

Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2009

European statistics from A to Z

How much have infant mortality rates in the EU fallen since 1965? In which fields are there the most PhD students and what is the split between men and women? Which sectors have increased their importance in the EU economy in recent years? What proportion of those employed in the EU have a second job? The answers to these questions and to many more can be found in the 13th edition of the Eurostat yearbook¹, published by **Eurostat, the Statistical Office of the European Communities**.

Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2009 presents in more than 500 pages 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. For the first time this year, 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**, the **Member States** and the **Candidate countries**. Data for the **EFTA** countries, the **US** and **Japan** are included when available.

The 2009 yearbook has sixteen main chapters on different statistical areas. The first chapter puts creativity and innovation – the theme of the European year 2009 – in the spotlight. The other chapters cover all major statistical domains: economy, population, education, health, living conditions and welfare, labour market, industry and services, agriculture, forestry and fisheries, external trade, transport, environment, energy, science and technology, Europe's regions and finally a chapter devoted to the links between statistics and European policies. An annex contains details of the nomenclatures used.

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

Infant mortality rate in the EU27 six times lower in 40 years

There were 4.7 cases of infant mortality per 1 000 live births in the **EU27** in 2006, down significantly from 28.6 in 1965 and 12.8 in 1985. In all Member States, the infant mortality rates decreased between 1965 and 2007. The largest absolute falls in the rate were recorded in **Portugal** (from 64.9 infant deaths per 1 000 live births in 1965 to 3.4 in 2007), **Poland** (from 41.6 to 6.0), **Hungary** (from 38.8 to 5.9), **Romania** (from 44.1 to 12.0), **Italy** (from 35.0 to 3.7) and **Greece** (from 34.3 to 3.5).

In 2007, infant mortality per 1 000 live births was lowest in **Luxembourg** (1.8 cases per 1 000 live births), **Sweden** (2.5), **Finland** (2.7), **Slovenia** (2.8), the **Czech Republic** and **Ireland** (both 3.1), and highest in **Romania** (12.0), **Bulgaria** (9.2), **Latvia** (8.7), **Malta** (6.5) and **Slovakia** (6.1).

Infant mortality (per 1 000 live births)

	1965	1985	2007
EU27*	28.6	12.8	4.7
Belgium	23.7	9.8	4.0
Bulgaria	30.8	15.4	9.2
Czech Republic	23.7	12.5	3.1
Denmark	18.7	7.9	4.0
Germany	24.1	9.1	3.9
Estonia	20.3	14.1	5.0
Ireland	25.2	8.8	3.1
Greece	34.3	14.1	3.5
Spain	29.4	8.9	3.7
France*	22.4	8.3	3.8
Italy	35.0	10.5	3.7
Cyprus	32.0	14.4	3.7
Latvia	18.9	13.0	8.7
Lithuania	24.7	14.2	5.9
Luxembourg	24.0	9.0	1.8
Hungary	38.8	20.4	5.9
Malta	34.8	14.5	6.5
Netherlands	14.4	8.0	4.1
Austria	28.3	11.2	3.7
Poland	41.6	22.1	6.0
Portugal	64.9	17.8	3.4
Romania	44.1	25.6	12.0
Slovenia	29.6	13.0	2.8
Slovakia	28.5	16.3	6.1
Finland	17.6	6.3	2.7
Sweden	13.3	6.8	2.5
United Kingdom*	19.6	11.1	4.9
Croatia	49.5	16.6	5.6
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	105.8	43.4	10.3
Turkey	:	:	21.7
Iceland	15.0	5.7	2.0
Lichtenstein	22.8	10.7	0.0
Norway	14.6	8.5	3.1
Switzerland	17.8	6.9	3.9

: Data not available

* 2006 instead of 2007, France: excluding overseas departments in 1965 and 1985

37% of PhD students in the EU studied science and engineering in 2006

There were just over half a million PhD students in the **EU** (excluding Germany and Luxembourg) in 2006, of which 52% were men and 48% women. Men were in the majority among PhD students in most Member States. Men accounted for more than 60% of PhD students in **Malta** (64%) and the **Czech Republic** (62%), while women made up 60% of PhD students in **Latvia**.

Just over a third (37%) of PhD students in the **EU** in 2006 were enrolled in science, mathematics, computing & engineering, followed by 23% in social sciences, business & law, 22% in teacher training, education, humanities & arts, 14% in health, welfare & services and 3% in agriculture & veterinary studies.

