

MINIFACTS ABOUT ESTONIA

2014



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1 Republic of Estonia

The Republic of Estonia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President, elected for five years. The incumbent President is Toomas Hendrik Ilves who was elected for a new tenure on 29 August 2011.

National legislature is a unicameral Parliament of 101 members – it is called the Riigikogu and is elected for a term of four years. The 12th Riigikogu was elected on 6 March 2011.

The Republic of Estonia was proclaimed on 24 February 1918. In November of the same year, the War of Independence started, which ended on 2 February 1920 when the Tartu Peace Treaty was signed and Soviet Russia recognised the independence of the Republic of Estonia. On 22 September 1921, Estonia became a member of the League of Nations.

During World War II, the Republic of Estonia lost its independence – first it was occupied by the Soviet Union (1940–1941) and then by Germany (1941–1944). In autumn 1944, the Republic of Estonia was annexed by the Soviet Union for nearly 50 years. The occupation period lasted for decades and culminated with the Singing Revolution in 1988. The restoration of Estonian independence was declared on 20 August 1991.

The Republic of Estonia is a member of the United Nations since 17 September 1991, a member of NATO since 29 March 2004 and a member of the European Union since 1 May 2004. Since 9 December 2010, Estonia is a full member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

On 1 January 2011, Estonia adopted the euro. Consequently, Estonia became the 17th Member State of the European Union where the single currency euro is in use. By now, Latvia has also joined the euro zone.

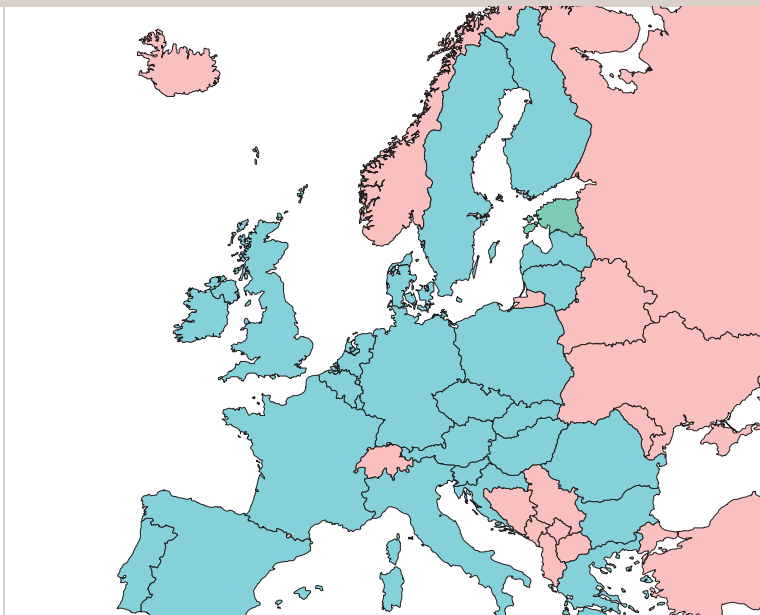
The official language is Estonian. The national flag is a tricolour of blue, black and white.

The Estonian national flower is the cornflower, the national bird is the swallow and the national stone is limestone.

The national coat of arms depicts three blue lions on a golden shield.



10 YEARS IN NATO AND IN THE EU



Population	1 320 000
Total area	45 227 km ²
National currency	euro
Capital city	Tallinn
Administrative division	15 counties, 215 administrative units, including 30 cities and 185 rural municipalities
Number of islands	1 521
Largest islands	Saaremaa, 2 671 km ² Hiiumaa, 989 km ² Muhu, 198 km ²
Longest rivers	Võhandu, 162 km Pärnu, 144 km Põltsamaa, 135 km
Largest lakes	Peipus, 3 555 km ² (including the part belonging to Estonia 1 529 km ²) Võrtsjärv, 271 km ²
Highest point	Suur Munamägi, 318 m
Average daily temperature	Annual mean +6.8 °C in January –5.2 °C in July +17.7 °C (2013)

2 Nature

The low population density of Estonia has favoured the diversity of our landscapes and communities. The coastline, which extends over approximately 3,800 kilometres, is indented and diverse with different types of beaches. Estonia has over 1,500 islands in total and they are special because many of them provide a habitat for birds.

48.2% of the Estonian territory is covered by forest. In 2012, the total area of forest was 2.2 million hectares. In 2012, the area of stands was 2.1 million hectares: the most common stands are pine (33%) and birch (32%) stands. In 2007, the share of total felling in the increment was 44%; in 2012, already 75%. Reforestation plays an important role as well: in 2012, a total of 10,200 hectares of forest was planted and sown.

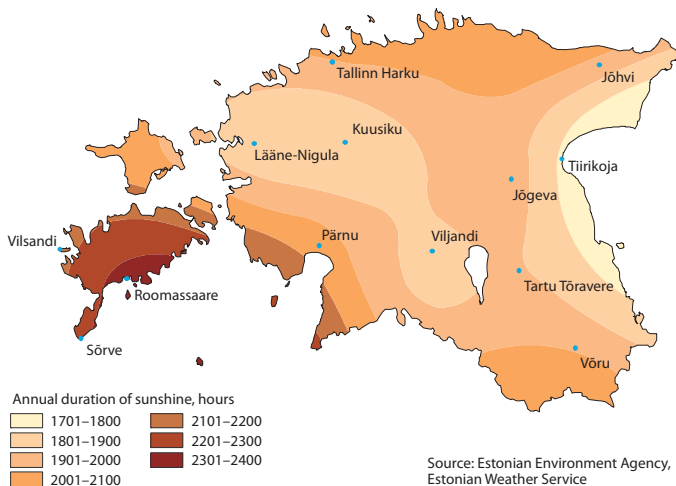
18% of the Estonian mainland is covered by protected areas, with territorial sea it accounts for 22% of the Estonian territory. In 2011, there were 3,703 nature objects under protection. Five of them are national parks, 131 nature reserves and 150 landscape reserves. The most well-known natural parks are Lahemaa, Soomaa and Matsalu National Park. Among nature reserves, Viidumaa and Nigula, and among landscape reserves – Kõrvemaa and Paganamaa.

What make Estonia special are semi-natural communities (wooden meadows, alvars, coastal and floodplain meadows), where, regardless of intensive economic activity, a great diversity of plant species has remained. Semi-natural communities are home to 700 different plant species. For instance, there are more coastal and wooden meadows in Estonia than in any other European country. With the help of subsidies from the Estonian Agricultural Registers and Information Board, the area of managed semi-natural communities has increased: in 2010, the area was 23,000 hectares, in 2013 – approximately 27,000 hectares.

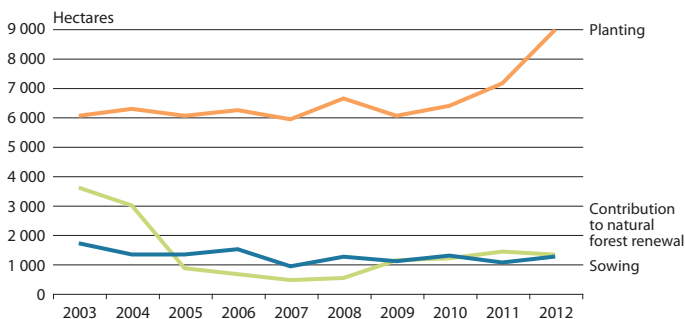
Since 2012, Estonia has 17 wetlands that are of international importance. For example, Matsalu is known as a key site for birds of passage, Lahemaa is one of the most important forest reserves in Europe, and Soomaa stands out for its period of extensive floods in the spring, which is also known as the Fifth Season.

We can highlight Estonia as a country where ground water can be used for consumption in most areas, only Tallinn and Narva are using surface water. In the last decades, the pollution load of wastewater has decreased significantly as several old treatment plants have been renovated and many new ones have been built as well. In 2012, 71.8 million euros were invested in the construction and renovation of treatment plants and sewerages.

Sunshine, 2013



Reforestation, 2003–2012



3 Population

As at 1 January 2013, the population of Estonia was 1.3 million, which makes us the fourth smallest country in the European Union (EU) after Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus. Estonia's population is 62 times smaller than that of Germany, who has the largest population in the EU. The population of Estonia accounts for 0.26% of the total EU population.

The average population density in the EU is 117 inhabitants per square kilometre. Compared to the rest of Europe, Estonia is a thinly populated country with an average of 30 inhabitants per square kilometre. In the EU, only Finland and Sweden are more thinly populated than Estonia, the corresponding indicator for Latvia is only slightly bigger. In Estonia, 68% of the population lives in urban areas, 31% in the capital Tallinn. Harju county covers 10% of the total area of Estonia and 43% of the population lives there. Tallinn with its surroundings is the main destination of internal migration.

The population of Estonia has been decreasing ever since the restoration of independence. The change in the population number is influenced by natural increase and external migration, which are both negative in Estonia. In the last decade, natural increase grew because of the increasing number of births and the decreasing number of deaths. In 2010, natural increase was even positive. From this point, it has dropped because of the decreasing number of births, and in 2012, natural increase was -1400 persons. The number of deaths continues to decrease, which can also be seen in the continuous rise of life expectancy. The total fertility rate in Estonia was 1.6 in 2012. It has been more or less the same for the last 7 years.

The influence of external migration on the process of population decline has been growing steadily. The number of immigrants has slightly increased, amounting to 2,000–3,000 persons, but at the same time, emigration has also grown, amounting to 6,300 persons in 2012. Hence, net migration was -3,700 in 2012. Most of the immigrants come from Russia and Finland; the main destination countries for Estonian emigrants are Finland and the United Kingdom.

As for the age structure in Estonia, the population is aging. The dependency ratio started to rise in 2007 and continues to rise today. In 2012, the ratio was 50.9 and it is mainly rising due to the increasing share of people over 65.

In 2012, 4.6 marriages were contracted and 2.4 marriages were divorced per thousand inhabitants. The mean age at the first marriage of males and females has increased and by 2012 reached an average of 31 years for men and 29 years for women.

