

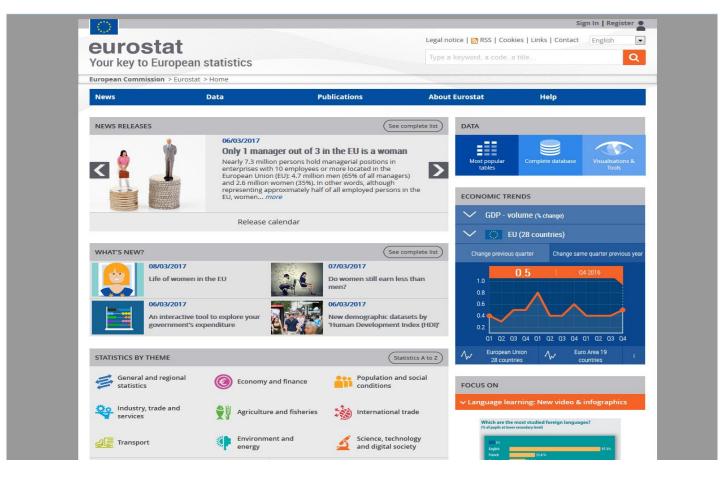
# **Eurostat visualisation tools**

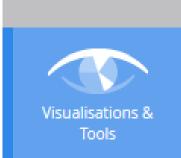
**ITF statistical meeting** 

Ruxandra Roman Enescu Hans Strelow Eurostat-Unit E3 – Transport unit



# **Eurostat website**







#### **TOOLS**

urostat has implemented several data visualisation and extraction tools, and mobile apps:

#### /isualisation tools

- My capital in a bubble
- My country in a bubble
- ▶ Themes in the spotlight
- ▶ Economic Trends
- You in the EU
- Quality of life
- > Young Europeans
- Government expenditure in the EU
- Elderly in the EU
- Widgets
- Statistics Illustrated
- Inflation Dashboard
- Country Profiles
- Statistical Atlas

#### Mobile apps

- My region
- EU Economy
- Ocuntry Profiles
- Eurostat Quiz

#### **Extraction tools**

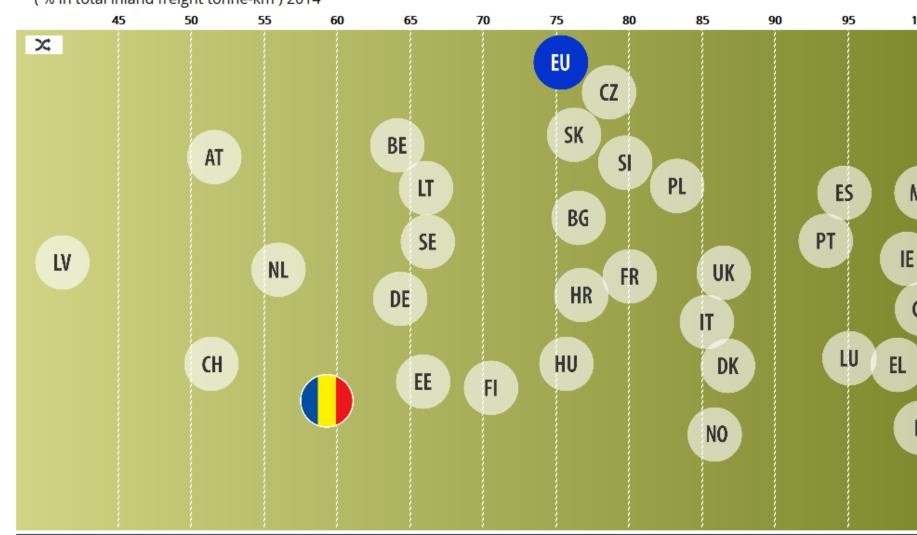
- Tables, graphs and maps (TGM)
- 📆 Data explorer
- Extraction tools for automatic download
- Other data extraction tool



# Freight transport by road 🔞 🌣 <

(% in total inland freight tonne-km) 2014

Transport





# New visualisation tool air passengers

## Overview:

- User-friendly, small visualisation
- Easily accessible
- Easy to understand
- Interactive

# Objective:

 To provide a quick and understandable overview of air passenger transport in the EU



# **Technical aspects**

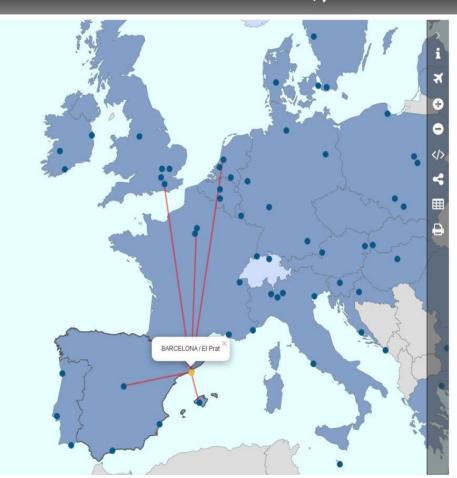
- Connected to Eurobase via web services
- Responsive
- Possibility of translation



