



EUROPEAN FILE

The European Community in diagrams



1952
EUR 6



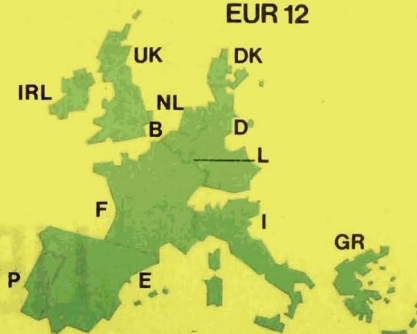
1973
EUR 9



1981
EUR 10



1986
EUR 12



Six Member States in 1952, twelve since 1986: the European Community today joins together 322 million people, from Denmark to Portugal, from the Shetland Islands to Crete. Although rich in their diversity, the Community countries also share a certain number of common values. By entering into partnership with each other, they want to increase the chances for democracy, for peace and for a more evenly distributed prosperity.

The Community countries intend to respond to the major economic challenges of our day, to improve their international competitiveness and thus increase employment, by abolishing between now and 1992 the remaining barriers to trade among themselves, and establishing a true Europe without frontiers. In so doing, they will build up the foundations for a European Union serving the interests of its citizens.

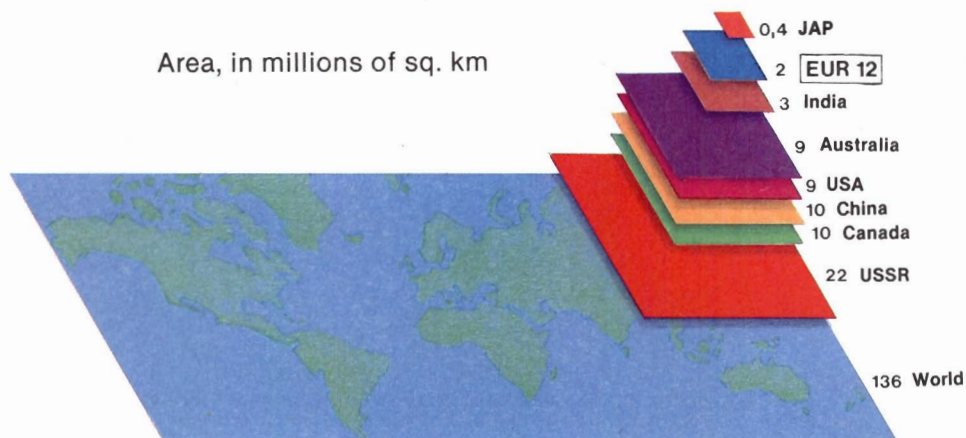
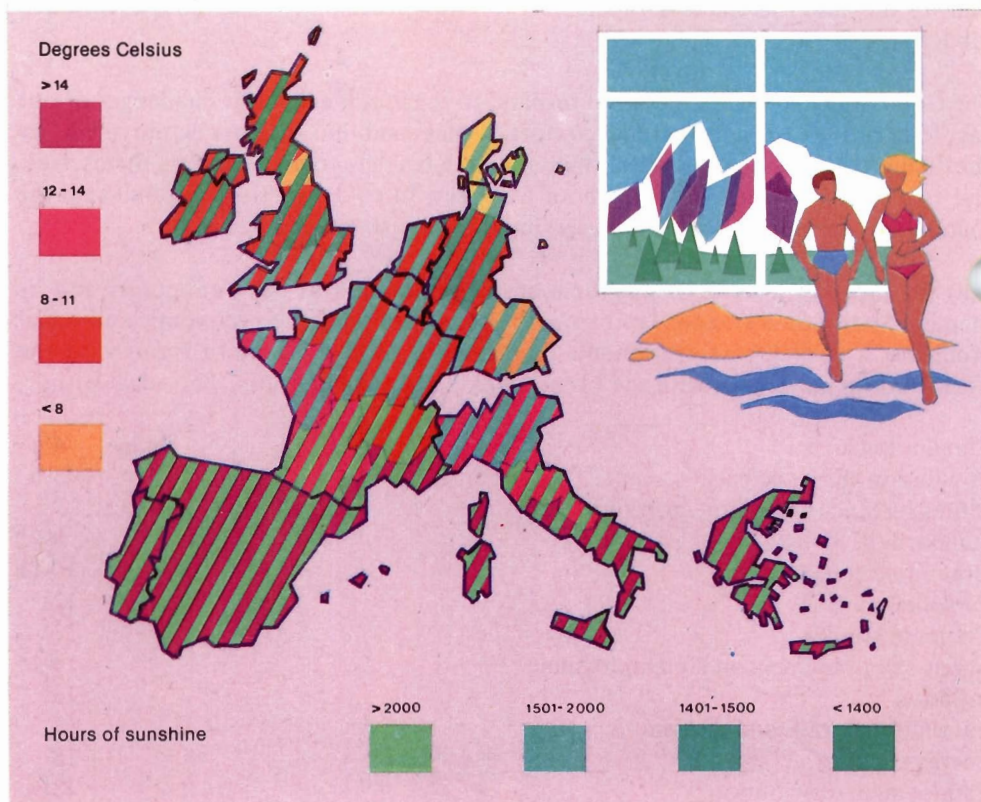
This file provides a series of diagrams on the population of the Community and its Member States, their standard of living, their structures and their economic and social problems. The diagrams also enable comparisons to be made with the rest of the world and, in particular, with the Community's main competitors. They deal with:

Climate and area	page 4
Population and its density	5-6
Life expectancy and infant mortality	7
Standards of living	8-9
Household consumption	10-11
Personal utilities	12
Choice of studies	13
Levels of employment and unemployment	14-15
Inflation	16
International trade and tourism	17
Energy supply	18
Employment distribution	18
Industrial production	19
Agricultural production	20
the Community budget	21
Europeans' political choice	22-23

* This file replaces our Nos 5-6/86 and 7-8/87. It was prepared with the assistance of Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Community. Abbreviations used for the names of Community member countries are shown on the map opposite. Also: J = Japan.

The Community: moderate climate, restricted area

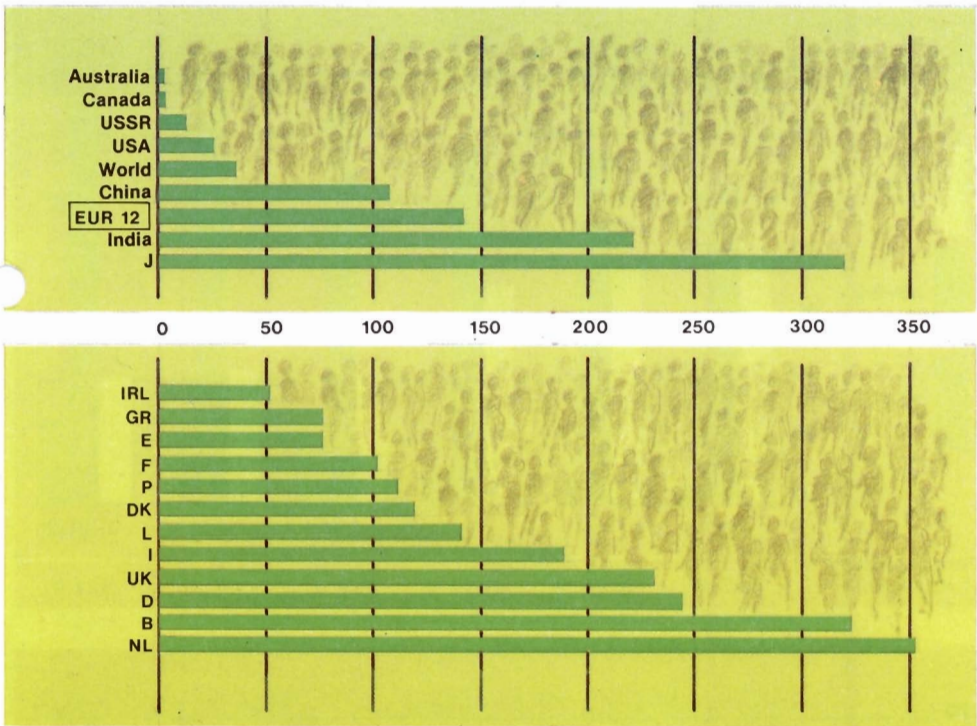
Average temperatures and hours of sunshine



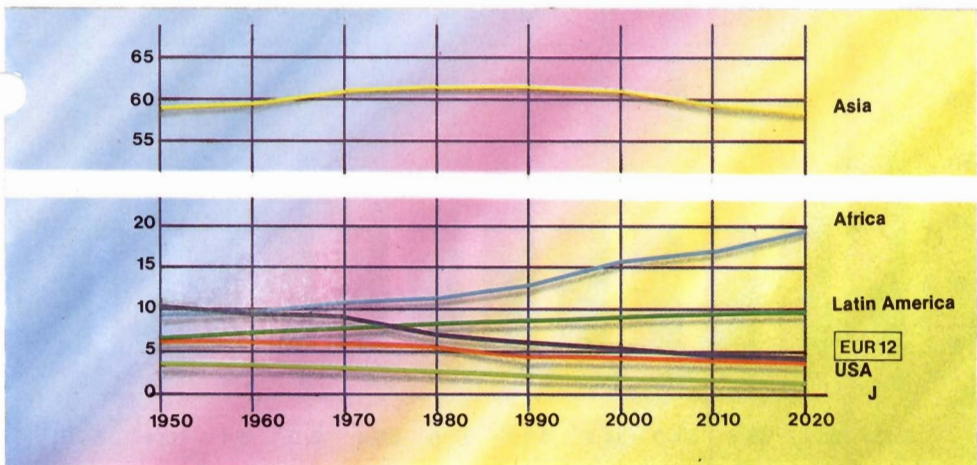
Source: Eurostat.