DEFINITIONS

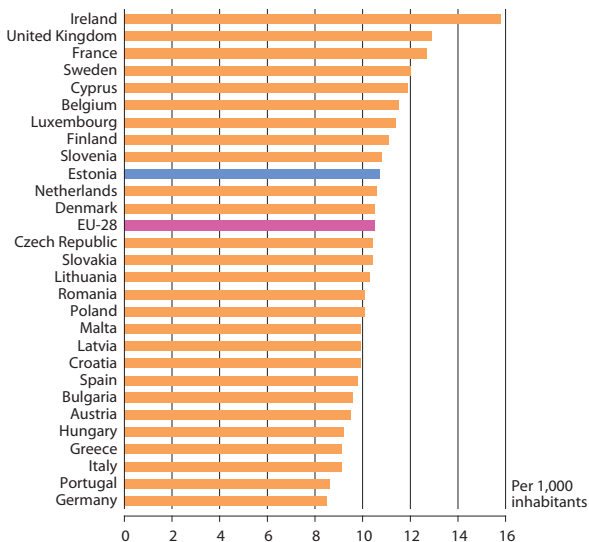
Natural increase – the difference between the number of births and deaths in a certain year.

Crude birth rate – annual number of live-born persons per 1,000 of the mean annual population.

Dependency ratio = ((persons aged 0–14 + persons aged 65 and older) / persons aged 15–64)*100



Crude birth rate in the European Union, 2012



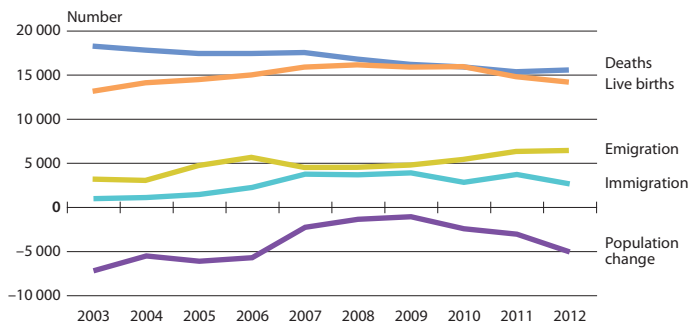
Population, 1 January 2013

	Total	Males	Females
Population	1 320 174	616 167	704 007
aged 0–14	206 819	106 363	100 456
aged 15–64	875 302	430 450	444 852
aged 65+	238 053	79 354	158 699
population of urban settlements	901 665	409 291	492 374
population of rural settlements	418 509	206 876	211 633
Life expectancy at birth, 2012	76.2	71.1	81.1
Population, %			
aged 0–14	15.7	17.3	14.3
aged 15–64	66.3	69.9	63.2
aged 65+	18.0	12.9	22.5
Estonians	69.9	70.7	69.2
Russians	25.2	24.3	26.0
other ethnic nationalities	4.9	5.0	4.8
population of urban settlements	68.3	66.4	69.9
population of rural settlements	31.7	33.6	30.1

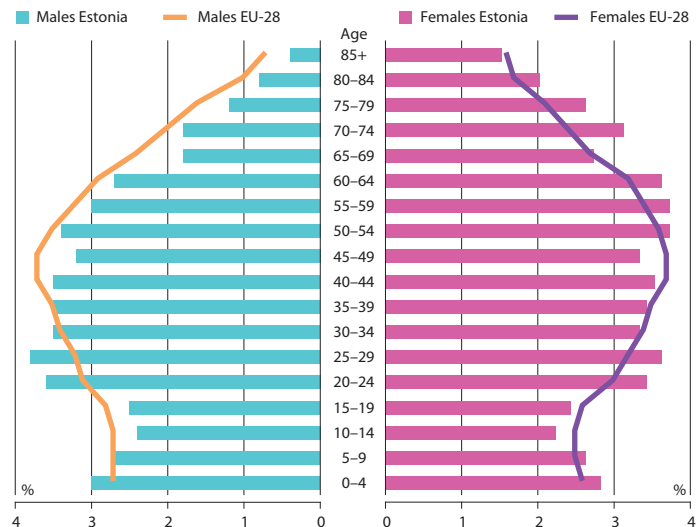
Vital events, 2012

	Total	Males	Females
Live births	14 056	7 192	6 864
Deaths	15 450	7 610	7 840
Natural increase	–1 394	–418	–976
Immigration	2 639	1 439	1 200
Emigration	6 321	3 045	3 276
Net external migration	–3 682	–1 606	–2 076

Births, deaths and migration, 2003–2012



Population pyramid in Estonia and in the European Union, 1 January 2013



In Estonia, the singing tradition has been considered important already since ancient times. In the summer of 2014, the 26th Estonian Song Celebration and the 19th Dance Celebration "Touched by Time. The Time to Touch" will take place. Baltic song and dance celebrations, together with the cultural space of Kihnu Island and the Seto polyphonic singing tradition belong to the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

According to a 2013 Eurobarometer survey, 200,000 people or nearly 19% of those aged 15 and older engage in dancing. More than 170,000 people or nearly 15% of the population are engaged in singing and more than 100,000 people or almost 10% are playing musical instruments in Estonia.

There are 245 museums in Estonia and attendance amounted to more than three million visits in 2013. In 2013, 63.7% of the population visited a museum or cultural sites.

45% of persons aged 15 and over went to the theatre in 2013, which is nearly equal to the pre-recession level. There were a total of 41 theatres in Estonia in 2012. These theatres were visited 1.14 million times in total, which makes nearly 9 visits per ten Estonian inhabitants.

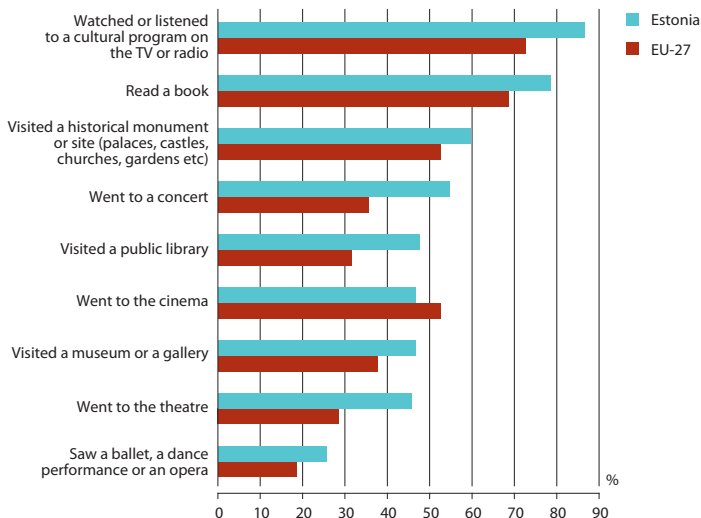
2014 has been declared a year of sports in Estonia (the initiative is called Sports for All 2014). The aim of the year of sports is to increase the number of people engaging in physical activities, and to raise awareness in terms of physical activities and sports. According to the Eurobarometer survey, in 2013, at least 54% of the Estonian population or approximately 600,000 persons engaged in sports. In Europe (EU28), the indicator was 48%. Out of them, 69% (approx. 415,000 persons) are not members of any club and engage in sports activities on their own. The corresponding European average is 74%.

Cultural institutions and their attendance, 2012

	Cultural institutions	Visits (attendance), thousands
Museums	245	3 040
local lore museums	90	354
archaeology and history museums	53	618
art museums	20	500
Public libraries	559	6 159
Cinemas	47	2 459
Theatres	41	1 143
state and city theatres	12	932
other theatres supported by the state	29	213



Cultural access and participation (share of persons aged 15 and over) in Estonia and the European Union, 2013



5 Public health

One of the most significant indicators of the level of public health is life expectancy. Over the past decade, the life expectancy at birth (the average life expectancy) has increased by five years for males and by four years for females. Men's life expectancy has increased primarily due to a decline in accidents, but also due to a drop in cardiovascular diseases. In 2012, the average life expectancy for men was 71 and for women 81 years of age. The difference in life expectancy at birth between men and women – 10 years – is one of the biggest in the European Union together with Latvia and Lithuania, but this difference decreases with increasing age. A 65-year-old man will statistically reach almost 80 years of age and a woman of the same age – 84 years of age; the corresponding figures for the European Union are 82.8 and 86.2, respectively.

Besides life expectancy, an important indicator is also healthy life years, i.e. the period when a person's everyday activities are not limited due to health problems. Estonian men born in 2012 will have an average of 53 healthy life years and women – 57. The EU average for men is 61 and for women 62 years. In the last decade, the number of healthy life years for both men and women has been on the rise in Estonia. Estonian men born in 2012 will live an average of 75% of their life span healthy, and women – 70%.

In 2013, the everyday activities of 33% of the population aged 16 and over (30% of men and 35% of women) were restricted due to health problems; the EU average was 26%. The share of health-restricted persons has fluctuated year by year and is currently at about the same level as ten years ago.

The most frequent cause of death in Estonia is diseases of the circulatory system, incl. heart diseases. In 2012, cardiovascular diseases caused 46% of the deaths of males and 62% of those of females. This is followed by neoplasms (24%). Placing third are accidents, injuries and poisonings, where the risk is significantly higher for men. These causes resulted in 12% of the deaths of males and 3% those of females.

In 2013, 55% of the inhabitants in Estonia aged 16 and over (58% of men and 52% of women) assessed their health to be good or very good; the EU average was 68%. However, Estonian people's satisfaction with their health has increased in recent years.

DEFINITIONS

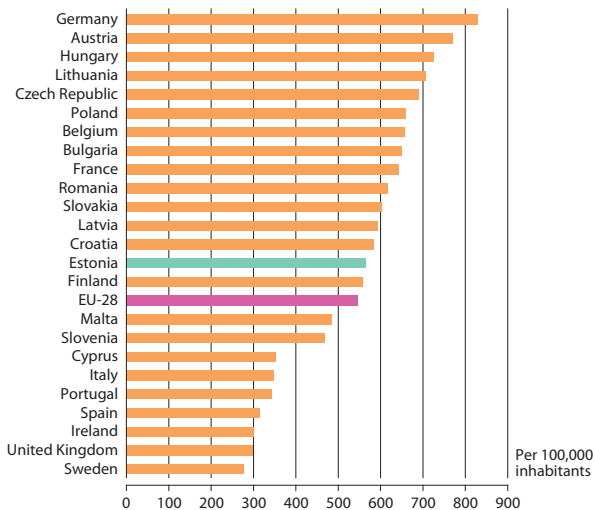
Life expectancy at given age – the average remaining number of years that a person of that age can expect to live, assuming that the age-specific mortality levels remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is used as the average life expectancy.

Healthy life years – the average number of years that a person who attains a given age is expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems if current patterns of mortality continue to apply.

