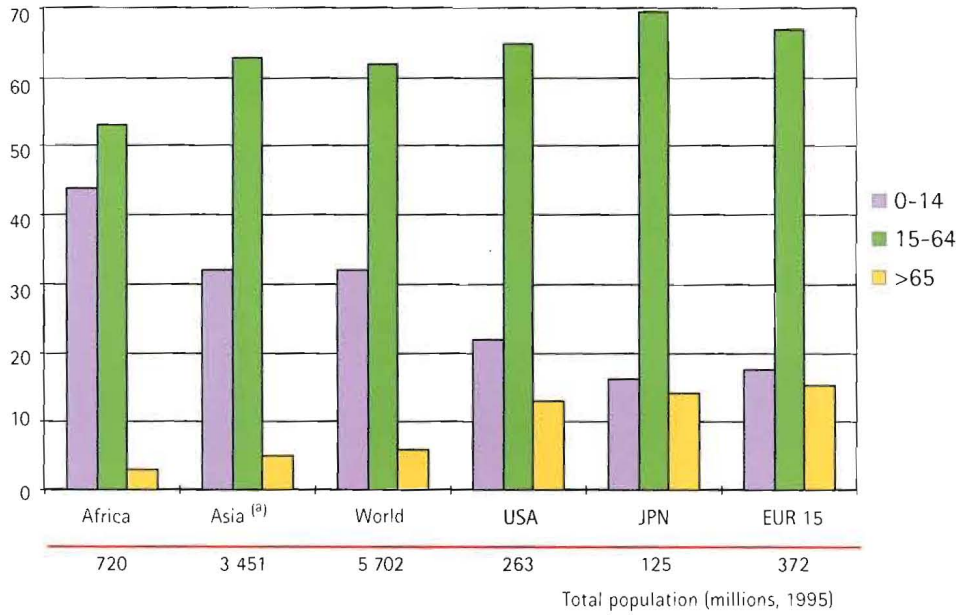
Population density: relatively high  
Persons per km<sup>2</sup>, 1995

<sup>(1)</sup> Metropolitan France.



Source: Eurostat.

Population: half as many young people as Africa  
 Population by age groups percentage, 1995

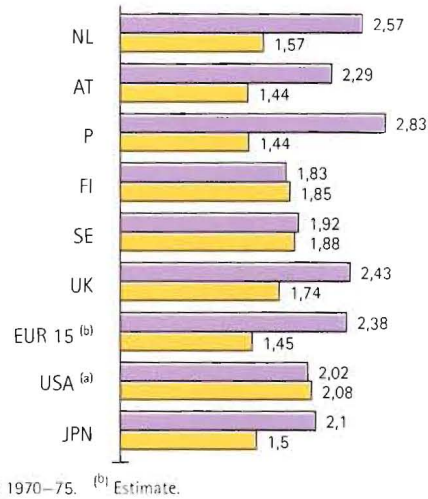
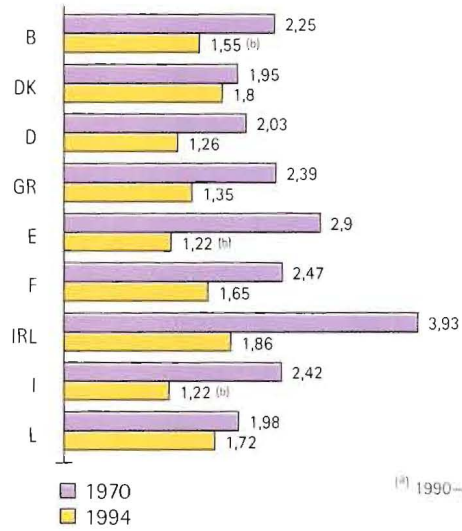


<sup>(a)</sup> Including Turkey.

<sup>(b)</sup> Metropolitan France.

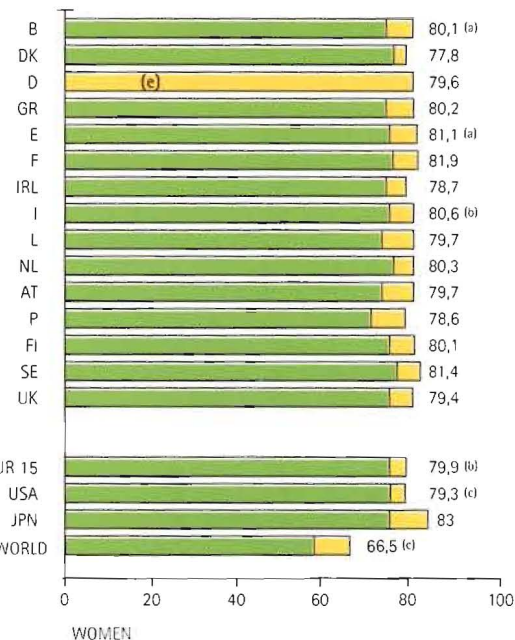
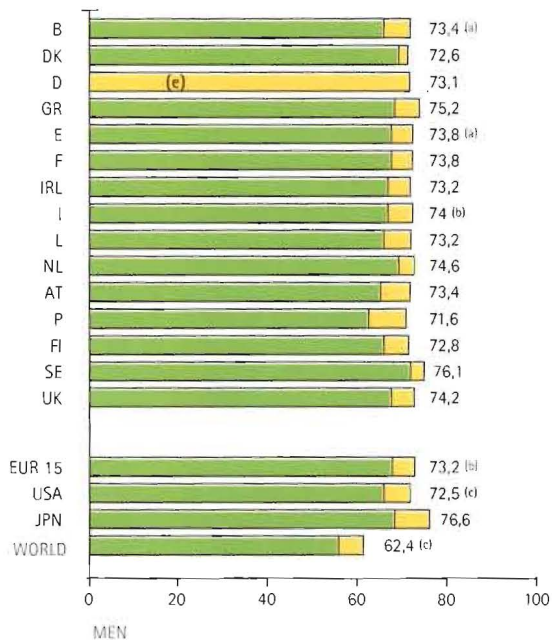
Sources: Eurostat, United Nations  
World Population Prospects, 1994

Birth rates: older generations not being replaced  
Average number of children per woman



(a) 1990-95 and 1970-75. (b) Estimate.

Life expectancy: a quarter of a century of progress  
Life expectancy at birth (years)



(a) 1993. (b) 1992. (c) 1990-95. (d) 1970-71. (e) Data not available.  
(f) 1970-72. (g) 1970-74. (h) Estimate. (i) 1970-75.

# Standard of living

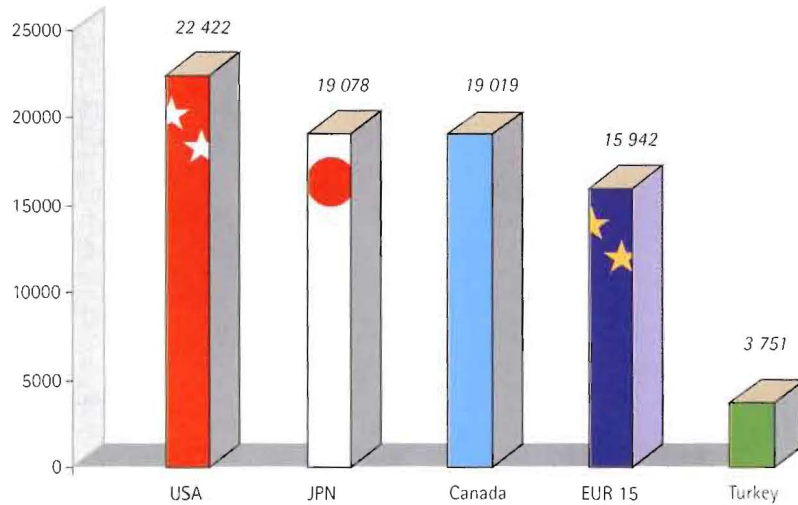


- Gross domestic product per head
- Household consumption
- Social security
- Private equipment



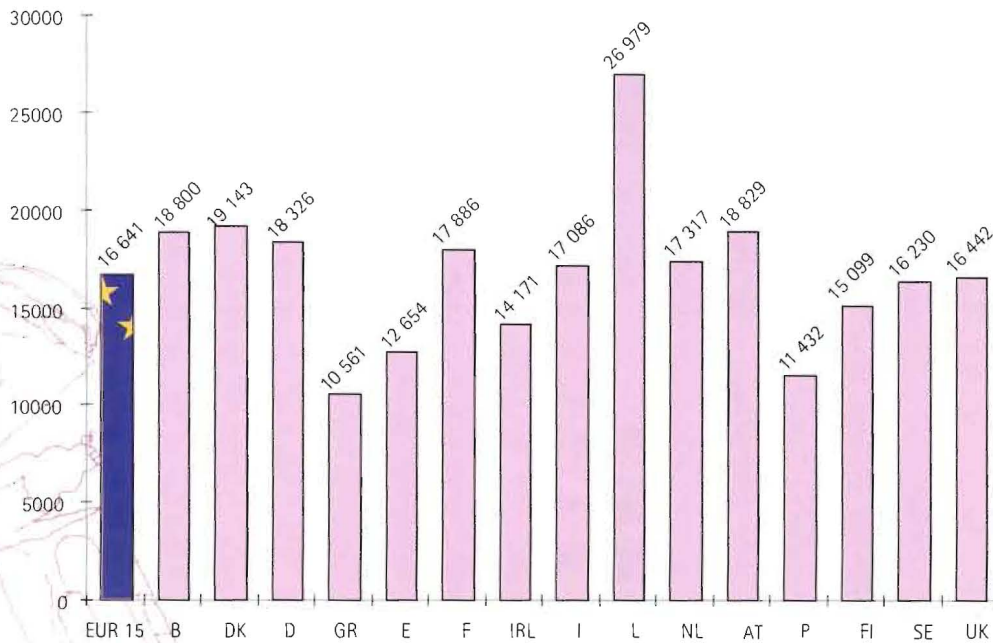
Source: Eurostat.

Gross domestic product: relatively prosperous ...  
 Gross domestic product (GDP) per head (in terms of  
 purchasing power standards, <sup>(a)</sup> 1992)



<sup>(a)</sup> These represent an identical volume of goods and services everywhere, irrespective of price levels.

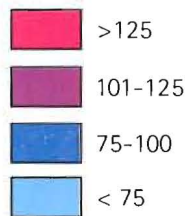
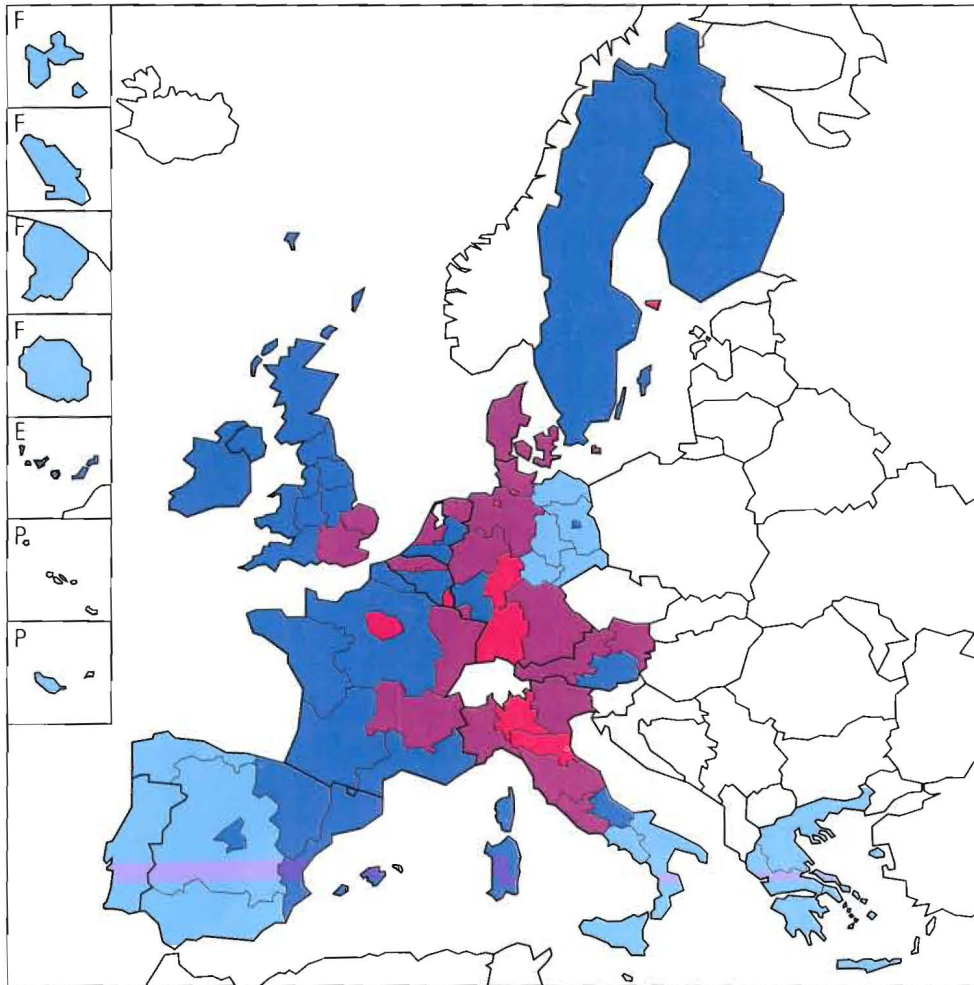
GDP per head (in terms of purchasing power standards, 1994)



