

# Population statistics



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Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2006

ISBN 92-79-01642-3  
ISSN 1725-8670

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National reports on the demographic situation in the EU and EFTA countries



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# INTRODUCTION

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## Scope of the publication

Eurostat's Yearbook 'Population Statistics 2006' is the reference publication about demography and migration in the European Union (EU). It covers the 25 EU Member States, the Acceding and Candidate Countries, as well as the countries of the European Economic Area (EEA), Switzerland and some other countries. For most indicators the aggregates for the EU-25, EU-15, Eurozone and the EEA-28 are available.

The tables in this publication are based mainly on statistics for the years 2002 to 2004. These are the most recent data Eurostat has received by the time this edition went to press. The yearbook also presents historical data series.

The publication comprises nine thematic chapters with detailed tables, a summary of the most important developments and methodological notes. More on technical terms and methodology can be found in the annex. Maps illustrate the geographical pattern of central indicators.

With 'Population Statistics 2006' Eurostat offers its data on different media, i.e. on paper and on a CD-ROM from which the data can be downloaded. The CD-ROM holds all tables of the paper version plus some additional tables.

Much more detailed information on demography and migration than is presented in this book can be downloaded free of charge from the Eurostat website ('Free data', 'Population and social conditions', 'Population' - more information in the annex).

## Data collection

The demographic tables were compiled from data provided directly by the national statistical offices. The data are collected each year by means of a joint questionnaire on demography, managed by Eurostat in conjunction with the Council of Europe and the United Nations Statistical Division.

Based on past trends, analysis of driving forces and expert opinion, Eurostat produces internationally consistent population projections (see chapter H).

Data on migration are collected annually in a joint migration questionnaire managed by Eurostat in conjunction with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Statistical

Division, the International Labour Organization, and the Council of Europe. The questionnaire, which refers to data on stocks, flows, labour migrants and the acquisition of citizenship, is sent to the national statistical institutes. The statistics are supplied either by these Institutes directly, or by other national authorities responsible for statistics on migration topics, such as the Ministries of the Interior.

Every effort is made to collect comparable migration data. However, a number of different concepts, definitions and data sources are used in different countries which can make comparisons between countries difficult and occasionally misleading. Certain countries are unable to supply some or any of the data requested by Eurostat. It is therefore not possible to obtain more than an informed estimate of the numbers of international migrants in Europe, where they are moving to or from, and their demographic characteristics. More on this can be found in the annex.

## Dependency ratios

Dependency ratios are important demographic indicators that relate the population of a young respectively old age to the population of a middle age. Today, different demographic reports present dependency ratios based on different definitions for the age groups. Throughout this publication the following age groups are being used:

- 'Young age dependency ratio': the population aged up to 19 years related to the population aged between 20 and 59 years;
- 'Old age dependency ratio': the population aged 60 years or older related to the population aged between 20 and 59 years;
- 'Total age dependency ratio': the population aged up to 19 years plus the one aged 60 years or older related to the population aged between 20 and 59 years.

## Acknowledgements

Eurostat expresses its gratitude towards the Statistical Offices in the countries covered, all international organisations involved in the data collection, and the very supportive Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (NIDI).

Luxembourg, April 2006

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# DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOTS

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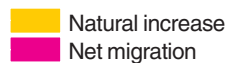
# I – Crude rate of total population increase

2004  
Per 1000 inhabitants  
EU-25 = 5.02

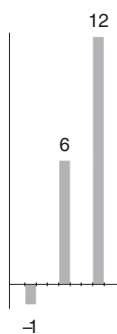
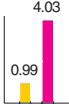


# Components of the population increase

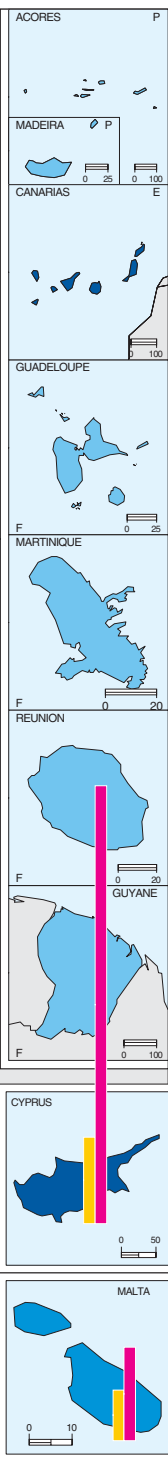
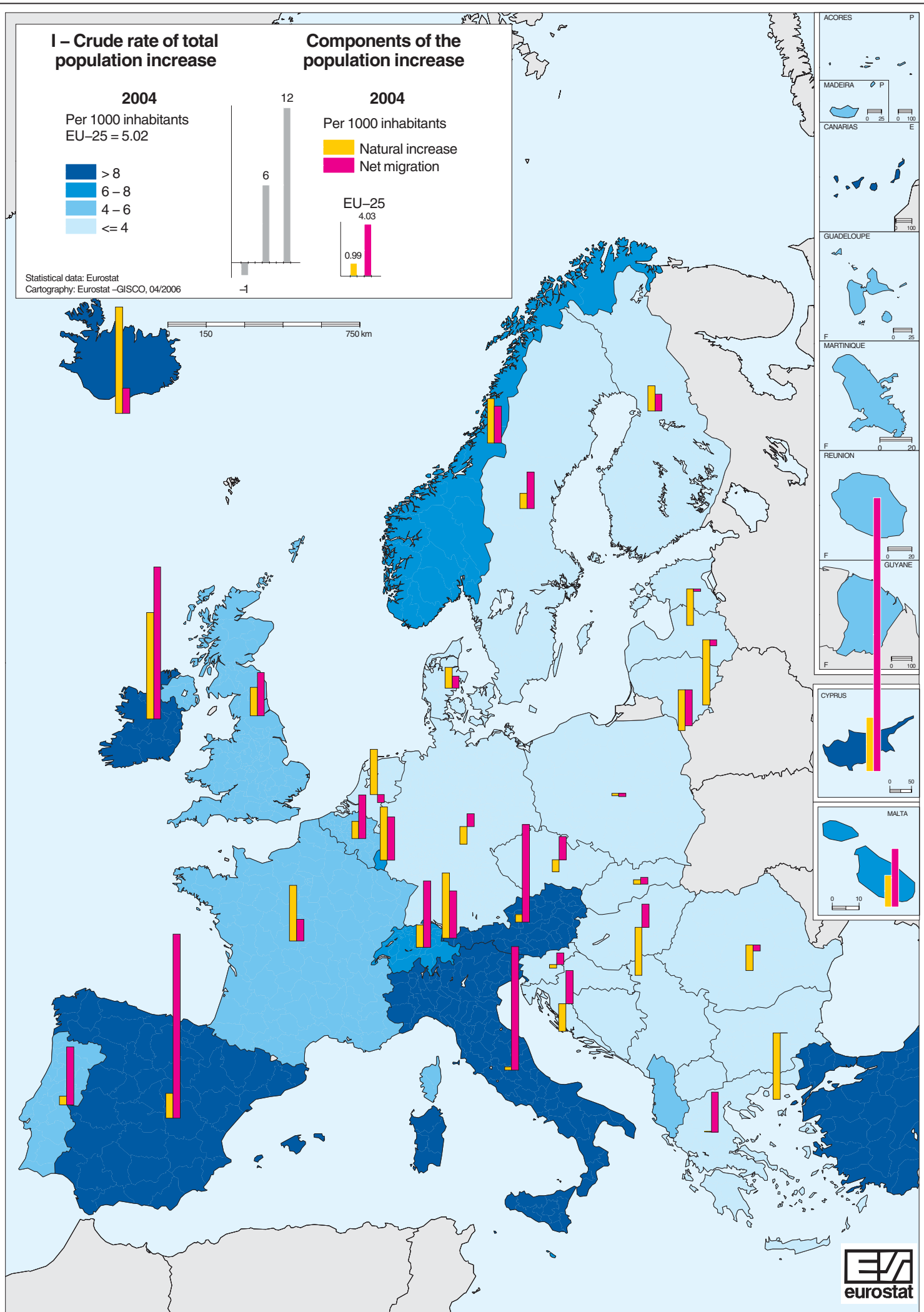
2004  
Per 1000 inhabitants



EU-25  
4.03



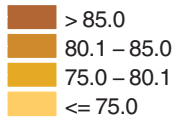
Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 04/2006



## II – Total age dependency ratio

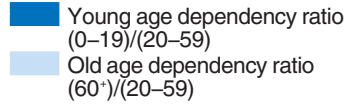
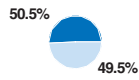
2005

Per 100 inhabitants aged 20–59  
EU-25 = 79.2



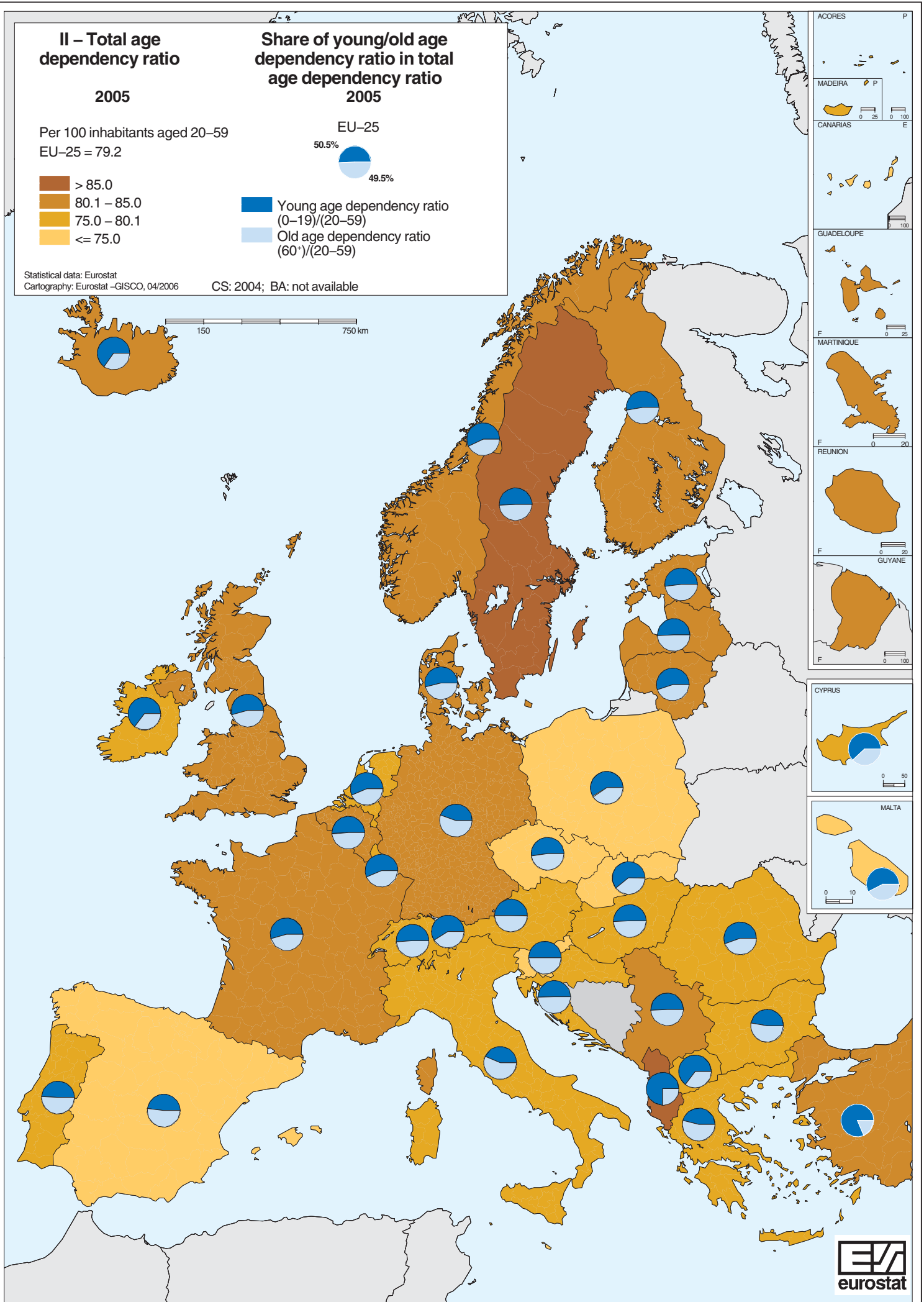
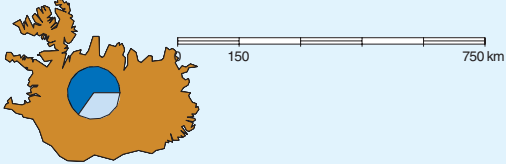
## Share of young/old age dependency ratio in total age dependency ratio

EU-25



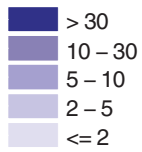
Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006

CS: 2004; BA: not available



### III – Proportion of non-nationals in total population 2004

Per 100 inhabitants  
EU-25 = 4.54



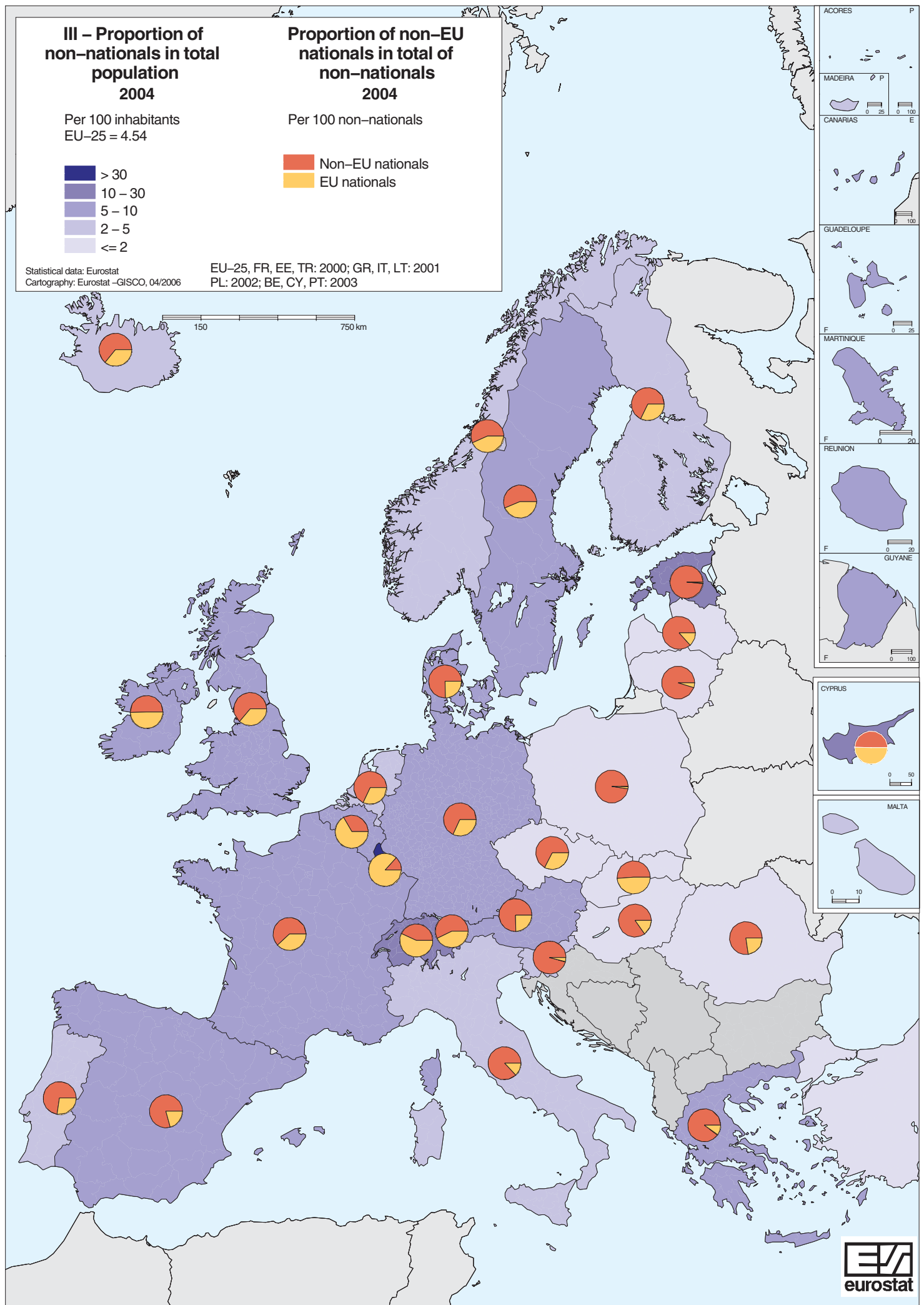
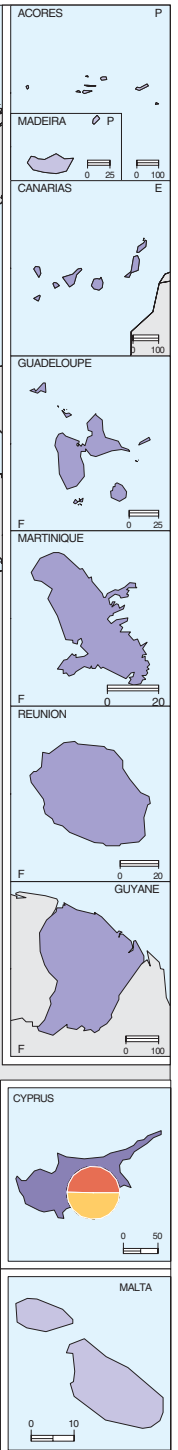
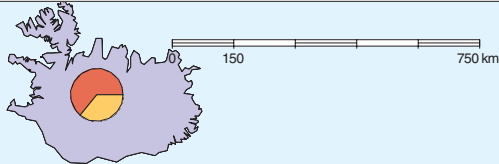
### Proportion of non-EU nationals in total of non-nationals 2004

Per 100 non-nationals



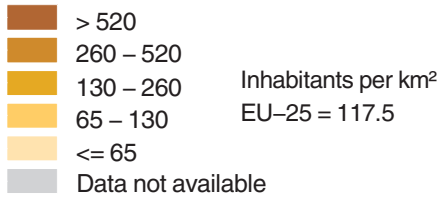
Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat -GISCO, 04/2006

EU-25, FR, EE, TR: 2000; GR, IT, LT: 2001  
PL: 2002; BE, CY, PT: 2003



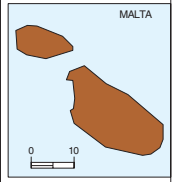
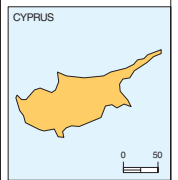
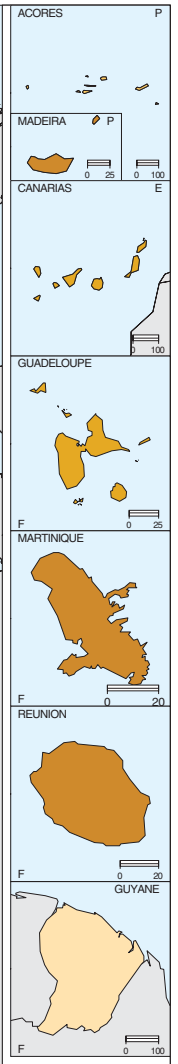
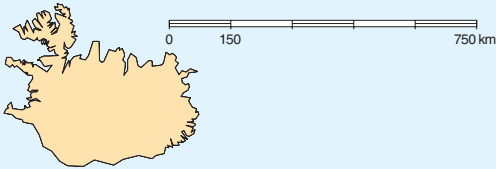
# IV – Population density

## NUTS 2 – 2003



FR, SK, UK: 2001

Statistical data: Eurostat, Database: REGIO  
© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006



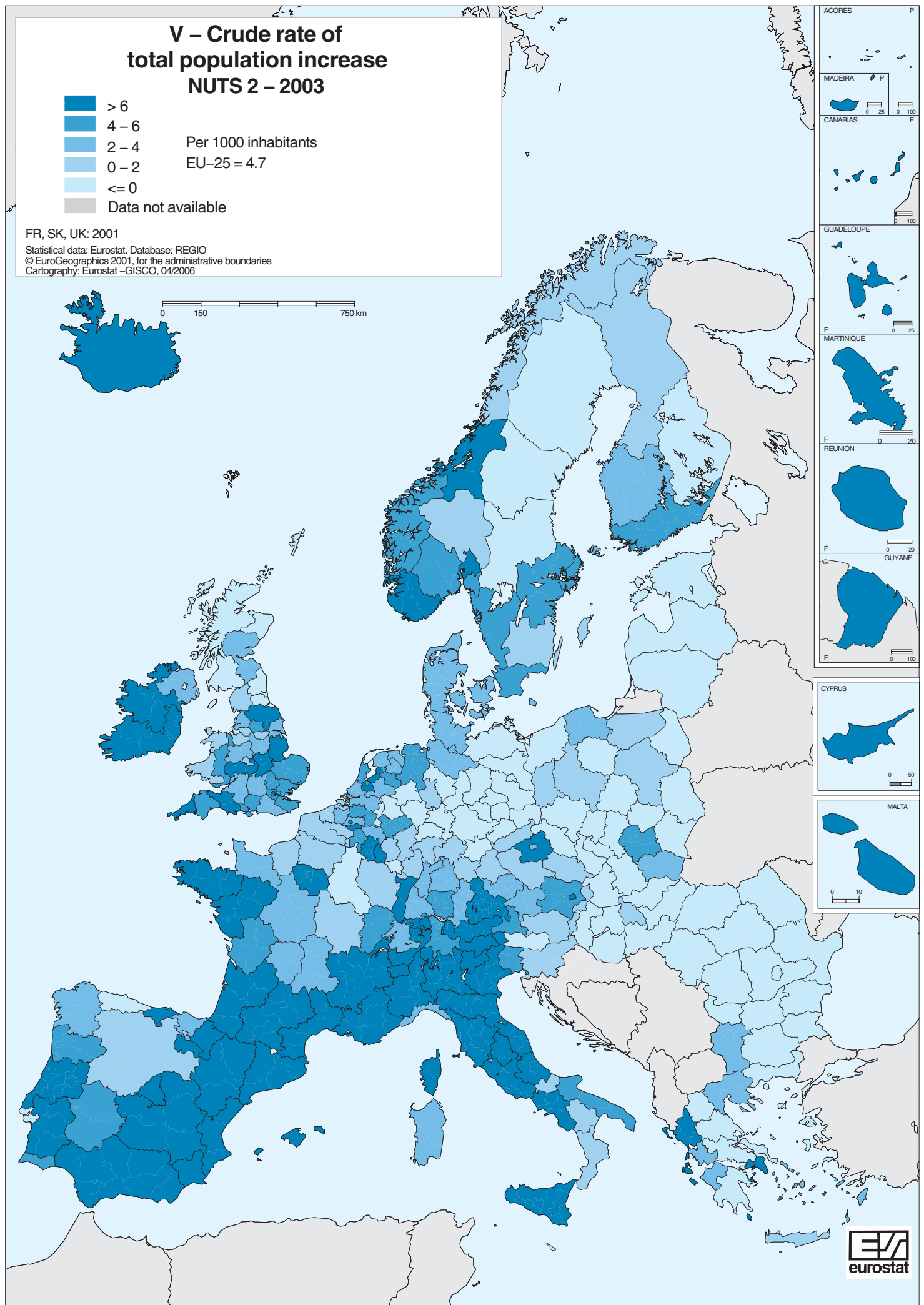
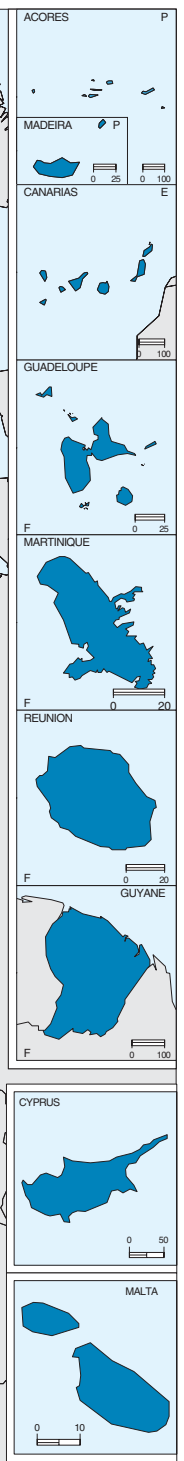
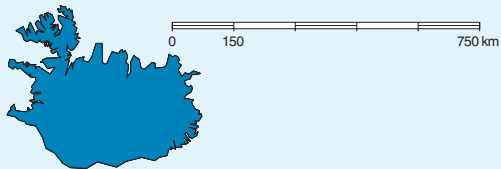
# V – Crude rate of total population increase NUTS 2 – 2003



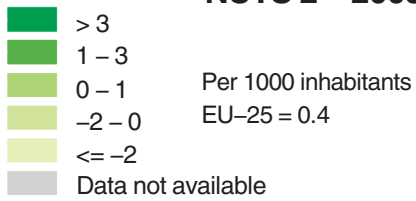
Per 1000 inhabitants  
EU-25 = 4.7

FR, SK, UK: 2001

Statistical data: Eurostat, Database: REGIO  
© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006

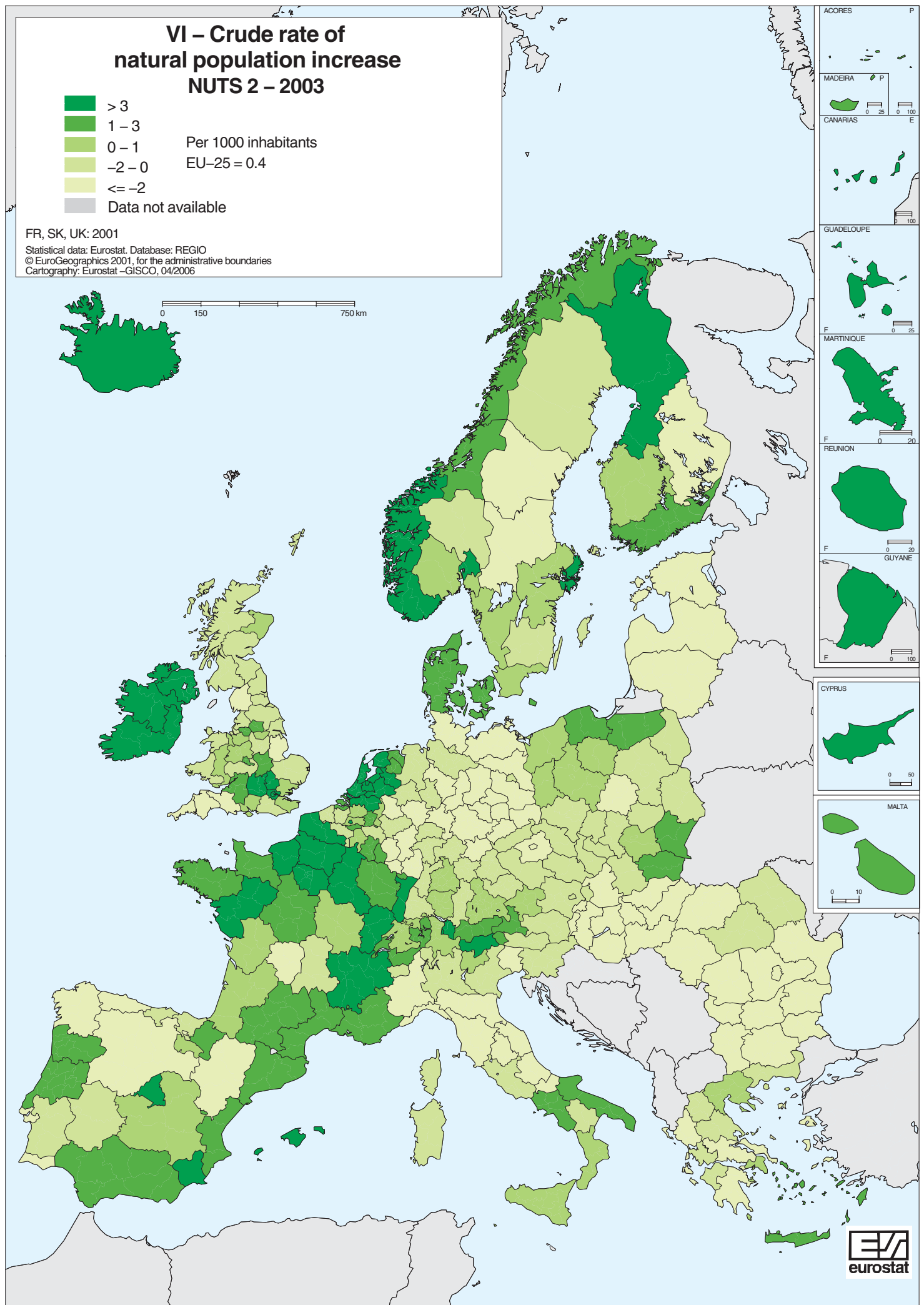
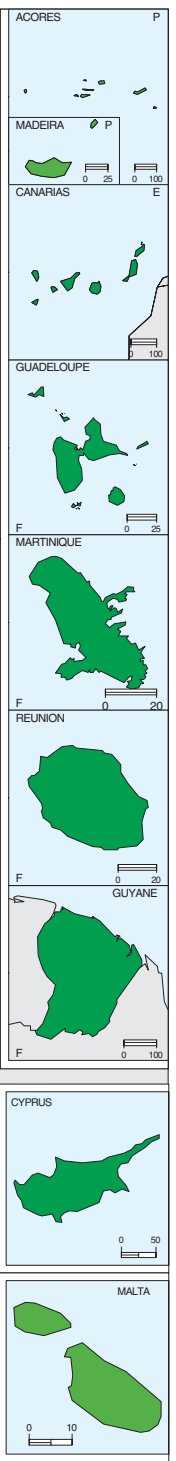
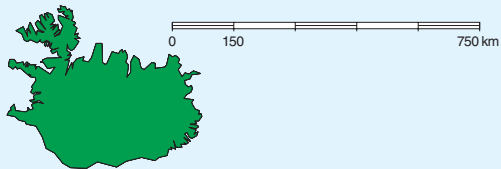


# VI – Crude rate of natural population increase NUTS 2 – 2003



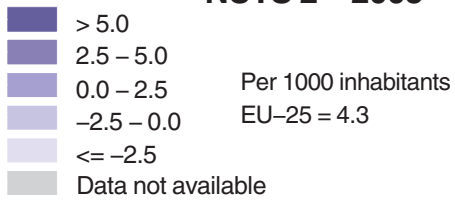
FR, SK, UK: 2001

Statistical data: Eurostat, Database: REGIO  
© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006



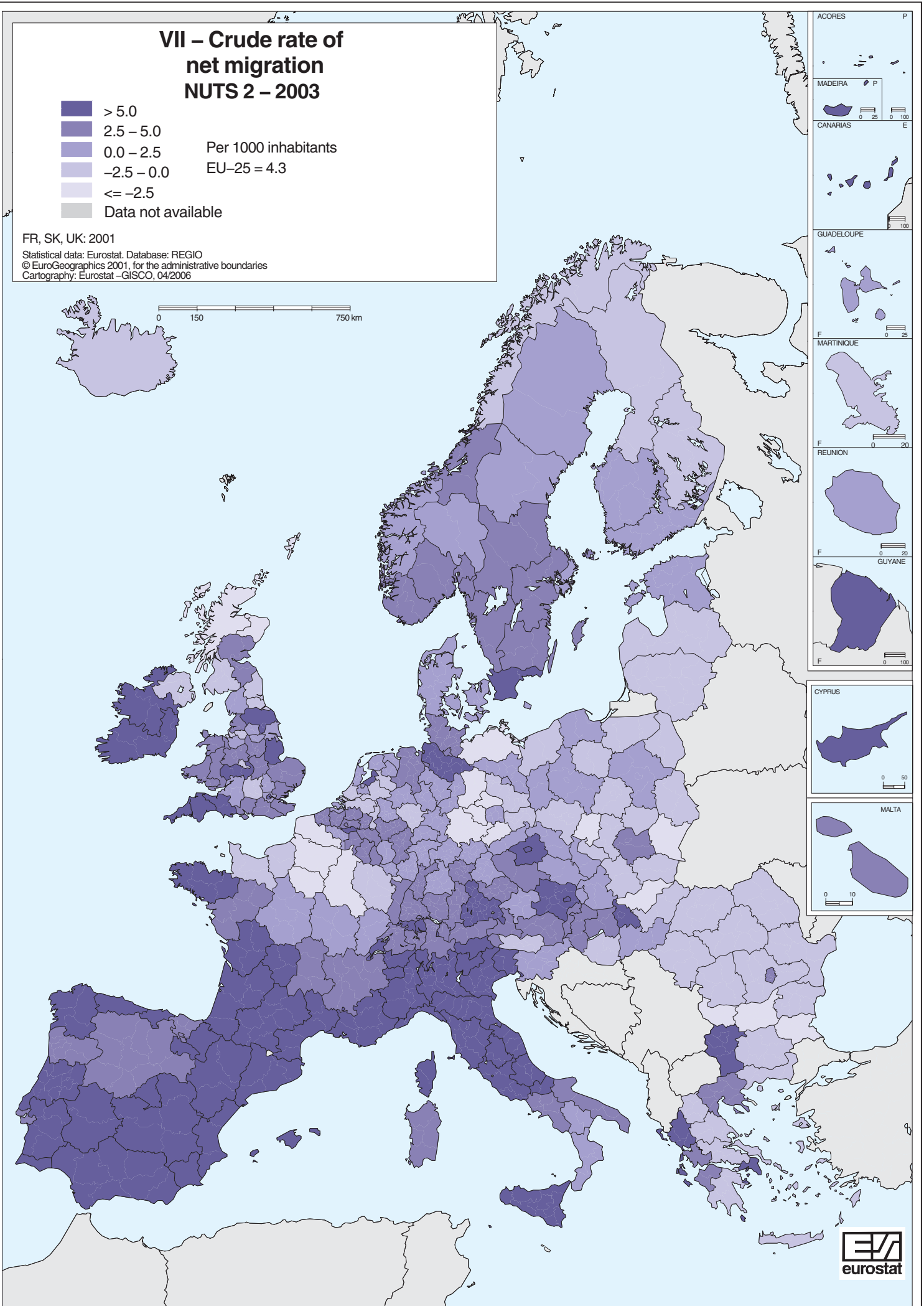
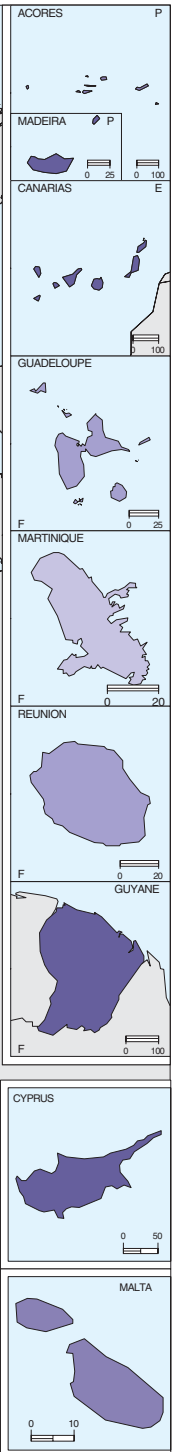
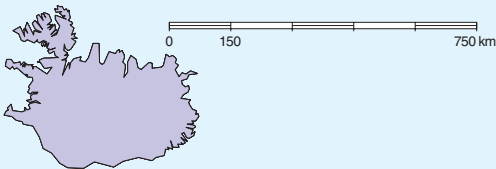


# VII – Crude rate of net migration NUTS 2 – 2003



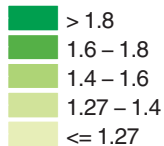
FR, SK, UK: 2001

Statistical data: Eurostat, Database: REGIO  
© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006



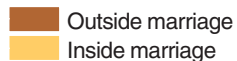
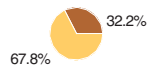
# VIII – Total Fertility Rate 2004

EU-25 = 1.49



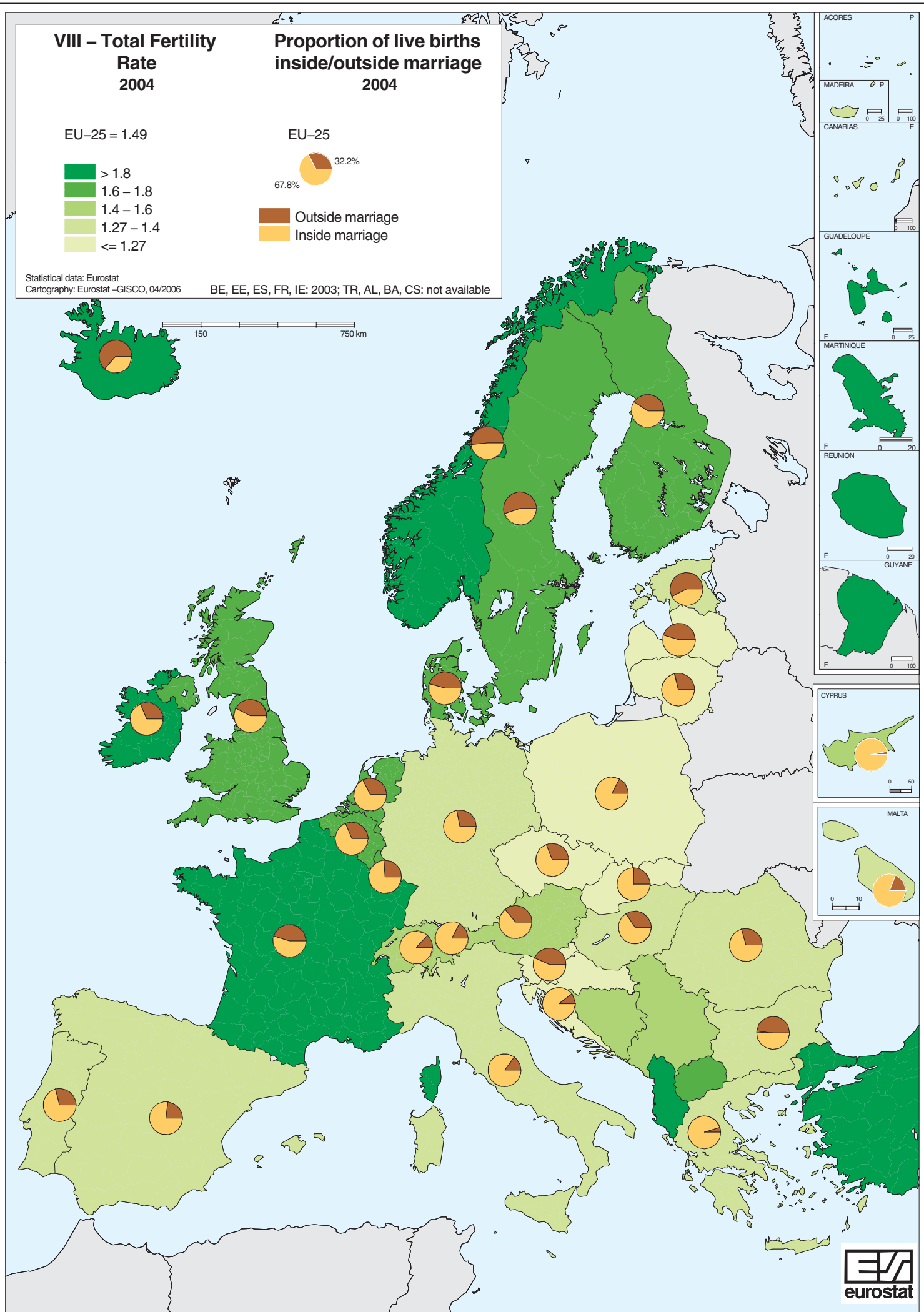
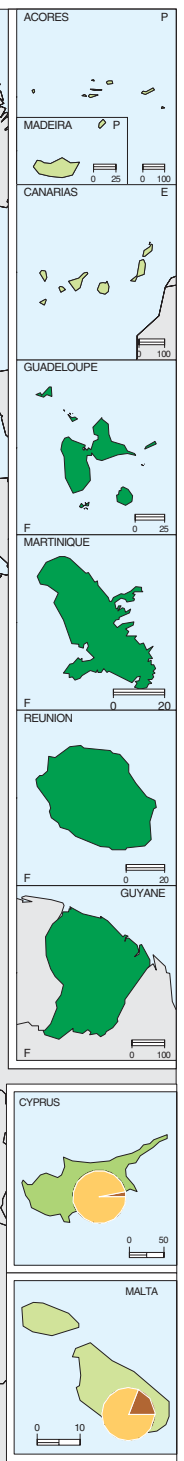
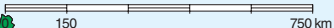
# Proportion of live births inside/outside marriage 2004

EU-25



Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 04/2006

BE, EE, ES, FR, IE: 2003; TR, AL, BA, CS: not available



# IX – Total divorce rate 2003

Per 100 marriages  
EU-25 = 35

- > 50
- 40 – 50
- 30 – 40
- 20 – 30
- <= 20

# Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce (Cohort 1980) 2003

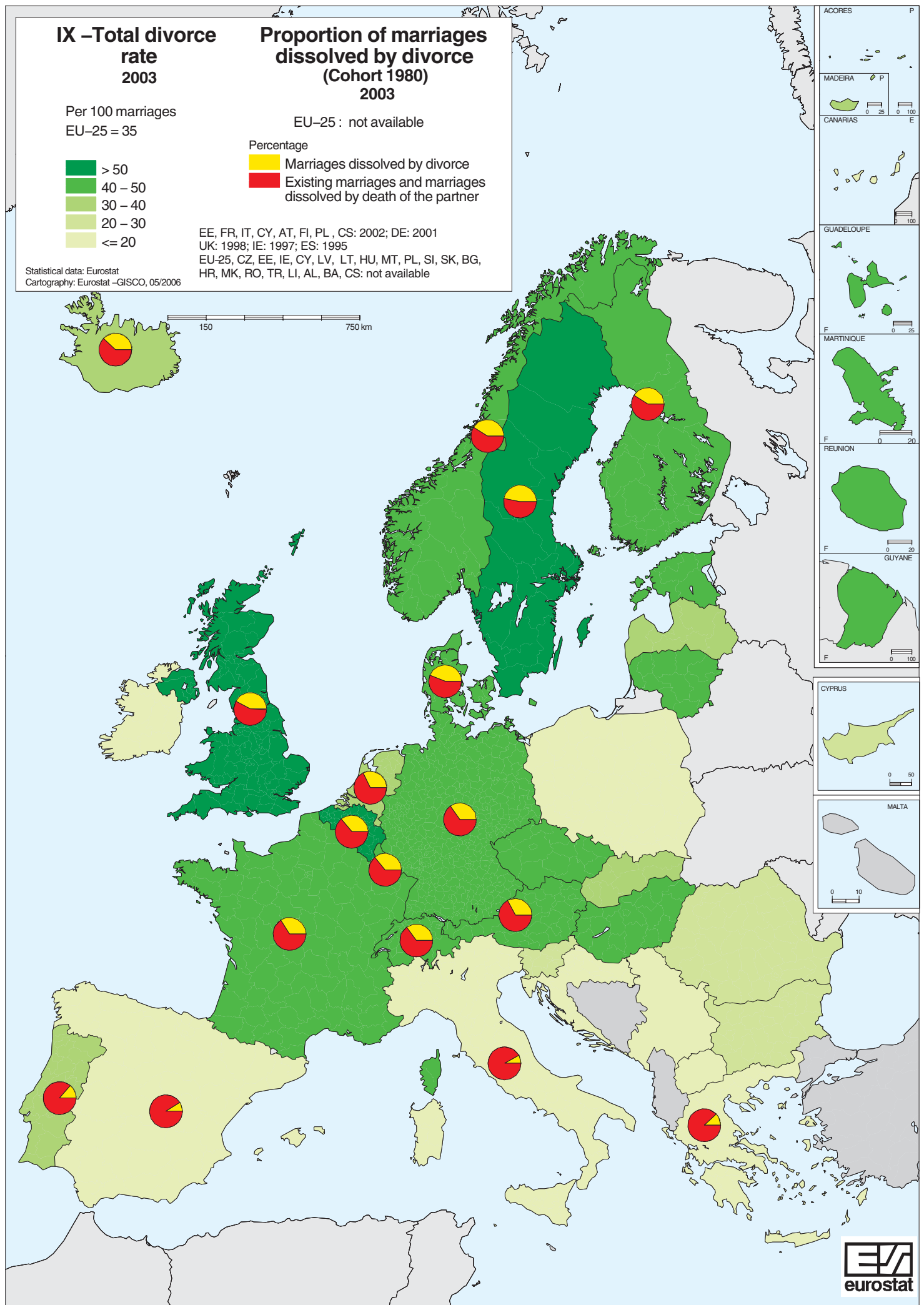
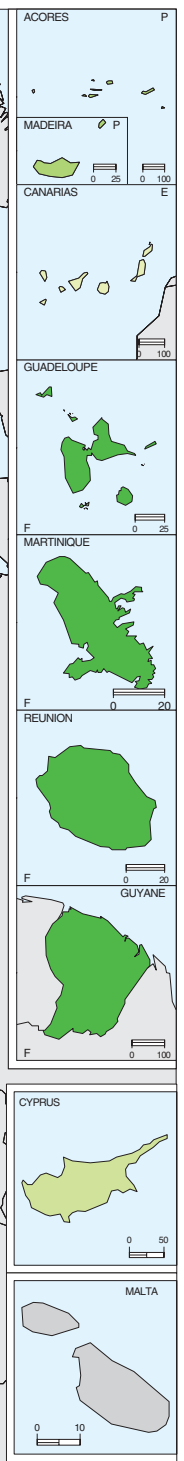
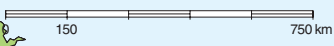
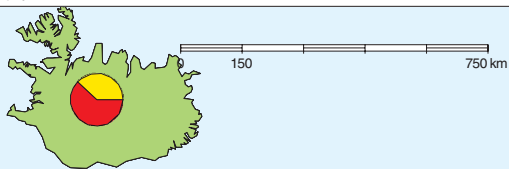
EU-25 : not available

Percentage

- Marriages dissolved by divorce
- Existing marriages and marriages dissolved by death of the partner

EE, FR, IT, CY, AT, FI, PL, CS: 2002; DE: 2001  
 UK: 1998; IE: 1997; ES: 1995  
 EU-25, CZ, EE, IE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, SI, SK, BG,  
 HR, MK, RO, TR, LI, AL, BA, CS: not available

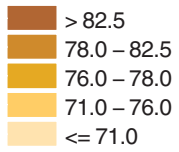
Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 05/2006



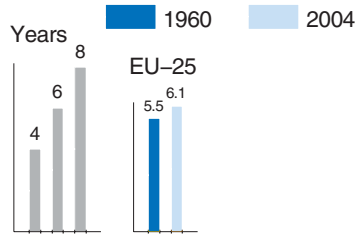
# X – Life expectancy at birth, males 2004

# Life expectancy at birth: Difference between males and females

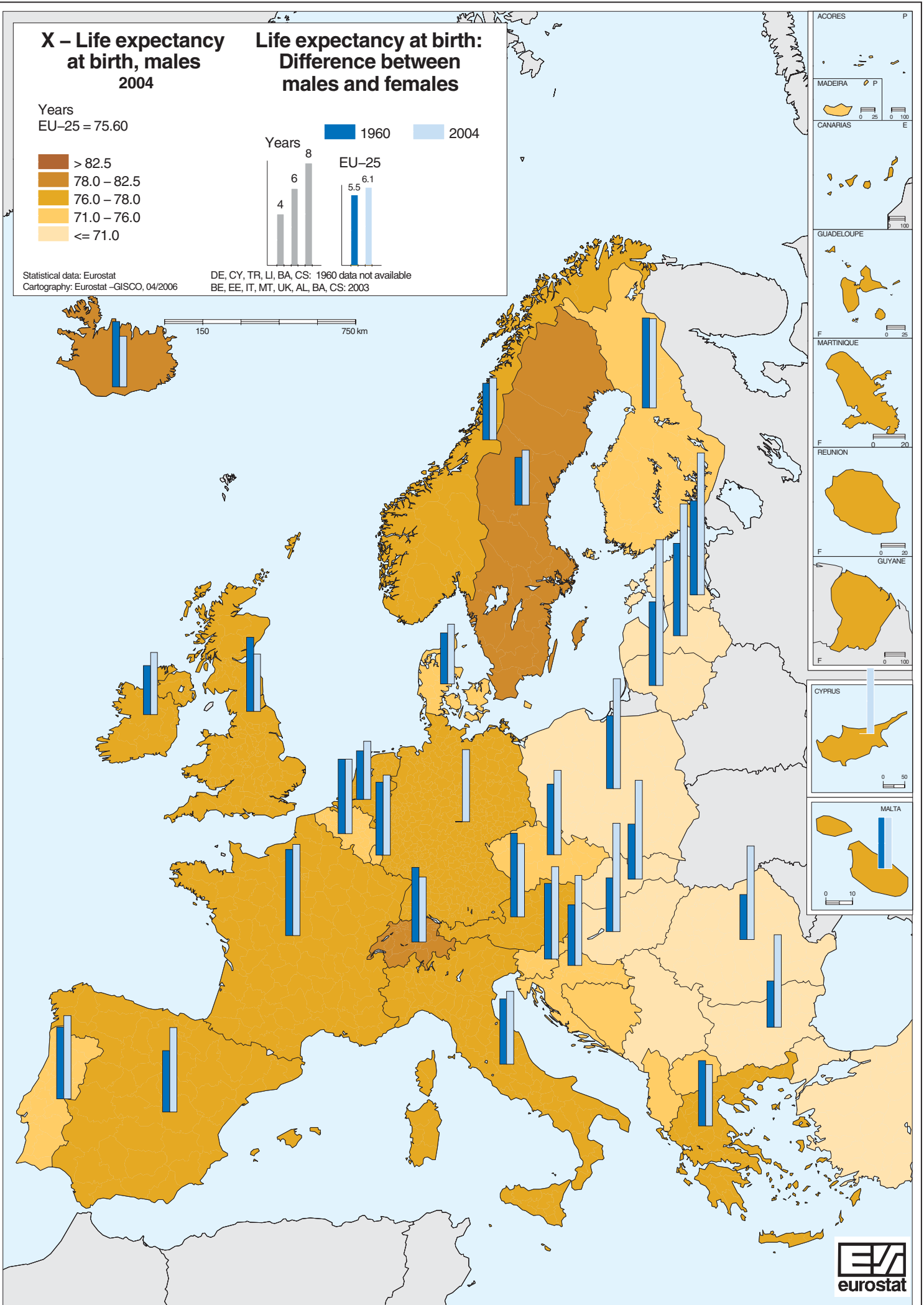
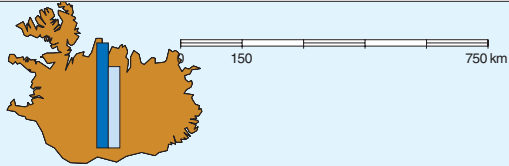
Years  
EU-25 = 75.60



Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 04/2006



DE, CY, TR, LI, BA, CS: 1960 data not available  
BE, EE, IT, MT, UK, AL, BA, CS: 2003



# XI – Life expectancy at birth, females

2004

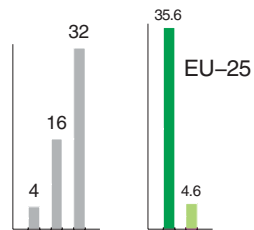
# Infant mortality rates

Years  
EU-25 = 81.7

- > 82.5
- 78.0 – 82.5
- 76.0 – 78.0
- 71.0 – 76.0
- <= 71.0

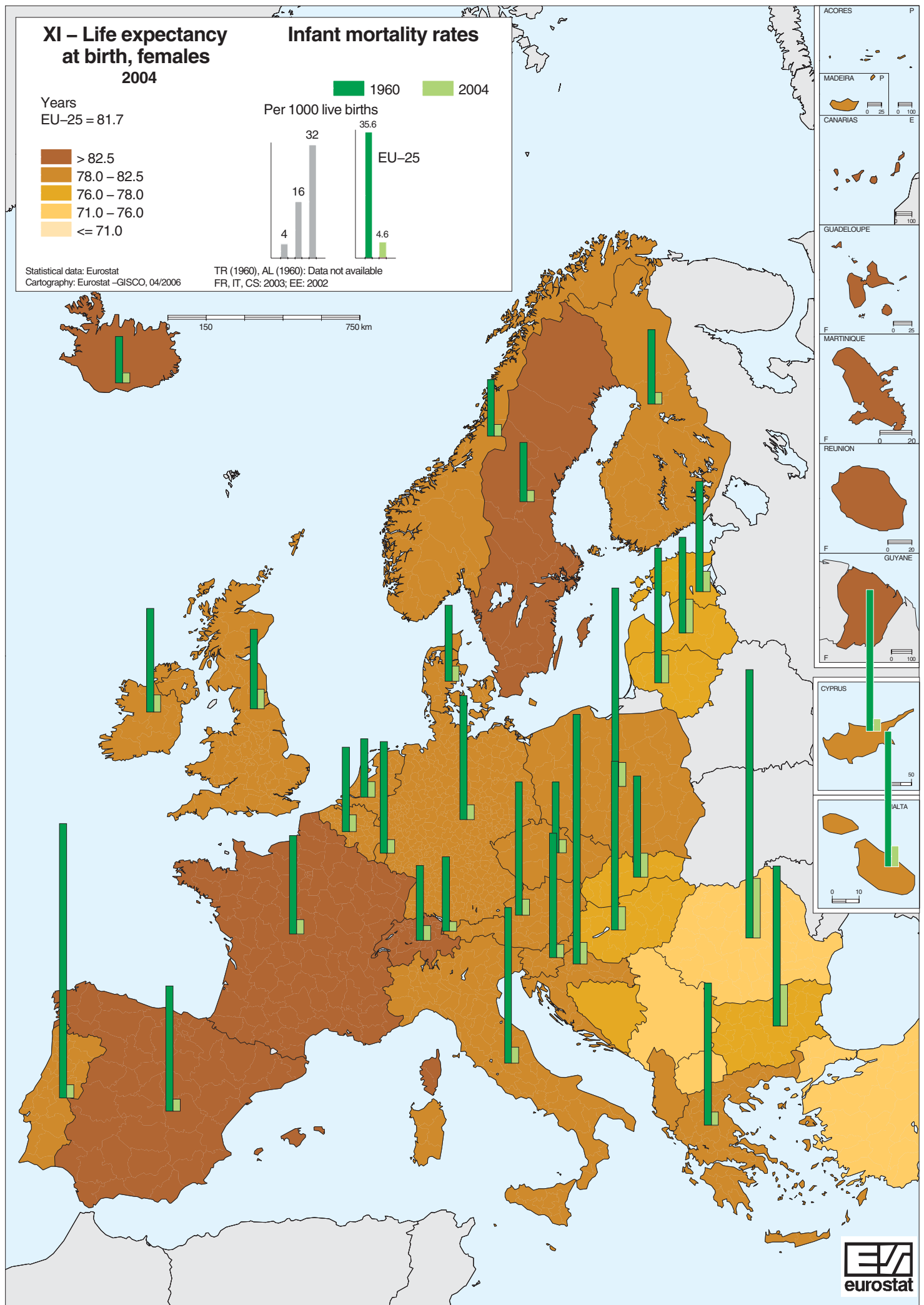
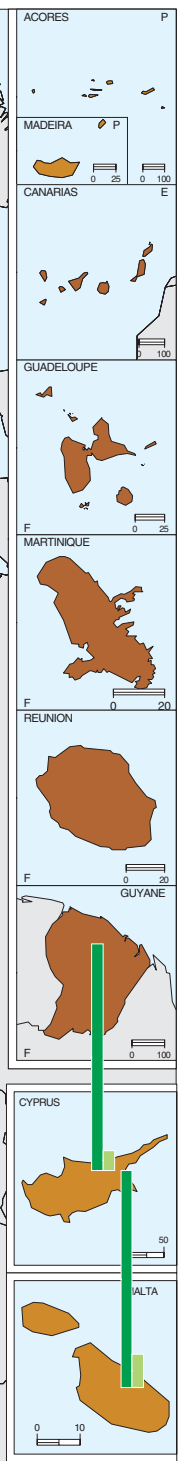
1960 2004

Per 1000 live births



Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 04/2006

TR (1960), AL (1960): Data not available  
FR, IT, CS: 2003; EE: 2002



# XII – Population change

2005–2025

Per 1000 inhabitants  
EU-25 = 25.2

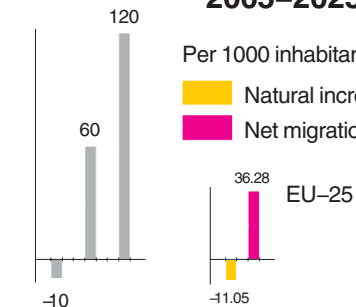
- > 100
- 50 – 100
- 0 – 50
- ≤ 0

# Components of the population change

2005–2025

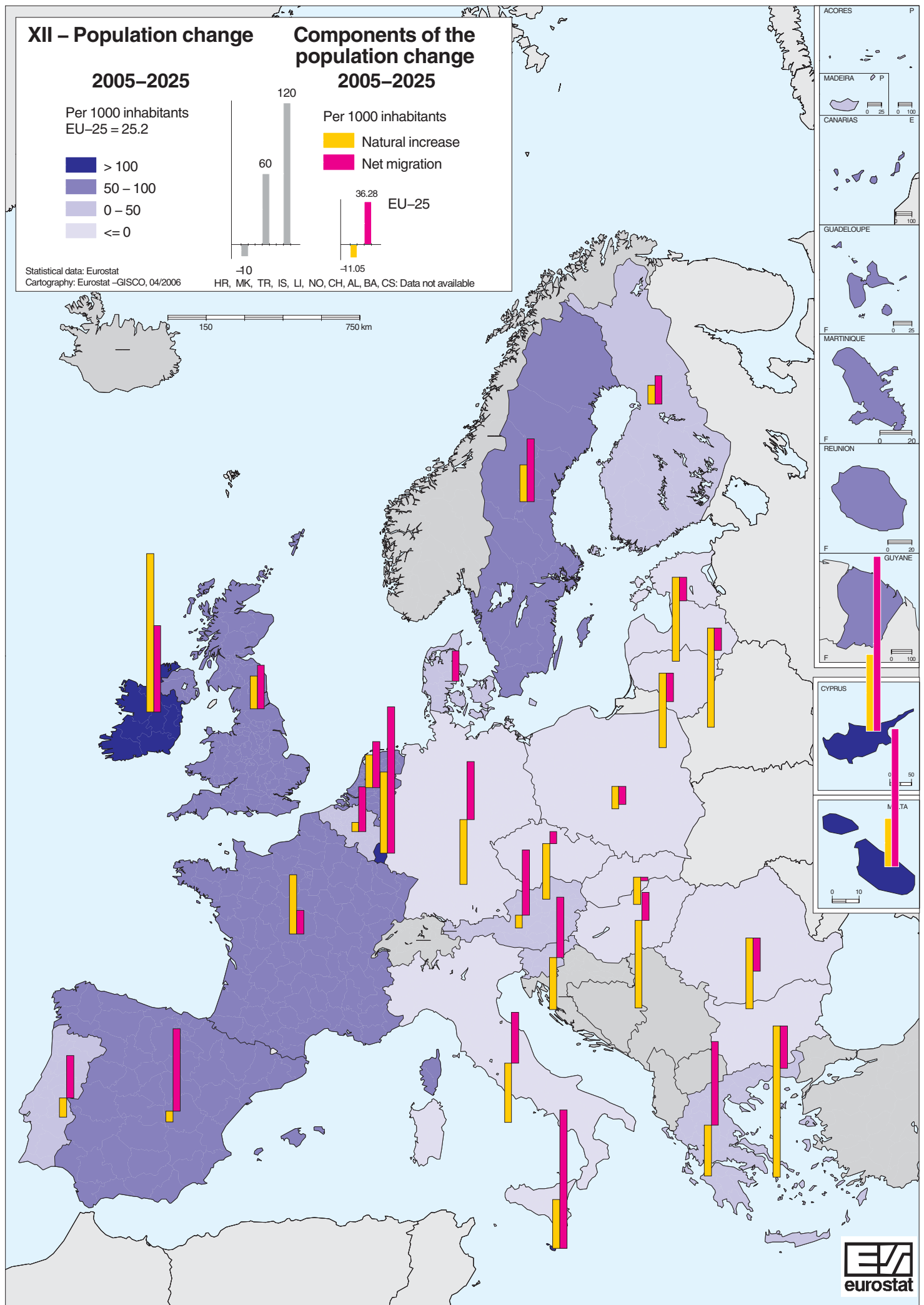
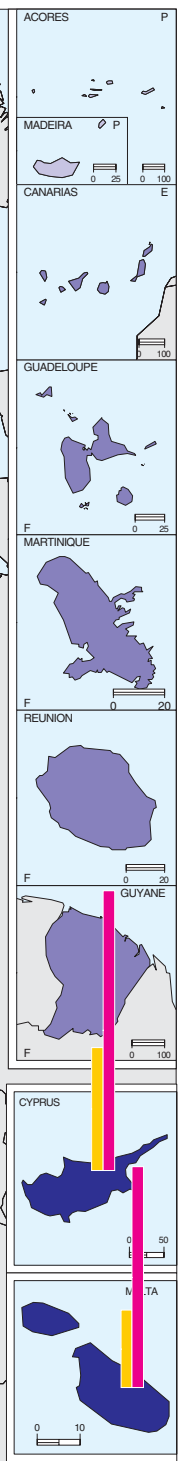
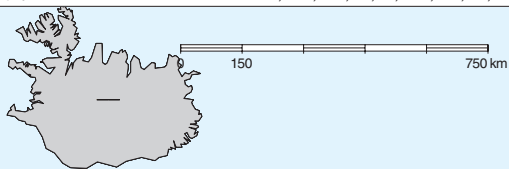
Per 1000 inhabitants

- Natural increase
- Net migration



Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 04/2006

HR, MK, TR, IS, LI, NO, CH, AL, BA, CS: Data not available



## CHAPTER A: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WORLD

### Highlights

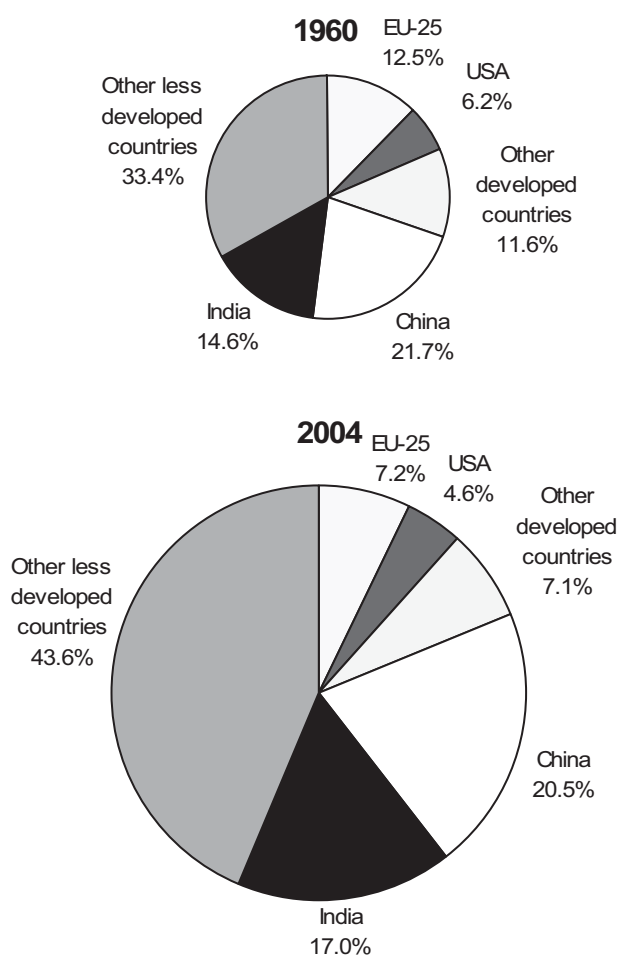
- Since 1960, the EU-25 share of the world population has declined from 12.5 to 7.2%.
- At the same time the EU-25 contribution to annual world population increase dropped from well over 4% in the 1960s to around 2% in the years thereafter.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) in the EU-25 is amongst the lowest in the world. The highest rates are found in the sub-Saharan countries of Africa.
- With their Japanese counterparts, EU men and women can expect to live longest.

