

Europe 2020 Strategy – towards a smarter, greener and more inclusive EU economy?

The Europe 2020 strategy adopted by the European Council on 17 June 2010 is the EU's common agenda for the current decade. It emphasises smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to overcome the structural weaknesses in Europe's economy, improve its competitiveness and productivity and underpin a sustainable social market economy.

The key objectives of the strategy are expressed in the form of five headline targets at the EU level:

- 75 % of the population aged 20-64 to be employed
- 3 % of the EU's GDP to be invested in research and development (R&D)
- Climate change and energy target:
 - To reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20 % compared with 1990
 - To increase the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20 %
 - To improve energy efficiency by 20 %

- The share of early school leavers to be under 10% and at least 40 % of those aged 30-34 to have completed tertiary or equivalent education
- Reduction of poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Progress towards the five targets is monitored by means of eight headline indicators and three sub-indicators.

In order to achieve the EU targets, Member States have committed to reach national targets, as defined in the [National Reform Programmes](#).

This publication presents data on the EU-27 aggregates, individual Member States and, where available, on the EFTA and the candidate countries, the acceding state, US and Japan, for the purpose of comparison with the EU.

Table 1: Europe 2020 strategy indicators, EU-27

	Headline Indicator	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Target
Employment	Employment rate (% of population aged 20-64)	68.0	69.0	69.9	70.3	69.0	68.6	68.6	75
	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (% of GDP)	1.83 ^s	1.85 ^s	1.85 ^s	1.92 ^s	2.01 ^s	2.00 ^s	:	3
R&D	Greenhouse gas emissions (Index 1990=100)	92	92	91	89	83	85	:	80
	Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)	8.5	9.0	9.9	10.5	11.7	12.5	:	20
	Primary energy consumption (1000 tonnes of oil equivalent (kTOE))	1 704 354	1 707 653	1 686 155	1 683 452	1 596 185	1 646 839	:	1 474 000
Climate change / energy	Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24)	15.8	15.5	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.1	13.5	< 10
	Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34)	28.0	28.9	30.0	31.0	32.2	33.5	34.6	≥ 40
Education	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ⁽¹⁾ (thousand)	123 892 ^s	122 688 ^s	119 301	115 186	113 767	115 716	:	20 mio fewer
	People at risk of poverty or social exclusion ⁽¹⁾ (%)	25.6 ^s	25.2 ^s	24.4	23.5	23.1	23.4	:	
Poverty or social exclusion	People living in households with very low work intensity (%)	10.3 ^s	10.5 ^s	9.6	9.0	9.0	10.0	:	
	People at risk of poverty after social transfers (%)	16.4 ^s	16.5 ^s	16.5 ^s	16.4	16.3	16.4	:	
	Severely materially deprived people (%)	10.7 ^s	9.8 ^s	9.1	8.4	8.1 ^s	8.1	:	

Note:

(1) People are only counted once even if they are presented in more than one sub-indicator; :=not available; s=Eurostat estimate

Source: Eurostat (see dedicated web section: [Europe 2020 headline indicators](#))

Employment rate

EU target - 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed by 2020

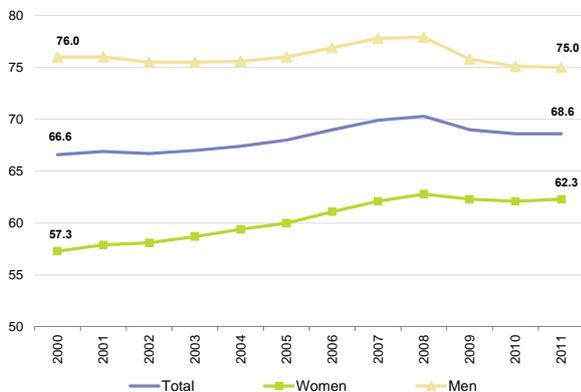
Europe's workforce is shrinking as a result of demographic changes and a smaller workforce is supporting the growing number of dependents and EU must increase its overall employment rate. In addition to the national targets and in order to make real progress towards the common goal it is necessary to focus on the most vulnerable labour market groups such as women, older workers, non-EU citizens, young people and persons who are not in employment, education or training. (See Commissions' documents: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

Between 2000 and 2008, employment among 20 to 64 year olds rose from 66.6 % to 70.3 %. The economic crisis had a pronounced effect as in 2009 the employment rate fell by 1.3 percentage points to 69.0 % - the level of 2006. It continued to fall in 2010 to 68.6 %, where it remained in 2011.

The economic crisis hit men harder than women - they experienced a fall in employment of 2.9 percentage points in 2011 compared with 2008. The employment rate for women fell with 0.5 percentage points over the same period.

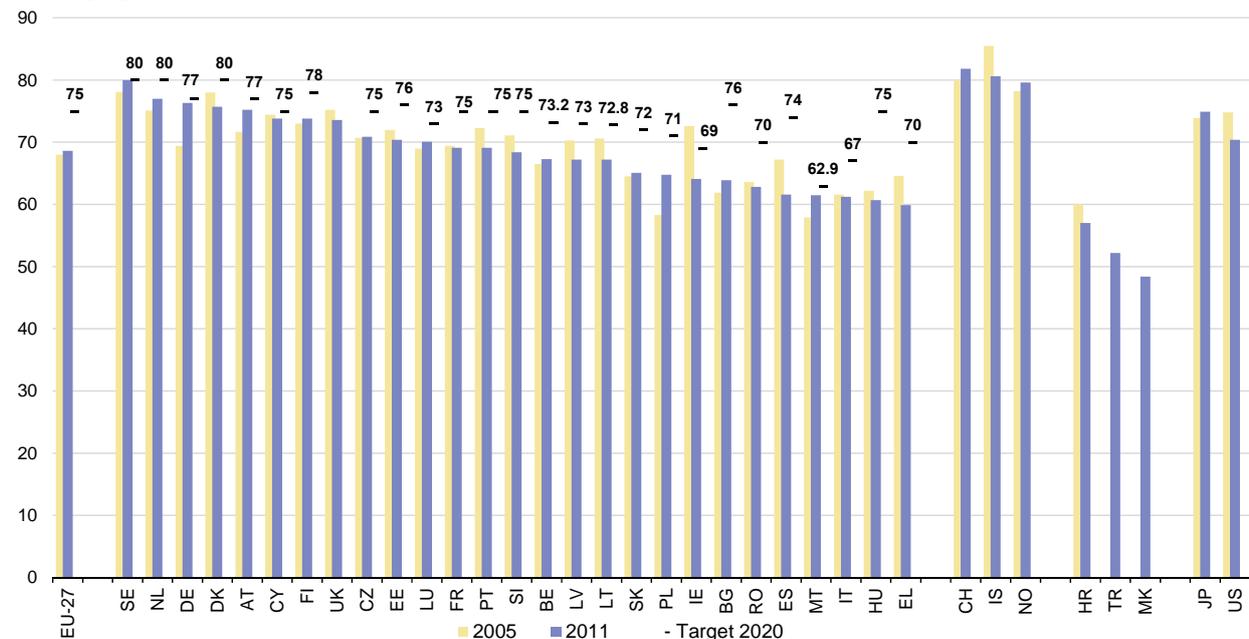
Differences between EU Member States are large – in 2011 Greece had the lowest employment rate at 59.9 % and Sweden the highest at 80.0 %. Austria, Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden reported employment rate above the EU target of 75 %, while Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Spain, Romania, Bulgaria, Ireland and Poland below 65 %. Only Sweden has reached its national target of 80%. Germany is 0.7 percentage points below its national target, while Hungary (14.3 percentage points) and Spain (12.4 percentage points) are most distant. In the EU as a whole the employment rate would have to rise by 6.4 percentage points in order to meet the target.