Standardised death rate – the ratio used for comparing the mortality of the population; calculated on the basis of a standard age distribution to eliminate the impact of the actual sex-age distribution of the population.

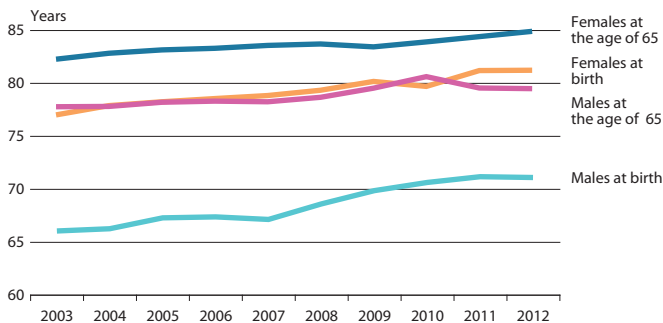


Hospital beds in the European Union, 2011^a

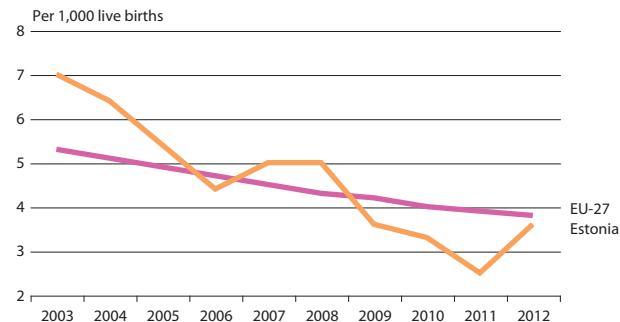


^a Data from 2011 or latest available data. Data on the Netherlands, Greece, Luxembourg and Denmark are missing

Life expectancy at birth and at the age of 65, 2003–2012



Infant deaths in Estonia and in the European Union, 2003–2012



Health care personnel, at the end of 2012

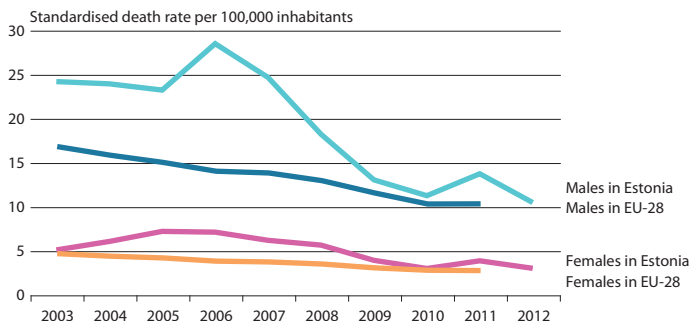
	Health care personnel	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Physicians	4 344	32.9
family doctors	858	6.5
Dentists	1 187	9.0
Nursing staff	8 552	64.8
Pharmacists	847	6.4

Outpatient medical care, 2012

	Visits, thousands	Per inhabitant
Outpatient visits	8 227	6.2
visits to family doctor	4 131	3.1
Visits to dentist	1 446	1.1
Home visits	70	0.1
home visits of family doctor	64	0.1

Inpatient medical care, 2012

	Number	Per 10,000 inhabitants
Hospital beds	7 377	55.9
Inpatients	237 305	1 794.1

Deaths caused by transport accidents in Estonia and in the European Union, 2003–2012

6 Education

At the beginning of the academic year 2012/2013, there were 611 formal education institutions in Estonia and 231,900 persons enrolled in formal education. Of them, 140,900 were enrolled in general education institutions, 26,200 in vocational education institutions and 64,800 in higher education institutions.

In 2012, more than 67,000 children attended preschool institutions, which is about 1,000 children more than the year before. The number of first-graders has also been increasing for five years in a row. 13,700 children started school in the autumn of 2012 – about 450 more than in the previous academic year and about 1,300 more than five years ago, in 2008. The Estonian Ministry of Education and Research has estimated that this number will continue to increase in the next three years and that there will be approximately 15,500 first-graders in 2015.

In the academic year 2012/2013, there were around 1,900 foreign students studying in Estonia. There were slightly over 300 foreign students more in Estonia than in the previous academic year. If this growth rate persists, Estonia will be able to achieve the goal set in the internationalisation strategy of Estonian higher education: 2,000 foreign students by the year 2015.

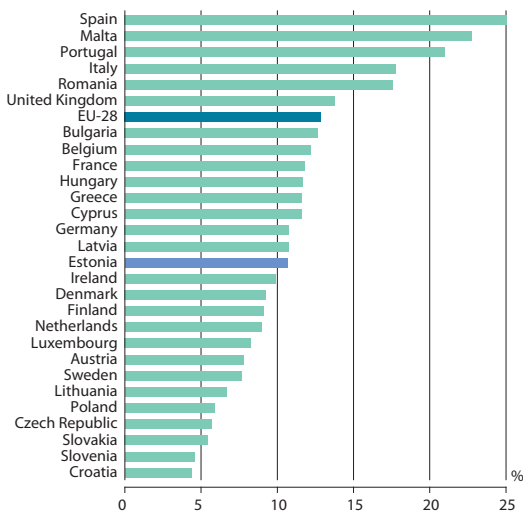
One of the targets of the Europe 2020 strategy is that the share of early leavers from education and training among the population aged 18–24 should be less than 10%. In Estonia, in 2012, the percentage was the lowest it has been in the last five years – 10.5. In Finland, Sweden and Lithuania, the share of early leavers is under 10%, meaning that these countries have reached the target.

Foreign students in higher education in Estonia by origin, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
TOTAL	908	1 072	1 282	1 573	1 876
Africa	16	18	30	23	26
Asia	88	125	202	208	291
Europe (except Estonia)	780	887	990	1 272	1 484
Latin America and the Caribbean	6	19	26	30	27
North America	18	22	32	37	42
Australia and Oceania	-	-	1	3	5
Territory unspecified	-	1	1	-	1



Early school leavers^a in the European Union, 2012



^a Share of persons aged 18–24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training

Due to the economic crisis, which had started in 2008, employment decreased rapidly during the following two years, and in 2010, unemployment reached its highest level since the restoration of independence in Estonia. In the EU, unemployment has continued to grow in recent years as well, whereas the situation of the Estonian labour market has improved significantly since 2011.

According to Eurostat, the EU unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points (to 10.8%) in 2013, increasing in eighteen, decreasing in eight and remaining stable in two Member States. In the last three years, Estonia has been the country of the largest decrease in unemployment among the EU Member States. In 2013, the unemployment rate decreased by 1.4 percentage points (to 8.6%) in Estonia, but it decreased even more in Latvia, Lithuania and Ireland. At the same time, in these three states the unemployment rate still remained higher compared to the EU average. In 2013, unemployment was higher and continued rising in southern Member States. Unemployment was the highest in Greece (27.3%) and Spain (26.4%) and it rose the most (by 4 percentage points) in Cyprus (to 15.9%).

The economic crisis was accompanied by the problem of long-term unemployment. The share of the long-term unemployed among the unemployed increased to 57% in 2011. The share started to decrease in 2012 and in 2013 the change was already remarkable – less than one-half (45%) of the unemployed had been looking for a job for one year or more. The share of the very long-term unemployed (looking for a job for two years or more) among the unemployed decreased significantly as well (from 34% to 26%).

The European Employment Strategy has set the goal to improve the employment rate of the population aged 20–64 to at least 75% by 2020. In Estonia, this indicator was higher already in 2006–2008, but dropped below the goal during the economic crisis. Unfortunately, despite having increased in the last three years, the employment rate still remained lower in 2013 (73%). During the economic crisis, employment decreased more rapidly among men, and afterwards increased more among men as well. In 2013, the employment rate of men aged 20–64 was 76.2% and that of women – 70%.

In 2011, the number of persons employed increased in all economic sectors, but during the last two years only in the tertiary sector. The employment of the secondary sector decreased slightly and that of the primary sector remained at the same level.

DEFINITIONS

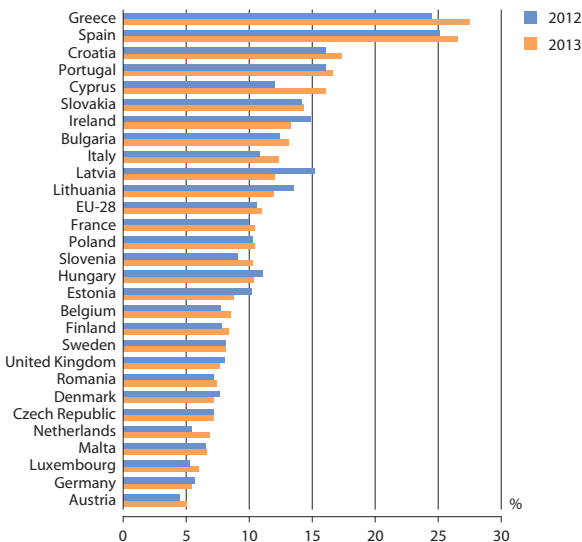
Primary sector – agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Secondary sector – manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, waste management, construction.

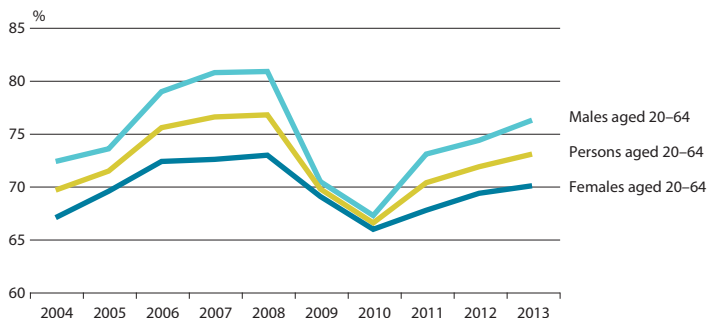
Tertiary sector – trade, services, etc.