Expected to be released in spring 2017



# 🛪 Air Traffic in the European Union, 2015

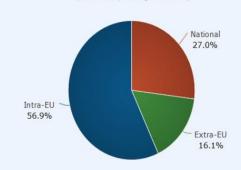


#### Most important routes from BARCELONA / El Prat

Route	Passengers	Flights
. To ADOLFO SUAREZ MADRID/BARAJAS	1 128 837 😓	8 049 ڃ
. To PALMA DE MALLORCA	784 167 😓	6 065 👺
. To LONDON/GATWICK	676 873 😓	4 703 🎥
. To PARIS-CHARLES DE GAULLE	614 834 😓	4 302 🎥
. To AMSTERDAM/SCHIPHOL	607 501 🔼	3 900 🍮

#### Air passengers carried from/to BARCELONA / El Prat

(% of total passengers carried)





# The first Eurostat digital publication



Provides statistical background to citizens who want to better understand the priority of the European commission: the Energy Union.



# **Digital publications**



180/2016 - 20 September 2016

A new way of communicating statistics

# A digital publication to shed light on energy in the European Union

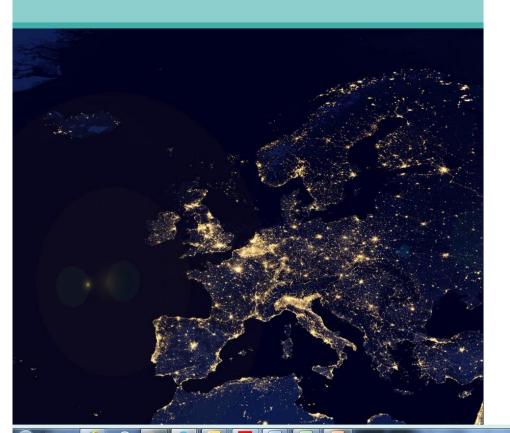
Lighting, heating, moving, producing: energy is essential for our day-to-day life. Turning on our computers or starting our cars are actions that we take for granted, yet they represent the final stage of a complex process, from extraction to final consumption. For example crude oil is transformed into motor gasoline, while fossil, nuclear and renewable energy are transformed into electricity.

Statistics can help to make the complex process of energy more understandable. This is the aim of the digital publication <u>Shedding light on energy in the EU – A guided tour of energy statistics</u> issued today by **Eurostat**, the statistical office of the European Union. This digital publication will serve in particular those who would like to better understand the challenges faced by the Energy Union, one of the ten priorities of the European Commission.



#### Shedding light on energy in the EU

A guided tour of energy statistics



#### Lighting, heating, moving, producing...

...energy is vital for our day-to-day life. Without energy, people and businesses cannot function. Turning on our computers or starting our cars are actions that we take for granted, yet they represent the final stage of a complex process.

First of all, energy resources have to be extracted from our environment. Primary energy sources are transformed into energy products available for consumption. For example crude oil is transformed into motor gasoline, while fossil, nuclear and renewable energy are transformed into electricity.

Statistics can help to make the complex process of energy more understandable.

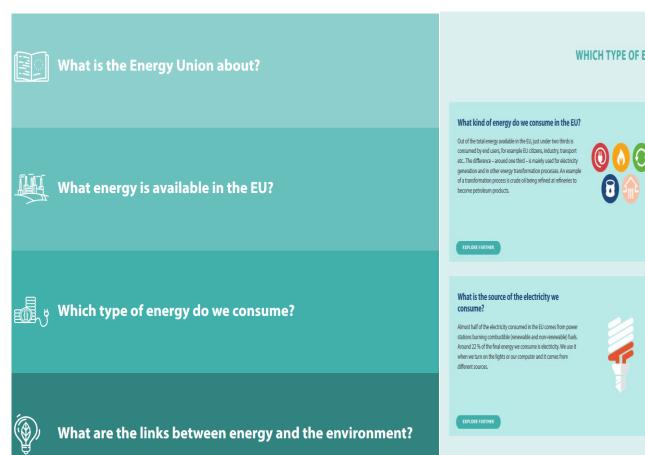
- Where does our energy come from?
- How dependent are we on energy imports?
- Which kind of energy do we consume in the EU and how much does it cost?
- Are we efficient in the consumption of energy?
- How much greenhouse gas do we emit in the EU?

By providing simple statistical answers to these questions and by presenting the information in different forms (texts, infographics, videos, etc.), this new tool developed by Eurostat replies to the needs of those who are not familiar with the energy sector, but who would like to better understand the challenges the Energy Union initiative is facing. For more experienced users, the whole energy process – from source to final use – is presented in a very detailed way in a user-friendly Sankey-diagram.

