



From printed to digital publications at Eurostat

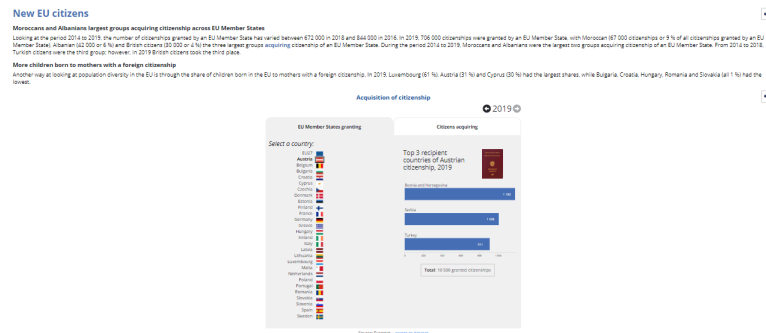
Louise Corselli-Nordblad, Eurostat

Outline

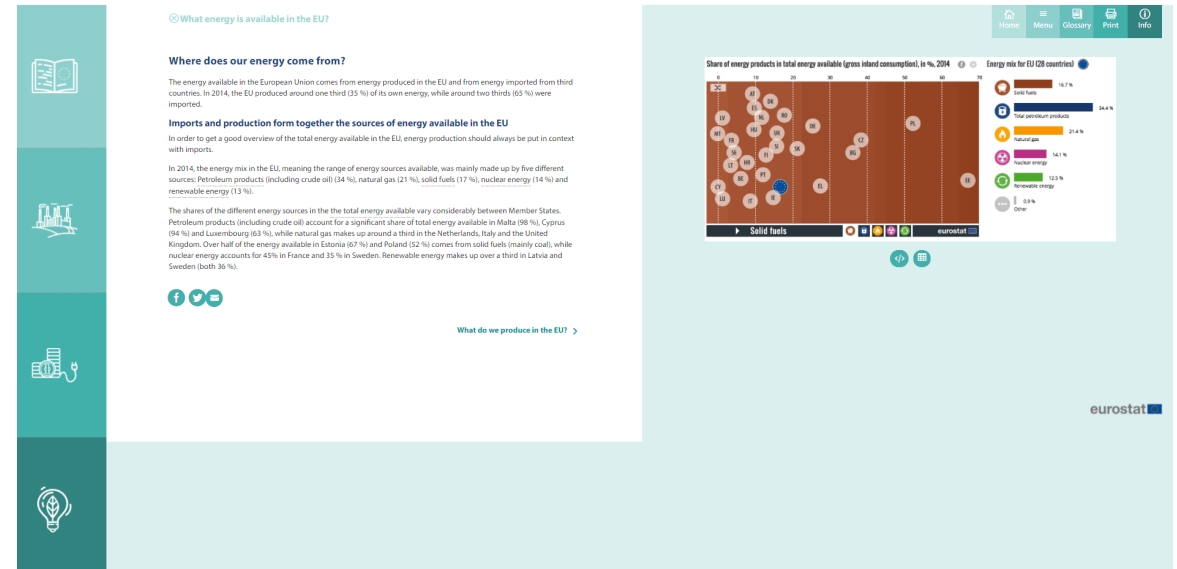
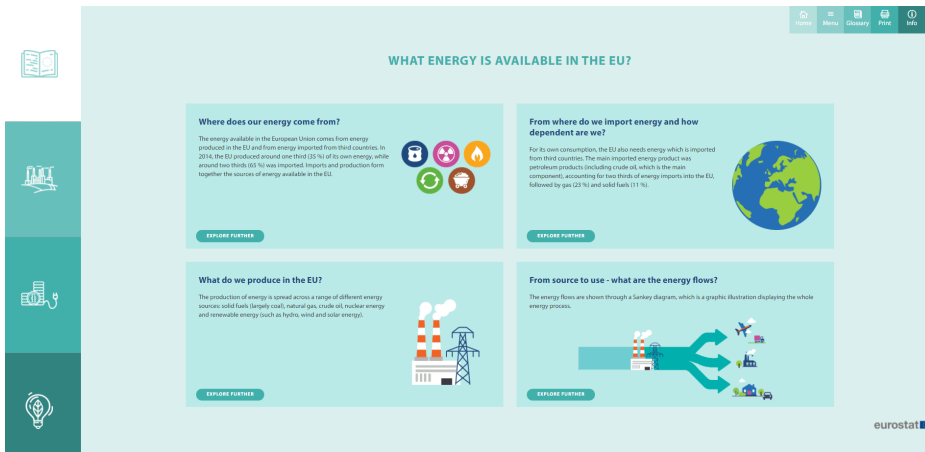
- Before 2016
- 2016 – the first Digital publication at Eurostat
- Evolution since
- Situation today
- Situation tomorrow?