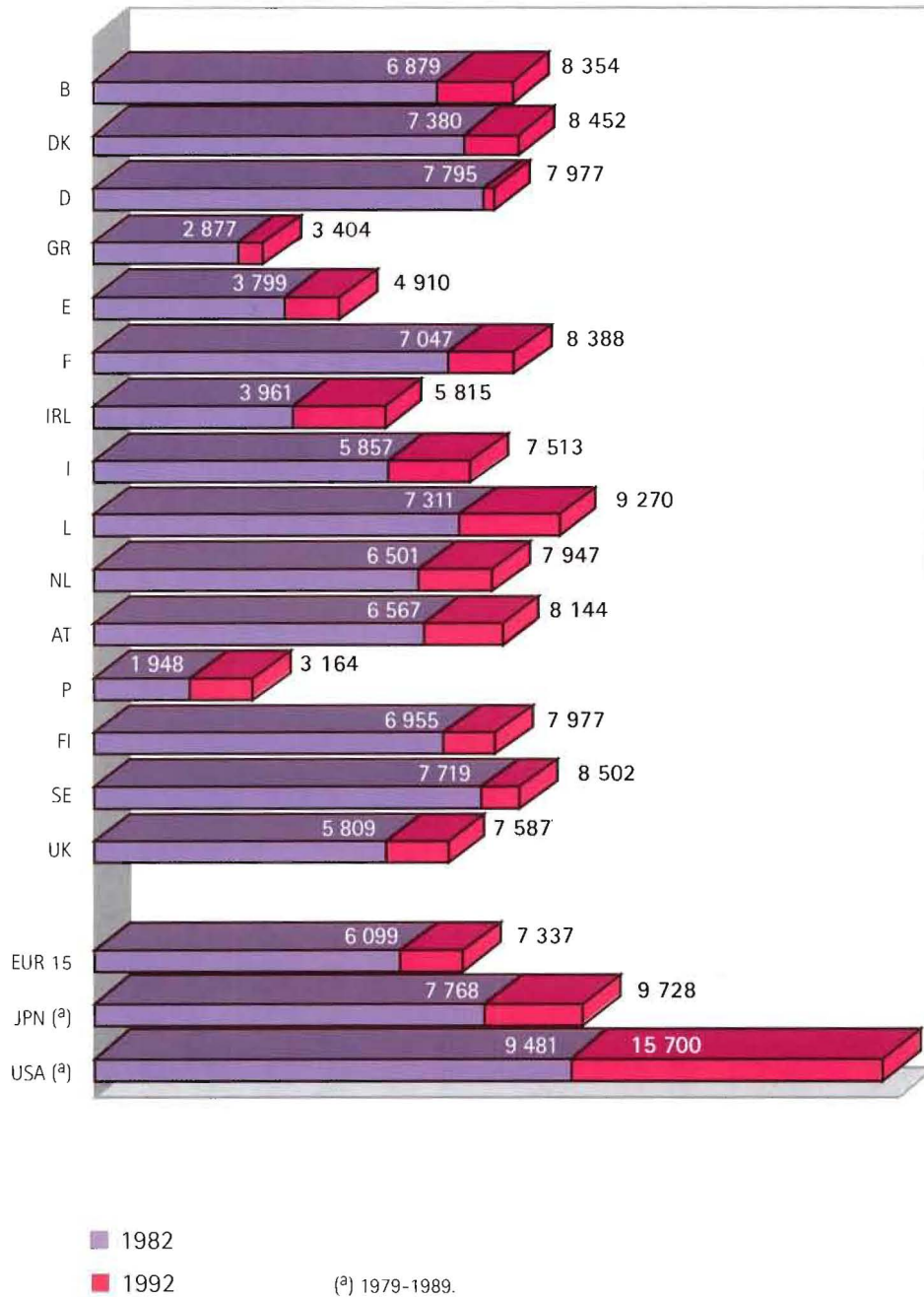


Source: Eurostat.

... but marked regional disparities  
GDP per head in regions of the Union (in terms of purchasing power standards, 1993, EUR 15 = 100)

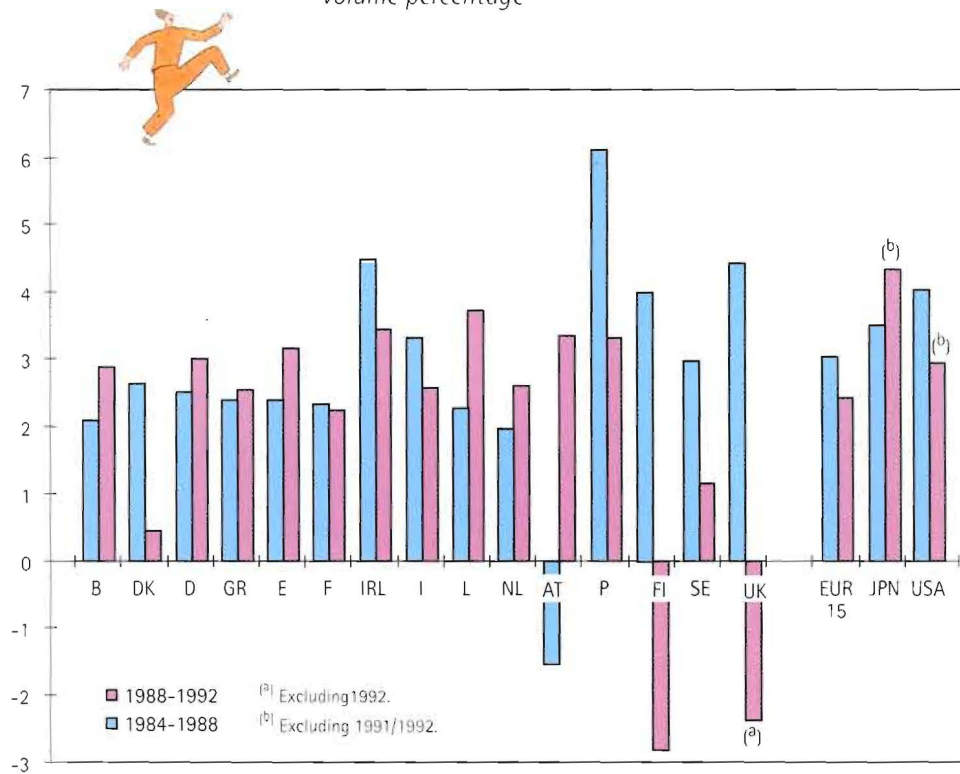


Source: Eurostat.

Consumer spending: uneven growth  
Household consumption per head (in constant ECU)

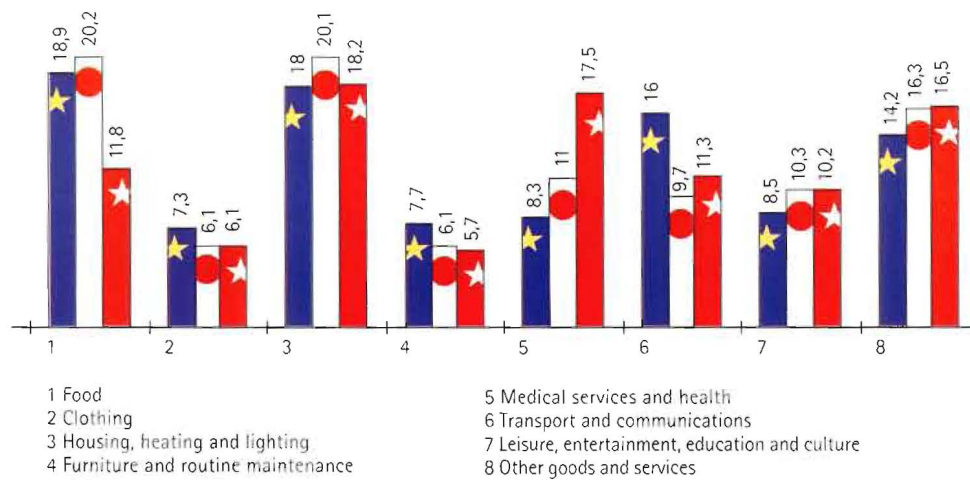
Source: Eurostat.

Average annual variation of household consumption by volume percentage



Consumer spending: a more detailed picture

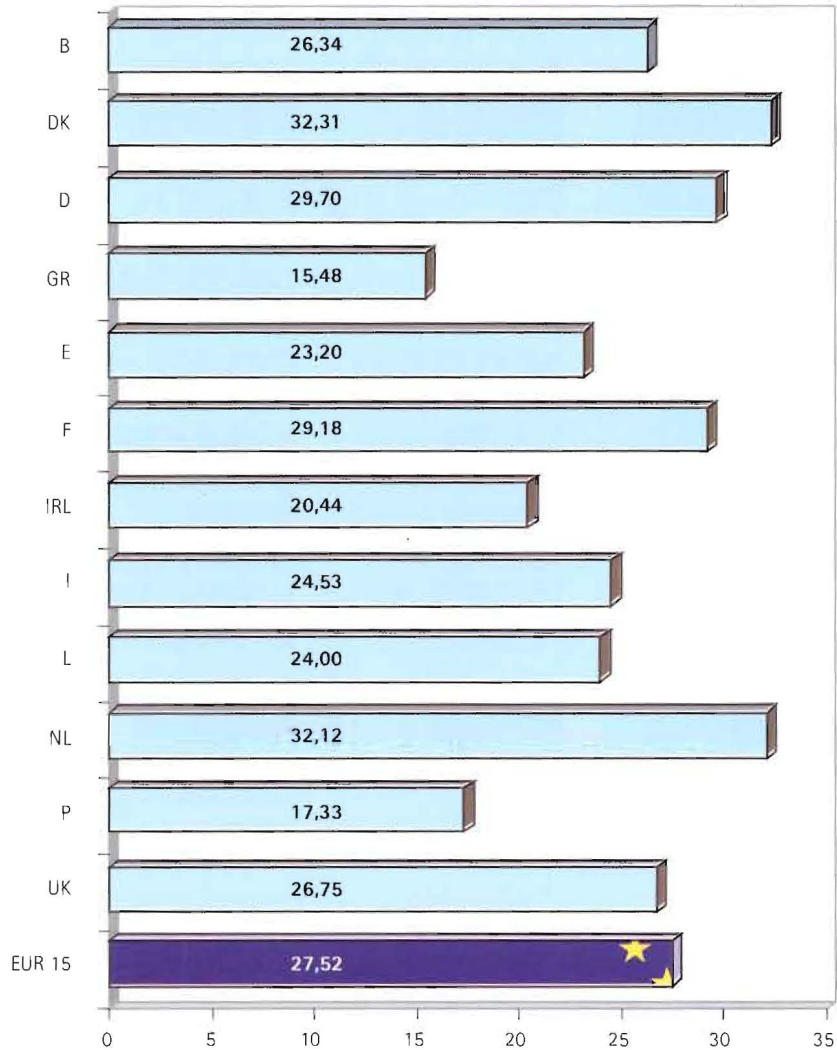
Categories as a percentage of total household consumption, 1992





Source: Eurostat.

Social security: wide variations between Member States  
*Social security expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product (1993) <sup>(1)</sup>*



<sup>(1)</sup> Provisional figures, except for Denmark. Data not available for Austria, Finland and Sweden.