In mid-2004, with an estimated population of 458 million, the EU-25 ranked third in the world, far behind China (1 308 million) and India (1 087 million) but ahead of the USA (295 million), Brazil (184 million) and Japan (128 million).

The EU share of the total world population has been declining for many years. In 1960, EU-25 embraced 12.5% of mankind, in 1980 9.6% and in 2004 7.2%. On the other hand, for the less developed countries this proportion rose from 70 to 81% (Figure A-1).

Since the early 1960s, total world population has more than doubled: from 3 to 6.4 billion people. During the same time, the EU-25 population increased by 80 million. Over the last four and half decades the current EU Member States have thus contributed no more than 2.4% to the world population growth. In the 1960s this percentage still was 4.4, but it fell back to around 2 in the years thereafter. Also the population growth in the other developed countries was relatively modest. Together with the EU-25, their contribution to the total world population growth dropped from 14% in the 1960s to less than 5% in the first years of this century. In other words, during the period 2000-2004, more than 95% of world population growth took place in the less-developed countries. Among these, the two most populated countries in the world, China and India, accounted for one third of this increase.

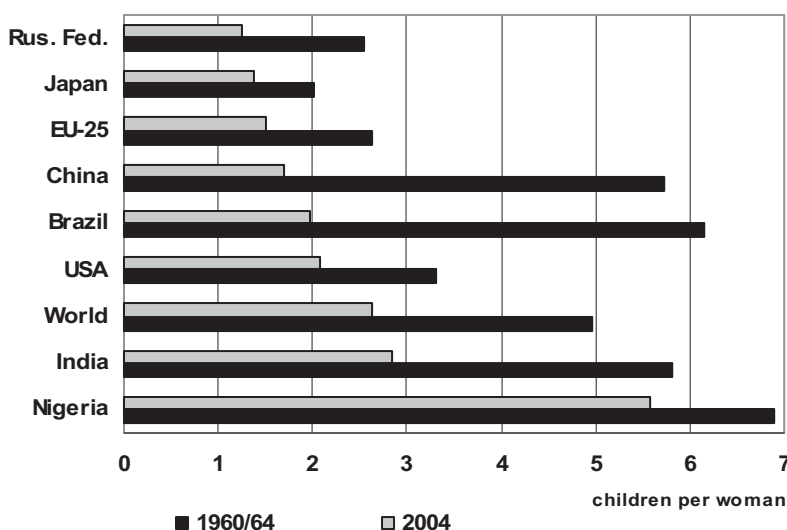
A-1: World population by major regions, 1960 and 2004



The total fertility rate (TFR) – i.e. the number of children per woman – in the EU-25 is amongst the lowest in the world (1.49 in 2004). Only Japan (1.38) and the Russian Federation (1.26) score lower rates. For the world as a whole the 2004 estimated TFR is 2.63, due to the generally high fertility rates in the less developed countries. However, there are clear exceptions to this rule, e.g. China and Brazil.

The TFRs have evolved differently over the years. Compared to the early 1960s, China's TFR decreased by 70%, from 5.7 to 1.7. By contrast, Nigeria showed in that same period only a slight decrease of 19%, i.e. from 6.9 to 5.6. Most of the sub-Saharan countries still appear to be in an earlier phase of the demographic transition.

A-2: Total fertility rate of major regions, 1960/64 and 2004



Life expectancy at birth varies widely across the world. The worldwide estimates for 2004 are 63.6 years for males and 68.0 years for females (Figure A-3). The lowest levels, recorded in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Nigeria, at 46 for males and 47 for females) are mainly due to high infant, child and AIDS/HIV related mortality.

The difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females ranges from small (1 year in Nigeria) to huge (more than 13 years in the Russian Federation). The EU-25 average of 6.1 years falls midway between these two extremes. The highest life expectancies in 2004 are reported by Japan (77.7 for males and 84.5 for females), followed at some distance by the EU-25 (75.6 and 81.7) and the USA (74.6 and 80.4).

A-3: Life expectancy at birth by sex in major regions, 2004

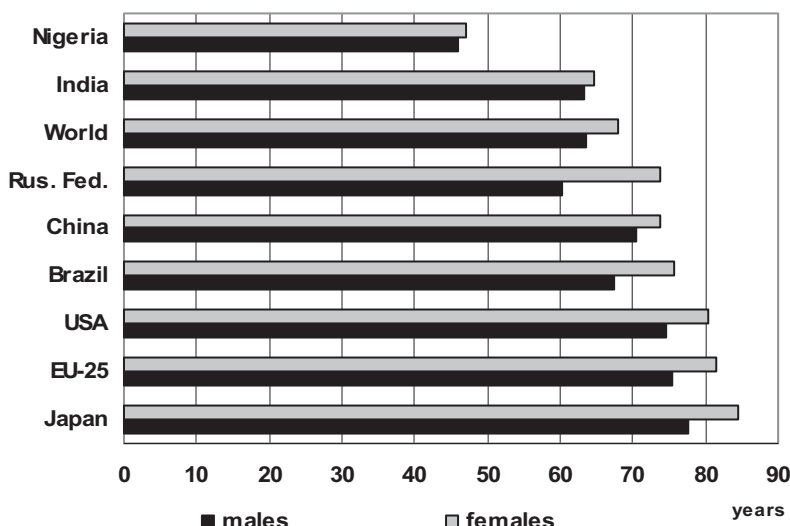
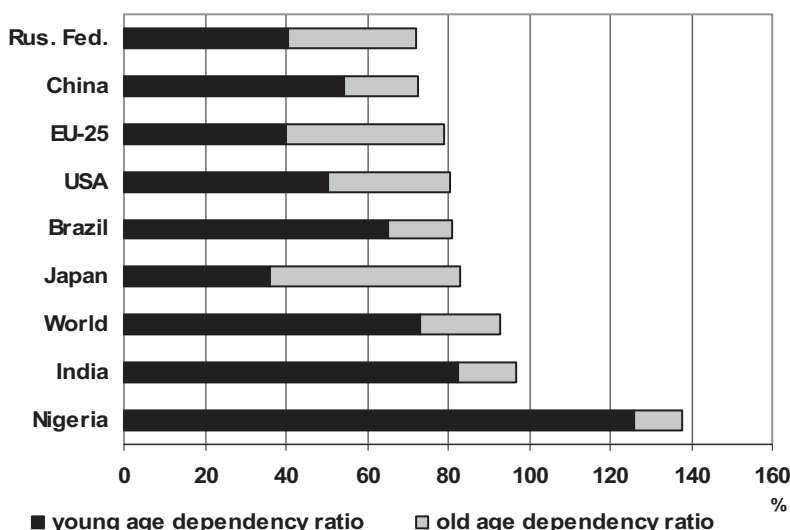


Figure A-4 shows the most recently estimated total age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people aged 0-19 and 60 and over expressed as a percentage of the population aged 20-59.

For the EU-25, this indicator has been decreasing from peak levels of close to 100 at the mid 1970s to a level of below 80. The 2004 ratios for China, Japan, the Russian Federation and the USA are also fairly close to the latter level. In all of these countries young age dependency ratios have fallen significantly, whilst old age dependency ratios are rising steadily. But in Nigeria for example, total age dependency continues to be very high due to relatively high fertility levels.

A-4: Total, young and old age dependency ratio in major regions, 2004





## A-1: Mid-year population, 1960-2004

(1 000 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>3 023.8</b>	<b>3 338.0</b>	<b>3 696.6</b>	<b>4 073.7</b>	<b>4 442.3</b>	<b>4 843.9</b>	<b>5 279.5</b>	<b>5 692.4</b>	<b>6 085.6</b>	<b>6 313.8</b>	<b>6 389.3</b>
More developed countries	915.3	966.6	1 007.7	1 047.2	1 082.5	1 114.8	1 148.6	1 174.0	1 193.4	1 204.4	1 207.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>377.9</b>	<b>394.8</b>	<b>407.6</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>432.5</b>	<b>439.3</b>	<b>446.3</b>	<b>450.9</b>	<b>456.1</b>	<b>458.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>316.0</b>	<b>330.0</b>	<b>340.7</b>	<b>349.3</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>358.7</b>	<b>364.3</b>	<b>371.2</b>	<b>376.2</b>	<b>381.9</b>	<b>384.2</b>
USA	186.2	199.8	210.1	220.2	230.9	243.1	255.5	269.6	284.2	292.6	295.4
Japan	94.1	98.9	104.3	111.5	116.8	120.8	123.5	125.5	127.0	127.7	127.9
Russian Federation	119.9	126.7	130.4	134.2	138.7	143.3	148.4	148.2	146.6	144.6	143.9
Less developed countries	2 108.5	2 371.3	2 688.9	3 026.5	3 359.8	3 729.2	4 130.9	4 518.4	4 892.2	5 109.4	5 181.4
of which:											
China	657.5	729.2	830.7	927.8	998.9	1 070.2	1 155.3	1 219.3	1 274.0	1 300.0	1 308.0
India	442.3	495.2	554.9	620.7	688.9	766.1	849.4	935.6	1 021.1	1 070.8	1 087.1
Nigeria	40.9	45.9	51.9	59.0	68.4	78.4	90.6	103.9	117.6	125.9	128.7
Brazil	72.7	84.3	96.0	108.1	121.6	136.1	149.4	161.4	173.9	181.4	183.9

Source (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision

## A-2: Proportion of mid-year population in world total, 1960-2004

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
More developed countries	30.3	29.0	27.3	25.7	24.4	23.0	21.8	20.6	19.6	19.1	18.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
USA	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6
Japan	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Russian Federation	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3
Less developed countries	69.7	71.0	72.7	74.3	75.6	77.0	78.2	79.4	80.4	80.9	81.1
of which:											
China	21.7	21.8	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.6	20.5
India	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.0	17.0
Nigeria	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
Brazil	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9

Source (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision

**A-3: Total fertility rate, 1960-2004***(children per woman)*

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.38</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.63</b>
More developed countries	2.69	2.37	2.12	1.91	1.85	1.83	1.68	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.58
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.54</b>
USA	3.31	2.55	2.02	1.79	1.83	1.92	2.03	1.99	2.06	2.07	2.07
Japan	2.02	2.00	2.07	1.81	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.39	1.36	1.38	1.38
Russian Federation	2.55	2.02	2.03	1.94	2.03	2.13	1.55	1.24	1.19	1.25	1.26
Less developed countries	6.03	6.02	5.44	4.65	4.15	3.84	3.41	3.10	3.01	2.90	2.87
of which:											
China	5.72	6.06	4.86	3.32	2.55	2.46	1.92	1.78	1.70	1.68	1.69
India	5.81	5.69	5.43	4.83	4.48	4.15	3.81	3.43	3.11	2.91	2.85
Nigeria	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.83	6.64	6.25	5.73	5.61	5.57
Brazil	6.15	5.38	4.72	4.31	3.80	3.10	2.60	2.45	2.13	2.01	1.97

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-4: Infant mortality rate, 1960-2004***(per 1 000 live births)*

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>
More developed countries	33	26	21	18	15	13	10	8	8.2	7.8	7.6
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
USA	25	22	18	14	10	9	8	7	7.0	6.8	6.6
Japan	25	16	12	9	7	5	4	4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Russian Federation	40	32	28	30	26	24	21	17	19.1	16.7	16.0
Less developed countries	136	117	105	98	87	78	72	67	60.8	57.4	56.2
of which:											
China	121	81	61	52	52	50	47	42	30.3	26.4	25.3
India	157	145	132	129	105	95	85	76	64.9	59.6	57.9
Nigeria	165	154	144	135	127	121	119	117	106.9	102.0	100.4
Brazil	109	100	91	79	63	52	43	34	35.2	31.7	30.7

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-5: Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2004**

(years)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.6</b>
More developed countries	66.6	67.3	67.8	68.6	69.3	70.4	70.2	71.1	71.6	72.1	72.2
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>
USA	66.8	66.8	67.8	69.5	70.7	71.4	72.2	73.6	73.9	74.4	74.6
Japan	66.7	68.8	70.6	72.7	74.2	75.5	76.2	77.1	77.3	77.6	77.7
Russian Federation	63.3	64.5	63.8	62.7	62.6	64.9	60.6	60.0	59.1	59.9	60.3
Less developed countries	47.1	51.6	54.1	55.9	57.4	59.0	59.9	60.8	61.3	61.9	62.1
of which:											
China	48.7	58.8	62.5	64.5	65.5	65.8	66.5	67.8	69.4	70.1	70.4
India	46.2	48.7	51.2	53.3	54.9	57.1	59.0	60.4	61.9	62.9	63.3
Nigeria	37.8	39.5	41.3	43.0	44.3	45.1	45.0	43.7	45.3	45.7	46.0
Brazil	53.9	55.8	57.4	59.4	60.2	61.6	63.1	64.9	66.3	67.2	67.5

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-6: Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2004**

(years)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>68.0</b>
More developed countries	72.5	73.8	74.8	75.9	76.6	77.6	77.8	78.5	79.0	79.5	79.6
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>
USA	73.5	74.1	75.4	77.2	77.9	78.4	78.9	79.3	79.5	80.1	80.4
Japan	71.7	74.1	75.9	78.0	79.7	81.3	82.4	83.8	84.1	84.4	84.5
Russian Federation	71.1	74.2	74.3	74.1	74.0	74.9	72.8	72.5	72.3	73.3	73.7
Less developed countries	48.6	53.2	55.6	57.9	60.0	61.7	63.2	64.4	64.9	65.4	65.5
of which:											
China	50.4	60.4	63.9	66.3	67.8	68.4	70.0	71.9	72.1	73.3	73.7
India	44.7	47.3	49.3	52.4	55.0	57.5	60.1	62.7	63.1	64.4	64.8
Nigeria	41.0	42.7	44.4	46.1	47.5	48.2	47.5	45.3	46.6	46.8	47.0
Brazil	57.7	59.8	62.0	64.0	66.6	68.8	70.9	73.0	74.4	75.3	75.6

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-7: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 0-19, 1960-2004**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>
More developed countries	35.5	35.8	34.6	32.8	30.7	29.0	27.8	26.5	25.2	24.2	23.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.1</b>
USA	38.2	39.1	37.6	34.9	31.6	29.4	28.7	28.8	28.6	28.0	27.9
Japan	40.2	36.8	32.8	31.5	30.6	28.9	26.5	22.8	20.5	19.9	19.6
Russian Federation	36.1	37.7	36.0	32.9	29.9	29.2	29.8	28.6	26.7	24.3	23.6
Less developed countries	49.8	51.2	52.0	51.3	49.9	48.1	46.2	44.3	42.7	41.2	40.7
of which:											
China	47.2	49.5	50.7	48.9	46.3	42.4	38.3	34.6	32.7	31.8	31.4
India	49.3	49.9	50.3	50.0	48.9	47.9	46.8	45.4	44.1	42.3	41.8
Nigeria	53.1	53.7	54.6	54.8	54.8	55.6	56.1	56.4	56.3	53.1	53.0
Brazil	52.7	53.7	53.0	51.3	49.4	47.4	45.3	42.9	40.1	36.7	36.1

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-8: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 20-59, 1960-2004**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>51.8</b>
More developed countries	51.9	50.7	50.9	51.8	53.8	54.6	54.6	55.1	55.4	55.8	56.0
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.8</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>
USA	48.5	47.5	48.3	50.3	52.7	54.3	54.7	55.0	55.2	55.4	55.4
Japan	50.9	53.5	56.6	56.8	56.5	56.3	56.1	56.7	56.2	55.1	54.7
Russian Federation	54.6	51.9	52.0	53.5	56.6	57.0	54.2	54.8	55.0	57.0	58.2
Less developed countries	44.0	42.7	41.9	42.5	43.7	45.3	46.9	48.5	49.6	50.9	51.3
of which:											
China	45.6	43.6	42.5	44.2	46.3	49.5	53.1	56.1	57.2	57.6	57.9
India	45.0	44.3	43.7	43.8	44.6	45.4	46.4	47.5	48.4	50.4	50.8
Nigeria	41.7	41.2	40.4	40.3	40.4	39.7	39.2	38.9	39.0	42.0	42.1
Brazil	41.9	40.9	41.3	42.7	44.4	46.3	48.0	49.9	51.9	54.9	55.3

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

## A-9: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 60+, 1960-2004

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
More developed countries	12.6	13.4	14.5	15.4	15.5	16.4	17.6	18.4	19.5	20.0	20.1
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>
USA	13.3	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.7
Japan	8.9	9.6	10.7	11.7	12.9	14.8	17.4	20.5	23.3	25.1	25.7
Russian Federation	9.3	10.4	11.9	13.6	13.5	13.9	16.0	16.7	18.3	18.7	18.2
Less developed countries	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.0
of which:											
China	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.6	10.7
India	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.4
Nigeria	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9
Brazil	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.3	8.1	8.4	8.6

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

A-10: Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2004 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>122.1</b>	<b>125.6</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>116.6</b>	<b>110.9</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>93.1</b>
More developed countries	92.8	97.1	96.5	93.1	86.0	83.2	83.2	81.4	80.6	79.1	78.6
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>98.2</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>83.8</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>
USA	106.2	110.7	107.1	98.7	89.6	84.1	82.7	81.9	81.1	80.3	80.3
Japan	96.3	86.8	76.8	76.0	77.0	77.6	78.2	76.3	78.0	81.6	82.9
Russian Federation	83.2	92.5	92.2	86.9	76.8	75.6	84.6	82.6	81.8	75.4	71.9
Less developed countries	127.0	134.2	138.9	135.2	128.8	120.9	113.1	106.3	101.5	96.3	95.0
of which:											
China	119.4	129.6	135.6	126.4	116.1	102.0	88.3	78.2	74.8	73.6	72.7
India	122.1	125.6	128.6	128.5	124.1	120.0	115.5	110.7	106.7	98.4	96.9
Nigeria	139.9	142.8	147.2	147.9	147.2	152.1	155.2	156.9	156.3	138.0	137.6
Brazil	138.5	144.6	142.3	134.3	125.2	115.8	108.5	100.4	92.8	82.1	80.7

<sup>1)</sup> Mid-year population aged 0-19 and 60 and over as a percentage of population aged 20-59

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-11: Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2004 <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>73.2</b>
More developed countries	68.5	70.6	67.9	63.3	57.1	53.1	50.9	48.0	45.4	43.3	42.7
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.9</b>
USA	78.8	82.4	77.9	69.3	60.0	54.2	52.5	52.4	51.8	50.5	50.3
Japan	78.9	68.8	58.0	55.4	54.2	51.4	47.2	40.2	36.6	36.1	35.9
Russian Federation	66.1	72.5	69.2	61.5	53.0	51.2	55.1	52.1	48.5	42.6	40.5
Less developed countries	113.0	119.9	124.2	120.6	114.2	106.3	98.4	91.3	86.0	80.8	79.5
of which:											
China	103.5	113.6	119.5	110.7	100.1	85.7	72.1	61.6	57.1	55.3	54.2
India	109.5	112.5	114.9	114.3	109.6	105.5	100.8	95.7	91.2	83.9	82.3
Nigeria	127.4	130.5	135.0	135.9	135.5	140.1	143.2	144.8	144.2	126.2	125.8
Brazil	125.8	131.3	128.5	120.2	111.3	102.2	94.4	85.9	77.2	66.8	65.2

<sup>1)</sup> Mid-year population aged 0-19 as a percentage of population aged 20-59

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

**A-12: Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2004 <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>World</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>
More developed countries	24.4	26.5	28.6	29.8	28.8	30.0	32.3	33.4	35.1	35.8	35.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.6</b>
USA	27.3	28.3	29.2	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.1	29.5	29.3	29.8	30.1
Japan	17.4	18.0	18.8	20.6	22.8	26.2	31.0	36.2	41.4	45.6	47.0
Russian Federation	17.1	20.0	22.9	25.4	23.9	24.4	29.5	30.5	33.4	32.8	31.4
Less developed countries	14.1	14.3	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.5	15.5	15.6
of which:											
China	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.6	17.7	18.3	18.5
India	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.5	14.4	14.5
Nigeria	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.7	11.7
Brazil	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.1	13.9	13.6	14.1	14.5	15.6	15.3	15.6

<sup>1)</sup> Mid-year population aged 60 and over as a percentage of population aged 20-59

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations, World Population Prospects, 2004 revision; U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

## CHAPTER B: POPULATION CHANGE

### Highlights

- In 2004, the population increase in the EU was the largest in more than 30 years.
- The annual population growth has been negative in the new Member States since the second half of the 1990s; the former EU-15 countries, however, compensate these losses within the EU-25.
- After 1990, net migration has become the major component of population growth in the EU-25.
- The relatively highest population growth in 2004 took place in Cyprus, followed by Ireland and Spain; the three Baltic States close the rank with the relatively highest population losses.

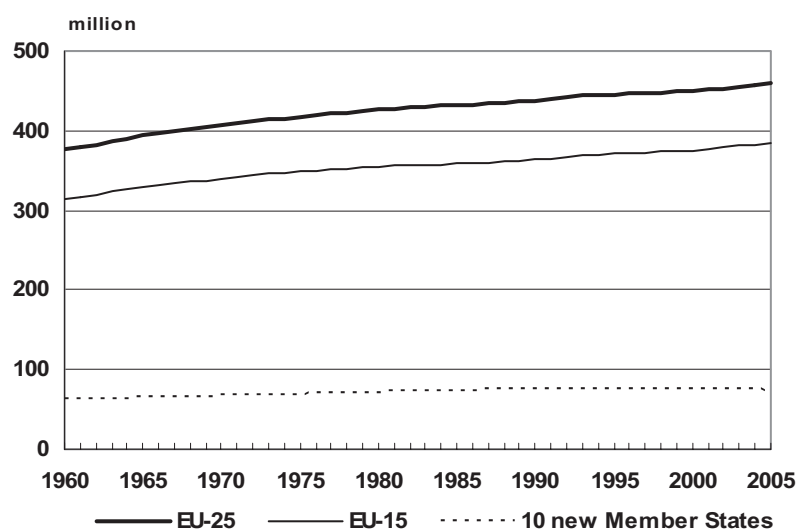
At 1 January 2005, the total population of the European Union was almost 460 million. The former EU-15 accounted for 385 million people, the ten newly acceded countries for 74 million.

Between 1960 and 2005 the EU-25 population increased by 83.1 million (EU-15: 70.6; new Member States: 12.5; see Figure B-1).

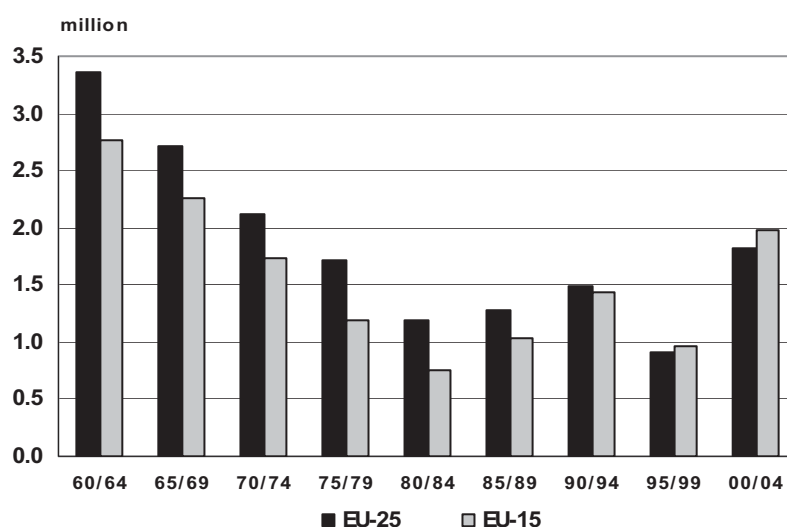
The annual population growth in the EU countries declined strongly between the 1960s and the second half of the 1980s (Figure B-2). In the first half of the 1960s the population of the EU-25 increased annually on average by 3.4 million; 2.8 million in the former EU-15 countries and 0.6 million in the new Member States. Expressed as relative population growth, these figures correspond to 0.88% for the EU-25, 0.86% for the ex-EU-15, and 0.96% for the new Member States. In contrast, in the first half of the 1980s, the average annual population growth was no more than 1.2 million in the EU-25; 0.8 million in the former EU-15 and 0.4 million in the newly acceded countries. This equals 0.28% for the EU-25; 0.21% for the former EU-15 and 0.58% for the new Member States. Hence, the decline of population growth until the second half of the 1980s was much stronger in the previous EU-15 than in the ten new Member States.

Since the second half of the 1990s the annual population growth in the EU-25 is on the rise again. In 2004 it reached its highest levels in more than 30 years. It is remarkable, though, that the annual population growth has become somewhat negative in the new Member States since the second half of the 1990s, especially due to natural decrease. The former EU-15 countries, however, have largely compensated these losses within the EU-25.

B-1: Total population of the EU, 1960-2005



B-2: Annual population growth in the EU, 1960-2004



Until the start of the 1990s, natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, is by far the major component of population growth in the EU-25 (Figure B-3). During that period the decline in population growth is thus entirely due to the decreased natural growth. The annual number of births fell from more than seven million in the middle of the 1960s to fewer than five million today. The annual number of deaths rose from 3.9 million in the early 1960s to around 4.5 million in the early years of this century. As a result, the 2003 annual natural increase in the EU-25 was no more than 0.2 million compared with more than 3 million in the first half of the 1960s. However, it is remarkable that the 2004 natural increase was higher than the year before, mainly due to unusually fluctuating mortality: the hot summer of 2003 probably led to more deaths in that year and, as a consequence, to fewer deaths in 2004.

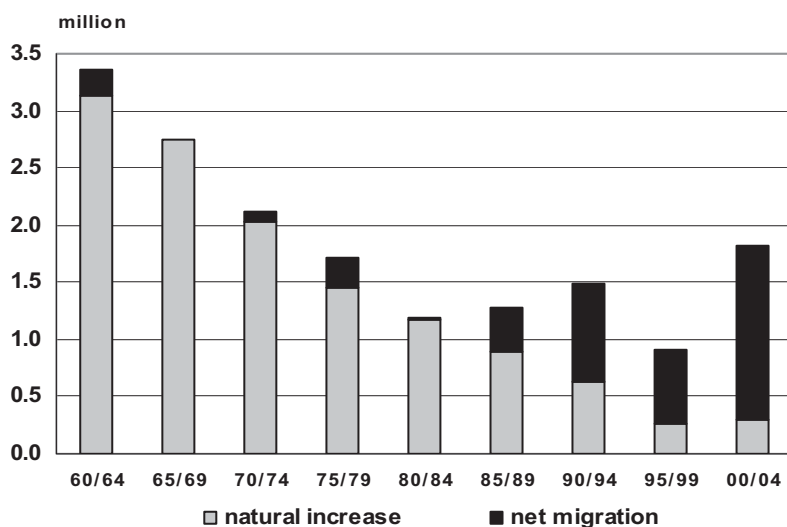
For the new Member States the annual natural increase has been succeeded by an annual natural decrease since 1995, especially because of the strong decline in fertility after 1990.

After 1990, net migration has become the major component of population growth in the EU-25: since 2000 more than three-quarters of the total population growth in the EU-25 is due to net migration. However, while the former EU-15 countries fully account for the population growth by international migration, net migration is (still) negligible in the new Member states.

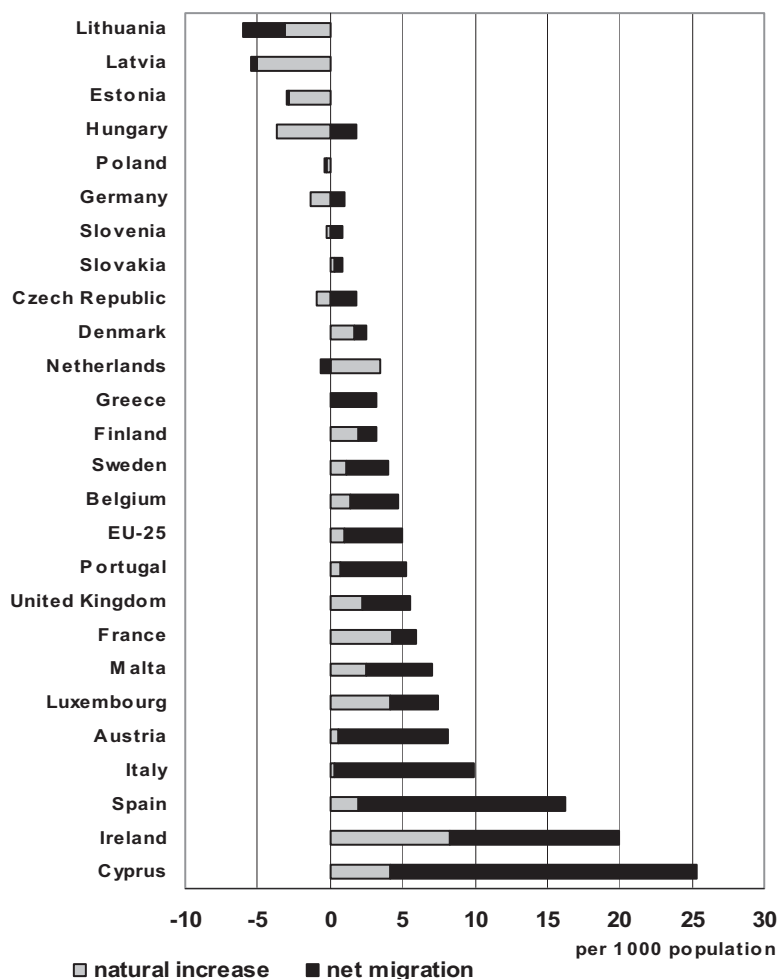
Expressed per thousand of the population, the highest population growth in 2004 took place in Cyprus (25.4), followed by Ireland (20.0) and Spain (16.2) (Figure B-4).

Six countries report a population decrease in 2004, in four countries (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Poland) caused by both negative natural growth and negative net migration and in two countries (Hungary and Germany) by a negative natural growth that is not fully compensated by a positive migration surplus. In two countries (Slovenia and the Czech Republic) positive net migration is higher than negative natural decrease. In one country (Netherlands) negative net migration is compensated by natural growth. The population growth in the remaining 16 countries is due to both positive natural increase and positive net migration. In most of these countries (12), net migration contributes more to population growth than natural increase. Only in Luxembourg, France, Finland and Denmark was natural growth more important than growth by migration in 2004.

B-3: Components of population growth in the EU-25, 1960-2004



B-4: Crude rate of population increase per EU country, 2004





## B-1: Population change in the EU-25, 1960-2005

	Population on 1 January	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>1)</sup>	Total increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>1)</sup>	Total increase
	(1 000)						(per 1 000 population)				
1960	376 423	6 987	3 916	3 071	- 46	3 025	18.5	10.4	8.1	- 0.1	8.0
1961	379 448	7 065	3 878	3 187	74	3 261	18.5	10.2	8.4	0.2	8.6
1962	382 709	7 068	4 073	2 994	921	3 915	18.4	10.6	7.8	2.4	10.2
1963	386 624	7 208	4 118	3 091	245	3 336	18.6	10.6	8.0	0.6	8.6
1964	389 959	7 324	3 974	3 350	- 43	3 307	18.7	10.1	8.6	- 0.1	8.4
1965	393 266	7 163	4 109	3 054	9	3 063	18.1	10.4	7.7	0.0	7.8
1966	396 330	7 106	4 099	3 007	- 169	2 838	17.9	10.3	7.6	- 0.4	7.1
1967	399 168	6 971	4 133	2 838	- 240	2 598	17.4	10.3	7.1	- 0.6	6.5
1968	401 765	6 839	4 303	2 537	11	2 548	17.0	10.7	6.3	0.0	6.3
1969	404 313	6 747	4 411	2 336	221	2 558	16.6	10.9	5.8	0.5	6.3
1970	406 870	6 579	4 328	2 252	- 815	1 437	16.1	10.6	5.5	- 2.0	3.5
1971	408 307	6 610	4 370	2 240	427	2 667	16.1	10.7	5.5	1.0	6.5
1972	410 974	6 405	4 348	2 057	390	2 447	15.5	10.5	5.0	0.9	5.9
1973	413 421	6 240	4 419	1 821	388	2 208	15.1	10.7	4.4	0.9	5.3
1974	415 629	6 212	4 393	1 818	20	1 839	14.9	10.5	4.4	0.0	4.4
1975	417 468	6 029	4 494	1 535	321	1 857	14.4	10.7	3.7	0.8	4.4
1976	419 325	5 999	4 507	1 491	186	1 677	14.3	10.7	3.5	0.4	4.0
1977	421 003	5 901	4 404	1 497	230	1 727	14.0	10.4	3.5	0.5	4.1
1978	422 729	5 851	4 486	1 365	264	1 629	13.8	10.6	3.2	0.6	3.8
1979	424 358	5 862	4 460	1 402	321	1 723	13.8	10.5	3.3	0.8	4.1
1980	426 081	5 879	4 533	1 346	529	1 875	13.8	10.6	3.2	1.2	4.4
1981	427 956	5 749	4 505	1 244	22	1 266	13.4	10.5	2.9	0.1	3.0
1982	429 223	5 707	4 472	1 235	- 228	1 007	13.3	10.4	2.9	- 0.5	2.3
1983	430 230	5 567	4 573	994	- 149	845	12.9	10.6	2.3	- 0.3	2.0
1984	431 074	5 510	4 490	1 021	- 102	919	12.8	10.4	2.4	- 0.2	2.1
1985	431 993	5 475	4 601	874	61	935	12.7	10.6	2.0	0.1	2.2
1986	432 928	5 441	4 560	881	267	1 148	12.6	10.5	2.0	0.6	2.6
1987	434 076	5 410	4 473	936	141	1 078	12.4	10.3	2.2	0.3	2.5
1988	435 154	5 453	4 484	969	517	1 486	12.5	10.3	2.2	1.2	3.4
1989	436 639	5 363	4 518	845	925	1 770	12.3	10.3	1.9	2.1	4.0
1990	438 410	5 418	4 562	857	840	1 696	12.3	10.4	2.0	1.9	3.9
1991	440 106	5 320	4 583	737	995	1 732	12.1	10.4	1.7	2.3	3.9
1992	441 838	5 222	4 519	703	1 073	1 776	11.8	10.2	1.6	2.4	4.0
1993	443 614	5 070	4 604	466	780	1 246	11.4	10.4	1.0	1.8	2.8
1994	444 860	4 938	4 517	421	591	1 012	11.1	10.1	0.9	1.3	2.3
1995	445 871	4 822	4 567	255	690	945	10.8	10.2	0.6	1.5	2.1
1996	446 817	4 830	4 547	283	611	894	10.8	10.2	0.6	1.4	2.0
1997	447 710	4 817	4 498	319	450	769	10.8	10.0	0.7	1.0	1.7
1998	448 479	4 742	4 517	224	538	762	10.6	10.1	0.5	1.2	1.7
1999	449 242	4 734	4 534	200	938	1 138	10.5	10.1	0.4	2.1	2.5
2000	450 379	4 781	4 449	332	677	1 009	10.6	9.9	0.7	1.5	2.2
2001	451 388	4 700	4 413	287	1 315	1 602	10.4	9.8	0.6	2.9	3.5
2002	452 990	4 684	4 453	231	1 802	2 033	10.3	9.8	0.5	4.0	4.5
2003	455 023	4 728	4 543	185	1 981	2 166	10.4	10.0	0.4	4.3	4.7
2004	457 189	4 797	4 344	454	1 846	2 299	10.5	9.5	1.0	4.0	5.0
2005	459 488	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

**B-2: Crude rate of natural increase, 1960-2004**

(annual average per 1 000 population)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Belgium	5.0	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.4
Czech Republic	4.2	3.1	4.6	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9
Denmark	7.4	6.7	4.6	2.3	-0.6	-0.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.6
Germany	6.0	4.1	-0.6	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4
Estonia	5.5	3.5	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	-1.9	-4.6	-3.9	-3.8	-2.8
Greece	10.3	9.9	7.4	6.8	5.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.1
Spain	12.9	12.0	11.1	9.7	5.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9
France	6.7	6.0	5.8	3.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.1	3.5	4.3
Ireland	10.0	10.0	11.1	10.9	10.6	7.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	8.2	8.2
Italy	9.0	8.5	6.7	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.7	0.3
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	14.9	11.4	8.5	8.0	10.1	8.7	8.3	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.2
Latvia	5.8	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	-2.4	-6.2	-5.0	-4.9	-5.1
Lithuania	12.9	9.6	7.9	5.7	5.2	5.7	2.3	-1.0	-1.4	-3.0	-3.2
Luxembourg	4.0	2.5	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	1.1	3.4	3.9	4.5	2.8	4.1
Hungary	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	-1.0	-1.7	-2.5	-3.9	-3.7	-4.1	-3.7
Malta	13.9	7.5	8.1	8.8	7.7	7.7	6.8	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.5
Netherlands	13.1	11.1	7.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.6	3.5
Austria	6.0	4.3	1.1	-0.8	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6
Poland	12.5	9.0	9.3	10.3	9.8	6.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-0.2
Portugal	13.3	11.6	9.4	8.3	5.5	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.7
Slovenia	8.4	7.6	6.3	6.6	4.5	2.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-1.1	-0.3
Slovakia	12.8	9.6	9.8	10.9	8.3	6.2	4.0	1.2	0.5	-0.1	0.4
Finland	8.9	6.6	3.5	4.5	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.9
Sweden	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.9	-0.1	-0.3	0.7	1.2
United Kingdom	6.4	5.8	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	2.2
Bulgaria	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.5	2.8	1.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.1	-5.7	-5.2
Croatia	7.6	6.0	4.5	4.7	3.1	1.5	-0.3	-0.2	-1.4	-2.9	-2.1
MK	19.8	18.3	15.2	14.7	13.2	11.4	9.5	6.7	5.9	4.4	2.7
Romania	8.1	12.1	10.2	9.7	5.8	5.4	0.5	-1.7	-0.9	-2.5	-2.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.1	13.3	12.9
Iceland	19.2	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.7	10.2	11.0	8.6	8.8	8.0	8.3
Liechtenstein	13.4	12.3	9.4	6.5	8.2	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	3.8	5.1
Norway	7.9	8.0	6.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.4
Switzerland	9.0	8.5	5.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.7
Albania	30.3	26.8	23.8	21.7	20.6	19.8	17.7	:	:	9.3	8.1
Bosnia and Herz.	22.4	18.2	14.3	12.3	10.8	9.3	:	:	:	0.9	0.6
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	7.6	6.3	4.0	:	0.7	-2.7	-2.7

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

**B-3: Crude rate of net migration, 1960-2004<sup>1)</sup>**

(annual average per 1 000 population)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Belgium	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	- 0.7	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.3	3.4	3.4
Czech Republic	- 1.7	0.0	- 2.2	0.2	- 0.6	0.2	- 0.6	1.0	0.6	2.5	1.8
Denmark	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	0.9
Germany	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	7.0	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.0
Estonia	6.7	7.3	5.3	3.6	3.5	2.3	- 14.4	- 6.2	0.2	0.2	- 0.2
Greece	- 5.0	- 4.0	- 2.8	6.1	1.8	2.4	8.5	5.8	2.7	3.2	3.1
Spain	- 3.5	- 0.9	- 0.9	0.8	0.0	- 0.5	1.3	3.2	9.7	14.9	14.3
France	6.5	1.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.7	2.2	1.7
Ireland	- 7.4	- 5.1	3.3	3.1	- 1.9	- 9.3	- 0.4	4.3	8.4	7.8	11.8
Italy	- 1.6	- 1.8	- 0.8	0.1	- 0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	10.6	9.6
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	- 9.2	- 3.6	- 52.4	- 0.4	0.7	3.6	15.6	8.0	5.6	17.2	21.2
Latvia	8.1	5.0	4.9	3.5	2.5	4.3	- 10.5	- 3.5	- 2.3	- 0.4	- 0.5
Lithuania	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.2	1.9	3.5	- 5.0	- 6.3	- 5.8	- 1.8	- 2.8
Luxembourg	6.5	2.6	11.1	4.0	1.1	5.9	10.1	9.4	7.9	4.6	3.4
Hungary	0.0	0.2	0.0	- 0.2	0.0	- 3.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8
Malta	- 17.9	- 19.2	- 8.5	4.4	1.9	0.5	2.7	1.1	25.7	4.0	4.5
Netherlands	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.0	3.6	0.4	- 0.6
Austria	0.1	1.4	2.5	- 0.4	0.4	1.9	6.3	0.9	2.1	4.7	7.6
Poland	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 2.2	- 1.2	- 0.7	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 10.7	- 0.4	- 0.2
Portugal	- 8.7	- 19.1	- 5.2	9.7	0.6	- 3.2	- 0.7	2.9	4.6	6.1	4.5
Slovenia	- 1.2	1.9	0.7	5.9	0.0	3.2	- 1.4	0.1	1.4	1.8	0.9
Slovakia	5.5	- 1.2	- 2.1	- 0.6	- 1.1	- 0.7	- 1.4	0.4	- 4.1	0.3	0.5
Finland	- 2.5	- 4.1	0.3	- 1.5	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.3
Sweden	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	2.9	3.7	1.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
United Kingdom	1.1	- 0.8	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.4
Bulgaria	0.0	- 0.2	- 0.9	- 2.4	0.0	- 5.8	- 5.7	0.0	- 27.4	0.0	0.0
Croatia	- 0.9	0.4	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.7	0.0	4.1	- 8.7	- 27.4	2.8	2.6
MK	- 5.5	- 1.5	- 0.2	0.2	- 0.2	- 25.0	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 1.3	- 1.4	- 0.1
Romania	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 0.9	- 4.8	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.9	- 0.1	0.0
Iceland	- 2.8	- 2.0	- 1.7	- 3.6	0.0	0.4	- 0.8	0.2	6.8	- 0.7	1.9
Liechtenstein	18.3	5.7	15.8	10.4	- 1.3	6.0	7.5	5.2	9.2	7.9	3.7
Norway	- 0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.9
Switzerland	10.2	2.8	0.4	- 4.4	2.5	3.9	6.9	1.6	3.3	5.6	5.2
Albania	- 0.4	0.6	0.0	- 0.4	0.2	2.7	- 20.0	:	:	- 3.9	- 3.1
Bosnia and Herz.	- 2.3	- 10.9	- 0.5	- 3.1	- 3.3	0.0	:	:	:	1.0	2.3
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	- 1.3	- 1.7	- 0.3	:	0.0	10.2	0.0

<sup>1)</sup> Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

**B-4: Crude rate of increase, 1960-2004**

(annual average per 1 000 population)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Belgium	6.5	4.9	2.6	1.4	0.1	1.8	3.6	2.1	2.4	3.9	4.7
Czech Republic	2.4	3.1	2.4	5.7	0.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	0.8	0.9
Denmark	7.5	6.9	5.9	2.7	-0.4	0.9	3.1	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.6
Germany	8.2	7.0	1.6	-1.8	-1.2	3.6	6.0	1.5	1.2	-0.1	-0.4
Estonia	12.1	10.8	9.8	6.6	6.8	6.1	-16.2	-10.8	-3.7	-3.6	-3.0
Greece	5.3	5.9	4.6	12.9	6.9	4.0	9.2	5.7	2.5	3.1	3.2
Spain	9.3	11.1	10.2	10.5	5.9	2.5	2.6	3.6	10.6	16.2	16.2
France	13.2	7.9	8.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.6	5.9	5.7	6.0
Ireland	2.6	4.8	14.4	14.0	8.7	-2.1	5.1	9.8	14.5	16.0	20.0
Italy	7.4	6.7	5.9	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	9.8	9.9
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	5.7	7.9	-43.9	7.6	10.8	12.3	23.9	13.5	10.1	21.2	25.4
Latvia	13.8	8.4	8.0	4.9	4.8	7.5	-13.0	-9.7	-7.3	-5.3	-5.5
Lithuania	13.9	10.9	10.6	6.9	7.2	9.1	-2.8	-7.3	-7.2	-4.8	-6.0
Luxembourg	10.6	5.1	10.9	3.4	1.5	7.0	13.5	13.3	12.4	7.3	7.5
Hungary	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8	-1.0	-5.4	-0.7	-2.2	-2.1	-2.5	-1.9
Malta	-4.1	-11.6	-0.4	13.2	9.6	8.2	9.5	5.7	29.0	6.4	7.0
Netherlands	13.5	11.8	9.7	7.1	5.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	7.7	4.0	2.9
Austria	6.1	5.6	3.6	-1.2	0.5	2.1	7.7	1.5	2.3	4.7	8.1
Poland	12.2	8.3	7.1	9.1	9.1	5.2	2.8	0.4	-10.4	-0.7	-0.4
Portugal	4.5	-7.5	4.1	18.0	6.1	-0.4	0.4	3.5	6.0	6.4	5.2
Slovenia	7.2	9.5	6.9	12.5	4.6	6.1	-0.7	-0.2	1.2	0.7	0.6
Slovakia	18.3	8.4	7.7	10.3	7.2	5.5	2.6	1.6	-3.7	0.2	0.9
Finland	6.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	5.1	3.3	4.9	2.8	1.9	2.6	3.2
Sweden	5.9	7.9	4.3	3.1	1.0	4.4	6.7	1.0	2.4	3.9	4.0
United Kingdom	7.5	5.0	2.4	0.2	0.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.6	4.4	5.6
Bulgaria	8.7	6.9	5.7	3.1	2.8	-4.6	-7.9	-5.7	-32.5	-5.7	-5.2
Croatia	6.6	6.3	4.4	4.3	2.4	1.5	3.8	-8.9	-28.9	-0.1	0.5
MK	14.2	16.8	15.0	14.9	13.0	-13.6	8.8	6.5	4.7	3.1	2.6
Romania	7.1	11.9	9.7	9.2	5.0	4.6	-4.3	-2.3	-1.1	-2.8	-2.4
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.9	13.1	12.9
Iceland	16.4	13.5	12.1	9.2	11.7	10.7	10.1	8.8	15.6	7.3	10.2
Liechtenstein	31.6	18.0	25.1	17.0	6.9	13.0	14.2	11.4	15.3	11.7	8.7
Norway	7.7	8.2	6.8	4.0	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.5	6.3
Switzerland	19.2	11.3	6.0	-1.7	4.8	6.6	10.1	4.1	5.5	6.8	6.9
Albania	29.9	27.4	23.8	21.3	20.9	22.5	-2.3	9.2	:	5.4	4.9
Bosnia and Herz.	20.1	7.3	13.9	9.2	7.4	9.3	-23.9	:	:	2.0	2.9
Serbia and Mont.	10.7	10.0	9.7	9.9	6.3	4.6	3.7	1.9	0.7	7.5	-2.7

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## B-5: Population change, 2004

	Population on 1.1.2004	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>1)</sup>	Total increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>1)</sup>	Total increase
	<i>(1 000)</i>						<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>				
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>457 189</b>	<b>4 797</b>	<b>4 344</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>1 846</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>383 047</b>	<b>4 100</b>	<b>3 571</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1 807</b>	<b>2 336</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>308 974</b>	<b>3 218</b>	<b>2 841</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>1 575</b>	<b>1 952</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>462 091</b>	<b>4 859</b>	<b>4 387</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>2 332</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Belgium	10 396.4	116.0	101.9	14.1	35.3	49.5	11.1	9.8	1.4	3.4	4.7
Czech Republic	10 211.5	97.7	107.2	-9.5	18.6	9.1	9.6	10.5	-0.9	1.8	0.9
Denmark	5 397.6	64.6	55.8	8.8	5.0	13.8	12.0	10.3	1.6	0.9	2.6
Germany	82 531.7	705.6	818.3	-112.6	81.8	-30.9	8.6	9.9	-1.4	1.0	-0.4
Estonia	1 351.1	14.0	17.8	-3.8	-0.2	-4.1	10.4	13.2	-2.8	-0.2	-3.0
Greece	11 040.7	105.7	104.9	0.7	34.3	35.1	9.6	9.5	0.1	3.1	3.2
Spain	42 345.3	453.3	370.7	82.6	610.1	692.7	10.6	8.7	1.9	14.3	16.2
France	60 200.0	767.8	506.8	261.0	100.2	361.2	12.7	8.4	4.3	1.7	6.0
Ireland	4 027.7	61.7	28.2	33.5	47.9	81.5	15.2	6.9	8.2	11.8	20.0
Italy	57 888.2	562.6	546.7	15.9	558.2	574.2	9.7	9.4	0.3	9.6	9.9
Cyprus	730.4	8.3	5.2	3.1	15.7	18.8	11.2	7.1	4.2	21.2	25.4
Latvia	2 319.2	20.3	32.0	-11.7	-1.1	-12.8	8.8	13.8	-5.1	-0.5	-5.5
Lithuania	3 445.9	30.4	41.3	-10.9	-9.7	-20.6	8.9	12.0	-3.2	-2.8	-6.0
Luxembourg	451.6	5.5	3.6	1.9	1.5	3.4	12.0	7.9	4.1	3.4	7.5
Hungary	10 116.7	95.1	132.5	-37.4	18.2	-19.2	9.4	13.1	-3.7	1.8	-1.9
Malta	399.9	3.9	2.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	9.7	7.2	2.5	4.5	7.0
Netherlands	16 258.0	194.0	136.6	57.5	-9.9	47.5	11.9	8.4	3.5	-0.6	2.9
Austria	8 140.1	79.0	74.3	4.7	61.7	66.4	9.7	9.1	0.6	7.6	8.1
Poland	38 190.6	356.1	363.5	-7.4	-9.4	-16.8	9.3	9.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
Portugal	10 474.7	109.3	102.0	7.3	47.3	54.6	10.4	9.7	0.7	4.5	5.2
Slovenia	1 996.4	18.0	18.5	-0.6	1.8	1.2	9.0	9.3	-0.3	0.9	0.6
Slovakia	5 380.1	53.7	51.9	1.9	2.8	4.7	10.0	9.6	0.4	0.5	0.9
Finland	5 219.7	57.8	47.6	10.2	6.8	16.9	11.0	9.1	1.9	1.3	3.2
Sweden	8 975.7	100.9	90.5	10.4	25.3	35.7	11.2	10.1	1.2	2.8	4.0
United Kingdom	59 699.8	716.0	583.1	132.9	201.8	334.7	12.0	9.7	2.2	3.4	5.6
Bulgaria	7 801.3	69.9	110.1	-40.2	0.0	-40.3	9.0	14.2	-5.2	0.0	-5.2
Croatia	4 441.8	40.3	49.8	-9.4	11.5	2.1	9.1	11.2	-2.1	2.6	0.5
MK	2 029.9	23.4	17.9	5.4	-0.1	5.3	11.5	8.8	2.7	-0.1	2.6
Romania	21 711.3	216.3	258.9	-42.6	-10.1	-52.8	10.0	11.9	-2.0	-0.5	-2.4
Turkey	70 689.5	1 360.0	443.0	917.0	1.0	918.0	19.1	6.2	12.9	0.0	12.9
Iceland	290.6	4.2	1.8	2.4	0.6	3.0	14.5	6.2	8.3	1.9	10.2
Liechtenstein	34.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	10.8	5.7	5.1	3.7	8.7
Norway	4 577.5	57.0	41.2	15.8	13.1	28.9	12.4	9.0	3.4	2.9	6.3
Switzerland	7 364.1	73.1	60.2	12.9	38.1	51.0	9.9	8.1	1.7	5.2	6.9
Albania	3 119.5	43.0	17.7	25.3	-9.8	15.4	13.8	5.7	8.1	-3.1	4.9
Bosnia and Herz.	3 837.5	34.2	31.8	2.3	8.7	11.0	8.9	8.3	0.6	2.3	2.9
Serbia and Mont.	8 157.6	88.4	110.1	-21.7	0.0	-21.7	10.9	13.5	-2.7	0.0	-2.7

<sup>1)</sup> Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

## CHAPTER C: POPULATION COMPOSITION

### Highlights

- The EU population is ageing: compared with 1990 the proportion of people under 20 decreased from 26.5 to 22.3% while the proportion of people of 60 and over increased from 19.2 to 21.9%.
- Italy has the oldest population in the EU with a mean age of 42.3 years, i.e. almost 7 years higher than in Ireland, the country with the youngest population.
- In absolute numbers, Germany hosts the largest foreign population in the EU (7.3 million) whereas Luxembourg has the largest proportion (39%).

