

The EU in the world

Comparing demographic, economic and social trends among the G-20 members

The G-20 brings together the world's major advanced and emerging economies. It includes the EU, four EU Member States (Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom) and 15 countries from the rest of the world (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, South Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey and the United States). Together the members of the G-20 covered over 60% of the world's land area, generated 87% of the global GDP and were home to 65% of the world population in 2010.

Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, releases today the latest edition of "**The EU in the world**"¹, in which the EU and the 15 non-EU G-20 countries are compared across many statistical fields using a range of harmonised European and international statistics. For many indicators the total for the world is also included.

Some examples of the statistical indicators covered in the publication are presented below.

The EU accounts for 7% of the world population

The **world** had 6.9 billion inhabitants in 2010. The **EU**, with 500 million inhabitants, accounted for 7% of the world population. The five most populous countries in the world were all G-20 members: **China** (1 340 million inhabitants or 19% of the world population), **India** (1 220 mn or 18%), the **United States** (310 mn or 5%), **Indonesia** (240 mn or 3%) and **Brazil** (195 mn or 3%).

According to population projections, the **world** will have 9.6 billion inhabitants by 2060. The **EU** (520 million) will then account for 5% of the world population. **India** (1 720 million inhabitants or 18% of the world population) will be the most populous country, ahead of **China** (1 210 mn or 13%).

The **world** had on average 51 inhabitants per km² in 2010, and the **EU** 117 inhabitants per km². Among the G-20 members, **South Korea** (484 inhabitants per km²) had by far the highest population density, followed by **India** (373) and **Japan** (335), while **Australia** and **Canada** (both 3 inhabitants per km²) and **Russia** (8) had the lowest.

Population

| | Total population (in millions) | % of world population | Total population (in millions) | % of world population | Population density (inhabitants per km ²) |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | 2010 | | 2060 | | 2010 |
| EU27 | 501.8 | 7.3 | 516.9 | 5.4 | 116.6 |
| Argentina | 40.4 | 0.6 | 51.3 | 0.5 | 14.5 |
| Australia | 22.3 | 0.3 | 32.7 | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| Brazil | 194.9 | 2.8 | 216.9 | 2.3 | 22.9 |
| Canada | 34.0 | 0.5 | 45.1 | 0.5 | 3.4 |
| China | 1 341.3 | 19.5 | 1 211.5 | 12.6 | 139.8 |
| India | 1 224.6 | 17.8 | 1 718.0 | 17.9 | 372.5 |
| Indonesia | 239.9 | 3.5 | 290.3 | 3.0 | 125.9 |
| Japan | 126.5 | 1.8 | 103.2 | 1.1 | 334.9 |
| Mexico | 113.4 | 1.6 | 142.8 | 1.5 | 57.9 |
| South Korea | 48.2 | 0.7 | 44.3 | 0.5 | 484.1 |
| Russia | 143.0 | 2.1 | 120.8 | 1.3 | 8.4 |
| Saudi Arabia | 27.4 | 0.4 | 46.3 | 0.5 | 12.8 |
| South Africa | 50.1 | 0.7 | 57.1 | 0.6 | 41.1 |
| Turkey | 72.8 | 1.1 | 90.8 | 0.9 | 92.8 |
| United States | 310.4 | 4.5 | 421.0 | 4.4 | 32.2 |
| World | 6 895.9 | 100.0 | 9 615.2 | 100.0 | 50.6 |

Sources: Eurostat and the United Nations

Public debt in 2011 ranged from 8% of GDP in Saudi Arabia to 230% in Japan

World GDP was 47 600 billion euro in 2010. The **EU**, with 12 300 bn, accounted for 26% of the total, followed by 23% for the **United States** and 9% each for **China** and **Japan**.

Over the last ten years the economies of the G-20 members have followed different trends. **China** registered the highest growth in GDP in real terms between 2000 and 2010, with GDP increasing by more than 2.5 times, followed by **India**, where GDP doubled. On the other hand, the lowest growth was observed in **Japan**, the **EU** and the **United States**, where GDP rose by less than 20% between 2000 and 2010.

Consumer prices also show different trends among the G-20 members. In **Turkey** prices rose by 5.5 times between 2000 and 2011, in **Russia** by 3.5 times and in **Argentina** they nearly tripled. On the other hand, in **Japan** prices fell slightly over this period, while prices rose by about 25% in **Canada**, and by around 30% in **China**, the **EU** and the **United States**.

As regards public finances, the **EU** registered a public deficit of 4.4% of GDP in 2011. Most of the non-EU G-20 countries also recorded a public deficit, with the largest in **Japan** (-10.1% of GDP), the **United States** (-9.6%) and **India** (-8.7%). In contrast three G-20 members registered surpluses: **Saudi Arabia** (+15.2%), **South Korea** (+2.3%) and **Russia** (+1.6%). The **EU** recorded a ratio of government debt to GDP of 82.5% in 2011. The highest ratios among the non-EU G-20 countries were observed in **Japan** (229.8% of GDP), the **United States** (102.9%) and **Canada** (85.0%), and the lowest in **Saudi Arabia** (7.5%), **Russia** (9.6%), **Australia** (22.9%), **Indonesia** (25.0%) and **China** (25.8%).