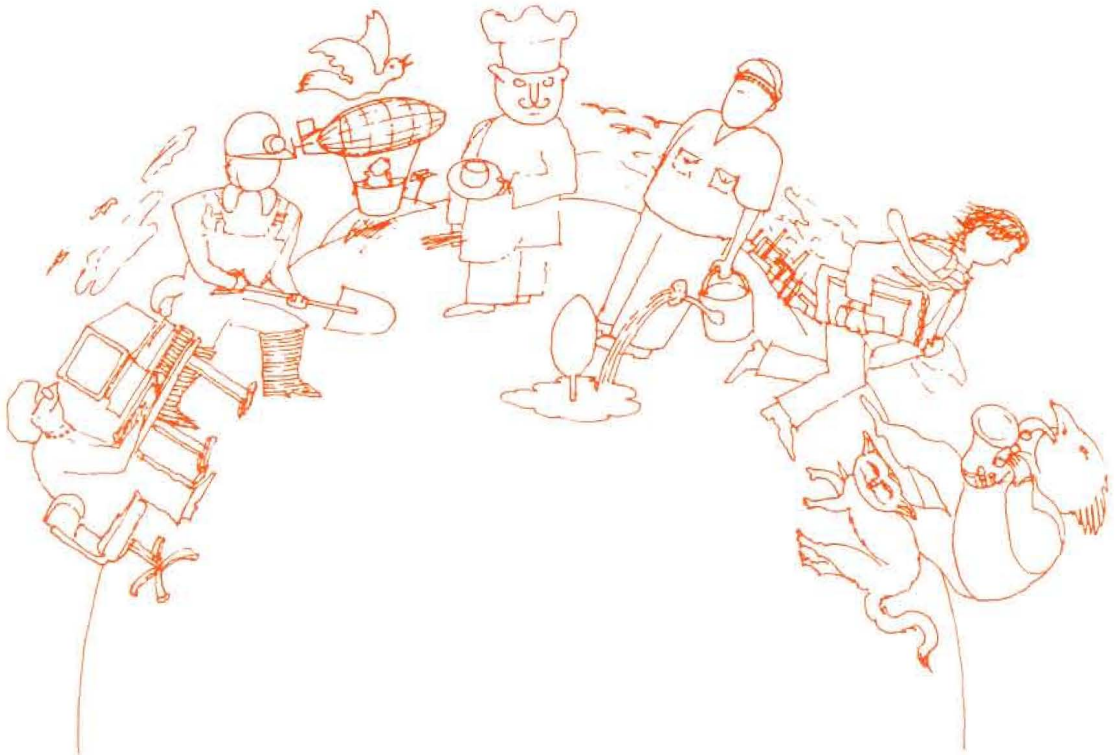
Source: Eurostat.

## Private equipment: unevenly distributed

<sup>(a)</sup> Main line.<sup>(b)</sup> Data not available.



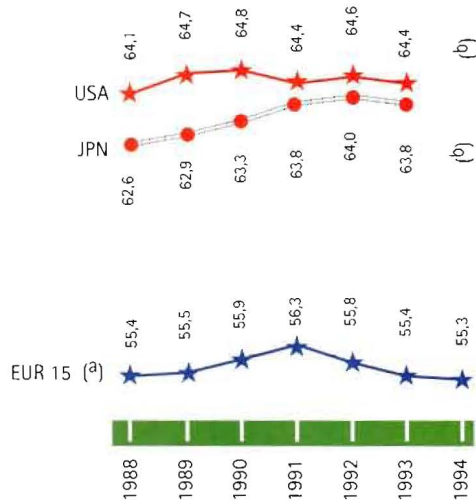
Workforce and unemployment  
Employment by sector



Source: Eurostat.

Jobs and unemployment: a priority

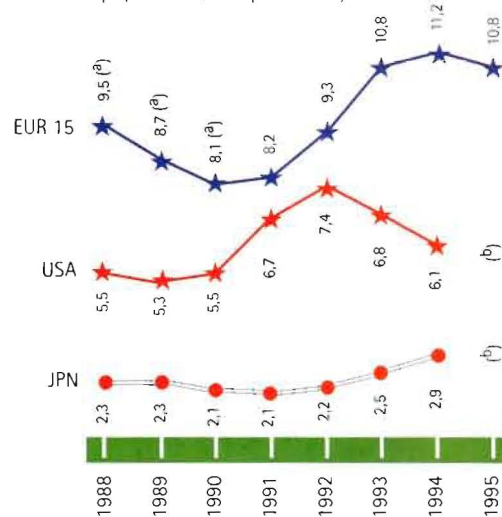
Working population as a percentage of the total population



(a) Estimates.

(b) Data not available.

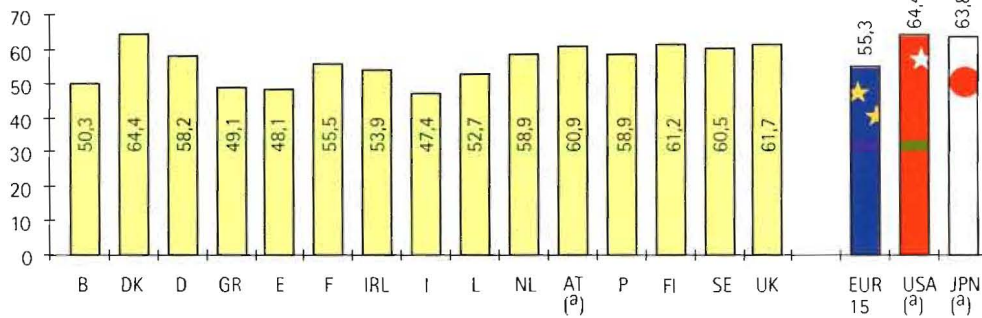
Unemployment as a percentage of the working population, in April each year



(a) EUR 12.

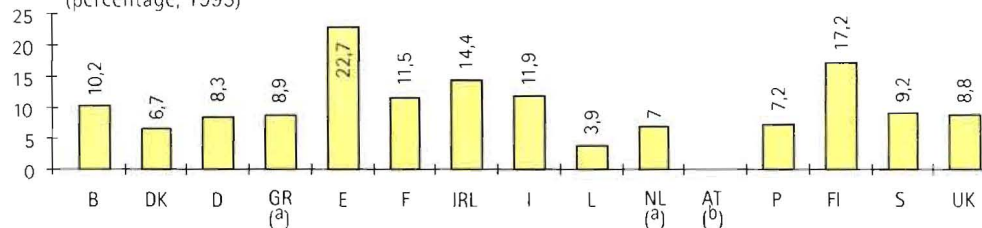
(b) Data not available.

Civilian working population (percentage, 1994)



(a) 1993.

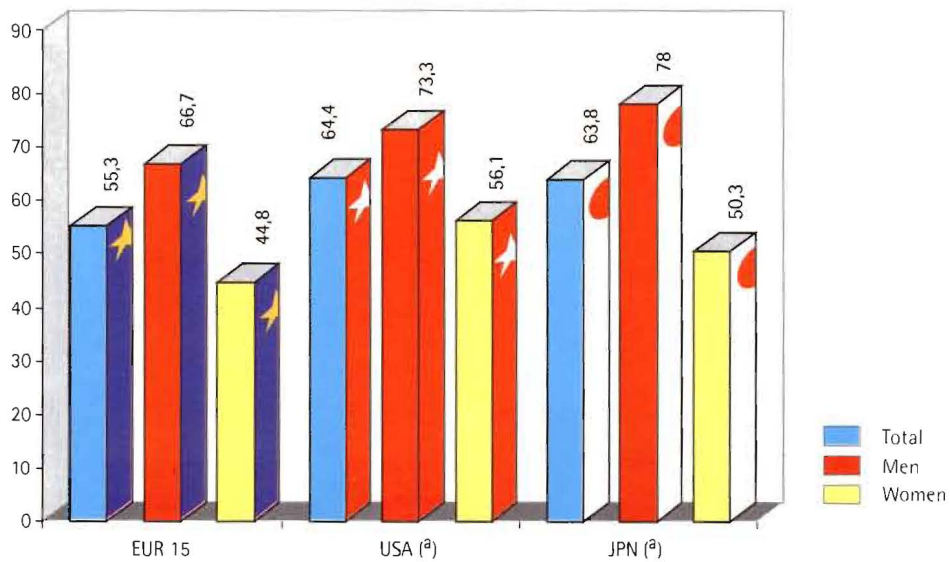
Unemployment (percentage, 1995)



(a) 1994 average. (b) Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

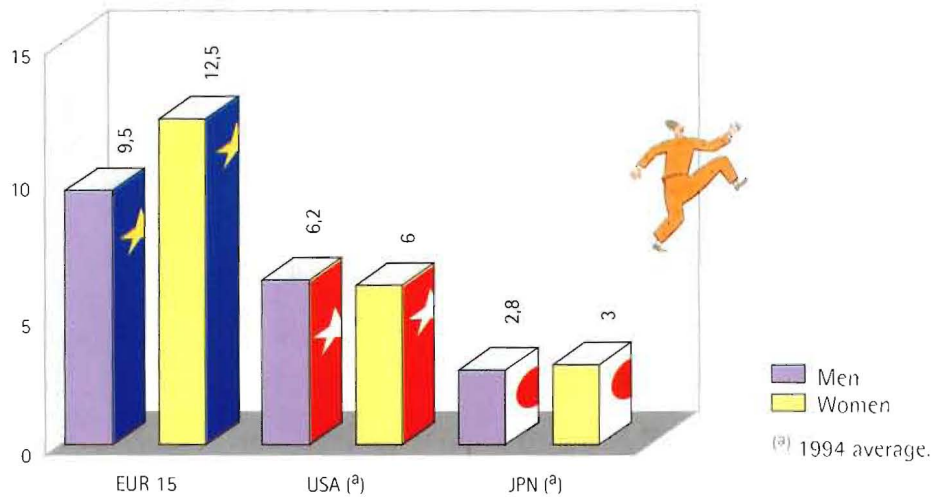
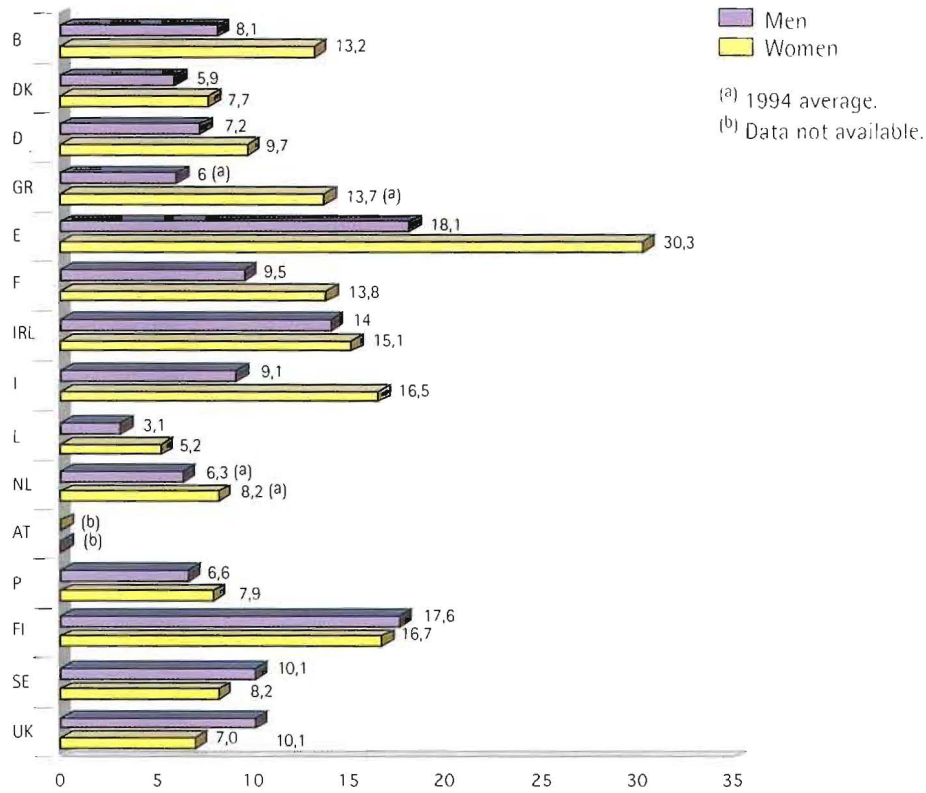
Employment: breakdown between men and women  
 Civilian working population as a percentage of the total population  
 (1994)



(a) 1993.

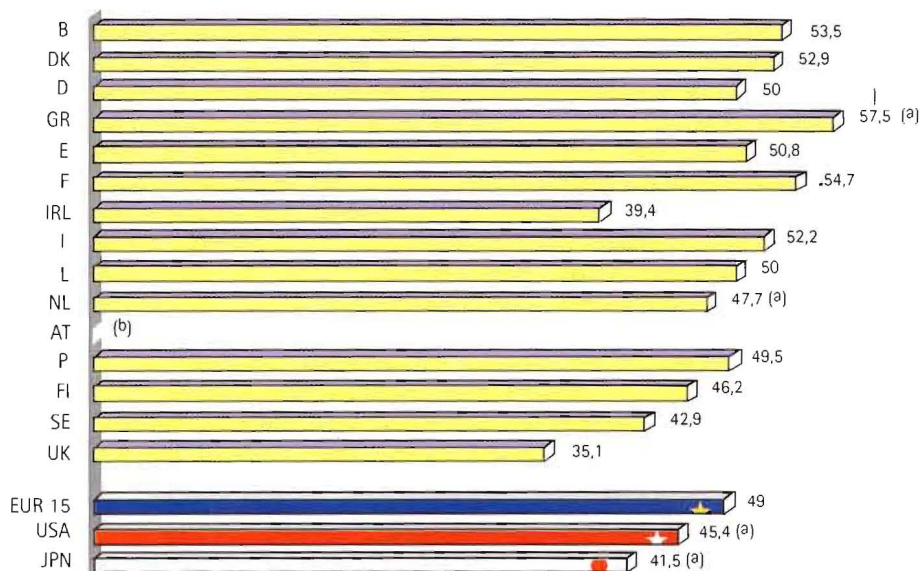
Source: Eurostat.