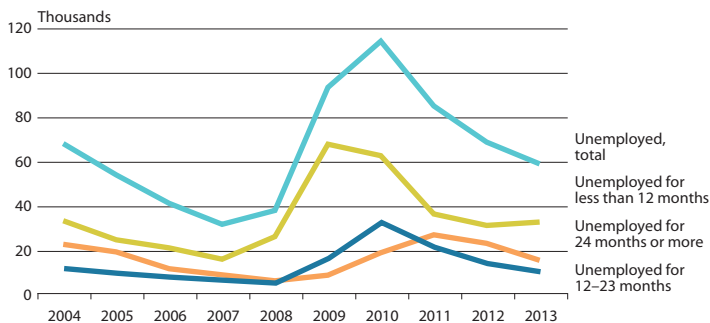
Unemployment rate in the European Union, 2012, 2013



Employment rate, 2004–2013



Unemployed persons by duration of unemployment, 2004–2013



Population aged 15–74 by labour status, 2013

	Total	Males	Females
Population aged 15–74 total, thousands	1 000.4	478.3	522.1
Labour force, thousands	680.0	346.2	333.8
employed, thousands	621.3	314.7	306.6
primary sector	26.5	19.5	7.0
secondary sector	187.9	135.3	52.6
tertiary sector	407.0	160.0	247.0
urban settlement	434.5	214.8	219.7
rural settlement	186.9	99.9	86.9
public sector	162.1	54.5	107.6
private sector	459.2	260.2	199.0
Estonians	430.0	217.2	212.8
non-Estonians	191.3	97.5	93.8
unemployed, thousands	58.7	31.5	27.2
less than 6 months	24.2	12.4	11.7
6–11 months	8.4	4.4	4.0
12 months or more	26.1	14.6	11.5
24 months or more	15.4	9.3	6.1
Inactive population, thousands	320.3	132.1	188.2
studies	86.5	44.0	42.5
illness or disability	54.4	29.3	25.2
taking care of children or other members of family	43.0	3.0	40.0
retirement age	120.0	44.6	75.4
discouraged workers (lost hope to find work)	6.1	3.7	2.4
other reason	10.4	7.6	2.7
Labour force participation rate, %	68.0	72.4	63.9
Employment rate, %	62.1	65.8	58.7
Unemployment rate, %	8.6	9.1	8.2

According to the quarterly survey of Statistics Estonia, the growth of labour costs per employee, which had started after the 2009 crisis continued also in 2012 (5.8%). In 2012 compared to 2011, labour costs per employee increased the most in professional, scientific and technical activities (10.6%), and the least in transportation and storage (1.7%). Compared to 2003, labour costs per employee rose 2.1 times by 2012.

One component of labour costs is an employee's monthly gross wages and salaries. Compared to 2003, the average monthly gross wages and salaries grew 2.1 times over the last decade. Compared to 2011, the average monthly gross wages and salaries increased 5.7% in 2012.

In 2012, the average monthly gross wages and salaries increased in all economic activities compared to the previous year. The increase was the largest in construction (10.8%) and the smallest in transportation and storage (1.6%).

In 2012, the average monthly gross wages and salaries were 896 euros in the public sector and 883 euros in the private sector. Compared to 2011, the average monthly gross wages and salaries grew in both sectors (by 5.1% and 6%, respectively).

After the fall in 2009 and 2010, real wages increased for the second year in succession compared to the previous year. Real wages, which take into account the influence of the change in the consumer price index and show the purchasing power of wages and salaries, grew by 1.7% in 2012.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries, and the change of average gross wages and salaries compared to the previous year, 2003–2012



DEFINITIONS

Labour costs – employers' direct and indirect expenditure on personnel.

Average monthly gross wages and salaries, and labour costs per employee by economic activity, 2012

Economic activity	Monthly gross wages and salaries, euros	Labour costs, euros	Change over previous year, %	
			Monthly gross wages and salaries	Labour costs
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	752	1 016	7.7	7.7
Mining and quarrying	1 135	1 545	4.7	5.1
Manufacturing	864	1 171	8.1	8.2
Electricity and gas supply	1 297	1 771	9.0	8.9
Water supply; waste management	903	1 226	8.3	8.0
Construction	938	1 269	10.8	10.5
Wholesale and retail trade	840	1 140	5.3	5.7
Transportation and storage	849	1 151	1.6	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	557	751	7.4	7.0
Information and communication	1 448	2 009	3.7	5.6
Financial and insurance activities	1 433	1 985	3.1	3.2
Real estate activities	653	877	8.3	7.9
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 147	1 554	10.3	10.6
Administrative and support service activities	785	1 057	2.1	2.0
Public administration and defence	1 037	1 408	4.9	4.9
Education	735	994	3.1	3.0
Human health and social work activities	882	1 188	4.9	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	729	978	9.5	8.5
Other service activities	498	671	6.5	6.4
AVERAGE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES	887	1 203	5.7	5.8

2013 is characterised by the deceleration of the Estonian economy, although the economy grew faster than the average of the Member States of the European Union – 0.8%.

The growth of the trade activity contributed significantly to the increase of the GDP. While in the first three quarters of the year, it occurred mainly due to a rise in the value added in wholesale, then in the last quarter, the biggest influence came from the growth of the value added in retail trade. In addition, in 2013, manufacturing and information and communication activities contributed to the GDP growth the most. Manufacturing increased mainly due to a growth in the exports of manufacturing production; the domestic sales of manufacturing production rose as well.

In 2013, the Estonian economy was slowed down the most by the value added in transportation and storage. In the first quarter, this was caused by the decline of the value added in land transportation. However, in the last three quarters, it was caused by the decline of the value added in warehousing and support activities. In addition, the decline in construction and professional, scientific and technical activities also had a negative effect on the GDP. Although the construction volumes on the domestic construction market increased by 2%, the decline in the value added in construction was mainly caused by a decrease in the construction of buildings.

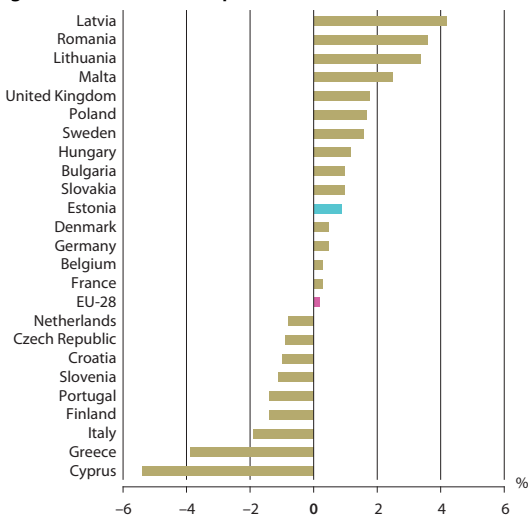
Domestic demand grew by 1.5% and was mainly influenced by an increase in the final consumption expenditure of households. The increase of the final consumption expenditure was mostly caused by a growth in the expenditure on recreation, culture, food products and non-alcoholic beverages. The real gross fixed capital formation grew by 1%. Although investments by the general government decreased throughout 2013, investments by non-financial corporations rose by 9% in 2013. Although domestic demand grew faster than the GDP, the total final consumption expenditure, gross fixed capital formation and the change of the inventories were smaller than the GDP by output method. The previous time the GDP by output method exceeded the domestic demand was in 2008.

The real export of goods and services grew 1.8% compared to 2012 in spite of the decrease of this indicator in the last two quarters. The import of goods and services decreased in the last quarter, but the total annual growth amounted to 2.6% in 2013. Estonian foreign trade was influenced positively the most by the export and import of computers, electronic and optical products.

Net export, i.e. the difference between export and import, was positive in 2013. The share of net export in the GDP was 0.8%, which is higher than in 2012.

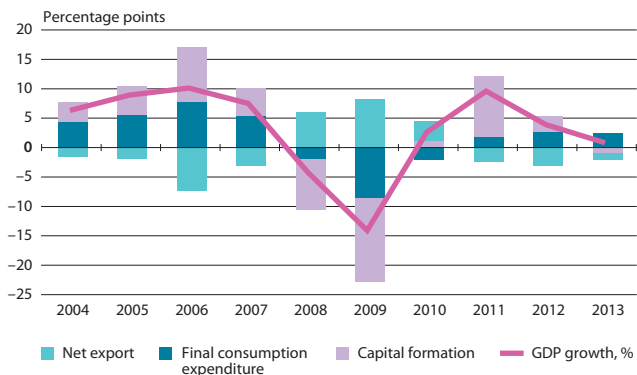


Real GDP growth rate in the European Union, 2013^a

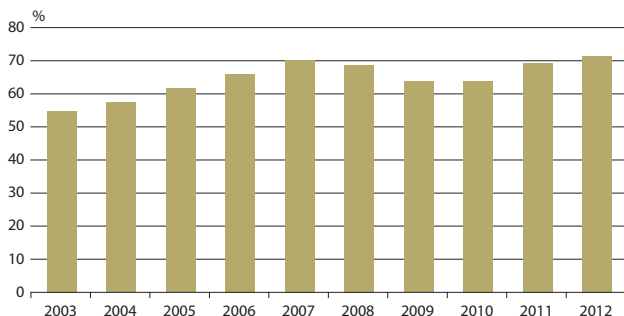


^a Data from 2013 on Austria, Ireland, Luxembourg and Spain are missing

Contribution to the GDP growth, 2004–2013



GDP per capita based on PPS in Estonia (EU-28 = 100), 2003–2012



DEFINITIONS

PPS (purchasing power standard) – a unit, which is based on the Eurostat estimates and eliminates the difference in price levels between countries.

GDP by economic activities and expenditure components, 2013

	Current prices, million euros	Real growth, %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	628.8	-3.5
Mining and quarrying	236.9	-0.5
Manufacturing	2 480.0	5.2
Electricity and gas supply	603.6	3.7
Water supply and waste management	136.8	-3.7
Construction	1 217.6	-5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2 057.6	10.3
Transportation and storage	1 160.3	-19.3
Accommodation and food service activities	274.7	-1.2
Information and communication	776.3	14.9
Financial and insurance activities	509.7	1.8
Real estate activities	2 005.0	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	632.6	-7.1
Administrative and support service activities	665.7	11.6
Public administration and defence	1 067.7	0.4
Education	725.3	0.9
Human health and social work activities	598.3	7.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	226.0	2.9
Other service activities	144.5	1.6
GROSS VALUE ADDED	16 147.4	1.4
Net taxes on products	2 287.3	-2.9
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	18 434.7	0.8
Households final consumption expenditure	9 333.7	4.2
General government final consumption expenditure	3 594.3	1.3
Final consumption expenditure of non-profit institutions serving households	270.6	4.1
Gross fixed capital formation and valuables	4 662.5	1.0
Change in inventories	293.2	..
DOMESTIC DEMAND	18 154.3	1.5
Exports of goods and services	16 220.3	1.8
Imports of goods and services	16 077.0	2.6

In 2013, the total revenue and expenditure in the state budget of Estonia were 7.6 and 7.7 billion euros, respectively. Revenue accounted for 101.7% and expenditure for 99.4% of the planned budget. Compared to 2012, revenue grew by 18% and expenditure by 19%. The growth was caused by the transferrable tax revenues which were added to the state budget. By the end of the year, expenditure exceeded revenue by 126 million euros.