What is a digital publication?

- Short and clear texts without jargon explaining statistical indicators, for example the energy process
- Comments also on the figures and gives an overview of what is shown in the visualisations
- Interactive visualisations where the reader can play around with the data and compare countries of his/her choice



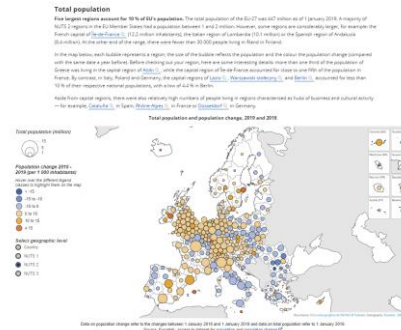
Eurostat's first digital publication in 2016 – on energy



Only two interactive visualisations and the rest static – also two videos explaining electricity and renewable energy

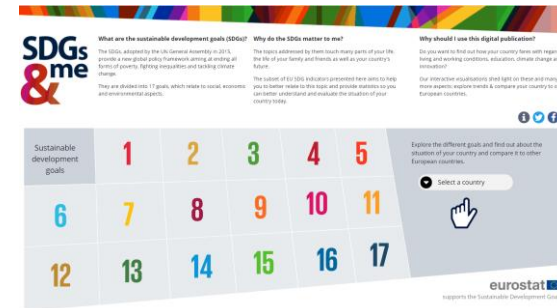
Evolution since (1)

- One or two new digital publications per year
- Yearly update of existing digital publications
 - Manual update of text
 - « Unfreeze » interactive visualisations with a new reference period



Evolution since (2)

- User testing on the navigation and the look
- More interactive visualisations – only a few static if data not from Eurostat
- Streamlined process between authors, developpers and communication people



Today (1)

- Changed name from « Digital publication » to « Interactive publication »
- A large range of interactive publications updated on a yearly basis
- Different kinds
 - 1/ An evolution of the version from 2016
 - 2/ Simple ones without text
 - 3/ Scrollytelling
 - 4/ Dashboards

Today (2)

- Our traditional version has evolved:
- Interactive visualisations in the text
- Better embed and sharing