A dense population, but in relative decline

Density (inhabitants per sq. km, 1985)



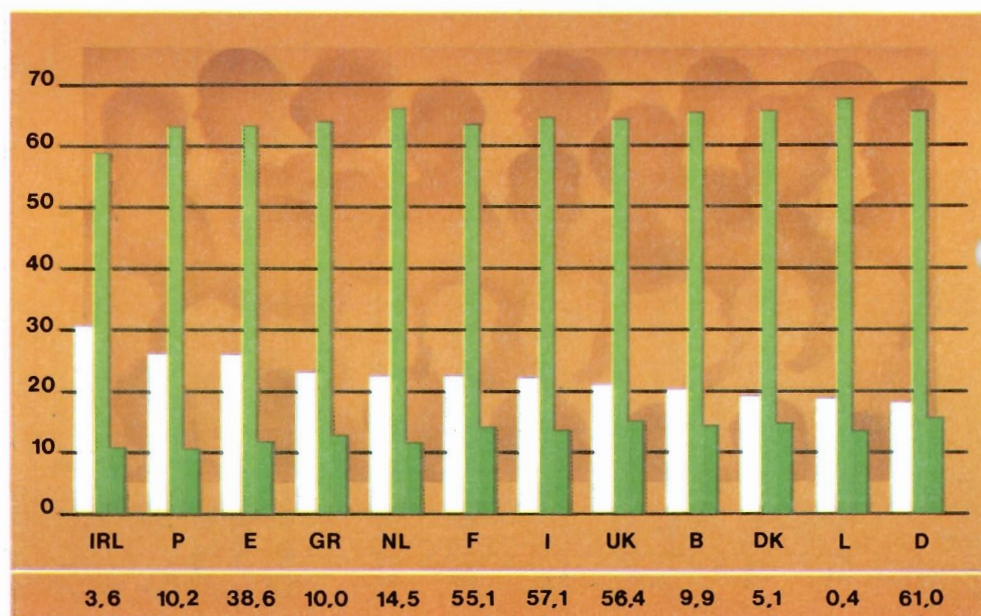
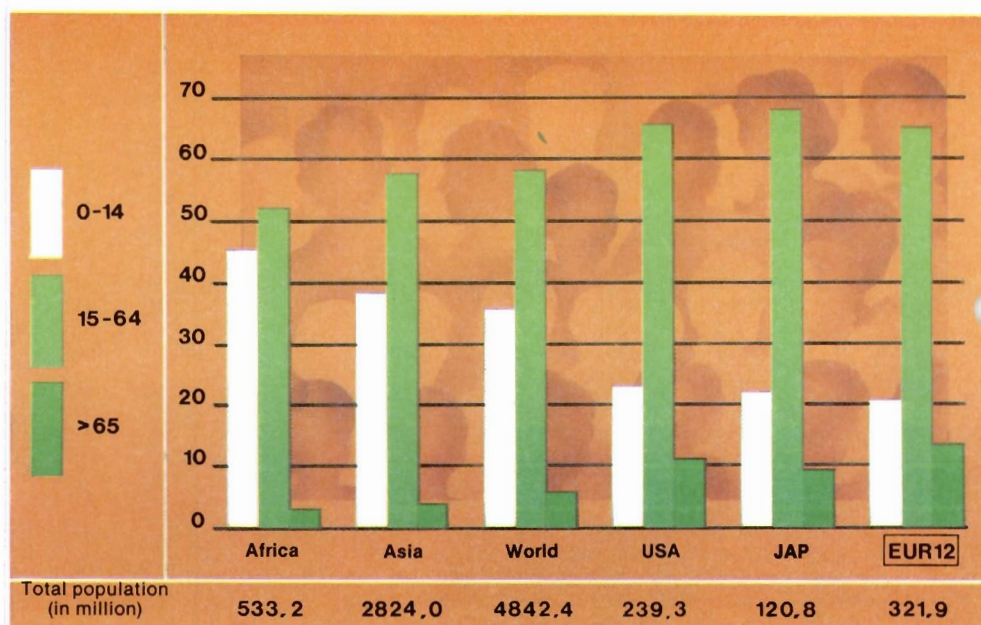
Total population, as % of the world population



Source: Eurostat.

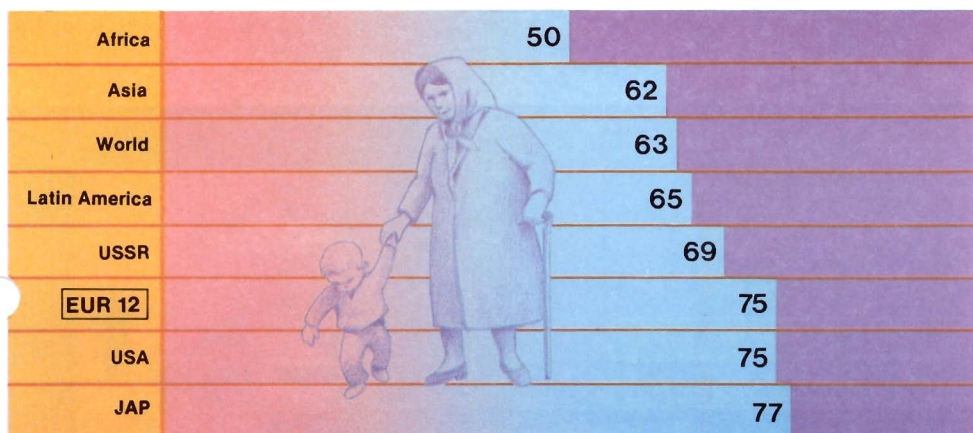
Percentage of young people: half that of Africa

Population by age groups (as %, 1985)



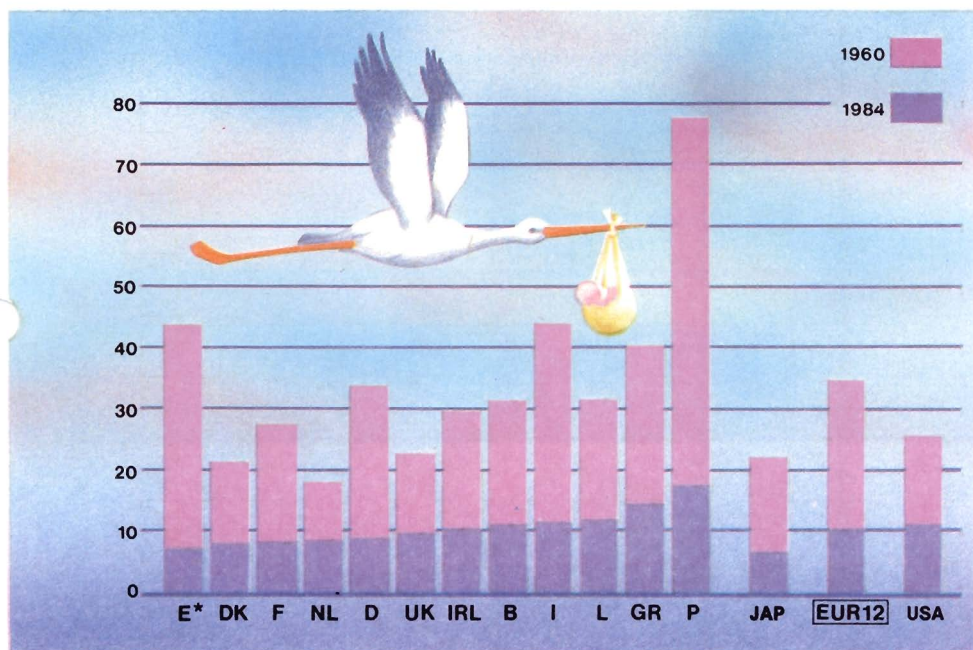
Source: Eurostat.

Life expectancy at birth (in years, 1984)



Infant mortality: a quarter of a century of progress

Number of deaths at less than one year per 1 000 live births

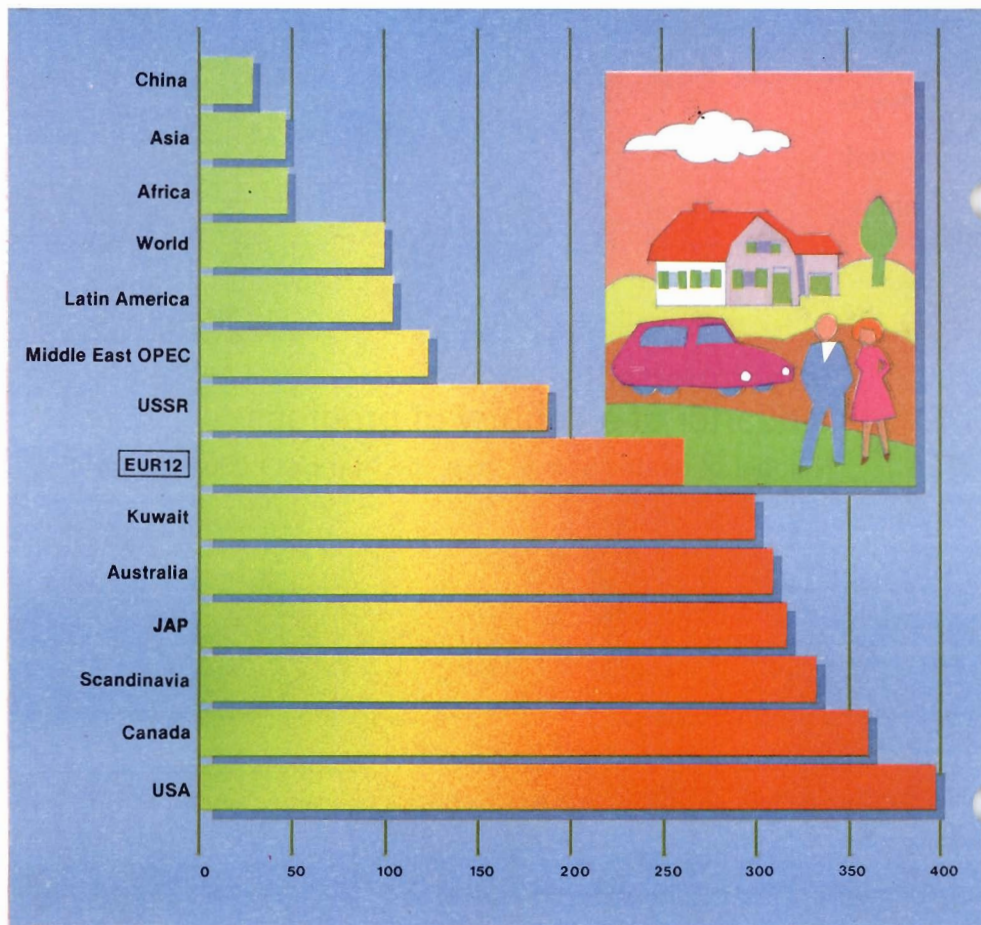


* 1983.