The main sources of income for the state budget are receipts from various taxes, with the largest revenue coming from social tax (27% of budget revenues), followed by value added tax (20%) and excise duties (10%). Compared to the previous year, the receipts from all main taxes to the state budget increased. The receipts from social contributions were 2.1 billion euros, which was 7% more than a year earlier. The revenue from income tax amounted to 633.5 million euros in total, exceeding the planned amount by nearly one-fifth. The receipts from corporate income tax totalled 326.6 million euros, which was 140% of the budget. The receipts from personal income tax were 306.9 million euros, accounting for 105% of the planned annual amount. Receipts from value added tax amounted to 1.6 billion euros, which was 100% of the amount planned in the budget. Non-tax revenue (sales of goods and services, profits from property, grants, etc.) made up approximately 19% of the state revenue, amounting to 1.5 billion euros and decreasing from 1.6 billion to 1.5 billion euros compared to the previous year.

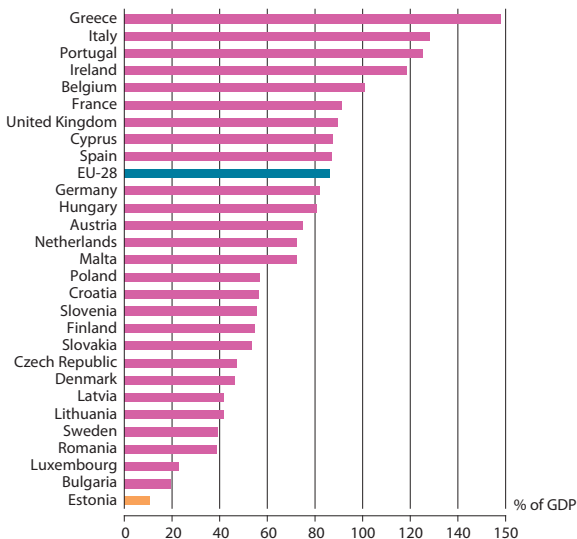
Grants accounted for the largest proportion – 52% – of the expenditure in the state budget, amounting to 4.0 billion euros. Operating expenses accounted for 28% and expenditure on labour costs and administration were 15.4% of the total expenses.

For the foreign direct investments in Estonia in 2013, the most favoured activities were financial and insurance activities, real estate activities, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing. Nearly 50% of the direct investments were made by Swedish and Finnish investors. Foreign direct investments in Estonia rose by more than 1 billion euros compared to 2012.

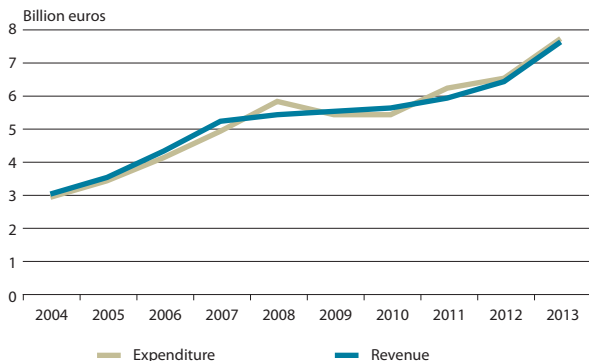
The Estonian direct investment position abroad has increased by about 400 million euros compared to 2012. The highest amounts of investments were made in transportation and storage, professional, scientific and technical activities, financial and insurance, and real estate activities. In 2013, Estonian investors mostly invested in Cyprus, Latvia and Lithuania.



General government debt level in the European Union, 2012

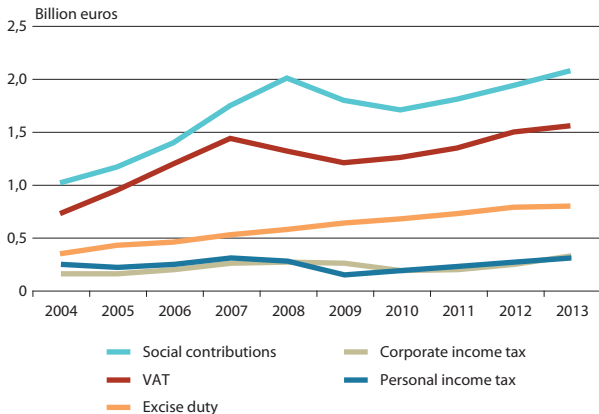


State budget execution, 2004–2013^a



^a Expenditure in 2004–2010 includes financial transactions

State budget tax revenue, 2004–2013



State budget revenue, 2013

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros	Implementation, %
Total revenue	7 483.5	7 609.1	101.7
Taxes	6 054.7	6 155.4	101.7
income tax	527.3	633.5	120.1
social contributions	2 069.0	2 071.2	100.1
VAT	1 549.4	1 550.6	100.1
excise duties	821.2	792.8	96.5
alcohol excise	209.0	209.0	100.0
tobacco excise	161.8	166.6	103.0
fuel excise	417.0	383.7	92.0
other tax revenues (incl. the prepayments of taxes)	58.4	69.3	118.7
transferrable taxes	1 029.5	1 037.9	100.8
Sale of goods and services	157.0	180.8	115.2
Grants	960.9	995.8	103.6
Sales of tangible and intangible assets	17.6	25.5	145.2
Revenues from property	12.2	86.8	712.4
Other income	281.1	164.8	58.6

State budget expenditure, 2013

	Planned annual amount, million euros	Actual amount, million euros ^a	Share of actual amount in total expenditure, %
Total expenditure	7 784.0	7 735.2	100.0
Grants and other transfers	4 037.3	4 053.7	52.4
Administration and labour costs	1 203.5	1 188.0	15.4
Other operating costs	2 197.2	2 178.1	28.2
Financial costs	19.5	9.8	0.1
Transfers to the government agencies	3.3	9.0	0.1
Acquisition and renovation of tangible and intangible assets	323.3	296.7	3.8

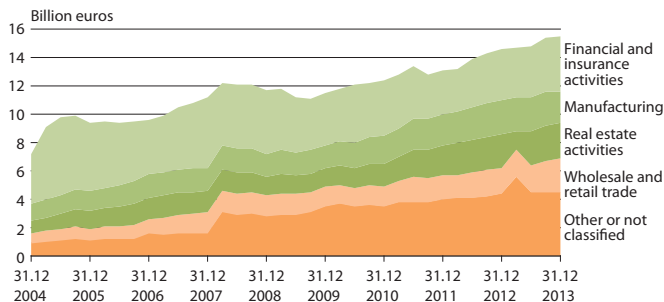
^a Cash income, does not include financial transactions

Direct investment position by field of activity, 31 December 2013

	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia, total	15 554.3	100.0
Financial and insurance activities	3 878.9	24.9
Real estate activities	2 490.8	16.0
Wholesale and retail trade	2 375.0	15.3
Manufacturing	2 217.7	14.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1 303.6	8.4
Transportation and storage	862.7	5.5
Administrative and support service activities	489.6	3.1
Other or not classified	1 936.0	12.4
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries, total	4 822.0	100.0
Transportation and storage	1 315.9	27.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	983.9	20.4
Financial and insurance activities	805.8	16.7
Real estate activities	607.7	12.6
Wholesale and retail trade	429.7	8.9
Manufacturing	216.4	4.5
Activities of households	93.7	1.9
Other or not classified	368.9	7.7

Direct investment position by field of activity, 2004–2013

Foreign direct investments in Estonia

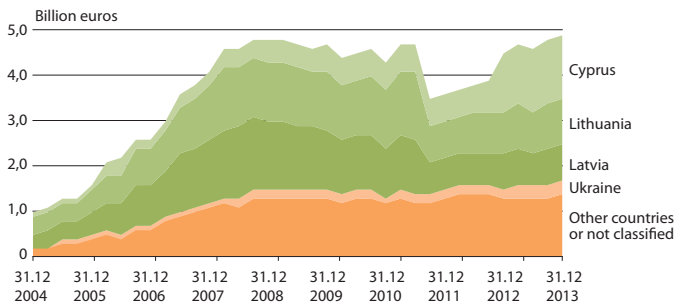


Direct investment position by countries, 31 December 2013

	Million euros	Share, %
Foreign direct investments in Estonia, total	15 554.3	100.0
Sweden	4 146.2	26.7
Finland	3 305.6	21.3
Netherlands	1 579.1	10.2
Norway	900.2	5.8
Russia	833.0	5.4
Lithuania	471.5	3.0
Cyprus	460.1	3.0
Other countries or not classified	3 858.6	24.8
Direct investments from Estonia to other countries, total	4 822.0	100.0
Cyprus	1 368.8	28.4
Lithuania	1 020.2	21.2
Latvia	813.1	16.9
Ukraine	263.7	5.5
Russia	223.9	4.6
Finland	198.0	4.1
Netherlands	152.6	3.2
Other countries or not classified	781.7	16.2

Direct investment position by countries, 2004–2013

Direct investments from Estonia to other countries



11 Foreign trade

In 2013, exports of goods from Estonia accounted for 12.3 billion euros and imports to Estonia for 13.6 billion euros at current prices. Trade in 2013 remained at the same level as in 2012.

In 2013, the trade deficit amounted to 1.4 billion euros. The biggest trade deficit was reported in the trade of transport equipment and mineral products (0.6 and 0.4 billion euros, respectively). The largest surplus was announced in the trade of wood and products thereof and in the trade of miscellaneous manufactured articles (including furniture) (0.7 and 0.6 billion euros, respectively).

Among commodity sections, machinery and equipment ranked first in terms of exports in 2013, accounting for 28% of the total exports of Estonia. It was followed by mineral products (including motor spirits, shale oil and electricity), accounting for 11% of total exports and agricultural products and food preparations (10%). In the imports of goods to Estonia, machinery and equipment held the biggest share again (28% of Estonia's total imports), followed by mineral products (13%), and agricultural products and food preparations (11%). Compared to 2012, the turnover of exports increased in transport equipment (32%), textiles and products thereof (17%), and wood and products thereof (14%). The largest decrease occurred in the export of mineral products (31%), and metals and products thereof (14%). In Estonia's total imports, the largest increase occurred in the share of wood and products thereof (13%), and transport equipment (11%). Imports growth was impeded the most by the import of mineral products, which was down by 20%.