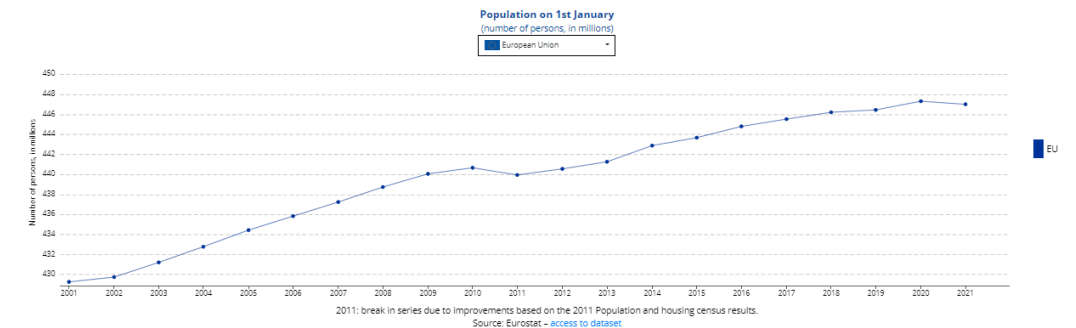
A growing population except for 2020

An interruption of the EU population growth in 2020

On 1 January 2021, there were 447.0 million people living in the European Union (EU). The most populous Member State in the EU was Germany (83.2 million, 19 % of the EU total), followed by France (67.4 million, 15 %), Italy (59.3 million, 13 %), Spain (47.4 million, 11 %) and Poland (37.9 million, 9 %). In total, these five Member States accounted for two-thirds of the EU population. At the other end of the range, the least populous Member States in the EU were Malta (500 thousand people, corresponding to 0.1 % of the EU total), Luxembourg (600 thousand, 0.1 %) and Cyprus (900 thousand, 0.2 %).

During the period 2001 to 2020, the EU (EU27) population increased from 429 million to 447 million, a growth of 4 %. Seventeen Member States showed increases in their population during this period, while the remaining ten had decreases. The largest increases were recorded in Luxembourg, Malta, Ireland and Cyprus, all over 20 %, while the largest decreases were observed in Lithuania and Latvia, both with falls of around 20 %.

Between 1 January 2020 and 1 January 2021, however, the population of the EU decreased by 312 thousand people: in absolute terms, the highest decrease could be observed in Italy (-384 thousand, corresponding to -0.6 % of its population) followed by Romania (-143 thousand, -0.7 %) and Poland (-118 thousand, -0.3 %). Overall, nine countries showed decreases in their population during the last year, while the remaining eighteen had increases. France recorded the highest increase (+119 thousand, +0.2 %).



Population density in the EU ranges from 18 to 1 595 people per km²

The population density, meaning the number of people per square kilometre (km²), was on average 109 persons per km² in the EU in 2019, a value which varied significantly between Member States. The highest population density was observed in Malta (1 595 people per km²), followed at a distance by the Netherlands (507) and Belgium (377). At the other end of the range were Finland (18 people per km²) and Sweden (23) with the lowest population densities.

Comparing 2019 with 2001, there was an increase of the population density in around two thirds of the Member States, with the largest growths in Malta (from 1 245 in 2001 to 1 595 in 2019), Luxembourg (from 171 to 240) and Belgium (339 to 377). Romania (96 to 83) and Lithuania (55 to 45) had the largest decreases. On average in the EU, the population density increased from 104 persons per km² to 109 during this period.

Today (3)

- Simple interactive publications:
- No text, only visualisations

SDGs & me

What are the sustainable development goals (SDGs)?
The SDGs, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015, provide a new global policy framework aiming at ending all forms of poverty, fighting inequalities and tackling climate change.
They are divided into 17 goals, which relate to social, economic and environmental aspects.

Why do the SDGs matter to me?
The topics addressed by them touch many parts of your life, the life of your family and friends as well as your country's future.
The subset of EU SDG indicators presented here aims to help you to better relate to this topic and provide statistics so you can better understand and evaluate the situation of your country today.

Why should I use this digital publication?
Do you want to find out how your country fares with regards to living and working conditions, education, climate change and innovation?
Our interactive visualisations shed light on these and many more aspects: explore trends & compare your country to other European countries.

Sustainable development goals

1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17

Select a country

europa supports the Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs & me Austria SDG 1: No poverty **europa**

1 NO POVERTY

Many factors influence our living conditions and personal wellbeing. Some of the most basic include being able to make ends meet, to have a roof over our head to keep us warm and dry and sufficient space for us in our homes. Let's get a snapshot of people's living conditions.

Poverty or social exclusion

To pay our bills and to be well integrated into society is important to many of us.
What share of people struggles with this?