Unemployment: higher for women than for men  
*Unemployment rate by sex (percentage, 1995)*



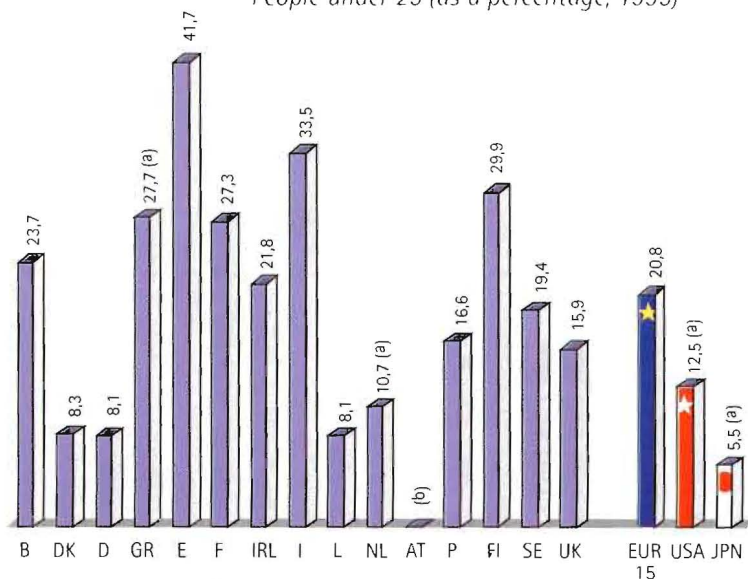
Source: Eurostat.

Unemployment: the worst affected  
 Women (as a percentage of total unemployed, 1995)



(a) 1994. (b) Data not available.

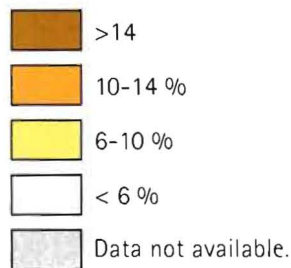
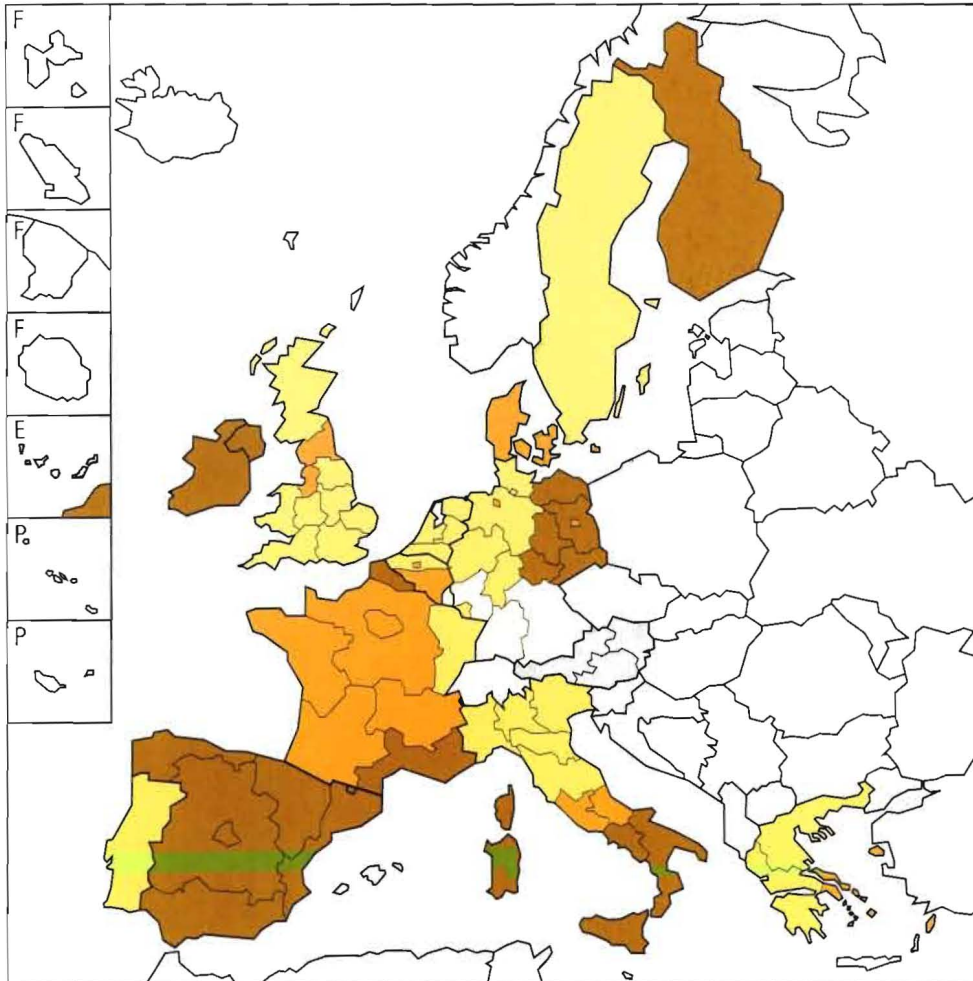
Unemployment: the worst affected  
 People under 25 (as a percentage, 1995)



(a) 1994 average. (b) Data not available.

Source: Eurostat.

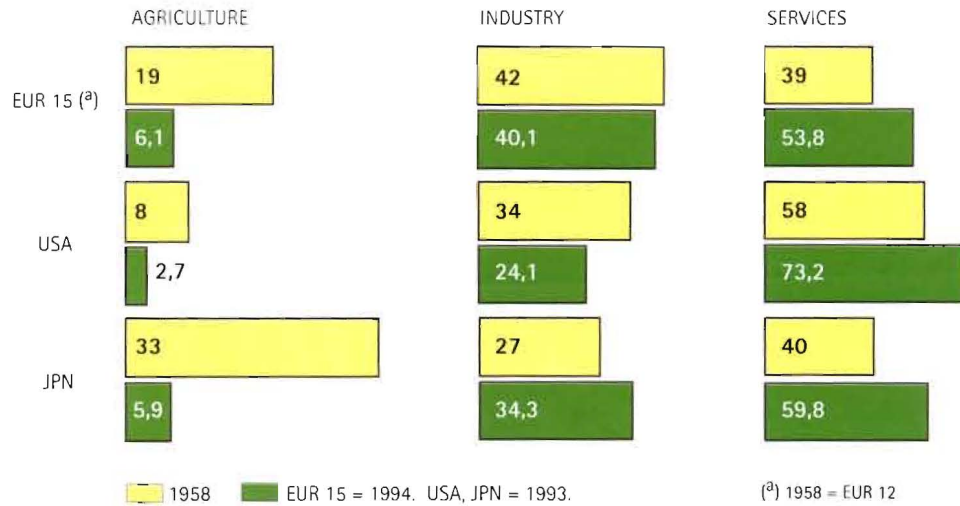
Unemployment: marked regional disparities  
*Unemployment rates in regions of the Union  
 (percentage, 1994)*



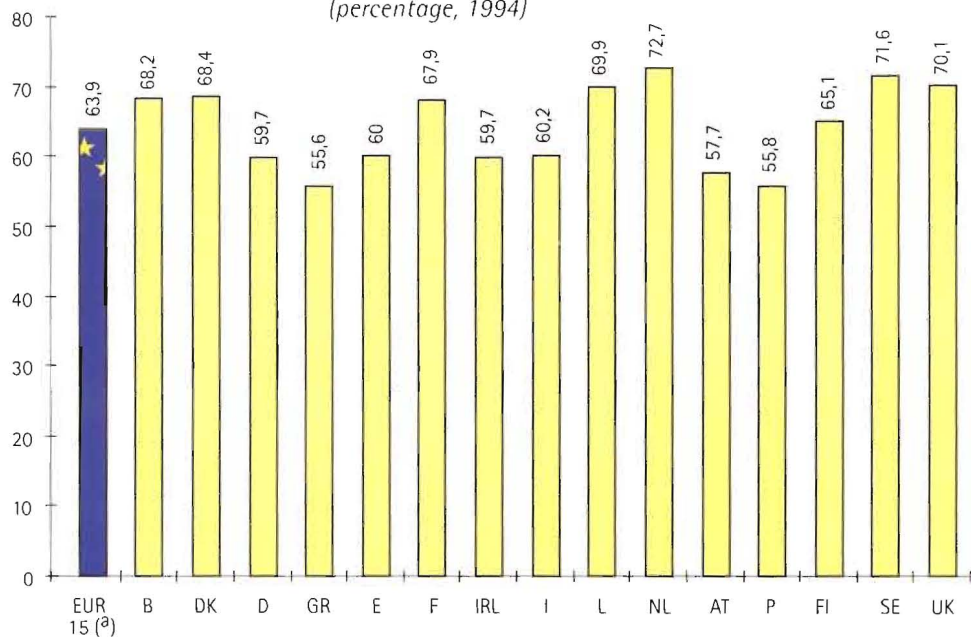


Source: Eurostat.

Employment sectors: the growth in services  
 Total employment by sector (percentage)



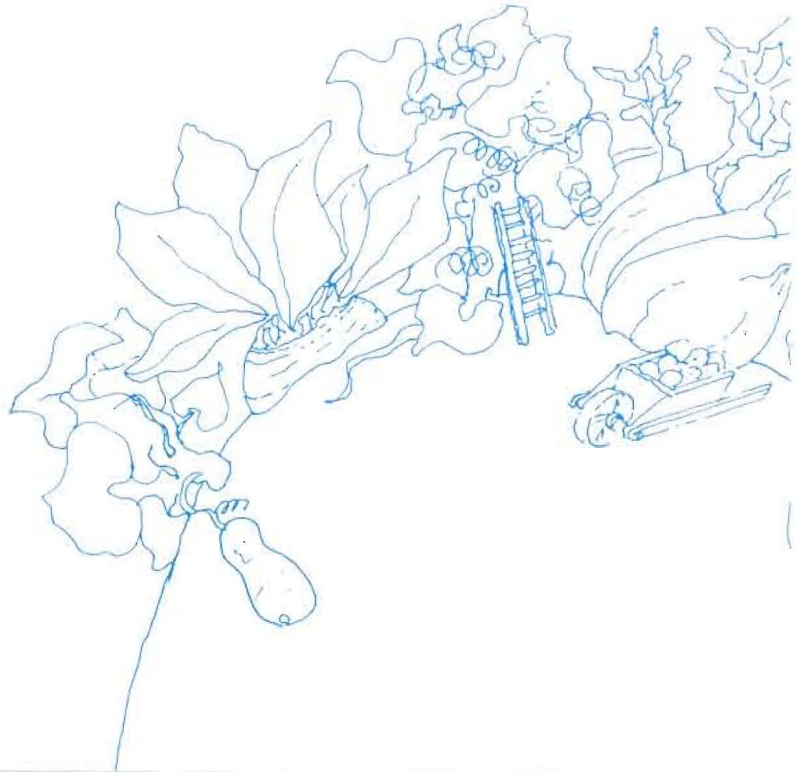
Employment in services as a proportion of total employment  
 (percentage, 1994)



(<sup>a</sup>) Calculated on a different basis from the previous table.