Economy

| | GDP at current prices, 2010 (billion euro) | % of world GDP, 2010 | Index of GDP at constant prices in 2010 (base 2000 = 100) | Consumer price indices in 2011 (base 2000 = 100) | Public deficit/surplus, 2011 (% of GDP) | Gross public debt, 2011 (% of GDP) |
|---------------|--|----------------------|---|--|---|------------------------------------|
| EU27 | 12 260 | 25.8 | 114 | 130 | -4.4 | 82.5 |
| Argentina | 279 | 0.6 | 153 | 273 | -3.3 | 44.2 |
| Australia | 959 | 2.0 | 136 | 139 | -4.3 | 22.9 |
| Brazil | 1 576 | 3.3 | 142 | 203 | -2.6 | 66.2 |
| Canada | 1 190 | 2.5 | 120 | 126 | -4.5 | 85.0 |
| China | 4 329 | 9.1 | 271 | 130 | -1.2 | 25.8 |
| India | 1 299 | 2.7 | 209 | 201 | -8.7 | 68.1 |
| Indonesia | 534 | 1.1 | 166 | 240 | -1.6 | 25.0 |
| Japan | 4 118 | 8.7 | 107 | 97 | -10.1 | 229.8 |
| Mexico | 779 | 1.6 | 120 | 163 | -3.4 | 43.8 |
| South Korea | 765 | 1.6 | 150 | 142 | 2.3 | 34.1 |
| Russia | 1 116 | 2.3 | 160 | 353 | 1.6 | 9.6 |
| Saudi Arabia | 328 | 0.7 | 137 | 137 | 15.2 | 7.5 |
| South Africa | 274 | 0.6 | 141 | 188 | -4.6 | 38.8 |
| Turkey | 554 | 1.2 | 146 | 554 | -0.3 | 39.4 |
| United States | 10 898 | 22.9 | 117 | 131 | -9.6 | 102.9 |
| World | 47 570 | 100.0 | : | : | : | : |

Sources: Eurostat, the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
: Data not available

Life expectancy ten years longer in the EU than the world average

The fertility rate² in the **world** averaged 2.5 births per woman over the period 2005-2010. The average for the **EU** was 1.6 births, below the population replacement rate² of 2.1. Among the non-EU G-20 countries, **Saudi Arabia** (3.0), **India** (2.7) and **South Africa** (2.6) had the highest rates; **Japan** and **South Korea** (both 1.3) and **Russia** (1.4) the lowest.

The average life expectancy at birth across the **world** was 65.7 years for men and 70.1 for women over the period 2005-2010. In the **EU** life expectancy was more than ten years longer, at 76.1 and 82.1 years respectively. The highest life expectancies among the non-EU G-20 countries were registered in **Japan** (79.3 years for men and 86.1 years for women), **Australia** (79.1 and 83.8), **Canada** (78.2 and 82.8) and **South Korea** (76.5 and 83.3), and the lowest in **South Africa** (50.1 and 52.1), **India** (62.8 and 65.7), **Russia** (61.6 and 74.0) and **Indonesia** (66.3 and 69.4).

Most cars per inhabitant in Australia, most mobile phones in Saudi Arabia

Consumption patterns also differ greatly, as shown by the examples of cars and mobile phones. There were on average 473 passenger cars per 1 000 inhabitants in the **EU** in 2009. Among the non-EU G-20 countries **Australia** (550 cars per 1 000 inhabitants), **Japan** (454) and the **United States** (439) had the highest rates, and **India** (12), **China** (34) and **Indonesia** (45) the lowest.

As regards mobile phones, there were 127 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants on average in 2011 in the **EU**, which indicates that many persons had more than one subscription. **Saudi Arabia** (191 mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants), **Russia** (179), **Argentina** (135) and **South Africa** (127) had the highest rates, and **India** (72), **China** (73) and **Canada** (75) the lowest.

Demography and Consumption

| | Fertility rates, average 2005-2010 (births per woman) | Life expectancy, average 2005-2010 (years) | | Passenger cars, 2009 (per 1 000 inhabitants) | Mobile cellular subscriptions**, 2011 (per 100 inhabitants) |
|---------------|---|--|-------------|--|---|
| | | Men | Women | | |
| EU27* | 1.6 | 76.1 | 82.1 | 473 | 127 |
| Argentina | 2.3 | 71.5 | 79.1 | : | 135 |
| Australia | 1.9 | 79.1 | 83.8 | 550 | 108 |
| Brazil | 1.9 | 68.7 | 75.9 | 178 | 123 |
| Canada | 1.7 | 78.2 | 82.8 | 420 | 75 |
| China | 1.6 | 71.1 | 74.5 | 34 | 73 |
| India | 2.7 | 62.8 | 65.7 | 12 | 72 |
| Indonesia | 2.2 | 66.3 | 69.4 | 45 | 98 |
| Japan | 1.3 | 79.3 | 86.1 | 454 | 103 |
| Mexico | 2.4 | 73.7 | 78.6 | 191 | 82 |
| South Korea | 1.3 | 76.5 | 83.3 | 267 | 109 |
| Russia | 1.4 | 61.6 | 74.0 | 233 | 179 |
| Saudi Arabia | 3.0 | 72.2 | 74.4 | : | 191 |
| South Africa | 2.6 | 50.1 | 52.1 | 110 | 127 |
| Turkey | 2.2 | 70.7 | 75.3 | 95 | 89 |
| United States | 2.1 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 439 | 106 |
| World | 2.5 | 65.7 | 70.1 | 125 | : |

Sources: Eurostat, the United Nations, the World Bank and the International Telecommunication Union

* Fertility rate: data for 2008. Life expectancy: average 2005-2009.

** One person can have more than one subscription

: Data not available

1. **"The EU in the world 2013 - a statistical portrait"**, PDF version - free download from Eurostat website. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data in the publication, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
2. **Fertility rate**: the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her childbearing years. **Replacement rates**: the average number of live births per woman required to keep the population size constant if there were no inward or outward migration.

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