The population of the EU Member States is ageing, on the one hand through fewer births and on the other hand through increasing longevity. As a consequence, the shape of the age pyramid becomes narrower at the bottom and broader at the top. (Figure C1).

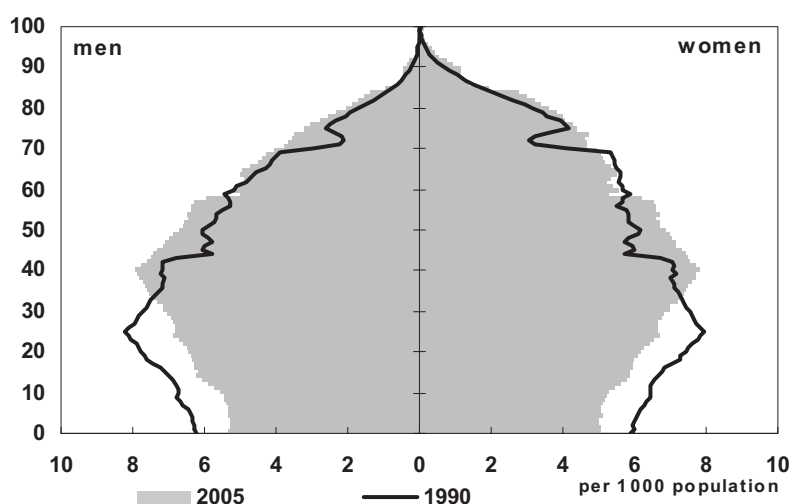
Between 1990 and 2005 the number of people aged under 20 in the EU fell from 116 to 103 million, while the number of people aged 60 and over rose from 84 to 101 million. Expressed in percentages, the proportion of young people has declined from 26.5 to 22.3 and the proportion of elderly people has risen from 19.2 to 21.9.

In the coming years it is expected that the ageing of the population will accelerate as the large post-war baby boom generations reach the (early) retirement age group (see also Chapter H).

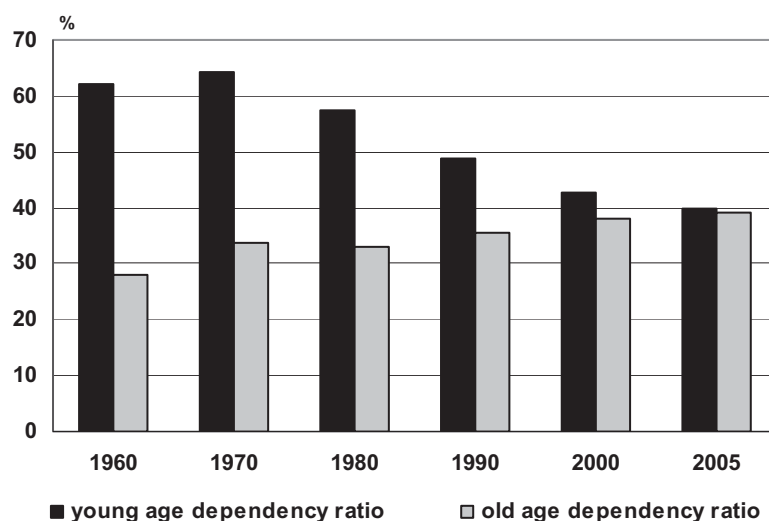
The young age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people aged under 20, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 20-59, is decreasing in the EU, particularly due to the decline in the number of young people (Figure C-2). Compared with, for instance, 1970 the young age dependency ratio dropped from 64 to 40%. Within the EU the young age dependency ratio is currently highest in Ireland (49%), and lowest in Italy (34%).

The old age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people aged 60 or over, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 20-59, is on the rise, due to the growing proportion of the elderly. In comparison to 1960, the old age dependency ratio went up from 28 to 39%.

C-1: Age pyramid of the EU-25, 1 January 1990 and 2005



C-2: Young and old age dependency ratio in the EU-25, 1960-2005



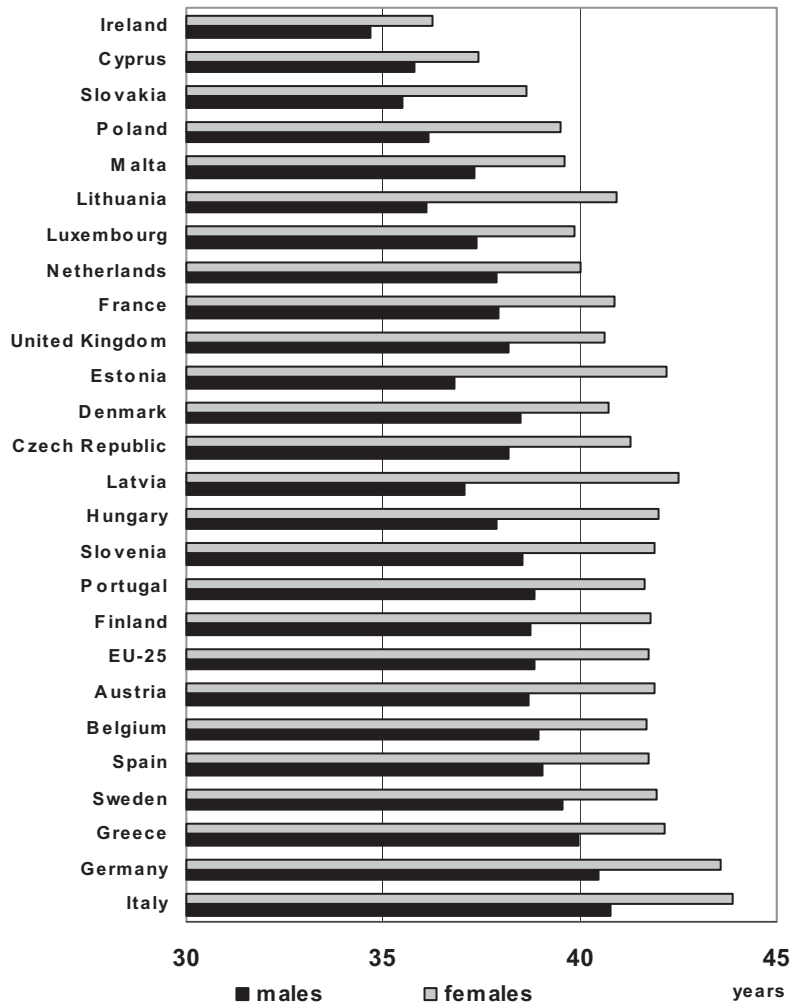
The heaviest burden of the elderly on the working age population in the EU applies in Germany (45%) and the least heavy in Ireland and Slovakia (both 27%).

Adding up the young- and old-age dependency ratios results in the total age dependency ratio. Within the EU, this ratio appears to be highest for Sweden (89%) and lowest for Slovakia (69%).

In Figure C-3 the countries have been ranked by mean age irrespective gender. It appears that on 1 January 2005 people in the EU countries had a mean age of 40.3 years. Ireland had the youngest population (35.5 years) and Italy the oldest (42.3 years), i.e. the population of Ireland is almost seven years younger, on average, than the one of Italy. This contrast is mainly due to the fertility levels in the recent past: relatively high in Ireland and relatively low in Italy (see also Chapter D).

The difference in mean age between men and women was 2.9 years for the EU on 1 January 2005; there are more women among the elderly. This difference varies strongly between the Member States, mainly as a result of marked differences in mortality rates by sex: from 1.6 years in Ireland to 5.4 years in Estonia and Latvia. For the latter countries the life expectancy at birth for females is more than 10 years higher than for males (see also Chapter E).

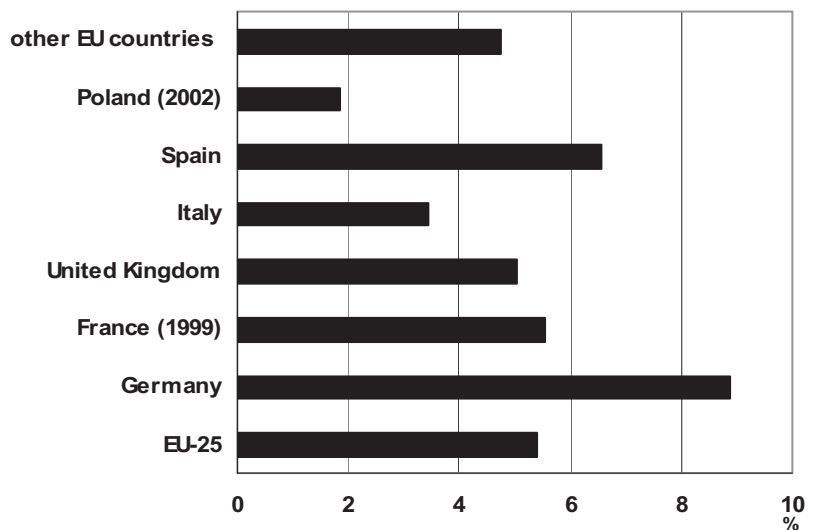
C-3: Mean age per EU country by sex, 1 January 2005



According to estimates based on official national statistics, the current total non-national population in the EU is around 25 million, which constitutes 5.5% of the total population (Figure C-4). In absolute terms, the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain and Italy.

The shares of non-national populations vary from less than 1% of the total population in the Slovakia to almost 40% in Luxembourg. In the bigger countries, in terms of population size, the proportion of non-nationals is lowest in Poland (1.8% in 2002) and highest in Germany (8.9%).

C-4: Percentage non-nationals in the EU-25, 1 January 2004 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> The percentages for the EU-25 and other EU countries have been estimated

## C-1: Total population on 1 January, 1960-2005

(1 000)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>376 423</b>	<b>406 870</b>	<b>426 081</b>	<b>431 993</b>	<b>438 410</b>	<b>445 871</b>	<b>450 379</b>	<b>457 189</b>	<b>459 488</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>314 826</b>	<b>339 975</b>	<b>354 568</b>	<b>358 358</b>	<b>363 493</b>	<b>370 669</b>	<b>375 503</b>	<b>383 047</b>	<b>385 383</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>250 625</b>	<b>271 517</b>	<b>284 859</b>	<b>288 423</b>	<b>292 673</b>	<b>298 693</b>	<b>302 526</b>	<b>308 974</b>	<b>310 926</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>380 183</b>	<b>410 958</b>	<b>430 413</b>	<b>436 406</b>	<b>442 925</b>	<b>450 517</b>	<b>455 169</b>	<b>462 091</b>	<b>464 423</b>
Belgium	9 128.8	9 660.2	9 855.1	9 857.7	9 947.8	10 130.6	10 239.1	10 396.4	10 445.9
Czech Republic	9 637.8	9 906.5	10 315.7	10 333.9	10 362.1	10 333.2	10 278.1	10 211.5	10 220.6
Denmark	4 565.5	4 906.9	5 122.1	5 111.1	5 135.4	5 215.7	5 330.0	5 397.6	5 411.4
Germany	72 543.0	78 269.1	78 179.7	77 709.2	79 112.8	81 538.6	82 163.5	82 531.7	82 500.8
Estonia	1 209.1	1 356.1	1 472.2	1 523.5	1 570.6	1 448.1	1 372.1	1 351.1	1 347.0
Greece	8 300.4	8 780.5	9 584.2	9 919.5	10 120.9	10 595.1	10 903.8	11 040.7	11 075.7
Spain	30 327.0	33 587.6	37 241.9	38 353.0	38 826.3	39 343.1	40 049.7	42 345.3	43 038.0
France	45 464.8	50 528.2	53 731.4	55 157.3	56 577.0	57 752.5	58 796.5	60 200.0	60 561.2
Ireland	2 835.5	2 943.3	3 392.8	3 544.3	3 507.0	3 597.6	3 777.8	4 027.7	4 109.2
Italy	50 025.5	53 685.3	56 388.5	56 588.3	56 694.4	56 845.9	56 929.5	57 888.2	58 462.4
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	572.0	612.0	510.0	538.4	572.7	645.4	690.5	730.4	749.2
Latvia	2 104.1	2 351.9	2 508.8	2 570.0	2 668.1	2 500.6	2 381.7	2 319.2	2 306.4
Lithuania	2 755.6	3 118.9	3 404.2	3 528.7	3 693.7	3 643.0	3 512.1	3 445.9	3 425.3
Luxembourg	313.0	338.5	363.5	366.2	379.3	405.7	433.6	451.6	455.0
Hungary	9 961.0	10 322.1	10 709.5	10 657.4	10 374.8	10 336.7	10 221.6	10 116.7	10 097.5
Malta	327.2	302.5	322.5	338.3	352.4	369.5	380.2	399.9	402.7
Netherlands	11 417.3	12 957.6	14 091.0	14 453.8	14 892.6	15 424.1	15 864.0	16 258.0	16 305.5
Austria	7 030.4	7 455.1	7 545.5	7 563.2	7 644.8	7 943.5	8 002.2	8 140.1	8 206.5
Poland	29 479.9	32 670.6	35 413.4	37 063.3	38 038.4	38 580.6	38 653.6	38 190.6	38 173.8
Portugal	8 826.0	8 697.6	9 713.6	10 016.6	9 996.0	10 017.6	10 195.0	10 474.7	10 529.3
Slovenia	1 580.5	1 718.0	1 893.1	1 936.8	1 996.4	1 989.5	1 987.8	1 996.4	1 997.6
Slovakia	3 969.7	4 536.6	4 963.3	5 144.6	5 287.7	5 356.2	5 398.7	5 380.1	5 384.8
Finland	4 413.0	4 614.3	4 771.3	4 893.7	4 974.4	5 098.8	5 171.3	5 219.7	5 236.6
Sweden	7 471.3	8 004.3	8 303.0	8 342.6	8 527.0	8 816.4	8 861.4	8 975.7	9 011.4
United Kingdom	52 164.4	55 546.4	56 284.9	56 481.6	57 157.0	57 943.5	58 785.2	59 699.8	60 034.5
Bulgaria	7 829.2	8 464.3	8 846.4	8 971.2	8 767.3	8 427.4	8 190.9	7 801.3	7 761.0
Croatia	4 127.4	4 403.4	4 598.1	4 652.9	4 687.5	4 776.5	4 567.5	4 441.8	4 443.9
MK	1 384.5	1 616.8	1 878.1	2 004.7	1 873.1	1 957.3	2 021.6	2 029.9	2 035.2
Romania	18 319.2	20 139.6	22 132.7	22 687.4	23 211.4	22 712.4	22 455.5	21 711.3	21 658.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	66 885.5	70 689.5	71 607.5
Iceland	175.7	204.0	226.9	240.6	253.8	267.0	279.0	290.6	293.6
Liechtenstein	16.3	20.9	25.8	26.7	28.5	30.6	32.4	34.3	34.6
Norway	3 567.7	3 863.2	4 078.9	4 145.8	4 233.1	4 348.4	4 478.5	4 577.5	4 606.4
Switzerland	5 295.5	6 168.7	6 303.6	6 455.9	6 673.9	7 019.0	7 164.4	7 364.1	7 415.1
Albania	1 583.8	2 110.6	2 645.2	2 936.2	3 286.5	3 248.8	3 401.2	3 119.5	3 135.0
Bosnia and Herz.	3 212.3	3 685.7	4 136.9	4 293.9	4 499.2	3 990.9	:	3 837.5	3 848.5
Serbia and Mont.	8 006.4	8 877.9	9 792.7	10 106.7	10 343.8	10 535.3	10 637.4	8 157.6	8 135.9

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only



## C-2: Population by age group, 1 January 2005

(1 000)

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>23 774</b>	<b>24 191</b>	<b>26 390</b>	<b>28 171</b>	<b>29 998</b>	<b>31 291</b>	<b>33 376</b>	<b>35 292</b>	<b>35 053</b>	<b>32 691</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>20 305</b>	<b>20 390</b>	<b>21 620</b>	<b>22 705</b>	<b>24 079</b>	<b>25 302</b>	<b>28 001</b>	<b>30 475</b>	<b>30 018</b>	<b>26 997</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>16 076</b>	<b>15 982</b>	<b>16 810</b>	<b>17 858</b>	<b>19 373</b>	<b>20 687</b>	<b>22 782</b>	<b>24 746</b>	<b>24 452</b>	<b>22 060</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>24 086</b>	<b>24 521</b>	<b>26 728</b>	<b>28 484</b>	<b>30 296</b>	<b>31 605</b>	<b>33 741</b>	<b>35 671</b>	<b>35 407</b>	<b>33 032</b>
Belgium	575.1	589.4	631.3	619.8	642.2	655.8	719.6	774.0	815.2	773.0
Czech Republic	465.6	453.9	607.5	657.2	708.8	891.5	819.6	683.9	669.9	704.1
Denmark	328.1	344.1	346.0	304.6	292.5	345.7	384.2	413.9	401.7	369.9
Germany	3 656.3	3 975.0	4 293.4	4 787.9	4 890.2	4 745.2	5 288.8	6 937.7	7 117.0	6 167.5
Estonia	65.2	61.3	81.6	107.2	102.8	93.9	93.8	88.0	95.5	96.5
Greece	516.1	518.7	560.4	609.1	767.7	846.2	869.6	871.0	799.1	772.4
Spain	2 171.5	1 978.7	2 090.3	2 323.1	2 961.8	3 685.3	3 708.4	3 553.1	3 324.8	2 960.4
France	3 823.2	3 655.0	3 697.4	3 910.4	3 941.2	3 752.4	4 285.8	4 308.6	4 350.8	4 209.0
Ireland	295.8	279.6	275.4	297.2	340.7	345.9	327.9	304.8	288.9	262.4
Italy	2 764.5	2 695.5	2 847.1	2 901.2	3 247.5	3 968.8	4 639.1	4 807.3	4 552.8	3 979.6
Cyprus	41.1	47.6	55.1	56.7	62.4	56.7	55.1	53.9	56.1	52.9
Latvia	100.6	95.8	145.1	184.5	175.1	158.8	162.2	156.2	172.2	168.3
Lithuania	154.7	185.8	244.7	273.8	252.3	225.7	242.8	250.7	272.2	246.7
Luxembourg	27.7	28.9	28.5	26.3	26.1	29.2	34.6	39.3	38.6	34.3
Hungary	477.8	503.1	598.7	634.3	687.7	846.2	752.7	678.9	614.2	738.1
Malta	20.1	23.8	27.1	28.5	30.0	30.5	27.1	24.3	28.6	30.3
Netherlands	1 010.6	987.9	1 010.0	979.4	969.4	992.9	1 191.4	1 314.1	1 307.8	1 201.7
Austria	398.0	436.2	488.4	487.1	524.3	509.4	592.4	702.3	697.6	597.4
Poland	1 794.5	2 045.5	2 537.3	2 980.5	3 306.8	3 062.1	2 665.0	2 366.3	2 585.9	3 093.5
Portugal	553.7	537.3	556.5	598.7	728.9	825.2	817.8	776.9	780.3	719.5
Slovenia	89.5	92.8	104.4	125.7	142.4	152.4	144.4	151.8	154.9	156.7
Slovakia	260.0	290.9	368.0	417.9	450.9	471.6	412.0	363.3	385.6	406.6
Finland	283.7	299.4	331.4	318.1	333.4	330.9	306.4	357.3	379.5	382.7
Sweden	485.6	479.9	618.1	574.7	522.3	545.7	612.6	651.2	615.8	586.4
United Kingdom	3 414.7	3 584.5	3 845.8	3 967.2	3 890.6	3 723.7	4 222.6	4 663.3	4 548.4	3 981.1
Bulgaria	334.0	320.7	418.5	519.7	542.4	583.4	561.2	525.4	532.3	547.3
Croatia	209.0	247.1	256.8	280.6	308.4	307.1	295.2	307.3	323.3	336.6
MK	119.2	132.0	154.9	164.1	165.0	156.8	148.6	149.8	147.4	144.3
Romania	1 062.4	1 107.8	1 266.6	1 731.7	1 631.3	1 783.5	1 688.3	1 698.8	1 264.4	1 558.9
Turkey	6 685.0	7 111.0	6 707.0	6 266.0	6 652.0	6 751.0	6 140.0	5 131.0	4 495.0	3 927.0
Iceland	21.0	21.4	23.1	21.3	21.7	21.0	20.7	20.8	21.7	20.8
Liechtenstein	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8
Norway	289.1	306.9	313.2	289.0	273.9	290.3	341.4	355.1	328.7	317.6
Switzerland	365.4	402.5	437.5	433.6	441.4	463.6	532.9	618.1	621.2	549.3
Albania	249.7	276.0	305.4	315.5	270.8	219.0	207.8	209.0	222.4	199.1
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup>Including unknown

(1 000)

## C-2: Population by age group, 1 January 2005

50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total <sup>1)</sup>	
<b>30 572</b>	<b>28 166</b>	<b>23 921</b>	<b>22 490</b>	<b>19 388</b>	<b>15 861</b>	<b>11 322</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>3 009</b>	<b>459 488</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>24 999</b>	<b>23 632</b>	<b>20 483</b>	<b>19 338</b>	<b>16 555</b>	<b>13 659</b>	<b>9 968</b>	<b>4 104</b>	<b>2 753</b>	<b>385 383</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>20 383</b>	<b>18 718</b>	<b>16 569</b>	<b>15 990</b>	<b>13 683</b>	<b>11 251</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>3 170</b>	<b>2 234</b>	<b>310 926</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
<b>30 892</b>	<b>28 485</b>	<b>24 158</b>	<b>22 672</b>	<b>19 551</b>	<b>16 010</b>	<b>11 447</b>	<b>4 600</b>	<b>3 040</b>	<b>464 423</b>	<b>EEA-28</b>
703.7	657.2	494.4	493.9	471.6	385.4	280.8	99.7	63.8	10 445.9	Belgium
783.0	759.1	581.9	414.7	391.9	319.7	214.8	58.1	35.4	10 220.6	Czech Republic
359.8	389.0	319.4	241.3	191.8	158.6	120.8	65.4	34.8	5 411.4	Denmark
5 578.2	4 498.4	5 197.8	5 191.4	3 611.9	3 007.2	2 145.7	789.6	621.7	82 500.8	Germany
90.5	79.2	69.4	73.3	59.4	47.3	26.4	9.8	5.8	1 347.0	Estonia
711.5	671.4	559.7	608.6	585.1	433.4	240.4	92.5	42.7	11 075.7	Greece
2 575.2	2 417.3	2 059.8	1 902.0	1 934.1	1 547.6	1 050.4	523.1	271.2	43 038.0	Spain
4 150.2	3 872.1	2 657.5	2 567.4	2 503.7	2 128.4	1 662.5	572.1	513.4	60 561.2	France
241.3	220.2	170.8	140.5	116.5	90.9	63.3	31.8	15.3	4 109.2	Ireland
3 703.8	3 735.9	3 277.1	3 238.6	2 863.0	2 356.2	1 728.3	659.0	497.2	58 462.4	Italy
47.0	41.3	34.0	29.2	23.0	17.6	11.2	5.5	2.9	749.2	Cyprus
147.2	129.1	130.3	128.3	101.0	81.6	44.9	15.9	9.5	2 306.4	Latvia
206.0	178.3	174.6	166.3	144.0	111.0	62.7	20.6	12.4	3 425.3	Lithuania
29.9	25.9	20.9	18.9	17.2	14.1	8.9	3.7	2.0	455.0	Luxembourg
779.0	634.6	574.5	473.7	428.1	337.9	224.6	69.2	44.2	10 097.5	Hungary
28.9	30.4	19.4	17.6	14.1	10.3	7.0	2.9	1.5	402.7	Malta
1 113.5	1 114.1	824.1	677.5	578.0	459.6	335.6	160.4	77.6	16 305.5	Netherlands
502.8	468.5	490.4	371.5	312.6	280.2	218.5	76.5	52.4	8 206.5	Austria
2 942.4	2 264.5	1 511.5	1 561.7	1 412.4	1 078.0	634.3	211.0	120.9	38 173.8	Poland
675.7	624.7	543.5	536.0	482.6	370.9	245.6	106.0	49.4	10 529.3	Portugal
154.0	116.5	105.7	95.4	86.0	64.6	39.8	12.3	8.4	1 997.6	Slovenia
394.5	301.0	236.6	192.1	172.8	133.6	88.3	24.3	14.8	5 384.8	Slovakia
397.5	412.3	273.1	244.2	206.3	177.1	120.2	56.0	27.0	5 236.6	Finland
583.6	642.7	538.5	409.2	348.2	314.6	265.7	143.8	72.8	9 011.4	Sweden
3 672.6	3 882.7	3 055.7	2 696.7	2 332.7	1 935.2	1 481.1	724.2	411.8	60 034.5	United Kingdom
558.7	548.7	437.9	402.5	392.9	292.9	176.1	46.8	19.6	7 761.0	Bulgaria
324.0	266.8	237.0	245.4	218.0	153.3	92.9	24.7	10.4	4 443.9	Croatia
133.4	107.3	89.9	81.5	68.2	41.6	22.2	5.6	2.5	2 035.2	MK
1 495.2	1 189.6	1 005.0	1 089.1	910.7	658.2	366.8	97.8	52.4	21 658.5	Romania
3 215.0	2 395.5	1 965.5	1 672.0	1 222.5	697.5	417.6	110.7	46.2	71 607.5	Turkey
18.4	15.5	11.6	9.3	9.0	7.3	5.1	2.6	1.3	293.6	Iceland
2.5	2.3	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	34.6	Liechtenstein
299.2	300.5	223.6	171.0	152.9	140.6	119.3	64.2	29.7	4 606.4	Norway
491.6	477.2	406.4	323.7	285.6	237.0	179.5	92.5	56.1	7 415.1	Switzerland
156.2	124.0	119.4	99.9	73.5	46.9	27.8	8.8	4.0	3 135.0	Albania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bosnia and Herz.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Serbia and M.

## C-3: Proportion of total population aged 0-19, 1960-2005

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.5</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.4</b>
Belgium	29.3	31.1	28.4	26.3	24.8	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.1
Czech Republic	33.0	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.7	27.4	23.4	21.7	21.4
Denmark	33.5	31.0	28.7	26.4	24.3	23.6	23.7	24.3	24.4
Germany	28.8	30.1	27.2	24.2	21.8	21.5	21.3	20.5	20.3
Estonia	:	29.4	28.7	28.9	29.3	27.8	25.8	24.5	23.4
Greece	31.7	31.6	30.7	28.9	27.0	24.8	22.3	20.6	19.9
Spain	35.4	35.7	34.5	32.1	28.8	25.1	21.6	20.1	19.9
France	32.3	33.1	30.6	29.2	27.8	26.1	25.6	25.1	24.9
Ireland	39.1	40.2	39.9	38.7	36.7	33.8	30.7	28.4	27.9
Italy	32.4	31.8	30.6	27.8	24.5	21.2	19.7	19.2	19.2
Cyprus	:	:	36.2	33.9	33.5	32.3	31.1	27.8	26.8
Latvia	:	28.8	27.9	27.8	28.4	27.4	25.5	23.4	22.8
Lithuania	:	34.7	32.1	30.9	30.1	28.9	27.6	25.7	25.1
Luxembourg	27.6	29.3	26.6	24.5	23.2	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.5
Hungary	33.0	30.0	27.9	28.1	27.9	26.5	23.6	22.2	21.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	29.7	28.0	25.3	24.7
Netherlands	37.9	35.9	31.5	28.3	25.7	24.4	24.4	24.5	24.5
Austria	30.1	31.0	29.3	26.8	24.4	23.6	23.2	22.3	22.1
Poland	40.1	37.6	32.1	32.2	32.6	31.4	28.3	25.4	24.5
Portugal	37.6	37.4	34.8	32.4	29.3	25.9	23.1	21.6	21.3
Slovenia	:	33.6	30.5	29.9	28.2	26.1	23.2	21.0	20.6
Slovakia	39.3	37.5	34.4	33.8	33.5	31.8	28.1	25.5	24.8
Finland	38.4	34.3	28.5	26.7	25.4	25.5	24.7	23.8	23.5
Sweden	30.1	27.8	26.5	25.3	24.5	24.7	24.2	24.0	24.0
United Kingdom	30.2	31.0	29.5	27.5	25.9	25.4	25.3	24.8	24.7
Bulgaria	33.6	31.1	29.2	28.6	27.8	25.6	22.8	20.9	20.5
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.6	22.7	22.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	33.2	30.8	28.6	28.0
Romania	:	:	33.2	33.3	31.9	29.5	26.0	24.3	23.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.9	37.4
Iceland	43.2	42.7	37.7	35.2	33.3	32.4	31.1	29.8	29.6
Liechtenstein	37.9	36.3	:	:	26.9	25.5	25.0	24.1	23.7
Norway	33.1	32.3	30.0	28.3	26.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.0
Switzerland	31.6	31.1	27.9	25.5	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.3	22.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	37.3	36.6
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.6	22.8	:

## C-4: Proportion of total population aged 20-59, 1960-2005

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.8</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Belgium	53.1	50.0	53.5	54.2	54.8	54.6	54.5	55.0	55.0
Czech Republic	52.4	52.1	53.2	52.5	52.7	54.6	58.4	59.0	58.9
Denmark	51.1	51.5	52.0	53.3	55.3	56.5	56.6	55.2	54.6
Germany	54.1	50.2	53.6	55.9	57.9	57.8	55.7	54.9	54.8
Estonia	:	53.8	55.2	55.0	53.6	53.3	53.2	53.7	55.0
Greece	54.9	52.2	51.8	53.2	53.3	54.1	55.3	56.5	57.0
Spain	52.3	50.4	50.5	51.1	52.5	54.2	56.8	58.4	58.5
France	51.0	48.9	52.4	52.7	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.3
Ireland	45.3	44.2	45.3	46.5	48.1	51.0	54.1	56.4	56.8
Italy	54.1	52.3	52.6	53.6	55.1	56.5	56.2	55.8	55.8
Cyprus	:	:	49.5	51.6	51.8	52.7	53.6	55.8	56.8
Latvia	:	53.9	55.6	55.6	54.2	53.6	53.5	54.5	55.0
Lithuania	:	50.3	53.6	54.4	53.9	53.7	53.4	54.0	54.7
Luxembourg	56.1	52.3	55.7	57.3	57.9	57.1	56.5	56.8	56.7
Hungary	53.2	53.0	55.0	53.9	53.2	54.0	56.3	56.8	56.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	54.9	55.2	57.3	57.2
Netherlands	49.0	49.6	52.9	55.0	57.0	57.9	57.5	56.8	56.5
Austria	51.9	49.0	51.6	53.4	55.4	56.7	56.5	55.9	56.0
Poland	50.6	49.8	54.7	54.0	52.7	52.9	55.2	57.6	58.4
Portugal	51.1	48.9	49.8	50.9	52.2	53.9	55.4	56.5	56.5
Slovenia	:	51.7	55.3	55.5	56.2	56.4	57.8	58.6	58.7
Slovakia	50.0	48.7	52.3	52.0	51.7	53.1	56.5	58.7	59.2
Finland	50.4	51.7	55.3	56.0	56.2	55.6	55.5	55.5	55.4
Sweden	53.1	52.7	51.7	51.7	52.7	53.2	53.6	53.2	52.8
United Kingdom	52.9	50.3	50.7	51.8	53.3	54.0	54.0	54.3	54.3
Bulgaria	55.2	54.4	55.3	54.1	53.1	53.3	55.5	56.4	56.7
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.9	55.2	55.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	53.6	54.9	56.2	56.7
Romania	:	:	53.6	52.4	52.6	53.2	55.3	56.5	56.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.7	54.1
Iceland	45.0	45.0	48.9	50.8	52.2	52.6	53.9	54.7	54.7
Liechtenstein	50.4	51.8	:	:	59.4	59.6	60.6	60.0	59.7
Norway	51.0	49.7	49.9	50.5	52.5	54.2	54.8	54.7	54.4
Switzerland	53.3	52.6	53.9	55.5	57.0	57.2	56.7	56.7	56.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50.7	51.3
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.5	55.3	:

## C-5: Proportion of total population aged 60+, 1960-2005

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>
Belgium	17.6	18.9	18.1	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.9
Czech Republic	14.6	18.0	16.9	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.2	19.3	19.7
Denmark	15.4	17.5	19.3	20.3	20.4	19.9	19.7	20.5	20.9
Germany	17.1	19.7	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.7	23.0	24.6	24.9
Estonia	:	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.1	18.9	21.0	21.8	21.6
Greece	13.4	16.2	17.5	17.9	19.7	21.1	22.4	22.9	23.1
Spain	12.3	13.9	15.0	16.8	18.7	20.7	21.6	21.5	21.6
France	16.7	18.0	17.0	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.7	20.8
Ireland	15.6	15.6	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3
Italy	13.5	15.9	16.8	18.6	20.4	22.3	24.1	25.0	25.0
Cyprus	:	:	14.3	14.5	14.7	15.0	15.3	16.4	16.5
Latvia	:	17.3	16.5	16.6	17.4	19.0	21.0	22.1	22.2
Lithuania	:	15.0	14.3	14.7	16.0	17.4	19.0	20.3	20.2
Luxembourg	16.3	18.4	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.7	18.9
Hungary	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.1	21.0	21.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	15.4	16.8	17.4	18.1
Netherlands	13.1	14.5	15.6	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.7	19.1
Austria	18.0	20.0	19.1	19.8	20.2	19.7	20.3	21.8	22.0
Poland	9.3	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.7	15.7	16.5	17.0	17.1
Portugal	11.3	13.7	15.4	16.7	18.5	20.2	21.5	21.9	22.2
Slovenia	:	14.7	14.2	14.6	15.6	17.5	19.0	20.4	20.6
Slovakia	10.7	13.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.8	16.0
Finland	11.2	14.0	16.2	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	20.7	21.1
Sweden	16.8	19.5	21.8	23.0	22.8	22.1	22.2	22.8	23.2
United Kingdom	16.9	18.7	19.8	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.1
Bulgaria	11.2	14.5	15.5	17.3	19.1	21.1	21.7	22.7	22.8
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.5	22.1	22.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	13.2	14.3	15.2	15.3
Romania	:	:	13.2	14.3	15.5	17.3	18.7	19.2	19.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.4	8.6
Iceland	11.8	12.3	13.4	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.5	15.7
Liechtenstein	11.7	11.9	:	:	13.7	14.9	14.4	15.9	16.6
Norway	15.9	18.0	20.1	21.2	21.0	20.1	19.3	19.3	19.6
Switzerland	15.1	16.3	18.2	19.0	19.5	19.5	20.1	21.0	21.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.0	12.1
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	21.9	:

C-6: Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2005 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>90.1</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>79.5</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>90.2</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>79.2</b>
Belgium	88.3	100.0	86.9	84.5	82.5	83.2	83.5	81.8	82.0
Czech Republic	90.8	91.9	88.0	90.5	89.8	83.2	71.2	69.5	69.8
Denmark	95.7	94.2	92.3	87.6	80.8	77.0	76.7	81.2	83.0
Germany	84.8	99.2	86.6	78.9	72.7	73.0	79.5	82.1	82.4
Estonia	:	85.9	81.2	81.8	86.6	87.6	88.0	86.2	82.0
Greece	82.1	91.6	93.1	88.0	87.6	84.8	80.8	77.0	75.6
Spain	91.2	98.4	98.0	95.7	90.5	84.5	76.1	71.2	70.9
France	96.1	104.5	90.8	89.8	88.0	85.9	85.9	84.5	84.2
Ireland	120.8	126.2	120.8	115.1	107.9	96.1	84.8	77.3	76.2
Italy	84.8	91.2	90.1	86.6	81.5	77.0	77.9	79.2	79.1
Cyprus	:	:	102.0	93.8	93.1	89.8	86.6	79.2	76.1
Latvia	:	85.5	79.9	79.9	84.5	86.6	86.9	83.5	81.8
Lithuania	:	98.8	86.6	83.8	85.5	86.2	87.3	85.2	82.7
Luxembourg	78.3	91.2	79.5	74.5	72.7	75.1	77.0	76.1	76.5
Hungary	88.0	88.7	81.8	85.5	88.0	85.2	77.6	76.1	76.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	82.1	81.2	74.5	75.0
Netherlands	104.1	101.6	89.0	81.8	75.4	72.7	73.9	76.1	77.1
Austria	92.7	104.1	93.8	87.3	80.5	76.4	77.0	78.9	78.6
Poland	97.6	100.8	82.8	85.2	89.8	89.0	81.2	73.6	71.3
Portugal	95.7	104.5	100.8	96.5	91.6	85.5	80.5	77.0	77.0
Slovenia	:	93.4	80.8	80.2	77.9	77.3	73.0	70.6	70.3
Slovakia	100.0	105.3	91.2	92.3	93.4	88.3	77.0	70.4	69.0
Finland	98.4	93.4	80.8	78.6	77.9	79.9	80.2	80.2	80.6
Sweden	88.3	89.8	93.4	93.4	89.8	88.0	86.6	88.0	89.3
United Kingdom	89.0	98.8	97.3	93.1	87.7	85.1	85.3	84.3	84.2
Bulgaria	81.2	83.8	80.8	84.8	88.3	87.6	80.2	77.3	76.4
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	82.1	81.1	80.0
MK	:	:	:	:	:	86.6	82.1	77.9	76.4
Romania	:	:	86.6	90.8	90.1	88.0	80.8	77.0	75.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.3	85.0
Iceland	122.2	122.2	104.5	96.9	91.6	90.1	85.5	82.8	82.9
Liechtenstein	98.4	93.1	:	:	68.4	67.8	65.0	66.7	67.5
Norway	96.1	101.2	100.4	98.0	90.5	84.5	82.5	82.8	83.8
Switzerland	87.6	90.1	85.5	80.2	75.4	74.8	76.4	76.4	76.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	97.3	94.9
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.9	80.9	:

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 0-19 and 60+ as a percentage of population aged 20-59

C-7: Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2005 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39.8</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.5</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Belgium	55.2	62.2	53.1	48.5	45.3	44.1	43.3	42.2	42.1
Czech Republic	63.0	57.4	56.2	57.3	56.4	50.2	40.1	36.8	36.3
Denmark	65.6	60.2	55.2	49.5	43.9	41.8	41.9	44.0	44.7
Germany	53.2	60.0	50.7	43.3	37.7	37.2	38.2	37.3	37.0
Estonia	:	54.6	52.0	52.5	54.7	52.2	48.5	45.6	42.6
Greece	57.7	60.5	59.3	54.3	50.7	45.8	40.3	36.5	34.9
Spain	67.7	70.8	68.3	62.8	54.9	46.3	38.0	34.4	34.0
France	63.3	67.7	58.4	55.4	52.3	48.5	47.6	46.3	45.9
Ireland	86.3	91.0	88.1	83.2	76.3	66.3	56.7	50.4	49.2
Italy	59.9	60.8	58.2	51.9	44.5	37.5	35.1	34.4	34.3
Cyprus	:	:	73.1	65.7	64.7	61.3	58.0	49.8	47.1
Latvia	:	53.4	50.2	50.0	52.4	51.1	47.7	42.9	41.4
Lithuania	:	69.0	59.9	56.8	55.8	53.8	51.7	47.6	45.8
Luxembourg	49.2	56.0	47.8	42.8	40.1	41.7	43.2	43.1	43.2
Hungary	62.0	56.6	50.7	52.1	52.4	49.1	41.9	39.1	38.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	54.1	50.7	44.2	43.3
Netherlands	77.3	72.4	59.5	51.5	45.1	42.1	42.4	43.1	43.3
Austria	58.0	63.3	56.8	50.2	44.0	41.6	41.1	39.9	39.4
Poland	79.2	75.5	58.7	59.6	61.9	59.4	51.3	44.1	42.0
Portugal	73.6	76.5	69.9	63.7	56.1	48.1	41.7	38.2	37.8
Slovenia	:	65.0	55.2	53.9	50.2	46.3	40.1	35.8	35.2
Slovakia	78.6	77.0	65.8	65.0	64.8	59.9	49.7	43.4	42.0
Finland	76.2	66.3	51.5	47.7	45.2	45.9	44.5	42.9	42.5
Sweden	56.7	52.8	51.3	48.9	46.5	46.4	45.1	45.1	45.3
United Kingdom	57.1	61.6	58.2	53.1	48.6	46.8	46.9	45.7	45.5
Bulgaria	60.9	57.2	52.8	52.9	52.4	48.0	41.1	37.1	36.2
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.5	41.2	40.2
MK	:	:	:	:	:	61.9	56.1	50.9	49.4
Romania	:	:	61.9	63.5	60.6	55.5	47.0	43.0	42.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.6	69.2
Iceland	96.0	94.9	77.1	69.3	63.8	61.6	57.7	54.5	54.1
Liechtenstein	75.2	70.1	:	:	45.3	42.8	41.3	40.2	39.7
Norway	64.9	65.0	60.1	56.0	50.5	47.4	47.3	47.5	47.8
Switzerland	59.3	59.1	51.8	45.9	41.2	40.7	40.9	39.3	39.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	73.7	71.3
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.6	41.3	:

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 0-19 as a percentage of population aged 20-59

C-8: Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2005 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Belgium	33.1	37.8	33.8	36.0	37.2	39.0	40.2	39.6	39.9
Czech Republic	27.9	34.5	31.8	33.1	33.4	33.0	31.2	32.7	33.5
Denmark	30.1	34.0	37.1	38.1	36.9	35.2	34.8	37.1	38.3
Germany	31.6	39.2	35.8	35.6	35.1	35.8	41.3	44.8	45.5
Estonia	:	31.2	29.2	29.3	31.9	35.5	39.5	40.6	39.4
Greece	24.4	31.0	33.8	33.6	37.0	39.0	40.5	40.5	40.6
Spain	23.5	27.6	29.7	32.9	35.6	38.2	38.0	36.8	36.9
France	32.7	36.8	32.4	34.3	35.7	37.4	38.3	38.2	38.3
Ireland	34.4	35.3	32.7	31.8	31.6	29.8	28.1	27.0	27.0
Italy	25.0	30.4	31.9	34.7	37.0	39.5	42.9	44.8	44.8
Cyprus	:	:	28.9	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.5	29.4	29.0
Latvia	:	32.1	29.7	29.9	32.1	35.4	39.3	40.6	40.3
Lithuania	:	29.8	26.7	27.0	29.7	32.4	35.6	37.6	36.9
Luxembourg	29.1	35.2	31.8	31.8	32.6	33.5	33.8	32.9	33.3
Hungary	25.9	32.1	31.1	33.4	35.5	36.1	35.7	37.0	37.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	28.1	30.4	30.4	31.7
Netherlands	26.7	29.2	29.5	30.4	30.4	30.6	31.5	32.9	33.8
Austria	34.7	40.8	37.0	37.1	36.5	34.7	35.9	39.0	39.2
Poland	18.4	25.3	24.1	25.6	27.9	29.7	29.9	29.5	29.3
Portugal	22.1	28.0	30.9	32.8	35.4	37.5	38.8	38.8	39.2
Slovenia	:	28.4	25.7	26.3	27.8	31.0	32.9	34.8	35.1
Slovakia	21.4	28.3	25.4	27.3	28.6	28.4	27.3	26.9	27.1
Finland	22.2	27.1	29.3	30.9	32.7	34.0	35.7	37.3	38.1
Sweden	31.6	37.0	42.2	44.5	43.3	41.5	41.4	42.9	44.0
United Kingdom	31.9	37.2	39.1	40.0	39.1	38.3	38.4	38.6	38.8
Bulgaria	20.3	26.7	28.0	32.0	36.0	39.6	39.1	40.2	40.2
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	33.7	40.0	39.8
MK	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	26.0	27.0	27.0
Romania	:	:	24.6	27.3	29.5	32.5	33.8	34.0	34.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.7	15.8
Iceland	26.2	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.8	28.5	27.8	28.3	28.8
Liechtenstein	23.2	23.0	:	:	23.1	25.0	23.8	26.5	27.8
Norway	31.2	36.2	40.3	42.0	40.0	37.1	35.2	35.3	36.0
Switzerland	28.3	31.0	33.8	34.2	34.2	34.1	35.4	37.0	37.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.6	23.6
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.3	39.6	:

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 60+ as a percentage of population aged 20-59



## C-9: Average total population, 1960-2004

(1 000)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>377 935</b>	<b>407 589</b>	<b>427 019</b>	<b>432 460</b>	<b>439 258</b>	<b>446 344</b>	<b>450 884</b>	<b>456 106</b>	<b>458 339</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>316 045</b>	<b>340 688</b>	<b>355 313</b>	<b>358 676</b>	<b>364 278</b>	<b>371 169</b>	<b>376 247</b>	<b>381 935</b>	<b>384 215</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>251 603</b>	<b>272 053</b>	<b>285 565</b>	<b>288 662</b>	<b>293 331</b>	<b>299 090</b>	<b>303 143</b>	<b>308 017</b>	<b>309 950</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>381 710</b>	<b>411 690</b>	<b>431 358</b>	<b>436 881</b>	<b>443 783</b>	<b>451 001</b>	<b>455 688</b>	<b>460 995</b>	<b>463 257</b>
Belgium	9 153.5	9 655.6	9 859.3	9 858.3	9 967.4	10 136.8	10 251.3	10 376.1	10 421.1
Czech Republic	9 602.0	9 858.1	10 304.2	10 337.1	10 333.4	10 327.3	10 272.3	10 207.4	10 216.0
Denmark	4 579.7	4 928.8	5 123.1	5 113.7	5 141.0	5 233.4	5 339.6	5 390.6	5 404.5
Germany	72 814.9	78 169.3	78 288.6	77 684.9	79 433.0	81 678.1	82 211.5	82 534.2	82 516.3
Estonia	1 215.7	1 362.3	1 477.2	1 528.8	1 569.2	1 436.7	1 369.6	1 353.5	1 349.0
Greece	8 331.8	8 792.8	9 642.5	9 934.3	10 156.9	10 634.4	10 917.5	11 023.5	11 058.2
Spain	30 455.0	33 752.8	37 439.1	38 418.8	38 850.5	39 387.0	40 263.2	42 004.5	42 691.7
France	45 684.3	50 772.2	53 880.0	55 284.3	56 708.9	57 844.3	58 969.8	60 027.9	60 380.6
Ireland	2 828.6	2 957.3	3 412.8	3 539.2	3 514.0	3 608.9	3 805.4	3 995.7	4 068.4
Italy	50 199.7	53 821.9	56 433.9	56 593.1	56 719.3	56 846.1	56 948.6	57 604.7	58 175.3
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	572.8	614.5	512.5	541.5	579.9	650.9	694.0	722.8	739.8
Latvia	2 121.0	2 359.2	2 511.7	2 578.9	2 663.2	2 485.1	2 373.0	2 325.4	2 312.8
Lithuania	2 778.6	3 139.7	3 413.2	3 544.6	3 697.9	3 629.1	3 499.6	3 454.3	3 435.6
Luxembourg	314.0	339.2	364.2	366.7	381.9	408.7	436.3	450.0	453.3
Hungary	9 984.0	10 337.0	10 707.5	10 608.5	10 374.0	10 329.0	10 211.0	10 129.6	10 107.1
Malta	326.6	302.7	324.1	339.6	354.2	370.4	385.8	398.6	401.3
Netherlands	11 486.7	13 038.5	14 149.8	14 491.6	14 951.5	15 459.0	15 925.6	16 225.3	16 281.8
Austria	7 047.6	7 467.1	7 549.4	7 565.0	7 677.9	7 948.3	8 011.6	8 121.2	8 173.3
Poland	29 637.5	32 664.3	35 574.2	37 201.9	38 110.8	38 595.0	38 453.8	38 204.6	38 182.2
Portugal	8 857.7	8 680.5	9 766.4	10 023.6	9 983.2	10 030.4	10 225.9	10 441.1	10 502.0
Slovenia	1 584.7	1 724.9	1 901.4	1 941.6	1 998.2	1 989.9	1 989.0	1 995.7	1 997.0
Slovakia	4 068.1	4 538.3	4 979.8	5 161.8	5 299.2	5 362.0	5 388.8	5 379.7	5 382.5
Finland	4 429.6	4 606.3	4 779.6	4 902.2	4 986.5	5 107.8	5 176.2	5 213.0	5 228.2
Sweden	7 484.7	8 042.7	8 310.5	8 350.4	8 558.8	8 827.0	8 872.1	8 958.3	8 993.5
United Kingdom	52 377.2	55 663.3	56 314.2	56 550.3	57 247.6	58 019.0	58 892.5	59 568.8	59 867.2
Bulgaria	7 867.4	8 489.6	8 861.6	8 960.6	8 718.3	8 406.1	8 059.9	7 823.6	7 781.2
Croatia	4 140.2	4 412.3	4 599.5	4 658.3	4 686.7	4 686.8	4 502.5	4 442.0	4 442.9
MK	1 392.0	1 629.1	1 891.4	2 017.0	1 882.0	1 964.5	2 026.4	2 026.8	2 032.5
Romania	18 406.9	20 250.4	22 207.3	22 733.0	23 201.9	22 684.3	22 443.0	21 742.1	21 684.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	67 388.8	70 228.0	71 148.5
Iceland	176.8	204.4	228.1	241.4	254.9	267.5	281.2	289.6	292.1
Liechtenstein	16.5	21.2	25.5	26.9	28.8	30.8	32.7	34.1	34.5
Norway	3 581.3	3 875.8	4 085.6	4 152.5	4 241.5	4 359.2	4 491.0	4 564.9	4 591.9
Switzerland	5 327.9	6 180.9	6 319.4	6 470.4	6 715.6	7 040.7	7 184.3	7 339.0	7 389.6
Albania	1 608.8	2 135.5	2 672.0	2 964.8	3 273.2	3 265.9	:	3 111.2	3 127.3
Bosnia and Herz.	3 239.0	3 708.5	4 125.5	4 315.7	4 508.6	3 925.1	:	3 833.8	3 843.0
Serbia and Mont.	8 048.3	8 916.8	9 838.0	10 132.5	10 363.8	10 551.8	10 641.3	8 127.2	8 146.8

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## C-10: Nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2004

(1 000)

	Nationals <sup>1)</sup>					Non-nationals				
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	9 067	9 208	9 342	9 506	9 536	881	922	897	850	860
Czech Republic	:	:	10 039	10 024	10 016	:	:	239	179	195
Denmark	4 985	5 019	5 071	5 118	5 126	151	197	259	265	271
Germany	74 267	74 421	74 827	75 189	75 190	4 846	7 118	7 336	7 348	7 342
Estonia	:	:	1 098	:	:	:	:	274	:	:
Greece	:	:	10 142	:	10 149	:	:	761	:	891
Spain	38 428	38 844	39 037	38 878	39 573	398	461	924	2 673	2 772
France <sup>2)</sup>	52 980	:	55 486	:	:	3 597	:	3 263	:	:
Ireland	3 426	3 501	3 651	3 748	3 829	81	96	127	215	215
Italy	:	56 160	55 659	:	55 898	:	685	1 271	:	1 990
Cyprus	:	609	633	643	:	:	37	58	65	:
Latvia	:	:	2 356 <sup>3)</sup>	2 302 <sup>3)</sup>	2 286 <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	25	30	33
Lithuania	:	:	3 450 <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	34 <sup>4)</sup>	:	:
Luxembourg	270	273	274	:	277	109	133	159	:	174
Hungary	:	10 199	10 068	10 027	9 987	:	138	153	116	130
Malta	347	363	372	:	389	6	7	9	:	11
Netherlands	14 251	14 667	15 212	15 493	15 556	642	757	652	700	702
Austria	7 211	7 266	7 304	7 394	7 375	434	677	699	709	765
Poland	:	:	:	37 530 <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	:	:	700 <sup>5)</sup>	:
Portugal	9 895	9 861	10 004	10 169	:	101	157	191	239	:
Slovenia	:	1 942	1 945	1 950	1 951	:	48	43	45	45
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	5 350	:	:	:	:	30
Finland	4 953	5 037	5 084	5 103	5 113	21	62	88	104	107
Sweden	8 071	8 279	8 374	8 467	8 500	456	537	487	474	476
United Kingdom	55 043	:	57 163	55 636	55 612	2 416	:	2 460	2 760	2 941
Bulgaria	:	:	7 903 <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	26 <sup>4)</sup>	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	21 686	:	:	:	:	26
Turkey	:	:	67 531	:	:	:	:	273	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	278	:	:	:	:	10	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	4 355	4 373	:	:	:	198	205
Switzerland	:	:	:	5 833	5 863	:	:	:	1 485	1 501
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated as the difference between total population and non-nationals<sup>2)</sup> Census results 1990 and 1999<sup>3)</sup> Including Latvian non-citizens (482 thousand on 1 January 2004)<sup>4)</sup> Census results 2001<sup>5)</sup> Census results 2002

## C-11: Non-national population by main groups of citizenship, 1 January 2004

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	860.0
Czech Republic	151.3	63.3	2.1	4.2	3.5	37.0	0.3	0.5	195.4
Denmark	158.7	66.6	24.9	11.0	6.8	70.9	1.4	4.3	271.2
Germany <sup>3)</sup>	5 800.4	2 332.0	310.9	228.5	126.7	912.0	12.1	70.8	7 334.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	891.2
Spain	943.1	578.8	525.4	1 146.8	22.5	137.9	1.7	17.1	2 772.2
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	215.0
Italy <sup>5)</sup>	586.4	173.0	386.5	143.0	20.8	214.7	3.7	0.6	1 334.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia <sup>6)</sup>	31.0	4.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.2	33.3
Lithuania <sup>5)</sup>	19.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	13.9	34.4
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	174.2
Hungary	110.9	19.4	1.5	2.5	1.9	14.7	0.2	0.3	130.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.0
Netherlands	354.8	224.3	122.1	41.1	18.5	68.9	4.3	111.0	702.2
Austria	665.2	187.7	18.0	14.7	7.9	46.8	1.2	19.5	765.3
Poland <sup>7)</sup>	26.7	14.4	0.8	1.9	1.6	4.1	0.1	666.6	700.3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	44.3	2.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	45.3
Slovakia	24.2	12.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.3	29.9
Finland	72.6	34.6	9.0	4.2	2.8	19.2	0.6	1.4	107.0
Sweden	312.9	207.0	24.6	29.9	11.1	99.0	2.4	7.3	476.1
United Kingdom <sup>8)</sup>	1 259.1	1 030.8	488.9	318.1	176.2	723.9	122.8	28.6	2 941.4
Bulgaria <sup>5)</sup>	19.6	3.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	5.3	0.0	0.1	25.6
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	15.6	5.8	-	0.7	0.7	6.4	-	2.9	25.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	119.9	88.7	20.1	14.5	8.9	48.5	0.9	0.8	204.7
Switzerland	1 304.2	856.1	44.3	57.6	20.2	91.4	3.3	0.2	1 500.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>4)</sup> Data for April 2004<sup>5)</sup> Census results 2001<sup>6)</sup> Excluding 482 thousand Latvian non-citizens<sup>7)</sup> Census results 2002<sup>8)</sup> Data for spring 2004

## C-12: Non-nationals by age group, 1 January 2004

(1 000)

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65+	Total
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	860.0
Czech Republic	3.9	6.2	7.3	7.2	15.0	27.1	28.9	25.1	42.2	21.8	4.0	6.7	195.4
Denmark	18.2	18.5	18.2	17.1	23.9	30.8	32.1	29.1	39.5	22.9	7.6	13.3	271.2
Germany <sup>1)</sup>	228.7	421.2	433.4	427.7	644.6	853.5	881.4	753.6	1 061.1	871.7	317.1	440.9	7 334.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	891.2
Spain	148.7	141.7	137.8	142.4	285.2	419.9	395.0	314.8	388.3	190.3	70.8	137.5	2 772.2
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	215.0
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	106.9	76.7	64.3	63.9	99.4	171.5	210.6	183.7	208.3	79.3	23.5	46.8	1 334.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia <sup>4)</sup>	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.8	2.8	4.7	4.0	2.4	9.3	33.3
Lithuania <sup>3)</sup>	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	5.4	3.9	2.3	5.0	34.4
Luxembourg	16.5	12.4	10.8	9.7	10.7	16.2	19.2	18.6	27.0	18.4	5.2	9.5	174.2
Hungary	3.1	4.2	4.8	6.8	11.4	16.6	18.3	14.2	21.6	13.3	5.2	10.7	130.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.0
Netherlands	37.3	36.7	39.0	48.9	70.1	91.5	93.1	76.6	95.1	58.0	23.7	32.3	702.2
Austria	46.6	47.9	44.1	46.3	67.2	80.7	85.8	81.7	119.0	85.9	22.9	37.3	765.3
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	27.6	28.8	34.4	49.4	59.1	64.6	60.0	60.4	131.1	81.8	26.8	73.9	700.3
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	3.5	5.3	5.3	5.7	11.1	6.0	1.5	2.3	45.3
Slovakia	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	2.5	3.4	4.1	3.8	6.0	4.5	1.2	2.2	29.9
Finland	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.9	8.2	12.4	13.7	12.1	17.3	9.0	2.3	6.7	107.0
Sweden	23.0	24.7	26.5	24.7	34.5	49.9	53.4	49.3	74.9	57.3	19.7	38.4	476.1
United Kingdom <sup>6)</sup>	113.6	119.9	134.4 <sup>7)</sup>	94.7 <sup>8)</sup>	287.0	458.0	402.8	310.4	414.4	258.0	103.0	245.2	2 941.4
Bulgaria <sup>3)</sup>	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.1	4.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	5.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	25.6
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.1	5.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	25.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	12.7	11.7	11.2	11.2	17.3	26.3	26.6	22.7	31.7	18.2	5.4	9.8	204.7
Switzerland	95.5	95.3	93.1	84.1	102.8	139.8	161.3	168.8	250.0	156.1	58.8	95.3	1 500.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>2)</sup> Data for April 2004<sup>3)</sup> Census results 2001<sup>4)</sup> Excluding 482 thousand Latvian non-citizens<sup>5)</sup> Census results 2002<sup>6)</sup> Data for spring 2004<sup>7)</sup> 10-15<sup>8)</sup> 16-19

## C-13: Non-national EU-25 population by country of residence and citizenship, 1 January 2004

(1 000)

Country of residence	Country of citizenship												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Belgium	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.3	-	0.2	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	0.6	0.3	-	13.3	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.4	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.9	1.7
Germany <sup>1)</sup>	23.6	30.2	21.6	-	4.2	354.6	126.0	113.0	15.5	601.3	1.0	9.3	14.0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	21.6	2.9	7.1	106.5	0.4	1.6	-	60.9	6.9	70.0	0.1	1.0	8.5
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	5.7	3.6	1.6	35.1	0.2	6.3	12.3	29.3	1.5	-	0.1	0.4	0.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:
Latvia <sup>4)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	2.2
Lithuania <sup>3)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	-
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	26.2	1.5	2.7	56.5	0.2	6.3	17.4	14.5	4.2	18.5	0.0	0.3	0.6
Austria	1.1	7.0	1.0	86.7	0.1	2.4	2.0	4.8	0.7	11.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	0.2	0.7	0.1	7.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.6	13.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.7	0.6	29.7	19.1	1.9	4.5	3.8	5.1	1.4	4.8	0.1	0.9	1.1
United Kingdom <sup>6)</sup>	8.2	:	16.7	98.2	:	28.8	38.2	90.9	367.4	106.2	12.6	:	:
Bulgaria <sup>3)</sup>	0.1	5.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	-	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.8	-	-	-
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.5	0.2	20.0	8.8	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.9
Switzerland	8.6	3.8	3.4	134.7	0.2	5.8	77.6	66.9	1.8	305.4	0.1	0.6	0.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>2)</sup> Data for April 2004<sup>3)</sup> Census results 2001<sup>4)</sup> Excluding 482 thousand Latvian non-citizens<sup>5)</sup> Census results 2002<sup>6)</sup> Data for spring 2004

(1 000) **C-13: Non-national EU-25 population by country of residence and citizenship, 1 January 2004**

Country of citizenship												Country of residence	
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK		Total
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Belgium
0.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.8	16.1	0.0	0.2	33.1	0.1	0.3	1.5	63.3	Czech Republic
0.0	0.5	0.0	5.1	0.8	5.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	2.1	10.8	12.8	66.6	Denmark
6.9	54.7	0.4	118.7	189.5	326.9	130.6	21.8	19.6	15.7	19.4	113.6	2 332.0	Germany <sup>1)</sup>
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Estonia
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Greece
0.4	1.7	0.1	26.5	5.3	25.3	50.4	0.3	2.2	6.9	12.5	159.8	578.8	Spain
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	France
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76.0	:	Ireland <sup>2)</sup>
0.4	3.2	0.7	6.2	6.4	27.2	3.3	3.0	2.1	1.4	2.5	20.0	173.0	Italy <sup>3)</sup>
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Cyprus
-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	Latvia <sup>4)</sup>
-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	Lithuania <sup>3)</sup>
-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Luxembourg
0.0	-	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.1	2.5	0.2	0.3	1.0	19.4	Hungary
:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Malta
0.3	1.9	0.1	-	3.6	7.4	11.8	0.2	1.0	2.1	3.1	43.7	224.3	Netherlands
0.5	14.4	0.0	4.7	-	22.5	1.1	6.2	9.5	1.1	3.0	6.5	187.7	Austria
0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	-	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	14.4	Poland <sup>5)</sup>
:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	Portugal
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	2.0	Slovenia
0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	12.2	Slovakia
0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	8.1	2.7	34.6	Finland
0.0	2.3	0.1	4.5	2.9	13.4	1.3	0.5	0.4	93.5	-	14.4	207.0	Sweden
0.7	6.0	4.8	43.4	18.5	76.7	81.7	:	:	10.3	21.5	-	1 030.8	United Kingdom <sup>6)</sup>
0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.3	12.2	Bulgaria <sup>3)</sup>
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Croatia
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	MK
-	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	5.8	Romania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Turkey
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Iceland
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Liechtenstein
0.0	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	6.3	25.4	11.0	88.7	Norway
1.0	3.8	0.1	15.6	31.9	4.9	150.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	6.0	25.0	856.1	Switzerland
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Albania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bosnia and Herz.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Serbia and M.

