

Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2010

More than 500 statistical tables on the EU

How have the changes in our society affected marriage rates and the proportion of births outside marriage over the last twenty years? How much does government spend as a proportion of GDP, and how is this spending split between social protection, health and education? What are the recent developments in lifelong learning? The answers to these questions and to many more can be found in the 14th edition of the Eurostat yearbook¹, published by Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union.

Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2010 presents a comprehensive selection of the available statistical data at Eurostat, together with explanatory text. The yearbook may be viewed as an introduction to EU statistics and provides guidance to the vast range of data freely available from the Eurostat website² and its online databases. There are linked data codes below each table in the PDF version of the publication, leading directly to the relevant tables on the website. The yearbook shows how key indicators have developed in the **EU27**, the **euro area** and the **Member States**. Data for the **Candidate countries**, the **EFTA** countries, the **US** and **Japan** are also included when available.

The 2010 yearbook has fourteen main chapters on different statistical areas. The first chapter puts national accounts in the spotlight. The other chapters cover all major statistical domains: economy, population, health, education, labour market, living conditions and welfare, industry and services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, trade, transport, environment and energy, science and technology and Europe's regions. An annex contains details of the nomenclatures used.

This News Release presents a small selection of the statistics found in the yearbook.

Proportion of births outside marriage has doubled in the EU27 over the last twenty years

The marriage rate has decreased in the **EU27**, from 6.3 marriages per 1000 persons in 1990, to 5.1‰ in 1998 and 4.9‰ in 2007. The marriage rate in 2008 was below that for 1990 in all Member States except **Denmark**, **Ireland** (in 2007), **Poland**, **Finland** and **Sweden**. The highest marriage rates in 2008 were observed in **Cyprus** (7.7‰), **Lithuania** (7.2‰), **Romania** (6.9‰), **Denmark** and **Poland** (both 6.8‰), and the lowest in **Slovenia** (3.3‰), **Bulgaria** (3.6‰), **Luxembourg** (3.9‰) and **Hungary** (4.0‰).

The proportion of live births outside marriage in the **EU27** has doubled, from 17.4% in 1990 to 35.1% in 2007. This proportion has increased in all Member States except **Denmark**, where it remained nearly stable at 46%. More than half of all births were outside marriage in 2008 in **Estonia** (59.0%), **Sweden** (54.7%), **Slovenia** (52.8%), **France** (52.6%) and **Bulgaria** (51.1%). The lowest shares were found in **Greece** (5.9%), **Cyprus** (8.9%), **Italy** (17.7%) and **Poland** (19.9%).

Marriages and births outside marriage

	Marriages per 1000 population			Proportion of live births outside marriage, %		
	1990	1998	2008	1990	1998	2008
EU27*	6.3	5.1	4.9	17.4	25.1	35.1
Belgium*	6.5	4.4	4.3	11.6	23.2	39.0
Bulgaria	6.9	4.3	3.6	12.4	31.5	51.1
Czech Republic	8.8	5.4	5.0	8.6	19.0	36.3
Denmark	6.1	6.6	6.8	46.4	44.8	46.2
Germany	6.5	5.1	4.6	15.3	20.0	32.1
Estonia	7.5	3.9	4.6	27.2	52.5	59.0
Ireland*	5.1	4.5	5.2	14.6	28.7	33.1
Greece	5.8	5.1	4.8	2.2	3.8	5.9
Spain	5.7	5.2	4.2	9.6	14.5	31.7
France**	5.1	4.6	4.1	30.1	41.7	52.6
Italy	5.6	4.9	4.1	6.5	8.7	17.7
Cyprus	9.7	11.4	7.7	0.7	2.1	8.9
Latvia	8.9	4.0	5.7	16.9	37.1	43.1
Lithuania	9.8	5.2	7.2	7.0	18.0	28.5
Luxembourg	6.1	4.8	3.9	12.8	17.5	30.2
Hungary	6.4	4.4	4.0	13.1	26.6	39.5
Malta	7.1	6.5	6.0	1.8	7.6	25.4
Netherlands	6.5	5.5	4.5	11.4	20.8	41.2
Austria	5.9	4.9	4.2	23.6	29.5	38.8
Poland	6.7	5.4	6.8	6.2	11.6	19.9
Portugal	7.2	6.6	4.1	14.7	20.1	36.2
Romania	8.3	6.5	6.9	:	23.0	27.4
Slovenia	4.3	3.8	3.3	24.5	33.6	52.8
Slovakia	7.6	5.1	5.2	7.6	15.3	30.1
Finland	5.0	4.7	5.8	25.2	37.2	40.7
Sweden	4.7	3.6	5.5	47.0	54.7	54.7
United Kingdom*	6.6	5.2	4.4	27.9	37.6	45.4
Iceland	4.5	5.6	5.2	55.2	64.0	64.1
Liechtenstein	5.6	:	5.8	6.9	:	14.0
Norway	5.2	5.3	5.3	38.6	49.0	55.0
Switzerland	6.9	5.4	5.4	6.1	8.8	17.1
Croatia	5.9	5.4	5.3	7.0	8.1	12.0
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	8.3	7.0	7.2	7.1	9.5	12.2
Turkey	:	:	9.0	:	:	:

* EU27, Ireland and the United Kingdom: 2007 instead of 2008 for marriages.

EU27 excluding Romania for proportion of live births outside marriage in 1990.

EU27 and Belgium: 2007 instead of 2008 for proportion of live births outside marriage.

** France excluding the four overseas departments (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion) in 1990.

: Data not available.

Social protection accounts for largest share of government expenditure

In the **EU27** in 2008, total government expenditure was 46.8% of GDP with the highest shares in **Sweden** (53.0%), **France** (52.7%), **Denmark** (51.8%) and **Belgium** (50.0%), and the lowest in **Slovakia** (34.8%), **Luxembourg** (37.2%), **Bulgaria** (37.3%) and **Lithuania** (37.4%).

The largest part of government expenditure in 2008 in the **EU27** was allocated to social protection³ (18.2% of GDP). This was the case in all Member States, the share ranging from 9.4% of GDP in **Latvia**, 9.8% in **Slovakia** and 9.9% in **Cyprus** to 22.4% in **Denmark**, 21.8% in **France** and 21.5% in **Sweden**.

Government expenditure on health³ ranged from 3.0% of GDP in **Cyprus** and 4.2% in **Romania** to 7.8% in **Denmark, Ireland** and **France**. Expenditure on education³ varied from 3.1% in **Greece** and 3.3% in **Slovakia** to 7.8% in **Cyprus** and 7.0% in **Denmark**.

Government expenditure by function³ as % of GDP, 2008

	Total	Social protection	Health	General public services	Education	Economic affairs	Other
EU27	46.8	18.2	6.9	6.3	5.2	4.2	6.2
Belgium	50.0	17.8	7.4	8.5	5.9	5.4	4.9
Bulgaria	37.3	11.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.9	7.4
Czech Republic	42.9	12.9	7.2	4.5	4.7	7.2	6.5
Denmark	51.8	22.4	7.8	6.7	7.0	2.9	5.1
Germany	43.7	19.7	6.6	5.5	3.9	3.5	4.6
Estonia	39.9	11.7	5.2	2.9	6.7	4.9	8.5
Ireland	42.0	13.7	7.8	3.2	5.3	5.3	6.7
Greece*	48.3	20.2	5.1	8.6	3.1	6.7	4.5
Spain	41.1	13.9	6.1	4.7	4.6	5.1	6.7
France	52.7	21.8	7.8	7.1	5.8	2.8	7.3
Italy	48.9	18.8	7.1	9.0	4.6	3.7	5.5
Cyprus	42.6	9.9	3.0	9.8	7.8	4.2	7.8
Latvia	38.6	9.4	4.8	3.8	6.5	6.2	7.8
Lithuania	37.4	12.4	5.0	3.9	5.8	4.5	5.7
Luxembourg	37.2	15.7	4.5	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.5
Hungary	49.2	17.8	4.9	9.3	5.2	5.9	6.1
Malta	44.9	14.4	5.6	6.8	5.5	7.4	5.3
Netherlands*	45.9	16.1	6.0	7.3	5.2	4.9	6.3
Austria	48.9	20.0	7.7	6.5	5.3	4.9	4.5
Poland	43.3	15.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.4
Portugal	46.0	17.5	6.4	7.0	6.0	4.5	4.6
Romania	37.6	11.9	4.2	3.8	4.8	6.2	6.7
Slovenia	44.2	15.9	6.1	5.1	6.2	4.7	6.4
Slovakia	34.8	9.8	6.7	3.7	3.3	5.4	5.8
Finland	49.5	20.4	7.1	6.6	5.9	4.7	4.6
Sweden	53.0	21.5	7.0	7.6	6.9	5.0	5.0
United Kingdom	47.3	15.9	7.4	4.5	6.3	4.8	8.4
Norway	40.0	15.3	6.7	4.3	5.2	3.6	4.8