Services  
Industry  
Agriculture  
Transport  
Tourism  
Energy supply  
Inflation

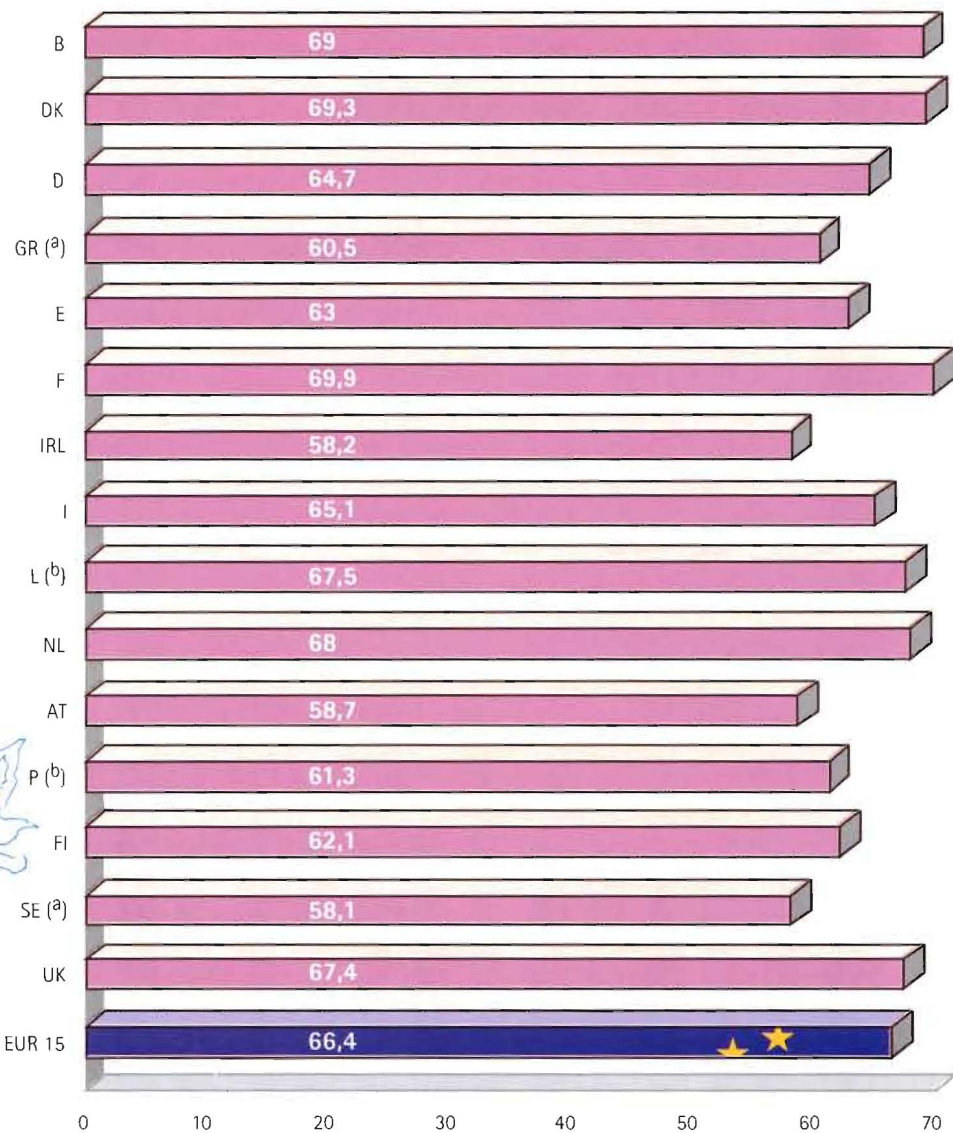




Source: Eurostat.

Services dominant

The share of services in gross value-added (percentage, 1994)



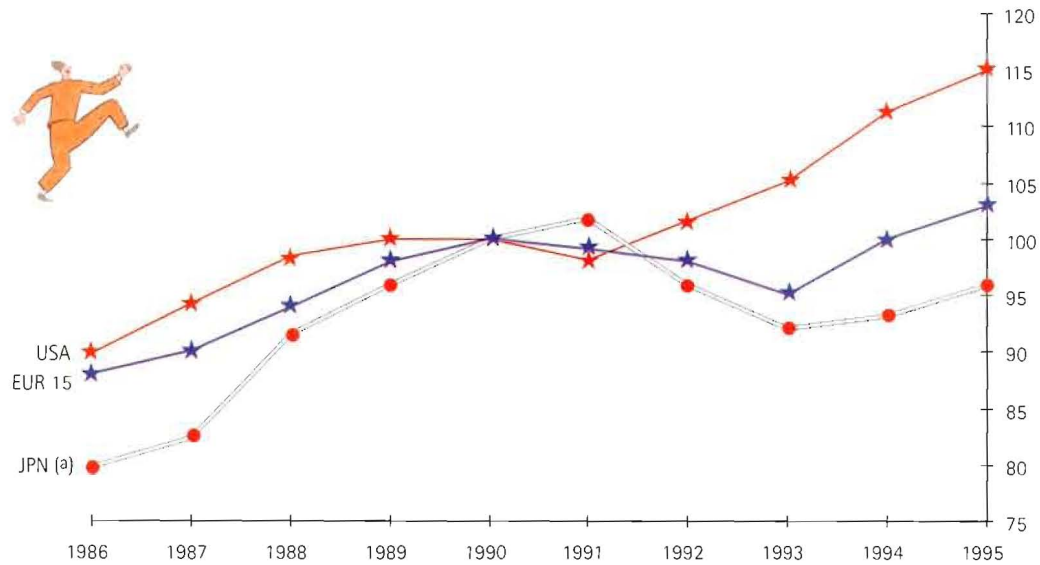
(a) 1993.

(b) 1992.

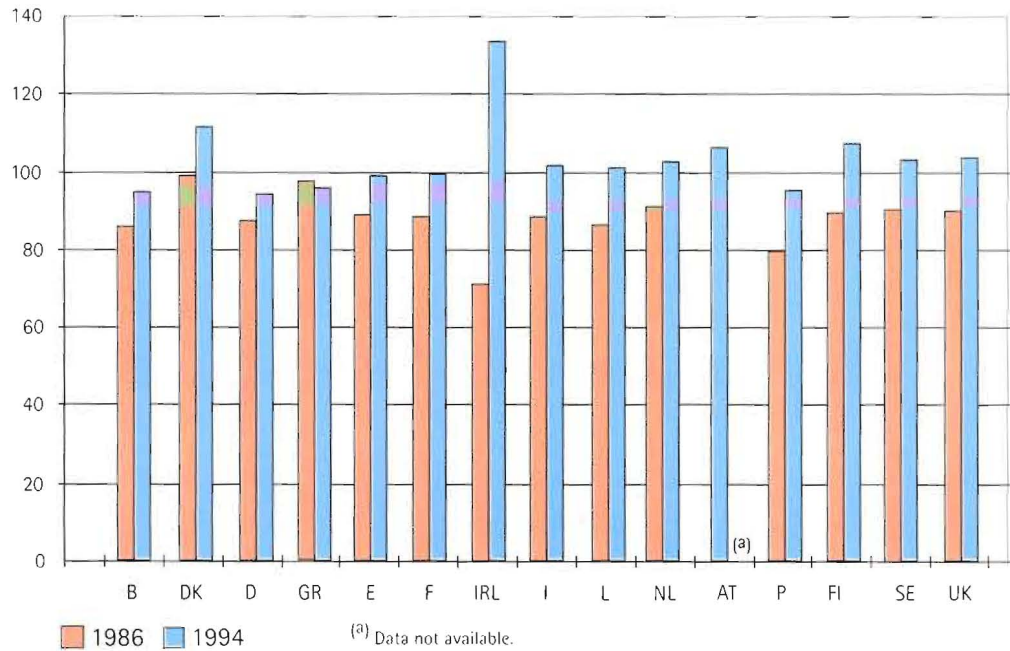
Source: Eurostat

### Industry: the challenge facing Europe

Industrial production trends (1990 = 100)



(a) Gross figures.

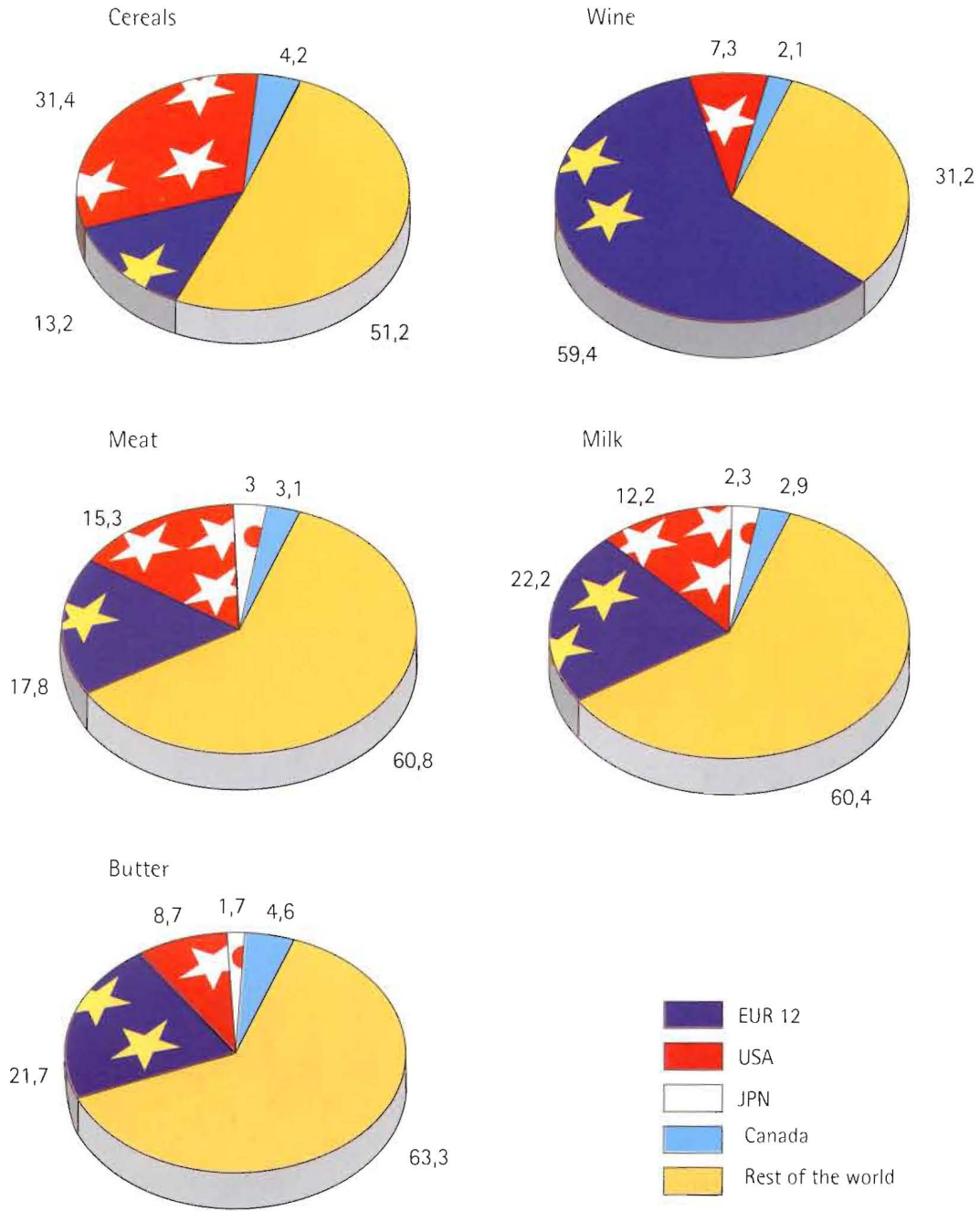


(a) Data not available.



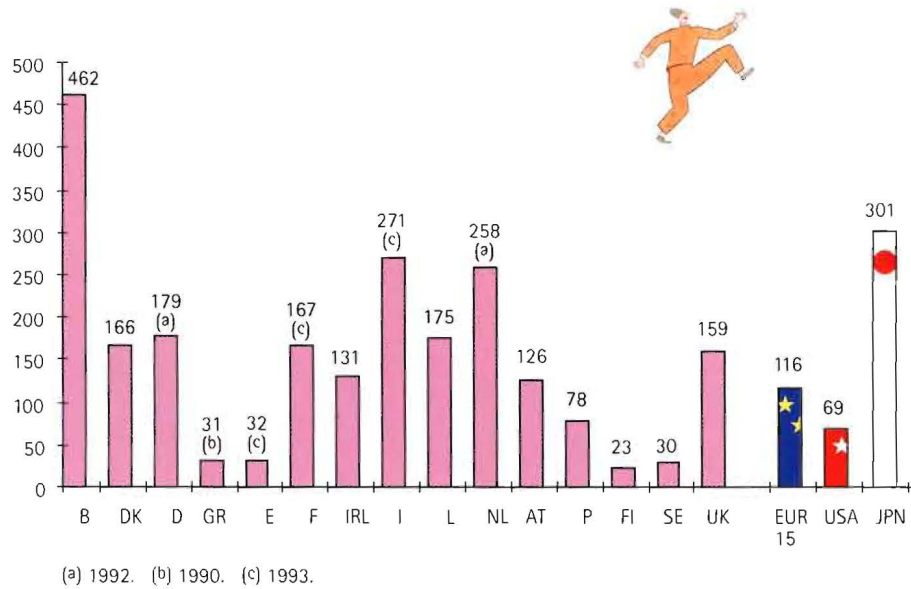
Source: Eurostat.