## CHAPTER D: FERTILITY

### Highlights

- In 2004, the number of live births was slightly higher than in the year before.
- The current total fertility rate in the former EU-15 is higher than in the newly acceded Member States but still far below replacement level.
- Since the first half of the 1980s the mean age for women at first birth has regularly increased by more than three years.

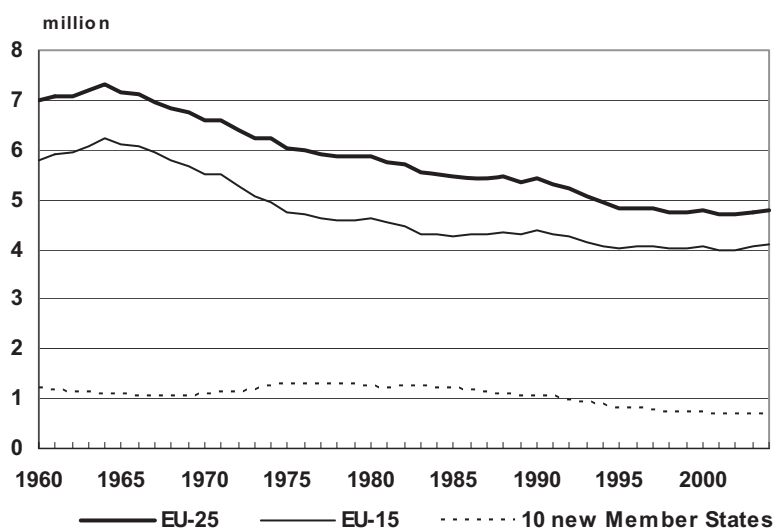
In the EU-25, the total number of live births during the period 1960-2004 was 261 million: 214 million in the former EU-15 and 47 million in the new Member States. The highest annual total for the former EU-15 was reached in 1964 with 6.2 million and for the newly acceded countries in 1976 with 1.3 million (Figure D-1). Compared with the peak, the annual number of live births in the former EU-15 has fallen by 36% to 4.0 million in 2002. For the new Member States the relative decrease has been even stronger: 47% to 0.7 million in 2003. The number of live births in 2004 was slightly higher than in the year before in both the former EU-15 and the ten new Member States.

The total fertility rate is used as an indicator for the fertility level, since it corrects for changes in the size and structure of the population. According to the age-specific fertility rates in the first half of the 1980s, a woman in the EU-25 would have had 1.79 children (former EU-15: 1.71; new Member States: 2.17) if she was to experience these age-specific fertility rates during her life (Figure D-2). In contrast to the EU entrants, this level in the former EU-15 was already too low for 'replacement', as around 2.1 children are needed for 'zero natural growth' in the long run.

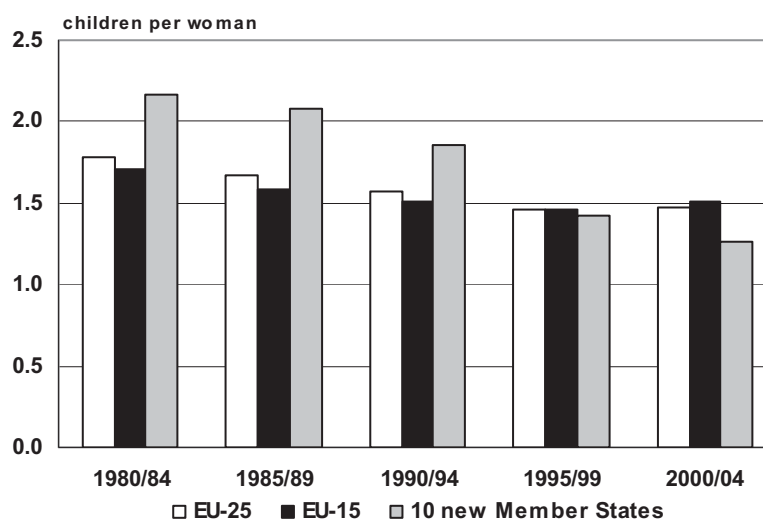
In the subsequent years the total fertility rate in the former EU-15 fell to a low of 1.46 in the second half of the 1990s. In the years thereafter some recovery has occurred to a level of 1.55 in 2004.

The time trend of the total fertility rate in the newly acceded countries differs from that in the former EU-15: only a small decline in the 1980s and a substantial decline in the 1990s, especially in the second half. This trend has been continued in the first half of this century, be it that the level of 2004 (1.25) was somewhat higher than in the year before (1.23).

D-1: Live births in the EU, 1960-2004



D-2: Total fertility rate in the EU, 1980-2004



The strong decrease of the fertility level in the Central European countries, during the immediate aftermath after the collapse of the 'wall', is believed to be related to the loss of the implicit pro-natal policies in those countries. Various other factors, such as worsening economic situation, grown uncertainty, and the new availability of contraception, may have strengthened the fall of the number of births.

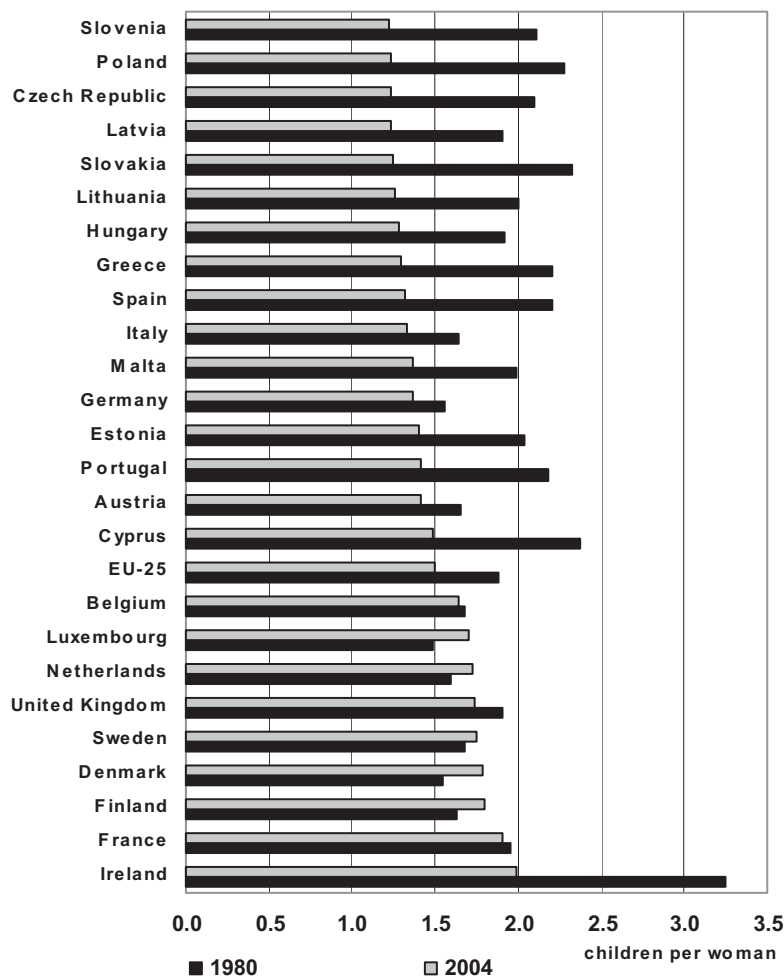
Since 1980, the total fertility rates in the EU-25 countries have clearly converged (Figure D-3). In 1980, the difference between the highest (Ireland) and lowest (Luxembourg) amounted to 1.8. In 2004, this difference, between Ireland and Slovenia, is down to 0.8. It is remarkable that in five countries (Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Sweden) the 2004 total fertility rate is higher than the 1980 fertility rate. On the other hand, this rate decreased by more than 40% in the Czech Republic, Greece. Poland, Slovenia, and the Slovak Republic. In absolute terms, the fall of the total fertility rate was largest in Ireland (from 3.3 to 2.0).

The dramatically changed position of the eight new Central European Member States can also be illustrated by the fact that, in 1980, all of them had a total fertility rate above the EU-25 average, while in 2004, they were all below the EU-25 average.

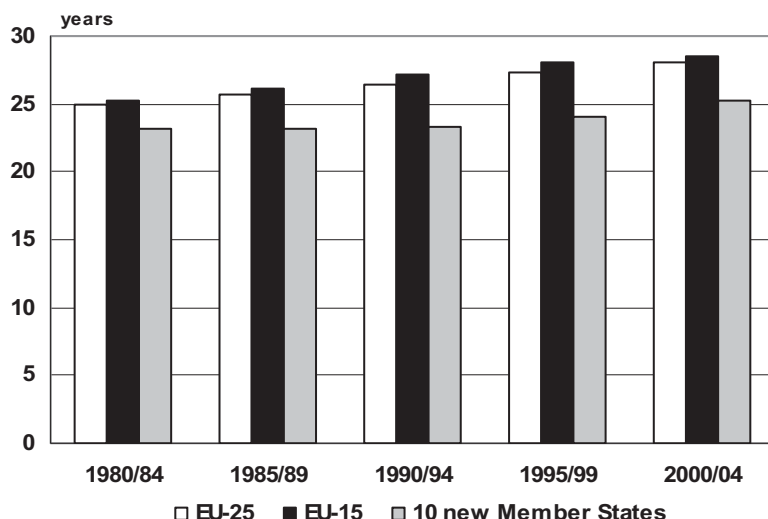
Since the first half of the 1980s the mean age in the EU-25 for women at first birth has increased by 3.1 years, from 24.9 to 28.0 (Figure D-4). For the former EU-15 this increase was higher with 3.3 years than in the new Member States with 2.1 years. In 2004, this mean age was below 25 years in the three Baltic States, and above 29 years in the United Kingdom and Spain.

Irrespective the birth order, the mean age at child birth in the EU-25 rose from 26.9 in 1980 to 29.3 in 2004. Again, this increase was higher in the former EU-15 (from 27.0 to 29.6) than in the newly acceded Member States (from 25.8 to 27.9). The lowest mean ages at child birth in 2004, lower than 27.5 years, can be observed for Lithuania, Latvia and Slovakia, the highest, higher than 30 years, for Denmark, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden.

D-3: Total fertility rate per EU country, 1980 and 2004



D-4: Mean age of women at first birth in the EU, 1980-2004





## D-1: Main indicators of fertility in the EU-25, 1960-2004

	Live births		Total fertility rate	Net reproduction rate	Mean age of women at childbearing	Live births outside marriage	
	(1 000)	(per 1 000 population)	(children per woman)	(girls per woman)	(years)	(1 000)	(per 100 live births)
1960	6 987	18.5	2.59	1.23	28.0	349	5.0
1961	7 065	18.5	2.60	1.22	28.0	350	5.0
1962	7 068	18.4	2.61	1.22	27.9	346	4.9
1963	7 208	18.6	2.67	1.25	27.8	349	4.8
1964	7 324	18.7	2.72	1.27	27.7	352	4.8
1965	7 163	18.1	2.66	1.25	27.7	348	4.9
1966	7 106	17.9	2.61	1.23	27.6	347	4.9
1967	6 971	17.4	2.55	1.20	27.5	350	5.0
1968	6 839	17.0	2.47	1.19	27.5	351	5.1
1969	6 747	16.6	2.42	1.14	27.4	348	5.2
1970	6 579	16.1	2.34	1.11	27.3	355	5.4
1971	6 610	16.1	2.33	1.10	27.4	374	5.7
1972	6 405	15.5	2.22	1.05	27.3	377	5.9
1973	6 240	15.1	2.14	1.02	27.2	376	6.0
1974	6 212	14.9	2.11	1.00	27.1	381	6.1
1975	6 029	14.4	2.02	0.96	27.0	380	6.3
1976	5 999	14.3	1.98	0.94	27.0	391	6.5
1977	5 901	14.0	1.93	0.92	26.9	404	6.8
1978	5 851	13.8	1.89	0.90	26.9	431	7.4
1979	5 862	13.8	1.88	0.89	26.9	465	7.9
1980	5 879	13.8	1.88	0.89	26.9	522	8.9
1981	5 749	13.4	1.83	0.87	27.0	551	9.6
1982	5 707	13.3	1.81	0.85	27.0	602	10.6
1983	5 567	12.9	1.74	0.83	27.1	630	11.3
1984	5 510	12.8	1.71	0.82	27.2	678	12.3
1985	5 475	12.7	1.70	0.81	27.3	729	13.3
1986	5 441	12.6	1.68	0.80	27.3	779	14.3
1987	5 410	12.4	1.66	0.79	27.4	822	15.2
1988	5 453	12.5	1.67	0.80	27.5	880	16.1
1989	5 363	12.3	1.63	0.78	27.7	910	17.0
1990	5 418	12.3	1.64	0.79	27.8	956	17.6
1991	5 320	12.1	1.60	0.77	27.9	986	18.5
1992	5 222	11.8	1.57	0.76	28.0	1 000	19.1
1993	5 070	11.4	1.52	0.73	28.2	1 012	20.0
1994	4 938	11.1	1.48	0.71	28.3	1 027	20.8
1995	4 822	10.8	1.44	0.70	28.5	1 055	21.9
1996	4 830	10.8	1.44	0.70	28.6	1 105	22.9
1997	4 817	10.8	1.44	0.70	28.7	1 138	23.6
1998	4 742	10.6	1.43	0.69	28.8	1 185	25.0
1999	4 734	10.5	1.42	0.70	28.9	1 236	26.1
2000	4 781	10.6	1.48	0.71	29.1	1 293	27.0
2001	4 700	10.4	1.46	0.70	29.1	1 328	28.3
2002	4 684	10.3	1.46	0.71	29.2	1 370	29.3
2003	4 728	10.4	1.47	0.71	29.2	1 446	30.6
2004	4 797	10.5	1.49	0.72	29.3	1 498	31.2

## D-2: Live births, 1960-2004

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>6 987</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>6 029</b>	<b>5 879</b>	<b>5 475</b>	<b>5 418</b>	<b>4 822</b>	<b>4 781</b>	<b>4 728</b>	<b>4 797</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>5 784</b>	<b>6 097</b>	<b>5 495</b>	<b>4 748</b>	<b>4 630</b>	<b>4 275</b>	<b>4 379</b>	<b>4 010</b>	<b>4 061</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>4 100</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>4 687</b>	<b>4 891</b>	<b>4 410</b>	<b>3 875</b>	<b>3 722</b>	<b>3 372</b>	<b>3 393</b>	<b>3 105</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>3 184</b>	<b>3 218</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>7 054</b>	<b>7 234</b>	<b>6 648</b>	<b>6 091</b>	<b>5 935</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>5 485</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>4 859</b>
Belgium	154.8	155.5	142.2	119.7	124.4	114.1	123.8	115.5	116.3	112.0	116.0
Czech Republic	128.9	147.4	147.9	191.8	153.8	135.9	130.6	96.1	90.9	93.7	97.7
Denmark	76.1	85.8	70.8	72.1	57.3	53.7	63.4	69.8	67.1	64.7	64.6
Germany	1 261.6	1 325.4	1 047.7	782.3	865.8	813.8	905.7	765.2	767.0	706.7	705.6
Estonia	20.2	18.9	21.6	21.4	22.2	23.6	22.3	13.5	13.1	13.0	14.0
Greece	157.2	151.4	144.9	142.3	148.1	116.5	102.2	101.5	103.3	104.4	105.7
Spain	660.1	673.6	661.1	669.4	571.0	456.3	401.4	363.5	397.6	441.9	453.3
France	816.3	862.3	847.8	745.1	800.4	768.4	762.4	729.6	774.8	761.5	767.8
Ireland	60.7	63.5	64.4	67.2	74.1	62.4	53.0	48.8	54.8	61.5	61.7
Italy	910.2	990.5	901.5	827.9	640.4	577.3	569.3	525.6	543.1	544.1	562.6
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	13.7	11.8	8.0	10.4	10.6	10.6	9.9	8.4	8.1	8.3
Latvia	35.5	31.2	34.3	34.8	35.5	39.8	37.9	21.6	20.2	21.0	20.3
Lithuania	62.5	53.8	55.5	51.8	51.8	58.5	56.9	41.2	34.1	30.6	30.4
Luxembourg	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.5
Hungary	146.5	133.0	151.8	194.2	148.7	130.2	125.7	112.1	97.6	94.6	95.1
Malta	8.6	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.9
Netherlands	239.1	245.2	238.9	177.9	181.3	178.1	198.0	190.5	206.6	200.3	194.0
Austria	125.9	129.9	112.3	93.8	90.9	87.4	90.5	88.7	78.3	76.9	79.0
Poland	669.5	547.4	547.8	646.4	695.8	680.1	547.7	433.1	378.3	351.1	356.1
Portugal	213.9	210.3	180.7	179.6	158.4	130.5	116.4	107.2	120.0	112.5	109.3
Slovenia	27.8	30.6	27.4	29.8	29.9	25.9	22.4	19.0	18.2	17.3	18.0
Slovakia	88.4	84.3	80.7	97.6	95.1	90.2	80.0	61.4	55.2	51.7	53.7
Finland	82.1	77.9	64.6	65.7	63.1	62.8	65.5	63.1	56.7	56.6	57.8
Sweden	102.2	122.8	110.2	103.6	97.1	98.5	123.9	103.4	90.4	99.2	100.9
United Kingdom	918.3	997.3	903.9	697.5	753.7	750.7	798.6	732.0	679.3	695.5	716.0
Bulgaria	140.1	125.8	138.7	144.7	128.2	119.0	105.2	72.0	73.7	67.4	69.9
Croatia	76.2	71.2	61.1	67.0	68.2	62.7	55.4	50.2	43.7	39.7	40.3
MK	44.1	42.4	37.9	39.6	39.8	38.7	35.4	32.2	29.3	27.0	23.4
Romania	352.2	278.4	427.0	418.2	398.9	358.8	314.7	236.6	234.5	212.5	216.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 363.0	1 369.0	1 360.0
Iceland	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2
Liechtenstein	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Norway	61.9	66.3	64.6	56.3	51.0	51.1	60.9	60.3	59.2	56.5	57.0
Switzerland	94.4	111.8	99.2	78.5	73.7	74.7	83.9	82.2	78.5	71.8	73.1
Albania	69.7	65.7	69.5	70.7	70.7	77.6	82.1	72.1	:	47.0	43.0
Bosnia and Herz.	110.5	101.4	79.3	78.8	70.9	72.7	67.0	:	:	35.2	34.2
Serbia and Mont.	174.1	162.6	157.6	172.8	173.3	166.6	155.0	140.5	125.9	87.4	88.4

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## D-3: Crude birth rate, 1960-2004

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Belgium	16.9	16.4	14.7	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.4	11.4	11.3	10.8	11.1
Czech Republic	13.4	15.1	15.0	19.1	14.9	13.1	12.6	9.3	8.8	9.2	9.6
Denmark	16.6	18.0	14.4	14.2	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	12.0	12.0
Germany	17.3	17.4	13.4	9.9	11.1	10.5	11.4	9.4	9.3	8.6	8.6
Estonia	16.6	14.6	15.8	14.9	15.0	15.5	14.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	10.4
Greece	18.9	17.7	16.5	15.7	15.4	11.7	10.1	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6
Spain	21.7	21.1	19.6	18.8	15.3	11.9	10.3	9.2	9.9	10.5	10.6
France	17.9	17.7	16.7	14.1	14.9	13.9	13.4	12.6	13.1	12.7	12.7
Ireland	21.5	22.1	21.8	21.1	21.7	17.6	15.1	13.5	14.4	15.4	15.2
Italy	18.1	19.0	16.7	14.9	11.3	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.7
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	23.2	19.2	16.3	20.3	19.5	18.3	15.2	12.2	11.2	11.2
Latvia	16.7	13.8	14.6	14.2	14.1	15.4	14.2	8.7	8.5	9.0	8.8
Lithuania	22.5	18.1	17.7	15.7	15.2	16.5	15.4	11.4	9.8	8.9	8.9
Luxembourg	16.0	16.0	13.0	11.1	11.4	11.2	12.9	13.3	13.1	11.8	12.0
Hungary	14.7	13.1	14.7	18.4	13.9	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.6	9.3	9.4
Malta	26.2	17.7	17.6	18.8	17.3	16.0	15.2	12.5	11.0	10.1	9.7
Netherlands	20.8	19.9	18.3	13.0	12.8	12.3	13.2	12.3	13.0	12.3	11.9
Austria	17.9	17.9	15.0	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.2	9.8	9.5	9.7
Poland	22.6	17.4	16.8	19.0	19.6	18.3	14.4	11.2	9.8	9.2	9.3
Portugal	24.1	23.4	20.8	19.8	16.2	13.0	11.7	10.7	11.7	10.8	10.4
Slovenia	17.6	18.5	15.9	16.6	15.7	13.4	11.2	9.5	9.1	8.7	9.0
Slovakia	21.7	19.3	17.8	20.6	19.1	17.5	15.1	11.5	10.2	9.6	10.0
Finland	18.5	17.1	14.0	13.9	13.2	12.8	13.1	12.3	11.0	10.9	11.0
Sweden	13.7	15.9	13.7	12.6	11.7	11.8	14.5	11.7	10.2	11.1	11.2
United Kingdom	17.5	18.4	16.2	12.4	13.4	13.3	14.0	12.6	11.5	11.7	12.0
Bulgaria	17.8	15.3	16.3	16.6	14.5	13.3	12.1	8.6	9.1	8.6	9.0
Croatia	18.4	16.6	13.8	14.9	14.8	13.5	11.8	10.7	9.7	8.9	9.1
MK	31.7	28.3	23.2	22.5	21.0	19.2	18.8	16.4	14.5	13.3	11.5
Romania	19.1	14.6	21.1	19.7	18.0	15.8	13.6	10.4	10.4	9.8	10.0
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.2	19.5	19.1
Iceland	27.8	24.6	19.7	20.1	19.9	16.0	18.7	16.0	15.3	14.3	14.5
Liechtenstein	23.1	20.6	20.0	12.9	15.4	13.9	13.2	13.8	12.3	10.2	10.8
Norway	17.3	17.8	16.7	14.1	12.5	12.3	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.4	12.4
Switzerland	17.7	19.1	16.1	12.4	11.7	11.5	12.5	11.7	10.9	9.8	9.9
Albania	43.3	35.2	32.5	29.4	26.5	26.2	25.1	22.1	:	15.1	13.8
Bosnia and Herz.	34.1	28.2	21.4	19.8	17.2	16.9	14.9	:	:	9.2	8.9
Serbia and Mont.	21.6	19.2	17.7	18.4	17.6	16.4	15.0	13.3	11.8	10.8	10.9

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## D-4: Total fertility rate, 1960-2004

(children per woman)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.72</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.54</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.49</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.50</b>
Belgium	2.56	2.62	2.25	1.74	1.68	1.51	1.62	1.55	1.66	1.64	1.64
Czech Republic	2.11	2.18	1.91	2.43	2.10	1.96	1.89	1.28	1.14	1.18	1.22
Denmark	2.57	2.61	1.95	1.92	1.55	1.45	1.67	1.80	1.77	1.76	1.78
Germany	2.37	2.50	2.03	1.48	1.56	1.37	1.45	1.25	1.38	1.34	1.36
Estonia	:	:	2.16	2.04	2.02	2.12	2.04	1.32	1.34	1.37	1.40
Greece	2.28	2.30	2.39	2.32	2.21	1.67	1.39	1.32	1.29	1.28	1.29
Spain	2.86	2.94	2.90	2.79	2.20	1.64	1.36	1.18	1.24	1.31	1.32
France	2.73	2.84	2.47	1.93	1.95	1.81	1.78	1.70	1.88	1.88	1.90
Ireland	3.76	4.03	3.93	3.40	3.25	2.47	2.11	1.84	1.90	1.98	1.99
Italy	2.41	2.66	2.42	2.20	1.64	1.42	1.33	1.18	1.24	1.29	1.33
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	3.51	:	2.54	2.01	2.46	2.38	2.42	2.13	1.64	1.50	1.49
Latvia	:	1.74	2.01	1.96	1.90	2.09	2.01	1.26	1.24	1.29	1.24
Lithuania	2.60	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.03	1.55	1.39	1.26	1.26
Luxembourg	2.28	2.42	1.98	1.55	1.49	1.38	1.61	1.69	1.76	1.63	1.71
Hungary	2.02	1.82	1.98	2.35	1.92	1.85	1.87	1.58	1.32	1.27	1.28
Malta	3.62	2.47	2.02	2.27	1.99	1.96	2.05	1.83	1.72	1.48	1.37
Netherlands	3.12	3.04	2.57	1.66	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.53	1.72	1.75	1.73
Austria	2.69	2.70	2.29	1.83	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.38	1.42
Poland	2.98	2.52	2.20	2.27	2.28	2.33	2.04	1.61	1.34	1.22	1.23
Portugal	3.10	3.14	2.83	2.58	2.18	1.72	1.57	1.41	1.55	1.44	1.40
Slovenia	2.18	2.43	2.10	2.16	2.11	1.72	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.20	1.25
Slovakia	3.07	2.78	2.40	2.55	2.32	2.25	2.09	1.52	1.30	1.20	1.24
Finland	2.72	2.47	1.82	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.77	1.80
Sweden	2.20	2.42	1.92	1.77	1.68	1.74	2.13	1.73	1.54	1.71	1.75
United Kingdom	2.72	2.89	2.43	1.81	1.90	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.69	1.74
Bulgaria	2.31	2.08	2.18	2.24	2.05	1.95	1.81	1.24	1.30	1.23	1.29
Croatia	2.21	2.19	1.80	1.91	1.93	1.83	1.69	1.58	1.40	1.27	1.24
MK	4.11	3.66	2.95	2.70	2.45	2.31	2.06	1.97	1.88	1.77	:
Romania	2.33	1.91	2.89	2.62	2.43	2.26	1.83	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.29
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.27	2.22	2.21
Iceland	4.17	3.71	2.81	2.65	2.48	1.93	2.30	2.08	2.08	1.99	2.04
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	1.75	:	:	:	1.58	1.37	1.44
Norway	2.91	2.94	2.50	1.98	1.72	1.68	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.80	1.83
Switzerland	2.44	2.60	2.10	1.61	1.55	1.52	1.59	1.48	1.50	1.39	1.42
Albania	6.85	:	5.16	:	3.62	3.26	3.03	2.70	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	1.90	1.91	:	:	1.28	1.53	:
Serbia and Mont.	2.59	2.53	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.08	1.88	1.66	1.59	:

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## D-5: Mean age of women at childbearing, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Belgium	28.0	27.6	27.2	26.6	26.6	27.2	27.9	28.5	:	:	:
Czech Republic	25.4	25.6	25.0	25.1	24.7	24.6	24.8	25.8	27.2	28.0	28.3
Denmark	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.8	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.7	30.0	30.1
Germany	27.5	27.1	26.6	26.3	26.4	27.1	27.6	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.3
Estonia	:	:	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.9	25.6	25.6	27.0	27.7	:
Greece	:	:	:	26.8	26.1	26.3	27.2	28.2	29.6	29.5	:
Spain	:	30.1	29.6	28.7	28.2	28.5	28.9	30.0	30.7	30.8	:
France	27.6	27.3	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.4	29.5	29.6
Ireland	:	:	:	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.6	:
Italy	29.2	28.7	28.3	27.6	27.4	28.0	28.9	29.7	30.3	30.7	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	28.3	28.3	28.6	26.4	26.1	26.2	27.1	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.2
Latvia	:	27.4	26.4	26.2	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.8	27.0	27.3	27.4
Lithuania	29.6	29.0	27.8	27.4	26.8	26.8	25.9	25.6	26.6	27.1	27.4
Luxembourg	:	:	27.2	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.6
Hungary	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.3	24.7	25.0	25.6	26.4	27.3	27.9	28.2
Malta	:	:	:	28.2	28.8	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.6	:	:
Netherlands	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.4	27.7	28.4	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.4	30.5
Austria	27.6	27.3	26.7	26.3	26.3	26.7	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.8	28.8
Poland	27.6	27.3	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.9	27.4	27.9	28.1
Portugal	29.6	29.5	29.0	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.0	28.6	29.0	29.2
Slovenia	28.0	27.1	26.7	25.9	25.4	25.5	25.9	27.0	28.2	28.9	29.2
Slovakia	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.9	25.4	25.1	25.1	25.6	26.6	27.3	27.4
Finland	28.3	28.0	27.1	27.1	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.8	29.8
Sweden	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.7	27.6	28.4	28.6	29.2	29.9	30.3	30.4
United Kingdom	27.8	27.1	26.3	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	28.8	28.9
Bulgaria	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.9	25.5	25.7
Croatia	26.9	26.3	26.0	25.7	25.6	25.7	26.0	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.2
MK	29.0	28.0	27.3	26.8	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.8	27.0
Romania	26.5	25.9	26.7	26.0	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.0	25.7	26.2	26.4
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.2	27.2	27.1
Iceland	27.7	26.9	26.0	25.7	26.2	26.8	27.6	28.7	28.9	29.3	29.5
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.1	29.6	31.0
Norway	27.9	27.7	27.0	26.4	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.7	29.7
Switzerland	28.7	28.2	27.8	27.6	27.9	28.4	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.2	30.4
Albania	31.3	30.6	29.8	:	29.1	28.8	28.3	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	29.2	28.4	27.5	27.0	26.6	26.3	26.0	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	26.9	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.7	27.0	27.3	:

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## D-6: Completed fertility by generation, 1930-1965

(children per woman)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	<b>2.09</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>1.90</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.72</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.81</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.68</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.41</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.75</b>
Belgium	2.30	2.27	2.17	1.93	1.84	1.83	1.86	1.82	1.81	1.79	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	2.03	2.10	2.06	2.03	1.99	1.96	1.94	1.93
Denmark	2.36	2.38	2.24	2.06	1.90	1.84	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.89	1.89
Germany	2.17	2.16	1.98	1.79	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.61	1.58	1.57	1.55
Estonia	:	:	:	1.85	1.93	2.03	2.01	1.94	1.91	1.90	1.87
Greece	2.21	2.02	2.01	2.00	2.07	2.03	1.93	1.83	1.80	1.78	1.76
Spain	2.59	2.67	2.59	2.43	2.19	1.90	1.76	1.66	1.66	1.68	1.60
France	2.64	2.58	2.41	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.03
Ireland	3.50	3.44	3.27	3.27	3.00	2.67	2.41	2.30	2.27	2.22	2.17
Italy	2.29	2.29	2.14	2.06	1.90	1.79	1.66	1.60	1.57	1.54	1.52
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.43	2.46	2.50	2.53	2.56
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.78	1.76
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.88	1.78	1.74	1.73	1.73
Luxembourg	1.97	2.00	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.68	1.76	1.79	1.81	1.84	1.82
Hungary	:	:	:	1.88	1.94	1.92	2.02	2.02	2.00	1.98	1.97
Malta	:	:	:	1.95	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.86	1.85	:	:
Netherlands	2.65	2.50	2.21	1.99	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.82	1.81	1.79	1.78
Austria	2.32	2.45	2.13	1.93	1.86	1.77	1.70	1.67	1.66	1.65	1.65
Poland	:	:	:	2.27	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.11	2.07	2.03	2.00
Portugal	2.95	2.85	2.61	2.31	2.12	1.97	1.89	1.86	1.84	1.81	1.82
Slovenia	:	:	:	1.89	1.89	1.97	1.87	1.84	1.81	1.79	1.77
Slovakia	:	:	:	2.78	3.04	2.85	2.18	2.14	2.11	2.10	2.05
Finland	2.51	2.30	2.03	1.87	1.85	1.89	1.96	1.94	1.94	1.93	1.91
Sweden	2.11	2.14	2.05	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.04	2.02	2.01	2.01	2.00
United Kingdom	2.35	2.41	2.36	2.17	2.03	2.01	1.97	1.92	1.90	1.92	1.92
Bulgaria	:	:	:	2.11	2.10	2.05	1.95	1.87	1.87	1.83	1.81
Croatia	:	:	:	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.98	1.95	1.92	1.90	1.88
MK	:	:	:	2.74	2.36	2.31	2.29	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20
Romania	:	:	:	2.43	2.32	2.26	2.15	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.91
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3.50	:	3.15	2.87	2.67	2.47	2.47	2.40	2.38	2.41	2.40
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2.49	2.57	2.45	2.21	2.09	2.05	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.08	2.07
Switzerland	2.18	2.20	2.07	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.78	1.74	1.71	1.68	1.66
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.93	2.79	2.68	2.57	2.48
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	2.39	:	1.96	1.86	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	2.47	2.29	2.27	2.30	2.22	2.20	2.15	2.12

## D-7: Mean age of women at childbearing by generation, 1930-1965

(years)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1962	1963	1964	1965
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Belgium	28.0	27.2	26.5	25.9	26.2	26.7	27.4	27.7	27.8	28.0	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.8
Denmark	26.8	26.2	25.8	25.7	26.2	27.3	28.5	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0
Germany	27.5	26.9	25.9	25.4	25.8	26.5	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.9	28.2
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Greece	:	:	:	:	26.2	25.8	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.8	27.1
Spain	:	:	:	:	27.3	27.2	27.9	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.2
France	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.7	28.1	28.3	28.5	28.7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	28.7	28.5	29.0	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0
Italy	29.1	28.7	27.8	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.9	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.3
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.3	27.2	27.1	27.0	26.8
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.5	25.4	25.3	25.3	25.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	26.8	27.7	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.2
Netherlands	29.2	28.1	27.1	26.5	27.2	28.2	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.9	30.0
Austria	28.0	27.1	26.0	25.2	25.4	25.9	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.2	27.4
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.0	26.0	25.9	25.9	25.9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	26.4	26.3	26.5	27.0	27.1	27.3	27.5
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.9	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Finland	:	26.7	26.4	26.7	27.4	28.0	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.1	29.2
Sweden	:	26.7	26.4	26.4	27.2	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.8	28.9
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	27.2	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.3
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.7	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.2	26.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.5	25.5	25.6	25.6	25.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.5	24.3	24.2	24.1	24.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	25.8	26.5	26.1	26.7	27.4	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	28.2	27.0	26.2	25.9	26.2	27.1	28.1	28.4	28.4	28.5	28.6
Switzerland	28.7	27.9	26.9	26.8	27.2	28.1	28.7	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.3	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.2
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.0	25.9

## D-8: Proportion of live births outside marriage, 1960-2004

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>31.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>
Belgium	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.1	7.1	11.6	17.3	:	31.0	:
Czech Republic	4.9	5.0	5.4	4.5	5.6	7.3	8.6	15.6	21.8	28.5	30.6
Denmark	7.8	9.5	11.0	21.7	33.2	43.0	46.4	46.5	44.6	44.9	45.4
Germany	7.6	5.8	7.2	8.5	11.9	16.2	15.3	16.1	23.4	27.0	28.0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.1	44.1	54.5	57.8	:
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.8	4.9
Spain	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.9	8.0	9.6	11.1	17.7	23.2	:
France	6.1	5.9	6.9	8.5	11.4	19.6	30.1	37.6	42.6	45.2	:
Ireland	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.7	5.0	8.5	14.6	22.3	31.5	31.4	:
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	5.4	6.5	8.1	9.7	13.6	14.9
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	3.5	3.3
Latvia	11.9	13.3	11.4	11.7	12.5	14.4	16.9	29.9	40.3	44.2	45.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	6.3	7.0	7.0	12.8	22.6	29.5	28.7
Luxembourg	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	6.0	8.7	12.8	13.1	21.9	25.0	26.1
Hungary	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.6	7.1	9.2	13.1	20.7	29.0	32.3	34.0
Malta	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	4.6	10.9	16.8	19.1
Netherlands	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	4.1	8.3	11.4	15.5	24.9	30.7	32.5
Austria	13.0	11.2	12.8	13.5	17.8	22.4	23.6	27.4	31.3	35.3	35.9
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.1	15.8	17.2
Portugal <sup>1)</sup>	9.5	7.8	7.3	7.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	18.7	22.2	26.9	29.1
Slovenia	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.9	13.1	19.1	24.5	29.8	37.1	42.5	43.5
Slovakia	4.7	5.3	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.6	7.6	12.6	18.3	23.3	24.8
Finland	4.0	4.6	5.8	10.2	13.1	16.4	25.2	33.1	39.2	40.0	40.8
Sweden	11.3	13.8	18.6	32.8	39.7	46.4	47.0	53.0	55.3	56.0	55.4
United Kingdom	5.2	7.3	8.0	9.0	11.5	18.9	27.9	33.6	39.5	41.5	42.3
Bulgaria	8.0	9.4	8.5	9.3	10.9	11.7	12.4	25.7	38.4	46.1	48.7
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.5	9.0	10.1	10.4
MK	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	8.2	9.8	11.9	12.3
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.8	25.5	28.2	29.4
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	25.3	26.9	29.9	33.0	39.7	48.0	55.2	60.9	65.2	63.6	63.7
Liechtenstein	3.7	4.6	4.5	3.6	5.3	5.4	6.9	10.1	:	15.6	17.3
Norway	3.7	4.6	6.9	10.3	14.5	25.8	38.6	47.6	49.6	50.0	51.4
Switzerland	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.8	5.6	6.1	6.8	10.7	12.4	13.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data relate to 'de facto' population<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only



## D-9: Mean age of women at first birth, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.9</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.7</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.4	24.7	25.5	26.4	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	22.9	22.7	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.5	23.3	25.0	25.9	26.3
Denmark	23.1	22.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	25.7	26.4	27.4	27.7	28.2	28.4
Germany <sup>1)</sup>	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.5	25.0	26.1	26.6	27.5	28.2	28.8	:
Estonia	:	:	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.2	22.9	23.0	24.0	24.8	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	24.1	24.5	25.5	26.6	28.0	28.0	:
Spain	:	:	:	25.1	25.0	25.8	26.8	28.4	29.1	29.2	:
France <sup>2)</sup>	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.9	27.0	28.1	27.9	28.3	28.4
Ireland	:	:	:	25.5	25.5	26.1	26.6	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.0
Italy	25.8	25.4	25.1	24.7	25.0	25.9	26.9	28.0	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	23.8	:	:	24.0	23.8	23.7	24.7	25.5	26.2	26.9	27.2
Latvia	:	:	:	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.3	24.4	24.6	24.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	23.8	24.1	23.2	23.1	23.9	24.5	24.8
Luxembourg <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.5	27.9	28.4	28.7	28.7
Hungary	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.1	23.8	25.1	25.9	26.3
Malta <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	25.7	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.7	26.6	27.6	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.4	26.9	27.0
Poland	25.0	23.5	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.5	25.3	25.5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	24.0	24.2	24.9	25.7	26.5	27.1	27.1
Slovenia	24.9	24.2	23.7	23.0	22.8	23.1	23.7	24.9	26.5	27.2	27.5
Slovakia	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.6	23.0	24.2	25.0	25.3
Finland	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.9	25.6	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.4	27.9	27.8
Sweden	25.5	25.2	25.9	24.4	25.3	26.1	26.3	27.2	27.9	28.5	28.6
United Kingdom <sup>1) 4)</sup>	24.8	24.2	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.9	27.3	28.3	29.1	29.5	29.7
Bulgaria <sup>1)</sup>	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.4	23.5	24.2	24.4
Croatia	:	:	22.0	22.3	22.8	23.6	24.1	25.0	25.5	26.1	26.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	23.4	23.4	23.7	24.3	24.8	24.9
Romania	:	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	21.3	21.8	21.9	23.1	24.0	24.9	25.5	26.0	26.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.6	26.4	26.9	27.5	27.6
Switzerland <sup>1)</sup>	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.7	26.3	27.1	27.6	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.3
Albania	22.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	22.5	22.4	22.8	23.6	23.6	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	22.6	22.8	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.7	:

<sup>1)</sup> Birth order of present marriage<sup>2)</sup> Prior to 2000 birth order of present marriage<sup>3)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only<sup>4)</sup> Scotland and Northern Ireland not included

## CHAPTER E: MORTALITY

### Highlights

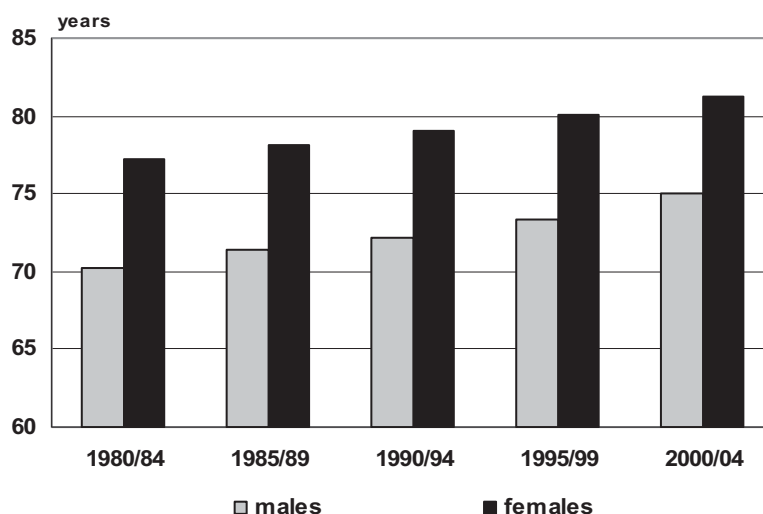
- Notwithstanding population growth, the number of deaths in the EU-25 is fairly stable due to decreasing mortality rates.
- The male life expectancy at birth is still considerably lower than the female life expectancy at birth, though the gap has become smaller since the second half of the 1990s.
- The infant mortality rate has fallen dramatically in both the new Member States and the former EU-15 countries.

Since 1980, the annual number of deaths in the EU-25 has been fairly stable at around 4.5 million. In fact, this number is lower in 2004 (4.3 million) than in 1980 (4.5 million). Thus, the impact of the growing population has, so far, been compensated by decreasing mortality rates. A simple way to illustrate the development of mortality is to consider life expectancy at birth.

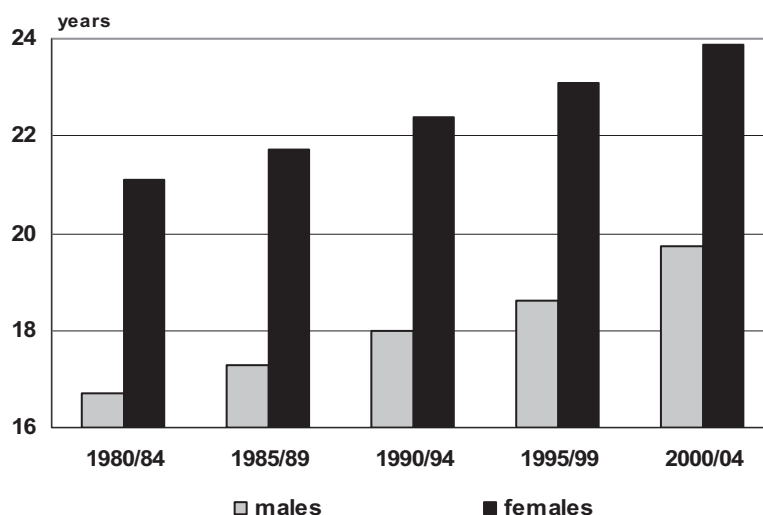
Figure E-1 shows that, comparing the first half of the 2000s with the first half of the 1980s, the life expectancy for males in the EU-25 countries has risen by 6.7%, from 70.3 to 75.0 years. For females this increase was lower (5.2%, from 77.2 to 81.2). However, not until the second half of the 1990s has life expectancy for males improved faster than for females. As a consequence, the gap in life expectation at birth between women and men has become almost a year smaller since the first half of the 1990s (from 7.0 to 6.2 years).

Similar to the life expectation at birth, the improvement of the life expectation at the age of 60 is somewhat more favourable for men than for women (Figure E-2). For men in the EU-25, life expectancy at 60 has increased by 18% since the first half of the 1980s, from 16.7 to 19.7 years. The corresponding percentage for women is 13%, i.e. from 21.1 to 23.9 years. Two things attract the attention. First, the increase in life expectancy at birth is for the major part due to lower mortality rates at older ages. Second, the more than 6 years difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females is reduced to 4 years at the age of 60. So, having reached this latter age, the prospects of getting old differ less between men and women.

E-1: Male and female life expectancy at birth in the EU-25, 1980-2004



E-2: Male and female life expectancy at 60 in the EU-25, 1980-2004

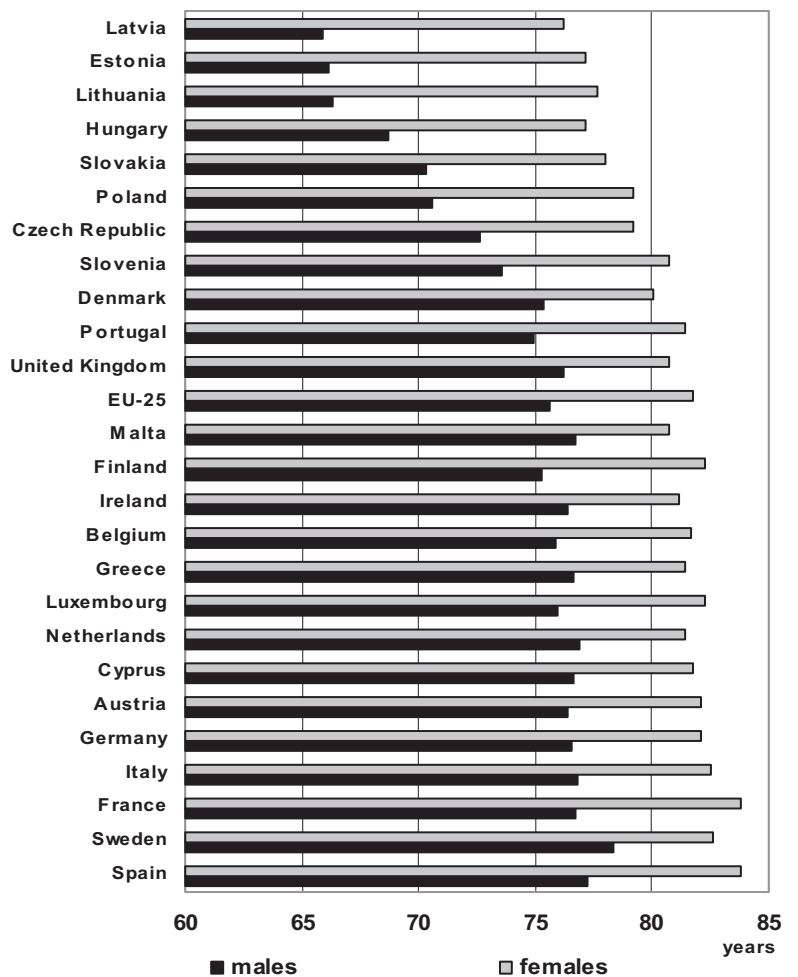


In Figure E-3, the EU-25 countries have been ranked by mean life expectancy for males and for females. Spain and Sweden rank first (80.5), followed by France (80.3). The rank is closed by the three Baltic States: Latvia (71.1), Estonia (71.6 in 2003) and Lithuania (72.0). Malta and Cyprus have, in contrast to other newly acceded EU Member States, life expectancy figures that are very similar to the former EU-15 countries.

A somewhat different picture emerges when the life expectancies for males and females are considered separately. Then, it appears that Spain and France are nowadays the most 'favourable' countries for a girl to be born in (83.8), followed by Sweden (82.6) and Italy (82.5 in 2003). The 'least favourable' countries are Latvia (76.2), Hungary (77.2) and Estonia (77.2 in 2003). For new-born boys Sweden is the 'best' country (78.3) with Spain second (77.2). With less than 67 years, the three Baltic States clearly have the lowest life expectancy for new-born boys.

In the EU countries the difference in life expectancy between females and males ranges widely, from 4 years in Malta to more than 10 years in the three Baltic States.

