Reaching out to non-advanced users: Eurostat’s Education corner

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2023 UNECE Expert Meeting on Dissemination and Communication of Statistics
Agenda

- Eurostat’s approach to statistical literacy
- Literacy products and activities for non-advanced users
- Challenges and way forward
Statistical literacy

Eurostat’s objective

... increase statistical literacy among its users to enable them to turn data into knowledge ...
Statistical literacy products

• Explanatory tools
• Explanation + data analysis
• Intuitive and interactive data-checking

understand statistical concepts
analyse, interpret and evaluate statistics
What is the education corner about?

Do you use statistics when you teach? Or are you a student wanting to understand more about statistics? Then the education corner is the right place for you.

The education corner provides tools and explanations which make statistics easier to grasp.

This corner can be used by teachers who look for materials to be used in the classroom when teaching statistics, geography, social science, or other subjects. It can also be used by students for an easier understanding of statistics.

Our tools are either produced by Eurostat or are created and translated by the national statistical offices.
Statistics 4 beginners

Welcome to the world of statistics!
To know more click on one of the workbooks

Beginners: Labour market - employment

Highlights

This article is part of Statistics 4 Beginners, a section in Statistics Explained where indicators and concepts are described in a simple way to make the world of statistics a bit easier to understand.

Defining employed persons

Following guidelines provided by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an employed person is someone who:

- performed some work — even if just for one hour — during the reference week, when the labour force survey (LFS) was conducted, for pay, profit or family gain or loss.
- alternatively, was not at work but had a job from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, holiday, industrial dispute, for example, or for reasons of education and training.

Employed persons consist of:

- Employed persons: People who work for a public or private employer and who receive payment for their work.
- Self-employed persons: People who use their own resources to produce goods and services to sell.
- Family workers: People who work for a family member or relative, whose employer is not an employer in the strict sense of the word.
Interactive publications

Digitalisation in Europe - 2023 edition

Digital technologies are transforming the world we live and work in. They touch many different aspects of our lives, from everyday tasks like making phone calls and shopping to how businesses and public services operate. Digital transformation is one of the key priorities for the EU. The digital decade initiative sets out the EU targets that will guide digital transformation until 2030.

This publication provides easy-to-understand statistics on information and communication technologies (ICT) and the way people and businesses use digital technologies.

Before you start reading, why don’t you guess how online shopping has changed in the last years?

Test your knowledge

Table of contents

- Digital transformation
- People online
- Businesses online
- About this publication

Digital transformation

Read about what digital transformation is and how it is developing. What are the digital skills of European citizens and professionals? How do businesses adopt digital technologies? How do people use public and other services online?

Digital skills

Technological change requires people and businesses to acquire new digital skills and competencies.

According to the EU target, at least 50% of all adults should have minimum basic digital skills by 2024. To have at least basic digital skills, people must know how to do at least one activity in each of the following categories:

- Use a computer
- Use the internet
- Use software
- Use basic technology

Level of digital skills

34% of EU citizens had basic or above basic digital skills in 2021

Shedding light on energy - 2023 edition

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.

This publication helps to make the complex process of energy more understandable. It replies to the needs of those who are not familiar with the energy sector as well as more experienced users.

Energy sources

This section focuses on the different energy sources available in the EU, the energy produced in the EU as well as the energy imported.

Energy mix

The energy available in the European Union (EU) comes from energy produced in the EU and from energy imported from third countries. Therefore, in order to give a good overview of the total energy available in the EU, energy production should always be put in context with imports.

In 2021, the EU produced around 44% of its own energy, while 56% was imported.

Petroleum products have the largest share in the EU energy mix. In 2021, the energy mix in the EU, measuring the range of energy sources available, mainly consisted of the following sources: crude oil and petroleum products (34%), natural gas (25%), renewable energy (17%), nuclear energy (15%) and solid biomass (12%).
Interactive publications

Goods and services bought online, 2022
(as % of people who purchased online in the last 3 months)

Clothes, shoes or accessories

Bulgaria (81.3%)

Source: Eurostat - access to dataset

People using internet-connected devices or systems, 2022
(as % of people who used internet in the last 3 months)

People using smart watches and other wearable IoT

1 in 3 online shoppers encountered problems when shopping online

While online shopping comes with a number of benefits, customers can also face problems when buying online.

In 2022, among people who had purchased online in the previous 3 months, 33% encountered problems when shopping online via a website or app. In the EU countries, over half of online shoppers experienced problems in Malta (66%), Luxembourg (59%), the Netherlands (56%) and Austria (53%). In contrast, Portugal had the lowest proportion of online shoppers facing problems when buying online (6%), followed by Poland (17%) and Bulgaria (19%).
Data visualisations

Multi-theme
- Interactive publications
- European statistical recovery dashboard
- Key figures on Europe
- Euro indicators dashboard
- Economic trends
- Government expenditure
- Statistics for the European Green Deal
- Energy flow diagrams (Sankey)
- Energy - monthly data

Economy and business
- Country facts
- My country in a bubble
- Business sector profile
- Food price monitoring
- Business cycle clock
- Energy dashboard
- Energy prices
- Energy trade

Environment, energy and transport
- SDGs & me
- Quiz
- Business cycle clock
- Energy balances
- Material flow diagrams (Sankey)
- Air traffic

Regions
- My region
- Regions and cities illustrated
- Statistical cities
- Young Europeans
- You in the EU
- Quality of life

Population and social conditions

European Commission
Data visualisations

You are part of the 89.77% of young women aged 20-24 years in Belgium who are active in social networks.

- **France**: 86.0%
- **EU**: 83.6%
- **Estonia**: 98.9%

Select your country: Belgium

**Real GDP, 2022**

(€ in 2022 per capita)
The population of Individual EU countries on 1 January 2023 ranged from 0.5 million in Malta to 84.4 million in Germany. Germany, France and Italy together comprised almost half (47%) of the total EU population.

- europa.eu/7MYMBK
- #WorldPopulationDay
Podcasts
Materials for children
### Partnership: national statistical offices

**Materials by language**

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Partnership: educational community
Thank you

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