In 2013, the share of the European Union countries (EU-28) accounted for 71%, the share of the euro area (EA-17) for 30% and the share of the CIS countries for 13% of Estonia's total exports. The main countries of destination were Sweden (17% of Estonia's total exports), Finland (16%) and Russia (11%).

In Estonia's total imports of goods, the share of the EU-28 was 83%, that of EA-17 – 38%, and that of the CIS countries – 7%. Goods were imported to Estonia mainly from Finland (15% of total imports), Germany (11%) and Sweden (10%).

The share of Estonia in the total exports and imports of the European Union accounted for 0.3% in 2013. In terms of both the turnover of exports and that of imports, Estonia outranked Latvia, Malta and Cyprus. At the same time, exports per capita amounted to 9,261 euros in Estonia, slightly exceeding the average of the EU countries (9,037 euros). Estonia's imports per capita accounted for 10,318 euros, also exceeding the EU-28 average, which was 8,787 euros in 2013.

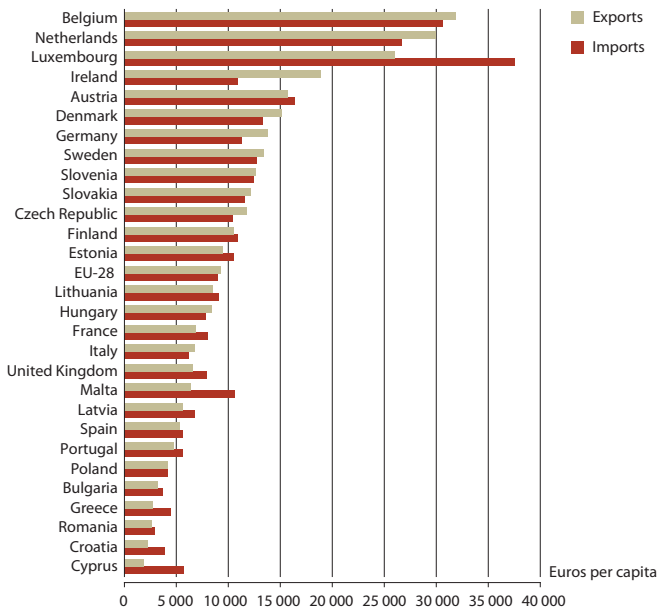
DEFINITIONS

Exports – exportation of goods produced in Estonia (incl. processing), re-exports, supplies for foreign vessels and aircraft stores.

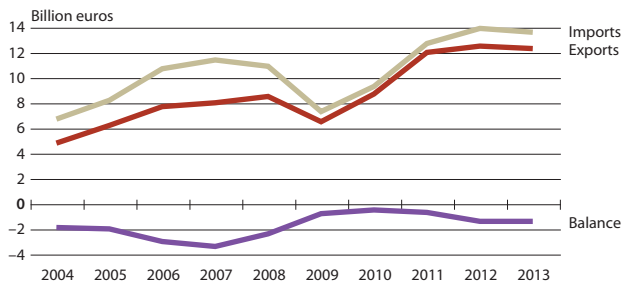
Imports – imports of goods into Estonia (incl. processing) for domestic consumption and for resale to a foreign country.

Exports and imports exclude transit and services.

Exports and imports in the European Union, 2013



Exports, imports and balance, 2004–2013



Exports and imports by main partner countries, 2013

Country	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 274.6	100.0
Sweden	2 060.9	16.8
Finland	1 979.6	16.1
Russia	1 404.1	11.4
Latvia	1 273.3	10.4
Lithuania	717.4	5.8
Germany	560.2	4.6
Norway	447.5	3.7
United States	358.3	2.9
United Kingdom	294.7	2.4
Denmark	283.2	2.3
Other countries	2 895.4	23.6
IMPORTS TOTAL	13 648.6	100.0
Finland	2 034.2	14.9
Germany	1 443.6	10.6
Sweden	1 381.8	10.1
Latvia	1 298.7	9.5
Lithuania	1 220.0	8.9
Poland	1 084.2	7.9
Russia	787.3	5.8
United Kingdom	571.1	4.2
China	458.9	3.4
Netherlands	449.5	3.3
Other countries	2 919.3	21.4

Exports and imports by commodity sections, 2013

Commodity section by Combined Nomenclature (CN)	Million euros	Share, %
EXPORTS TOTAL	12 274.6	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 458.8	28.2
Mineral products (V)	1 287.9	10.5
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 244.9	10.1
Wood and products thereof (IX)	1 054.9	8.6
Metals and products thereof (XV)	884.0	7.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	869.7	7.1
Transport equipment (XVII)	809.4	6.6
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	702.9	5.7
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	422.5	3.5
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	394.7	3.2
Paper and articles thereof (X)	310.9	2.5
Other	834.0	6.8
IMPORTS TOTAL	13 648.6	100.0
Machinery and equipment (XVI)	3 798.6	27.8
Mineral products (V)	1 708.6	12.5
Agricultural products and food preparations (I–IV)	1 501.6	11.0
Transport equipment (XVII)	1 436.9	10.5
Raw materials and products of chemical industry (VI)	1 065.3	7.8
Metals and products thereof (XV)	1 023.3	7.5
Plastics and articles thereof (VII)	693.9	5.1
Textiles and products thereof (XI)	594.1	4.4
Wood and products thereof (IX)	365.7	2.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX)	311.0	2.3
Optical, measuring, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof (XVIII)	269.1	2.0
Other	880.5	6.4

12 Industry

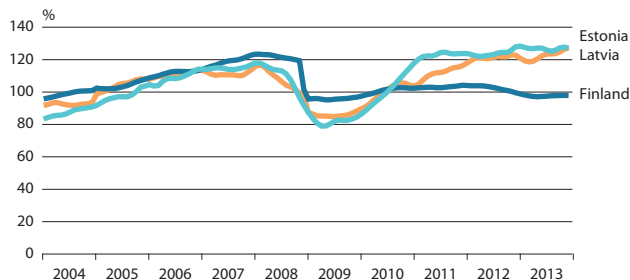
The growth of industrial production, which had started in the second half of 2012, continued in 2013 as well. Industrial output rose by 2.9% compared to the previous year, while the EU average output growth was replaced by a decrease of 0.5%. Compared to the neighbouring countries, the best result was in Lithuania, where output increased by 4.6%, compared to the previous year. Our close neighbours in the North – Sweden and Finland – experienced a decline in industrial output in 2013.

In 2013, output surpassed the previous year's level in more than half of the branches of industry. The growth of production was influenced the most by the three major industries: the manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products, the manufacture of wood and wood products and the manufacture of food products – where, compared to 2012, production increased by 6%, 5% and 4%, respectively. The growth of production was negatively affected by a decline in the manufacture of fabricated metal products, electrical equipment, and machinery and equipment.

In 2013, the annual increase in production was mainly based on the increase in exports. More than 70% of industrial production was exported. Compared to 2012, exports increased 5%. In 2013, exports increased the most in the manufacture of basic metals, building materials, electrical equipment, wood products and food products.

Just like in 2012, demand in the domestic market remained modest in 2013 as well – 4% more of the output was sold in the domestic market than a year earlier. In Estonia, the largest growth in sales took place in the beverage industry, in the manufacture of leather and related products, and in the manufacture of refined petroleum products.

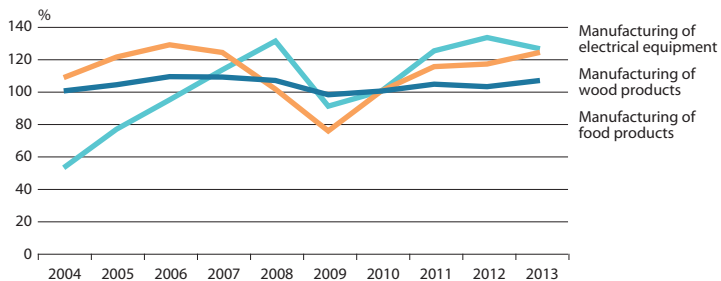
Trends of manufacturing production in Estonia and in the neighbouring countries, 2004–2013^a (2010 = 100)



^a The data for 2013 are based on short-term statistics



Volume indices of manufacturing, 2004–2013^a

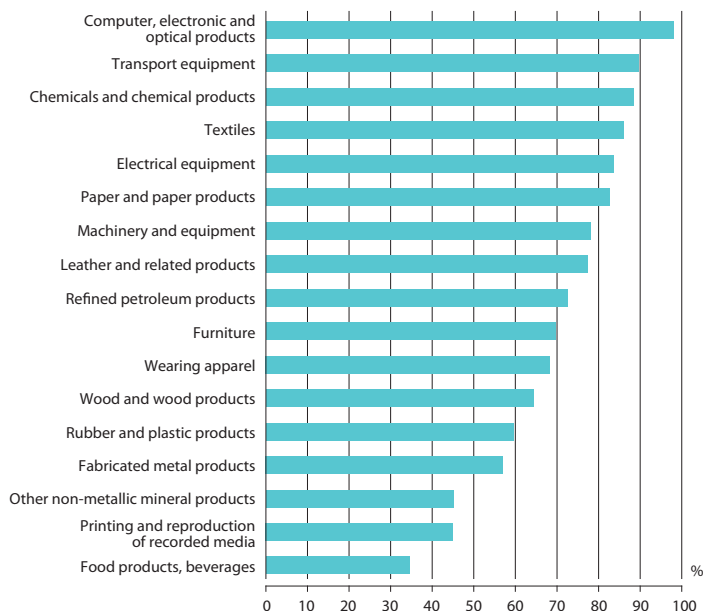


^a The data for 2013 are based on short-term statistics

Industrial production by economic activity, 2012

	Production, million euros	Share, %
TOTAL	10 415	100,0
Energy production	710	6.8
Mining and quarrying	362	3.5
Manufacturing	9 343	89.7
manufacture of food products	1 117	10.7
manufacture of beverages	184	1.8
manufacture of textiles	249	2.4
manufacture of wearing apparel	148	1.4
manufacture of leather and related products	31	0.3
manufacture of wood and wood products	1 251	12.0
manufacture of paper and paper products	200	1.9
printing and reproduction of recorded media	207	2.0
manufacture of refined petroleum products	245	2.4
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	483	4.6
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	311	3.0
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	350	3.4
manufacture of fabricated metal products	904	8.7
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1 699	16.3
manufacture of electrical equipment	487	4.7
manufacture of machinery and equipment	309	3.0
manufacture of transport equipment	354	3.4
manufacture of furniture	384	3.7
other	382	3.7

Share of exports in the sales of manufacturing production, 2012



13 Agriculture

In 2012, the production of cereals was 991,200 tons in Estonia, i.e. 29% more than in the previous year. In the economic year which started on 1 July 2012 and ended on 30 June 2013, the share of imports in resources accounted for 15%, and that of exports – 44%. Wheat made up 40% of the amount of imported and 65% of all exported cereals.