Start Now

eurostat





#### WHICH TYPE OF ENERGY DO WE CONSUME?



#### How much does the energy we consume cost?

For medium size household consumers, electricity prices including taxes and levies were the highest in the second semester of 2015 in Denmark (EUR 0.30 per kWh), Germany (EUR 0.29 per kWh) and Ireland (EUR 0.25 per kWh), while the lowest prices were recorded in Bulgaria (EUR 0.10 per kWh) and Hungary (EUR 0.11 per kWh).





From source to switch





#### What is the source of the electricity we consume?

#### Almost half of the electricity consumed in the EU comes from power stations burning combustible (renewable and non-renewable) fuels

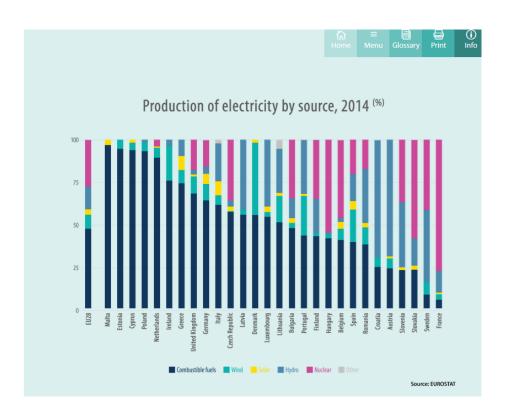
Around 22 % of the final energy we consume is electricity and it comes from different sources. Almost half (48 %) of the electricity consumed in the EU in 2014 came from power stations burning combustible fuels (such as natural gas, coal, biofuels and oil), while 27 % came from nuclear power plants and 25 % from renewable energy sources. Among these renewable energy sources, the highest share of electricity consumed came from hydropower plants (13 %), wind turbines (8 %) and solar power (3 %).

The sources of electricity consumption vary among the Member States: over 90 % of electricity consumption came from combustible fuels in Malta, Estonia, Cyprus and Poland, while three quarters (77 %) of electricity consumption came from nuclear power plants in France, followed by 58 % in Slovakia and 54 % in Hungary. In Croatia and Austria almost 70 % of electricity consumption came from hydro power plants, while 42 % of electricity consumption in Denmark came from wind energy.

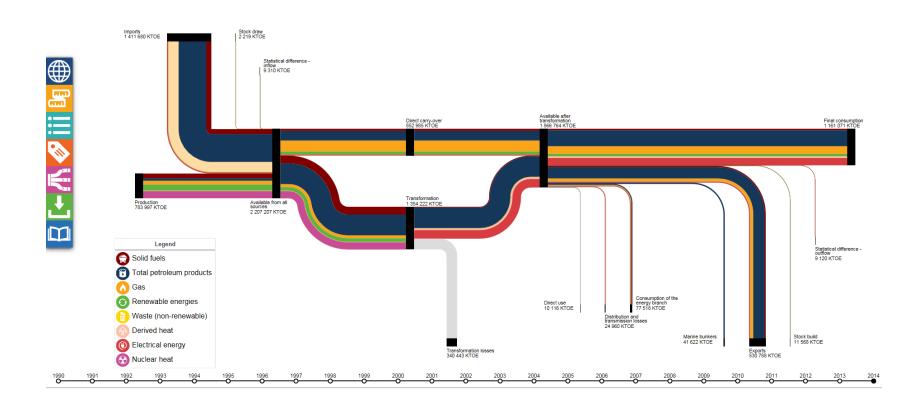


What kind of energy do we consume in the EU?

How much does the energy we consume cost? >









# Themes in the spotlight

### **Overview**

- Created in March 2015 (63 published)
- User-friendly, small infographics
- Linked to Eurostat ad-hoc news releases

## **Different Types**

• Dynamic /Static

## **Cover a broad range of subjects**

- Different statistical themes
- European/International Days
- Special events (EU presidencies)

# European Statistics

A GLIMPSE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICS



## **European Statistics Day**



Statistics can take you far away...

21 460 passengers flew from the EU to New Zealand in 2015.



Source: International extra-EU air passenger transport (avia\_paexcc)



eurostat O

Have a look at the Eurostat news release on the occasion of the European Statistics Day

A GLIMPSE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICS



## **European Statistics Day**



...but can also make you feel at home

In 2015, nearly 7 out of 10 persons in the EU owned the place they live in.



Source: Distribution of population by tenure status (ilc\_lvho02)



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Have a look at the Eurostat news release on the occasion of the European Statistics Day



#### Consumer price levels in the EU, 2015

Eurostat publishes an infographic as well as some interesting facts & figures on consumer price levels in the EU

- Select a product to see the EU Member States with the highest and lowest price levels.
- Select a EU Member State to see it within the ranking.