Figure 1: Employment rate, EU-27
(% of age group 20-64 years)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_10](#))

Figure 2: Employment rate by sex, age group 20-64
(% of age group 20-64 years)



Note:

(1) National targets: IE - 69 - 71 %; IT - 67 - 69 %; CY - 75 - 77 %; AT - 77-78 %; SE - well over 80 %; UK - No national target

(2) Break in series: 2005 - DE, ES and SE; 2011 - PT

Source: Eurostat (online data code [t2020_10](#))

Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D expenditure)

EU target – 3 % of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D by 2020

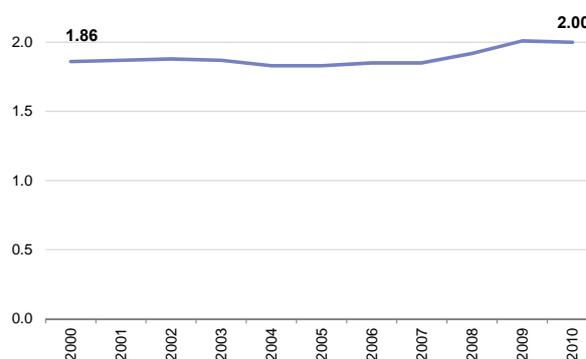
R&D intensity (R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP) reflects the extent of research and innovation activities undertaken in a given country. Among the context-specific factors that influence the level of R&D intensity are public funding of the science base and higher education institutions (leading to increasing quality of the science and technology output and increased labour productivity), public incentives, stimulating and engaging business in more R&D activities - leading to industrial competitiveness and the development of green and efficient resources.

(See Commissions' documents:

http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

R&D is crucial for long-term growth based on knowledge and innovation. The share of R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP remained between 1.83 % and 1.88 % over the period 2000 to 2006.

Figure 3: Total R&D expenditure, EU-27
(% of GDP)

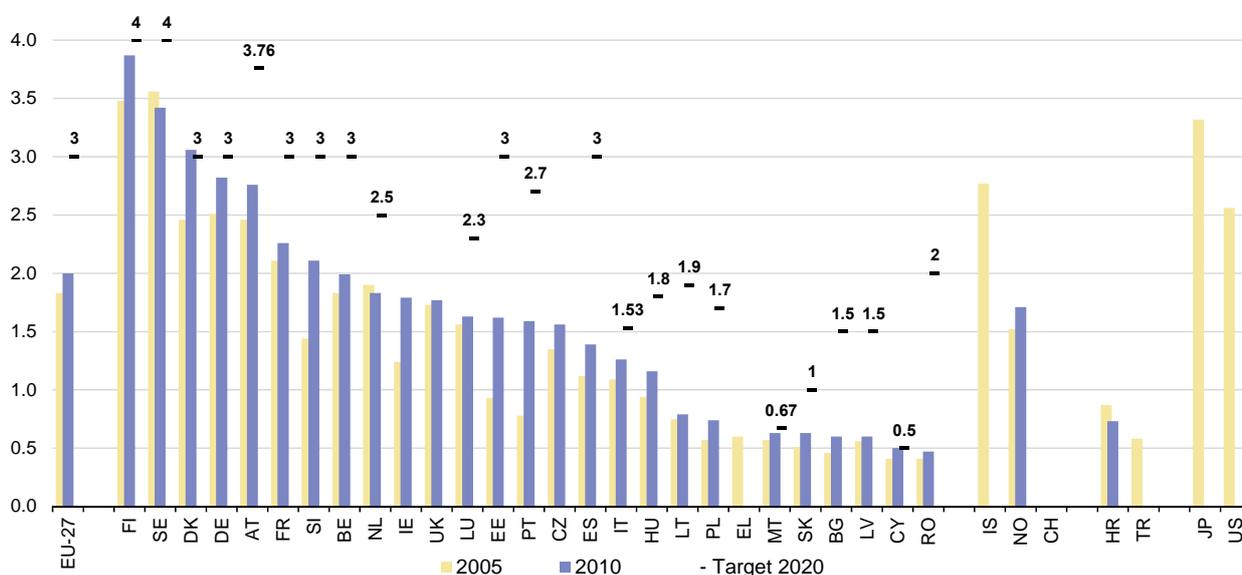


Note: Eurostat estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_20](#))

Between 2007 and 2009 it grew substantially from 1.85 % to 2.01 % and remained more or less stable in 2010 at 2.0 %.

Figure 4: Total R&D expenditure, by country
(% of GDP)



Note:

(1) National targets -CZ - 1 % (public sector); IE - approximately 2 % (2.5 % GNP); LU - 2.3 - 2.6 %; PT - 2.7 - 3.3 %; UK and EL - No national target

(2) Eurostat estimate - 2005 and 2010 - EU-27; Estimated - 2005 - AT, 2010 - DK, DE, IE, AT and SE; Break in series: 2005 - SE; Provisional data - 2010 - BE, BG, EE, IE, ES, FR, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, UK, NO

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_20](#))

The European Union as a whole would have to increase expenditure on R&D by 1.0 percentage point to meet the EU target. In 2010, Finland, Sweden and Denmark reported shares of 3.87 %, 3.42 % and 3.06 % respectively. Cyprus and

Denmark had reached their national targets in 2010. For the period from 2000 to 2010, some of the countries with relatively low R&D expenditure at least doubled their share of R&D spending, including Estonia, Portugal and Cyprus.