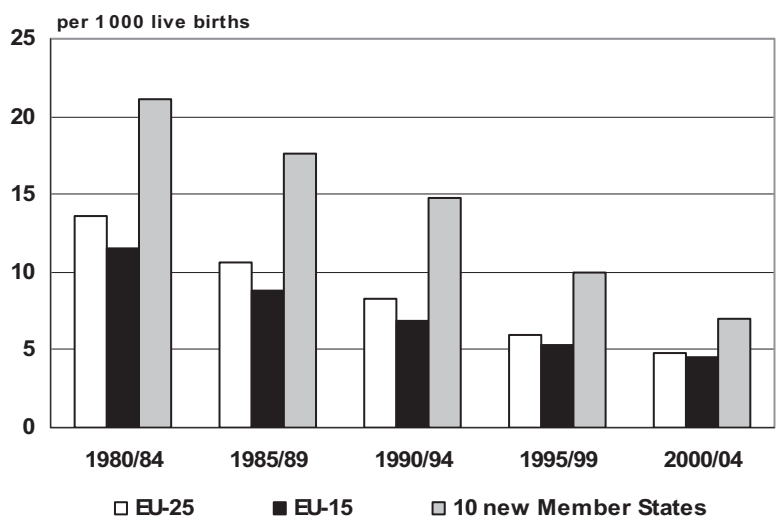
E-3: Life expectancy at birth per EU country, 2004 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> For Belgium, Estonia, Italy, Malta and the United Kingdom the data refer to 2003

An important contribution to the improved life expectancy is made by the dwindling of the infant mortality rate, i.e. the number of deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births. During the period 1980-2004, this rate fell by 69% in the EU-25; from 14.8 to 4.6 (Figure E-4). The relative decrease in the new Member States was somewhat stronger (72%; from 22.5 to 6.3) than in the former EU-15 (66%; from 12.7 to 4.3). The lowest infant mortality rates currently found within the EU occur in Sweden and Finland. These levels are close to the supposed biological minimum which lies between 2 and 3. On the other hand, there remain countries in which the infant mortality rate is still relatively high: Latvia (9.4) and Lithuania (7.9).

E-4: Infant mortality rate in the EU, 1980-2004



## E-1: Main indicators of mortality in the EU-25, 1960-2004

	Deaths				Life expectancy at birth		Deaths of children under 1 year	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	(1 000)	(per 1 000 live births)
	(1 000)			(per 1 000 population)	(years)			
1960	3 916	2 020	1 896	10.4	67.1	72.6	248	35.6
1961	3 878	2 006	1 873	10.2	67.2	72.8	242	34.3
1962	4 073	2 106	1 967	10.6	67.2	72.9	235	33.3
1963	4 118	2 130	1 987	10.6	67.4	73.2	228	31.6
1964	3 974	2 065	1 910	10.1	67.5	73.4	217	29.6
1965	4 109	2 130	1 979	10.4	67.7	73.6	200	27.9
1966	4 099	2 123	1 975	10.3	67.8	73.8	192	27.0
1967	4 133	2 140	1 993	10.3	67.8	73.9	180	25.8
1968	4 303	2 211	2 092	10.7	67.9	74.1	173	25.4
1969	4 411	2 288	2 122	10.9	68.0	74.3	167	24.7
1970	4 328	2 231	2 097	10.6	68.0	74.4	157	23.9
1971	4 370	2 255	2 115	10.7	68.3	74.8	148	22.4
1972	4 348	2 242	2 106	10.5	68.6	75.0	136	21.2
1973	4 419	2 272	2 147	10.7	68.7	75.2	131	20.9
1974	4 393	2 257	2 136	10.5	68.9	75.4	122	19.6
1975	4 494	2 312	2 182	10.7	68.9	75.6	119	19.8
1976	4 507	2 316	2 191	10.7	69.1	75.8	109	18.2
1977	4 404	2 271	2 134	10.4	69.2	76.0	101	17.1
1978	4 486	2 311	2 175	10.6	69.3	76.2	97	16.6
1979	4 460	2 295	2 166	10.5	69.5	76.4	91	15.5
1980	4 533	2 326	2 206	10.6	69.8	76.8	87	14.8
1981	4 505	2 304	2 201	10.5	70.1	77.0	81	14.1
1982	4 472	2 281	2 192	10.4	70.3	77.2	77	13.6
1983	4 573	2 324	2 250	10.6	70.5	77.4	73	13.0
1984	4 490	2 285	2 204	10.4	70.7	77.6	68	12.4
1985	4 601	2 331	2 270	10.6	70.9	77.8	65	11.9
1986	4 560	2 302	2 258	10.5	71.1	77.9	60	11.1
1987	4 473	2 262	2 211	10.3	71.5	78.2	58	10.7
1988	4 484	2 263	2 221	10.3	71.6	78.5	54	10.0
1989	4 518	2 276	2 242	10.3	71.7	78.5	51	9.5
1990	4 562	2 301	2 261	10.4	71.7	78.8	50	9.2
1991	4 583	2 312	2 271	10.4	71.8	78.9	48	9.0
1992	4 519	2 283	2 236	10.2	72.2	79.1	44	8.5
1993	4 604	2 314	2 290	10.4	72.3	79.2	39	7.7
1994	4 517	2 271	2 246	10.1	72.6	79.5	36	7.3
1995	4 567	2 295	2 272	10.2	72.8	79.7	32	6.7
1996	4 547	2 277	2 271	10.2	73.2	79.9	31	6.4
1997	4 498	2 246	2 253	10.0	73.5	80.2	28	5.9
1998	4 517	2 253	2 264	10.1	73.5	80.2	27	5.7
1999	4 534	2 254	2 280	10.1	73.8	80.4	25	5.4
2000	4 449	2 213	2 236	9.9	74.4	80.8	25	5.2
2001	4 413	2 194	2 219	9.8	74.7	81.1	23	5.0
2002	4 453	2 208	2 246	9.8	75.0	81.2	23	4.8
2003	4 543	2 243	2 300	10.0	75.1	81.2	22	4.7
2004	4 344	2 162	2 182	9.5	75.6	81.7	22	4.6

## E-2: Deaths, 1960-2004

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>3 916</b>	<b>4 109</b>	<b>4 328</b>	<b>4 494</b>	<b>4 533</b>	<b>4 601</b>	<b>4 562</b>	<b>4 567</b>	<b>4 449</b>	<b>4 543</b>	<b>4 344</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>3 385</b>	<b>3 543</b>	<b>3 679</b>	<b>3 793</b>	<b>3 737</b>	<b>3 764</b>	<b>3 721</b>	<b>3 733</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>3 759</b>	<b>3 571</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2 663</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>2 895</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>2 928</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>2 923</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>2 841</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>3 949</b>	<b>4 145</b>	<b>4 368</b>	<b>4 536</b>	<b>4 576</b>	<b>4 647</b>	<b>4 610</b>	<b>4 615</b>	<b>4 495</b>	<b>4 588</b>	<b>4 387</b>
Belgium	112.8	115.0	118.7	119.4	113.7	111.6	104.1	104.9	104.9	107.0	101.9
Czech Republic	93.9	105.1	123.3	124.3	135.5	131.6	129.2	117.9	109.0	111.3	107.2
Denmark	43.7	47.9	48.2	50.9	55.9	58.4	60.9	63.1	58.0	57.6	55.8
Germany	876.7	907.9	975.7	989.6	952.4	929.6	921.4	884.6	838.8	853.9	818.3
Estonia	12.7	13.5	15.2	16.6	18.2	19.3	19.5	20.8	18.4	18.2	17.8
Greece	60.6	67.3	74.0	80.1	87.3	92.9	94.2	100.2	105.2	105.5	104.9
Spain	262.3	267.4	280.2	298.2	289.3	312.5	333.1	346.2	360.4	384.8	370.7
France	521.1	544.0	542.3	560.4	547.1	552.5	526.2	531.6	530.9	550.0	506.8
Ireland	32.7	33.0	33.7	33.2	33.5	33.2	31.4	32.3	31.4	28.8	28.2
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	480.9	518.0	521.1	554.3	554.5	547.4	543.7	556.7	560.1	586.5	546.7
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	6.1	6.0	4.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.2
Latvia	21.3	22.8	26.5	30.0	32.1	34.2	34.8	38.9	32.2	32.4	32.0
Lithuania	21.6	23.5	28.0	31.3	35.9	39.2	39.8	45.3	38.9	41.0	41.3
Luxembourg	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.6
Hungary	101.5	108.1	120.2	131.1	145.4	147.6	145.7	145.4	135.6	135.8	132.5
Malta	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9
Netherlands	87.5	98.0	109.6	113.7	114.3	122.7	128.8	135.7	140.5	141.9	136.6
Austria	89.6	94.3	98.8	96.0	92.4	89.6	83.0	81.2	76.8	77.2	74.3
Poland	224.2	232.4	266.8	296.9	350.2	384.0	390.3	386.1	368.0	365.2	363.5
Portugal <sup>1)</sup>	95.0	95.2	93.1	97.9	94.8	97.1	103.1	103.9	105.4	108.8	102.0
Slovenia	15.1	16.0	17.4	18.2	18.8	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.6	19.5	18.5
Slovakia	31.6	35.9	42.2	45.2	50.6	52.5	54.6	52.7	52.7	52.2	51.9
Finland	39.8	44.5	44.1	43.8	44.4	48.2	50.1	49.3	49.3	49.0	47.6
Sweden	75.1	78.2	80.0	88.2	91.8	94.0	95.2	94.0	93.5	93.0	90.5
United Kingdom	603.3	627.8	655.4	662.5	661.5	670.7	641.8	645.5	608.4	611.2	583.1
Bulgaria	63.7	67.0	77.1	90.0	98.0	107.5	108.6	114.7	115.1	111.9	110.1
Croatia	41.4	39.9	44.1	45.6	50.1	52.1	52.2	50.5	50.2	52.6	49.8
MK	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.6	13.5	14.4	14.6	16.3	17.3	18.0	17.9
Romania	160.7	163.4	193.3	197.5	231.9	246.7	247.1	271.7	255.8	266.6	258.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	415.0	436.0	443.0
Iceland	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norway	32.4	35.1	38.7	40.1	41.3	44.4	46.0	45.2	44.0	42.5	41.2
Switzerland	52.1	55.5	57.1	55.9	59.1	59.6	63.7	63.4	62.5	63.1	60.2
Albania	16.8	16.7	19.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	18.2	18.1	16.4	18.0	17.7
Bosnia and Herz.	33.4	27.8	26.4	25.6	26.1	29.0	29.1	:	:	31.8	31.8
Serbia and Mont.	78.8	74.1	81.6	82.9	88.8	97.6	97.7	107.5	118.1	109.7	110.1

<sup>1)</sup> Data relate to 'de facto' population<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## E-3: Crude death rate, 1960-2004

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.3</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Belgium	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.8
Czech Republic	9.8	10.7	12.5	12.4	13.2	12.7	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.5
Denmark	9.5	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.1	10.9	10.7	10.3
Germany	12.0	12.0	12.5	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.3	9.9
Estonia	10.5	10.5	11.1	11.6	12.3	12.7	12.4	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.2
Greece	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5
Spain	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	8.7
France	11.4	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.4
Ireland	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.4	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.2	7.2	6.9
Italy	9.6	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	10.2	9.4
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	10.3	9.8	9.8	11.1	10.2	9.9	8.7	7.7	7.2	7.1
Latvia	10.0	10.1	11.3	12.2	12.8	13.2	13.1	15.7	13.6	13.9	13.8
Lithuania	7.8	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.5	11.1	10.8	12.5	11.1	11.9	12.0
Luxembourg	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.3	11.0	9.9	9.3	8.6	9.0	7.9
Hungary	10.2	10.7	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.9	14.0	14.1	13.3	13.4	13.1
Malta	8.6	9.4	10.1	9.5	9.9	8.4	7.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.2
Netherlands	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.4
Austria	12.7	13.0	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.5	9.1
Poland	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.7	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.5
Portugal	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.4	9.7
Slovenia	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.3
Slovakia	7.8	8.2	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Finland	9.0	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.1
Sweden	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.1
United Kingdom	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.9	11.2	11.1	10.3	10.3	9.7
Bulgaria	8.1	8.2	9.1	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.5	13.6	14.3	14.3	14.2
Croatia	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.2	11.8	11.2
MK	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.8
Romania	8.7	8.6	9.5	9.3	10.4	10.9	10.6	12.0	11.4	12.3	11.9
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.2	6.2	6.2
Iceland	6.6	6.7	7.1	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.2	6.5	6.3	6.2
Liechtenstein	7.5	8.1	7.7	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.8	7.3	6.1	6.4	5.7
Norway	9.1	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.9	10.4	9.8	9.3	9.0
Switzerland	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.1
Albania	10.4	9.0	9.3	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	:	5.8	5.7
Bosnia and Herz.	10.3	7.7	7.1	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.5	:	:	8.3	8.3
Serbia and Mont.	9.8	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.6	9.4	10.2	11.1	13.5	13.5

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## E-4: Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>76.7</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>75.7</b>
Belgium	67.7	:	67.8	:	70.0	71.1	72.7	73.4	74.6	75.9	:
Czech Republic	67.9	67.1	66.1	67.1	66.8	67.5	67.6	69.7	71.7	72.1	72.6
Denmark	70.4	:	70.7	:	71.2	71.5	72.0	72.7	74.5	75.0	75.4
Germany	:	:	:	:	69.6	:	72.0	73.3	75.0	75.7	76.5
Estonia	64.3	:	65.5	64.8	64.1	65.5	64.7	61.9	65.6	66.1	:
Greece	67.3	:	70.1	:	72.2	73.5	74.6	75.0	75.5	76.5	76.6
Spain	67.4	:	69.2	:	72.5	73.1	73.3	74.3	75.7	76.2	77.2
France	66.9	:	68.4	:	70.2	71.3	72.8	73.9	75.3	75.9	76.7
Ireland	68.1	:	68.8	:	70.1	71.0	72.1	72.9	73.9	75.8	76.4
Italy	67.2	:	69.0	:	70.6	72.3	73.6	74.9	76.6	76.8	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	72.3	73.9	74.1	75.3	:	76.9	76.6
Latvia	65.2	66.6	66.0	64.2	63.6	65.5	64.3	60.3	65.0	65.6	65.9
Lithuania	64.9	68.1	66.9	66.3	65.5	65.5	66.4	63.3	66.8	66.4	66.3
Luxembourg	66.5	:	67.1	:	69.1	70.6	72.3	73.0	74.8	74.8	76.0
Hungary	65.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	65.5	65.1	65.1	65.3	67.4	68.4	68.7
Malta	66.5	67.1	68.4	68.6	68.5	70.8	73.7	74.9	76.3	76.7	:
Netherlands	71.5	:	70.7	:	72.7	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.5	76.2	76.9
Austria	66.2	:	66.5	67.7	69.0	70.3	72.2	73.3	75.1	75.9	76.4
Poland	64.9	66.6	66.6	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.7	67.6	69.7	70.5	70.6
Portugal	61.2	:	64.2	:	67.7	69.4	70.4	71.6	73.2	74.2	74.9
Slovenia	66.1	65.5	65.0	66.6	67.4	67.6	69.5	70.3	72.3	72.5	73.5
Slovakia	68.4	67.9	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6	68.4	69.2	69.8	70.3
Finland	65.5	:	66.5	:	69.2	70.1	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.1	75.3
Sweden	71.2	71.7	72.2	72.1	72.8	73.8	74.8	76.2	77.4	77.9	78.3
United Kingdom	67.9	:	68.7	:	70.2	71.7	72.9	74.0	75.5	76.2	:
Bulgaria	67.8	69.6	69.1	68.9	68.7	68.2	68.4	67.1	68.4	68.9	69.0
Croatia	64.3	:	65.7	:	66.6	67.1	68.6	:	70.5	71.4	72.0
MK	60.8	:	65.6	:	68.1	:	70.1	69.6	71.0	70.9	71.5
Romania	64.2	:	65.7	67.4	66.5	66.8	66.6	65.3	67.7	67.7	68.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	68.1	68.6	68.8
Iceland	71.3	:	71.2	:	73.4	74.9	75.4	75.9	78.0	79.5	78.9
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.2	78.6
Norway	71.6	:	71.2	:	72.3	:	73.4	74.8	76.0	77.0	77.5
Switzerland	68.7	:	70.7	:	72.8	:	74.0	75.3	76.9	77.9	78.5
Albania	63.7	64.9	:	66.5	67.0	68.7	69.3	:	:	72.1	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	67.9	:	69.7	:	:	71.3	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.1	70.1	:

## E-5: Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>82.2</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.5</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.7</b>
Belgium	73.5	:	74.2	:	76.8	78.0	79.4	80.2	80.8	81.7	:
Czech Republic	73.4	73.4	73.0	74.0	73.9	74.7	75.4	76.6	78.4	78.7	79.2
Denmark	74.4	:	75.9	:	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.8	79.3	79.7	80.1
Germany	:	:	:	:	76.1	:	78.4	79.7	81.0	81.4	82.1
Estonia	71.6	:	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.9	74.9	74.5	76.4	77.2	:
Greece	72.4	:	73.8	:	76.8	78.4	79.5	80.3	80.6	81.3	81.4
Spain	72.2	:	74.8	:	78.6	79.6	80.3	81.5	82.5	82.9	83.8
France	73.6	:	75.9	:	78.4	79.4	80.9	81.8	82.7	82.9	83.8
Ireland	71.9	:	73.5	:	75.6	76.7	77.6	78.4	79.1	80.6	81.2
Italy	72.3	:	74.9	:	77.4	78.7	80.1	81.3	82.5	82.5	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	77.0	77.8	78.6	79.8	:	81.1	81.7
Latvia	72.4	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	74.5	74.6	73.1	76.1	75.9	76.2
Lithuania	71.4	74.6	74.8	75.5	75.4	75.4	76.2	75.0	77.4	77.8	77.7
Luxembourg	72.2	:	73.4	:	75.9	77.9	78.5	80.2	81.1	80.9	82.2
Hungary	70.1	71.5	72.1	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.7	74.5	75.9	76.7	77.2
Malta	70.5	71.0	72.6	72.7	72.7	76.0	78.1	79.5	80.4	80.7	:
Netherlands	75.3	:	76.5	:	79.3	79.6	80.9	80.4	80.5	80.9	81.4
Austria	72.7	:	73.4	74.7	76.0	77.2	78.8	79.9	81.1	81.6	82.1
Poland	70.6	72.4	73.3	74.3	75.4	75.3	76.3	76.4	77.9	78.8	79.2
Portugal	66.8	:	70.8	:	75.2	76.4	77.4	78.7	80.0	80.6	81.4
Slovenia	72.0	72.7	72.4	74.2	75.2	75.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.3	80.7
Slovakia	72.7	72.9	72.9	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.4	76.3	77.4	77.8	78.0
Finland	72.5	:	75.0	:	77.6	78.7	78.9	80.2	81.0	81.8	82.2
Sweden	74.9	76.1	77.1	77.9	78.8	79.7	80.4	81.4	82.0	82.4	82.6
United Kingdom	73.7	:	75.0	:	76.2	77.6	78.5	79.2	80.2	80.7	:
Bulgaria	71.4	73.5	73.1	73.7	74.0	74.4	75.2	74.6	75.1	75.9	76.2
Croatia	69.0	:	72.3	:	74.2	74.8	76.0	:	77.8	78.4	79.0
MK	61.8	:	67.6	:	71.8	:	74.0	73.5	75.3	75.8	75.8
Romania	67.7	:	70.3	72.0	71.8	72.8	73.1	73.1	74.6	75.1	75.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	72.8	73.4	73.6
Iceland	76.4	:	77.3	:	80.1	80.3	80.5	80.0	81.4	82.4	82.8
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82.2	81.5	84.2
Norway	76.0	:	77.5	:	79.2	:	79.8	80.8	81.4	81.9	82.3
Switzerland	74.5	:	76.9	:	79.6	:	80.7	81.7	82.6	83.0	83.6
Albania	66.0	67.0	:	70.9	72.3	74.4	75.4	:	:	78.6	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	72.9	:	75.2	:	:	76.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.0	75.3	:



## E-6: Life expectancy at 60, males, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.6</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Belgium	15.5	:	15.2	:	16.3	16.7	17.9	18.5	19.3	:	:
Czech Republic	15.6	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.9	17.0	17.3	17.6
Denmark	17.1	:	17.1	:	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.9	19.3	19.6
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.4	18.2	19.4	19.9	20.4
Estonia	15.3	:	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.4	15.4	15.5	:
Greece	16.9	:	17.5	:	18.2	18.9	19.4	19.8	19.9	20.6	:
Spain	16.5	:	16.8	:	18.4	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.6	:
France	15.6	:	16.2	:	17.3	17.9	19.0	19.7	20.4	20.8	:
Ireland	15.8	:	15.6	:	15.9	:	16.7	17.3	18.4	19.7	20.1
Italy	16.7	:	16.7	:	16.8	17.6	18.6	19.5	20.4	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.1	:	20.4	20.5
Latvia	:	:	16.5	:	15.1	:	14.9	13.8	15.3	15.4	15.3
Lithuania	17.1	:	:	17.1	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.5	16.5	16.2	16.2
Luxembourg	15.5	:	15.2	:	15.5	:	17.8	18.2	19.2	19.2	20.3
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.5	15.9	16.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.4	19.8	:
Netherlands	17.7	:	16.8	:	17.5	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.2
Austria	:	:	14.9	15.6	16.3	16.9	17.8	18.5	19.7	20.2	20.7
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.7	17.1	17.3
Portugal	16.2	:	15.5	:	16.3	17.0	17.5	18.2	19.0	19.5	20.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.6	17.9	18.6
Slovakia	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.9	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.5
Finland	:	:	:	:	15.6	16.2	17.1	18.1	19.2	19.9	20.2
Sweden	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	19.1	19.8	20.7	21.0	21.4
United Kingdom	15.0	:	15.2	:	15.9	:	17.5	18.3	19.4	:	:
Bulgaria	16.9	17.4	17.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	16.3	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.9	:	16.2	:	:
MK	16.0	:	17.3	:	17.1	:	:	15.9	16.5	16.8	16.9
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.4	16.1	16.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	19.3	19.4	20.1	20.2	22.2	22.1	21.8
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	20.4	22.0
Norway	18.0	:	17.3	:	17.7	:	18.2	18.9	20.0	20.6	21.0
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.0	19.9	20.9	21.5	22.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.6	16.3	:

## E-7: Life expectancy at 60, females, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.8</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>
Belgium	18.7	:	19.2	:	20.9	21.6	22.7	23.3	23.8	:	:
Czech Republic	18.4	18.4	18.0	18.5	18.2	18.6	19.1	20.0	21.2	21.4	21.8
Denmark	19.3	:	20.6	:	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.3	22.3	22.5	22.9
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	22.7	23.6	23.9	24.5
Estonia	19.0	:	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.5	19.9	20.9	21.4	:
Greece	18.5	:	19.1	:	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	22.8	23.4	:
Spain	19.2	:	20.0	:	22.1	22.6	23.3	24.2	24.9	25.2	:
France	19.5	:	20.8	:	22.4	23.0	24.1	24.9	25.5	25.6	:
Ireland	18.1	:	18.7	:	19.5	:	20.9	21.4	22.0	23.1	23.7
Italy	19.3	:	20.2	:	21.2	21.9	23.0	24.0	24.8	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.9	:	23.3	23.6
Latvia	:	:	19.9	:	19.7	:	19.6	19.7	20.8	20.7	21.0
Lithuania	19.8	:	:	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.6	21.5	22.0	21.9
Luxembourg	18.3	:	18.8	:	19.9	:	22.4	23.2	23.9	23.1	24.7
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.3	20.9	21.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.8	22.7	:
Netherlands	19.7	:	20.5	:	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.7	24.0
Austria	:	:	18.8	19.6	20.2	20.9	22.0	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.5
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.4	22.1	22.4
Portugal	19.1	:	18.9	:	20.6	20.9	21.3	22.0	23.0	23.3	24.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.7	23.1	23.6
Slovakia	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.2	20.0	20.0	20.6	21.1	21.2
Finland	:	:	:	:	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	23.6	24.2	24.8
Sweden	19.3	20.1	20.9	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.9	24.3	24.6	24.8
United Kingdom	18.9	:	19.8	:	20.4	:	21.8	22.2	23.0	:	:
Bulgaria	18.5	19.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.7	19.2	19.3	19.9	20.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.8	:	20.7	:	:
MK	17.3	:	18.6	:	19.0	:	:	18.0	19.0	19.2	19.4
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.7	19.8	20.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	22.9	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.7	24.5	25.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.0	24.6	25.8
Norway	20.2	:	21.0	:	22.2	:	22.7	23.3	23.9	24.3	24.7
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.7	24.5	25.0	25.3	25.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	19.0	:

## E-8: Infant mortality rate, 1960-2004

(per 1 000 live births)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Belgium	23.9	23.7	21.1	16.1	12.1	9.8	6.5	5.9	4.8	:	4.7
Czech Republic	20.0	23.7	20.2	19.4	16.9	12.5	10.8	7.7	4.1	3.9	3.7
Denmark	21.5	18.7	14.2	10.4	8.4	7.9	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.4	4.4
Germany	35.0	24.1	22.5	18.9	12.4	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.1
Estonia	31.1	20.3	17.7	18.2	17.1	14.1	12.3	14.9	8.4	:	:
Greece	40.1	34.3	29.6	24.0	17.9	14.1	9.7	8.1	5.9	4.0	3.7
Spain	35.4	29.4	20.7	18.9	12.3	8.9	7.6	5.5	3.9	3.9	3.5
France	27.7	22.4	18.2	13.8	10.0	8.3	7.3	4.9	4.4	4.0	:
Ireland	29.3	25.2	19.5	17.5	11.1	8.8	8.2	6.4	6.2	5.1	4.9
Italy	43.9	36.0	29.6	21.2	14.6	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.5	4.6	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	32.0	26.0	18.2	14.4	14.4	12.9	9.7	5.6	4.1	3.5
Latvia	27.0	18.9	17.7	20.3	15.3	13.0	13.7	18.8	10.4	9.4	9.4
Lithuania	38.0	24.7	19.3	19.6	14.5	14.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	6.7	7.9
Luxembourg	31.5	24.0	24.9	14.8	11.5	9.0	7.3	5.5	5.1	4.9	3.9
Hungary	47.6	38.8	35.9	32.8	23.2	20.4	14.8	10.7	9.2	7.3	6.6
Malta	38.3	34.8	27.9	18.3	15.2	14.5	9.1	8.9	6.1	5.7	5.9
Netherlands	16.5	14.4	12.7	10.6	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4
Austria	37.5	28.3	25.9	20.5	14.3	11.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.5
Poland	56.1	41.6	36.4	24.8	25.4	22.1	19.4	13.6	8.1	7.0	6.8
Portugal	77.5	64.9	55.5	38.9	24.2	17.8	11.0	7.5	5.5	4.1	3.8
Slovenia	35.1	29.6	24.5	17.3	15.3	13.0	8.4	5.5	4.9	4.0	3.7
Slovakia	28.6	28.5	25.7	23.7	20.9	16.3	12.0	11.0	8.6	7.9	6.8
Finland	21.0	17.6	13.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.3
Sweden	16.6	13.3	11.0	8.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.1
United Kingdom	22.5	19.6	18.5	18.9	13.9	11.1	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.3	5.5
Bulgaria	45.1	30.8	27.3	23.1	20.2	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.3	12.3	11.6
Croatia	70.4	49.5	34.2	23.0	20.6	16.6	10.7	8.9	7.4	6.3	6.1
MK	114.6	105.8	87.9	65.1	54.2	43.4	31.6	22.7	11.8	11.3	13.2
Romania	75.7	44.1	49.4	34.7	29.3	25.6	26.9	21.2	18.6	16.7	16.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.9	25.6	24.6
Iceland	13.0	15.0	13.2	12.5	7.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	3.0	2.4	2.8
Liechtenstein	21.1	22.8	11.8	6.5	7.6	10.7	-	-	:	2.9	2.7
Norway	16.0	14.6	11.3	9.5	8.1	8.5	6.9	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.2
Switzerland	21.1	17.8	15.1	10.7	9.1	6.9	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.8
Bosnia and Herz.	107.0	83.7	69.1	42.6	31.5	25.1	15.3	:	:	7.1	7.4
Serbia and Mont.	84.7	73.3	54.4	43.0	33.3	32.9	22.8	16.8	13.3	8.9	:

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## E-9: Standardised death rate by selected causes, males, 2003

(per 100 000 population)

	All causes total	AIDS	Neoplasms	Endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Accidents	Suicide and intentional self-harm
<b>EU-25 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>
<b>EU-15 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>839.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>248.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1 164.3	:	320.9	12.8	2.5	19.7	568.2	59.6	50.8	63.0	26.2
Denmark <sup>2)</sup>	910.0	0.9	260.9	26.9	26.5	18.4	321.6	80.1	44.6	39.4	17.8
Germany	810.8	0.8	222.2	20.2	11.4	17.5	333.0	61.4	43.0	26.1	17.6
Estonia	1 553.6	1.1	298.3	8.3	17.4	21.0	753.8	69.5	56.5	153.8	43.3
Greece	796.1	0.3	218.0	6.7	0.8	8.2	355.4	54.4	21.2	45.1	5.1
Spain <sup>3)</sup>	787.7	5.9	252.1	17.6	15.6	20.4	226.8	95.3	42.6	37.0	11.2
France <sup>3)</sup>	831.4	2.8	277.3	24.3	22.7	28.1	214.8	51.0	40.1	49.5	25.7
Ireland	840.5	0.6	227.4	16.5	12.3	17.7	320.4	126.1	27.6	27.9	16.4
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	745.4	2.4	248.5	21.7	9.1	16.0	274.0	52.3	33.8	37.0	9.8
Cyprus	782.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	1 571.3	0.6	293.8	8.1	4.8	20.4	795.5	53.8	54.0	145.1	43.9
Lithuania	1 467.0	0.4	287.5	8.3	2.5	14.2	700.1	75.8	61.4	149.4	74.8
Luxembourg	926.8	0.5	243.5	17.5	21.1	24.9	340.8	101.1	44.4	54.2	17.8
Hungary	1 410.2	0.1	375.4	21.4	11.0	17.3	647.5	64.6	116.7	73.7	42.8
Malta	830.3	0.4	198.8	18.1	9.0	23.0	350.5	103.2	29.9	28.6	8.3
Netherlands	837.2	0.8	255.6	21.5	24.7	19.7	274.0	90.8	31.0	23.1	12.0
Austria	828.1	0.8	232.2	35.7	10.9	23.7	320.6	59.6	47.8	37.1	25.4
Poland	1 213.6	0.5	308.0	14.2	7.7	11.6	533.6	66.5	49.8	61.8	26.0
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	1 093.3	0.1	293.9	34.3	12.4	14.3	375.8	101.5	77.0	58.5	41.9
Slovakia <sup>2)</sup>	1 333.5	0.1	330.2	16.3	0.3	14.6	678.0	78.7	75.0	64.2	22.7
Finland	873.8	0.3	194.3	9.8	37.9	33.0	352.0	73.1	39.9	67.9	30.3
Sweden <sup>2)</sup>	739.4	0.6	191.1	17.0	23.9	15.5	318.6	46.2	23.7	33.0	17.4
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	822.5	0.5	225.1	10.7	13.4	15.3	313.9	123.9	33.9	22.0	10.7
Bulgaria	1 373.4	:	203.1	18.3	2.6	9.7	868.0	50.8	43.2	46.5	19.1
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	1 291.4	0.4	323.6	19.4	18.2	11.3	622.3	63.1	73.4	58.9	32.2
MK	1 260.4	:	222.5	29.8	3.8	10.5	697.0	54.6	26.9	36.5	10.5
Romania <sup>3)</sup>	1 340.6	1.8	230.6	8.0	8.9	9.3	739.9	90.7	93.3	74.0	23.5
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	629.5	:	168.6	7.2	17.2	26.1	262.2	48.5	20.3	28.0	14.5
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	761.0	0.5	214.2	15.9	17.4	21.1	273.3	66.4	21.4	44.2	16.2
Switzerland <sup>3)</sup>	705.4	1.8	204.8	18.8	24.7	23.9	240.9	48.5	28.8	28.7	25.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data refer to 2000<sup>2)</sup> Data refer to 2001<sup>3)</sup> Data refer to 2002

## E-10: Standardised death rate by selected causes, females, 2003

(per 100 000 population)

	All causes total	AIDS	Neoplasms	Endocrine nutritional and metabolic diseases	Mental and behavioural disorders	Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	Diseases of the circulatory system	Diseases of the respiratory system	Diseases of the digestive system	Accidents	Suicide and intentional self-harm
<b>EU-25 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>534.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>145.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>218.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>EU-15 <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>503.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>194.5</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	703.5	:	177.4	10.6	0.6	14.9	384.3	30.9	27.5	27.3	5.8
Denmark <sup>2)</sup>	627.9	0.3	202.9	20.2	18.4	15.4	195.2	59.0	32.2	19.5	6.9
Germany	510.9	0.3	136.4	17.4	4.3	11.7	229.5	30.0	25.4	11.5	5.4
Estonia	749.0	:	139.4	12.0	5.5	7.4	427.2	17.9	29.0	34.3	7.6
Greece	562.6	0.0	113.2	6.7	1.2	7.5	297.0	39.1	11.7	12.0	1.1
Spain <sup>3)</sup>	436.2	1.3	112.3	16.7	15.7	17.7	152.9	37.1	21.9	11.2	3.3
France <sup>3)</sup>	454.8	0.8	132.0	19.0	15.6	21.4	126.2	23.8	21.2	22.8	8.7
Ireland	554.0	0.1	163.6	10.7	8.6	15.4	197.8	82.6	21.1	13.3	3.7
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	441.6	0.7	134.1	18.4	8.5	12.9	179.3	21.4	19.9	15.6	2.6
Cyprus	531.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	812.7	0.3	142.1	11.5	2.0	9.9	465.2	14.5	26.7	41.8	8.2
Lithuania	693.5	:	142.7	6.6	1.2	6.8	404.7	18.5	27.3	34.7	12.5
Luxembourg	547.8	0.8	138.6	11.9	13.0	19.6	212.9	44.3	20.3	23.6	3.6
Hungary	784.4	0.0	194.9	18.8	5.0	11.6	409.5	27.2	49.5	32.5	9.7
Malta	568.8	0.0	138.2	18.8	11.2	14.5	240.0	50.3	24.9	17.8	1.5
Netherlands	543.9	0.2	162.0	19.8	28.2	15.4	165.2	47.2	24.0	12.4	5.4
Austria	519.4	0.3	140.2	24.7	2.3	17.6	230.6	29.2	21.4	15.6	7.8
Poland	657.0	0.1	161.8	12.6	1.4	7.9	329.5	26.5	25.2	18.6	4.2
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	584.6	:	153.8	23.5	5.2	9.1	234.7	42.2	34.3	19.5	10.0
Slovakia <sup>2)</sup>	738.9	0.0	155.4	13.6	:	7.8	448.2	35.8	30.9	13.5	3.9
Finland	499.4	0.0	122.7	7.5	35.9	27.0	198.0	30.8	19.8	22.2	9.1
Sweden <sup>2)</sup>	490.6	0.2	145.1	12.0	21.7	13.1	193.9	28.8	15.9	13.1	7.2
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	555.5	0.1	161.9	8.1	12.0	11.5	194.1	85.0	26.2	10.4	3.0
Bulgaria	854.9	:	113.1	17.5	1.4	6.1	587.0	24.6	14.7	13.2	5.8
Croatia <sup>1)</sup>	763.6	:	155.2	14.6	9.1	6.7	447.7	25.3	30.8	19.7	8.4
MK	894.0	:	126.5	35.0	0.4	5.7	558.7	33.9	12.3	10.1	3.9
Romania <sup>3)</sup>	780.0	1.5	128.1	7.0	2.3	6.0	494.7	40.7	44.0	20.6	4.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	474.2	:	160.9	9.2	12.5	34.0	159.6	37.0	16.4	16.0	4.8
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	491.4	0.2	146.6	11.1	14.3	17.0	169.1	42.3	16.5	18.6	5.5
Switzerland <sup>3)</sup>	442.0	0.7	124.8	14.2	20.1	20.8	155.7	23.5	16.7	12.8	10.5
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data refer to 2000<sup>2)</sup> Data refer to 2001<sup>3)</sup> Data refer to 2002

## CHAPTER F: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### Highlights

- Net migration is a major component of population change in the former EU-15 countries but still a minor component of population change in the ten new Member States.
- The number of asylum applications in the EU dropped strongly during 2004.

Migration is influenced by a variety of economic, political and social factors. Such factors may exist in a migrant's country of origin, acting as 'push' factors, or in the country of destination, as 'pull' factors. The relative economic prosperity and political stability of many European countries exert a considerable pull effect, attracting significant numbers of migrants. Various push factors are present in less prosperous and less politically stable countries in the world.

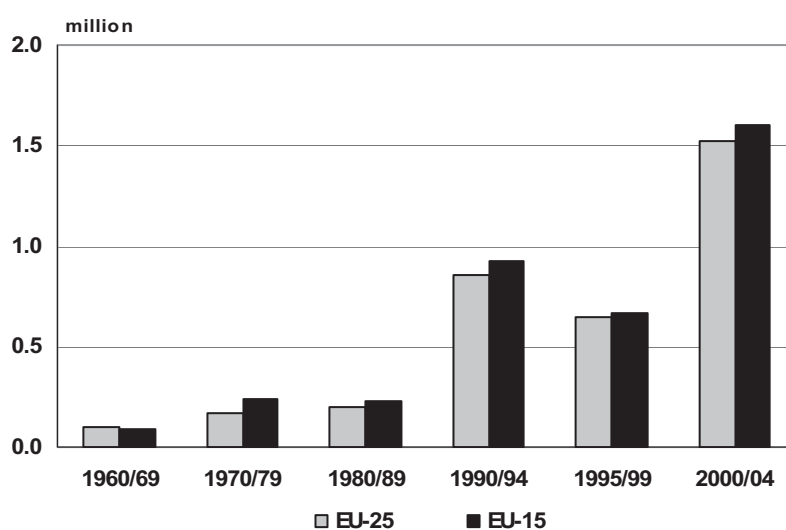
In the years 1960-2004, net migration (including corrections and adjustments) resulted in an estimated increase of 20.0 million persons in the 25 countries that comprise the current EU. However, the experience of the ten new Member States was markedly different from that of the EU-15.

During the period under consideration, the migration balance for the ten new Member States was negative and emigration exceeded immigration by 1.7 million. However, there were significant fluctuations of net migration figures in some of the new Member States after the fall of the iron curtain.

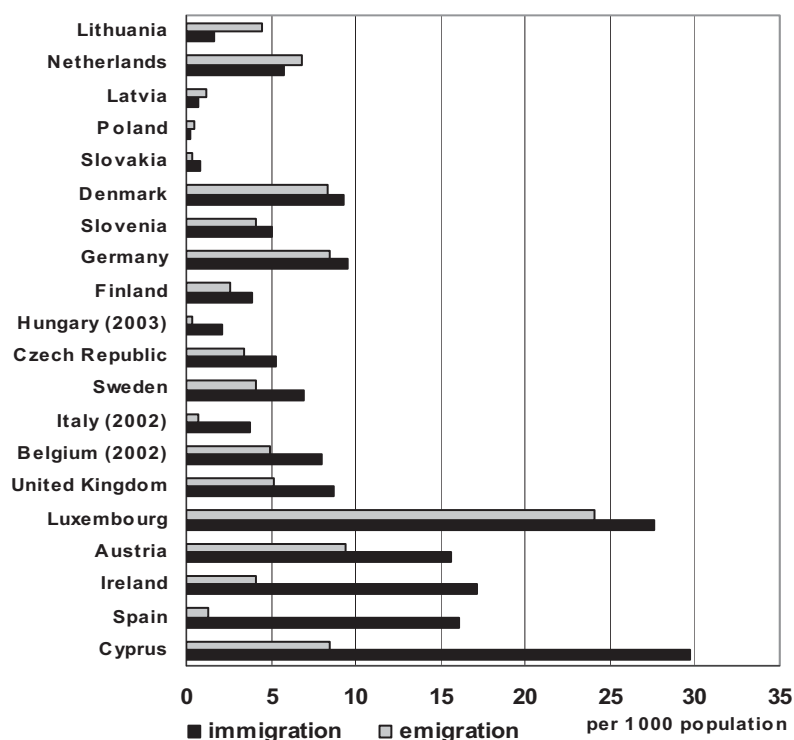
In contrast, as a consequence of positive net migration the population of the EU-15 countries increased by 21.7 million persons. Net migration was relatively low until the end of the 1980s (Figure F-1). After a remarkable rise in the first half of the 1990s, followed by some decline in the second half, net migration reached record height in 2004 with 2.1 million. Regularisation programmes in Spain and Italy importantly contributed to this high level.

The most recent immigration and emigration flows per 1 000 of the population are shown in Figure F-2 for the 20 EU countries with available data. The countries are sorted by the difference between immigration and emigration.

F-1: Net migration in the EU, 1960-2004



F-2: Immigration and emigration per 1 000 of the population in selected EU countries, 2004



One should be aware that differences in the definition of an international migrant as well as differences in sources and years may hamper the comparability of the country results in this figure. Furthermore, it is noted that the data do not include undocumented (illegal) migration.

Apart from some exceptions, the contrast between the EU-15 countries and the newly acceded Eastern European countries is clear: sizeable against small migration flows, and significantly positive against often negligible net migration. Measured per 1 000 population, for both immigration and emigration, Luxembourg is on top (28 and 24). This contrasts sharply with, for example, Slovakia (less than 1 for both flows). The highest relative level of net migration applied to Cyprus (21), the lowest to Lithuania (-3).

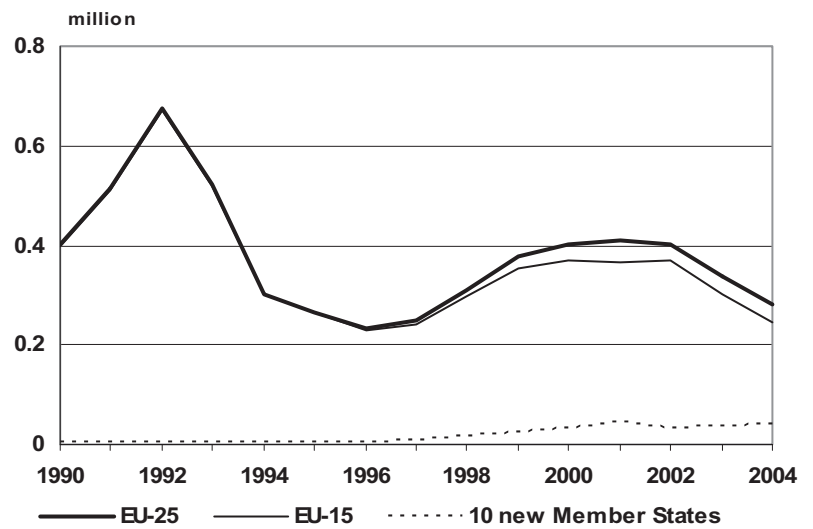
The low international mobility in the newly acceded Eastern European countries applies to the situation before and shortly after these countries joined the EU on 1 May 2004. It therefore remains to be seen to which degree the accession will lead to larger migration flows in the near future.

Part of the explanation for the increased interest in international migration is the large number of people who sought asylum in the EU in recent years. During the period 1990-2004, the total number of asylum applications in the EU-25 was almost six million. The vast majority of these applications were in the former EU-15; fewer than 300 thousand applications were made in the new Member States (Figure F-3).

In 1992, the number of asylum requests reached its highest level (675 thousand). Germany received the great majority of these requests (438 thousand), followed at a considerable distance by Sweden (84 thousand). After a strong decrease until 1996 (228 thousand), the number of asylum applications in the EU rose until 2001 but showed a sharp decline thereafter, especially in the years 2003 and 2004.

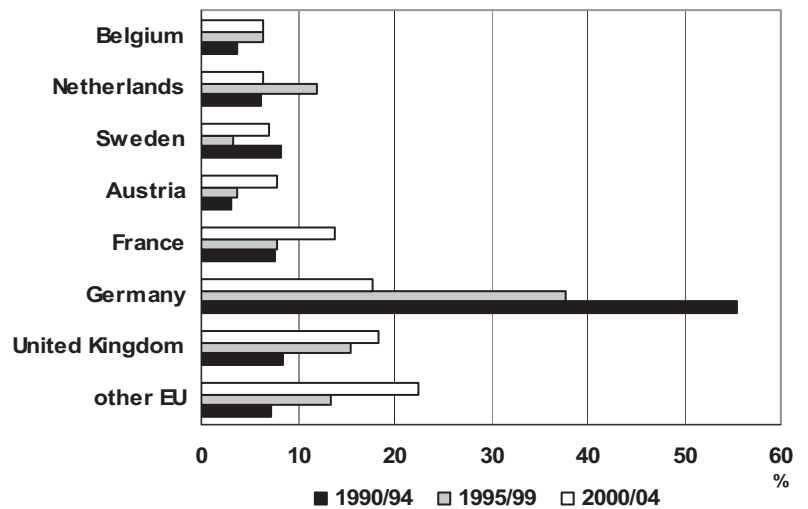
Compared with the first half of the 1990s, the distribution of applications within the EU has changed significantly (Figure F-4). Germany's share fell from 55% (1990/94) to 18% (2000/04). In contrast, the United Kingdom and France became more important for asylum seekers. The other notable change over time is the increased weight of the category 'other EU'. This indicates that, in recent years, asylum seekers have become less concentrated in particular EU countries than before.

F-3: Asylum applications in the EU, 1990-2004



NB. This figure includes several estimates especially for the new Member States. For the latter countries, the source for the asylum statistics for years prior to 2000 is UNHCR.

F-4: Distribution of asylum applications in the EU-25, 1990-2004



NB. For some countries applications relate to individual persons, for others they correspond to cases (one or more asylum applicant together with their dependants). Caution is consequently needed when comparing countries.

F-1: Net migration including adjustments and corrections, 1960-2004 <sup>1) 2)</sup>

(1 000)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>- 34</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>677</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>1 846</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>- 29</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>1 095</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>1 807</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 575</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>- 33</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>1 860</b>
Belgium	14.1	16.7	9.0	7.2	- 7.1	8.2	18.8	11.0	12.9	35.6	35.3
Czech Republic	- 16.6	- 0.4	- 21.7	2.2	- 6.6	2.4	- 5.8	10.1	6.5	25.8	18.6
Denmark	0.9	1.0	6.5	2.0	1.1	6.4	10.6	15.7	10.1	7.0	5.0
Germany	163.0	220.7	171.1	14.6	1.8	332.2	562.6	204.4	167.8	142.2	81.8
Estonia	8.3	9.6	7.3	5.2	5.3	3.5	- 21.8	- 8.7	0.2	0.2	- 0.2
Greece	- 41.9	- 35.1	- 24.8	56.1	17.9	24.4	88.6	61.9	29.4	35.4	34.3
Spain	- 109.7	- 30.1	- 32.1	28.3	0.8	- 19.7	49.4	129.0	389.8	624.6	610.1
France	303.7	95.3	114.8	33.8	52.3	49.8	22.5	8.0	102.7	132.7	100.2
Ireland	- 20.9	- 14.8	10.3	10.1	- 6.6	- 32.9	- 1.4	16.0	31.8	31.3	47.9
Italy	- 81.5	- 94.3	- 45.2	6.0	- 27.8	- 2.5	24.4	51.4	55.2	609.5	558.2
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	:	- 2.1	- 29.5	- 0.2	0.4	2.0	9.5	5.3	3.9	12.4	15.7
Latvia	17.6	11.5	11.7	8.6	6.4	11.3	- 27.3	- 8.6	- 5.4	- 0.9	- 1.1
Lithuania	2.8	3.9	8.5	4.2	6.8	12.5	- 18.6	- 22.5	- 20.3	- 6.3	- 9.7
Luxembourg	2.1	0.9	3.9	1.4	0.4	2.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	2.1	1.5
Hungary	0.0	1.8	0.0	- 2.6	0.0	- 38.5	18.2	17.5	16.7	15.5	18.2
Malta	- 5.8	- 6.0	- 2.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	9.9	1.6	1.8
Netherlands	3.9	9.6	26.7	35.7	14.2	27.4	41.3	30.9	57.0	7.0	- 9.9
Austria	1.0	10.0	19.1	- 3.0	3.3	14.4	48.7	7.1	17.2	38.2	61.7
Poland	- 6.3	- 21.1	- 73.4	- 41.9	- 24.3	- 41.0	- 15.2	- 14.0	- 409.9 <sup>4)</sup>	- 13.7	- 9.4
Portugal	- 78.3	- 169.7	- 45.0	88.9	6.1	- 31.8	- 7.0	29.6	47.1	63.5	47.3
Slovenia	- 1.9	3.1	1.1	10.8	0.1	6.2	- 2.7	0.3	2.7	3.5	1.8
Slovakia	22.0	- 5.3	- 9.8	- 3.1	- 5.6	- 3.5	- 7.5	1.9	- 22.3	1.4	2.8
Finland	- 11.2	- 18.9	1.3	- 7.3	4.1	2.4	9.0	4.2	2.4	5.8	6.8
Sweden	10.6	24.6	6.9	17.3	5.2	24.1	32.5	9.6	24.4	28.7	25.3
United Kingdom	59.9	- 44.7	- 32.1	- 11.3	- 34.3	22.3	21.9	81.0	143.6	177.7	201.8
Bulgaria	- 0.1	- 1.7	- 7.6	- 21.4	0.0	- 51.3	- 49.1	0.2	- 220.6 <sup>4)</sup>	0.1	0.0
Croatia	- 3.9	1.7	- 0.4	- 1.9	- 3.3	0.1	19.4	- 40.7	- 123.5 <sup>4)</sup>	12.5	11.5
MK	- 7.8	- 2.3	- 0.3	0.4	- 0.3	- 49.7	- 1.7	- 0.5	- 2.6	- 2.8	- 0.1
Romania	- 19.5	- 4.4	- 9.7	- 11.0	- 18.7	- 20.1	- 110.8	- 12.4	- 3.7	- 7.4	- 10.1
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	58.5	- 10.0	1.0
Iceland	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 0.8	0.0	0.1	- 0.2	0.1	1.9	- 0.2	0.6
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Norway	- 0.6	0.6	3.1	4.0	4.6	7.2	8.0	10.8	9.7	11.2	13.1
Switzerland	56.3	16.9	2.7	- 27.5	15.8	25.9	46.9	11.2	23.8	41.4	38.1
Albania	- 0.6	1.4	0.0	:	0.7	8.9	- 64.5	:	:	- 12.3	- 9.8
Bosnia and Herz.	- 7.4	- 40.7	- 1.7	- 12.9	- 13.8	0.1	:	:	:	4.0	8.7
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	- 12.7	- 17.4	- 3.5	:	0.0	83.1	0.0

<sup>1)</sup> Difference between total population growth and natural increase<sup>2)</sup> Annual averages for the periods 1960-64, 1965-69, ..., 1995-99<sup>3)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only<sup>4)</sup> Census correction



F-2: Immigration minus emigration, 1990-2004 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	1990/94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	19.2	13.4	12.7	6.0	6.7	12.3	12.1	24.9	31.1	:	:
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	4.5	10.0	10.1	12.1	9.5	8.8	6.5	- 8.6	12.3	25.8	18.6
Denmark	10.4	28.6	17.1	11.7	11.0	8.9	9.5	12.0	9.3	6.3	4.8
Germany	568.7	397.9	282.2	93.7	47.1	202.0	167.1	272.7	219.3	142.6	82.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	446.7	608.0	629.5
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	- 0.3	8.0	19.2	17.4	17.4	26.0	32.8	41.3	29.8	31.6	53.4
Italy	61.9	53.4	124.5	116.6	111.0	120.2	170.4	152.2	171.4	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.9	12.3	15.7
Latvia	- 27.4	- 13.7	- 10.1	- 9.4	- 5.8	- 4.1	- 5.5	- 5.2	- 1.8	- 0.8	- 1.1
Lithuania	- 18.5	- 23.7	- 23.4	- 22.4	- 22.1	- 20.7	- 20.3	- 2.6	- 2.0	- 6.3	- 9.6
Luxembourg	4.0	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	5.5	4.4	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.0	18.2	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	41.1	13.9	16.8	27.9	43.1	40.4	53.9	50.8	24.3	- 0.3	- 16.2
Austria	:	:	3.9	1.5	8.5	19.8	17.3	17.3	:	:	50.6
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	- 15.6	- 18.2	- 13.1	- 11.8	- 13.3	- 14.0	- 19.7	- 16.7	- 17.9	- 13.8	- 9.4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.2	2.5	6.5	2.4	- 2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.9	3.4	1.9
Slovakia <sup>6)</sup>	0.3	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.9
Finland	8.0	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	5.8	5.2	5.8	6.7
Sweden	32.5	11.9	6.0	6.3	10.9	14.1	24.6	28.7	31.1	28.8	25.4
United Kingdom	:	75.4	54.1	46.9	138.8	163.0	162.7	171.9	153.4	151.1	207.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>5)</sup>	:	26.6	34.6	33.8	44.2	18.6	:	16.9	8.6	11.9	11.6
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.1	2.2	:	1.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	- 0.2	- 1.4	- 0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.0	- 0.3	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	8.0	6.4	5.8	10.7	13.8	19.0	9.7	8.0	17.2	11.3	13.2
Switzerland	45.7	14.5	- 5.8	- 6.8	1.2	16.1	20.2	40.3	126.1	43.0	40.5
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Difference between immigration and emigration<sup>2)</sup> Including corrections<sup>3)</sup> From 2001 change of definition of migrant: until 2000 only changes of permanent residence; from 2001 changes of usual residence<sup>4)</sup> Year beginning mid-April<sup>5)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>6)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic. From 2003, non-nationals, and 2004, nationals, changes of usual residence

F-3: Total immigration and emigration, 1990-2004 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	Immigration					Emigration				
	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	65.4	62.6	68.6	81.9	:	46.2	52.4	56.5	:	:
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	13.7	11.0	7.8	60.0	53.5	7.6	0.9	1.3	34.2	34.8
Denmark	43.2	53.9	52.9	49.8	49.9	32.8	38.4	43.4	43.5	45.0
Germany	1 263.5	914.6	841.2	769.0	780.2	694.8	710.0	674.0	626.3	697.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	32.9	66.5	362.5	672.3	684.6	:	:	:	64.3	55.1
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	34.0	46.2	59.0	50.1	70.0	34.3	28.6	26.2	18.5	16.6
Italy	121.4	154.7	227.0	:	:	59.5	49.6	56.6	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	12.8	16.8	22.0	:	:	8.8	4.4	6.3
Latvia	12.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	39.4	11.3	7.1	2.2	2.7
Lithuania	7.5	2.6	1.5	4.7	5.6	26.0	25.1	21.8	11.0	15.2
Luxembourg	10.4	11.0	11.8	12.6	12.5	6.5	6.9	7.3	10.5	10.9
Hungary	21.9	16.7	21.7	21.3	:	5.9	3.1	2.5	3.1	:
Malta	:	0.9	1.0	1.2	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	114.6	111.3	132.9	104.5	94.0	73.5	82.8	79.0	104.8	110.2
Austria	:	:	79.3	:	127.4	:	:	62.0	:	76.8
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	5.4	8.2	7.3	7.0	9.5	21.0	22.3	27.0	20.8	18.9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.4	4.7	6.7	:
Slovenia	4.2	6.6	6.2	9.3	10.2	4.0	4.2	3.6	5.9	8.3
Slovakia <sup>6)</sup>	8.1	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.5	7.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6
Finland	14.7	13.6	16.9	17.8	20.3	6.7	10.4	14.3	12.1	13.7
Sweden	60.1	46.0	58.7	63.8	62.0	27.6	36.1	34.1	35.0	36.6
United Kingdom	:	360.0	483.4	512.6	518.1	:	264.3	320.7	361.5	310.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>5)</sup>	:	44.7	:	18.5	18.4	:	13.2	:	6.5	6.8
MK	:	:	0.6	:	1.7	:	:	0.2	:	0.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	157.6	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3.1	4.0	5.2	:	:	3.3	3.9	3.5	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	27.4	32.5	36.5	36.0	36.5	19.4	21.4	26.9	24.7	23.3
Switzerland	150.2	101.4	110.3	119.8	120.2	104.5	97.6	90.1	76.8	79.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Annual averages for the periods 1990-94 and 1995-99<sup>2)</sup> Including corrections<sup>3)</sup> From 2001 change of definition of migrant: until 2000 only changes of permanent residence; from 2001, changes of usual residence<sup>4)</sup> Year beginning mid-April<sup>5)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>6)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic. From 2003, non-nationals, and 2004, nationals, changes of usual residence