Source: Eurostat.

Standard of living: a relatively rich Community . . .

Gross domestic product per head* (World = 100, 1984)

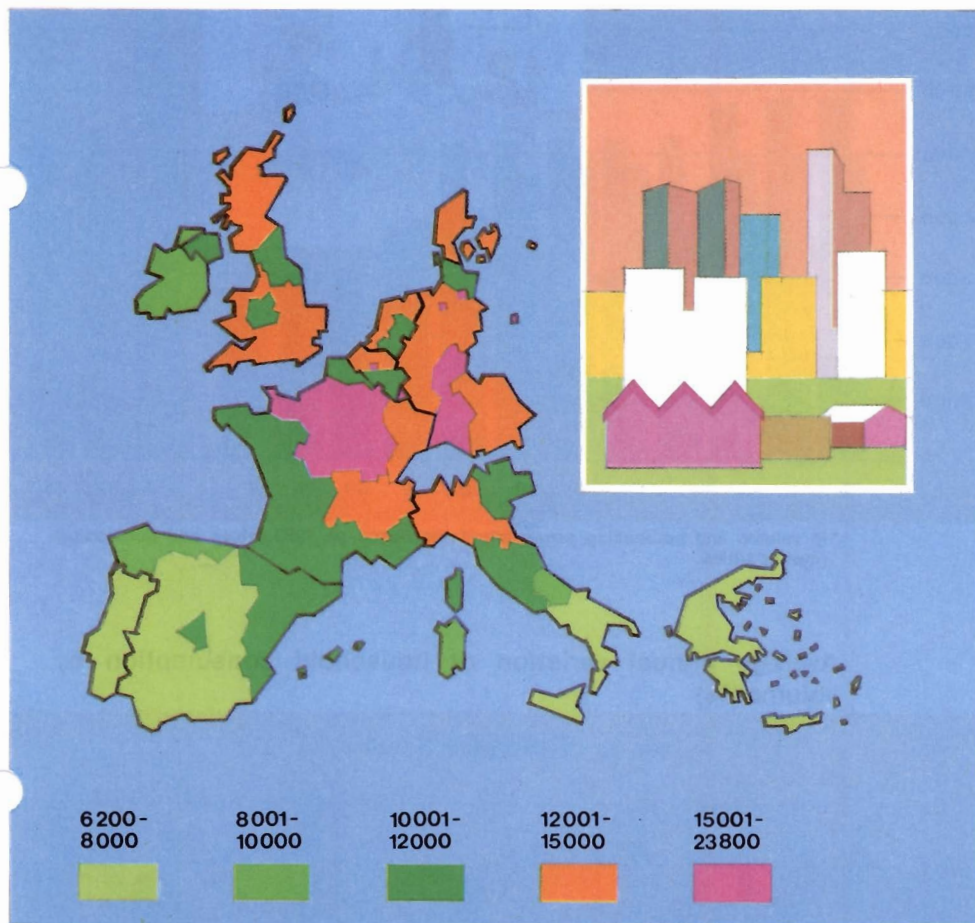


* in volume terms, based on purchasing power parities and constant prices.

Source: Eurostat.

... but with clear regional disparities

Gross domestic product per head in Community regions
(in purchasing power standards,* 1985)

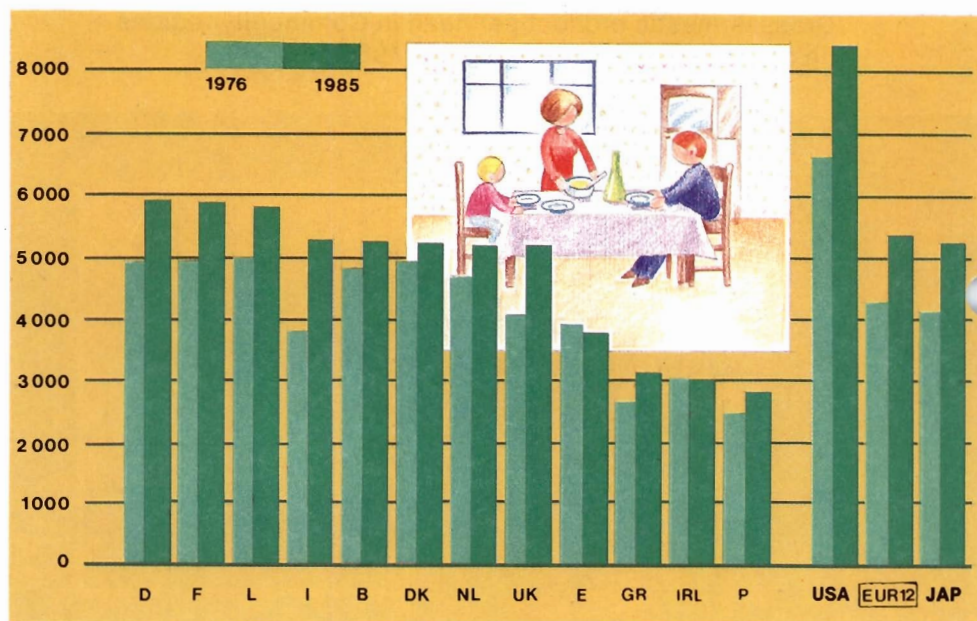


* representing everywhere an identical volume of goods and services, independent of price levels.

Source: Eurostat.

