Europe 2020

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Outline

1. Europe 2020 – Basics
2. Components of Europe 2020
3. Regional Data
   - from Official Statistics Germany
   - from Urban Audit
4. Urban agenda(s)
5. Conclusions
1. Europe 2020 – Basics

Background (1)

- Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the decade 2010 – 2020
- Adopted by heads of states and government, June 17th, 2010
- Successor of Lisbon strategy 2000-2010 with new elements, architecture and monitoring processes
- Elements: 3 priorities, 5 targets, 8 statistical indicators, 7 flagship initiatives
- Evaluation on a yearly basis
Europe 2020 – Basics

Background (2)

- Sustainable Growth
- Economy
- Society
- Environment
- Innovation
- Ressource and Climate Protection
- Smart Growth
- Inclusive Growth
- Jobs, skills, income
Europe 2020 – Basics*

General Architecture

- **Smart growth**
  - through more effective investments in education, research and innovation
  - thanks to a decisive move towards a low-carbon economy

- **Sustainable growth**
  - with a strong emphasis on job creation and poverty reduction

- **Inclusive growth**


with **five** ambitious goals in the areas of employment, innovation, education, poverty reduction and climate/energy.
2. Components of Europe 2020*

Overview

3 priorities

5 targets

7 flagship initiatives

1. Employment
75% of the 20-64 year-olds to be employed

2. R&D
3% of the EU's GDP to be invested in R&D

3. Climate change and energy sustainability
- greenhouse gas emissions 20% (or even 30%, if the conditions are right) lower than 1990
- 20% of energy from renewables
- 20% increase in energy efficiency

4. Education
Reducing the rates of early school leaving below 10%
- at least 40% of 30-34–year-olds completing third level education

5. Fighting poverty and social exclusion
- at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion

Smart growth:
- Digital agenda for Europe
- Innovation Union
- Youth on the move

Sustainable growth:
- Resource efficient Europe
- An industrial policy for the globalisation era

Inclusive growth:
- An agenda for new skills and jobs
- European platform against poverty

### Componentes of Europe 2020 Targets and Statistical Indicators (Extract)*

![Overview of Europe 2020 Targets](slide_7)

*Countries that have expressed their national target in relation to an indicator different than the EU headline target indicator.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State targets</th>
<th>Employment rate (in %)</th>
<th>R&amp;D (in % of GDP)</th>
<th>Emission reduction targets (compared to 2005 levels)</th>
<th>Renewable energy (in % of gross final energy consumption)</th>
<th>Energy efficiency</th>
<th>Early school leaving in %</th>
<th>Tertiary education in %</th>
<th>Reduction of population at risk of poverty or social exclusion (in number of persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU headline target</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-20% (compared to 1990 levels)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>77.78%</td>
<td>3.76%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>38% (including ISCED 4/4a)</td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>73.2%</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>-15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>380,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>260,000 (persons living in monetary poverty)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY</td>
<td>75-77%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>-5%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>27,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>1% (public sector only)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>39.6</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>Maintaining the number of persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion at the level of 2008 (15.3% of total population) with efforts to reduce it by 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>276.6</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
<td>42% (including ISCED 4)</td>
<td>320,000 (long-term unemployed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
<td>&gt;40%</td>
<td>22,000 (persons living in households with low work intensity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Reduction of the at risk of poverty rate after social transfers to 15%, equivalent to an absolute decrease by 36,248 persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EL</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>1,400,000-1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>121.6</td>
<td>15% (school drop-outs)</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>42% (narrow national)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-16%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>35.9</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>770,000 persons living at risk of poverty or social exclusion, equivalent to an absolute</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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* The national targets as set out in the National Reform Programmes (NRP) in April 2014.
* The national emissions reduction targets defined in Decision 2009/406/EC (or “Effort Sharing Decision”) concern the emissions not covered by the Emissions Trading System. The emissions covered by the Emissions Trading System will be reduced by 21% compared to 2005 levels. The corresponding overall emission reduction will be -20% compared to 1990 levels. Targets are defined in terms of reduction of emissions or maximum increase in emissions.
* The Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU sets out in Article 3(1)(a) that the European Union 2020 energy consumption has to be of no more than 1474 Mtue of primary energy or no more than 1078 Mtue of final energy. This table only reports on primary energy consumption levels in 2020 expressed in Mtue.