Climate change and energy

Energy and climate change policies can yield many macroeconomic benefits and contribute to smart and sustainable (green) growth. By increasing energy efficiency, supporting research, and developing and commercialising innovative green technologies and energy sources, Member States can also boost their competitiveness and create jobs. The policies that would help in progressing towards the energy and climate change targets, concern five key areas:

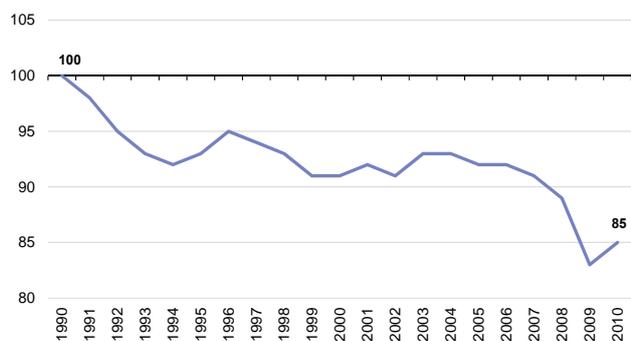
- Planning effective, growth-friendly use of the revenue from auctioning of EU Emission Trading System (ETS) allowances,
- Realising the full potential for increasing energy efficiency, particularly in the buildings sector,
- Ensuring investment security by providing a stable, coherent framework for innovation in green technologies and renewable energy sources,
- Exploiting the emissions reduction potential of transport (in most Member States, the transport sector represents the greatest share of GHG emissions among non-ETS sectors, with agriculture being the second largest source),
- Removing environmentally harmful subsidies.

(See Commissions' documents: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

Greenhouse gas emissions

EU target – 20 % reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020, compared with 1990

Figure 5: Greenhouse gas emissions, EU-27
(Index 1990=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_30](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?code=12020_30))

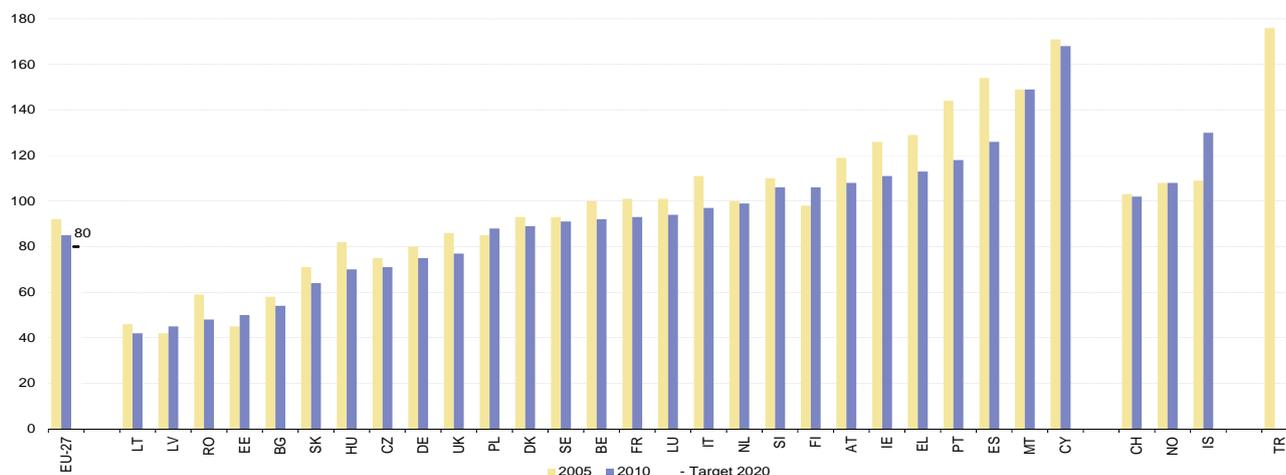
In 2010 EU greenhouse gas emissions were 15 % below the 1990 levels. Major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions were achieved in the early 1990s. Between 1990 and 1994 there was a significant decrease of 8 %, mostly due to

structural changes, modernisation in industries and change from coal to gas. Emissions began to rise again in 1995, but this trend was reversed in 1997. Between 1998 and 2007 emissions stabilised at levels of 91-93%. The stabilisation was mostly a result of an increase in primary energy consumption (PEC) compensated by an increase of the share of fuels with lower carbon content (in particular renewable energy sources).

There was a sharp decline in greenhouse gas emissions for the period from 2008 to 2010. The economic and financial crisis might be considered as the main factor behind this decline.

Emissions decreased for the majority of the EU Member States in 2010 compared with 2005. In order to meet the EU target, the Union as a whole still would have to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 5.0 percentage points. National targets are not presented due to differences in methodologies (See: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/targets_en.pdf).

Figure 6: Greenhouse gas emissions, by country
(index 1990=100)

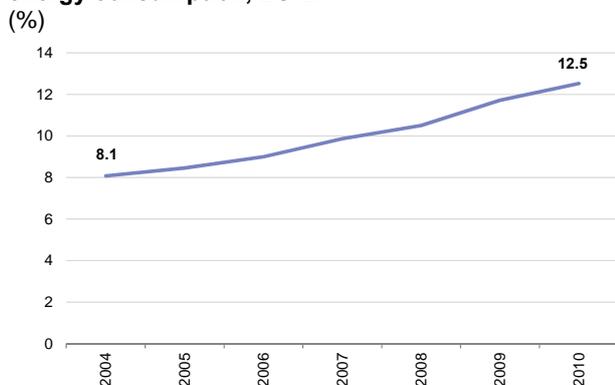


Source: Eurostat (online data code [t2020_30](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?code=12020_30))

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

EU target – Increase the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption to 20 % by 2020

Figure 7: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, EU-27



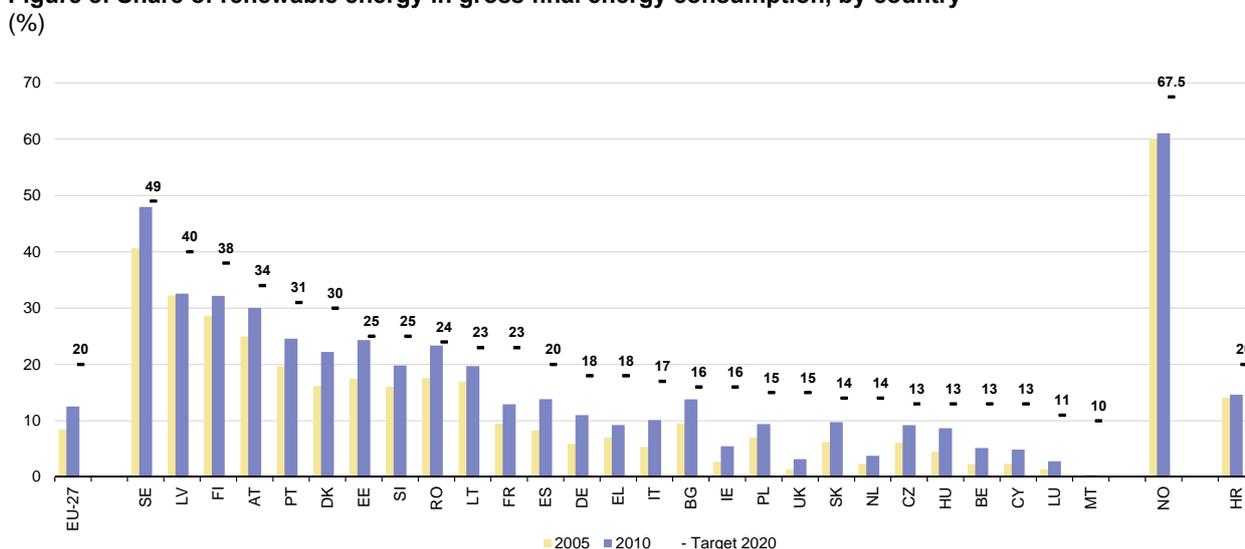
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_31](#))