Take a guess Show trend Compare with others

People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (as % of total population)

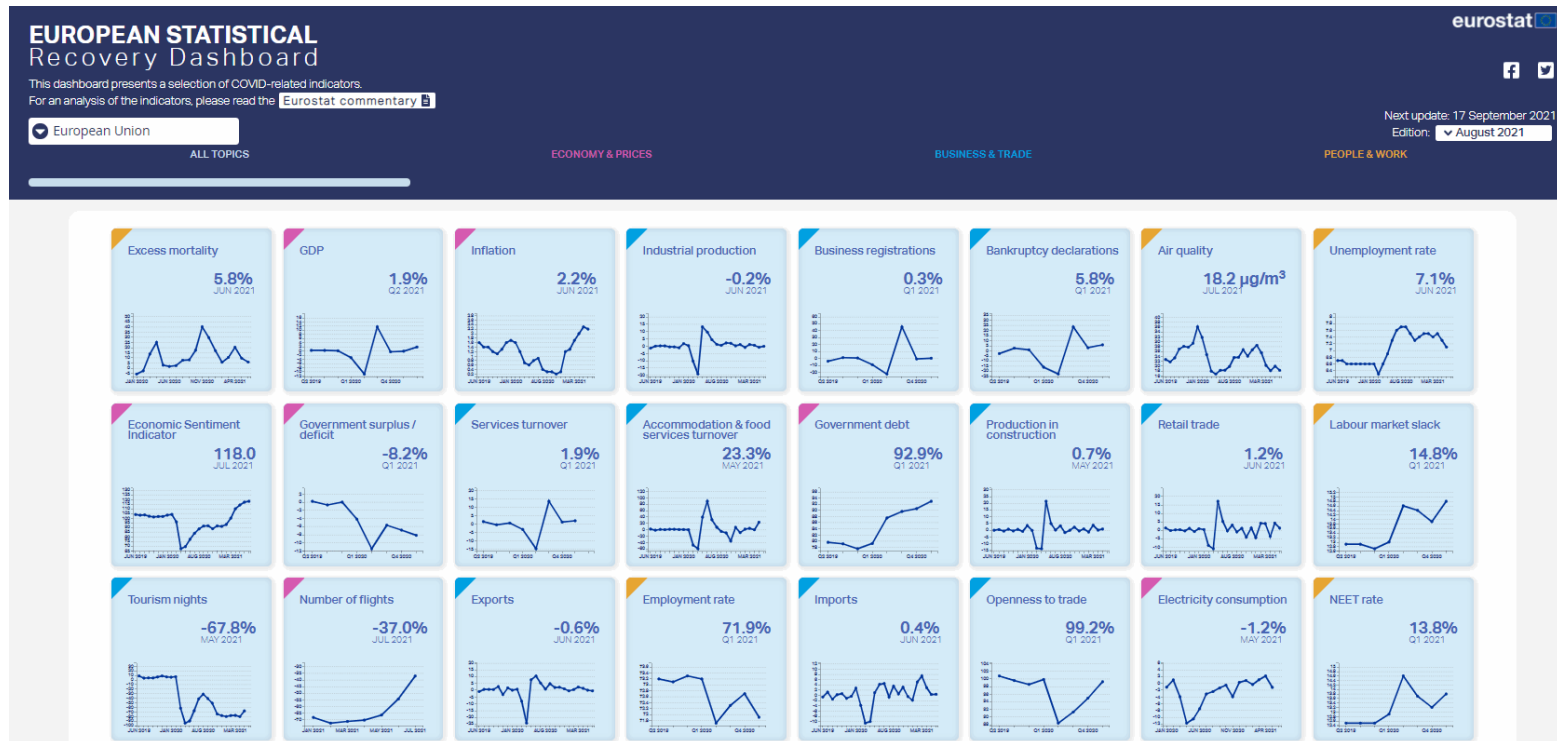
Year	% of population
2010	18.5
2011	19.0
2012	18.0
2013	18.5
2014	19.0
2015	18.3
2016	18.5
2017	18.5
2018	18.5
2019	18.5