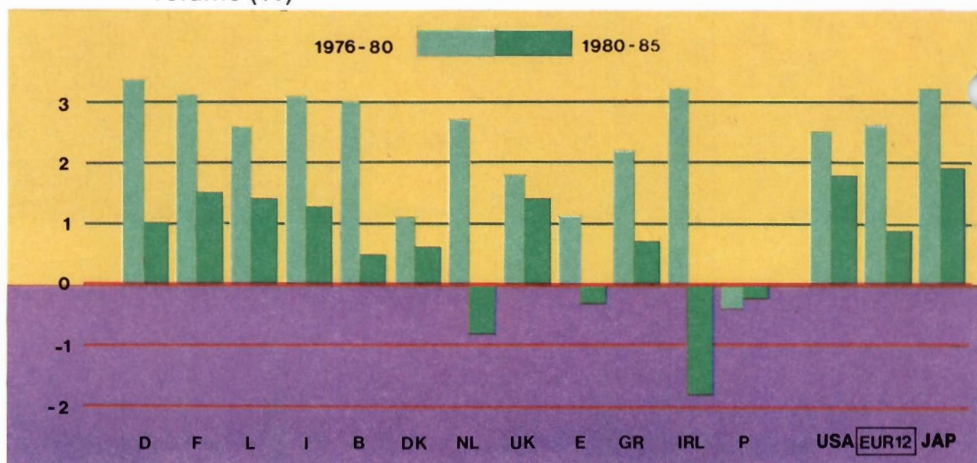
Consumption: growing more slowly

Household consumption, per head*



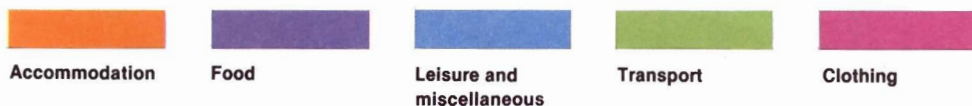
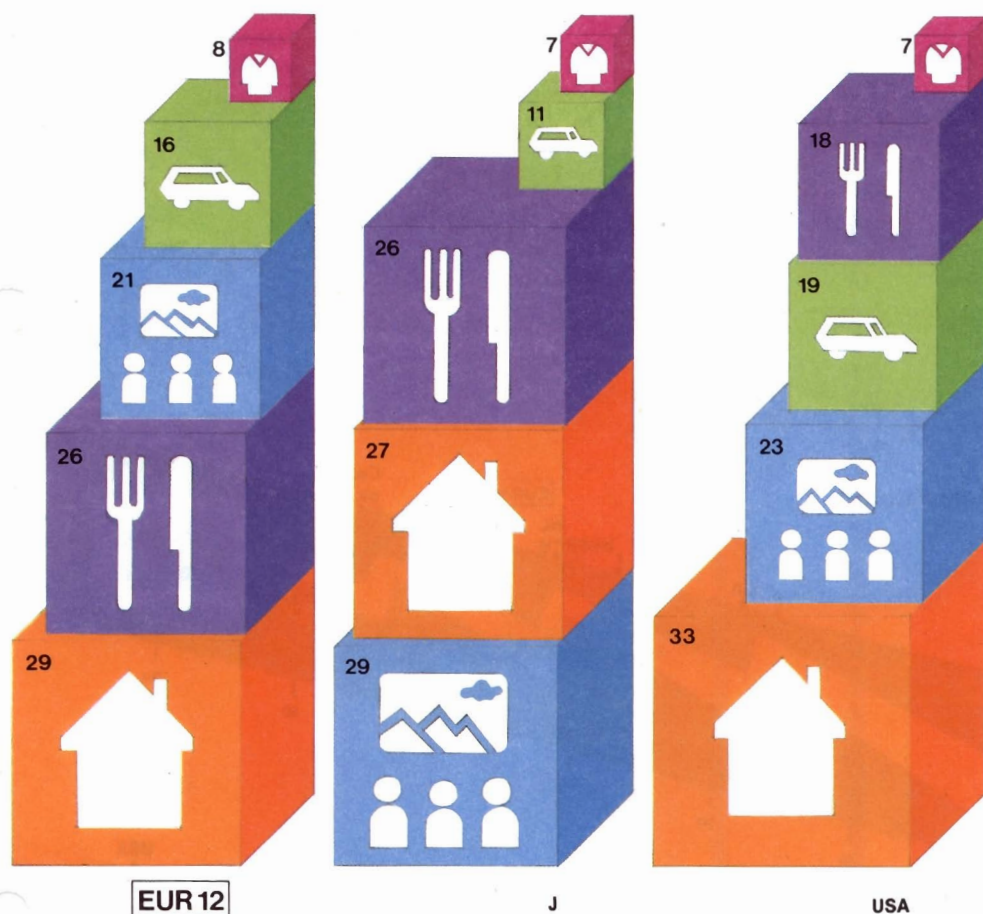
* in volume and purchasing power standards based on 1980 prices and purchasing power parities.

Average annual variation of household consumption by volume (%)



Consumption: distribution of expenditure

As % of total household consumption,* 1984

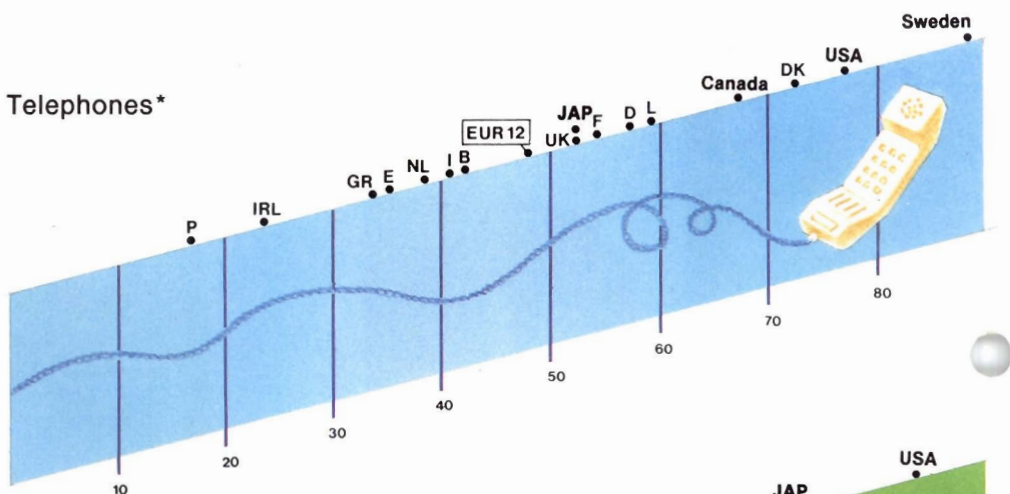


* excluding expenditure on health and education.

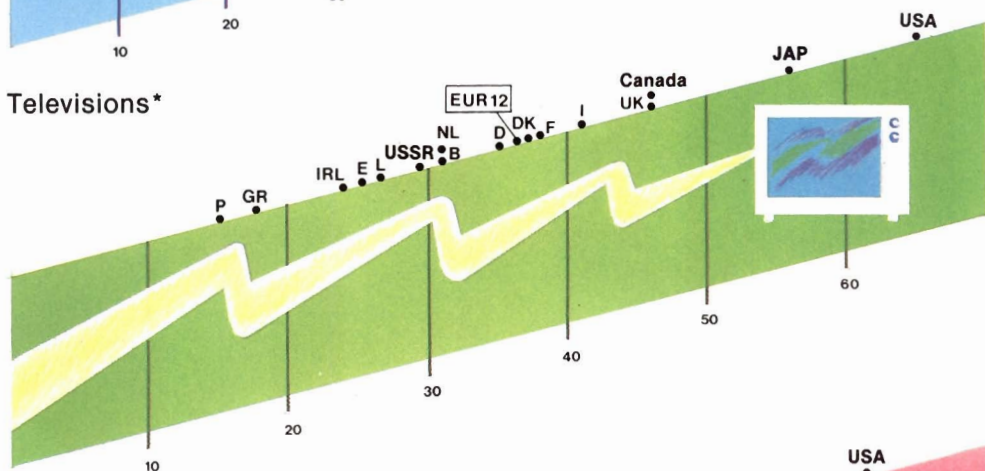
Source: Eurostat.

Personal utilities

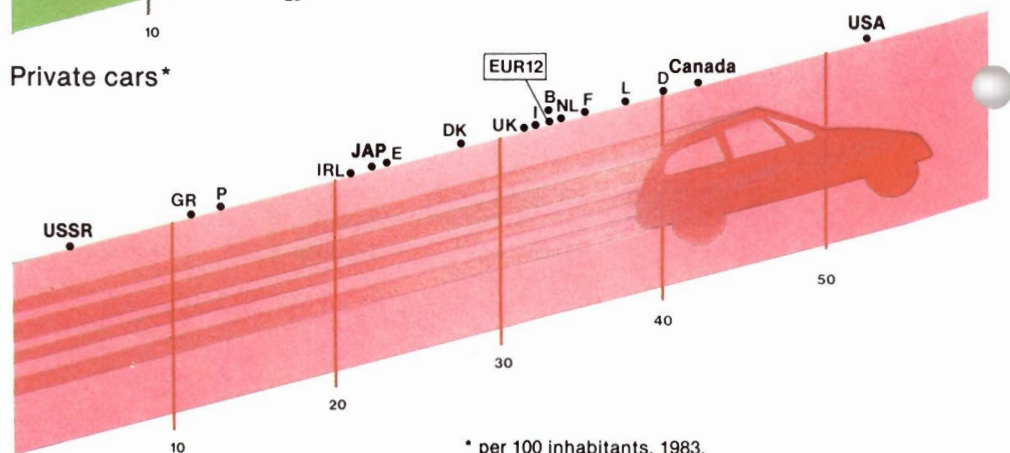
Telephones*



Televisions*



Private cars*

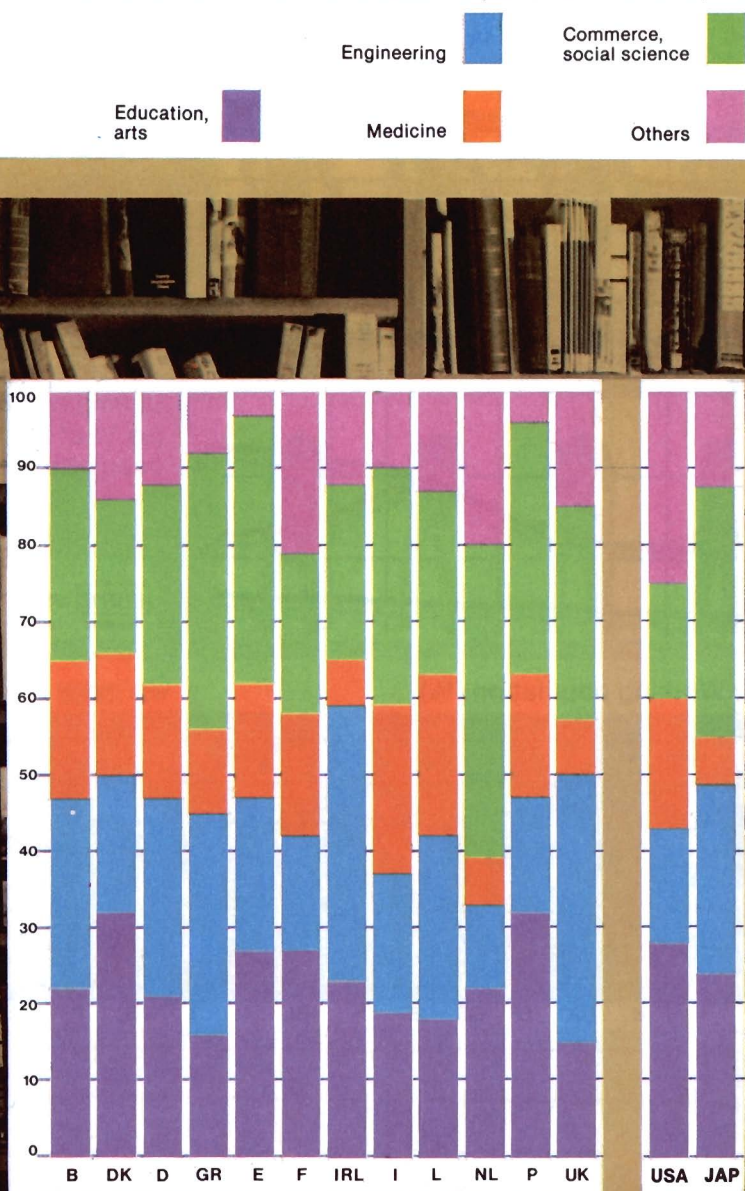


* per 100 inhabitants, 1983.