European agriculture in the world: a major force  
Share of world production (percentage, 1994)

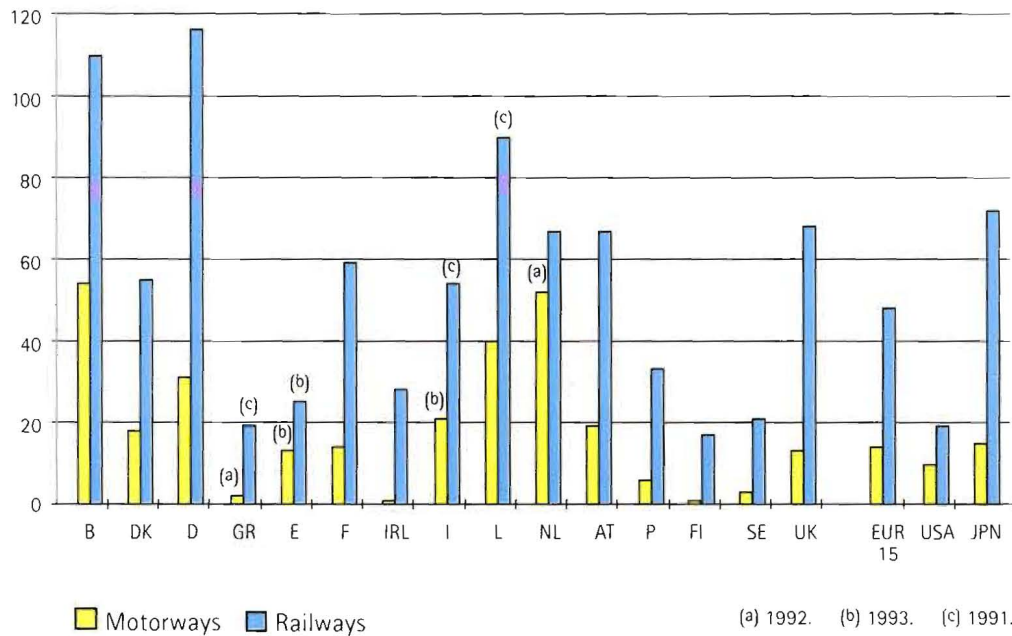


Source: Eurostat.

Transport: highly developed networks  
 Roads (including motorways), km per 100 km<sup>2</sup>, 1994

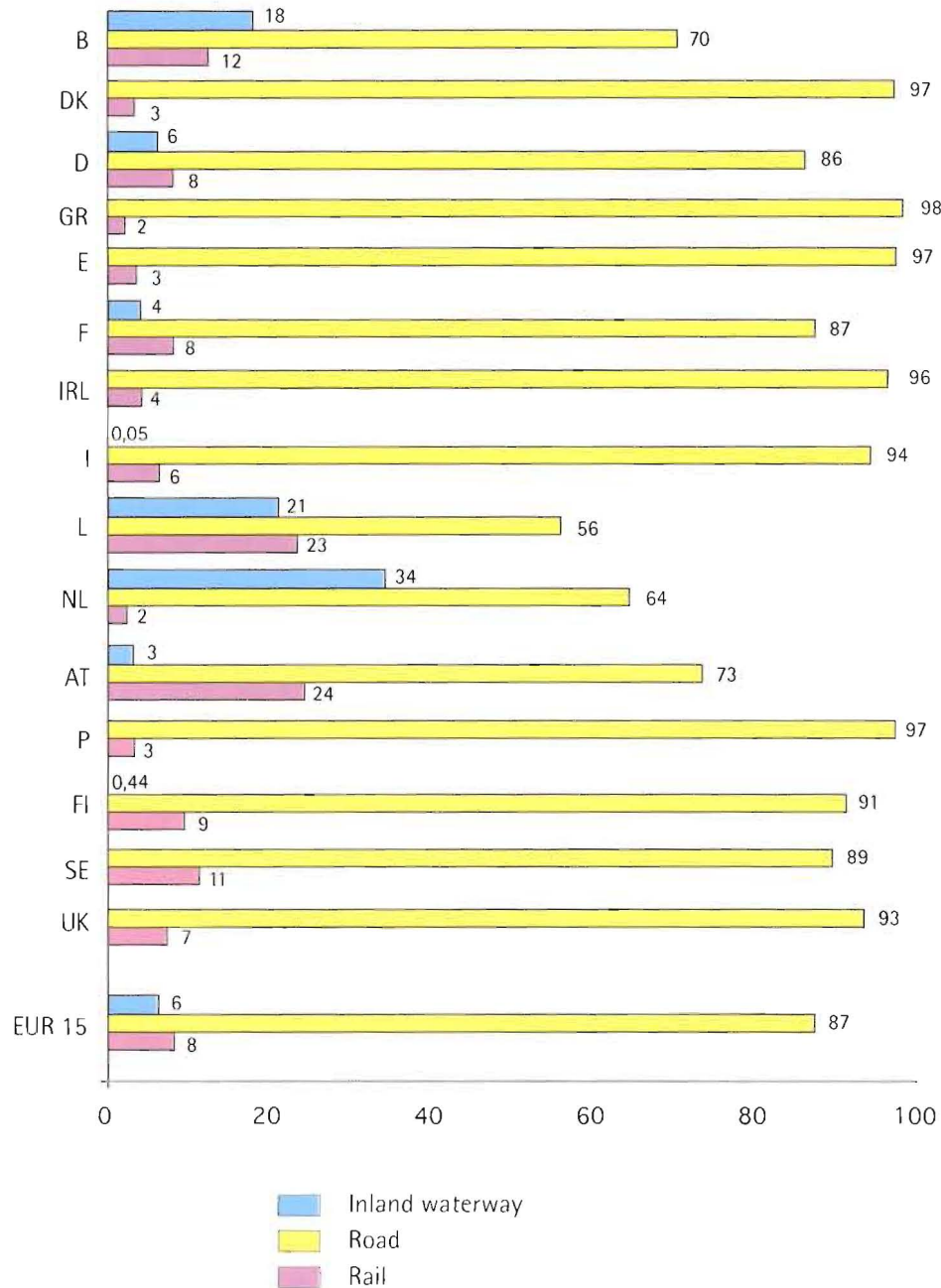


Motorways and railways, km per 1 000 km<sup>2</sup>, 1994



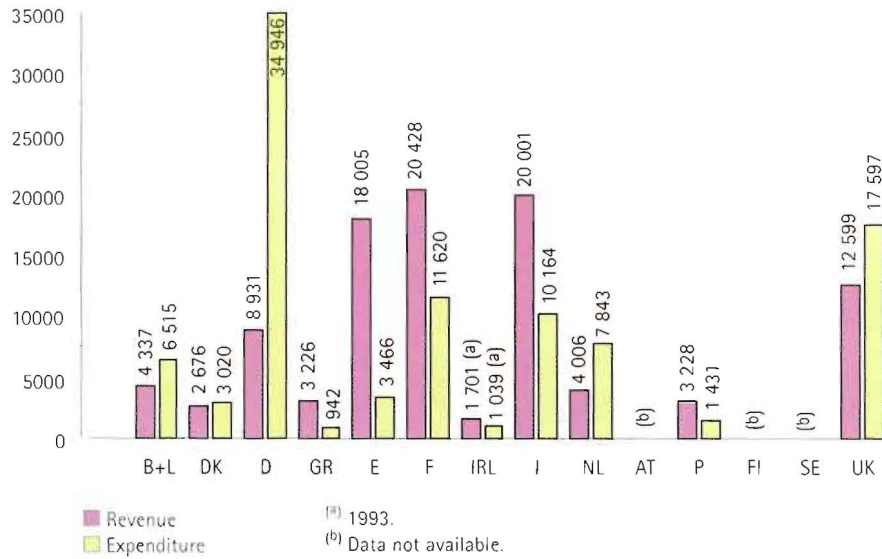
Source: Eurostat.

Transport: vital for the single market  
 Volume of freight by type of surface transport  
 (as a percentage of total, 1992)

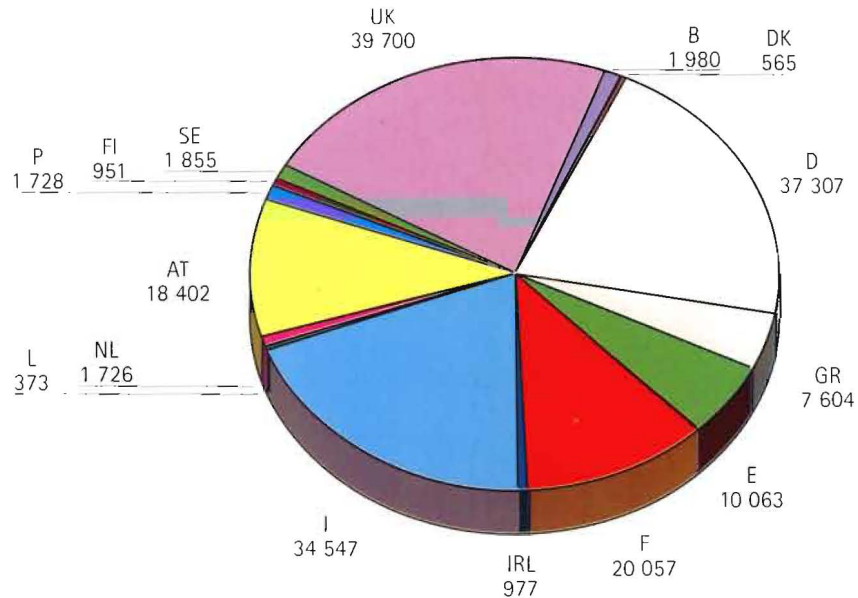


Source: Eurostat.

Tourism: an important sector  
 To and from ... (revenue and expenditure in international tourism,  
 million ECU, 1994)



Number of hotels and other establishments in 1994

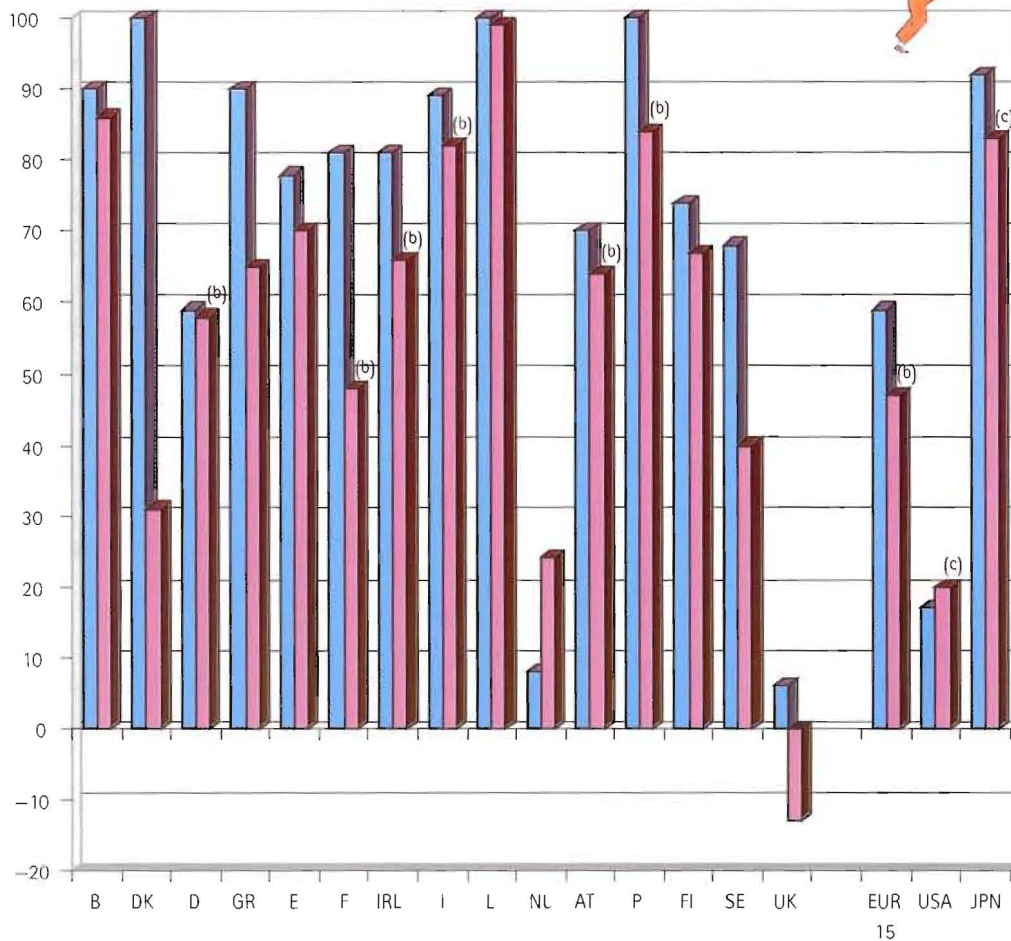


EUR 15 = 177 835



Source: Eurostat.