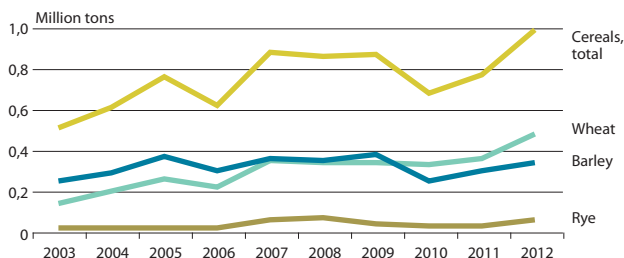
The sown area of potatoes is still decreasing and was 7,600 hectares in 2012. The production fell 16% compared to the previous year and amounted to 138,900 tons. The share of imports in resources increased over the last year from 15% to 19%, and the share of exports from 3% to 4%.

The sown area of rape and turnip rape amounted to 87,100 hectares and it decreased by 2% compared to the previous year. The production increased 9% and was 157,800 tons.

The number of cattle increased 3% compared to 2011; the number of dairy cattle did not increase significantly. The number of pigs and poultry increased, whereas the number of horses, sheep and goats decreased. In 2012, 78,400 tons of meat was produced, which is 3% less than in the previous year. Pork accounted for 62%, poultry meat for 21% and beef for 16% of meat production. Out of the total supply balance of meat, imports of meat and live animals made up 44%, the respective indicator for exports was 38%. The imports of pork and live pigs made up 50% of the total imports of meat and live animals; the respective indicator for exports was 69%.

Despite the fact that the number of dairy cows has not changed, the production of milk has increased as the average milk production per cow has been increasing steadily. In 2012, the production of milk totalled 721,200 tons. In the supply of fresh milk products, the share of imports was 4% and that of exports 8%, the exports of cheese exceeded the imports several times. The production of eggs decreased 2% compared to the previous year. In 2012, the share of imports in the resources of eggs accounted for 46%, and the respective indicator for exports was 16%.

Production of cereals, 2003–2012



Supply balance of cereals and potatoes, 2012/2013

(thousand tons)

	Wheat	Barley	Rye	Potatoes
Production	484.7	341.2	57.1	138.9
Imports	71.8	33.3	14.3	32.9
Total resource / use	556.5	374.5	71.4	171.8
Exports	335.9	108.4	35.1	8.1
Change in stocks	17.6	17.6	-0.1	2.3
Domestic use	203.0	248.5	36.4	161.4

Supply balance of meat, 2012

(thousand tons in carcass weight)

	Total	Beef	Pork	Poultry meat
Gross indigenous production	81.3	12.6	49.1	16.7
Imports of live animals	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Imports of meat	63.7	6.4	31.7	21.1
Total resource / use	145.1	19.1	80.8	37.8
Exports of live animals	16.6	1.6	14.5	0.2
Exports of meat	39.0	3.7	24.1	8.0
Change in stocks	2.6	0.6	1.2	0.4
Domestic use	86.9	13.2	41.0	29.2

Supply balance of milk, milk products and eggs, 2012

(thousand tons in product weight)

	Fresh products	Butter	Cheese	Eggs ^a
Production	164.0	3.9	42.8	11.2
Imports	7.3	0.7	3.4	9.4
Total resource / use	171.3	4.6	46.2	20.6
Exports	13.7	0.5	19.0	3.2
Change in stocks	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	0.0
Domestic use	157.8	4.1	27.8	17.4

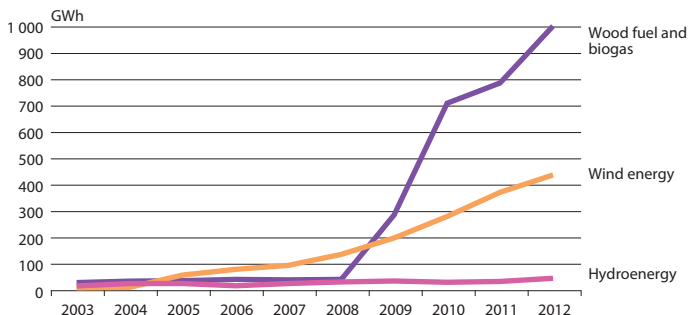
^a The average weight of an egg is 62.5 grams

In 2013, the production of electricity totalled 13 TWh, which is nearly 12% more than in the previous year. The growth in electricity generation was caused by exports, which increased nearly 27% compared to the previous year. Exports to Latvia accounted for more than 90% of the total exports and increased more than one-fourth compared to the previous year. At the same time, due to a warmer winter, electricity consumption decreased 1% in Estonia.

In the last decade, electricity production from renewable sources has increased significantly. While in 2007, the share of electricity generated from renewable sources was only 1.5% in the total electricity consumption, then in 2011 it was 12.7% and in 2012 – 15.2%. Launching new combined heat and power (CHP) plants based on wood fuel has increased the share of electricity production from biomass up to two-thirds of the total renewable electricity production. However, compared to the other EU countries, the share of production of renewable electricity is still small in Estonia.

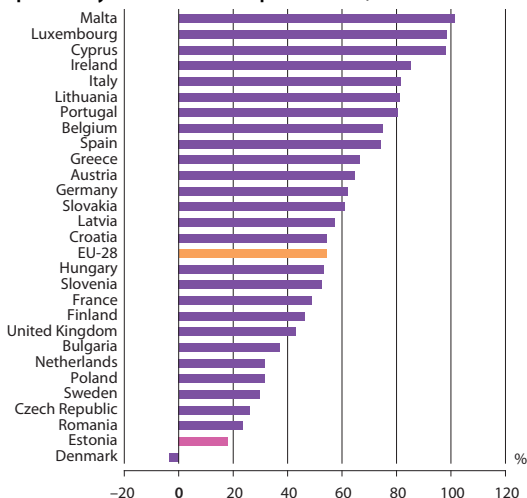
The production of hydro- and wind power has also increased year by year. In 2013, the production of both increased about 6% compared to 2012, with the production of wind energy growing nearly one-fourth. The introduction of renewable sources has somewhat reduced the importance of waste-intensive oil shale in electricity production. While in 2008, 91% of electricity was produced from oil shale, then in 2012 the corresponding share was 81%. At the same time, the potential use of domestic oil shale reduces the importance of imported energy in meeting the local energy needs, which means that energy dependency decreases. Among the countries of the European Union, Estonia's ranking is one of the highest ones (17.2%) in this respect.

Electricity production from renewable sources, 2003–2012



Production and consumption of electricity, 2012–2013 (gigawatt-hours)

	2012	2013 ^a	Change, %
Gross production	11 966	13 349	11.6
Net production	10 526	11 700	11.2
Imports	2 710	2 712	0.1
Latvia	1 099	335	–69.5
Finland	1 611	2 377	47.5
Consumption	7 407	7 331	–1.0
Losses	879	781	–11.1
Exports	4 950	6 300	27.3
Latvia	4 522	5 739	26.9
Finland	428	561	31.1

^a Preliminary data**Energy dependency rate^a in the European Union, 2012**

^a Energy dependency rate shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its energy needs. The indicator is calculated as net imports divided by the sum of gross inland energy consumption.

15 Research and development

The remarkable growth of Estonia's expenditure on research and development (R&D) in 2010 and 2011 resulted from considerable investments in new technology in the oil industry. Despite the sizeable cut of those investments in 2012, the volume of R&D expenditure in Estonia was preserved. That was possible thanks to the R&D growth in scientific institutions and in enterprises of several economic activities.

R&D intensity is measured by the ratio of the R&D expenditure to the gross domestic product (GDP) and in five years (2007–2012) it has raised from 1.08% to 2.19%, exceeding the European Union average by 2.06% in 2012.

The high priority of R&D financing in government policy has supported the rapid growth at present. Thus, in five years, the government has nearly doubled the R&D financing. An even more noticeable contribution to the development of R&D has been made by enterprises – during the same period, their stakes as R&D financiers have outmatched that of the government, and in 2012, 58% of the Estonian R&D was performed in the business enterprise sector.

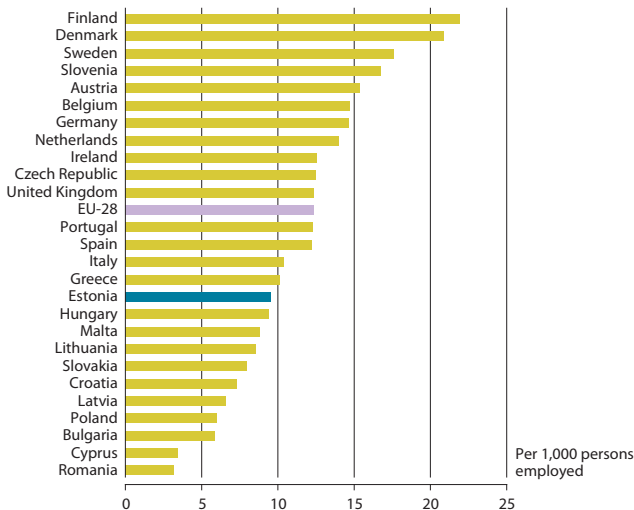
Despite the rapid growth of the R&D expenditure, Estonia is still lagging behind the EU average in terms of the relative volume of working time spent on R&D. It follows from the diagram presented that even though we were placed second after the Czech Republic in the ranking of new Member States, we couldn't outpace any old Member State, and our expenditure is still more than two times lower than that of the EU leader, Finland.