* Provisional data

Lifelong learning more frequent in Nordic Member States

In 2009 in the **EU27**, 9.3% of persons aged 25 to 64 participated in lifelong learning⁴, which means that they received education and training in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The share was 8.5% in 2003. Significant differences in this share are observed between Member States. In 2009, the highest shares were found in **Denmark** (31.6%), **Sweden** (22.2%), **Finland** (22.1%), the **United Kingdom** (20.1%) and the **Netherlands** (17.0%), and the lowest in **Bulgaria** (1.4%), **Romania** (1.5%) and **Hungary** (2.7%).

In the **EU27**, the share of those taking part in lifelong learning was 10.2% for women and 8.5% for men in 2009. The share for women was higher than for men in all Member States, except **Germany** and **Cyprus**.

Lifelong learning

(% of the population aged 25 to 64 participating in education and training in the four weeks preceding the survey)

	Total		Men		Women	
	2003	2009	2003	2009	2003	2009
EU27*	8.5	9.3	7.9	8.5	9.1	10.2
Belgium	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.4	6.9	7.2
Bulgaria	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Czech Republic	5.1	6.8	4.8	6.5	5.4	7.0
Denmark	24.2	31.6	21.0	25.6	27.4	37.6
Germany	6.0	7.8	6.4	7.8	5.6	7.7
Estonia	6.7	10.5	5.0	7.6	8.2	13.2
Ireland	5.9	6.3	5.1	5.7	6.8	7.0
Greece	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.7	3.3
Spain	4.7	10.4	4.3	9.6	5.1	11.3
France	7.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	7.2	6.4
Italy	4.5	6.0	4.2	5.6	4.8	6.4
Cyprus	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.8	8.5	7.8
Latvia	7.8	5.3	5.4	3.6	10.0	6.9
Lithuania	3.8	4.5	2.8	3.6	4.7	5.4
Luxembourg	6.5	13.4	6.8	13.4	6.1	13.5
Hungary	4.5	2.7	4.0	2.5	4.9	3.0
Malta	4.2	5.8	4.7	5.6	3.6	6.0
Netherlands	16.4	17.0	16.1	16.5	16.8	17.5
Austria	8.6	13.8	8.6	12.8	8.6	14.7
Poland	4.4	4.7	3.9	4.3	4.9	5.1
Portugal	3.2	6.5	3.0	6.2	3.4	6.8
Romania	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
Slovenia	13.3	14.6	12.0	12.9	14.7	16.4
Slovakia	3.7	2.8	3.5	2.2	3.9	3.3
Finland	22.4	22.1	18.6	18.5	26.2	25.9
Sweden**	17.5	22.2	15.4	16.1	19.7	28.5
United Kingdom	27.2	20.1	23.4	16.8	31.1	23.3
Iceland	29.5	25.1	25.0	20.4	34.1	30.0
Norway	17.1	18.1	16.2	16.8	18.0	19.5
Switzerland	24.7	24.0	25.3	22.8	24.0	25.2
Croatia	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.1
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	:	3.3	:	3.2	:	3.4
Turkey	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.7	2.1

* 2009 data provisional

** 2001 instead of 2003, 2009 data provisional

: Data not available

1. **"Europe in figures - Eurostat yearbook 2010"**. PDF-version available free of charge on the Eurostat website. The German and the French versions of the yearbook will become available shortly. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data published in the yearbook, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
2. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
3. **Social protection** includes sickness and disability, old age, survivors, family and children, unemployment and housing. **Health** covers medical products, appliances and equipment, out-patient services, hospital services and public health services. **General public services** include executive and legislative organs, financial and fiscal affairs, external affairs, foreign economic aid, general services, basic research, and expenses related to debt. **Education** covers pre-primary, primary, secondary, post-secondary non-tertiary education and tertiary education, education not defined by level and subsidiary services to education. **Economic affairs** covers support programmes, subsidies and public infrastructure spending in the mining, manufacturing, agricultural, energy, construction, transport, communication and other service industries. **Other** includes defence, public order and safety, environmental protection, housing & community amenities and recreation and culture & religion.

4. Lifelong learning is education and training received within the four weeks preceding the survey by persons aged 25 to 64. Education and training correspond to either formal education received in schools, colleges and universities or to non-formal education and training which covers short courses followed for job or private reasons. It excludes informal learning, such as self-learning through the use of printed material, visiting libraries, etc.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office**

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