Source: Eurostat.

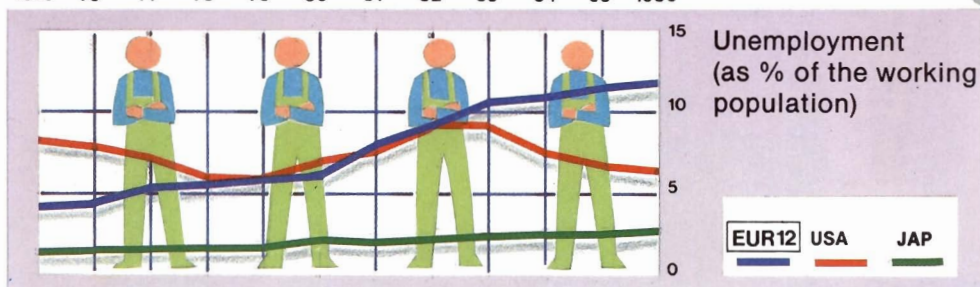
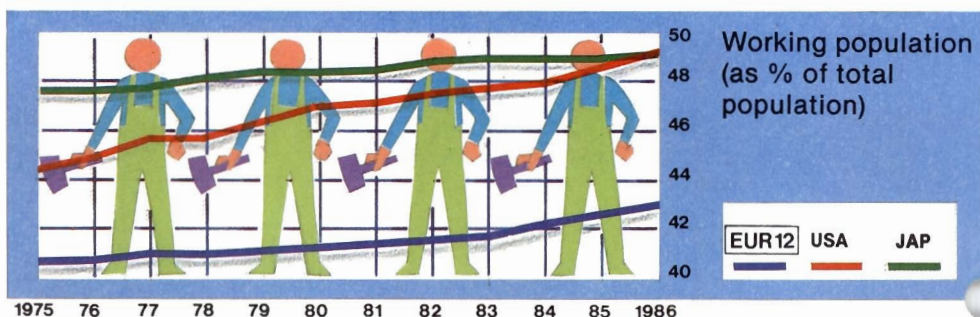
Choice of studies

Orientation of third-level students (as % of the total, 1982-83)

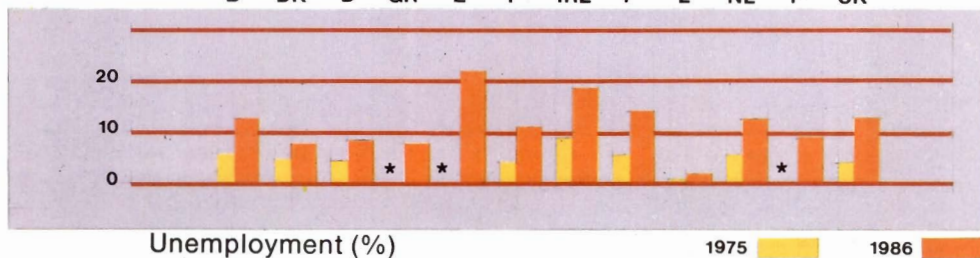
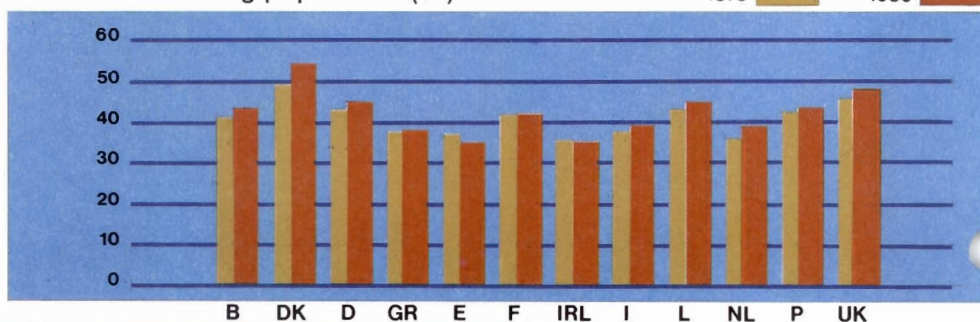


Source: Eurostat.

Employment and unemployment: Europe must fight back



Working population (%)



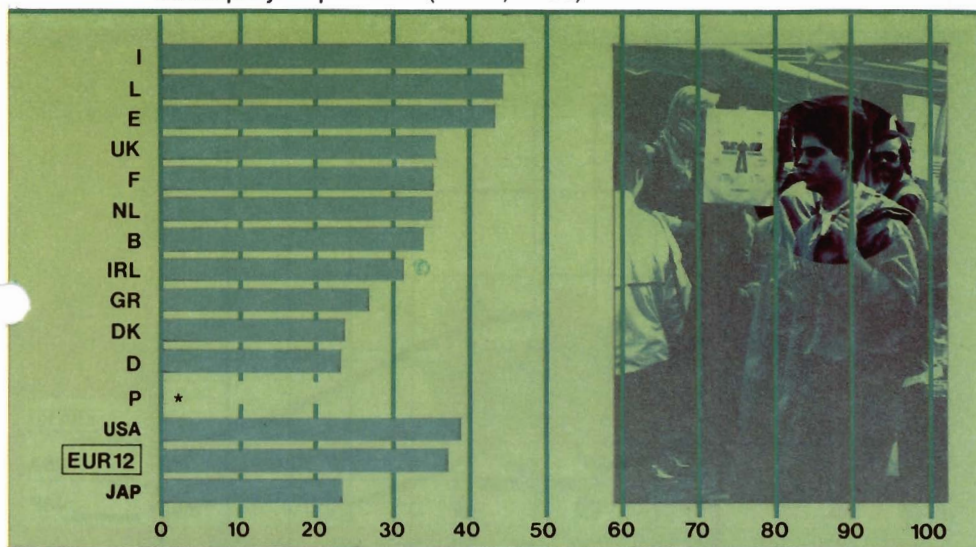
Unemployment (%)

* comparable data not available.

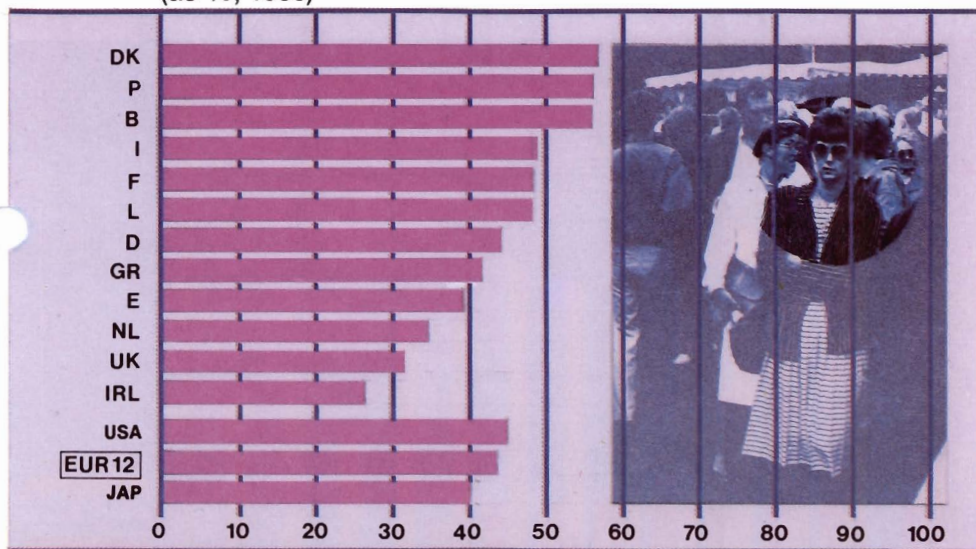
Source: Eurostat.

Unemployment: the worst affected

Proportion of young people under 25 in the total of unemployed persons (as %, 1986)



Proportion of women in the total of unemployed persons (as %, 1986)