R&D expenditure, 2007, 2012

	Expenditure, million euros		Share, %	
	2007	2012	2007	2012
TOTAL	173.6	380.7	100.0	100.0
Performing sector				
business enterprise sector	81.9	219.0	47.2	57.5
higher education sector	72.6	122.3	41.8	32.1
government sector	15.0	35.4	8.7	9.3
private non-profit sector	4.1	4.0	2.4	1.1
Source of finances				
enterprises	72.3	195.3	41.6	51.3
government	79.3	145.8	45.6	38.3
foreign sources	20.3	38.0	11.7	10.0
other	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.4



Working time spent on R&D in person-years in the European Union, 2012^a



^a Data on Luxembourg and France are missing

16 Information technology

The development of information technology solutions has been so rapid in the last decade that it has fundamentally changed the environment where we live.

The Internet is nowadays everywhere and everything that wants to be visible and prominent must be on the Internet. One possibility for enterprises to do this is to create their own website. In the first quarter of 2013, 76% of Estonian enterprises had a website, the EU average being 73%. While 94% of large enterprises (with over 250 employees) have a website, then the percentage of small enterprises with a website reached only 66%. On their website, 73% of enterprises show product catalogues and price lists. One-quarter of enterprises provides information on vacancies on their website and enable applying for jobs online. While among small enterprises with a website, nearly one-fifth uses this opportunity, then among large enterprises, the corresponding share is 70%. The options of online ordering or booking are offered by 21% of the enterprises that have a website.

The number of households with Internet access at home has steadily increased over the past three years. In the 1st quarter of 2013, more than 80% of households had Internet access at home and the fixed broadband connection was the most common. By type of household, what stand out among families with Internet access are families with children, with Internet access being available in almost all such families. There is also an increase in the availability of Internet in rural settlements – in 2013, 75% of households had Internet access.

In the 1st quarter of 2013, 80% of the residents of Estonia aged 16–74 used the Internet, in the EU – an average of 75%. The percentage of Internet users is highest (98%) among people aged 16–34 and more modest among the population aged 65–74 (31%), in the last three years, however, the share of Internet users in this age group has started to increase.

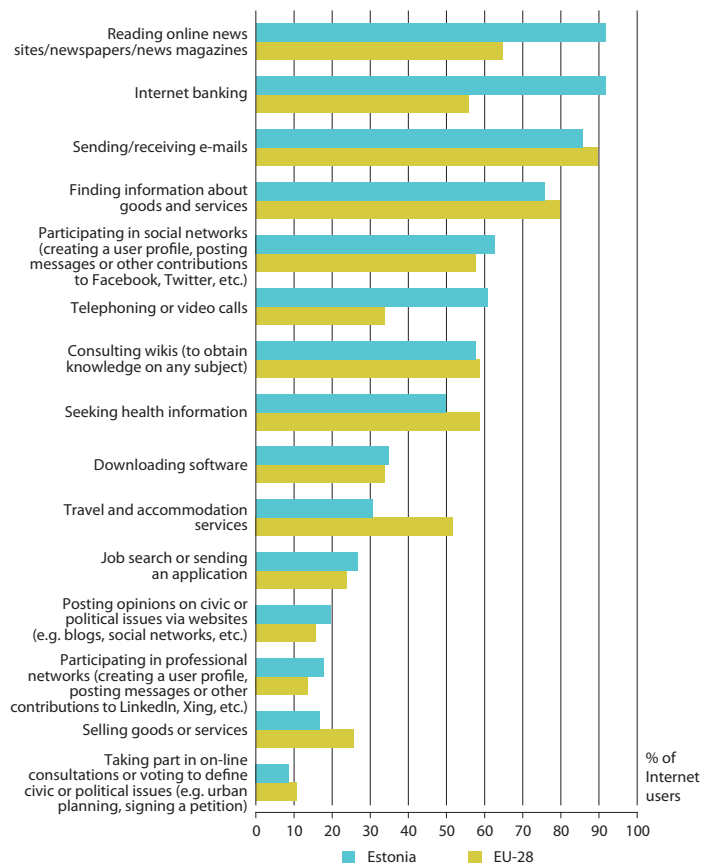
Estonian residents are using the Internet mainly for reading various web publications, but using online banking services and e-mail is also relevant. Estonian people are also active users of Internet phone services, exceeding the EU average almost by a half.



Enterprises by facilities provided by the website and number of persons employed, 2013 (percentages)

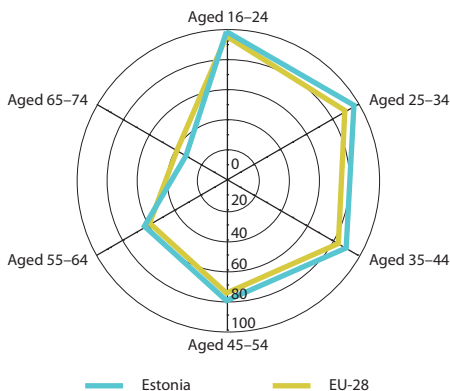
	10–19	20–49	50–99	100–249	250+
Online ordering or reservation or booking	19.4	20.9	20.4	30.2	34.2
Privacy certification	5.1	6.6	10.4	17.5	27.0
Product catalogues or price lists	73.1	73.5	75.0	70.1	64.5
Possibility for visitors to customise or design online goods or services	4.8	6.2	5.4	11.1	17.1
Order tracking available online	7.2	7.6	10.4	14.1	20.4
Personalised content in the website for regular/ repeated visitors	6.2	5.2	6.0	9.8	13.8
Information about open job positions or online job application	17.1	25.1	35.1	49.7	70.4

Internet users aged 16–74 by purpose of using the Internet in Estonia and the European Union, 1st quarter 2013



Share of persons having used the Internet in Estonia and the European Union, 1st quarter 2013

(%)



Share of households connected to the Internet at home, 1st quarter 2013

Type of household	Share of households with Internet connection, %	Share of households with broadband connection, %
All households	80.3	79.4
One adult	64.5	62.8
Two adults	76.4	75.5
Three or more adults	93.0	92.7
One adult with children	97.2	97.2
Two adults with children	98.7	98.4
Three or more adults with children	95.3	94.5

17 Tourism

In 2013, 6 million foreign visitors arrived in Estonia; of them, slightly less than one-half stayed in Estonia for more than one night. 68% of foreign tourists used the services of accommodation establishments. Among the tourists arriving from the largest tourism partner countries of Estonia, the tourists from Finland used the services of accommodation establishments the most – 70%; two-thirds of the tourists from Russia and slightly more than one-half of the tourists from Latvia stayed in accommodation establishments.

In 2013, a total of 3 million domestic and foreign tourists stayed in accommodation establishments, which is 5% more than the year before. In 2004, when Estonia joined the EU, more than one million tourists less stayed in accommodation establishments than in 2013. Just like in several previous years, foreign tourists accounted for nearly two-thirds of the total number of tourists. In 2013, the number of foreign tourists who used the services of accommodation establishments increased by 4% compared to the previous year. Two-thirds of the foreign tourists using the services of accommodation establishments arrived from the neighbouring countries Latvia, Finland and Russia. The number of tourists from neighboring countries increased by 9% compared to 2012. More tourists also arrived from Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine. The number of tourists from Asian countries staying in accommodation establishments increased more than one-quarter compared to the previous year.

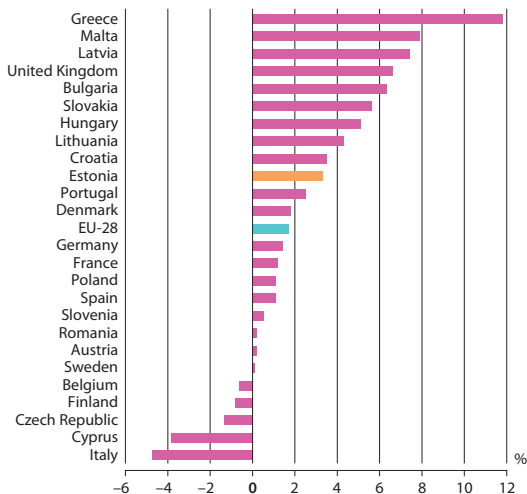
The year 2013 was a record year for domestic tourism. The number of domestic tourists staying in accommodation establishments exceeded one million for the first time. There were 8% more domestic tourists than in 2012 and nearly two times more than in 2004.

Accommodated tourists by country of residence, 2013

Country	Accommodated tourists	Nights spent	Average number of nights spent per tourist
TOTAL	2 980 865	5 734 033	1.92
Estonia	1 040 735	1 824 707	1.75
Foreign visitors	1 940 130	3 909 326	2.01
Finland	894 504	1 691 035	1.89
Russia	304 644	679 343	2.23
Latvia	105 480	158 031	1.50
Germany	101 596	210 955	2.08
Sweden	74 313	159 813	2.15
United Kingdom	43 109	99 742	2.31
other countries	416 484	910 407	2.19



Change in the number of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments in the European Union, 2012–2013^a



^a All data are estimated. Data for the Netherlands, Ireland and Luxembourg are missing

18 Data sources

Data sources:

Statistics Estonia, Eurostat, European Health for All database (HFA-DB) of WHO (World Health Organization), National Institute for Health Development, Estonian Environment Agency and Bank of Estonia.

Web sites on Estonia:

The State Portal	www.eesti.ee
Office of the President	www.president.ee
Riigikogu (Parliament)	www.riigikogu.ee
Government of the Republic of Estonia	www.valitsus.ee
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	www.mfa.ee
Bank of Estonia	www.eestipank.ee
Estonian Institute	www.estinst.ee
Encyclopaedia about Estonia	www.estonica.org
Tourist Information	www.visitestonia.com
Enterprise Estonia	www.eas.ee
Official gateway to Estonia	www.estonia.eu
Estonian Cultural Events	www.culture.ee
Estonian Investment and Trade Agency	www.investinestonia.com
Estonian Development Fund	www.arengufond.ee
Smart Estonia	www.smartestonia.ee
National Library of Estonia	www.nlib.ee
Information Centre of Estonian Museums	www.muuseum.ee
Statistics Estonia	www.stat.ee

Explanation of symbols:

-	magnitude nil
..	category not applicable
0.0	magnitude less than half of the unit employed
EU-27	27 Member States of the European Union
EU-28	28 Member States of the European Union (EU-27 + Croatia)
EA-17	17 Members States of the euro area

European Union (EU) countries:

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Euro area countries:

Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain.

Member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS):

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

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