### 3. Regional Data

from Official Statistics Germany

„Regionaldatenbank Deutschland“* at LAU2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Area and land use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buildings and housing conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economy</td>
<td>Manufacturing industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retail, hotelling, tourism etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transports and communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector</td>
<td>Budget and taxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See: [https://www.regionalstatistik.de/genesis/online/logon](https://www.regionalstatistik.de/genesis/online/logon)
3. Regional Data from Official Statistics Germany

EU-2020 Indicator „At-risk of poverty“ – different types of representation

Source: Schnorr-Bäcker, S.; Bömermann, H.: Regional statistical data on measuring progress
3. Urban Data from Urban Audit

- 125 German cities are participating in the current round of data collection
- > 50,000 inhabitants + functional regional centres

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3. Urban Data
from Urban Audit

Domains:

1. **Demography** (Population, Nationality, Households)

2. **Social Aspects** (Housing, Health, Crime)

3. **Economic Aspects** (Labour market, Economy, Income)

4. **Education** (Educational activity, Level of education)

5. **Environmental aspects** (Climate, Air Quality, Noise, Water, Waste management, Land use)

6. **Transport** (Public transport)

7. **Culture and recreation** (Culture, Tourism)
3. Urban Data from Urban Audit

Domains with links to EU headline targets:

1. Demography (Population, Nationality, Households)
2. Social Aspects (Housing, Health, Crime)
3. Economic Aspects (Labour market, Economy, Income)
4. Education (Educational activity, Level of education)
5. Environmental aspects (Climate, Air Quality, Noise, Water, Waste management, Land use)
6. Transport (Public transport)
7. Culture and recreation (Culture, Tourism)
3. Urban Data from Urban Audit

**Headline indicators**

- Employment rate - age group 20-64 (% of population aged 20-64) (target: 75%)

- Gross domestic expenditure on R&D

- Greenhouse gas emissions

- Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption

- Primary energy consumption

- Final energy consumption

**'Urban Audit' indicators**

- EC1034I (Employment/Population (of working age) Ratio) (B)
3. Urban Data from Urban Audit

**Headline indicators**

- Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18-24) (target: under 10%)
- Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30-34) (target: at least 40%)

**'Urban Audit‘ indicators**

- TE1039V (Early leavers from education and training, total - %) (B)
- TE2031V (Persons (aged 25-64) with ISCED level 5 or 6 as the highest level of education) (B)
3. Urban Data from Urban Audit

**Headline indicators**

- People at risk of poverty or social exclusion

- **People living in households with very low work intensity**

- People at risk of poverty after social transfers

- People severely materially deprived

**'Urban Audit' indicators**

- EC3067V Persons at risk of poverty or social exclusion (C)

- EC3064V Persons living in households with very low work intensity (B)

- EC3065V Persons at risk of poverty after social transfers (B)

- EC3066V Severely materially deprived persons (C)
4. Urban agenda(s)

Survey results: no unified picture (14 cities)

- Some cities have an agenda, some don‘t (11)
- Some of the agendas refer to national and supranational strategies, some don‘t (3)
- Some of the agendas include targets that can be measured, some don‘t (3)
5. Conclusions

- Some but not all indicators of the Europe2020-strategy can be used to measure developments on city level.

- Urban Audit offers data related to headline indicators.

- German cities seem to have an increased interest in agendas, defining targets that take into account their unique situation but as well national and supranational strategies.

- As cities play an important role in development strategies the idea of headline indicators could be transferred to the city level.
5. Conclusions

- Europe 2020 is a complex strategy with numerous indicators
- Europe 2020 overall strategy is linked to other important EU measures, in particular EU Cohesion funding and EU R&D programmes with sometimes specific indicators
- Some core indicators are used at subnational level in the cohesion report
- A limited set of statistical core indicators - in line with other initiatives at inter- und supranational level (OECD „How‘s life“, UN „post 2015“) - would be helpful
Thank you for Listening!

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