Among the Member States, the highest shares of PhD students were generally found in science, mathematics, computing & engineering, with at least half of students in **Greece** (56% in 2005) and **Cyprus** (50%). However in

Austria, Latvia, Portugal and Spain, the highest proportion of PhD students were enrolled in social sciences, business & law, and in **Malta** in teacher training, education, humanities & arts.

PhD students, 2006

	Total PhD students, in thousands	Male, %	Female, %	of which, %				
				Science, maths, computing & engineering	Social sciences, business & law	Teacher training, education, humanities & arts	Health, welfare & services	Agriculture & veterinary
EU*	516.5	52.4	47.6	36.9	22.9	21.6	13.9	2.8
Belgium	7.5	59.0	41.0	46.2	19.6	13.3	13.9	7.1
Bulgaria	5.2	49.7	50.3	39.7	21.2	22.5	12.8	3.8
Czech Republic	22.6	62.1	37.9	46.4	16.3	15.3	15.8	4.5
Denmark	4.8	54.2	45.8	39.3	12.8	14.5	25.2	8.2
Germany**	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	2.0	46.5	53.5	42.3	21.2	21.0	9.8	5.6
Ireland	5.1	52.1	47.9	49.2	14.7	21.0	8.4	2.0
Greece***	22.5	55.6	44.4	55.9	17.5	22.6	2.2	1.7
Spain	77.1	49.0	51.0	22.8	23.9	21.8	18.5	2.0
France	69.8	53.9	46.1	38.9	30.7	27.0	3.3	0.1
Italy	38.3	48.3	51.7	42.4	19.7	15.0	15.6	6.3
Cyprus	0.3	51.0	49.0	50.0	21.2	28.8	0.0	0.0
Latvia	1.8	39.6	60.4	30.1	33.5	24.1	10.1	2.2
Lithuania	2.9	43.4	56.6	40.8	31.6	13.8	10.1	3.7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	8.0	53.0	47.0	32.2	20.6	24.9	16.3	6.0
Malta	0.1	64.1	35.9	28.1	20.3	37.5	14.1	0.0
Netherlands****	7.4	58.6	41.4	:	:	:	:	:
Austria	16.8	54.3	45.7	29.6	37.9	24.4	4.7	3.3
Poland	32.7	50.7	49.3	31.2	24.1	30.5	9.2	5.0
Portugal*****	20.5	44.0	56.0	29.4	30.2	23.8	14.8	1.8
Romania	21.7	51.7	48.3	31.6	17.5	15.3	27.7	7.8
Slovenia	1.1	53.5	46.5	47.8	15.8	17.2	15.3	3.9
Slovakia	10.7	57.1	42.9	39.4	19.8	18.4	18.9	3.4
Finland*****	22.1	48.4	51.6	40.2	22.6	24.3	10.9	2.1
Sweden*****	21.4	51.3	48.7	41.5	12.4	12.6	31.6	2.0
United Kingdom	94.2	55.4	44.6	40.5	20.9	21.6	15.3	1.4
Croatia	1.3	53.3	46.7	46.2	7.2	22.0	18.1	6.5
Turkey	32.6	60.6	39.4	33.4	24.3	22.5	11.7	8.1
Iceland	0.2	41.7	58.3	26.9	17.3	28.8	26.9	0.0
Norway	5.0	53.6	46.4	41.1	17.4	12.7	24.4	4.4
Switzerland	17.2	59.7	40.3	39.7	26.3	15.6	15.3	2.8
Japan	75.0	70.3	29.7	33.0	13.2	13.6	32.4	5.8
United States	388.7	48.2	51.8	30.3	26.9	24.4	17.7	0.8

PhD students in this table are students enrolled in advanced research programmes (International Standard Classification of Education level 6). Shares for fields might not add up to 100% due to unknown or not specified fields.

: Data not available

* EU excludes data for missing Member States

** Data not available since PhD students in Germany are not required to register/enrol at a university

*** 2005, except for total number of PhD students, 2006

**** Total number of PhD students 2005

***** Portugal: Data include enrolments in research master programmes.

Finland and Sweden: Data include enrolments in research licentiate programmes.

Business activities and financial services account for 28% of the EU27 economy

In the **EU27**, the share of the business & financial services sector in the economy increased from 24.9% of total gross value added in 1997 to 28.2% in 2007. The other services³ sector, including among others public administration and health, remained stable at around 22% and trade, transport & communication services remained stable at around 21%. The share of the industrial sector fell from 23.3% in 1997 to 20.2% in 2007, while the share of the construction sector rose from 5.6% to 6.3%. The share of agriculture, hunting and fishing decreased from 2.8% to 1.9%.