Hold & drag to the right

Access to dataset

Today (4)

- Dashboards with short Eurostat commentary – updated monthly



Today (5)

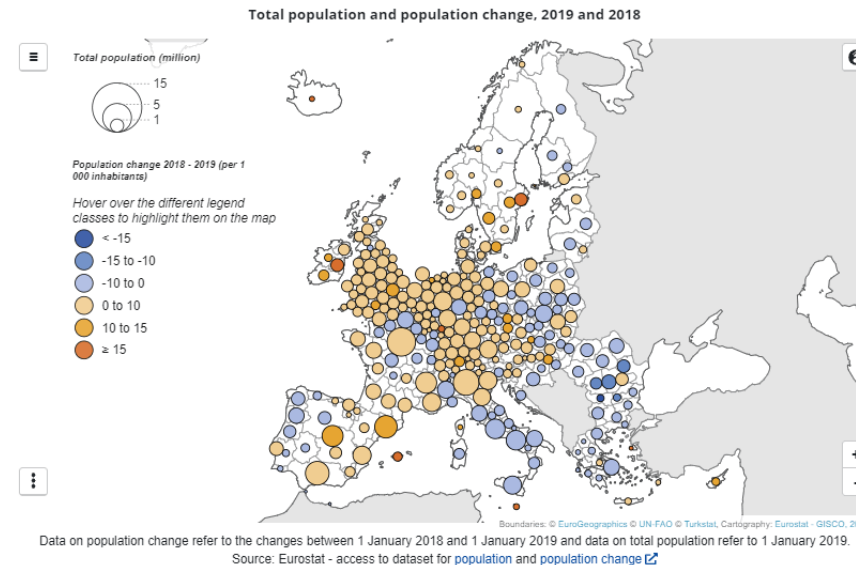
- Scrollytelling with interactive visualisations where regions in the text are linked

Total population

Five largest regions account for 10 % of EU's population. The total population of the EU-27 was 447 million as of 1 January 2019. A majority of NUTS 2 regions in the EU Member States had a population between 1 and 2 million. However, some regions are considerably larger, for example: the French capital of [Île-de-France](#) (12.2 million inhabitants), the Italian region of Lombardia (10.1 million) or the Spanish region of Andalucía (8.4 million). At the other end of the range, there were fewer than 30 000 people living in Åland in Finland.

In the map below, each bubble represents a region; the size of the bubble reflects the population and the colour the population change (compared with the same date a year before). Before checking out your region, here are some interesting details: more than one third of the population of Greece was living in the capital region of [Attiki](#), while the capital region of Île-de-France accounted for close to one fifth of the population in France. By contrast, in Italy, Poland and Germany, the capital regions of [Lazio](#), [Warszawski stołeczny](#) and [Berlin](#) accounted for less than 10 % of their respective national populations, with a low of 4.4 % in Berlin.

Aside from capital regions, there were also relatively high numbers of people living in regions characterised as hubs of business and cultural activity — for example, [Cataluña](#) in Spain, [Rhône-Alpes](#) in France or [Düsseldorf](#) in Germany.



Today (6)

- HOWEVER, we still keep pdf and paper (limited print run) of four flagship publications:
 - EU in the world
 - Key figures on Europe
 - Eurostat Regional yearbook
 - Sustainable Development goals (SDGs)
- All are packages with either an HTML or an interactive publication linked

Today (7)

- Why keep traditional pdfs?
- Example: Regional Yearbook *pdf*: **300 000 views** between 09/2020 and 08/2021 compared with Regional Yearbook *interactive*: **400 000 views** in the same period
- Still a lot of readers of the pdf...

Tomorrow ?

- Always an HTML together with PDFs?
- Podcasts?
- Automatic update of text?
- Automatic translation?
- More short videos?

Thank you! Any questions?



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