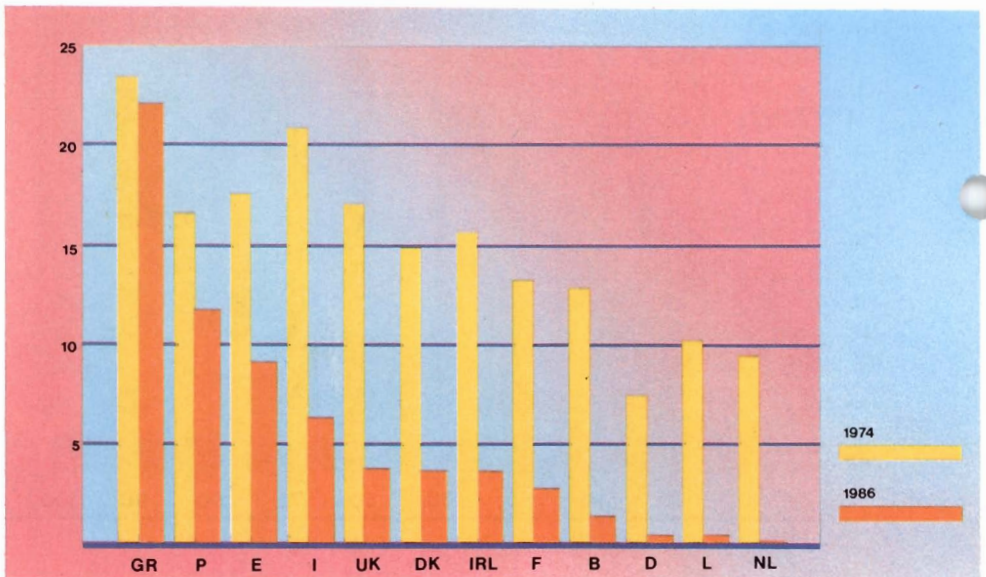
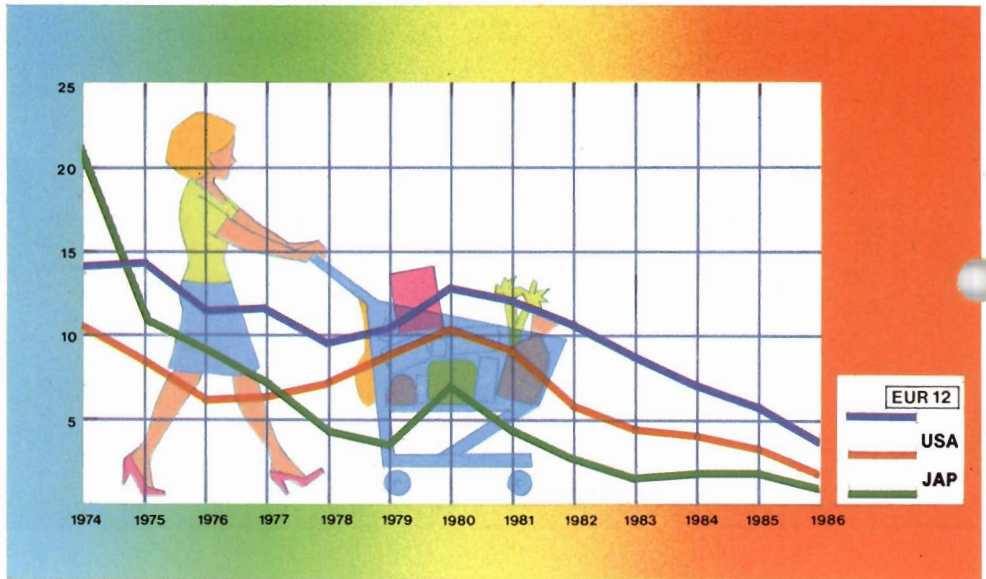


* not available.

Source: Eurostat.

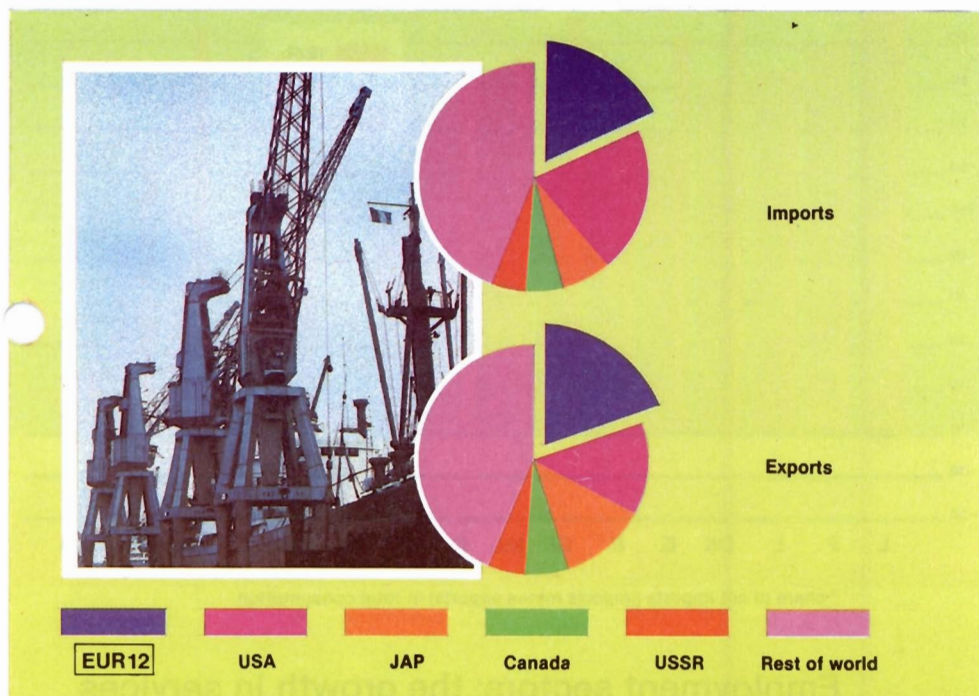
Inflation: clearly in decline

Consumer price index: rate of annual variation (as %)



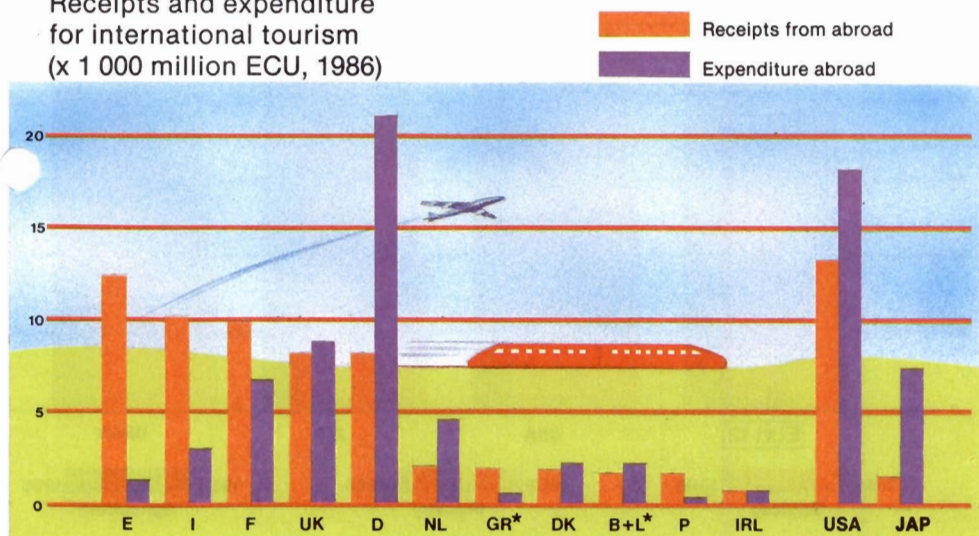
International trade: Europe in the lead

Distribution of world trade* (as %, 1986)



* excluding trade between Community countries.

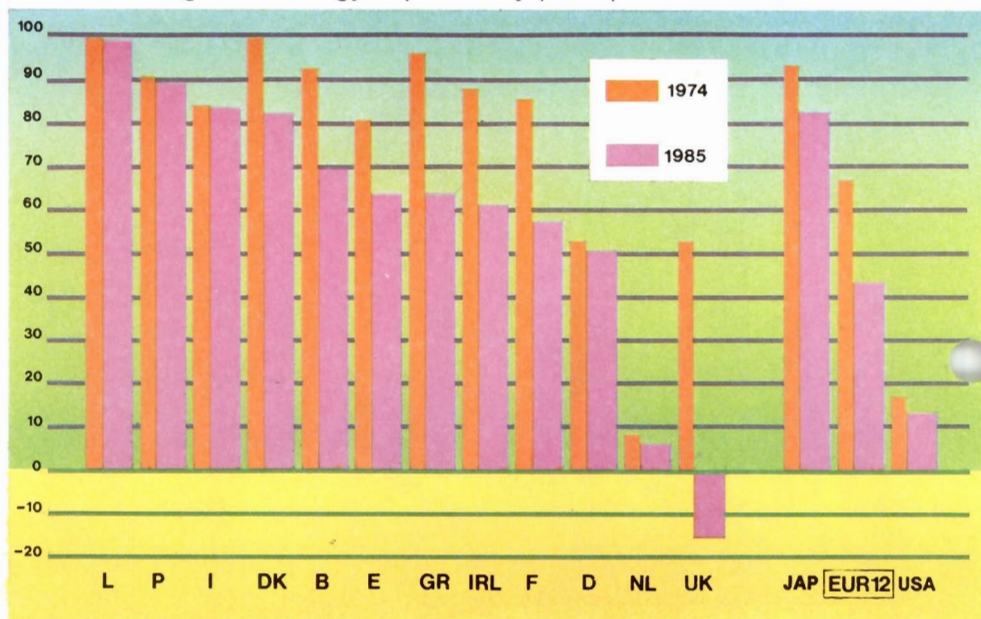
Receipts and expenditure
for international tourism
(x 1 000 million ECU, 1986)



Source: Eurostat.

Energy: Europe reduces its dependency

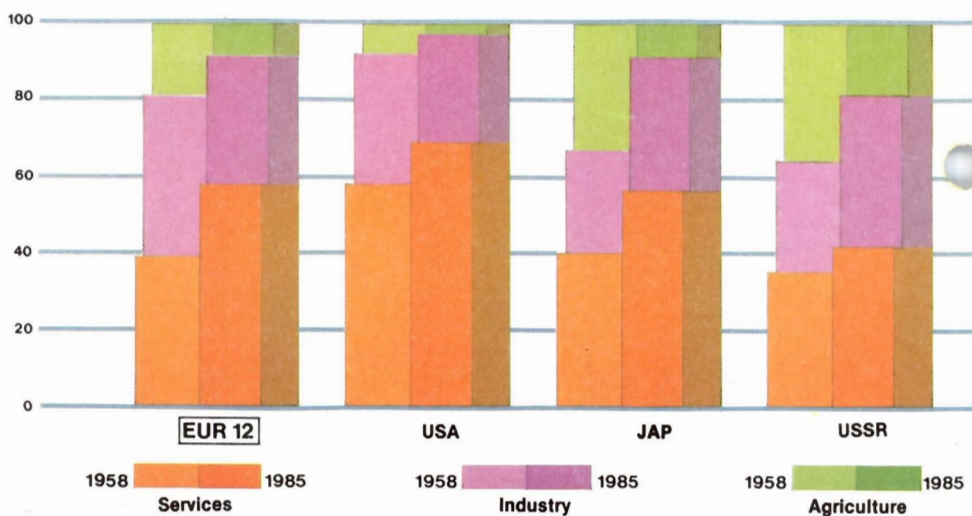
Degree of energy dependency (as %)*



* share of net imports (imports minus exports) in total consumption.