In 2007, the highest shares of the business activities & financial services sector in the total economy were found in **Luxembourg** (49.0%), the **United Kingdom** (33.8%) and **France** (33.3%).

The other services³ sector had the highest shares in **Malta** (28.3%), **Denmark** (26.8%), **Portugal** and **Sweden** (both 26.3%).

For trade, transport & communication services, the highest shares were observed in **Latvia** (33.0%), **Lithuania** (31.5%) and **Greece** (30.6%).

For the industrial sector, the highest shares were observed in the **Czech Republic** (32.0% in 2006), **Slovakia** (30.3%), **Romania** (27.5% in 2006) and **Slovenia** (27.5%), while for the construction sector, the highest shares were recorded in **Spain** (12.3%), **Lithuania** (10.0%) and **Ireland** (9.9% in 2006).

For agriculture, hunting & fishing, the highest shares were found in **Romania** (8.8% in 2006), **Bulgaria** (6.2%) and **Lithuania** (5.3%).

Share by sector of total gross value added*, in %

	Agriculture, hunting & fishing		Industry		Construction		Trade, transport & communication services		Business activities & financial services		Other services***	
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007
EU27	2.8	1.9	23.3	20.2	5.6	6.3	21.3	21.2	24.9	28.2	22.2	22.3
Belgium	1.6	0.9	23.5	18.9	4.9	5.2	21.3	23.5	26.3	28.4	22.5	23.2
Bulgaria	26.2	6.2	26.4	24.1	2.7	8.2	17.5	24.4	18.8	22.0	8.4	15.1
Czech Republic**	4.2	2.6	33.0	32.0	7.5	6.2	24.7	25.3	14.8	16.6	15.8	17.3
Denmark	3.2	1.3	20.9	20.1	4.8	5.6	22.5	21.6	21.8	24.5	26.8	26.8
Germany	1.3	0.9	25.1	26.4	6.0	4.0	17.8	17.6	27.3	29.2	22.6	21.9
Estonia	5.2	2.8	24.9	21.3	6.1	9.1	26.7	26.9	20.2	23.3	16.9	16.6
Ireland**	5.2	1.7	33.1	25.0	5.6	9.9	18.6	16.8	18.7	26.4	18.9	20.2
Greece**	6.6	3.6	13.9	14.8	7.0	8.3	30.1	30.6	20.6	18.8	21.7	24.0
Spain	5.0	2.9	22.2	17.5	7.1	12.3	26.4	24.4	18.3	22.1	21.0	20.9
France	3.2	2.2	18.4	14.1	5.1	6.5	19.1	18.7	29.4	33.3	24.8	25.3
Italy	3.2	2.0	24.4	20.8	5.1	6.3	23.9	22.5	22.8	27.6	20.6	20.8
Cyprus	4.0	2.2	13.4	9.8	7.9	9.1	29.9	27.2	22.6	27.8	22.2	23.8
Latvia	5.1	3.3	25.3	13.6	4.2	8.4	31.5	33.0	14.0	23.5	19.9	18.2
Lithuania	11.4	5.3	23.5	23.3	7.6	10.0	27.7	31.5	11.5	14.7	18.3	15.1
Luxembourg	0.8	0.4	14.7	9.3	6.2	5.1	23.1	20.8	37.8	49.0	17.3	15.4
Hungary	5.9	4.2	28.1	25.2	4.6	4.2	23.2	21.3	19.1	23.0	19.1	22.2
Malta	2.8	2.3	22.3	17.7	4.3	3.8	31.6	27.0	17.4	20.9	21.5	28.3
Netherlands	3.5	2.0	20.6	18.8	5.3	5.6	22.3	21.9	26.0	28.3	22.4	23.4
Austria	2.3	1.8	23.0	23.5	7.9	7.1	24.7	23.1	20.3	24.2	21.7	20.4
Poland	6.6	4.3	26.1	23.2	7.2	7.9	26.4	27.9	15.3	18.4	18.2	18.3
Portugal	4.6	2.5	22.0	18.0	7.0	6.5	24.2	24.3	19.7	22.4	22.5	26.3
Romania**	16.0	8.8	29.1	27.5	5.6	8.4	25.5	25.4	12.4	17.6	11.3	12.2
Slovenia	4.2	2.0	29.1	27.5	6.7	7.0	21.7	22.5	18.8	21.6	19.5	19.4
Slovakia	5.3	2.9	28.0	30.3	7.3	6.7	26.3	26.6	17.0	17.8	16.2	15.8
Finland	4.1	3.2	27.4	26.2	4.9	6.4	21.8	21.6	19.3	21.2	22.7	21.4
Sweden	2.5	1.5	25.1	23.7	4.0	5.0	19.0	19.4	24.2	24.0	25.1	26.3
United Kingdom	1.4	0.9	24.9	16.6	5.0	5.2	21.9	21.1	25.4	33.8	21.4	22.4
Croatia	8.7	6.8	24.2	23.3	7.1	6.8	25.6	26.0	17.1	18.8	17.2	18.2
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia**	12.8	12.6	28.4	23.5	6.2	6.7	22.2	28.1	10.2	10.6	20.3	18.6
Turkey	14.3	7.6	24.9	19.3	6.0	4.9	34.2	27.6	8.0	17.6	12.7	10.1
Iceland**	10.2	6.1	20.8	15.5	8.3	10.5	22.0	18.4	17.0	27.6	21.8	21.9
Norway	2.4	1.4	32.5	37.8	4.7	5.2	21.4	16.7	16.8	18.3	22.2	20.5
Switzerland	1.8	1.2	23.0	22.5	5.5	5.5	22.0	21.8	21.8	23.6	26.0	25.4