Between 2004 and 2010 the share of renewables in gross final energy consumption grew steadily to reach 12.5 % in 2010 compared with 8.1 % in 2004.

The consumption of energy in the EU has evolved, highlighting in particular a general shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources, such as solar energy, wind power and biofuels. The increase has been driven by two main trends - installed capacity for renewable electricity and heat generation has been growing steadily since 1990, as has the use of biofuels between 2004 and 2010.

The share of renewable energy sources in gross final energy consumption in 2010 varied widely among Member States, ranging from 0.4 % in Malta to 47.9 % in Sweden. Between 2005 and 2010, all Member States increased their share of renewable energy. Romania, Estonia and Sweden are among the countries which have almost reached their national targets – with 0.6, 0.7 and 1.1 percentage points respectively still remaining. The Netherlands with 10.2 percentage points, Ireland with 10.5 percentage points and United Kingdom with 11.8 percentage points are the countries with the biggest gaps to the targeted values. The European Union as a whole is 7.5 percentage points away from the target.

Figure 8: Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption, by country



Note:

The national targets correspond to the targets set in the [National Reform Programmes \(NRPs\)](#) and they may differ from the ones set in the [Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources](#).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_31](#))

Primary energy consumption (PEC)

EU target – 20 % increase in energy efficiency by 2020

Figure 9: Primary energy consumption, EU-27
(Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (kTOE))



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_33](#))

The primary energy consumption (PEC) was relatively stable for the period from 1990 to 1995. In 1996 it increased by about 59 000 kTOE (almost 4 %), compared with the previous year and remained relatively unchanged throughout the period from 1997 to 2000. Between 2001 and 2004 there was another increase in consumption. A clear decrease was recorded in 2009, reaching 1997 levels of 1 596 000 kTOE.

Much of the decrease for the period from 2008 to 2010 may be attributed to the lower level of economic activity as a result of the financial and economic crisis, rather than to a structural shift in the pattern of energy consumption.

Table 2: Primary energy consumption, EU-27
(% of savings)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Target 2020
EU-27	0	0.1	1.8	2.4	7.7	5.4	20.0

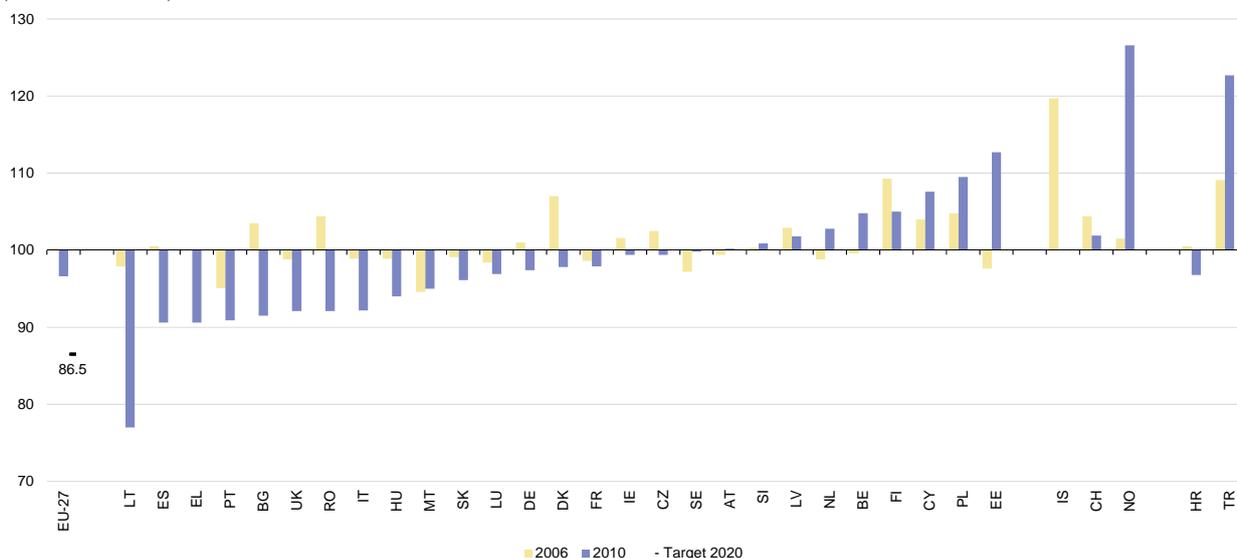
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_33](#))

At the EU level, the targeted 20 % increase in energy efficiency would be reached by decreasing PEC to 1 474 000 kTOE by 2020.

PEC is relevant for measuring the true energy consumption and for comparing it to the Europe 2020 target. Two aspects have to be taken into account in order to calculate the PEC savings - the measured consumption in the EU and the consumption which would hypothetically take place (based as a business-as-usual scenario) in the year 2020, starting from 2005. The difference between the two should correspond to the 20 % target. This can also be interpreted as an EU target of reduction of 13.5 % of PEC in 2020 compared to 2005. For all intermediate years, the PEC savings express the percentage achieved towards the target. The indicator is expressed only as an EU global percentage and not as a target for individual Member States.

The PEC at country level is quite diverse, mostly due to the fact that it depends on the size, structure and development of each economy. In 2010 PEC varies from 902 kTOE for Malta to 306 356 kTOE for Germany. As shown in figure 10 compared with the 2005 level, the PEC in Lithuania is 23 percentage points below in 2010, while in Estonia 12.7 percentage points above.