Energy: Europe less dependent  
 Degree of energy dependence (percentage) <sup>(a)</sup>



1980  
 1994

<sup>(a)</sup> Net imports (imports minus exports) as a proportion of total consumption.

<sup>(b)</sup> Provisional figure.

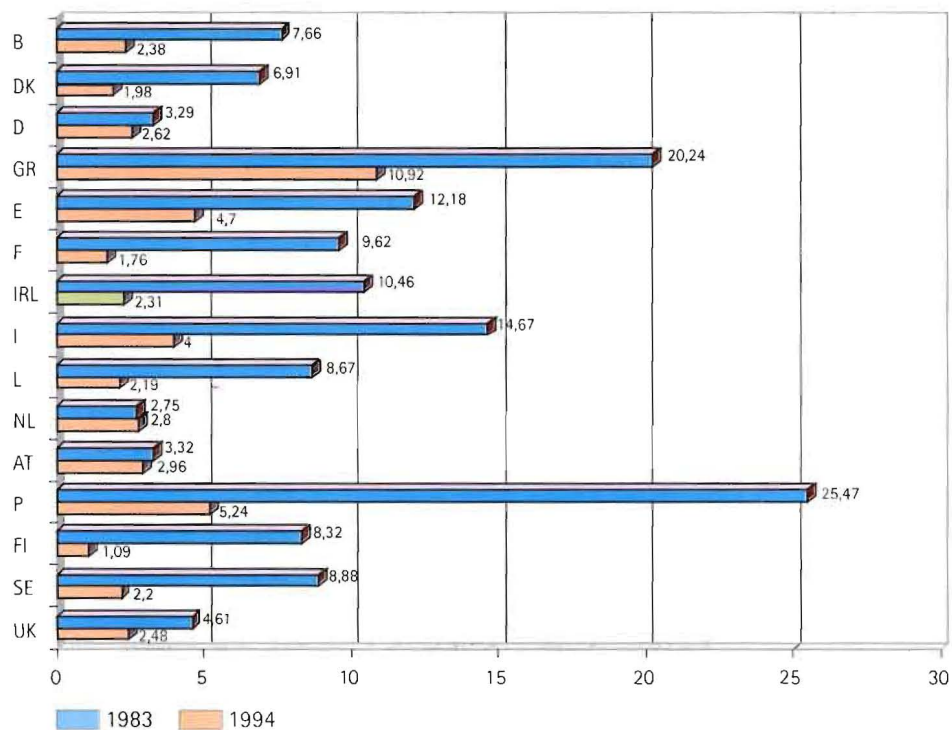
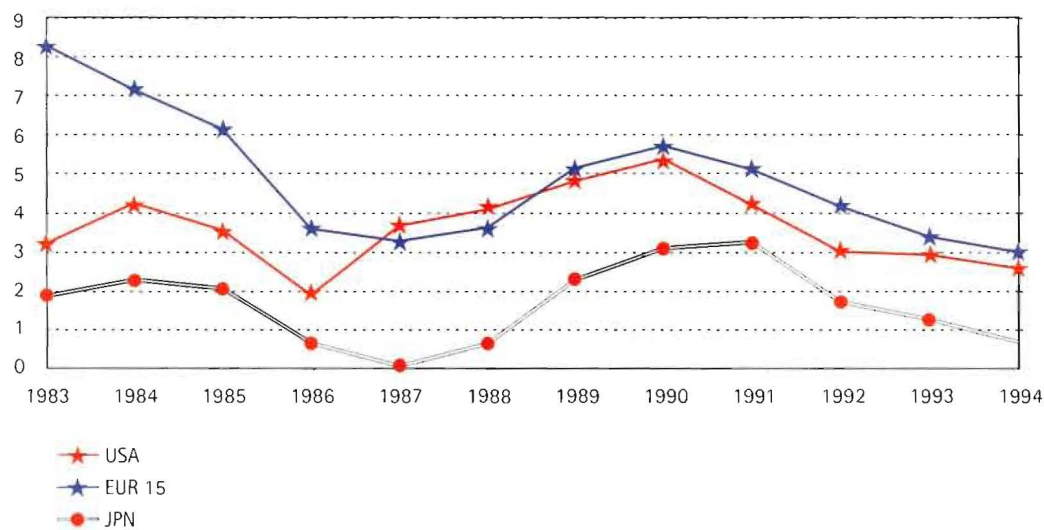
<sup>(c)</sup> 1993.



Source: Eurostat.

Has inflation been beaten?

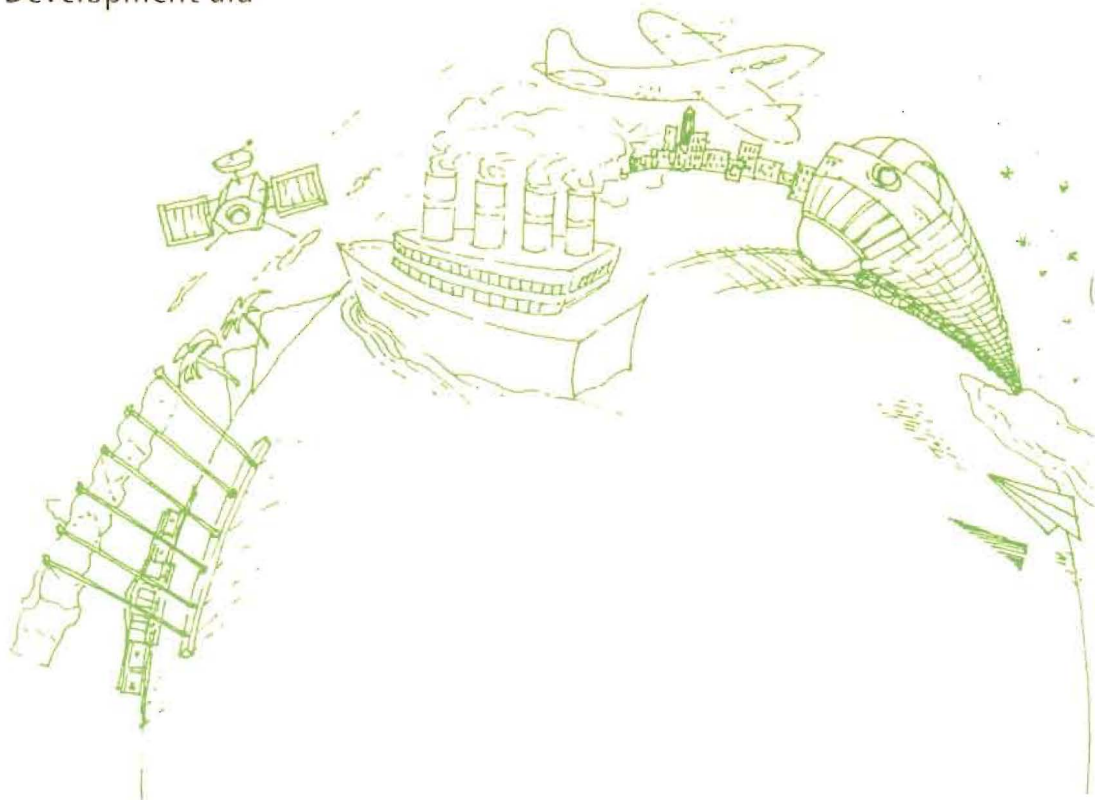
Consumer price index: annual variation (percentage)



# Europe in the world



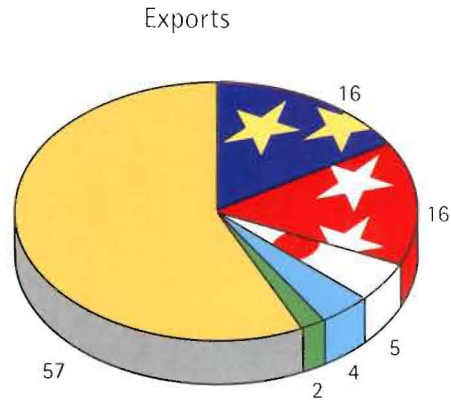
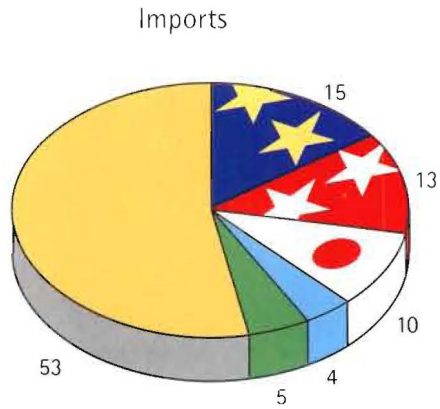
International trade  
Agricultural trade  
Development aid



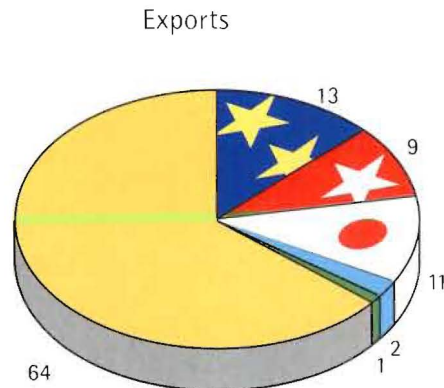
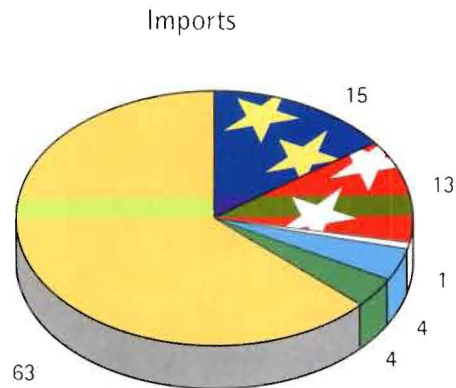


Source: Eurostat.

Trade: the world's biggest trading block partner  
*Breakdown of world trade (percentage, 1994)*



Agricultural trade: Europe, the world leader  
*Shares of world trade in agricultural products (percentage, 1994)*

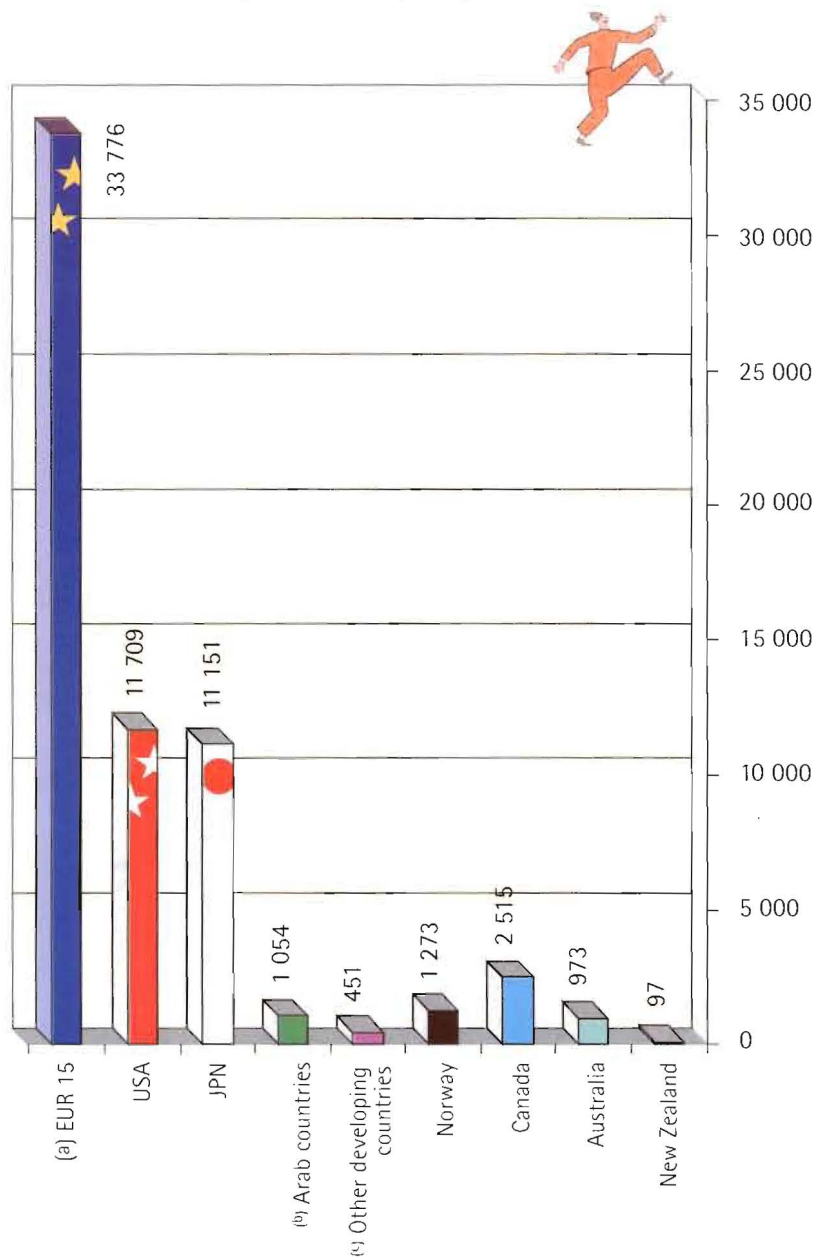


- EUR 15 (a)
- USA
- JPN
- Canada
- China
- Rest of the world

(a) Excluding trade between Member States.