## F-4: Immigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	49.3	28.3	0.5	1.3	1.1	6.4	0.1	-	57.4
Denmark	15.9	9.6	1.7	2.4	1.7	7.2	0.3	0.1	27.7
Germany	422.9	228.3	33.9	33.8	17.4	105.5	2.3	3.3	601.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	219.7	107.0	83.5	260.9	3.7	28.4	0.3	0.1	592.7
France	:	:	89.6	10.3	3.2	14.6	0.3	1.5	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33.2
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	80.5	15.9	33.3	21.5	1.5	33.2	0.3	0.0	168.7
Cyprus	11.1	8.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.1	0.1	-	14.8
Latvia <sup>4)</sup>	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Lithuania	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.4
Luxembourg	10.1	8.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	11.5
Hungary <sup>5)</sup>	13.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	15.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	32.1	21.8	8.6	8.3	3.1	13.1	0.9	10.6	73.6
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal <sup>6)</sup>	5.1	4.0	5.1	2.9	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.8
Slovenia	7.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.0
Slovakia	3.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6
Finland	5.8	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	9.4
Sweden	24.4	14.0	4.0	3.0	1.1	15.1	0.3	1.2	48.0
United Kingdom	87.4	74.9	49.7	29.8	21.7	129.5	28.8	0.2	325.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>7)</sup>	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Romania <sup>7)</sup>	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	-	3.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	13.6	9.5	3.9	1.4	0.7	7.5	0.2	0.2	26.8
Switzerland	69.3	53.2	6.3	9.7	3.9	12.9	0.7	0.0	98.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>4)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>5)</sup> Data for 2002 (provisional)<sup>6)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>7)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence

## F-5: Emigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	30.0	21.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	2.1	0.1	-	33.2
Denmark	12.0	8.1	1.4	2.1	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.1	18.2
Germany	375.2	227.0	22.6	26.5	16.2	69.2	2.2	3.3	499.1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	8.4	5.4	4.5	11.5	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.1	27.7
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.1	-	7.7
Cyprus	2.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	-	-	3.8
Latvia <sup>4)</sup>	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	1.6
Lithuania	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	3.5
Luxembourg	8.5	6.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.4
Hungary <sup>5)</sup>	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>6)</sup>	13.4	11.6	1.2	2.7	2.0	3.3	0.5	0.8	21.9
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	3.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
Slovakia	2.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6
Finland	1.7	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.3
Sweden	11.0	8.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.2	15.1
United Kingdom	55.1	51.0	13.4	17.0	13.6	29.0	29.2	0.4	144.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>7)</sup>	0.2	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.2	0.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9.9	8.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	14.3
Switzerland	36.8	32.0	1.8	5.6	3.4	6.3	0.6	0.0	51.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>4)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>5)</sup> Data for 2002 (provisional)<sup>6)</sup> Excluding corrections<sup>7)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence

## F-6: Immigration by age group and sex, 2003

(1 000)

	0-4		5-14		15-19		20-24		25-39		40-64		65+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.1	7.7	4.9	16.5	7.2	10.6	3.8	0.2	0.3	39.6	20.5
Denmark	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	5.9	7.3	9.1	8.0	3.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	25.0	24.7
Germany	12.5	11.5	27.0	25.8	21.2	18.9	67.1	76.6	192.7	124.4	109.4	59.1	10.0	12.7	440.0	329.0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	18.1	17.5	37.4	35.2	23.2	23.3	48.5	47.9	138.7	114.0	71.8	68.7	14.0	13.7	351.9	320.4
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.1	24.0
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	6.6	6.0	14.0	12.6	9.7	7.8	11.8	16.3	40.5	43.6	18.3	18.2	4.1	3.6	104.9	108.3
Cyprus	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	0.3	0.1	8.8	8.0
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5
Lithuania	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.3	2.6	2.1
Luxembourg	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	6.7	5.9
Hungary <sup>2)</sup>	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.6	4.0	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	9.7	7.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	3.7	3.9	5.5	5.2	4.1	4.7	7.8	10.3	21.6	20.2	8.9	6.9	0.9	0.8	52.5	52.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.7	3.3
Portugal <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.6	6.3
Slovenia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	2.7	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.2	6.2	3.1
Slovakia <sup>5)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	3.9	2.7
Finland	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	8.9	9.0
Sweden	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.2	4.0	5.2	12.5	12.4	6.0	5.0	0.7	0.6	31.8	32.0
United Kingdom	4.1	6.7	14.1	7.5	22.7	24.2	58.2	72.4	84.1	81.5	25.9	23.0	2.5	4.5	211.7	219.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>3)</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	0.7	1.0	9.3	9.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.5	3.5	6.8	6.7	2.7	2.4	0.3	0.3	17.6	18.4
Switzerland	3.5	3.2	6.1	5.4	3.7	4.3	8.5	10.4	27.0	26.2	11.0	8.6	0.9	1.1	60.7	59.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2002 (provisional)<sup>3)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence<sup>4)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>5)</sup> Flows of nationals cover immigration for permanent residence only

## F-7: Emigration by age group and sex, 2003

(1 000)

	0-4		5-14		15-19		20-24		25-39		40-64		65+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	4.4	2.9	10.2	3.9	7.6	2.2	0.1	0.1	23.8	10.5
Denmark	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.1	4.9	6.0	9.4	7.2	3.7	2.2	0.3	0.2	22.8	20.7
Germany	7.6	7.1	20.8	19.7	11.9	9.4	44.2	42.6	180.6	95.4	115.3	48.2	12.1	11.3	392.5	233.8
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3	3.6	3.6	15.9	13.7	9.1	6.6	2.9	2.7	34.8	29.5
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.2	9.4
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.3	10.0	7.7	6.2	4.2	1.3	1.5	23.5	18.3
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.8
Latvia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.1
Lithuania	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.1	0.3	5.2	5.9
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.5	5.0
Hungary <sup>2)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>3)</sup>	2.6	2.5	4.2	4.1	1.4	1.5	2.9	3.9	14.3	12.7	9.7	6.9	1.2	0.9	36.4	32.5
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.7	10.1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.4	2.4
Slovakia <sup>5)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	2.8	1.9
Finland	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	5.8	6.3
Sweden	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.4	7.3	7.0	4.7	3.2	0.7	0.7	18.0	17.0
United Kingdom	6.5	6.2	9.9	6.9	7.4	2.8	21.2	37.9	76.6	66.1	38.7	27.4	4.9	1.6	165.2	148.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>4)</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	3.4	3.1
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.4	5.2	4.1	2.9	2.1	0.5	0.4	13.0	11.6
Switzerland	2.0	1.9	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.2	5.1	5.4	15.0	14.0	10.7	8.4	2.1	1.6	40.0	36.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2002 (provisional)<sup>3)</sup> Excluding corrections<sup>4)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence<sup>5)</sup> Flows of nationals cover emigration for permanent residence only

## F-8: Immigration by country of previous residence, 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	51.1	29.8	0.5	1.7	1.5	6.5	0.2	0.0	60.0
Denmark	29.0	19.5	2.5	7.5	3.8	9.0	1.1	0.6	49.8
Germany	520.3	281.8	36.0	51.5	29.9	134.2	3.8	23.2	769.0
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	178.7	86.6	59.8	215.0	5.0	16.2	0.4	202.3	672.3
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	50.1
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	109.1	35.6	36.7	30.9	5.4	35.9	0.6	-	213.2
Cyprus	12.1	8.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	3.4	0.2	0.0	16.8
Latvia	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	1.4
Lithuania	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	-	4.7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	48.4	35.3	14.9	19.7	5.7	19.4	1.7	0.5	104.5
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>4)</sup>	4.5	3.7	0.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	7.0
Portugal <sup>5)</sup>	4.8	3.8	3.6	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	-	11.9
Slovenia <sup>6)</sup>	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.1	9.3
Slovakia <sup>7)</sup>	1.9	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-	2.6
Finland	12.9	9.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	17.8
Sweden	35.2	21.4	4.2	6.0	3.5	16.9	0.7	0.7	63.8
United Kingdom	124.6	111.6	61.2	50.1	40.3	145.4	50.2	-	431.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>4)</sup>	15.3	2.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	2.7	18.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	19.5	15.0	4.2	3.0	1.8	8.7	0.3	0.2	36.0
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	119.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>4)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence<sup>5)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>6)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>7)</sup> Flows of nationals cover immigration for permanent residence only

## F-9: Emigration by country of next residence, 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	30.8	22.2	0.3	1.0	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	34.2
Denmark	27.0	19.9	1.9	6.4	3.5	3.7	1.1	3.4	43.5
Germany	434.9	277.3	23.7	45.6	32.0	69.6	4.7	47.8	626.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	14.5	11.0	1.5	9.2	2.0	0.7	0.1	38.3	64.3
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.5
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	26.0	17.7	4.0	8.0	3.4	3.5	0.3	-	41.8
Cyprus	2.6	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.0	-	4.4
Latvia	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	-	2.2
Lithuania	7.9	4.4	0.0	2.4	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.5
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>4)</sup>	43.0	39.0	3.5	13.9	5.3	6.3	2.2	-	68.9
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	17.3	17.1	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	20.8
Portugal	5.9	4.8	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	-	-	6.7
Slovenia <sup>6)</sup>	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.0	5.9
Slovakia <sup>7)</sup>	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	1.2
Finland	9.9	8.3	0.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	12.1
Sweden	22.7	16.7	0.8	4.6	3.8	2.6	0.9	3.4	35.0
United Kingdom	136.4	120.7	21.2	36.5	31.8	43.9	76.0	-	314.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>5)</sup>	5.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.5
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	16.7	15.3	0.7	1.8	1.4	2.0	0.3	3.2	24.7
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	76.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>4)</sup> Excluding corrections<sup>5)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence<sup>6)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>7)</sup> Flows of nationals cover emigration for permanent residence only



## F-10: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of immigration, 2003

(1 000)

	To												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT <sup>1)</sup>	CY	LV	LT
From													
Belgium	-	0.08	0.59	4.29	:	:	3.04	:	:	1.81	0.04	0.01	0.01
Czech Republic	:	-	0.23	9.26	:	:	0.39	:	:	0.33	0.08	0.00	0.01
Denmark	:	0.07	-	2.69	:	:	0.76	:	:	0.29	0.01	0.02	0.08
Germany	:	1.23	3.22	-	:	:	13.75	:	:	11.38	0.20	0.08	0.26
Estonia	:	0.00	0.17	0.95	-	:	0.06	:	:	0.06	-	0.07	0.05
Greece	:	0.06	0.28	12.96	:	-	0.27	:	:	0.69	4.97	0.00	0.01
Spain	:	0.10	1.67	14.65	:	:	-	:	:	2.32	0.04	0.00	0.09
France	:	0.46	1.49	18.13	:	:	8.85	-	:	4.89	0.10	0.01	0.04
Ireland	:	0.05	0.31	2.05	:	:	1.65	:	-	0.33	0.06	0.01	0.04
Italy	:	0.27	0.90	23.70	:	:	5.80	:	:	-	0.01	0.02	0.05
Cyprus	:	0.04	0.03	0.26	:	:	0.02	:	:	0.01	-	-	0.00
Latvia	:	0.02	0.38	1.97	:	:	0.21	:	:	0.13	0.01	-	0.18
Lithuania	:	0.03	0.70	3.46	:	:	1.40	:	:	0.13	0.02	0.15	-
Luxembourg	:	0.00	0.20	1.73	:	:	0.09	:	:	0.25	-	-	0.00
Hungary	:	0.06	0.17	14.97	:	:	0.27	:	:	0.49	0.13	0.00	0.01
Malta	:	0.00	0.02	0.10	:	:	0.01	:	:	0.13	0.01	-	0.00
Netherlands	:	0.25	0.82	13.02	:	:	3.57	:	:	0.99	0.07	0.01	0.04
Austria	:	0.34	0.26	13.46	:	:	0.55	:	:	0.94	0.02	0.00	0.01
Poland	:	1.65	1.00	104.92	:	:	3.50	:	:	3.89	0.12	0.02	0.11
Portugal	:	0.03	0.17	7.70	:	:	5.51	:	:	0.45	-	0.00	0.01
Slovenia	:	0.02	0.03	2.05	:	:	0.07	:	:	0.26	-	0.00	0.00
Slovakia	:	24.39	0.08	10.68	:	:	0.32	:	:	0.41	0.06	0.01	0.01
Finland	:	0.06	0.42	2.20	:	:	0.80	:	:	0.25	0.01	0.04	0.03
Sweden	:	0.08	2.71	3.40	:	:	1.54	:	:	0.38	0.05	0.04	0.06
United Kingdom	:	0.49	3.71	13.20	:	:	34.18	:	13.00	4.84	2.87	0.04	0.12
<b>EU-25</b>	:	<b>29.76</b>	<b>19.55</b>	<b>281.78</b>	:	:	<b>86.59</b>	:	:	<b>35.63</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.22</b>
Iceland	:	0.01	1.54	0.27	:	:	0.07	:	:	0.02	-	0.01	0.00
Liechtenstein	:	-	0.01	0.07	:	:	0.01	:	:	0.00	-	-	-
Norway	:	0.04	3.31	1.44	:	:	1.69	:	:	0.21	-	0.02	0.04
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	<b>29.80</b>	<b>24.40</b>	<b>283.56</b>	:	:	<b>88.36</b>	:	:	<b>35.86</b>	<b>8.87</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Switzerland	:	0.15	0.46	8.55	:	:	3.71	:	:	6.54	0.04	0.01	0.01
Bulgaria	:	0.65	0.13	13.41	:	:	13.89	:	:	1.22	0.44	0.00	0.00
Croatia	:	0.12	0.03	11.50	:	:	0.13	:	:	1.31	-	0.00	0.00
MK	:	0.17	0.08	3.68	:	:	0.03	:	:	3.66	0.04	-	-
Romania	:	0.44	0.25	24.06	:	:	55.29	:	:	18.12	0.24	0.00	0.00
Turkey	:	0.11	0.58	49.70	:	:	0.16	:	:	1.05	0.01	0.01	0.03
Albania	:	0.04	0.02	1.52	:	:	0.11	:	:	26.49	-	-	0.01
Bosnia and Herz.	:	0.08	0.39	8.44	:	:	0.08	:	:	1.24	-	-	-
Serbia and Mont.	:	0.27	0.14	21.75	:	:	0.21	:	:	4.19	-	-	0.01

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>2)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence<sup>3)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>4)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>5)</sup> Flows of nationals cover emigration for permanent residence only

(1 000)

## F-10: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of immigration, 2003

												To	
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL <sup>2)</sup>	PT <sup>3)</sup>	SI <sup>4)</sup>	SK <sup>5)</sup>	FI	SE	UK	Total	
													From
0.80	:	:	5.35	:	0.06	0.11	0.02	0.00	0.18	0.40	6.90	:	Belgium
0.00	:	:	0.33	:	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.65	0.05	0.12	1.67	:	Czech Republic
0.01	:	:	0.47	:	0.02	0.06	0.01	-	0.37	4.60	0.57	:	Denmark
0.44	:	:	7.92	:	2.26	0.65	0.24	0.11	0.81	2.87	14.56	:	Germany
0.00	:	:	0.05	:	-	0.00	-	-	1.29	0.31	2.68	:	Estonia
0.01	:	:	0.88	:	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.59	2.69	:	Greece
0.03	:	:	2.79	:	0.09	0.74	0.01	0.00	0.61	1.23	15.49	:	Spain
0.99	:	:	2.92	:	0.19	0.46	0.02	0.01	0.31	0.93	27.77	:	France
0.00	:	:	0.62	:	0.01	0.04	-	0.00	0.15	0.23	:	:	Ireland
0.07	:	:	1.66	:	0.23	0.31	0.05	0.01	0.21	0.47	1.20	:	Italy
:	:	:	0.03	:	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.02	0.04	1.92	:	Cyprus
:	:	:	0.07	:	0.00	0.01	-	-	0.06	0.18	-	:	Latvia
0.00	:	:	0.17	:	0.06	0.01	-	0.00	0.04	0.23	0.08	:	Lithuania
-	:	:	0.17	:	0.00	0.01	0.00	-	0.03	0.08	0.80	:	Luxembourg
0.01	-	:	0.50	:	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.24	1.99	:	Hungary
:	:	-	0.04	:	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.51	:	Malta
0.03	:	:	-	:	0.07	0.26	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.71	10.19	:	Netherlands
0.01	:	:	0.51	-	0.14	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.33	1.29	:	Austria
0.01	:	:	2.11	:	-	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.09	1.13	3.53	:	Poland
0.51	:	:	1.62	:	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.14	8.77	:	Portugal
:	:	:	0.06	:	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	-	:	Slovenia
0.01	:	:	0.19	:	0.02	0.00	0.01	-	0.01	0.06	2.11	:	Slovakia
0.00	:	:	0.36	:	0.01	0.02	-	-	-	3.40	0.25	:	Finland
0.01	:	:	0.64	:	0.09	0.03	0.02	0.01	3.44	-	1.96	:	Sweden
0.04	:	:	5.87	:	0.26	0.95	0.02	0.03	0.91	3.02	-	:	United Kingdom
:	:	:	<b>35.35</b>	:	<b>3.66</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>9.13</b>	<b>21.39</b>	<b>111.64</b>	:	<b>EU-25</b>
:	:	:	0.06	:	0.01	-	-	0.00	0.05	0.47	-	:	Iceland
:	:	:	-	:	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	:	Liechtenstein
0.00	:	:	0.48	:	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.99	5.81	2.38	:	Norway
:	:	:	<b>35.88</b>	:	<b>3.69</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>10.17</b>	<b>27.67</b>	<b>114.02</b>	:	<b>EEA-28</b>
0.04	:	:	0.73	:	0.06	0.15	0.06	0.05	0.19	0.48	0.78	:	Switzerland
0.00	:	:	0.48	:	0.02	0.14	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.16	3.40	:	Bulgaria
0.00	:	:	0.15	:	0.01	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.15	0.24	:	Croatia
:	:	:	0.13	:	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.18	0.57	:	MK
0.00	:	:	0.70	:	0.01	0.14	0.00	0.22	0.05	0.35	0.93	:	Romania
:	:	:	6.95	:	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.35	1.42	2.19	:	Turkey
:	:	:	0.10	:	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	0.05	-	:	Albania
0.00	:	:	0.39	:	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.04	1.35	-	:	Bosnia and Herz.
0.00	:	:	0.58	:	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.19	0.17	1.90	0.20	:	Serbia and Mont.

## F-11: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of emigration, 2003

(1 000)

	To												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
From													
Belgium	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.08	-	0.05	0.95	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.03	0.20	0.03	0.01	0.01
Denmark	0.51	0.18	-	2.54	0.13	0.23	1.72	1.33	0.26	0.78	0.02	0.35	0.60
Germany	4.62	8.91	2.71	-	0.60	18.11	16.24	19.06	2.42	33.80	0.31	1.47	2.01
Estonia	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	0.65	0.03	0.13	2.11	0.00	0.04	-	2.47	0.49	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.03
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	1.17	0.03	0.13	7.42	0.00	0.24	0.85	2.42	0.13	-	-	0.00	0.00
Cyprus	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.08	-	0.60	0.01	0.06	-	0.02	-	-	-
Latvia	-	0.00	0.04	0.17	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.00	-	0.08
Lithuania	0.05	0.05	0.16	1.20	0.03	0.02	0.47	0.14	0.28	0.18	0.00	0.19	-
Luxembourg	1.12	0.01	0.12	0.75	0.00	0.02	0.07	1.25	0.04	0.21	:	0.00	0.00
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	9.28	0.17	0.43	9.82	0.02	0.48	3.37	3.37	0.46	1.27	0.04	0.02	0.04
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>3)</sup>	0.14	0.05	0.07	15.01	-	0.06	0.14	0.25	0.02	0.31	-	0.00	0.01
Portugal	-	-	-	0.96	-	-	-	0.85	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia <sup>4)</sup>	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.46	-	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.13	0.00	-	-
Slovakia <sup>5)</sup>	0.01	0.45	-	0.20	-	0.00	0.01	0.02	-	0.04	-	-	-
Finland	0.25	0.03	0.40	0.76	0.31	0.06	0.79	0.28	0.11	0.21	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sweden	0.41	0.08	2.59	1.58	0.10	0.51	1.36	0.95	0.21	0.44	0.05	0.06	0.04
United Kingdom	1.00	0.83	1.98	25.58	-	6.16	37.66	23.64	:	5.05	2.98	-	-
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.11	0.04	3.26	0.70	0.07	0.05	1.08	0.43	0.08	0.19	0.02	0.07	0.10
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>3)</sup>	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.02	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2002<sup>2)</sup> Excluding corrections<sup>3)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence<sup>4)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>5)</sup> Flows of nationals cover emigration for permanent residence only

(1 000)

## F-11: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of emigration, 2003

												To		
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	Total		
														From
														Belgium
0.01	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.32	1.04	0.03	0.01	18.26	0.06	0.04	0.46	22.18	Czech Republic	
0.13	0.12	0.01	0.61	0.23	0.55	0.17	0.03	0.08	0.40	4.58	4.32	19.90	Denmark	
1.51	15.43	0.12	8.62	15.98	82.91	8.88	2.35	9.55	2.38	3.79	15.55	277.30	Germany	
														Estonia
														Greece
0.09	0.04	0.01	0.60	0.09	0.14	0.63	0.01	0.02	0.10	0.16	2.34	10.99	Spain	
														France
											4.90			Ireland
0.20	0.13	0.10	0.48	0.53	0.46	0.16	0.15	0.02	0.15	0.19	2.74	17.68	Italy <sup>1)</sup>	
-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.26	1.19	Cyprus	
0.00	-	-	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	-	0.00	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.62	Latvia	
0.00	0.01	-	0.10	0.04	0.12	0.06	-	0.00	0.11	0.19	0.98	4.39	Lithuania	
-	0.02	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.52	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.17		Luxembourg	
	-													Hungary
		-												Malta
0.15	0.24	0.03	-	0.47	0.62	0.67	0.04	0.07	0.29	0.65	7.02	39.03	Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	
														Austria
0.01	0.01	-	0.28	0.36	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.28	17.13	Poland <sup>3)</sup>	
0.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.19	4.76	Portugal	
0.02	0.01	-	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	1.01	Slovenia <sup>4)</sup>	
0.01	0.02	-	0.01	0.13	0.01	-	-	-	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.95	Slovakia <sup>5)</sup>	
0.06	0.10	0.00	0.22	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.00	-	3.43	1.07	8.26	Finland	
0.07	0.13	0.02	0.50	0.24	0.22	0.09	0.01	0.02	3.39	-	3.68	16.71	Sweden	
1.22	3.61	1.35	2.35	0.69	3.17	0.41	-	1.48	0.71	0.49	-	120.71	United Kingdom	
														<b>EU-25</b>
														Iceland
														Liechtenstein
0.01	0.05	0.00	0.32	0.08	0.24	0.06	0.01	0.03	1.02	5.82	1.41	15.26	Norway	
														<b>EEA-28</b>
														Switzerland
														Bulgaria
-	0.00	-	0.02	1.12	-	-	0.19	0.00	-	0.01	0.00	2.41	Croatia <sup>3)</sup>	
														MK
														Romania
														Turkey
														Albania
														Bosnia and Herz.
														Serbia and Mont.

## F-12: Asylum applications, 1990-2004

(1 000)

	1990/94	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>244</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	17.4	11.4	12.4	11.8	22.0	35.8	42.7	24.5	18.8	16.9	15.4
Czech Republic	:	:	:	2.1	:	7.4	8.8	18.1	8.5	11.3	5.5
Denmark <sup>2) 3)</sup>	9.0	5.1	5.9	5.1	5.7	6.5	10.3	12.5	5.9	4.4	3.2
Germany <sup>4)</sup>	267.4	127.9	117.3	104.4	98.6	94.8	78.6	88.3	71.1	50.6	35.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	2.2	1.3	1.6	4.4	3.0	1.5	3.1	5.5	5.7	8.2	4.5
Spain <sup>3) 5)</sup>	10.6	5.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	8.4	7.9	9.5	6.3	5.9	5.4
France <sup>3) 4)</sup>	36.9	20.4	17.4	21.4	22.4	30.9	38.7	47.3	51.1	51.9	64.5
Ireland <sup>3)</sup>	0.1	0.4	1.2	3.9	4.6	7.7	10.9	10.3	11.6	7.9	4.8
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	6.8	1.8	0.7	1.9	13.1	18.5	15.2	9.6	16.0	13.7	7.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	4.4	9.7
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Luxembourg	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.6
Hungary <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	1.3	:	7.1	11.5	7.8	9.6	6.4	2.4	1.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8
Netherlands <sup>3)</sup>	30.2	29.3	22.9	34.4	45.2	39.3	43.9	32.6	18.7	13.4	9.8
Austria	15.2	5.9	7.0	6.7	13.8	20.1	18.3	30.1	39.4	32.4	24.7
Poland	:	0.8	0.6	:	:	:	4.7	4.5	5.2	6.8	8.1
Portugal <sup>3)</sup>	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Slovenia	:	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	9.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.2
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	8.2	9.7	10.3	11.4
Finland	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.3	3.1	3.2	1.7	3.4	3.2	3.7
Sweden	39.4	9.0	5.8	9.7	12.8	11.2	16.3	23.5	33.0	31.4	23.2
United Kingdom <sup>4)</sup>	41.0	44.0	29.6	32.5	46.0	71.2	80.3	71.4	85.9	60.0	40.2
Bulgaria <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	0.4	:	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.1
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	2.4	1.0	:	0.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:	:	-
Norway <sup>3)</sup>	6.0	1.5	1.8	2.3	8.4	10.2	:	14.8	:	16.0	8.0
Switzerland <sup>3) 6)</sup>	27.3	17.0	17.9	24.0	41.3	46.1	:	:	:	:	14.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding dependent children<sup>2)</sup> Excluding rejected applications at the border<sup>3)</sup> First and repeated applications<sup>4)</sup> Excluding children and some accompanying adults<sup>5)</sup> Excluding dependants<sup>6)</sup> Partly excluding rejected applications at the border

## F-13: Asylum applicants by main groups of citizenship, 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU-25 <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>338.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>86.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>301.6</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>242.9</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>3)</sup>	5.8	0.7	6.6	0.1	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	16.9
Czech Republic	8.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	-	2.5	-	0.1	11.3
Denmark <sup>4)5)</sup>	1.7	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	4.4
Germany <sup>6)</sup>	18.1	0.8	9.5	0.1	0.0	21.0	0.0	1.9	50.6
Estonia	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Greece	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	-	6.0	-	0.2	8.2
Spain <sup>4)7)</sup>	0.4	0.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	-	0.0	5.9
France <sup>4)6)</sup>	15.0	0.1	20.8	1.7	-	14.2	-	0.2	51.9
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	2.2	0.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	7.9
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	3.1	0.0	8.2	0.1	-	2.2	-	0.1	13.7
Cyprus	0.7	-	0.0	0.0	-	3.7	-	-	4.4
Latvia	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Lithuania	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1	-	0.0	0.4
Luxembourg	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	-	0.2	-	-	1.5
Hungary <sup>4)</sup>	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	-	0.0	2.4
Malta	0.0	-	0.4	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.5
Netherlands <sup>4)</sup>	1.7	0.3	4.4	0.1	0.0	6.4	-	0.8	13.4
Austria	14.9	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	13.2	-	0.6	32.4
Poland	5.8	0.0	0.1	-	-	1.0	-	0.0	6.8
Portugal <sup>4)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.1
Slovenia	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.4	-	-	1.1
Slovakia	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	-	6.5	-	0.0	10.3
Finland	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	-	0.5	-	0.1	3.2
Sweden	12.9	0.5	6.5	0.7	0.0	9.4	0.0	1.9	31.4
United Kingdom <sup>6)</sup>	7.6	0.5	25.5	1.9	-	24.9	0.0	0.1	60.0
Bulgaria <sup>4)</sup>	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	0.9	-	0.1	1.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Excluding dependent children<sup>4)</sup> First and repeated applications<sup>5)</sup> Excluding rejected applications at the border<sup>6)</sup> Excluding children and some accompanying adults<sup>7)</sup> Excluding dependants

## F-14: Acquisition of citizenship, 1990-2004

(1 000)

	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>332</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>254</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	8.7	26.1	24.6	31.7	34.0	24.2	:	62.2	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	7.3	:	:	3.3	3.4	5.0
Denmark	3.0	5.3	7.3	5.5	10.3	12.4	18.8	11.9	17.3	6.6	15.0
Germany	20.1	31.8	86.4	83.0	106.8	143.1	186.7	180.3	154.5	140.7	127.2
Estonia	:	:	:	:	10.0	4.5	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.7	6.5
Greece	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	7.0	6.8	8.4	9.8	12.6	16.4	16.7	16.7	21.8	26.5	38.2
France	54.4	92.4	63.1	83.7	81.4	94.0	:	90.6	:	139.9	165.1
Ireland	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.8	:	4.0	:
Italy	0.6	7.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	13.4	11.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.3	:	0.1	0.2	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	12.9	13.5	9.9	9.4	10.0	17.2
Lithuania	:	:	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Luxembourg	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8
Hungary	:	:	12.1	:	6.2	6.1	5.4	8.6	3.4	5.3	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	12.8	71.4	82.7	59.8	59.2	62.1	50.0	46.7	45.3	28.8	26.2
Austria	9.0	15.6	15.6	15.8	17.8	:	24.3	31.7	:	:	41.7
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.9
Portugal	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.3	2.5	:
Slovenia	:	2.0	1.0	:	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.8	3.3	3.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	3.5	3.5	4.0
Finland	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.0	4.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	4.5	6.9
Sweden	16.8	32.0	25.5	28.9	46.5	37.8	43.5	36.4	37.8	33.2	28.9
United Kingdom	57.3	40.5	43.1	37.0	53.9	54.9	82.2	89.8	120.1	124.3	140.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.7	8.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	1.7	1.9	:	:
Romania	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.4	0.2	0.1	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.8	8.2
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	:	:
Liechtenstein	0.1	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	4.8	11.8	12.2	12.0	9.2	8.0	9.5	10.8	9.0	7.9	8.2
Switzerland	8.7	16.8	19.2	19.2	21.3	20.4	28.7	27.6	36.5	35.4	35.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## CHAPTER G: NUPTIALITY

### Highlights

- Although the total number of marriages is still going down in the EU, the propensity to marry is rather stable since the start of this century.
- For women, the mean age at first marriage went up from 22.8 in 1975 to 28.0 in 2004; for men from 25,5 to 30.3.
- Compared to 1960, the number of divorces has quadrupled. Of the currently contracted marriages around one third might end in divorce.
- Expressed per 1 000 of the population, in 2004, most marriages were contracted in Cyprus (7.2) and Denmark (7.0), and most divorces were pronounced in the Czech Republic and Lithuania (both 3.2).

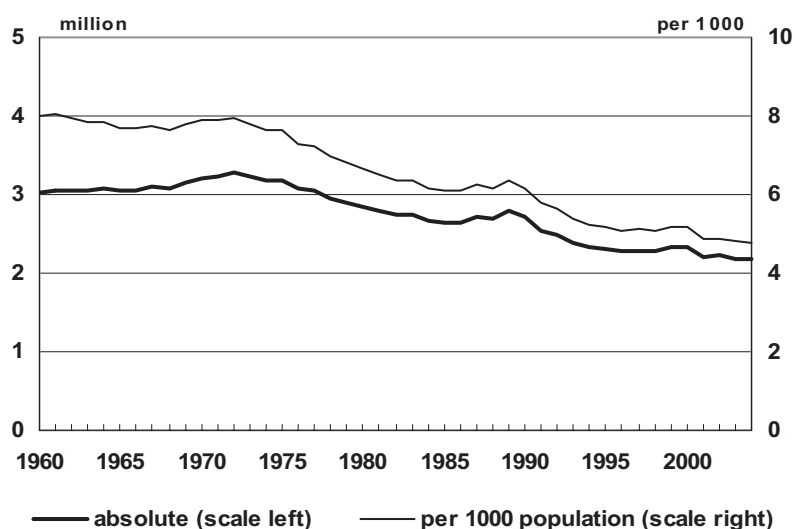
Since 1972, the annual number of marriages in the EU has fallen from 3.3 million to 2.2 million, a decrease of 33% (Figure G-1). Because the total population grew by some 11% in this period, the crude marriage rate, i.e. the number of marriages per 1 000 population, fell even more steeply: from 7.9 in 1972 to 4.8 in 2004, i.e. 40%.

Another way to show the declined propensity to marry is the development of the total first marriage rate. Simply said, this rate is the chance to get married for a member of a hypothetical generation that is subjected to the age specific marriage rates of a certain calendar year. For men the total first marriage rate fell from 95% in 1970 to 53% in the second half of the 1990s, for women from 97% to 57%. Since the start of this century the total first marriage rate is rather stable for both men and women.

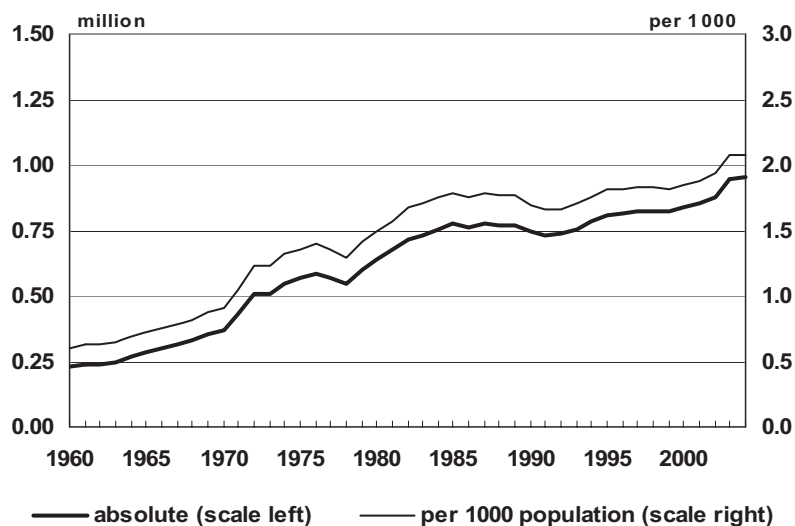
At the same time, marriages are tending to be less stable, which is reflected in the increased number of divorces (Figure G-2). This number has quadrupled since 1960. The crude divorce rate, i.e. the number of divorces per 1 000 of the population, went up slightly less: from 0.6 in 1960 to 2.1 in 2004.

The total divorce rate, i.e. the chance for a marriage to end in divorce for a hypothetical marriage generation that is subjected to the marriage duration specific divorce rates of a certain calendar year, increased from 12% in 1970 to 35% in 2003. This means that around one third of the currently contracted marriages might end in divorce.

G-1: Marriages in the EU-25, 1960-2004



G-2: Divorces in the EU-25, 1960-2004





After declining overall by one year during the period 1960-1975, the mean age at first marriage went up: for females in the EU from 22.8 in 1975 to 28.0 in 2004, and for males from 25.5 in 1975 to 30.3 in 2004 (Figure G-3). As a consequence, the difference in mean age at first marriage between men and women declined somewhat.

Undoubtedly, the postponement of marriage is partly due to the rise of another form of cohabitation, the consensual union.

Currently, Lithuanians and Latvians marry at considerable lower ages than Swedes and Danes, who are likely to wait until they are in their thirties.

G-3: Mean age at first marriage in the EU-25, 1960-2004

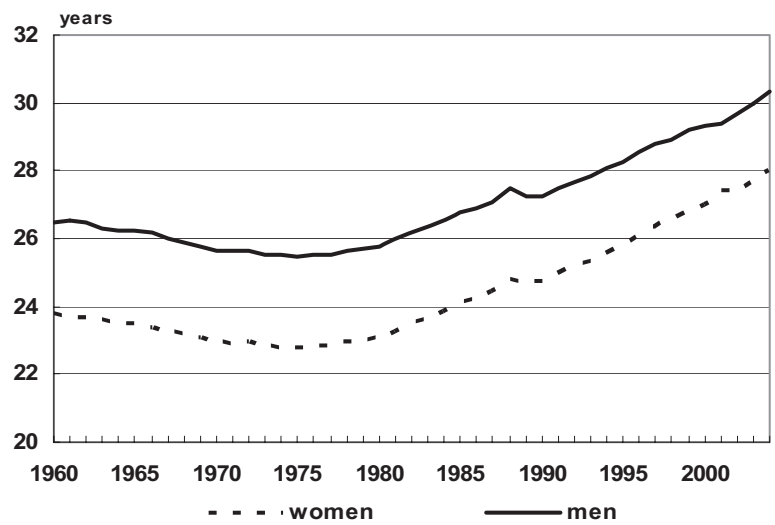
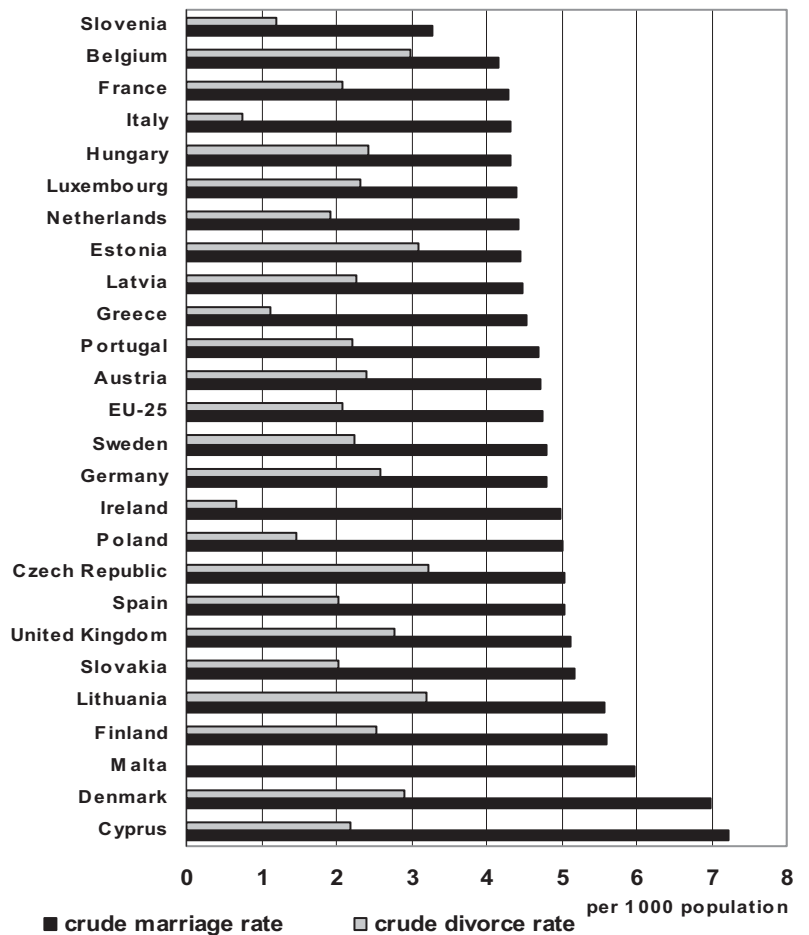


Figure G-4 shows that the crude marriage rate within the EU is currently highest in Cyprus (7.2) and Denmark (7.0). At the other end, the lowest crude marriage rates are reported by Slovenia (3.3) and Belgium (4.2). There is no clear geographical pattern, in the sense that, for example, countries in the southern part of the EU show different marriage rates than countries in the northern part.

On the other hand, as regards the crude divorce rate there is some indication of a geographical pattern. Southern European countries such as Italy, Spain and Greece have significantly lower crude divorce rates than northern European countries such as Lithuania, Estonia and Denmark. However, the current highest crude divorce rate is reported for the Czech Republic and Lithuania (3.2), and the lowest (except for Malta where divorce is not possible) by Ireland (0.7). The latter observation points at an influence of religion and tradition, interrelated to the geographical pattern, on the number of divorces.

There appears to be no obvious relationship between the crude marriage rate and the crude divorce rate: a relatively low crude marriage rate does not reduce the likelihood of divorce. In its turn, a high crude marriage rate does not necessarily result in a higher divorce rate.

G-4: Crude marriage and divorce rate per EU country, 2004 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> Divorce is not possible in Malta

## G-1: Main indicators of nuptiality in EU-25, 1960-2004

	Marriages		First marriages		Total first marriage rate		Mean age at first marriage		Divorces	
	(1 000)	(per 1 000 population)	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	(1 000)	(per 1 000 population)
			(1 000)		(%)		(years)			
1960	3 027	8.0	:	:	:	:	26.5	23.8	229	0.6
1961	3 059	8.0	:	:	:	:	26.5	23.8	237	0.6
1962	3 052	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.4	23.7	242	0.6
1963	3 056	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.3	23.6	249	0.6
1964	3 080	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.2	23.5	268	0.7
1965	3 041	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.3	23.5	282	0.7
1966	3 060	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.1	23.4	301	0.8
1967	3 096	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.0	23.3	313	0.8
1968	3 089	7.7	:	:	:	:	25.9	23.2	328	0.8
1969	3 154	7.8	:	:	:	:	25.8	23.1	353	0.9
1970	3 217	7.9	:	:	95	97	25.7	23.0	372	0.9
1971	3 227	7.9	:	:	94	96	25.7	22.9	429	1.0
1972	3 270	7.9	:	:	94	96	25.6	23.0	510	1.2
1973	3 239	7.8	:	:	90	93	25.5	22.9	507	1.2
1974	3 186	7.6	:	:	88	91	25.5	22.8	549	1.3
1975	3 187	7.6	:	:	86	89	25.5	22.8	567	1.4
1976	3 069	7.3	:	:	82	85	25.5	22.9	586	1.4
1977	3 041	7.2	:	:	81	83	25.5	22.9	571	1.4
1978	2 950	7.0	:	:	77	79	25.6	22.9	547	1.3
1979	2 909	6.8	:	:	74	77	25.7	23.0	601	1.4
1980	2 842	6.7	:	:	74	75	25.8	23.1	637	1.5
1981	2 787	6.5	:	:	72	73	26.0	23.3	674	1.6
1982	2 739	6.4	:	:	70	72	26.2	23.5	718	1.7
1983	2 733	6.3	:	:	70	71	26.4	23.7	733	1.7
1984	2 666	6.2	:	:	69	70	26.5	23.8	756	1.8
1985	2 638	6.1	:	:	67	68	26.8	24.1	773	1.8
1986	2 650	6.1	:	:	67	68	26.9	24.3	762	1.8
1987	2 720	6.3	:	:	68	70	27.1	24.5	774	1.8
1988	2 682	6.2	:	:	64	69	27.5	24.8	771	1.8
1989	2 790	6.4	:	:	69	71	27.2	24.7	773	1.8
1990	2 714	6.2	:	:	67	69	27.3	24.8	744	1.7
1991	2 547	5.8	:	:	61	64	27.5	25.0	731	1.7
1992	2 495	5.6	:	:	60	63	27.7	25.2	735	1.7
1993	2 393	5.4	:	:	57	60	27.9	25.3	757	1.7
1994	2 339	5.3	:	:	55	58	28.1	25.6	783	1.8
1995	2 314	5.2	1 916	1 929	54	58	28.3	25.8	811	1.8
1996	2 278	5.1	1 879	1 890	53	57	28.6	26.1	815	1.8
1997	2 288	5.1	1 881	1 890	53	57	28.8	26.4	819	1.8
1998	2 271	5.1	1 864	1 876	53	57	28.9	26.6	825	1.8
1999	2 323	5.2	1 907	1 918	55	58	29.2	26.8	819	1.8
2000	2 326	5.2	1 896	1 911	57	60	29.3	27.0	835	1.9
2001	2 206	4.9	1 799	1 813	54	57	29.4	27.4	851	1.9
2002	2 223	4.9	1 787	1 803	54	57	29.7	27.4	878	1.9
2003	2 191	4.8	1 777	1 793	53	57	30.0	27.7	946	2.1
2004	2 177	4.8	1 754	1 769	54	57	30.3	28.0	955	2.1

## G-2: Marriages, 1960-2004

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>3 027</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>3 217</b>	<b>3 187</b>	<b>2 842</b>	<b>2 638</b>	<b>2 714</b>	<b>2 314</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>2 191</b>	<b>2 177</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2 504</b>	<b>2 562</b>	<b>2 626</b>	<b>2 521</b>	<b>2 248</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>2 172</b>	<b>1 914</b>	<b>1 934</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>1 813</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2 025</b>	<b>2 038</b>	<b>2 075</b>	<b>2 015</b>	<b>1 765</b>	<b>1 628</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>1 550</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 426</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>3 052</b>	<b>3 067</b>	<b>3 248</b>	<b>3 215</b>	<b>2 865</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>2 737</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>2 353</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>2 201</b>
Belgium	65.2	66.5	73.3	71.7	66.4	57.6	64.6	51.4	45.1	41.8	43.3
Czech Republic	74.2	81.8	90.6	97.4	78.3	80.7	91.0	55.0	55.3	48.9	51.4
Denmark <sup>1)</sup>	35.9	41.7	36.4	31.8	26.4	29.3	31.5	34.7	38.4	35.0	37.7
Germany	689.0	621.1	575.2	528.8	496.6	496.2	516.4	430.5	418.6	382.9	396.0
Estonia	12.1	10.6	12.4	12.4	13.0	12.9	11.8	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.0
Greece	58.2	80.7	67.4	76.5	62.4	63.7	59.1	64.0	48.9	61.1	50.0
Spain	236.9	228.3	248.2	271.3	220.7	199.7	220.5	200.7	216.5	210.2	215.3
France	319.9	346.3	393.7	387.4	334.4	269.4	287.1	254.7	297.9	276.0	258.6
Ireland	15.5	16.9	20.8	21.3	21.8	18.8	17.8	15.6	19.2	20.3	:
Italy	387.7	399.0	395.5	373.8	323.0	298.5	319.7	290.0	284.4	257.9	250.8
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	4.5	5.3	5.6	3.9	5.7	5.6	6.7	9.8	5.6	5.3
Latvia	23.4	20.0	24.0	24.5	24.6	24.0	23.6	11.1	9.2	10.0	10.4
Lithuania	28.1	24.9	29.9	29.6	31.5	34.2	36.3	22.2	16.9	17.0	19.1
Luxembourg	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0
Hungary	88.6	89.6	96.6	103.8	80.3	73.2	66.4	53.5	48.1	45.4	43.8
Malta	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Netherlands <sup>3)</sup>	89.1	108.5	123.6	100.1	90.2	82.7	95.6	81.5	88.1	78.9	72.2
Austria	58.5	56.7	52.8	46.5	46.4	44.9	45.2	42.9	39.2	37.2	38.5
Poland	244.2	199.9	280.3	330.8	307.4	266.8	255.4	207.1	211.2	195.4	191.8
Portugal	69.5	75.5	81.5	103.1	72.2	68.5	71.7	65.8	63.8	53.7	49.2
Slovenia	14.0	15.1	14.3	15.4	12.4	10.6	8.5	8.2	7.2	6.8	6.6
Slovakia	32.2	30.5	36.0	43.8	39.6	38.9	40.4	27.5	25.9	26.0	27.9
Finland <sup>4)</sup>	32.8	36.2	40.7	31.5	29.4	25.8	25.0	23.7	26.2	25.8	29.3
Sweden <sup>5)</sup>	50.1	60.0	43.3	44.1	37.6	38.3	40.5	33.6	39.9	39.0	43.1
United Kingdom	393.6	422.1	471.0	430.7	418.4	393.1	375.4	322.3	305.9	306.2	:
Bulgaria	69.0	65.9	73.1	74.9	69.7	66.7	59.9	36.8	35.2	30.6	31.0
Croatia	36.8	38.5	37.3	36.3	33.3	31.0	27.9	24.4	22.0	22.3	22.7
MK	11.9	13.5	14.6	15.6	16.1	16.3	15.7	15.8	14.3	14.4	14.1
Romania	197.7	164.2	145.5	188.1	182.7	161.1	192.7	153.9	135.8	134.0	143.3
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	461.4	477.5	:
Iceland	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.5
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	:	0.2	0.2
Norway <sup>6)</sup>	23.7	24.2	29.4	25.9	22.2	20.2	21.9	21.7	25.4	22.4	22.4
Switzerland	41.6	45.1	46.7	35.2	35.7	38.8	46.6	40.8	39.8	40.1	39.5
Albania	12.6	13.9	14.4	18.7	21.7	25.3	29.0	27.0	:	27.3	20.9
Bosnia and Herz.	32.9	33.2	34.4	35.8	35.0	35.0	30.0	:	21.2	21.4	21.5
Serbia and Mont.	72.6	74.0	82.1	77.0	74.6	70.1	64.9	60.3	58.3	46.0	46.3

<sup>1)</sup> Marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only. Until 2002 marriages contracted in the country; from 2003 marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country<sup>3)</sup> Marriages contracted in the country until September 1994; from October 1994 marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country<sup>4)</sup> Marriages of men resident in the country until 1979; from 1980 marriages of women resident in the country<sup>5)</sup> Marriages of women resident in the country<sup>6)</sup> Marriages of men resident in the country until 1985; from 1986 marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country

## G-3: Crude marriage rate, 1960-2004

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Belgium	7.1	7.0	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.8	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.0	4.2
Czech Republic	7.7	8.4	9.2	9.7	7.6	7.8	8.8	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.0
Denmark	7.8	8.8	7.4	6.3	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.2	6.5	7.0
Germany	9.5	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.8
Estonia	10.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.5	4.9	4.0	4.2	4.5
Greece	7.0	9.4	7.7	8.5	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.0	4.5	5.5	4.5
Spain	7.8	7.1	7.4	7.6	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0
France	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	6.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.3
Ireland	5.5	5.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.1	:
Italy	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.3
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	7.6	8.6	11.4	7.6	10.5	9.7	10.2	14.1	7.7	7.2
Latvia	11.0	8.8	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.9	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.5
Lithuania	10.1	8.4	9.5	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.8	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.6
Luxembourg	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.4
Hungary	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.8	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.3
Malta	6.0	6.2	7.9	9.2	8.6	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.6	5.9	6.0
Netherlands	7.8	8.8	9.5	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.5	4.9	4.4
Austria	8.3	7.8	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.7
Poland	8.2	6.4	8.6	9.7	8.6	7.2	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.1	5.0
Portugal	7.8	8.4	9.4	11.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.1	4.7
Slovenia	8.8	9.2	8.3	8.6	6.5	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.3
Slovakia	7.9	7.0	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.5	7.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.2
Finland	7.4	7.9	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.6
Sweden	6.7	7.8	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.4	4.8
United Kingdom	7.5	7.8	8.5	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.6	5.2	5.1	:
Bulgaria	8.8	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.9	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.0
Croatia	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.6	6.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1
MK	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.3	8.1	7.0	7.1	6.9
Romania	10.7	8.6	7.2	8.9	8.2	7.1	8.3	6.8	6.1	6.2	6.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.8	6.8	:
Iceland	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	6.3	5.3	5.0
Liechtenstein	5.7	6.9	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.5	5.6	13.2	:	6.2	4.8
Norway	6.6	6.5	7.6	6.5	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.9	4.9
Switzerland	7.8	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.3
Albania	7.8	7.5	6.8	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	8.3	:	8.8	6.7
Bosnia and Herz.	10.1	9.3	9.3	9.0	8.5	8.1	6.7	:	:	5.6	5.6
Serbia and Mont.	9.0	8.7	9.2	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.7

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only. Until 2002 marriages contracted in the country; from 2003 marriages in which at least one spouse was resident in the country

## G-4: Proportion of first marriages, females, 1960-2004

(% of total marriages)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>81</b>
Belgium	91.0	90.9	92.4	91.0	89.8	87.0	82.5	77.6	75.7	74.0	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.8	75.1	74.3	74.1
Denmark	86.6	89.5	86.1	77.7	73.9	73.2	73.2	73.0	71.7	73.4	72.6
Germany	89.1	87.4	85.9	83.0	82.0	79.2	78.1	76.1	:	:	71.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67.5	67.6	:	:
Greece	96.5	96.8	96.2	96.2	95.3	93.1	91.8	91.4	89.2	89.1	89.3
Spain	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.2	99.2	97.6	96.7	95.2	94.6	93.2	:
France	90.5	91.4	92.5	91.2	88.6	85.3	84.1	82.9	82.4	82.4	:
Ireland	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.4	:	:	:
Italy	98.9	99.0	99.0	98.1	97.8	97.9	96.7	95.7	94.6	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79.4	80.7	81.0
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	71.3	70.5	74.1	74.7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82.3	79.7	80.2	79.2
Luxembourg	94.3	93.1	92.3	89.6	87.9	85.0	81.7	80.2	76.7	75.9	76.3
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.5	79.6	78.7	78.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.5	:	93.4
Netherlands	93.6	94.9	94.0	92.4	89.3	84.9	83.9	83.5	81.8	75.4	74.6
Austria	87.3	87.8	86.8	85.5	85.3	83.3	80.9	79.8	77.0	73.8	72.9
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.5	90.7	91.1
Portugal	97.7	97.8	97.9	97.8	95.2	94.9	94.6	93.7	92.3	90.1	89.2
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.2	90.8	90.3
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.7	88.9	90.0
Finland	91.3	92.0	92.6	90.3	87.1	84.9	83.2	80.8	77.3	77.2	76.3
Sweden	88.7	90.9	89.0	82.7	79.4	77.7	80.6	78.9	78.0	77.0	76.3
United Kingdom	90.7	89.9	88.3	79.5	76.3	75.5	74.4	70.9	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.3	87.8	88.3	88.0
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	91.0	91.2	91.3
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.3	93.7	93.2	92.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	87.3	85.8	85.7	85.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.0	:
Iceland	94.0	92.7	90.9	88.2	84.9	86.4	81.3	83.5	82.7	84.7	81.4
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.5	76.8
Norway	92.5	92.9	93.3	90.2	88.1	86.5	84.5	81.7	80.3	:	79.3
Switzerland	90.7	91.1	91.2	89.2	87.3	86.0	85.0	82.7	79.3	78.0	77.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	96.2
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.9
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.3	88.0	:

## G-5: Total first marriage rate, females, 1960-2004

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	<b>97</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>98</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	<b>97</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>
Belgium	105	107	98	89	77	65	72	57	51	47	:
Czech Republic	:	:	92	100	78	122	103	:	50	45	48
Denmark	101	98	82	67	53	57	60	65	73	71	76
Germany	:	:	98	80	69	63	64	56	59	55	56
Estonia	:	:	104	94	94	88	79	45	37	42	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	72	75	54	68	:
Spain	:	:	:	105	76	64	69	60	63	58	:
France	103	99	92	86	71	54	56	49	61	57	:
Ireland	:	:	:	94	75	69	70	59	:	:	:
Italy	98	103	101	94	78	68	69	62	64	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77
Latvia	:	:	:	101	97	93	94	47	40	45	47
Lithuania	:	:	114	101	94	98	106	67	56	56	63
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	64	56	54	50	51
Hungary	100	98	97	100	89	86	77	56	49	47	45
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	76	:
Netherlands	105	113	106	83	68	57	66	53	59	55	52
Austria	103	99	91	74	66	60	58	55	55	51	52
Poland	:	:	90	92	89	89	90	66	63	58	56
Portugal	:	:	:	:	86	79	88	77	75	63	57
Slovenia	:	:	96	99	79	65	51	51	45	42	41
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	52	:
Finland	96	93	94	70	67	58	59	57	62	62	69
Sweden	:	96	62	63	52	53	55	44	53	52	57
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	66	62	53	54	:	:
Bulgaria	:	92	98	100	97	93	87	56	53	49	50
Croatia	90	97	87	82	79	77	70	63	65	68	69
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	83	86	83
Romania	:	:	84	98	102	85	94	73	64	69	74
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	80	55	52	45	50	70	60	58
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	103	87	96	79	65	56	58	54	51	:	:
Switzerland	96	90	87	65	66	67	75	63	64	64	62
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	92	92	94	94	93	93	93	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	89	96	92	81	82	80	78	68	68	73	:

## G-6: Mean age at first marriage, females, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Belgium	22.8	23.4	22.4	22.0	22.3	23.1	24.3	25.4	26.3	27.3	:
Czech Republic	:	:	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.1	22.4	24.5	25.7	26.0
Denmark	22.8	22.5	22.8	23.5	24.6	26.2	27.6	29.0	29.5	30.4	30.7
Germany	23.4	23.5	22.5	22.3	22.9	24.2	25.3	26.4	27.0	28.2	28.6
Estonia	:	:	23.5	23.2	22.6	22.8	22.5	23.5	24.8	25.8	:
Greece	25.2	24.7	23.7	23.6	:	:	24.7	25.7	27.0	27.6	:
Spain	26.1	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.5	24.3	25.3	26.8	27.8	28.7	:
France	23.0	22.7	22.6	22.5	23.0	24.2	25.6	26.9	28.0	28.6	:
Ireland	27.6	26.1	25.3	25.0	24.7	25.4	26.5	27.9	:	:	:
Italy	24.8	24.3	23.9	23.7	23.9	24.5	25.6	26.7	27.4	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.1	27.2	26.7
Latvia	:	:	:	23.3	22.8	22.7	22.3	22.9	24.5	24.9	25.1
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	22.3	23.6	24.5	24.7
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.4	26.6	27.1	28.0	28.2
Hungary	21.9	21.6	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.5	22.2	24.6	25.9	26.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.8	26.4	:
Netherlands	24.2	23.6	22.9	22.6	23.2	24.4	25.9	27.1	27.8	28.6	28.9
Austria	24.0	23.3	22.9	22.8	23.2	24.1	24.9	26.1	27.2	27.8	28.1
Poland	:	:	21.9	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.0	23.9	24.7	25.0
Portugal	24.8	24.8	24.3	23.7	23.1	23.4	23.9	24.7	25.3	26.3	26.4
Slovenia	:	:	23.1	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.8	25.2	26.7	27.6	27.9
Slovakia	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.6	24.0	25.0	:
Finland	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.5	24.4	25.2	25.0	27.0	28.0	27.9	29.2
Sweden	23.9	23.5	23.9	24.8	26.0	27.2	27.5	28.7	30.1	30.8	31.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	25.4	25.0	25.9	27.2	:	:
Bulgaria	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.4	21.4	22.6	24.1	24.9	25.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.3	24.1	25.3	25.7	25.9
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.6	24.2	24.4
Romania	:	:	22.1	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.8	23.4	24.2	24.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	23.2	23.7	25.6	26.8	28.4	29.9	30.7	31.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.8	29.8	:
Norway	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.8	26.3	27.3	28.4	29.1	:
Switzerland	24.9	24.6	24.2	24.3	25.1	26.1	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.6	28.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	22.1	21.7	21.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.9	25.0	25.7	:

## G-7: Proportion of ever-married females by generation, 1930-1968

(%)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>85</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>86</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>76</b>
Belgium	:	94	95	93	92	88	87	81	80	79	77
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	94	92	93	90
Denmark	:	95	95	94	87	84	80	77	77	76	75
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	87	85	77	75	73	71
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	92	92	92	90
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	87	84	85	84	83	82
France	93	92	93	92	90	86	81	73	72	71	69
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	87	86	84	79	:	:
Italy	:	91	92	93	92	94	86	83	82	81	79
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	79	75	75	73	71
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	93	89	88	87	86
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	94	95	95	94	92	88	83	78	77	75	73
Austria	90	89	88	87	84	83	81	76	75	73	71
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	88	88	88	88
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	98	96	95	97	95
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	73	73	71	70
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	89	88	88	86
Finland	:	90	91	91	88	82	78	73	72	71	70
Sweden	:	92	91	87	80	73	68	61	60	60	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	92	86	78	77	75	73
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	93	92	91	91
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	96	91	93	95
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	93	92	92	92
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	86	79	74	74	71	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	90	92	91	91	91	86	79	70	68	67	65
Switzerland	85	84	83	81	81	80	81	77	76	76	75
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	87	88	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:



## G-8: Mean age at first marriage by generation, females, 1930-1968

(years)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967	1968
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>24.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>24.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.1</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>23.9</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Belgium	:	22.8	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.2	23.0	24.0	24.2	24.5	24.6
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.5	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.7
Denmark	:	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.7	25.8	27.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.3
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	23.0	24.2	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.1
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.2	24.0	24.3	24.6	24.8
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	23.5	24.3	25.4	25.6	25.8	26.0
France	23.0	23.0	22.6	22.3	22.6	22.9	24.2	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.7
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	25.3	26.4	:	:	:
Italy	:	24.6	24.2	23.6	23.4	23.4	24.4	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.1
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.4	25.7	25.8	25.8	26.0
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.0	21.5	21.6	21.7	21.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.7	22.6	23.1	24.9	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.8
Austria	24.3	23.7	23.0	22.4	22.3	23.0	24.0	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.6
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.1	23.8	24.0	23.9	24.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.6	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.4
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.0
Finland	:	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.3	24.3	25.6	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.5
Sweden	:	23.4	23.4	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.8	28.3	28.5	28.9	:
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	22.7	23.8	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.5
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.5	23.0	23.0	22.9
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	21.6	21.8	22.1	22.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	24.0	26.3	28.5	28.7	29.0	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	23.9	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.7	23.5	24.8	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.9
Switzerland	25.1	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.4	25.6	26.3	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.8	23.6	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## G-9: Divorces, 1960-2004

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>955</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>806</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>603</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>967</b>
Belgium	4.6	5.5	6.4	11.0	14.5	18.4	20.3	35.0	27.0	31.4	31.0
Czech Republic	13.0	16.2	21.5	26.2	27.2	30.5	32.1	31.1	29.7	32.8	33.1
Denmark	6.7	6.5	9.5	13.3	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.0	14.4	15.8	15.8
Germany	73.4	85.3	103.9	148.5	141.0	179.4	154.8	169.4	194.4	214.0	213.7
Estonia	2.5	3.0	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	7.5	4.2	:	4.2
Greece	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	6.7	7.6	6.0	11.0	11.1	11.1	12.5
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	18.3	23.2	33.1	39.0	86.3	:
France	30.2	34.9	38.9	55.6	81.1	107.5	105.8	119.2	:	125.2	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.7	:
Italy	-	-	-	10.6	11.8	15.7	27.7	27.0	37.6	43.9	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.6
Latvia	5.1	6.3	10.9	11.8	12.7	11.7	10.8	7.8	6.1	4.8	5.3
Lithuania	2.4	2.6	6.9	9.0	11.0	11.5	12.7	10.2	10.9	10.6	11.0
Luxembourg	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1
Hungary	16.6	20.4	22.8	26.0	27.8	29.3	24.9	24.9	24.0	25.0	24.6
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.7	6.2	10.3	20.1	25.7	34.0	28.4	34.2	34.7	32.2	31.1
Austria	8.0	8.4	10.4	10.8	13.3	15.5	16.3	18.2	19.6	18.8	19.6
Poland	14.8	23.6	34.6	41.3	39.8	49.1	42.4	38.1	42.8	48.6	56.3
Portugal	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	5.8	9.0	9.2	12.3	19.1	22.2	23.3
Slovenia	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4
Slovakia	2.3	2.5	3.4	6.2	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.0	9.3	10.7	10.9
Finland	3.7	4.6	6.0	9.4	9.5	9.1	13.1	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2
Sweden	9.0	9.6	12.9	25.4	19.9	19.8	19.4	22.5	21.5	21.1	20.1
United Kingdom	25.8	40.6	63.2	129.3	159.7	175.3	165.6	170.1	154.6	166.7	:
Bulgaria	:	8.7	9.9	11.0	13.1	14.4	11.4	10.7	10.6	12.0	14.7
Croatia	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0
MK	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.6
Romania	36.9	36.9	7.9	34.5	34.1	32.6	33.0	34.9	30.7	33.1	35.2
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.9	50.1	:
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	0.1	0.1
Norway	2.4	2.6	3.4	5.6	6.6	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.8	11.0
Switzerland	4.7	5.0	6.4	8.9	10.9	11.4	13.2	15.7	10.5	16.8	17.9
Albania	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	:	3.6	:
Bosnia and Herz.	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.8	:	1.4	1.5	1.5
Serbia and Mont.	11.4	10.7	9.7	11.2	11.4	12.3	10.7	8.0	8.5	8.5	9.0

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## G-10: Crude divorce rate, 1960-2004

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Belgium	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.5	2.6	3.0	3.0
Czech Republic	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.2
Denmark	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9
Germany	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6
Estonia	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.2	3.1	:	3.1
Greece	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.1	:
France	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	:	2.1	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	:
Italy	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2
Latvia	2.4	2.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.3
Lithuania	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.2
Luxembourg	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3
Hungary	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9
Austria	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Poland	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.2
Slovenia	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Slovakia	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
Finland	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Sweden	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2
United Kingdom	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.8	:
Bulgaria	:	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.9
Croatia	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
MK	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
Romania	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.7	:
Iceland	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	:	0.9	1.2	:	3.1	3.3
Norway	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Switzerland	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.3	2.4
Albania	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	:	1.2	:
Bosnia and Herz.	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	:	0.4	0.4
Serbia and Mont.	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## G-11: Total divorce rate, 1960-2003

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>34</b>
Belgium	:	:	10	16	21	27	31	55	45	54	56
Czech Republic	16	20	26	30	31	36	38	38	41	46	48
Denmark	19	18	25	37	40	46	44	41	45	47	47
Germany	12	13	17	25	25	34	29	33	41	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	50	49	46	66	47	48	:
Greece	:	:	6	6	10	11	9	17	:	:	:
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	15	:	:	:
France	9	10	12	16	22	30	32	38	38	43	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
Italy	-	-	-	3	3	4	8	8	:	13	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	4	6	7	15	18	22	:
Latvia	:	30	51	52	54	48	44	35	34	37	32
Lithuania	:	:	22	27	32	32	34	33	39	41	42
Luxembourg	7	6	10	10	26	30	36	33	47	51	48
Hungary	18	23	25	28	29	33	31	34	38	42	42
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	7	7	11	20	25	35	30	37	38	37	35
Austria	14	14	18	20	26	31	33	38	43	45	:
Poland	7	10	14	15	14	17	:	:	17	18	:
Portugal	1	1	1	2	8	11	12	16	26	39	32
Slovenia	:	:	13	15	16	18	15	14	21	25	25
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	22	24	24	27	33	32
Finland	11	14	17	26	28	27	43	49	51	50	:
Sweden	:	:	23	50	42	45	44	52	55	55	54
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	:	11	16	32	39	44	42	45	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21	21	26
Croatia	:	:	:	:	15	15	17	14	15	16	:
MK	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	9	9	:
Romania	20	20	20	21	21	19	19	20	19	20	21
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	14	18	26	28	36	34	34	40	37	37
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	46
Norway	10	10	13	21	25	32	43	46	45	46	48
Switzerland	13	13	15	21	27	29	33	38	26	40	42
Albania	8	9	12	12	11	11	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	8	5	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	17	15	13	14	15	16	15	12	13	17	:

<sup>1)</sup> Scotland and Northern Ireland not included

## G-12: Mean marriage duration at divorce, 1960-2004

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>10.2</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Belgium	:	:	13.1	13.3	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.0	14.0	13.0	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.9	12.0
Denmark	9.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.1	11.2
Germany	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.5	10.9	:
Greece	:	:	14.4	11.5	15.1	12.7	11.7	11.7	12.4	:	:
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	14.8	16.1	12.5	13.5	:
France	:	:	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.2	13.4	12.6	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
Italy	-	-	-	24.2	20.4	18.1	16.4	19.1	15.8	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.5	11.9	12.5
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	10.4	10.5
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.2	11.3	11.6
Luxembourg	13.3	10.5	13.1	10.5	12.0	11.6	13.6	12.9	12.2	12.9	12.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.7	11.6	11.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	8.6	8.5	13.6	14.4	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.1	13.0	13.0	13.0
Austria	9.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.7	11.2	10.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.0	12.8	12.9
Portugal	18.7	18.0	15.2	17.4	16.0	14.2	14.1	14.5	14.5	12.8	12.7
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.3	13.6	13.4
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.4	12.7	12.8
Finland	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.6	12.5	12.5
Sweden	:	:	12.4	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.4	11.9	11.8
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	:	12.7	12.3	13.0	12.1	10.8	11.2	11.2	10.8	12.5	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.8	10.9	12.3
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.1	12.7	12.4
MK	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.5	8.0	9.2
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.3	11.0	10.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	5.2	12.5	10.8	11.0	13.1	13.1	14.7	14.1	12.7	12.8
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	14.4	:
Norway	12.8	12.6	12.1	12.8	13.0	14.0	13.1	13.4	14.0	13.2	13.1
Switzerland	11.9	12.1	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.9	13.2	13.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.6
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Scotland and Northern Ireland not included

## CHAPTER H: POPULATION PROJECTIONS

### Highlights

- Around 2025, the population of the EU is expected to start to decline due to natural decrease; most of the new Member States already face population decrease in 2005.
- Several years before the population decline, the EU will be confronted with a shrinking working-age population (probably from 2007 onwards).
- In most of the EU countries the process of dejuvenation has come to an end; old age dependency ratios on the other hand will rise substantially throughout the whole projection period (overall from 39% to 80%).

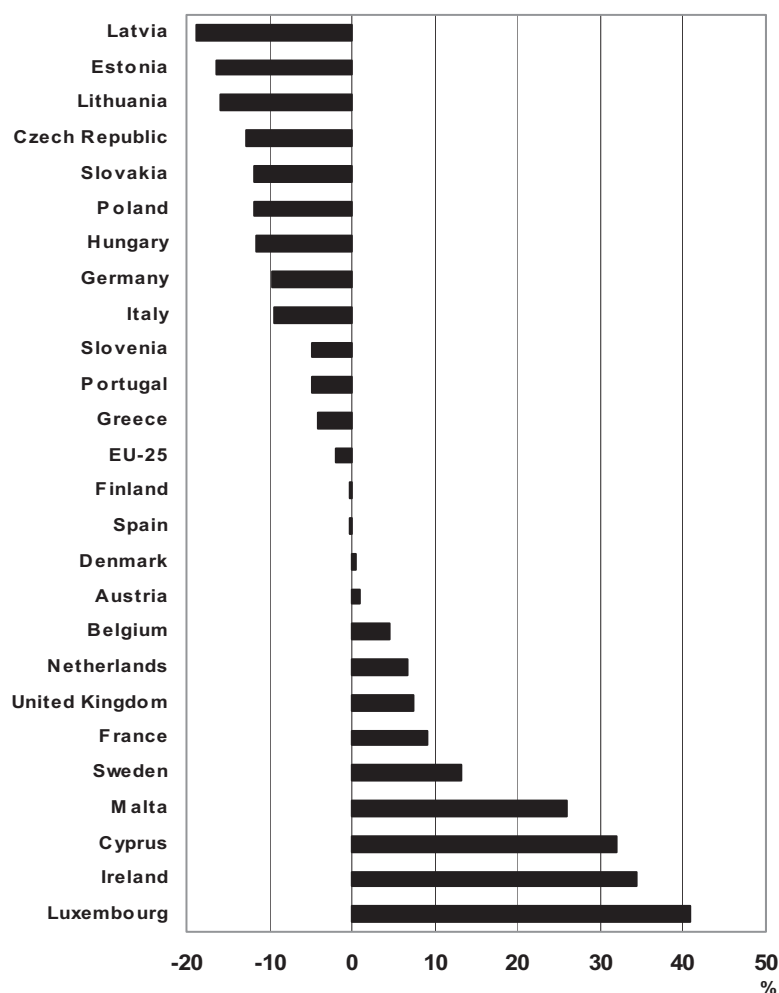
In the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century population growth in the European Union has slowed down considerably. Future growth will probably stagnate around 2025. From 1 January 2005 until 1 January 2025 the total population of the EU is expected to increase by about 12 million inhabitants to 470 million persons. In the period 2025-2050 a population decrease is expected of 20 million inhabitants. By 2050, the population of the EU will probably count around 450 million people.

Although during the coming 20 years the population size of most countries will continue to increase, most of the new Member States are confronted with a declining population from the beginning of the projection period onwards: the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia. By 2025 a continuous population decline is expected in another six countries: Italy (starting in 2013), Germany (2014), Slovenia (2014), Portugal (2018), Greece (2020) and Spain (2022).

Despite the population decline, by 2050, in about half of the EU Member States the total population will still outnumber the population of 2005 (Figure H-1). Over the whole period, the strongest increases will be recorded in the five countries that will probably not experience population decline: Luxembourg (41%), Ireland (34%), Cyprus (32%), Malta (26%), and Sweden (13%). The largest declines are expected to be observed in the Baltic States, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland and Hungary (declines of more than 10%).

Population change is the combined result of natural growth (births minus deaths) and net migration (immigration minus emigration).

H-1: Population growth per EU country, 2005-2050

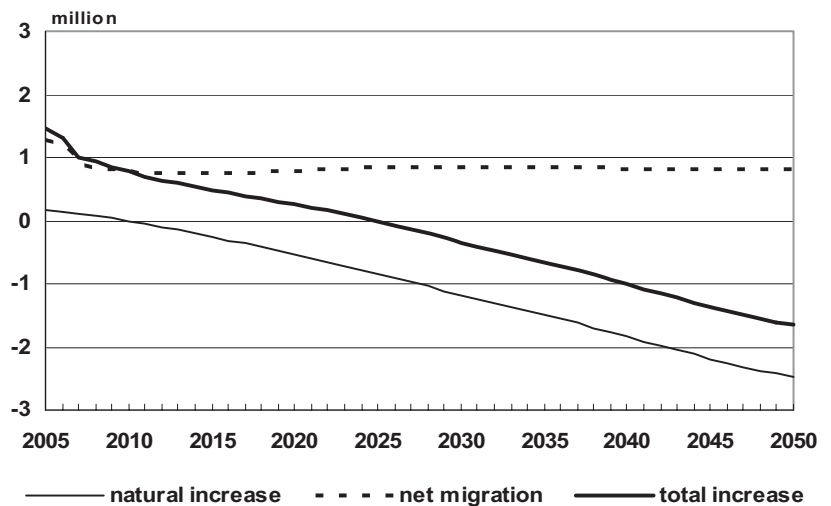


Although natural growth in the EU is still positive, this is not likely to continue in the future (Figure H-2). The main reason for this is the 'birth deficit' of post-war generations. People born after 1945 have, or are expected to have, too few children to maintain the size of the population in the long run (under the hypothetical assumption that no migration takes place). Sooner or later, therefore, the number of deaths will start to exceed the number of births, resulting in natural population decrease. Natural decrease is expected to start in 2010. From 2025 onwards, net migration might no longer outweigh the natural decrease, resulting in population decline.

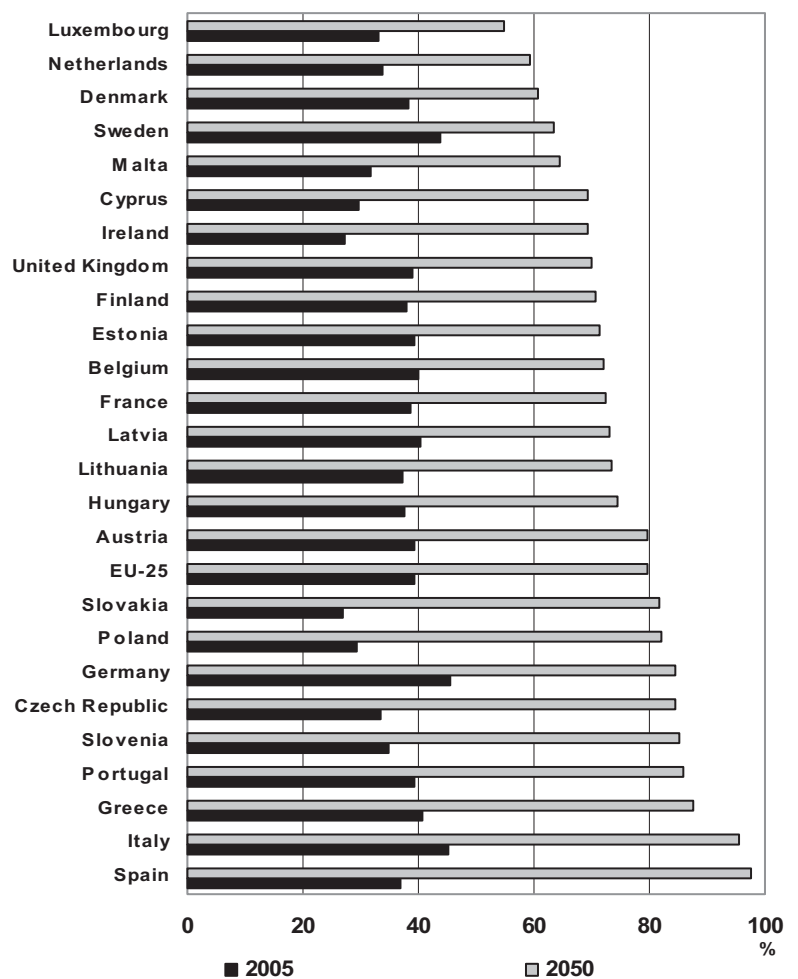
Several years before the population decline, the EU will be confronted with a shrinking working-age population (the number of people aged 20-59). After 2007 a persistent period of decline will start. All countries except Luxembourg will be confronted with (at least a period of) a declining potential labour force. Except for Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta and Sweden, the absolute size of the working age group will be considerably less in 2050 than in 2005. In Germany the decline will even be more than 11 million people, which corresponds to a reduction of one fourth of the current potential work force. In relative terms the largest losses (over 30%) are expected for the Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland and Slovakia. Relatively modest declines are foreseen for France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (less than 8%).

Related to a shrinking working-age population is the acceleration of ageing of the total population. Age dependency ratios serve as indicators of the pressure placed on the working-age population to take care of the young (0-19) and the old (60+). Dejuvenation has taken place in the past decades, but by now this process has come to an end, resulting in more or less stable young age dependency ratios of about 40%. Only the population of Cyprus and Lithuania is expected to continue to dejuvenate to some extent. Old age dependency ratios on the other hand are expected to rise substantially throughout the whole projection period (an increase from 39% in 2005 to 80% in 2050). In 2050, the old age dependency ratio is expected to be highest in Spain (98%), Italy (96%) and Greece (88%), while the lowest is expected in Luxembourg (55%), the Netherlands (59%) and Denmark (61%) (Figure H-3).

H-2: Components of population growth in the EU-25, 2005-2050



H-3: Old age dependency ratio per EU country, 2005 and 2050



**H-1: Assumptions of Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant - total fertility rate***(children per woman)*

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Belgium	1.62	1.63	1.66	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
Czech Republic	1.15	1.15	1.24	1.37	1.44	1.48	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Denmark	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Germany	1.35	1.37	1.41	1.43	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Estonia	1.39	1.40	1.45	1.49	1.54	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Greece	1.29	1.32	1.41	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Spain	1.30	1.31	1.36	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
France	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.86	1.86	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
Ireland	1.97	1.95	1.89	1.84	1.81	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Italy	1.31	1.32	1.38	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Cyprus	1.47	1.45	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Latvia	1.30	1.32	1.42	1.48	1.53	1.57	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Lithuania	1.29	1.29	1.30	1.35	1.41	1.49	1.55	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60
Luxembourg	1.65	1.66	1.73	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Hungary	1.30	1.30	1.33	1.41	1.51	1.57	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Malta	1.66	1.62	1.49	1.49	1.54	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Netherlands	1.75	1.75	1.76	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Austria	1.40	1.40	1.42	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Poland	1.21	1.19	1.19	1.29	1.42	1.53	1.58	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Portugal	1.45	1.47	1.52	1.56	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60
Slovenia	1.18	1.18	1.27	1.38	1.46	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Slovakia	1.19	1.18	1.18	1.23	1.33	1.43	1.52	1.57	1.59	1.60	1.60
Finland	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Sweden	1.74	1.77	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
United Kingdom	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Bulgaria	1.20	1.21	1.25	1.29	1.34	1.39	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.50
Romania	1.29	1.30	1.34	1.37	1.40	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.50	1.50	1.50



**H-2: Assumptions of Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant - life expectancy at birth, males** (years)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Belgium	75.5	75.8	76.9	77.9	78.9	79.7	80.4	81.0	81.5	81.9	82.3
Czech Republic	72.4	72.6	73.7	74.8	75.9	76.9	77.8	78.3	78.8	79.3	79.7
Denmark	75.2	75.4	76.3	77.2	78.0	78.7	79.3	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.9
Germany	76.1	76.3	77.2	78.1	78.9	79.6	80.2	80.7	81.2	81.6	82.0
Estonia	65.5	65.7	66.5	67.6	68.9	70.3	71.6	72.7	73.5	74.2	74.9
Greece	76.4	76.5	77.1	77.6	78.1	78.5	78.9	79.3	79.6	79.9	80.3
Spain	76.6	76.8	77.6	78.4	79.1	79.7	80.2	80.5	80.9	81.1	81.4
France	76.2	76.4	77.5	78.5	79.4	80.2	80.8	81.4	81.9	82.3	82.7
Ireland	75.5	75.7	76.8	77.7	78.7	79.5	80.2	80.8	81.4	81.9	82.4
Italy	77.3	77.5	78.4	79.3	80.1	80.8	81.5	82.1	82.6	83.1	83.6
Cyprus	76.3	76.5	77.5	78.3	79.0	79.6	80.2	80.7	81.1	81.5	81.9
Latvia	64.9	65.0	65.8	66.8	68.1	69.5	70.9	72.0	72.9	73.6	74.3
Lithuania	66.5	66.7	67.4	68.4	69.6	71.0	72.3	73.4	74.3	74.9	75.5
Luxembourg	75.0	75.2	76.3	77.4	78.4	79.2	79.9	80.4	80.9	81.2	81.6
Hungary	68.5	68.8	70.1	71.5	72.8	74.1	75.2	76.2	77.0	77.6	78.1
Malta	76.3	76.5	77.4	78.3	79.0	79.6	80.1	80.6	81.0	81.4	81.8
Netherlands	76.2	76.4	77.0	77.6	78.2	78.6	79.0	79.4	79.7	80.0	80.2
Austria	76.2	76.4	77.5	78.4	79.4	80.2	81.0	81.7	82.4	83.0	83.6
Poland	70.5	70.7	72.0	73.3	74.6	75.8	76.8	77.6	78.2	78.7	79.1
Portugal	74.2	74.4	75.4	76.3	77.1	77.9	78.5	79.1	79.5	80.0	80.4
Slovenia	72.6	72.8	73.9	75.0	76.1	77.2	77.9	78.4	79.0	79.4	79.8
Slovakia	69.7	69.9	70.9	72.0	73.1	74.3	75.3	76.1	76.7	77.2	77.7
Finland	75.3	75.5	76.7	77.7	78.7	79.5	80.2	80.7	81.2	81.6	81.9
Sweden	78.1	78.3	79.1	80.0	80.7	81.4	81.9	82.3	82.7	83.0	83.3
United Kingdom	76.4	76.6	77.6	78.6	79.5	80.3	81.0	81.5	82.0	82.5	82.9
Bulgaria	69.1	69.4	70.7	72.0	73.2	74.4	75.5	76.4	77.1	77.7	78.2
Romania	68.2	68.5	69.8	71.1	72.4	73.7	74.8	75.7	76.5	77.0	77.6

**H-3: Assumptions of Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant - life expectancy at birth, females** (years)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Belgium	81.6	81.9	82.9	84.0	85.0	85.8	86.5	87.0	87.5	87.9	88.3
Czech Republic	78.8	79.0	79.8	80.5	81.3	82.1	82.7	83.1	83.5	83.8	84.1
Denmark	79.6	79.7	80.4	81.0	81.6	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.2	83.5	83.7
Germany	81.7	81.9	82.7	83.5	84.2	84.9	85.4	85.8	86.2	86.5	86.9
Estonia	76.9	77.0	77.8	78.6	79.5	80.4	81.2	81.8	82.3	82.8	83.1
Greece	81.4	81.5	82.1	82.7	83.2	83.6	84.0	84.3	84.6	84.9	85.1
Spain	83.4	83.6	84.4	85.2	85.9	86.5	86.9	87.3	87.5	87.8	87.9
France	83.4	83.6	84.5	85.4	86.2	86.9	87.5	88.0	88.4	88.7	89.1
Ireland	80.7	80.9	81.8	82.7	83.5	84.2	84.9	85.5	86.0	86.5	87.0
Italy	83.2	83.3	84.1	84.9	85.6	86.2	86.8	87.4	87.9	88.3	88.8
Cyprus	80.8	80.9	81.6	82.3	82.8	83.3	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.8	85.1
Latvia	76.2	76.3	77.0	77.7	78.6	79.5	80.4	81.1	81.6	82.1	82.5
Lithuania	77.6	77.7	78.5	79.3	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.4	82.9	83.4	83.7
Luxembourg	81.4	81.6	82.4	83.2	83.9	84.5	85.1	85.5	85.9	86.3	86.7
Hungary	76.8	77.0	78.0	78.9	79.8	80.7	81.5	82.1	82.6	83.1	83.4
Malta	80.7	80.9	81.7	82.3	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.1	84.5	84.8	85.0
Netherlands	80.9	80.9	81.4	81.8	82.2	82.5	82.8	83.0	83.2	83.4	83.6
Austria	82.1	82.3	83.2	84.1	84.9	85.6	86.1	86.6	87.0	87.4	87.7
Poland	78.5	78.7	79.6	80.5	81.3	82.1	82.8	83.4	83.8	84.1	84.4
Portugal	81.0	81.2	82.2	83.1	83.9	84.6	85.1	85.6	86.0	86.3	86.6
Slovenia	80.2	80.3	81.2	82.0	82.8	83.4	83.8	84.2	84.6	84.9	85.2
Slovakia	77.8	77.9	78.7	79.5	80.3	81.1	81.8	82.3	82.7	83.1	83.4
Finland	81.9	82.0	82.8	83.6	84.2	84.8	85.3	85.7	86.0	86.3	86.5
Sweden	82.4	82.5	83.2	83.9	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.8	86.0	86.3	86.5
United Kingdom	80.9	81.1	82.0	82.9	83.7	84.4	85.0	85.5	85.9	86.2	86.6
Bulgaria	75.8	76.1	77.2	78.2	79.1	79.9	80.7	81.3	81.8	82.2	82.6
Romania	75.3	75.5	76.5	77.4	78.3	79.2	80.0	80.6	81.2	81.6	82.0

**H-4: Assumptions of Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant - net international migration**

(1 000)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Belgium	23.7	22.3	19.6	19.3	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5
Czech Republic	4.3	4.3	2.6	- 1.0	9.7	20.2	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.5	20.0
Denmark	7.8	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Germany	210.6	207.7	203.2	209.6	194.3	187.4	181.0	181.0	179.3	179.2	179.2
Estonia	0.8	0.8	- 2.0	- 2.5	- 0.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Greece	42.9	41.9	39.7	40.4	38.7	36.4	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.9
Spain	507.5	460.1	112.2	112.5	110.3	107.3	105.3	105.3	104.5	102.8	101.6
France	63.9	63.2	61.6	62.1	60.3	59.2	58.9	58.9	58.8	58.8	58.7
Ireland	16.4	16.1	15.3	15.0	14.0	13.4	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.4
Italy	330.0	193.6	118.1	120.1	118.1	115.5	113.8	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.8
Cyprus	6.1	6.2	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9
Latvia	- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.6	- 4.1	- 0.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
Lithuania	- 5.6	- 5.6	- 6.0	- 6.4	- 1.2	3.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Luxembourg	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Hungary	14.8	14.7	13.3	7.1	13.8	20.4	21.2	21.1	20.8	20.4	20.1
Malta	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Netherlands	21.0	24.1	32.6	33.3	32.5	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.3	31.1
Austria	25.0	24.7	23.6	22.8	20.6	19.6	19.1	19.4	19.7	20.0	20.3
Poland	- 27.9	- 27.8	- 35.4	- 51.5	- 10.6	29.7	35.9	36.0	35.4	34.5	33.7
Portugal	41.8	36.4	18.3	16.6	15.6	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Slovenia	6.1	6.2	5.9	3.8	5.3	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7
Slovakia	- 2.3	- 2.3	- 2.4	- 2.3	1.2	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
Finland	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Sweden	28.2	27.2	24.1	23.9	22.7	22.1	21.8	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.3
United Kingdom	139.5	134.5	116.1	107.7	102.8	100.3	99.2	98.8	98.7	98.5	98.5
Bulgaria	- 15.9	- 13.7	- 11.7	- 17.8	- 15.4	- 6.5	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5
Romania	- 17.1	- 14.4	- 14.6	- 48.0	- 42.4	- 17.7	5.5	9.0	9.1	8.9	8.6

**H-5: Total age dependency ratio, 2004-2050, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>103.7</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>113.5</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>119.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>98.4</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>119.8</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>98.7</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>121.0</b>	<b>122.3</b>
Belgium	81.8	82.0	84.9	87.9	94.0	101.6	108.3	112.4	113.5	114.1	114.4
Czech Republic	69.6	69.7	73.0	77.5	83.9	88.2	91.5	99.0	110.2	116.0	122.1
Denmark	81.1	83.0	90.7	92.2	93.7	98.1	104.7	110.2	111.9	107.8	104.5
Germany	82.2	82.4	80.7	84.0	89.9	101.0	112.4	115.5	115.9	117.8	120.5
Estonia	83.8	81.8	76.4	79.0	87.0	92.1	92.8	93.6	95.1	101.7	113.0
Greece	75.8	75.6	78.2	81.9	87.1	92.4	99.3	107.0	115.8	123.4	125.0
Spain	71.4	71.2	73.5	77.4	83.1	89.5	97.0	107.9	122.2	131.7	134.0
France	84.5	84.6	89.3	95.4	101.0	105.5	110.2	115.1	116.2	118.0	118.9
Ireland	77.4	76.9	78.6	82.7	86.4	88.9	90.4	94.7	102.2	110.7	114.9
Italy	79.3	79.4	83.8	86.9	91.2	98.1	107.4	118.2	126.5	130.2	130.9
Cyprus	79.2	77.7	74.2	73.3	78.1	85.5	89.9	91.7	93.2	99.5	106.2
Latvia	83.7	81.9	74.7	74.9	83.9	91.5	93.6	94.6	95.6	102.4	114.6
Lithuania	85.1	83.2	75.9	73.1	77.6	86.1	91.8	95.4	96.9	102.4	112.2
Luxembourg	76.1	76.2	77.8	79.2	82.6	89.1	96.5	100.6	100.8	99.7	99.2
Hungary	76.1	76.3	76.8	81.1	86.6	88.2	91.3	97.0	106.9	110.9	114.2
Malta	74.5	75.2	79.1	82.6	88.5	94.1	93.3	94.4	97.6	100.8	104.7
Netherlands	76.3	77.1	83.1	86.7	91.6	97.4	104.5	108.9	107.7	105.2	103.2
Austria	78.6	78.8	79.0	79.1	84.0	93.9	104.5	109.9	111.0	113.6	115.8
Poland	73.6	71.3	68.1	72.5	81.2	86.7	89.8	93.9	100.8	111.2	120.7
Portugal	77.2	77.0	79.6	84.0	89.1	94.7	99.8	107.3	117.2	124.6	126.1
Slovenia	70.8	70.0	68.9	75.7	84.2	92.6	100.3	105.3	112.2	119.0	123.7
Slovakia	70.4	69.0	65.1	67.2	73.0	78.9	83.0	89.2	99.5	109.8	120.0
Finland	80.2	80.5	89.5	96.1	103.2	110.6	115.4	114.5	114.5	114.8	114.9
Sweden	87.9	89.3	93.6	93.3	98.4	103.9	108.5	110.4	108.8	106.9	108.9
United Kingdom	84.3	84.4	86.0	86.3	89.5	96.6	103.7	107.3	107.1	108.6	111.7
Bulgaria	77.2	76.3	75.6	78.4	84.6	89.6	93.9	100.9	111.9	123.1	134.2
Romania	77.2	76.0	69.6	72.4	77.5	78.2	84.0	90.3	99.8	108.8	121.6

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 0-19 and 60+ as a percentage of population aged 20-59

**H-6: Young age dependency ratio, 2004-2050, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>39.5</b>
Belgium	42.1	42.0	41.5	40.7	41.2	42.1	43.1	43.4	42.9	42.5	42.5
Czech Republic	36.8	36.2	33.9	32.4	33.9	34.4	34.1	34.3	35.2	36.0	37.5
Denmark	44.0	44.7	46.6	44.7	42.9	42.8	44.2	46.1	46.9	45.4	43.8
Germany	37.3	37.0	34.3	33.5	33.7	35.2	36.8	36.6	35.9	35.6	36.0
Estonia	44.0	42.5	36.8	36.6	40.1	41.6	40.6	38.7	37.3	38.4	41.6
Greece	35.5	35.0	34.3	34.5	35.2	35.3	35.1	35.0	35.7	37.0	37.5
Spain	34.5	34.2	34.3	34.8	35.2	34.4	32.9	32.6	34.1	35.7	36.4
France	46.2	46.1	46.0	46.6	47.0	46.4	46.3	46.7	46.5	46.7	46.6
Ireland	50.3	49.7	48.6	49.2	48.9	47.0	44.2	42.8	43.3	45.0	45.7
Italy	34.4	34.3	34.7	34.3	34.1	33.6	33.5	34.1	35.0	35.5	35.4
Cyprus	49.7	48.0	41.4	36.6	36.4	38.2	39.0	38.1	36.5	36.2	37.1
Latvia	43.0	41.5	35.1	33.9	38.3	41.1	40.6	38.5	36.8	37.9	41.6
Lithuania	47.6	46.0	38.9	34.8	35.2	37.4	38.3	37.9	36.7	36.9	38.9
Luxembourg	43.1	43.1	42.8	41.8	41.5	42.8	44.7	45.8	45.5	44.8	44.3
Hungary	39.1	38.7	36.7	35.5	36.2	36.5	36.7	37.3	38.7	39.2	39.9
Malta	44.2	43.6	40.7	38.9	39.3	40.8	40.0	39.8	39.7	39.6	40.2
Netherlands	43.2	43.4	44.0	43.2	43.0	42.9	44.2	45.5	45.4	44.7	43.8
Austria	39.7	39.4	37.5	35.3	35.0	36.2	37.5	37.6	36.7	36.3	36.3
Poland	44.0	42.0	36.0	34.0	35.0	36.1	36.4	36.0	35.9	37.0	38.7
Portugal	38.3	37.9	37.7	38.2	38.5	38.2	37.2	37.2	38.5	39.8	40.1
Slovenia	35.9	35.0	31.7	31.9	33.3	34.7	35.6	35.3	35.5	36.7	38.5
Slovakia	43.5	41.9	36.1	33.1	33.1	33.8	33.8	33.9	34.8	36.1	38.1
Finland	42.8	42.5	43.1	42.8	43.6	45.1	45.7	44.9	44.3	44.0	44.1
Sweden	45.1	45.4	45.1	42.8	44.6	46.4	47.2	47.0	46.0	45.0	45.4
United Kingdom	45.6	45.3	43.6	41.6	41.2	42.2	43.0	42.9	42.0	41.5	41.8
Bulgaria	37.1	36.1	32.2	30.8	31.5	31.0	30.2	30.2	31.7	34.1	36.6
Romania	43.1	42.0	35.7	35.0	35.5	34.6	33.8	33.1	33.7	35.1	37.4

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 0-19 as a percentage of population aged 20-59

H-7: Old age dependency ratio, 2004-2050, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	2004	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>79.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>
Belgium	39.7	40.0	43.4	47.3	52.8	59.4	65.2	69.0	70.6	71.5	72.0
Czech Republic	32.7	33.5	39.1	45.1	50.1	53.8	57.4	64.7	75.0	80.0	84.5
Denmark	37.1	38.2	44.1	47.5	50.8	55.3	60.5	64.0	65.0	62.4	60.7
Germany	44.9	45.4	46.4	50.5	56.2	65.8	75.6	78.9	80.0	82.2	84.5
Estonia	39.8	39.3	39.5	42.4	46.9	50.5	52.3	55.0	57.8	63.3	71.5
Greece	40.3	40.7	43.9	47.4	51.9	57.0	64.2	72.0	80.1	86.4	87.5
Spain	36.9	37.0	39.2	42.6	47.9	55.2	64.1	75.3	88.1	95.9	97.6
France	38.2	38.5	43.3	48.8	54.0	59.1	63.8	68.4	69.7	71.3	72.3
Ireland	27.0	27.2	29.9	33.4	37.4	41.9	46.3	51.9	58.8	65.7	69.2
Italy	44.9	45.1	49.1	52.6	57.1	64.5	74.0	84.1	91.5	94.7	95.5
Cyprus	29.5	29.7	32.7	36.7	41.7	47.3	50.9	53.6	56.7	63.3	69.2
Latvia	40.7	40.3	39.6	41.0	45.7	50.4	53.0	56.1	58.8	64.5	73.0
Lithuania	37.5	37.2	37.0	38.3	42.5	48.7	53.4	57.6	60.3	65.5	73.3
Luxembourg	33.0	33.1	35.0	37.5	41.1	46.3	51.8	54.8	55.3	55.0	54.9
Hungary	37.0	37.6	40.2	45.5	50.4	51.7	54.6	59.7	68.2	71.7	74.3
Malta	30.3	31.6	38.4	43.7	49.3	53.3	53.3	54.7	57.9	61.2	64.5
Netherlands	33.0	33.7	39.1	43.5	48.5	54.4	60.3	63.4	62.3	60.6	59.4
Austria	38.9	39.4	41.5	43.8	49.0	57.7	67.0	72.3	74.3	77.3	79.5
Poland	29.5	29.3	32.1	38.5	46.2	50.7	53.4	57.9	64.9	74.3	82.0
Portugal	38.9	39.2	42.0	45.8	50.5	56.6	62.6	70.1	78.7	84.8	86.0
Slovenia	34.8	35.0	37.3	43.8	50.8	57.9	64.7	70.0	76.7	82.3	85.2
Slovakia	27.0	27.1	29.0	34.1	39.9	45.1	49.2	55.3	64.7	73.7	81.9
Finland	37.4	38.0	46.4	53.3	59.5	65.6	69.6	69.6	70.2	70.8	70.8
Sweden	42.9	43.9	48.5	50.5	53.7	57.5	61.4	63.4	62.8	61.9	63.5
United Kingdom	38.7	39.1	42.5	44.7	48.3	54.3	60.6	64.3	65.2	67.1	69.9
Bulgaria	40.2	40.3	43.4	47.6	53.2	58.7	63.7	70.7	80.2	88.9	97.6
Romania	34.0	34.0	33.9	37.4	42.0	43.6	50.3	57.1	66.1	73.7	84.2

<sup>1)</sup> Population aged 60+ as a percentage of population aged 20-59

## H-8: Population by age group on 1 January 2010, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant

(1 000)

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>23 438</b>	<b>23 951</b>	<b>24 530</b>	<b>26 822</b>	<b>28 648</b>	<b>30 446</b>	<b>31 607</b>	<b>33 577</b>	<b>35 307</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>20 017</b>	<b>20 494</b>	<b>20 725</b>	<b>22 051</b>	<b>23 207</b>	<b>24 585</b>	<b>25 678</b>	<b>28 256</b>	<b>30 560</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>15 795</b>	<b>16 284</b>	<b>16 292</b>	<b>17 173</b>	<b>18 249</b>	<b>19 762</b>	<b>21 018</b>	<b>23 018</b>	<b>24 840</b>
Belgium	551	581	597	639	640	662	666	721	770
Czech Republic	460	459	454	608	657	708	889	815	678
Denmark	305	331	348	350	310	296	349	386	413
Germany	3 519	3 733	4 064	4 405	4 977	5 042	4 839	5 353	6 970
Estonia	68	64	61	81	106	101	92	92	86
Greece	540	526	530	574	624	784	862	882	881
Spain	2 307	2 225	2 081	2 202	2 414	3 051	3 797	3 842	3 661
France	3 663	3 840	3 693	3 744	3 868	3 899	3 742	4 263	4 258
Ireland	318	304	283	272	287	339	357	342	308
Italy	2 691	2 769	2 721	2 880	2 965	3 343	4 032	4 653	4 798
Cyprus	41	41	48	56	60	66	59	55	53
Latvia	111	101	95	144	183	171	155	159	152
Lithuania	156	155	186	242	268	248	222	236	241
Luxembourg	27	29	30	29	29	30	32	36	40
Hungary	477	478	506	608	638	682	843	752	673
Malta	23	21	24	28	30	31	32	28	25
Netherlands	941	1 027	1 004	1 032	1 013	997	1 009	1 199	1 315
Austria	384	403	442	499	506	538	514	593	699
Poland	1 744	1 789	2 046	2 532	2 957	3 261	3 016	2 629	2 327
Portugal	570	562	545	564	608	740	835	827	782
Slovenia	88	91	94	105	128	147	156	147	154
Slovakia	253	257	291	367	415	446	466	407	358
Finland	284	286	303	333	318	335	333	308	357
Sweden	523	498	492	629	593	545	561	621	654
United Kingdom	3 395	3 381	3 593	3 898	4 054	3 982	3 749	4 231	4 653
Bulgaria	312	320	320	412	501	519	570	552	515
Romania	1 069	1 056	1 105	1 263	1 718	1 606	1 761	1 670	1 674

(1 000)

**H-8: Population by age group on 1 January 2010, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant**

45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total	
<b>34 831</b>	<b>32 221</b>	<b>29 868</b>	<b>27 210</b>	<b>22 637</b>	<b>20 480</b>	<b>16 543</b>	<b>21 938</b>	<b>464 054</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>29 912</b>	<b>26 717</b>	<b>24 546</b>	<b>22 948</b>	<b>19 503</b>	<b>17 740</b>	<b>14 281</b>	<b>19 436</b>	<b>390 652</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>24 374</b>	<b>21 833</b>	<b>20 007</b>	<b>18 181</b>	<b>15 782</b>	<b>14 686</b>	<b>11 843</b>	<b>15 937</b>	<b>315 076</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
806	759	685	631	465	450	405	525	10 554	Belgium
660	688	756	719	536	363	314	359	10 122	Czech Republic
398	364	351	373	298	213	157	222	5 465	Denmark
7 090	6 097	5 464	4 357	4 916	4 724	3 096	4 180	82 824	Germany
92	92	85	73	62	62	46	51	1 314	Estonia
806	775	707	661	543	569	506	498	11 269	Greece
3 390	2 984	2 570	2 387	2 003	1 778	1 693	2 219	44 603	Spain
4 279	4 123	4 046	3 738	2 521	2 361	2 197	3 252	61 486	France
289	261	238	216	163	127	97	121	4 323	Ireland
4 530	3 940	3 638	3 634	3 132	2 994	2 496	3 413	58 631	Italy
57	54	47	42	35	28	20	23	784	Cyprus
166	160	137	118	114	108	79	88	2 240	Latvia
261	233	192	165	155	143	114	127	3 345	Lithuania
39	34	29	24	20	17	15	18	477	Luxembourg
600	712	745	599	526	413	339	389	9 982	Hungary
29	31	30	31	19	16	12	13	423	Malta
1 300	1 185	1 088	1 075	777	612	484	614	16 672	Netherlands
689	585	488	451	463	338	267	396	8 256	Austria
2 522	2 987	2 805	2 123	1 376	1 356	1 132	1 229	37 830	Poland
779	714	665	609	520	492	411	465	10 686	Portugal
156	155	150	112	99	85	71	77	2 015	Slovenia
377	393	376	281	213	165	135	146	5 347	Slovakia
377	377	388	399	260	224	177	236	5 294	Finland
614	581	574	625	514	377	303	483	9 187	Sweden
4 525	3 939	3 613	3 769	2 907	2 463	1 978	2 794	60 924	United Kingdom
519	528	534	514	396	343	300	283	7 439	Bulgaria
1 233	1 502	1 420	1 105	898	921	695	650	21 345	Romania



**H-9: Population by age group on 1 January 2025, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant**

(1 000)

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>21 669</b>	<b>22 666</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>24 343</b>	<b>25 100</b>	<b>25 964</b>	<b>28 310</b>	<b>29 841</b>	<b>31 111</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>18 376</b>	<b>19 180</b>	<b>20 045</b>	<b>20 891</b>	<b>21 609</b>	<b>22 158</b>	<b>23 610</b>	<b>24 535</b>	<b>25 407</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>14 114</b>	<b>14 890</b>	<b>15 783</b>	<b>16 569</b>	<b>17 174</b>	<b>17 350</b>	<b>18 329</b>	<b>19 296</b>	<b>20 479</b>
Belgium	557	571	572	578	617	645	689	675	676
Czech Republic	412	450	464	467	468	461	612	658	705
Denmark	303	290	291	315	343	361	362	319	300
Germany	3 386	3 569	3 667	3 761	4 082	4 500	4 830	5 268	5 205
Estonia	60	68	70	67	63	59	78	100	95
Greece	462	507	552	573	563	574	621	671	824
Spain	1 697	1 922	2 230	2 412	2 342	2 214	2 359	2 588	3 198
France	3 485	3 568	3 678	3 812	3 928	3 716	3 768	3 948	3 985
Ireland	274	299	324	328	298	280	291	329	379
Italy	2 150	2 306	2 549	2 796	2 904	2 927	3 140	3 215	3 509
Cyprus	46	48	46	44	46	55	66	70	74
Latvia	101	116	118	109	99	93	138	170	160
Lithuania	152	162	161	155	154	180	229	252	233
Luxembourg	32	31	30	30	32	37	38	37	35
Hungary	444	458	469	487	494	518	613	640	679
Malta	24	24	24	25	25	28	32	34	34
Netherlands	939	929	933	990	1 097	1 093	1 116	1 067	1 019
Austria	378	394	401	415	445	497	555	547	560
Poland	1 735	1 820	1 812	1 750	1 790	2 023	2 458	2 840	3 134
Portugal	467	503	552	581	576	562	582	626	751
Slovenia	84	92	95	92	95	99	111	134	151
Slovakia	234	248	252	254	258	290	363	408	437
Finland	285	293	294	292	291	307	339	325	340
Sweden	559	561	552	553	533	538	681	636	571
United Kingdom	3 400	3 439	3 419	3 453	3 558	3 909	4 238	4 284	4 057
Bulgaria	224	250	282	299	298	281	362	458	490
Romania	827	937	1 014	1 053	1 031	1 038	1 160	1 597	1 523

(1 000)

**H-9: Population by age group on 1 January 2025, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant**

45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total	
<b>31 683</b>	<b>33 025</b>	<b>34 060</b>	<b>32 831</b>	<b>29 308</b>	<b>25 620</b>	<b>21 226</b>	<b>29 745</b>	<b>470 057</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>25 954</b>	<b>27 991</b>	<b>29 696</b>	<b>28 469</b>	<b>24 661</b>	<b>21 444</b>	<b>18 273</b>	<b>26 481</b>	<b>398 780</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>21 294</b>	<b>22 835</b>	<b>24 153</b>	<b>23 212</b>	<b>20 168</b>	<b>17 515</b>	<b>14 567</b>	<b>21 934</b>	<b>319 662</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
664	704	737	756	691	595	504	667	10 898	Belgium
876	792	643	605	599	610	508	482	9 812	Czech Republic
347	377	396	373	326	288	264	301	5 557	Denmark
4 912	5 316	6 742	6 693	5 559	4 691	3 418	6 511	82 108	Germany
85	83	74	77	73	62	47	62	1 224	Estonia
892	899	880	789	734	638	535	681	11 394	Greece
3 878	3 852	3 604	3 273	2 802	2 302	1 959	2 924	45 556	Spain
3 739	4 161	4 095	4 049	3 795	3 547	3 046	4 072	64 392	France
376	346	306	283	247	210	166	186	4 922	Ireland
4 103	4 643	4 711	4 368	3 696	3 244	2 962	4 527	57 751	Italy
62	56	55	57	52	44	35	40	897	Cyprus
144	144	132	137	124	97	74	112	2 068	Latvia
207	215	213	220	186	142	109	163	3 134	Lithuania
34	36	38	36	30	24	19	25	544	Luxembourg
823	712	616	530	600	583	409	514	9 588	Hungary
34	29	25	29	29	26	23	22	468	Malta
1 006	1 172	1 261	1 217	1 068	915	798	809	17 429	Netherlands
522	586	673	649	535	423	359	562	8 501	Austria
2 887	2 469	2 126	2 227	2 517	2 199	1 478	1 571	36 836	Poland
836	817	761	743	661	584	484	644	10 730	Portugal
159	147	149	146	139	125	83	113	2 014	Slovenia
452	387	331	334	328	287	186	185	5 237	Slovakia
333	303	345	357	348	342	319	326	5 439	Finland
572	619	640	590	541	506	502	614	9 769	Sweden
3 741	4 160	4 507	4 295	3 626	3 135	2 940	3 632	63 792	United Kingdom
537	513	471	462	447	412	339	341	6 465	Bulgaria
1 665	1 551	1 515	1 071	1 224	1 048	697	794	19 746	Romania

**H-10: Population by age group on 1 January 2050, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant**

(1 000)

	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>19 493</b>	<b>20 169</b>	<b>20 751</b>	<b>21 405</b>	<b>22 413</b>	<b>23 780</b>	<b>25 009</b>	<b>25 870</b>	<b>26 386</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>16 653</b>	<b>17 283</b>	<b>17 856</b>	<b>18 429</b>	<b>19 197</b>	<b>20 235</b>	<b>21 249</b>	<b>22 101</b>	<b>22 731</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>12 690</b>	<b>13 301</b>	<b>13 845</b>	<b>14 308</b>	<b>14 821</b>	<b>15 578</b>	<b>16 502</b>	<b>17 387</b>	<b>18 009</b>
Belgium	523	534	543	560	593	624	636	635	633
Czech Republic	362	376	380	386	412	462	507	520	515
Denmark	275	280	295	313	325	322	309	308	329
Germany	2 850	2 966	3 088	3 280	3 599	3 913	4 109	4 192	4 229
Estonia	55	56	55	54	56	64	72	74	70
Greece	414	439	455	466	483	519	570	618	638
Spain	1 514	1 657	1 741	1 750	1 767	1 890	2 147	2 468	2 647
France	3 349	3 443	3 558	3 644	3 607	3 605	3 707	3 798	3 876
Ireland	280	296	300	288	271	282	318	351	361
Italy	1 832	1 978	2 099	2 176	2 264	2 420	2 630	2 892	3 127
Cyprus	44	43	43	46	52	59	62	59	55
Latvia	92	94	90	86	91	108	123	124	113
Lithuania	131	132	131	134	146	163	172	170	161
Luxembourg	36	35	35	36	38	41	41	41	40
Hungary	399	410	419	433	460	496	514	523	532
Malta	24	25	25	26	28	31	31	31	32
Netherlands	891	912	951	998	1 036	1 053	1 045	1 042	1 077
Austria	324	336	349	372	409	446	464	469	474
Poland	1 453	1 465	1 464	1 517	1 655	1 818	1 908	1 891	1 806
Portugal	414	439	458	465	470	490	530	578	606
Slovenia	80	82	82	83	90	100	111	114	108
Slovakia	199	204	206	212	226	246	260	263	262
Finland	262	266	268	274	284	296	303	304	301
Sweden	557	556	551	554	584	622	628	617	613
United Kingdom	3 131	3 145	3 166	3 254	3 466	3 713	3 811	3 788	3 780
Bulgaria	182	198	208	209	211	226	255	285	297
Romania	669	721	749	754	769	838	951	1 024	1 052

(1 000)

**H-10: Population by age group on 1 January 2050, Eurostat projections 2004, baseline variant**

45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	Total	
<b>26 564</b>	<b>26 627</b>	<b>28 100</b>	<b>28 726</b>	<b>28 853</b>	<b>27 864</b>	<b>26 684</b>	<b>51 140</b>	<b>449 831</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>22 959</b>	<b>22 817</b>	<b>23 555</b>	<b>23 802</b>	<b>23 834</b>	<b>23 191</b>	<b>23 033</b>	<b>45 432</b>	<b>384 356</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>18 275</b>	<b>17 968</b>	<b>18 370</b>	<b>18 760</b>	<b>19 224</b>	<b>19 039</b>	<b>18 840</b>	<b>37 477</b>	<b>304 395</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
647	648	671	639	622	588	584	1 228	10 906	Belgium
501	477	612	632	643	742	596	773	8 894	Czech Republic
349	359	353	303	273	291	275	470	5 430	Denmark
4 382	4 623	4 804	5 074	4 820	4 295	4 255	10 163	74 642	Germany
63	57	72	88	79	65	56	90	1 126	Estonia
623	622	651	680	794	812	742	1 106	10 632	Greece
2 558	2 382	2 449	2 585	3 050	3 504	3 224	5 501	42 834	Spain
3 981	3 745	3 695	3 768	3 690	3 324	3 470	7 444	65 704	France
341	316	308	330	365	344	283	443	5 478	Ireland
3 183	3 104	3 209	3 197	3 389	3 784	3 971	7 455	52 709	Italy
54	61	71	72	72	56	46	80	975	Cyprus
99	89	126	149	131	107	94	156	1 873	Latvia
155	176	215	225	196	160	148	265	2 881	Lithuania
41	41	39	35	31	29	28	54	643	Luxembourg
521	523	592	588	587	658	506	754	8 915	Hungary
29	32	34	35	34	31	23	38	508	Malta
1 141	1 093	1 081	1 003	919	849	874	1 441	17 406	Netherlands
484	512	549	526	520	461	482	1 039	8 216	Austria
1 814	2 001	2 361	2 628	2 757	2 357	1 797	2 973	33 665	Poland
596	574	583	611	706	749	675	1 067	10 009	Portugal
107	106	114	132	141	137	113	201	1 901	Slovenia
262	287	348	375	379	361	271	378	4 738	Slovakia
298	309	332	312	318	300	253	537	5 217	Finland
578	561	681	621	540	515	514	908	10 202	Sweden
3 756	3 929	4 150	4 117	3 796	3 346	3 404	6 577	64 330	United Kingdom
291	271	341	416	420	423	352	511	5 094	Bulgaria
1 010	998	1 086	1 438	1 290	1 295	1 047	1 433	17 125	Romania

# CHAPTER I: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REGIONS

## Highlights

- The EU-25 comprises significantly more regions with a declining population than the former EU-15; in particular negative natural population growth (i.e. deaths exceeding live births) appears to be a more common phenomenon in the newly acceded Central European countries than in the former EU-15.
- The proportion of regions with a relatively young and/or less aged population has increased somewhat after the enlargement.