Figure 10: Primary energy consumption, by country
(Index 2005=100)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_33](#))

Early leavers from education and training

EU target - The share of early leavers from education and training should be under 10 % by 2020

Early leaving from education and training is an obstacle to economic growth and employment. It hampers productivity and competitiveness, and fuels poverty and social exclusion. With its shrinking workforce, Europe has to make full use of its human resources. Young people who leave education and training prematurely are bound to lack skills and to face serious, persistent problems on the labour market (on average half of early school leavers are unemployed).

As early school leaving is more frequent among young people from disadvantaged backgrounds, among people with migrant background and ethnic minorities (such as Roma) and among boys, these should be key groups for policy interventions. Prevention and early intervention can be strengthened through better support for those at risk at an early age. There should also be better support for teachers, trainers and other education staff, parental involvement and cooperation with local communities. Increasing the provision of high-quality initial vocational education and training can help reduce early school leaving. Combining general education with work experience can provide an alternative, and for some learners, more motivating, path through education.

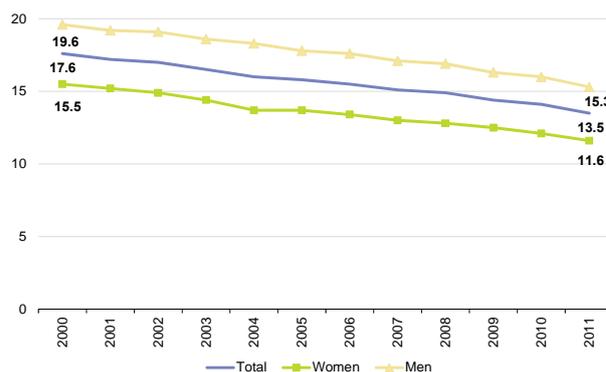
(See Commissions' documents:
http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

Since 2000 the share of early leavers, in EU as a whole, has fallen steadily from 17.6 % to 13.5 % in

2011. The percentage of early leavers from education and training among men has been persistently higher than for women and for the period from 2000 to 2011 the gap remained more or less stable at around 4 percentage points.

Figure 11: Early leavers from education and training by sex, EU-27

(% of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training)



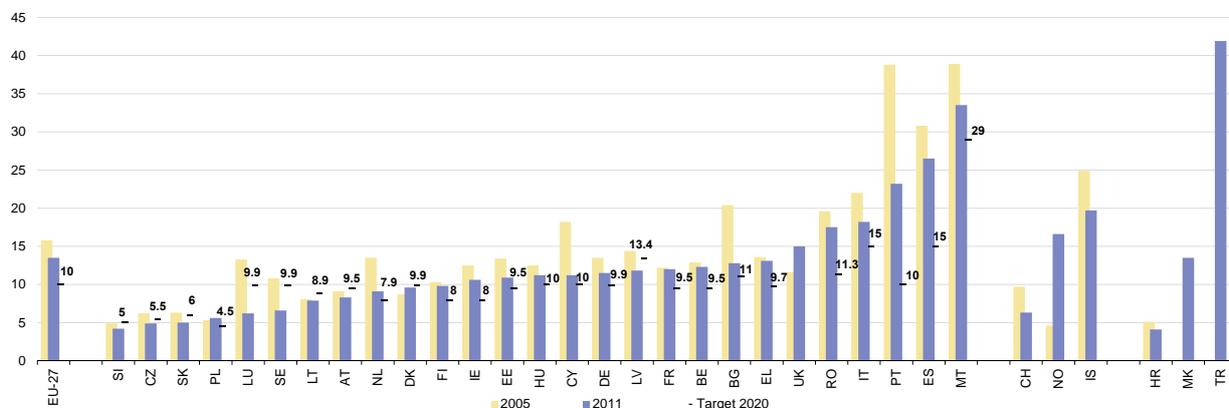
Note:
 Estimated - 2000 and 2001; Break in series - 2003.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_40](#))

At national level, the share of early leavers from education and training varied from 4.2 % (Slovenia) to 33.5 % (Malta) in 2011. In 2011, for nine countries the level of the indicator was already under the defined target level for 2020. The European Union as a whole is 3.5 percentage points above the target.

Figure 12: Early leavers from education and training by country

(% of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training)



Note:

(1) Targets: EU target – under 10 %; IT - 15 - 16 %; UK - No national target

(2) Break in series – 2005 – DE, ES and CY; Unreliable data – 2005 – SI and HR; 2011 – LU, SI and HR; Provisional data – 2005 and 2011 – SE

(3) Due to break in series data for some countries are not fully comparable – for more details see the [reference metadata](#).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_40](#))

Tertiary educational attainment

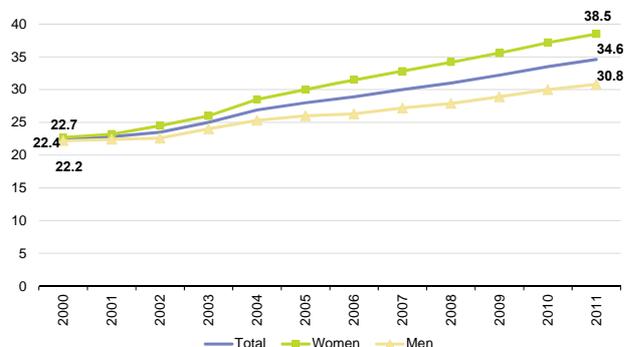
EU target - At least 40 % of 30-34 years old should have completed a tertiary or equivalent education by 2020

Low tertiary or equivalent educational attainment levels create skills bottlenecks in knowledge-intensive economic sectors and hamper productivity, innovation and competitiveness. Key actions to broaden participation include removing financial barriers to participation and bringing more flexibility into the routes by which people enter higher education; reducing drop-out rates and the time it takes to complete a degree include improving guidance and counselling to help students choose an appropriate course and providing better support for students during their studies. Making sure that higher education courses develop skill profiles relevant to the world of work is an important aspect of ensuring the long-term attractiveness of higher education. Greater use of skills projections and graduate employment data (including tracking graduate employment outcomes), involving stakeholders more in course design and evaluation, more systematic use of work-based placements and more flexibility in the structure of study programmes, including interdisciplinary learning paths, can play an important role in improving the employability of graduates. (See Commissions' documents: http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

Between 2000 and 2011 the tertiary educational attainment of the population aged 30-34 steadily increased from 22.4 % to 34.6 %. In 2000 the share of women aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed tertiary education was similar to the share

of men. Since then the increase for women was about double the increase for men (15.8 percentage points for women compared to 8.6 percentage points for men).