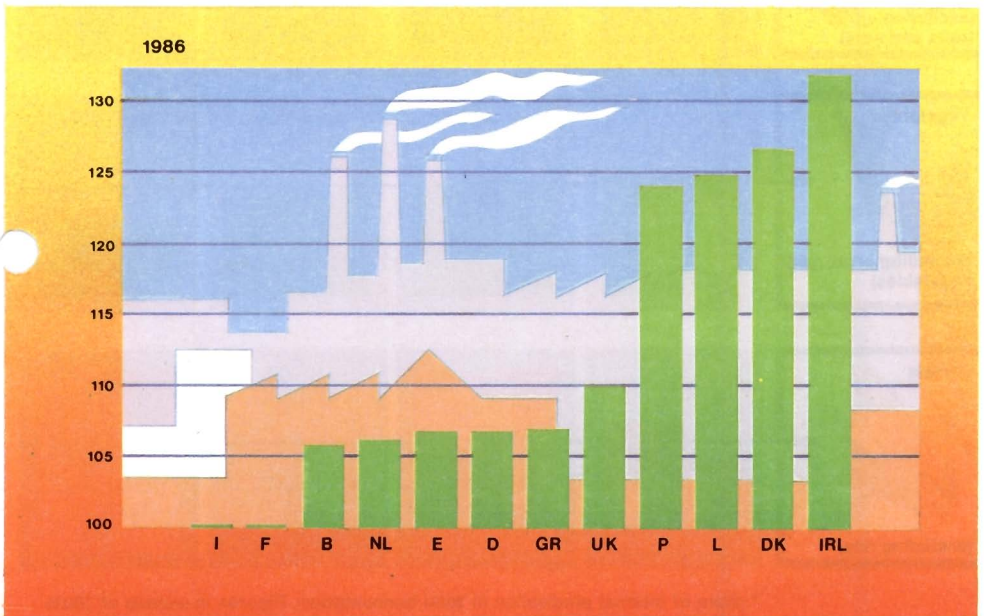
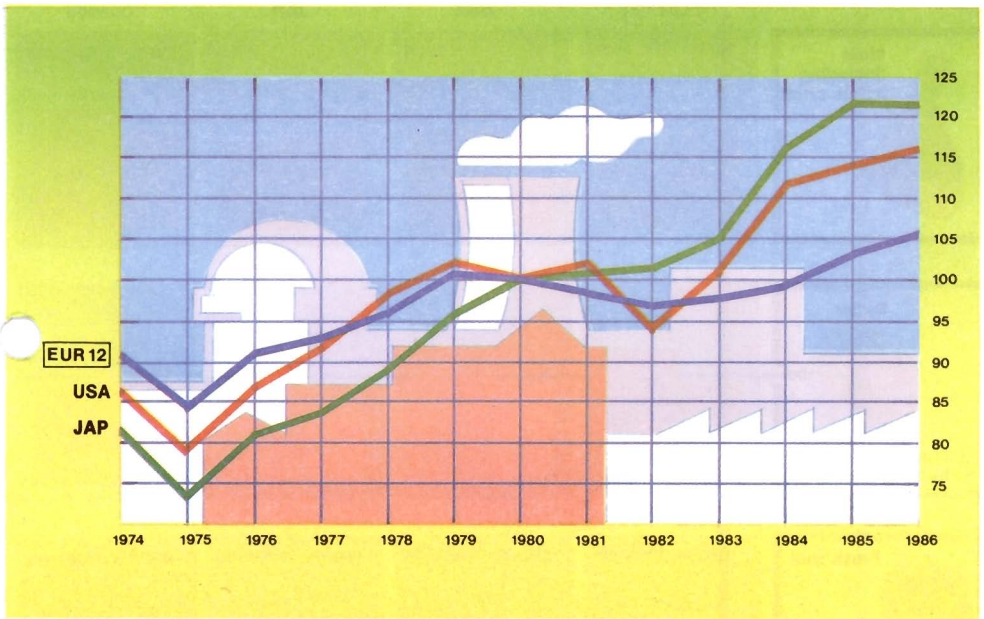
Employment sectors: the growth in services

Share of different economic sectors in total employment (as %)



Industry: the challenge to Europe

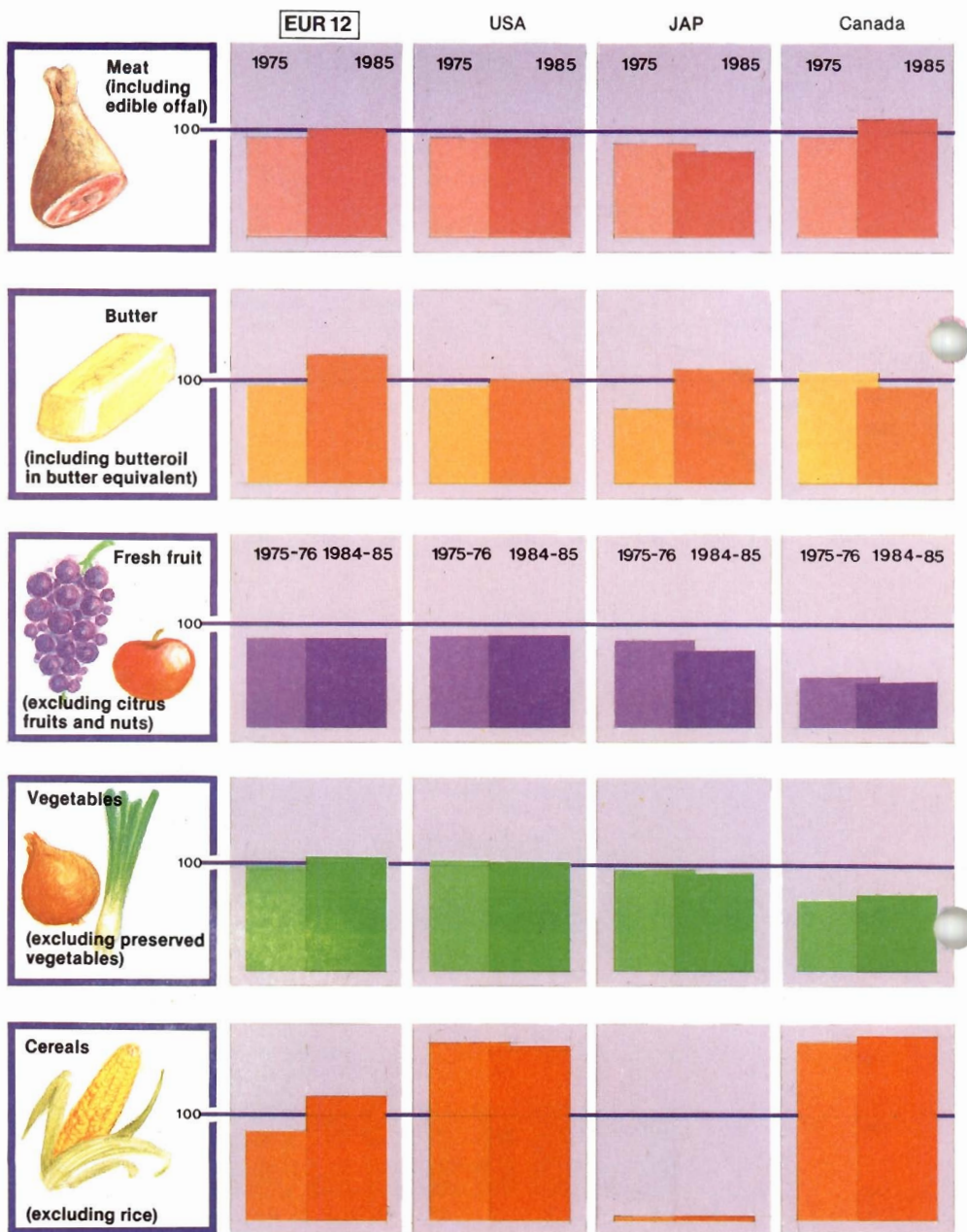
Trend of industrial production (1980 = 100)



Source: Eurostat.

Agriculture must be reoriented

Degree of self-sufficiency (as %)*

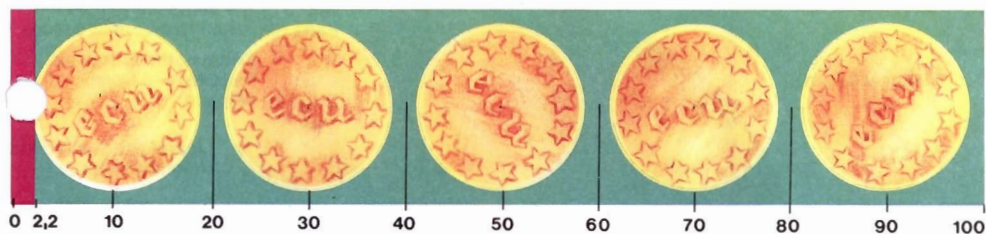


* share of internal production in total consumption. Figures in excess of 100% indicate a surplus exists.