* Gross value added is defined as the value of all newly generated goods and services less the value of all goods and services consumed as intermediate consumption. For the economy as a whole, it usually makes up more than 90% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

** Czech Republic, Ireland, Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia and Iceland: 2006 instead of 2007, Greece: 2000 instead of 1997, Romania: 1998 instead of 1997 and 2006 instead of 2007.

*** Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons

The proportion of those with a second job varies from 1% in Bulgaria to 10% in Denmark

In the **EU27**, 3.9% of those employed had a second job in 2007. **Denmark** (9.9%) had the highest share, followed by **Sweden** (8.1%), **Poland** (7.7%) and the **Netherlands** (7.2%). The lowest proportions of those having a second job were found in **Bulgaria** (0.8%), **Slovakia** (1.1%), **Hungary** (1.6%) and the **Czech Republic** (1.7%). On the other hand, 18.2% of employed persons worked part-time⁴ in the **EU27** in 2007. The largest proportions of those employed on a part-time basis were found in the **Netherlands** (46.8%), **Germany** (26.0%), the **United Kingdom** (25.5%) and **Sweden** (25.0%), and the smallest in **Bulgaria** (1.7%), **Slovakia** (2.6%), **Hungary** (4.1%) and the **Czech Republic** (5.0%).

Persons with a second job and persons working part-time, 2007

	Persons with a second job, %	Persons working part-time, %		Persons with a second job, %	Persons working part-time, %
EU27	3.9	18.2	Malta	5.3	11.1
Belgium	3.9	22.1	Netherlands	7.2	46.8
Bulgaria	0.8	1.7	Austria	4.3	22.6
Czech Republic	1.7	5.0	Poland	7.7	9.2
Denmark	9.9	24.1	Portugal	6.7	12.1
Germany	3.8	26.0	Romania	3.9	9.7
Estonia	3.6	8.2	Slovenia	3.8	9.3
Ireland*	2.7	16.8	Slovakia	1.1	2.6
Greece	3.2	5.6	Finland	4.3	14.1
Spain	2.6	11.8	Sweden	8.1	25.0
France	3.1	17.2	United Kingdom	3.7	25.5
Italy	1.8	13.6	Croatia	3.1	8.6
Cyprus	4.4	7.3	Turkey	2.7	8.8
Latvia	6.2	6.4	Iceland**	11.8	21.7
Lithuania	6.1	8.6	Norway	7.9	28.2
Luxembourg	2.0	17.8	Switzerland	7.4	33.5
Hungary	1.6	4.1			

* 2004 data for part-time employment

** 2006 data for those employed with a second job

1. "Europe in figures – Eurostat yearbook 2009" - the PDF-version is available free of charge on the Eurostat website. Data in this News Release and in the publication might not include the latest revisions available in the Eurostat database.
2. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
3. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons.
4. The full-time/part-time distinction is declared by the respondent.

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