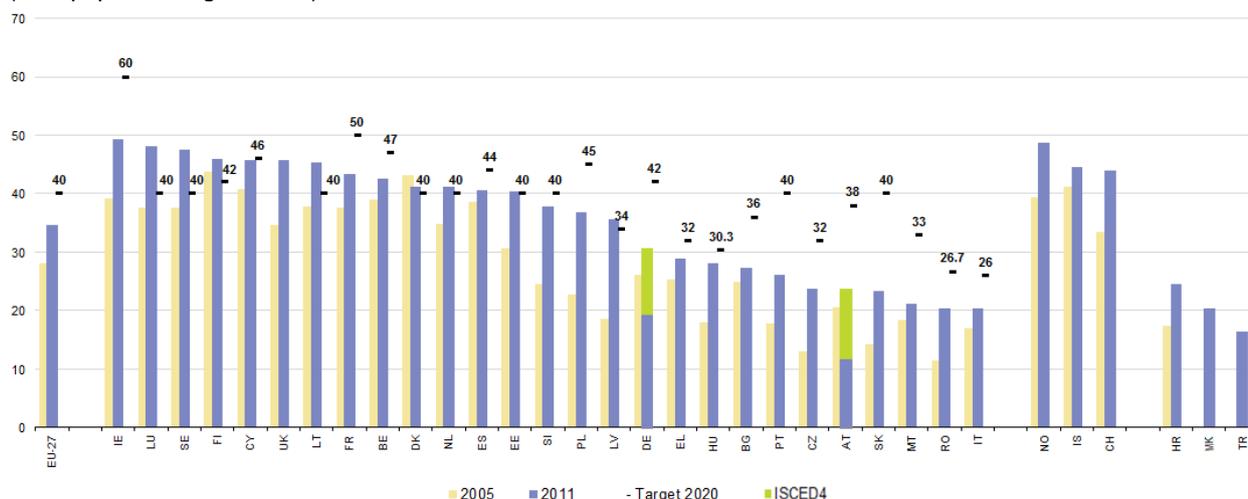
Figure 13: Tertiary educational attainment by sex, EU-27
(% of population aged 30-34)



Note: The percentage of those aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6) - Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).
Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_41](#))

Differences between EU Member States are large – in 2011 the share of tertiary educational attainment varied from 20.3 % for Italy to 49.4 % for Ireland. The share of the population aged 30-34 who had completed tertiary education doubled in Romania, Slovakia, Portugal, Slovenia and Luxembourg over the period 2000 to 2011. In 2011 eight countries had already achieved their national targets. The European Union as a whole is 5.4 percentage points under the target.

Figure 14: Tertiary educational attainment by country
(% of population aged 30-34)



Note:

(1) The percentage of those aged 30-34 who have successfully completed tertiary education (ISCED levels 5 and 6) - Eurostat, Labour Force Survey (LFS).

(2) Targets - EU target - at least 40 %; DE - 42%, including ISCED4 which represented 11.4% of the population aged 30-34 in 2011; IT - 26 - 27 %; LV - 34 - 36 %; AT - 38%, including ISCED 4a, which represented 12% of the population aged 30-34 in 2011; SE - 40 - 45 %; UK - No national target

(3) Break in series - 2005 - DE; Provisional data - 2005 and 2011 - SE

(4) Due to break in series data for some countries are not fully comparable - for more details see the [reference metadata](#).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: [t2020_41](#))

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

EU target – Reduction of poverty by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion

Given the multi-faceted nature of poverty, integrated strategies are needed to effectively support those at risk of poverty or social exclusion so they can fully participate in the economy and society. Special attention is needed towards the most vulnerable members of society by further improving the effectiveness of social protection systems and implementing active inclusion strategies encompassing:

1. *Improvement of the efficiency and effectiveness of income support through social protection*

Minimum income schemes relate to the adequacy and coverage of benefits, disincentives to work. Further pressure on social assistance expenditure comes from people who are no longer eligible for unemployment benefit and therefore turn to social assistance for income as a last resort. Measuring social benefit expenditure against the poverty reduction it achieves gives an indication of how efficient such spending is.

2. *Addressing labour market exclusion and tackling in-work poverty*

In-work poverty is in most cases linked to low skills, low wages, precarious employment and low work intensity. Those on temporary contracts and in part-time work are also particularly at risk of in-work poverty. Among the factors, influencing in-work poverty are minimum wages (limiting the incidence of low pay) and household composition (single parents not working full-time and families with one earner face the highest risk of poverty).

3. *Access to quality services, such as healthcare, childcare, housing.*

Access to quality early childhood education and care is key to giving all children the best chances in life. The most vulnerable children (e.g. children from low-income families or families that are furthest from the labour market, children from migrant backgrounds) have generally lower rates of participation.

Provision of services for the homeless is also crucial. It is clear that homelessness has been increasing due to the social stress, accompanying low growth, rising unemployment and fiscal austerity. A new profile of homeless people is emerging which consists of families with children, young people and people with a migrant background.

(See Commissions' documents:

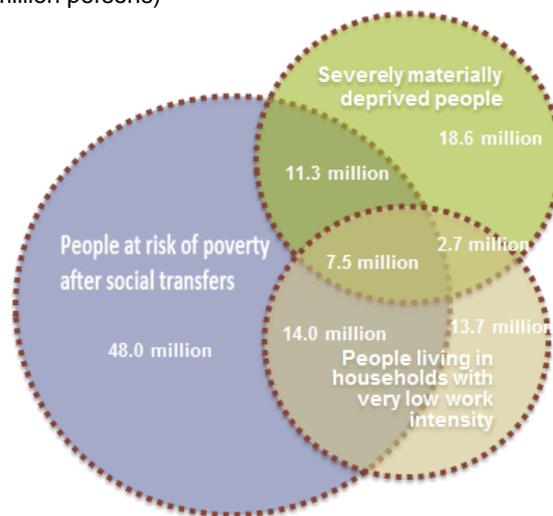
http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/making-it-happen/key-areas/index_en.htm)

The indicator *People at risk of poverty or social exclusion* is based on three dimensions of poverty: relative monetary poverty, material deprivation and lack of access to the labour market. The three dimensions are covered by three sub-indicators: *People at risk of poverty after social transfers*, *Severely materially deprived people* and *People living in households with very low work intensity*. People may be confronted with more than one of these dimensions of poverty at the same time. For the calculation of the indicator *People at risk of poverty or social exclusion* people are counted

only once, even if they are present in more than one sub-indicator.

Figure 15: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-27, 2010

(million persons)



Note:

People are only counted once even if they are present in more than one sub-indicator.