Source: Eurostat.

Aid to the Third World: the European Union leads the way  
 Public aid from the principal donor countries  
 (million dollars, 1992)



(a) Union and Member States.

(b) Including Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates.

(c) Including China, India, South Korea, Taiwan, Venezuela.

# The European Union and its citizens

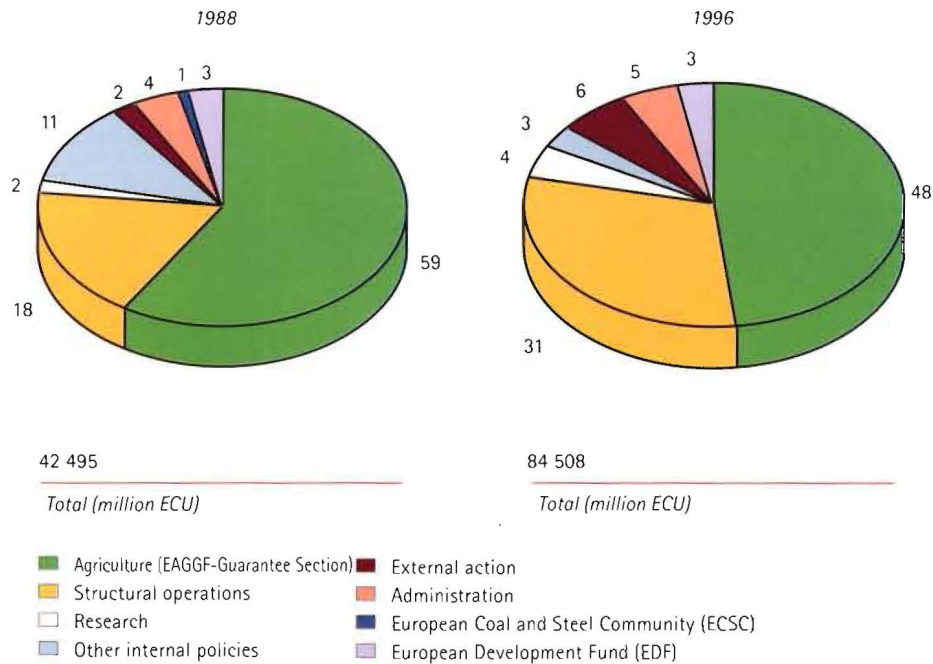


The Union budget  
The European Parliament  
Public opinion and Europe

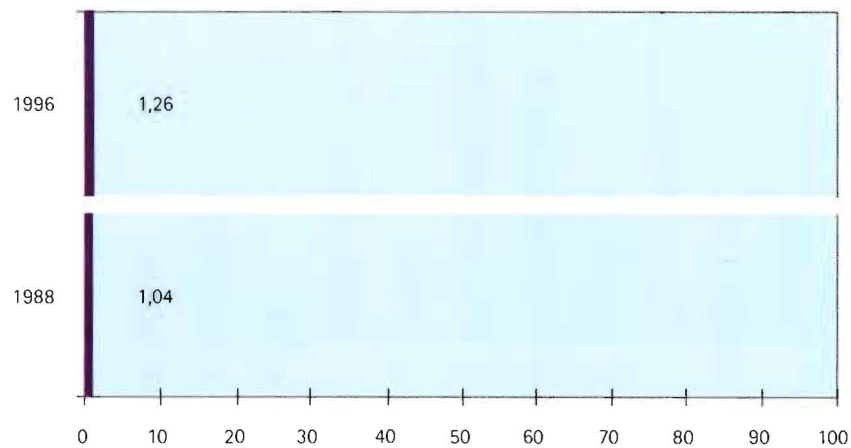


Source: European Commission, DG XIX.

The European Union budget: limited expenditure  
Breakdown of expenditure (as a percentage of the total)

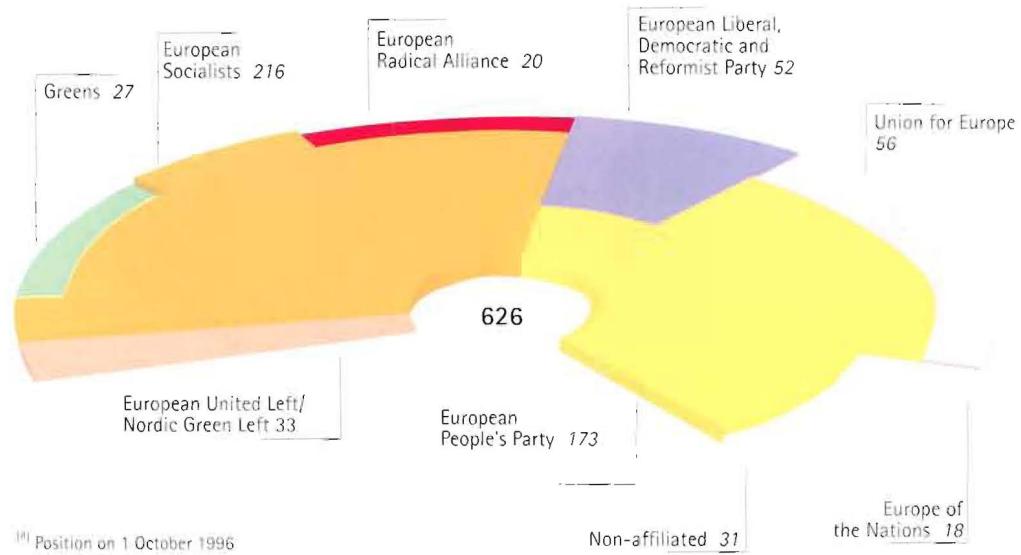


Union expenditure as a percentage of Member States' GDP

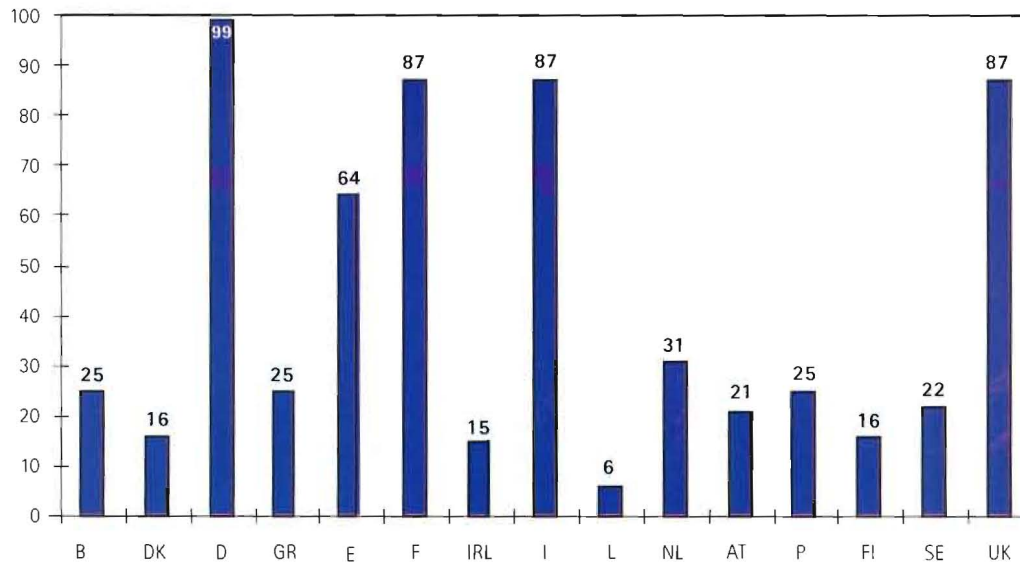


Source: European Parliament.

The European Parliament: the voice of the people  
*Distribution of seats by political group <sup>(9)</sup>*



Number of seats per country



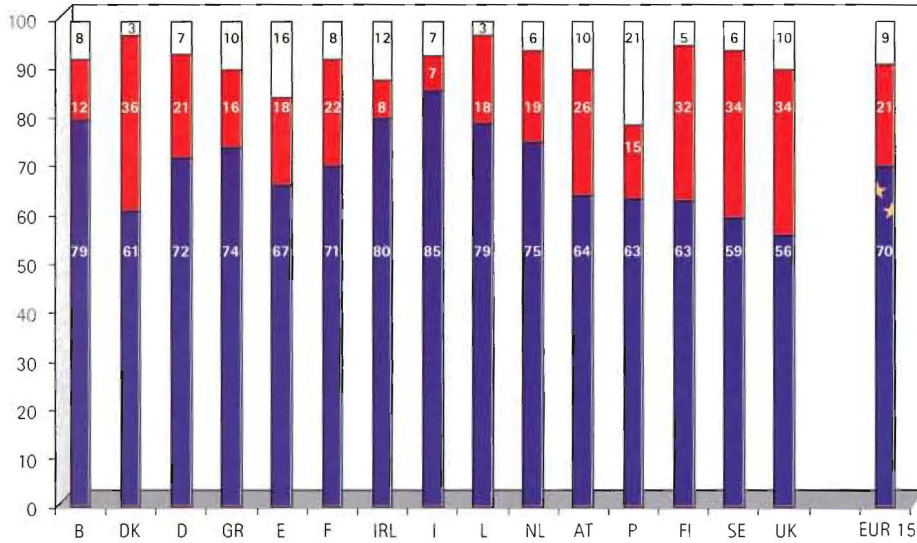




## Public opinion and Europe

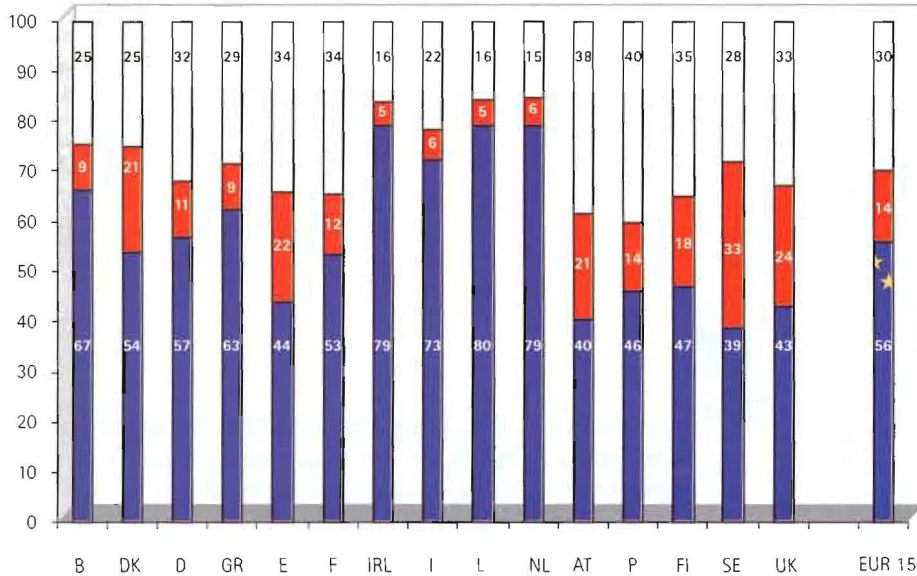
- Don't know
- Against
- For

*'In general, are you for or against the efforts being made to unify Europe?' (%)<sup>(a)</sup>*



- Neither good nor bad/don't know
- A bad thing
- A good thing

*'Is your country's membership of the European Union a good or a bad thing?' (%)<sup>(a)</sup>*



<sup>(a)</sup> Replies to Eurobarometer survey No 43, carried out for the European Commission by INRA (Europe). Some 16 000 people were questioned in May 1995.

European Commission  
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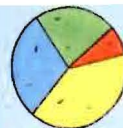
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