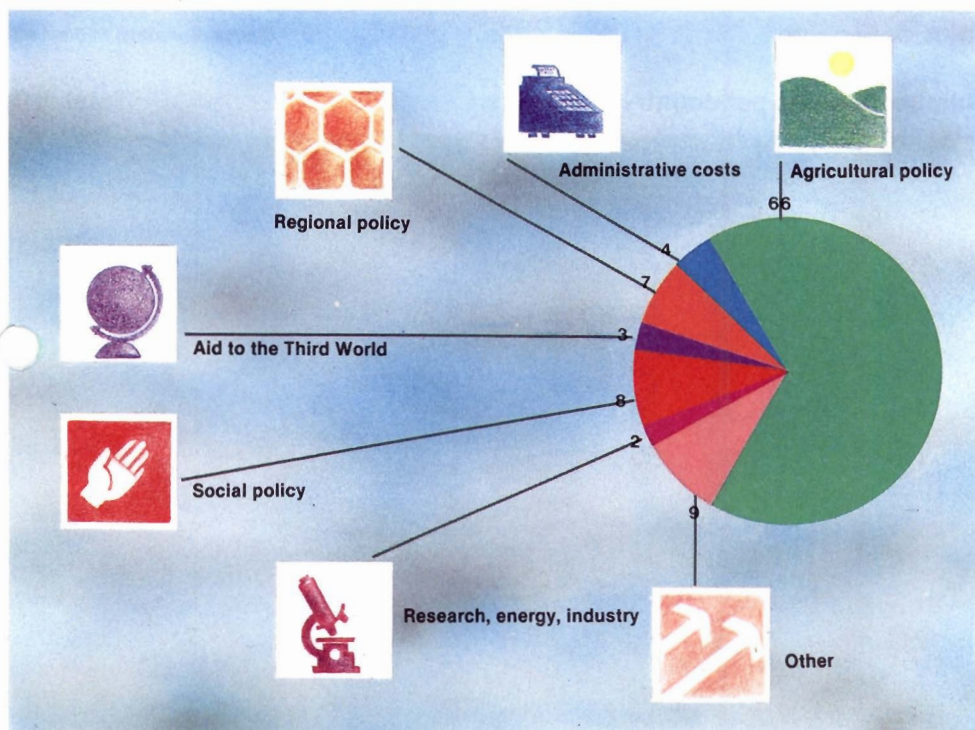
Source: Eurostat.

The Community budget

■ Community expenditure compared with overall public expenditure (as %)



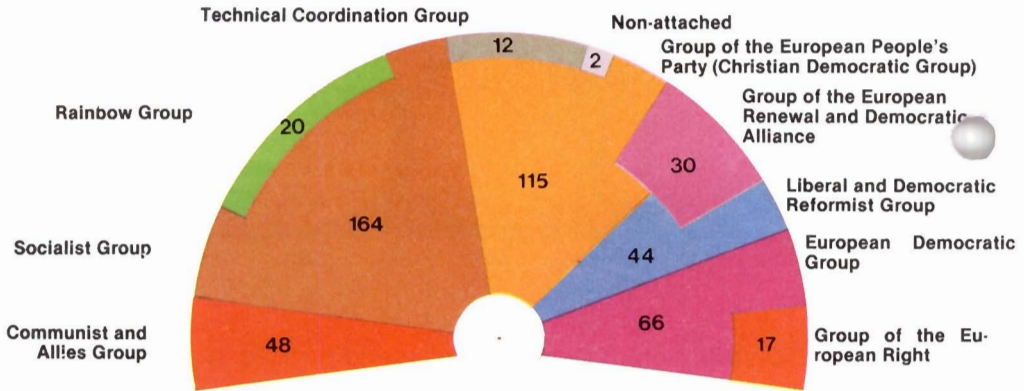
Distribution of Community expenditure (as %, 1986)



Source: Eurostat and the Community's revenue and expenditure account.

Citizens of Europe: represented and defended

European Parliament: composition by political group*

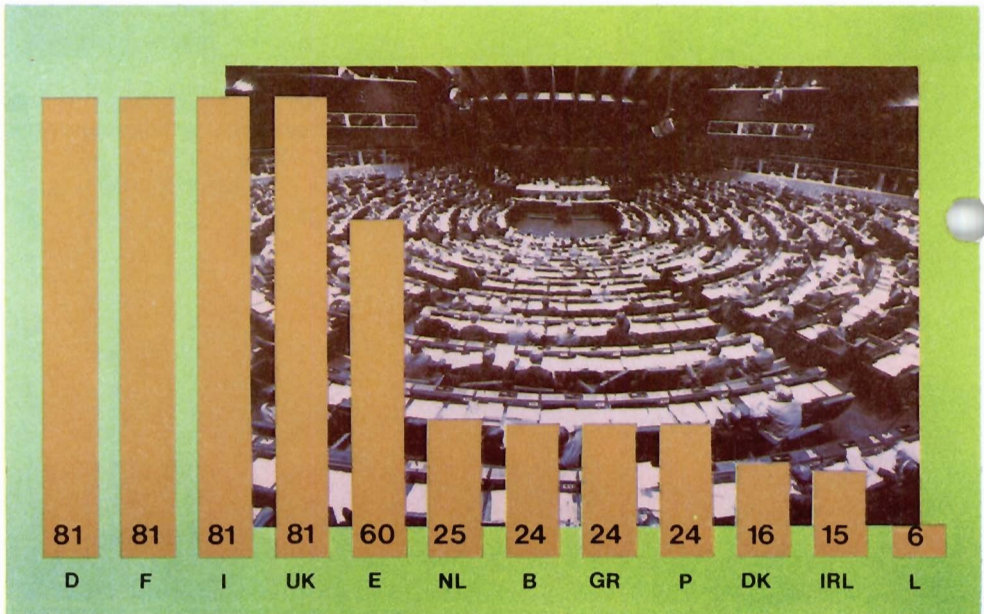


* On 18. September 1987.

Source: European Parliament.

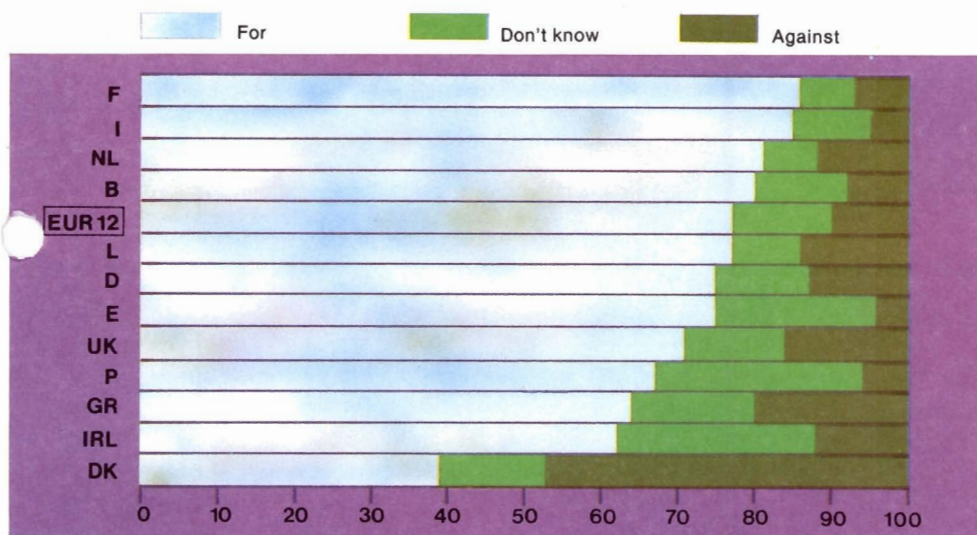
Number of seats per country

Total: 518

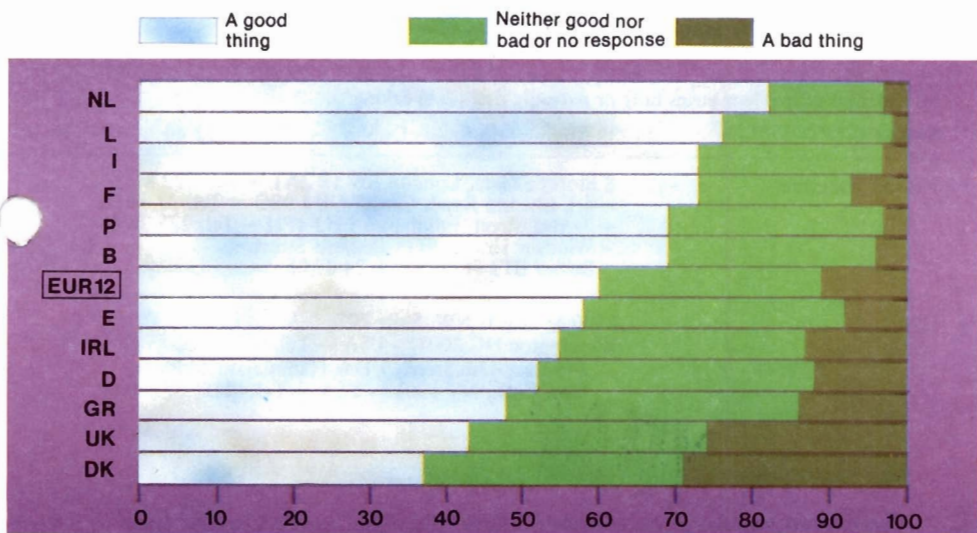


Citizens of Europe: a democratic choice

'Generally speaking, are you for or against the efforts made to unify Western Europe?' (as %)*



'Is the fact that your country belongs to the European Community a good or a bad thing?' (as %)*



* Replies to the 'Eurobarometer' survey No 27, organized for the Commission of the European Communities by European Omnibus Survey (11 651 people questioned throughout the Community between 17 March and 8 May 1987).

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