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (overall) – 115.7 million

Severely materially deprived people – 40.1 million

People at risk of poverty after social transfers – 80.8 million

People living in households with very low work intensity – 37.9 million

Source: Eurostat (online data code [t2020_50](#), [t2020_51](#), [t2020_52](#), [t2020_53](#) and [ilc_pees01](#))

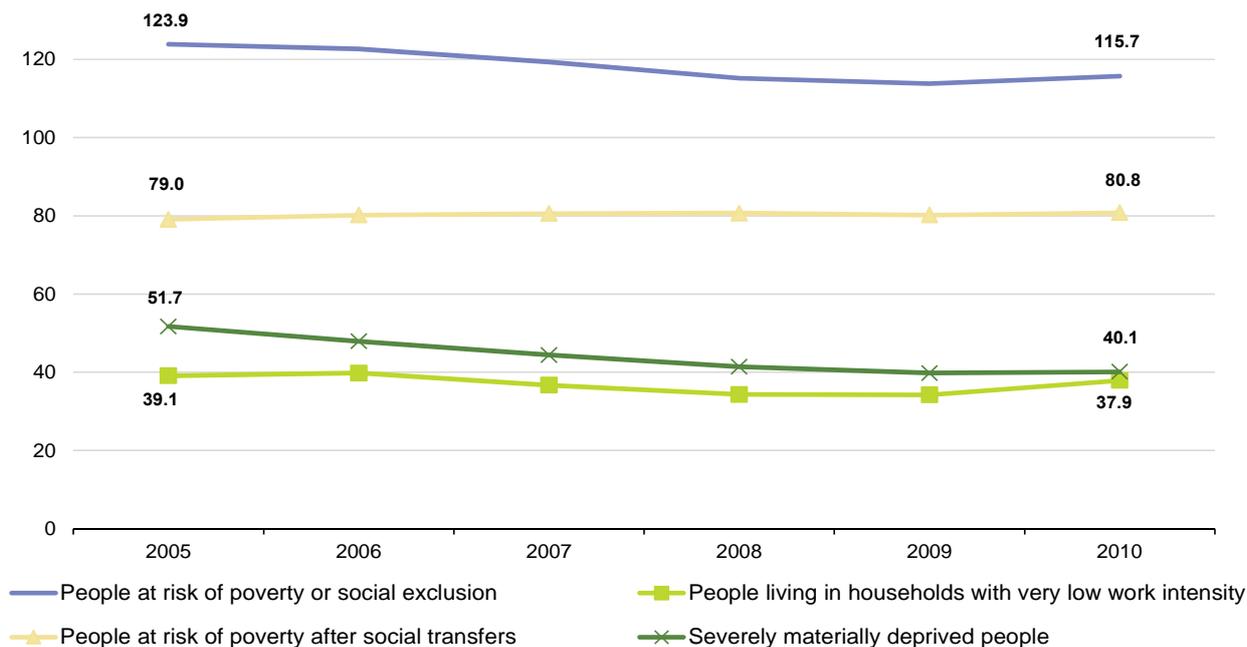
In 2010, 115.7 million persons, 23.4 % of the EU population were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, compared with 123.9 million (25.6 %) in 2005. The decrease of 8.2 million persons between 2005 and 2010 has been driven mainly by a reduction in the numbers suffering from severe material deprivation, which is not the dominant component of the multidimensional indicator. For the observed period, the number of people living in households with very low work intensity decreased by 1.3 million, while the decrease in the number of severely materially deprived people was 11.6 million. On the contrary, there was a 1.7 million increase in the number of people at risk of poverty after social transfers.

Member States set their national targets on the basis of the most appropriate indicators, taking into account their national circumstances and priorities.¹ At the moment of writing the situation is not perfectly clear in all Member States, concerning the definition of the indicators and the data source used for the national target. Therefore the European Commission has launched an investigation into the specification of each national target.

¹ See Council Conclusions of 17 June 2010:

http://ec.europa.eu/eu2020/pdf/council_conclusion_17_june_en.pdf#page=13

Figure 16: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, EU-27
(million persons)



Note:

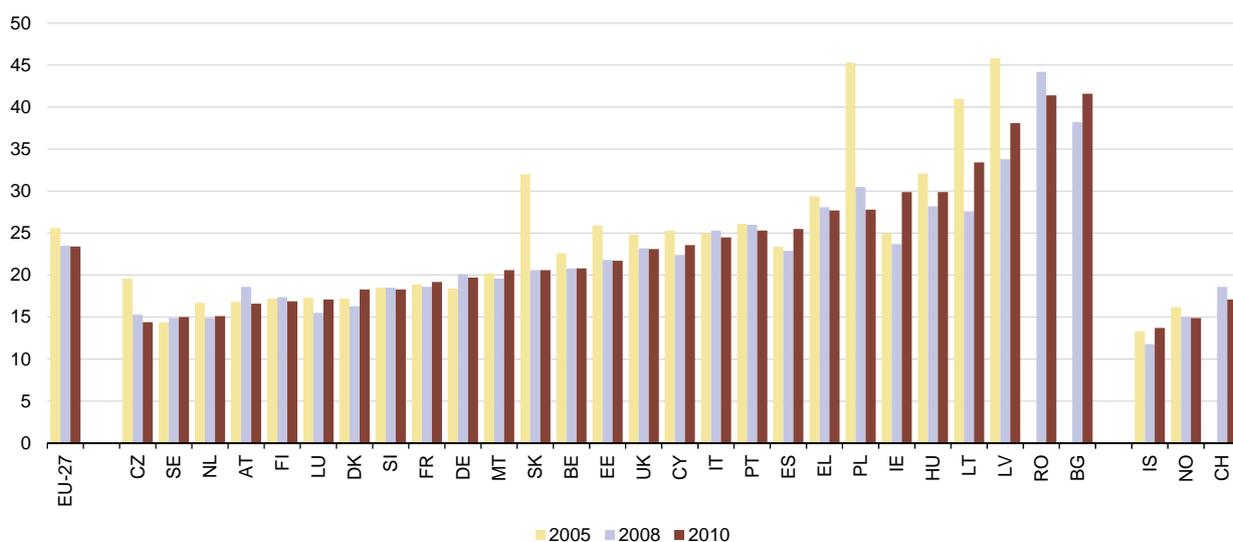
- (1) People are only counted once even if they are present in more than one sub-indicator.
- (2) Eurostat estimate: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion and People living in households with very low work intensity - 2005 and 2006; People at risk of poverty after social transfers – 2005, 2006 and 2007; Severely materially deprived people – 2005, 2006 and 2009

Source: Eurostat (online data code [t2020_50](#), [t2020_51](#), [t2020_52](#) and [t2020_53](#))

Between 2005 and 2010, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion declined in about half of the Member States, rose in six and remained almost constant in seven others. The countries showing the highest risk of poverty or social

exclusion in 2005 had the strongest reductions by 2010. In 2010 at national level the differences were large - from 14.4 % and 15.0 % respectively for the Czech Republic and Sweden to 41.6 % and 41.4 % for Bulgaria and Romania.

Figure 17: People at risk of poverty or social exclusion, by country
(million persons)



Note:

- (1) People are only counted once even if they are present in more than one sub-indicator.
- (2) Eurostat estimate – 2005 – EU-27; Break in series – 2008 – BG, FR, CY, LA and PL

Source: Eurostat (online data code [t2020_50](#), [t2020_51](#), [t2020_52](#) and [t2020_53](#))

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Definitions - Short Descriptions

Employment rate by sex, age group 20-64 - % [t2020_10]

The employment rate is calculated by dividing the number of persons aged 20 to 64 in employment by the total population of the same age group. Employment is defined according to the definition of the International Labour Organisation. The indicator is based on the EU Labour Force Survey. The survey covers the entire population living in private households and excludes those in collective households such as boarding houses, halls of residence and hospitals. Employed population consists of those persons who during the reference week did any work for pay or profit for at least one hour, or were not working but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent.

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) - % of GDP [t2020_20]

The indicator provided is GERD (Gross domestic expenditure on R&D) as a percentage of GDP. "Research and experimental development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications" (Frascati Manual, 2002 edition, § 63).

Greenhouse gas emissions, base year 1990 - Index 1990 = 100 [t2020_30]

This indicator shows trends in total man-made emissions of the 'Kyoto basket' of greenhouse gases. It presents annual total emissions in relation to 1990 emissions. The 'Kyoto basket' of greenhouse gases includes: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and the so-called F-gases (hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)). These gases are aggregated into a single unit using gas-specific global warming potential (GWP) factors. The aggregated greenhouse gas emissions are expressed in units of CO₂ equivalents. The indicator does not include emissions and removals related to land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF); nor does it include emissions from international aviation and international maritime transport. CO₂ emissions from biomass with energy recovery are reported as a Memorandum item according to UNFCCC Guidelines and not included in national greenhouse gas totals. The EU as a whole is committed to achieving at least a 20% reduction of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 compared to 1990. This objective implies: - a 21 % reduction in emissions from sectors covered by the EU ETS (emission trading scheme) compared to 2005 by 2020; - a reduction of 10 % in emissions for sectors outside the EU ETS. To achieve this 10% overall target each Member State has agreed country-specific greenhouse gas emission limits for 2020 compared to 2005 (Council Decision 2009/406/EC). Data Source: European Environment Agency.

Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption - % [t2020_31]

This indicator is calculated on the basis of energy statistics covered by the Energy Statistics Regulation. It may be considered an estimate of the indicator described in Directive 2009/28/EC, as the statistical system for some renewable energy technologies is not yet fully developed to meet the requirements of this Directive. However, the contribution of these technologies is rather marginal for the time being. More information about the renewable energy shares calculation methodology and Eurostat's annual energy statistics can be found in the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC, the Energy Statistics Regulation 1099/2008 and in DG ENERGY transparency platform http://ec.europa.eu/energy/renewables/index_en.htm.

Primary energy consumption [t2020_33]

By "Primary Energy Consumption" is meant the Gross Inland Consumption excluding all non-energy use of energy carriers (e.g. natural gas used not for combustion but for producing chemicals). This quantity is relevant for measuring the true energy consumption and for comparing it to the Europe 2020 targets. The "Percentage of savings" is calculated using these values of 2005 and its forecast for 2020; the Europe 2020 target is reached when this value reaches the level of 20%.

Early leavers from education and training by sex - Percentage of the population aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training [t2020_40]

From 20 November 2009, this indicator is based on annual averages of quarterly data instead of one unique reference quarter in spring. Early leavers from education and training refers to persons aged 18 to 24 fulfilling the following two conditions: first, the highest level of education or training attained is ISCED 0, 1, 2 or 3c short, second, respondents declared not having received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey (numerator). The denominator consists of the total population of the same age group, excluding no answers to the questions "highest level of education or training attained" and "participation to

education and training". Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

Tertiary educational attainment by sex, age group 30-34 [t2020_41]

The share of the population aged 30-34 years who have successfully completed university or university-like (tertiary-level) education with an education level ISCED 1997 (International Standard Classification of Education) of 5-6. This indicator measures the Europe 2020 strategy's headline target to increase the share of the 30-34 years old having completed tertiary or equivalent education to at least 40% in 2020. Both the numerators and the denominators come from the EU Labour Force Survey.

People at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion - % and 1 000 persons [t2020_50]

The Europe 2020 strategy promotes social inclusion, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators. At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

People living in households with very low work intensity - % and 1 000 persons [t2020_51]

People living in households with very low work intensity are people aged 0-59 living in households where the adults work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

People at-risk-of-poverty after social transfers - % and 1 000 persons [t2020_52]

The persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers).

Severely materially deprived people - % and 1 000 persons [t2020_53]

The collection "material deprivation" covers indicators relating to economic strain, durables, housing and environment of the dwelling. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford i) to pay rent or utility bills, ii) keep home adequately warm, iii) face unexpected expenses, iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, v) a week holiday away from home, vi) a car, vii) a washing machine, viii) a colour TV, or ix) a telephone.

Country codes

EU-27: European Union of 27 Member States from 1 January 2007: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), the Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE) and the United Kingdom (UK).
EFTA countries: Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH), Iceland (IS).
Acceding State: Croatia (HR).
Candidate countries: Turkey (TR), MK (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)
Other countries: Japan (JP), United States (US)

Valuable comments and help were provided by :

John Allen, Viktoria Bolla, Ales Capek, Arturo De La Fuente Nuno, Marleen De Smedt, Sylvain Jouhette, Graham Lock, Roeland Mertens, Veijo Ritola, Anna Rybkowska, Marek Sturc, Vincent Tronet, Dominique Verdon

Further information

Eurostat website: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

Further information on 'Europe 2020 headline indicators'

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/europe_2020_indicators/headline_indicators

More information about Europe 2020 Strategy, the National Reform Programmes and the national targets:

[European Commission's Europe 2020 website](#)

Journalists can contact the media support service:

Bech Building, Office A4/125, L-2920 Luxembourg

Tel.: (352) 4301 33408

Fax: (352) 4301 35349

E-mail: eurostat-mediasupport@ec.europa.eu

European Statistical Data Support:

With the members of the 'European statistical system', Eurostat has set up a network of support centres in nearly every Member State and in some EFTA countries.

Their role is to provide help and guidance to Internet users of European statistics.

Contact details for this support network can be found on the Eurostat website at:

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

All Eurostat publications can be ordered via the 'EU Bookshop':

<http://bookshop.europa.eu/>.

Manuscript completed on: 21.09.2012

Data extracted: 06.08. 2012

ISSN 1977-0316

Catalogue number: KS-SF-12-039-EN-N

© European Union, 2012