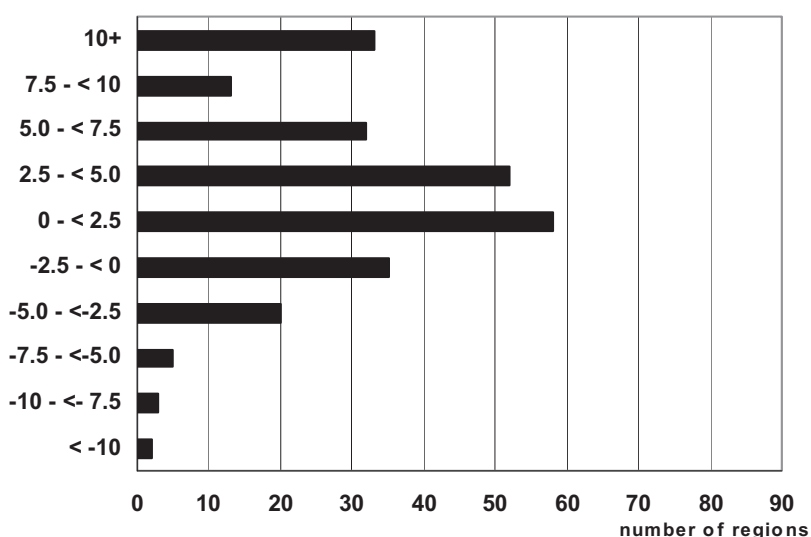
The annual population growth rate in the regions of the EU-25 is far from uniform. More than 66 of regions within the EU-25 (i.e. 26%) saw their population decrease during 2003, whereas 32 regions (13%) reported a strong population increase of more than 10% (Figure I-1).

The five regions with the highest decrease of the population are all in former East Germany (Dessau, Chemnitz, Magdeburg, Halle and Thüringen). In all these regions the decrease was caused by a negative natural increase as well as a negative net migration. Four among the five regions with the highest total increase of the population were situated in Spain (Illes Balears, Comunidad Calencia, Region de Murcia and Comunidad de Madrid) next to Flevoland in the Netherlands (the French Departements d'Outre-Mer excluded).

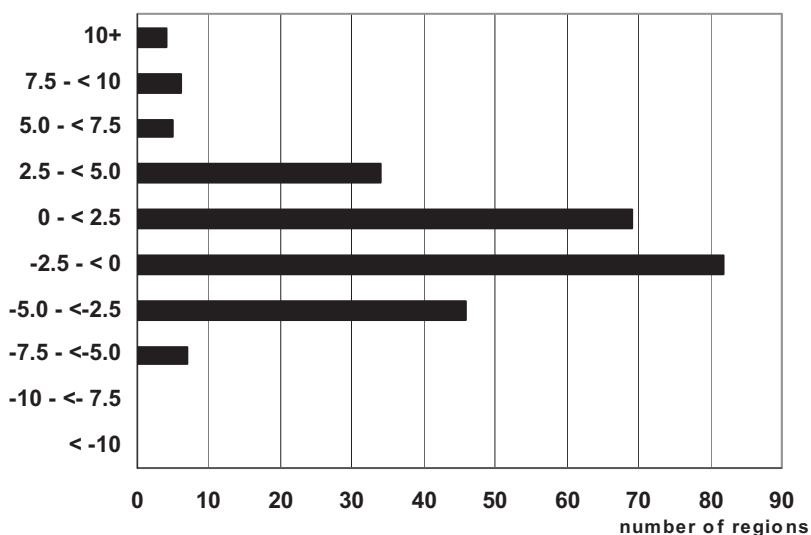
In 134 of the NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25 (53%) more people died than were born in 2003 (Figure I-2). The regions with the strongest natural population losses are in Italy (Liguria), Germany (Chemnitz and Dessau), Portugal (Lisboa) and Hungary (Dél-Alföld). The regions with the highest natural increase are Inner London in the United Kingdom, Île-de-France in France, both regions in the African region of Spain (Ceuta and Melilla) and the Dutch province of Flevoland.

Besides the regions mentioned above with the highest natural increase, the region of Brussels can be mentioned among the highest birth rates. The highest death rates can be observed in Latvia, Hungary (Eszak-Magyarország, Dél-Alföld), Portugal (Lisboa) and Italy (Liguria).

I-1: Population increase per 1 000 population in 2003, distribution of NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25



I-2: Natural increase per 1 000 population in 2003, distribution of NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25

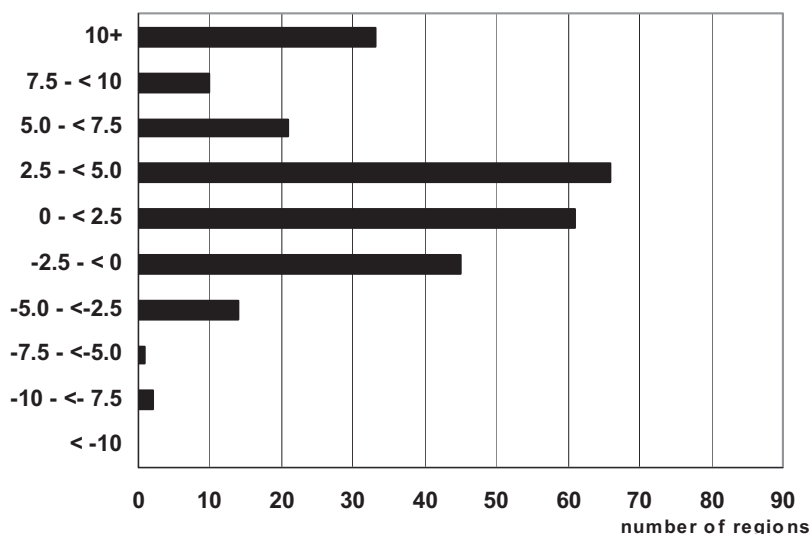


With regard to migration much fewer regions are confronted with losses, though at least 61 regions (24%) reported net emigration (Figure I-3).

The three regions among the five with both the highest total population growth rate and the highest net migration rate are situated in Spain (Region de Murcia, Illes Balears and Comunidad Valencia).

Among the regions with the lowest net migration are the two regions in the Spanish region in North-Africa, two in former East Germany (Dessau and Chemnitz) and one in Poland (Podkarpackie).

I-3: Net migration per 1 000 population in 2003, distribution of NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25

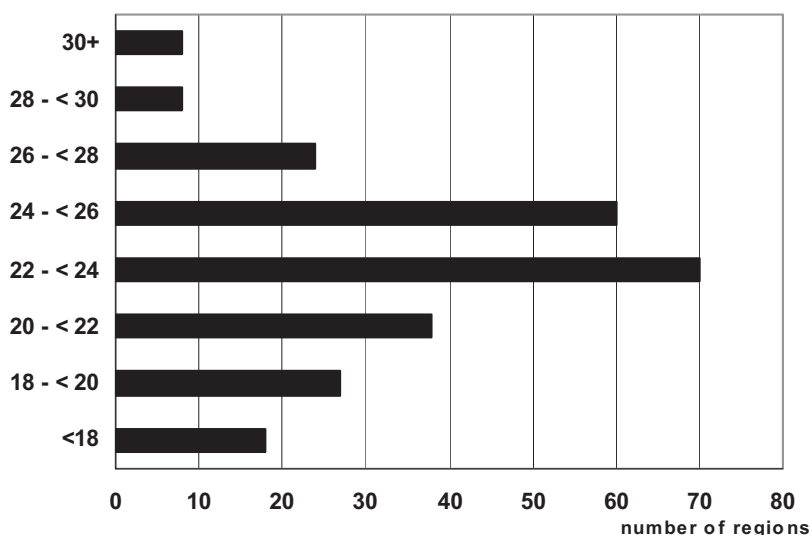


In the vast majority of the regions of the EU-25 the share of young people lies between 22% and 26% (Figure I-4).

Among the five regions with the lowest percentage, four are situated in Italy (Liguria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Emilia-Romagna and Toscana) and one in Spain (Principado de Asturias).

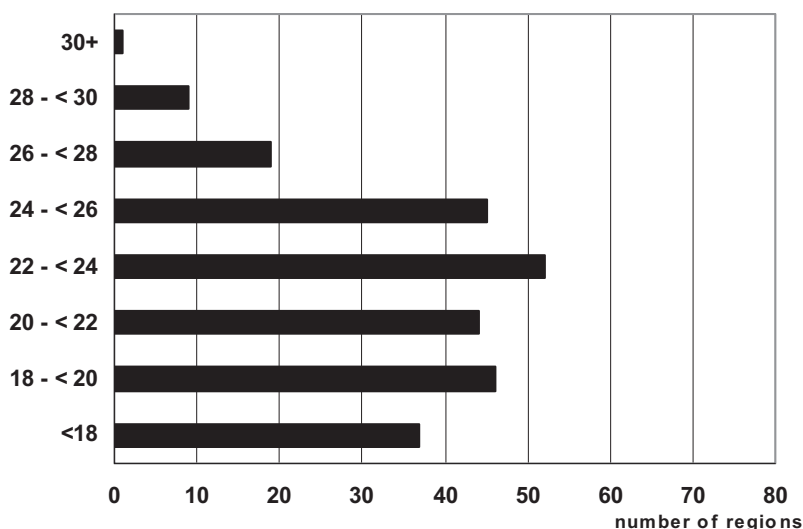
Among the five regions with the highest percentage of people under the age of 20, three regions are among the French Departements d'Outre-Mer (Guadeloupe, Reunion and Guyane), the Dutch region Flevoland, and Vychodné Slovensko in the Slovak Republic. Somewhat further on the list of the highest percentages under 20 are Northern Ireland, the fourth Departement d'Outre-Mer (Martinique), the region Melilla in Spain, and the Irish region Border, Midlands and Western.

I-4: Percentage of population aged 0-19 in 2003, distribution of NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25



Among the six regions with the highest proportions of elderly people five regions are situated in northern and central Italy. These are the regions mentioned above with the lowest 0-19 shares plus the region of Umbria. The sixth region is Chemnitz in Germany (Figure I-5).

I-5: Percentage of population aged 60+ in 2003, distribution of NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25



I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>3 881 966</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>456 106</b>	<b>4 728</b>	<b>4 543</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>2 166</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>3 152 775</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>381 935</b>	<b>4 043</b>	<b>3 759</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1 941</b>	<b>2 225</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2 455 521</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>308 017</b>	<b>3 184</b>	<b>2 998</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>1 728</b>	<b>1 914</b>
<b>EEA-28</b>	<b>4 291 378</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>460 995</b>	<b>4 789</b>	<b>4 588</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1 992</b>	<b>2 194</b>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<b>30 518</b>	<b>340.0</b>	<b>10 376.1</b>	<b>112.0</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>40.6</b>
BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL	161	6 170.8	996.0	14.7	10.3	4.4	3.5	7.9
VLAAMS GEWEST	13 512	444.5	6 005.8	60.0	58.9	1.1	19.4	20.5
ANTWERPEN	2 867	580.7	1 665.0	17.6	16.6	1.0	6.7	7.7
LIMBURG (BE)	2 422	332.0	804.2	7.6	6.7	0.9	2.4	3.3
OOST-VLAANDEREN	2 982	460.0	1 371.9	13.8	14.1	-0.3	3.9	3.6
VLAAMS BRABANT	2 106	489.0	1 029.9	10.4	9.8	0.6	3.5	4.1
WEST-VLAANDEREN	3 134	362.1	1 134.9	10.5	11.8	-1.3	3.2	1.9
RÉGION WALLONNE	16 844	200.3	3 374.4	37.5	37.8	-0.3	12.5	12.2
BRABANT WALLON	1 091	329.5	359.4	3.9	3.3	0.6	2.1	2.7
HAINAUT	3 786	338.8	1 282.5	14.2	15.4	-1.2	2.7	1.5
LIÈGE	3 862	266.1	1 027.7	11.1	11.7	-0.6	4.4	3.8
LUXEMBOURG (BE)	4 440	57.0	253.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	1.1	1.8
NAMUR	3 666	123.2	451.6	5.2	4.8	0.4	2.1	2.5
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>77 269</b>	<b>132.1</b>	<b>10 207.4</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
PRAHA	485	2 399.0	1 163.8	10.1	13.5	-3.4	7.0	3.6
STREDNÍ CECHY	10 810	104.7	1 132.2	10.6	13.1	-2.5	9.6	7.1
JIHOZÁPAD	17 069	68.8	1 175.1	10.7	12.7	-2.0	3.2	1.2
SEVEROZÁPAD	8 480	132.6	1 124.5	11.2	12.4	-1.2	2.4	1.2
SEVEROVÝCHOD	12 259	120.9	1 481.5	13.8	15.8	-2.0	0.5	-1.5
JIHOVÝCHOD	13 727	119.5	1 639.8	14.8	17.5	-2.7	3.4	0.7
STREDNÍ MORAVA	9 017	136.3	1 229.0	11.0	13.0	-2.0	0.3	-1.7
MORAVSKOSLEZSKO	5 422	232.7	1 261.5	11.6	13.4	-1.8	-0.6	-2.4
<b>DENMARK</b>	<b>43 098</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>5 390.6</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>
<b>GERMANY</b>	<b>357 027</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>82 534.2</b>	<b>706.7</b>	<b>853.9</b>	<b>-147.2</b>	<b>142.2</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	35 752	298.6	10 676.9	97.6	97.2	0.4	30.8	31.2
STUTTGART	10 558	377.9	3 989.8	37.6	35.4	2.2	7.4	9.6
KARLSRUHE	6 919	393.1	2 719.6	23.7	26.2	-2.5	8.4	5.9
FREIBURG	9 357	232.4	2 174.6	19.3	20.1	-0.8	9.1	8.3
TÜBINGEN	8 918	201.0	1 792.9	17.0	15.6	1.4	6.0	7.4
BAYERN	70 549	175.8	12 405.4	111.5	121.8	-10.3	46.3	36.0
OBERBAYERN	17 530	238.6	4 182.7	39.8	38.0	1.8	24.2	26.0
NIEDERBAYERN	10 330	115.5	1 193.0	10.6	11.9	-1.3	4.3	3.0
OBERPFALZ	9 690	112.4	1 089.4	9.4	11.0	-1.6	2.5	0.9
OBERFRANKEN	7 231	153.7	1 111.2	9.0	12.4	-3.4	0.4	-3.0
MITTELFRANKEN	7 246	235.4	1 705.2	14.8	17.7	-2.9	5.6	2.7
UNTERFRANKEN	8 531	157.6	1 344.5	11.5	13.1	-1.6	2.0	0.4
SCHWABEN	9 992	178.1	1 779.4	16.6	17.6	-1.0	6.9	5.9
BERLIN	892	3 801.8	3 390.5	28.7	33.1	-4.4	0.5	-3.9
BRANDENBURG	29 477	87.5	2 578.5	18.0	26.9	-8.9	1.0	-7.9
BRANDENBURG-NORDOST	15 498	75.4	1 168.9	8.0	12.1	-4.1	1.2	-2.9
BRANDENBURG-SÜDWEST	13 979	100.8	1 409.5	10.0	14.7	-4.7	-0.3	-5.0
BREMEN	404	1 638.9	662.6	5.6	7.7	-2.1	3.1	1.0
HAMBURG	755	2 292.4	1 731.4	15.9	18.1	-2.2	7.5	5.3
HESSEN	21 115	288.4	6 090.5	54.4	61.5	-7.1	4.9	-2.2
DARMSTADT	7 445	505.4	3 762.4	34.9	36.5	-1.6	2.8	1.2
GIEßEN	5 381	198.0	1 065.7	9.2	10.7	-1.5	1.1	-0.4
KASSEL	8 289	152.3	1 262.5	10.4	14.3	-3.9	0.9	-3.0

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
(per 1 000 population)					(%)		
<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>EEA-28</b>
<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>BELGIQUE/BELGIE</b>
14.8	10.3	4.4	3.5	7.9	23.6	20.0	BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL
10.0	9.8	0.2	3.2	3.4	22.4	22.4	VLAAMS GEWEST
10.6	10.0	0.6	4.0	4.6	22.7	22.3	ANTWERPEN
9.5	8.3	1.1	2.9	4.1	22.8	19.9	LIMBURG (BE)
10.1	10.3	-0.2	2.8	2.6	21.9	22.5	OOST-VLAANDEREN
10.1	9.5	0.6	3.4	3.9	22.6	22.0	VLAAMS BRABANT
9.3	10.4	-1.1	2.8	1.6	22.3	24.3	WEST-VLAANDEREN
11.1	11.2	-0.1	3.7	3.6	24.6	21.2	RÉGION WALLONNE
10.9	9.2	1.7	5.9	7.5	25.8	19.6	BRABANT WALLON
11.1	12.0	-0.9	2.1	1.2	24.1	21.3	HAINAUT
10.8	11.4	-0.6	4.2	3.7	23.9	22.0	LIÈGE
12.6	9.9	2.8	4.4	7.2	26.7	20.3	LUXEMBOURG (BE)
11.5	10.6	0.9	4.6	5.4	25.1	20.7	NAMUR
<b>9.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>ČESKA REPUBLIKA</b>
8.7	11.6	-2.9	6.1	3.1	18.6	21.2	PRAHA
9.4	11.6	-2.2	8.5	6.3	21.9	19.1	STREDNÍ CECHY
9.1	10.8	-1.7	2.7	1.0	22.1	19.1	Jihozápad
10.0	11.0	-1.1	2.1	1.1	23.1	17.2	SEVEROZÁPAD
9.3	10.7	-1.3	0.3	-1.0	22.6	18.8	SEVEROVÝCHOD
9.0	10.7	-1.6	2.0	0.4	22.4	19.3	Jihovýchod
9.0	10.6	-1.6	0.2	-1.4	22.5	18.9	STREDNÍ MORAVA
9.2	10.6	-1.4	-0.5	-1.9	23.2	17.9	OSTRAVSKO
<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>DANMARK</b>
<b>8.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>DEUTSCHLAND</b>
9.1	9.1	0.0	2.9	2.9	21.9	23.1	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG
9.4	8.9	0.6	1.9	2.4	21.8	23.1	STUTTGART
8.7	9.6	-0.9	3.1	2.2	20.8	23.6	KARLSRUHE
8.9	9.2	-0.4	4.2	3.8	22.3	23.2	FREIBURG
9.5	8.7	0.8	3.4	4.1	23.3	22.1	TÜBINGEN
9.0	9.8	-0.8	3.7	2.9	21.4	23.4	BAYERN
9.5	9.1	0.4	5.8	6.2	20.4	23.0	OBERBAYERN
8.9	10.0	-1.1	3.6	2.5	22.3	22.8	NIEDERBAYERN
8.6	10.1	-1.5	2.3	0.8	22.3	23.0	OBERPFALZ
8.1	11.2	-3.1	0.4	-2.7	21.2	25.1	OBERFRANKEN
8.7	10.4	-1.7	3.3	1.6	20.9	24.0	MITTELFRANKEN
8.6	9.7	-1.2	1.5	0.3	22.2	23.5	UNTERFRANKEN
9.3	9.9	-0.6	3.9	3.3	22.7	23.5	SCHWABEN
8.5	9.8	-1.3	0.1	-1.2	18.1	22.6	BERLIN
7.0	10.4	-3.5	0.4	-3.0	19.5	24.8	BRANDENBURG
6.8	10.4	-3.5	1.1	-2.4	19.7	24.5	BRANDENBURG-NORDOST
7.1	10.4	-3.3	-0.2	-3.5	19.3	25.0	BRANDENBURG-SÜDWEST
8.5	11.6	-3.2	4.7	1.6	18.7	26.2	BREMEN
9.2	10.5	-1.3	4.3	3.0	17.9	24.0	HAMBURG
8.9	10.1	-1.2	0.8	-0.4	20.4	23.9	HESSEN
9.3	9.7	-0.4	0.8	0.3	19.8	23.4	DARMSTADT
8.6	10.0	-1.4	1.0	-0.4	21.5	23.5	GIEßEN
8.2	11.3	-3.1	0.7	-2.4	21.1	25.8	KASSEL



I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	23 174	75.0	1 738.4	12.8	17.7	- 4.9	- 7.5	- 12.4
NIEDERSACHSEN	47 618	167.7	7 986.9	70.6	85.3	- 14.7	27.6	12.9
BRAUNSCHWEIG	8 099	205.5	1 664.0	13.4	19.0	- 5.6	2.8	- 2.8
HANNOVER	9 047	239.6	2 167.5	18.5	24.3	- 5.8	5.1	- 0.7
LÜNEBURG	15 507	109.3	1 695.3	15.2	18.1	- 2.9	9.1	6.2
WESER-EMS	14 966	164.4	2 460.1	23.5	24.0	- 0.5	10.7	10.2
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	34 083	530.4	18 078.0	159.9	190.8	- 30.9	34.2	3.3
DÜSSELDORF	5 290	991.8	5 247.2	44.1	59.3	- 15.2	11.1	- 4.1
KÖLN	7 365	589.4	4 340.9	39.7	42.3	- 2.6	21.5	18.9
MÜNSTER	6 907	380.1	2 625.7	23.9	26.4	- 2.5	2.6	0.1
DETMOLD	6 519	317.6	2 070.5	19.9	20.9	- 1.0	3.5	2.5
ARNSBERG	8 002	474.1	3 793.7	32.4	42.0	- 9.6	- 4.5	- 14.1
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	19 847	204.5	4 058.2	34.1	43.9	- 9.8	10.8	1.0
KOBLENZ	8 073	189.3	1 527.8	12.8	17.3	- 4.5	4.8	0.3
TRIER	4 922	104.4	513.7	4.4	5.5	- 1.1	1.2	0.1
RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	6 852	294.3	2 016.7	16.9	21.0	- 4.1	4.7	0.6
SAARLAND	2 569	413.9	1 063.2	7.6	12.9	- 5.3	1.7	- 3.6
SACHSEN	18 413	235.4	4 335.2	32.1	50.7	- 18.6	- 9.0	- 27.6
CHEMNITZ	6 097	258.6	1 576.5	11.0	20.1	- 9.1	- 7.5	- 16.6
DRESDEN	7 931	211.7	1 678.7	13.1	18.6	- 5.5	- 3.3	- 8.8
LEIPZIG	4 386	246.3	1 080.0	8.0	11.9	- 3.9	1.7	- 2.2
SACHSEN-ANHALT	20 445	124.0	2 535.9	16.9	29.6	- 12.7	- 13.3	- 26.0
DESSAU	4 280	121.8	521.1	3.2	6.2	- 3.0	- 5.1	- 8.1
HALLE	4 430	188.9	836.7	5.8	9.9	- 4.1	- 2.7	- 6.8
MAGDEBURG	11 735	100.4	1 178.0	7.9	13.6	- 5.7	- 5.3	- 11.0
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	15 763	178.9	2 819.8	24.2	30.5	- 6.3	13.0	6.7
THÜRINGEN	16 172	147.3	2 382.6	16.9	26.2	- 9.3	- 9.6	- 18.9
ESTONIA	43 432	31.2	1 353.5	13.0	18.2	- 5.2	0.2	- 4.9
GREECE	131 626	83.7	11 023.5	104.4	105.5	- 1.1	35.4	34.3
VOREIA ELLADA	56 457	62.8	3 544.0	33.4	33.7	- 0.3	5.6	5.3
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	14 158	42.8	605.9	5.7	6.3	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	18 811	101.3	1 905.6	18.3	16.8	1.5	5.9	7.4
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	9 452	31.2	294.7	2.7	3.0	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.4
THESSALIA	14 037	52.6	737.8	6.8	7.6	- 0.9	0.0	- 0.9
KENTRIKI ELLADA	53 902	45.4	2 446.3	20.6	26.5	- 5.9	9.7	3.8
IPEIROS	9 204	36.9	339.4	2.5	3.6	- 1.1	3.9	2.8
IONIA NISIA	2 307	94.2	217.4	1.9	2.5	- 0.6	2.9	2.3
DYTIKI ELLADA	11 351	64.2	729.2	6.4	7	- 0.8	3.0	2.2
STEREA ELLADA	15 550	36.0	560.1	4.8	6.2	- 1.4	- 0.1	- 1.4
PELOPONNISOS	15 491	38.7	600.3	4.9	7.0	- 2.1	0.0	- 2.1
ATTIKI	3 808	1 031.5	3 928.0	38.7	34.7	4.0	20.2	24.2
NISIA AIGAIΟΥ, KRITI	17 458	63.3	1 105.2	11.8	10.7	1.1	- 0.1	1.0
VOREIO AIGAIO	3 836	53.1	203.6	1.7	2.6	- 0.9	0.0	- 0.9
NOTIO AIGAIO	5 286	57.2	302.1	3.4	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.8
KRITI	8 336	71.9	599.4	6.7	5.6	1.1	0.0	1.0
SPAIN	505 997	83.0	42 004.5	441.9	384.8	57.1	624.6	681.6
NOROESTE	45 499	94.6	4 305.5	32.3	48.0	- 15.7	27.3	11.6
GALICIA	29 574	91.4	2 703.0	20.3	29.8	- 9.5	15.7	6.2
PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	10 604	100.0	1 060.1	7.1	12.8	- 5.6	5.5	- 0.1
CANTABRIA	5 321	101.9	542.4	4.9	5.4	- 0.5	6.1	5.5
NORESTE	70 392	59.2	4 168.0	39.3	41.0	- 1.7	36.1	34.4
PAIS VASCO	7 235	289.1	2 091.4	19.3	19.3	0.0	7.0	6.9
COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	10 391	54.7	568.8	6.2	5.2	0.9	7.5	8.4

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>					<i>(%)</i>		
7.4	10.2	- 2.8	- 4.3	- 7.1	19.9	24.2	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN
8.8	10.7	- 1.8	3.5	1.6	21.8	24.6	NIEDERSACHSEN
8.1	11.4	- 3.4	1.7	- 1.7	20.3	25.9	BRAUNSCHWEIG
8.5	11.2	- 2.7	2.3	- 0.3	20.2	25.8	HANNOVER
9.0	10.7	- 1.7	5.4	3.7	22.3	24.4	LÜNEBURG
9.6	9.8	- 0.2	4.3	4.1	23.8	22.7	WESER-EMS
8.8	10.6	- 1.7	1.9	0.2	21.4	24.4	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN
8.4	11.3	- 2.9	2.1	- 0.8	20.3	25.6	DÜSSELDORF
9.1	9.7	- 0.6	5.0	4.4	21.0	23.4	KÖLN
9.1	10.1	- 1.0	1.0	0.0	22.9	23.1	MÜNSTER
9.6	10.1	- 0.5	1.7	1.2	23.1	24.1	DETMOLD
8.5	11.1	- 2.5	- 1.2	- 3.7	21.2	25.0	ARNSBERG
8.4	10.8	- 2.4	2.7	0.2	21.4	24.7	RHEINLAND-PFALZ
8.4	11.3	- 2.9	3.1	0.2	21.9	25.3	KOBLENZ
8.6	10.7	- 2.1	2.2	0.1	21.6	24.9	TRIER
8.4	10.4	- 2.0	2.3	0.3	21.0	24.2	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ
7.1	12.1	- 5.0	1.6	- 3.4	19.7	26.2	SAARLAND
7.4	11.7	- 4.3	- 2.1	- 6.4	18.0	27.7	SACHSEN
7.0	12.8	- 5.8	- 4.8	- 10.5	17.6	28.7	CHEMNITZ
7.8	11.1	- 3.3	- 2.0	- 5.2	18.5	27.4	DRESDEN
7.4	11.0	- 3.6	1.6	- 2.0	17.7	26.7	LEIPZIG
6.7	11.7	- 5.0	- 5.2	- 10.2	18.5	26.8	SACHSEN-ANHALT
6.1	11.9	- 5.8	- 9.8	- 15.6	18.1	27.8	DESSAU
6.9	11.8	- 4.9	- 3.3	- 8.2	18.1	27.2	HALLE
6.7	11.5	- 4.8	- 4.5	- 9.3	19.0	26.2	MAGDEBURG
8.6	10.8	- 2.2	4.6	2.4	21.0	25.2	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
7.1	11.0	- 3.9	- 4.0	- 7.9	18.6	25.7	THÜRINGEN
<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>EESTI</b>
<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>ELLADA</b>
9.4	9.5	- 0.1	1.6	1.5	21.2	23.8	VOREIA ELLADA
9.4	10.4	- 0.9	- 0.3	- 1.2	21.4	24.8	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI
9.6	8.8	0.8	3.1	3.9	20.9	22.7	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA
9.0	10.0	- 1.0	- 0.2	- 1.2	22.1	25.0	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA
9.2	10.4	- 1.2	0.0	- 1.2	21.5	25.5	THESSALIA
8.4	10.8	- 2.4	4.0	1.6	20.7	25.7	KENTRIKI ELLADA
7.3	10.6	- 3.2	11.6	8.3	19.9	27.1	IPEIROS
8.6	11.3	- 2.6	13.4	10.8	20.5	26.0	IONIA NISIA
8.8	9.9	- 1.1	4.1	3.0	22.1	23.3	DYTIKI ELLADA
8.6	11.0	- 2.4	- 0.1	- 2.5	20.2	25.9	STEREA ELLADA
8.2	11.7	- 3.4	- 0.1	- 3.5	20.0	27.6	PELOPONNISOS
9.8	8.8	1.0	5.1	6.2	19.4	20.5	ATTIKI
10.6	9.7	1.0	- 0.1	0.9	22.5	21.8	NISIA AIGAIU, KRITI
8.3	12.6	- 4.3	- 0.1	- 4.4	19.8	26.7	VOREIO AIGAIU
11.2	8.4	2.8	- 0.1	2.7	23.3	19.0	NOTIO AIGAIU
11.2	9.4	1.8	- 0.1	1.7	23.0	21.5	KRITI
<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>ESPANA</b>
7.5	11.1	- 3.6	6.3	2.7	16.8	26.0	NOROESTE
7.5	11.0	- 3.5	5.8	2.3	17.2	26.3	GALICIA
6.7	12.0	- 5.3	5.2	- 0.1	15.2	26.8	PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS
9.0	10.0	- 1.0	11.2	10.2	17.7	23.5	CANTABRIA
9.4	9.8	- 0.4	8.7	8.3	17.5	24.0	NORESTE
9.2	9.2	0.0	3.3	3.3	16.9	23.2	PAIS VASCO
10.9	9.2	1.6	13.2	14.8	19.0	22.5	COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
LA RIOJA	5 045	56.5	285.2	2.9	2.7	0.1	6.2	6.3
ARAGÓN	47 721	25.6	1 222.5	11.0	13.7	- 2.7	15.5	12.8
COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	8 028	702.5	5 639.5	67.0	41.4	25.6	106.7	132.3
CENTRO (ES)	215 320	24.8	5 330.9	46.6	56.1	- 9.4	50.3	40.9
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	94 225	26.1	2 460.4	18.6	27.0	- 8.4	11.9	3.5
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	79 461	22.7	1 806.7	18.1	17.8	0.2	32.4	32.6
EXTREMADURA	41 634	25.6	1 063.8	10.0	11.2	- 1.3	6.0	4.8
ESTE	60 366	195.9	11 826.0	131.2	108.2	23.0	264.2	287.2
CATALUÑA	32 114	204.4	6 565.1	73.2	60.7	12.5	131.9	144.4
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	23 260	186.7	4 341.8	47.3	40.1	7.2	110.0	117.2
ILLES BALEARS	4 992	184.1	919.0	10.7	7.4	3.3	22.3	25.6
SUR	98 945	89.9	8 890.5	103.6	75.0	28.5	105.2	133.8
ANDALUCÍA	87 599	85.6	7 502.8	86.1	64.8	21.3	79.1	100.4
REGIÓN DE MURCIA	11 314	110.4	1 249.5	16.4	9.7	6.7	26.3	33.0
CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE CEUTA	19	3 758.9	71.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	- 0.4	0.1
CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MELILLA	13	5 138.6	66.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	- 0.3	0.3
CANARIAS	7 447	247.6	1 844.1	19.3	12.3	6.9	34.5	41.4
<b>FRANCE <sup>3)5)</sup></b>	<b>543 965</b>	<b>110.4</b>	<b>60 027.9</b>	<b>761.5</b>	<b>550.0</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>132.7</b>	<b>344.2</b>
ÎLE DE FRANCE	12 012	925.6	11 118.3	173.0	73.5	99.5	- 27.9	71.6
BASSIN PARISIEN	145 645	72.1	10 507.7	131.6	101.0	30.6	- 11.8	18.8
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	25 606	52.3	1 338.3	16.9	12.5	4.4	- 6.1	- 1.7
PICARDIE	19 399	96.3	1 868.7	25.5	16.9	8.6	- 5.4	3.2
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	12 317	145.5	1 792.3	23.8	16.0	7.8	- 4.2	3.6
CENTRE	39 151	62.9	2 460.8	29.7	24.7	5.0	3.6	8.6
BASSE-NORMANDIE	17 589	81.4	1 432.1	17.6	13.4	4.2	- 1.0	3.2
BOURGOGNE	31 582	51.2	1 615.5	18.2	17.5	0.7	1.2	1.9
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	12 414	323.0	4 010.2	57.2	35.6	21.6	- 17.0	4.6
EST	48 030	108.5	5 213.0	64.3	44.9	19.4	1.9	21.3
LORRAINE	23 547	98.5	2 319.7	27.8	20.9	6.9	- 3.8	3.1
ALSACE	8 280	213.6	1 768.4	22.5	14.1	8.4	4.8	13.2
FRANCHE-COMTÉ	16 202	69.4	1 125.0	14.0	9.9	4.1	0.8	4.9
OUEST	85 099	93.0	7 910.3	98.1	76.4	21.7	41.3	63.0
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	32 082	102.5	3 289.9	43.2	28.9	14.3	16.1	30.4
BRETAGNE	27 208	108.7	2 957.2	36.4	29.9	6.5	16.2	22.7
POITOU-CHARENTES	25 810	64.4	1 663.2	18.5	17.7	0.8	9.0	9.8
SUD-OUEST	103 599	60.9	6 311.2	69.2	66.0	3.2	61.1	64.3
AQUITAINE	41 308	72.0	2 973.7	32.7	30.8	1.9	28.4	30.3
MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	45 348	57.8	2 621.1	29.4	26.2	3.2	28.5	31.7
LIMOUSIN	16 942	42.3	716.3	7.0	9.0	- 2.0	4.3	2.3
CENTRE-EST	69 711	101.5	7 075.4	89.9	60.6	29.3	28.9	58.2
RHÔNE-ALPES	43 698	131.8	5 758.2	76.0	45.8	30.2	23.7	53.9
AUVERGNE	26 013	50.6	1 317.2	13.9	14.8	- 0.9	5.2	4.3
MÉDITERRANÉE	67 455	107.4	7 246.9	86.0	71.4	14.6	69.7	84.3
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	27 376	86.9	2 377.7	27.8	24.0	3.8	33.8	37.6
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	31 400	146.6	4 602.5	55.6	44.7	10.9	33.6	44.5
CORSE	8 680	30.7	266.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.2	2.2
DÉPARTMENTS D'OUTRE-MER	89 287	19.3	1 727.1	33.1	10.0	23.1	1.9	25.0
GUADELOUPE	1 705	254.8	434.4	7.7	2.8	4.9	0.3	5.2
MARTINIQUE	1 128	343.8	387.8	5.8	2.7	3.1	- 0.3	2.8
GUYANE	83 934	2.0	169.5	5.1	0.7	4.4	1.3	5.7
RÉUNION	2 520	291.8	735.4	14.5	3.8	10.7	0.5	11.2
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>68 394</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>3 995.7</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>
BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN	32 097	33.1	1 063.3	15.3	8.5	6.8	14.3	21.1
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN	36 297	80.8	2 932.4	46.2	20.3	25.9	17.1	42.9

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>				<i>(%)</i>			
10.1	9.6	0.5	21.6	22.1	18.3	23.9	LA RIOJA
9.0	11.2	- 2.2	12.6	10.4	17.7	26.1	ARAGÓN
11.9	7.3	4.5	18.9	23.5	20.1	19.0	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID
8.7	10.5	- 1.8	9.4	7.7	19.8	25.5	CENTRO (ES)
7.6	11.0	- 3.4	4.8	1.4	17.2	27.6	CASTILLA Y LEÓN
10.0	9.9	0.1	17.9	18.0	21.8	23.9	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA
9.4	10.6	- 1.2	5.7	4.5	22.5	23.5	EXTREMADURA
11.1	9.1	1.9	22.3	24.3	19.9	21.3	ESTE
11.2	9.2	1.9	20.1	22.0	19.2	21.9	CATALUÑA
10.9	9.2	1.7	25.3	27.0	20.5	21.1	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA
11.6	8.0	3.6	24.2	27.8	21.4	18.4	BALEARES
11.7	8.4	3.2	11.8	15.0	23.9	18.8	SUR
11.5	8.6	2.8	10.5	13.4	23.9	18.9	ANDALUCIA
13.2	7.8	5.4	21.0	26.4	23.8	18.2	REGIÓN DE MURCIA
14.2	6.9	7.3	- 6.3	1.0	27.6	15.3	CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE CEUTA
16.6	6.8	9.8	- 5.1	4.6	29.7	14.3	CIUDAD AUTÓNOMA DE MELILLA
10.4	6.7	3.8	18.7	22.5	22.8	16.0	CANARIAS
12.7	9.2	3.5	2.2	5.7	25.1	20.6	FRANCE <sup>3) 5)</sup>
15.6	6.6	8.9	- 2.5	6.4	26.3	16.0	ÎLE DE FRANCE
12.5	9.6	2.9	- 1.1	1.8	25.9	21.1	BASSIN PARISIEN
12.6	9.3	3.3	- 4.5	- 1.2	26.0	20.3	CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE
13.6	9.0	4.6	- 2.9	1.7	27.7	18.4	PICARDIE
13.3	8.9	4.4	- 2.3	2.0	27.3	18.9	HAUTE-NORMANDIE
12.1	10.0	2.0	1.4	3.5	24.8	22.6	CENTRE
12.3	9.4	2.9	- 0.7	2.2	25.8	22.2	BASSE-NORMANDIE
11.3	10.8	0.4	0.8	1.2	24.0	24.0	BOURGOGNE
14.3	8.9	5.4	- 4.2	1.2	28.8	18.0	NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS
12.3	8.6	3.7	0.4	4.1	25.8	19.7	EST
12.0	9.0	3.0	- 1.6	1.4	25.8	20.3	LORRAINE
12.7	8.0	4.8	2.7	7.5	25.8	18.4	ALSACE
12.4	8.8	3.6	0.7	4.3	25.9	20.6	FRANCHE-COMTÉ
12.4	9.7	2.7	5.2	8.0	25.0	22.6	OUEST
13.1	8.8	4.3	4.9	9.2	26.1	21.1	PAYS DE LA LOIRE
12.3	10.1	2.2	5.5	7.7	24.9	23.0	BRETAGNE
11.1	10.6	0.5	5.4	5.9	23.1	25.1	POITOU-CHARENTES
11.0	10.5	0.5	9.7	10.2	22.6	24.5	SUD-OUEST
11.0	10.4	0.6	9.6	10.2	23.0	24.0	AQUITAINE
11.2	10.0	1.2	10.9	12.1	22.8	24.0	MIDI-PYRÉNÉES
9.8	12.6	- 2.8	6.0	3.2	20.3	28.3	LIMOUSIN
12.7	8.6	4.1	4.1	8.2	25.5	20.4	CENTRE-EST
13.2	8.0	5.2	4.1	9.4	26.2	19.4	RHÔNE-ALPES
10.6	11.2	- 0.7	3.9	3.2	22.3	24.8	AUVERGNE
11.9	9.9	2.0	9.6	11.6	23.9	23.7	MÉDITERRANÉE
11.7	10.1	1.6	14.2	15.8	23.8	24.1	LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON
12.1	9.7	2.4	7.3	9.7	24.1	23.4	PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR
10.1	10.1	0.0	8.2	8.2	22.8	24.3	CORSE
19.2	5.8	13.4	1.1	14.5	35.3	11.9	DEPARTMENTS D'OUTRE-MER
17.7	6.4	11.3	0.8	12.0	32.7	13.9	GUADELOUPE
15.0	7.0	8.0	- 0.7	7.3	30.5	16.4	MARTINIQUE
30.1	4.1	26.0	7.9	33.9	44.8	5.7	GUYANE
19.7	5.2	14.6	0.7	15.2	37.2	9.8	REUNION
15.4	7.2	8.2	7.8	16.0	28.8	15.1	IRELAND
14.4	8.0	6.4	13.5	19.9	30.2	16.4	BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN
15.8	6.9	8.8	5.8	14.6	28.3	14.7	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
<b>ITALY <sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>301 336</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>57 604.7</b>	<b>544.1</b>	<b>586.5</b>	<b>- 42.4</b>	<b>609.5</b>	<b>567.1</b>
NORD OVEST	57 950	261.0	15 124.8	136.6	164.7	- 28.1	211.5	183.4
PIEMONTE	25 403	167.3	4 250.8	36.4	50.6	- 14.2	53.1	38.9
VALLE D'AOSTA	3 263	37.2	121.5	1.2	1.3	- 0.1	1.2	1.1
LIGURIA	5 422	290.5	1 574.8	11.5	22.9	- 11.4	16.7	5.3
LOMBARDIA	23 863	384.6	9 177.7	87.6	89.8	- 2.2	140.4	138.2
NORD EST	61 981	174.5	10 816.9	99.9	115.4	- 15.5	149.8	134.3
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA BOLZANO-BOZEN	7 400	63.4	469.5	5.4	3.9	1.5	2.8	4.3
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA TRENTO	6 207	78.5	487.0	5.0	4.6	0.4	7.3	7.7
VENETO	18 399	250.6	4 610.2	43.9	43.8	0.1	65.4	65.5
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	7 858	152.1	1 194.9	9.9	14.8	- 4.9	11.5	6.6
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	22 117	183.4	4 055.3	35.8	48.2	- 12.4	62.7	50.3
CENTRO (IT)	58 380	189.3	11 052.5	99.5	119.3	- 19.8	162.9	143.1
TOSCANA	22 994	154.0	3 541.2	29.0	42.3	- 13.3	63.1	49.8
UMBRIA	8 456	99.5	841.1	7.1	9.5	- 2.4	16.2	13.8
MARCHE	9 694	154.2	1 494.7	12.9	16.4	- 3.5	23.7	20.2
LAZIO	17 236	300.3	5 175.5	50.5	51.1	- 0.6	59.9	59.3
SUD	73 224	191.0	13 982.4	142.6	123.9	18.7	51.0	69.7
ABRUZZO	10 763	118.9	1 279.6	11.0	13.7	- 2.7	15.3	12.6
MOLISE	4 438	72.4	321.4	2.6	3.6	- 1.0	1.7	0.7
CAMPANIA	13 590	422.6	5 742.7	65.2	49.1	16.1	19.2	35.3
PUGLIA	19 358	208.3	4 032.5	39.7	33.6	6.1	10.9	17.0
BASILICATA	9 995	59.7	596.9	5.3	5.6	- 0.3	0.5	0.2
CALABRIA	15 081	133.2	2 009.4	18.8	18.3	0.5	3.4	3.9
ISOLE	49 801	133.1	6 628.1	65.5	63.2	2.3	34.3	36.6
SICILIA	25 711	194.0	4 987.7	51.9	48.6	3.3	27.8	31.1
SARDEGNA	24 090	68.1	1 640.4	13.6	14.6	- 1.0	6.5	5.5
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<b>5 695</b>	<b>126.9</b>	<b>722.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>15.3</b>
<b>LATVIA</b>	<b>62 290</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>2 325.4</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>- 11.4</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>- 12.3</b>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<b>65 300</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>3 454.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>- 6.3</b>	<b>- 16.7</b>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>450.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>93 029</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>10 129.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>- 41.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>- 25.7</b>
KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG	6 919	408.6	2 827.2	26.3	37.2	- 10.9	15.9	5.0
KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG	6 919	408.6	2 827.2	26.3	37.2	- 10.9	15.9	5.0
DUNANTUL	36 614	84.8	3 103.6	27.2	40.6	- 13.4	5.8	- 7.6
KÖZÉP-DUNÁNTÚL	11 117	100.1	1 113.3	9.9	13.9	- 4.0	3.3	- 0.7
NYUGAT-DUNÁNTÚL	11 329	88.6	1 003.8	8.5	13.0	- 4.5	3.4	- 1.1
DÉL-DUNÁNTÚL	14 169	69.6	986.5	8.7	13.7	- 5.0	- 0.8	- 5.8
ALFOLD ES ESZAK	49 496	84.8	4 198.7	40.3	57.4	- 17.1	- 5.8	- 22.9
ÉSZAK-MAGYARORSZÁG	13 429	95.7	1 284.5	12.4	18.1	- 5.7	- 3.2	- 8.9
ÉSZAK-ALFÖLD	17 729	87.5	1 550.6	15.9	20.0	- 4.1	- 3.1	- 7.2
DÉL-ALFÖLD	18 339	74.4	1 363.6	12.0	19.3	- 7.3	0.5	- 6.9
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1 262.9</b>	<b>398.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<b>33 783</b>	<b>480.3</b>	<b>16 225.3</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>65.4</b>
NOORD-NEDERLAND	8 327	203.7	1 696.5	19.9	15.8	4.1	0.7	4.8
GRONINGEN	2 336	245.6	573.7	6.4	5.6	0.8	0.6	1.4
FRIESLAND	3 349	191.4	640.9	7.9	5.8	2.1	0.2	2.3
DRENTHE	2 642	182.4	481.8	5.5	4.5	1.0	0.2	1.2
OOST-NEDERLAND	9 721	352.1	3 422.6	44.6	29.4	15.2	4.4	19.6

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>				<i>(%)</i>			
9.4	10.2	- 0.7	10.6	9.8	19.3	25.0	ITALIA <sup>4)</sup>
9.0	10.9	- 1.9	14.0	12.1	17.0	26.9	NORD OVEST
8.6	11.9	- 3.3	12.5	9.1	16.3	28.5	PIEMONTE
9.9	10.7	- 0.8	10.1	9.3	17.2	25.9	VALLE D'AOSTA
7.3	14.5	- 7.2	10.6	3.4	14.4	33.4	LIGURIA
9.5	9.8	- 0.2	15.3	15.1	17.7	25.1	LOMBARDIA
9.2	10.7	- 1.4	13.9	12.4	17.2	26.6	NORD EST
11.5	8.3	3.2	6.0	9.2	22.5	21.6	PROVINCIA AUTONOMA BOLZANO-BOZEN
10.3	9.4	0.8	14.9	15.8	19.9	24.1	PROVINCIA AUTONOMA TRENTO
9.5	9.5	0.0	14.2	14.2	18.1	24.6	VENETO
8.3	12.4	- 4.1	9.6	5.5	15.5	28.7	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA
8.8	11.9	- 3.1	15.5	12.4	15.7	29.0	EMILIA-ROMAGNA
9.0	10.8	- 1.8	14.7	13.0	17.6	27.0	CENTRO (IT)
8.2	11.9	- 3.8	17.8	14.1	15.9	29.4	TOSCANA
8.4	11.3	- 2.9	19.3	16.4	16.9	29.4	UMBRIA
8.6	11.0	- 2.3	15.9	13.5	17.6	28.1	MARCHE
9.8	9.9	- 0.1	11.6	11.5	18.8	24.6	LAZIO
10.2	8.9	1.3	3.6	5.0	23.2	21.5	SUD
8.6	10.7	- 2.1	12.0	9.9	19.1	26.4	ABRUZZO
8.1	11.2	- 3.1	5.1	2.0	19.7	26.7	MOLISE
11.4	8.5	2.8	3.3	6.1	25.0	19.4	CAMPANIA
9.8	8.3	1.5	2.7	4.2	22.7	21.6	PUGLIA
8.9	9.4	- 0.5	0.8	0.3	21.6	24.1	BASILICATA
9.4	9.1	0.2	1.7	2.0	22.9	22.4	CALABRIA
9.9	9.5	0.3	5.2	5.5	22.3	22.3	SICILIA
10.4	9.7	0.7	5.6	6.2	23.2	22.4	SARDEGNA
8.3	8.9	- 0.6	3.9	3.3	19.3	22.1	
11.2	7.2	4.0	17.2	21.2	28.7	16.4	KYPROS/KIBRIS
9.0	13.9	- 4.9	- 0.4	- 5.3	24.0	22.1	LATVIJA
8.9	11.9	- 3.0	- 1.8	- 4.8	26.3	20.0	LIETUVA
11.8	9.0	2.8	4.6	7.3	24.5	18.7	LUXEMBOURG
9.3	13.4	- 4.1	1.5	- 2.5	22.5	20.8	MAGYARORSZÁG
9.3	13.2	- 3.9	5.6	1.8	20.1	21.7	KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG
9.3	13.2	- 3.9	5.6	1.8	20.1	21.7	KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG
8.8	13.1	- 4.3	1.9	- 2.5	22.4	20.4	DUNANTÚL
8.9	12.5	- 3.6	3.0	- 0.6	22.9	19.7	KÖZÉP-DUNANTÚL
8.5	13.0	- 4.5	3.3	- 1.1	21.8	20.7	NYUGAT-DUNANTÚL
8.8	13.9	- 5.1	- 0.8	- 5.9	22.5	21.0	DÉL-DUNANTÚL
9.6	13.7	- 4.1	- 1.4	- 5.5	24.1	20.5	ALFOLD ES ÉSZAK
9.7	14.1	- 4.4	- 2.5	- 6.9	24.1	21.1	ÉSZAK-MAGYARORSZÁG
10.3	12.9	- 2.6	- 2.0	- 4.6	25.4	19.1	ÉSZAK-ALFÖLD
8.8	14.2	- 5.4	0.3	- 5.0	22.6	21.6	DÉL-ALFÖLD
10.1	7.7	2.4	4.0	6.4	25.9	17.0	MALTA
12.3	8.7	3.6	0.4	4.0	24.5	18.5	NEDERLAND
11.7	9.3	2.4	0.4	2.8	24.4	19.7	NOORD-NEDERLAND
11.2	9.8	1.4	1.0	2.4	23.0	19.1	GRONINGEN
12.3	9.0	3.3	0.3	3.6	25.5	19.5	FRIESLAND
11.4	9.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	24.6	20.9	DRENTHE
13.0	8.6	4.4	1.3	5.7	25.9	17.9	OOST-NEDERLAND

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
OVERIJSEL	3 327	331.6	1 103.1	14.9	9.9	5.0	- 0.2	4.8
GELDERLAND	4 975	394.7	1 963.7	24.3	17.5	6.8	- 0.3	6.5
FLEVOLAND	1 419	250.7	355.8	5.5	2.0	3.5	4.7	8.2
WEST-NEDERLAND	8 663	872.9	7 562.1	95.9	66.0	29.9	6.9	36.8
UTRECHT	1 386	834.8	1 157.2	16.2	9.1	7.1	2.9	10.0
NOORD-HOLLAND	2 670	966.2	2 580.2	32.9	22.4	10.5	3.6	14.1
ZUID-HOLLAND	2 818	1 222.8	3 446.0	42.6	30.8	11.8	0.2	12.0
ZEELAND	1 788	211.8	378.7	4.2	3.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
ZUID-NEDERLAND	7 072	501.1	3 544.2	40.0	30.7	9.3	- 5.1	4.2
NOORD-BRABANT	4 919	488.6	2 403.6	28.8	19.7	9.1	- 2.3	6.8
LIMBURG (NL)	2 153	529.8	1 140.6	11.2	11.1	0.1	- 2.7	- 2.6
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<b>83 871</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>8 121.2</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>
OSTÖSTERREICH	23 558	145.2	3 421.1	32.5	35.9	- 3.4	25.6	22.2
BURGENLAND	3 966	69.7	276.6	2.2	3.0	- 0.8	0.9	0.1
NIEDERÖSTERREICH	19 178	81.0	1 553.3	13.8	15.9	- 2.1	9.4	7.3
WIEN	415	3 837.0	1 591.2	16.5	17.0	- 0.5	15.3	14.8
SÜDÖSTERREICH	25 928	67.5	1 750.5	15.2	17.0	- 1.8	3.1	1.3
KÄRNTEN	9 536	58.7	559.4	4.8	5.2	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
STEIERMARK	16 392	72.7	1 191.0	10.4	11.8	- 1.4	3.3	1.9
WESTÖSTERREICH	34 385	85.8	2 949.6	29.3	24.2	5.1	9.4	14.5
OBERÖSTERREICH	11 982	115.8	1 386.9	13.5	12.3	1.2	3.3	4.5
SALZBURG	7 154	72.9	521.7	5.2	4.3	0.9	2.0	2.9
TIROL	12 648	54.1	684.2	6.8	5.1	1.7	2.8	4.5
VORARLBERG	2 602	137.1	356.8	3.8	2.6	1.2	1.4	2.6
<b>POLAND</b>	<b>312 685</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>38 204.6</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>365.2</b>	<b>- 14.2</b>	<b>- 13.7</b>	<b>- 27.9</b>
CENTRALNY	53 798	143.8	7 734.4	68.4	83.4	- 15.0	11.8	- 3.2
LÓDZKIE	18 219	142.8	2 602.2	21.8	30.9	- 9.1	- 1.2	- 10.3
MAZOWIECKIE	35 579	144.2	5 132.2	46.6	52.5	- 5.9	13.0	7.1
POLUDNIOWY	27 521	289.5	7 968.3	71.0	74.3	- 3.3	2.5	- 0.8
MALOPOLSKIE	15 190	213.6	3 245.1	31.9	28.7	3.2	12.5	15.7
ŚLĄSKIE	12 331	383.0	4 723.3	39.2	45.6	- 6.4	- 10.2	- 16.6
WSCHODNI	74 829	90.8	6 795.4	64.1	66.1	- 2.0	- 18.5	- 20.5
LUBELSKIE	25 114	87.4	2 194.1	21.3	22.8	- 1.5	- 4.3	- 5.8
PODKARPACKIE	17 844	117.8	2 101.1	20.5	17.9	2.6	- 10.4	- 7.8
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE	11 691	110.7	1 293.7	11.5	13.7	- 2.2	- 2.1	- 4.3
PODLASKIE	20 180	59.8	1 206.4	10.8	11.7	- 0.9	- 1.7	- 2.6
POLNOCNO-ZACHODNI	66 711	90.9	6 063.0	58.4	54.7	3.7	- 0.1	3.6
WIELKOPOLSKIE	29 826	112.6	3 357.6	33.4	30.7	2.7	2.0	4.7
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE	22 896	74.1	1 696.9	15.7	14.9	0.8	- 2.4	- 1.6
LUBUSKIE	13 989	72.1	1 008.5	9.3	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.6
POLUDNIOWO-ZACHODNI	29 360	134.9	3 959.8	32.1	37.4	- 5.3	- 6.4	- 11.7
DOLNOSLĄSKIE	19 948	145.5	2 901.5	24.0	28.0	- 4.0	- 2.4	- 6.4
OPOLSKIE	9 412	112.4	1 058.3	8.1	9.4	- 1.3	- 4.0	- 5.3
POLNOCNY	60 466	94.0	5 683.6	57.0	49.4	7.6	- 2.9	4.7
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	17 970	115.1	2 068.7	20.1	19.2	0.9	- 1.9	- 1.0
WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE	24 203	59.0	1 428.7	14.5	12.0	2.5	- 2.1	0.4
POMORSKIE	18 293	119.5	2 186.3	22.4	18.1	4.3	1.0	5.3
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<b>91 947</b>	<b>113.6</b>	<b>10 441.1</b>	<b>112.5</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>67.2</b>
CONTINENTE	88 797	112.2	9 959.5	106.2	103.3	2.9	61.3	64.2
NORTE	21 280	174.0	3 701.9	39.9	33.1	6.8	13.1	19.9
ALGARVE	28 179	83.8	2 360.6	22.4	28.5	- 6.1	18.2	12.1
CENTRO (PT)	2 865	952.1	2 727.4	32.4	25.9	6.5	19.1	25.6
LISBOA	31 484	24.4	767.8	6.9	11.1	- 4.2	3.8	- 0.4

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
(per 1 000 population)				(%)			
13.5	9.0	4.5	-0.1	4.4	25.8	18.5	OVERIJSEL
12.4	8.9	3.5	-0.1	3.3	25.1	18.7	GELDERLAND
15.5	5.6	9.8	13.3	23.1	30.3	11.7	FLEVOLAND
12.7	8.7	4.0	0.9	4.9	24.2	18.1	WEST-NEDERLAND
14.0	7.9	6.1	2.5	8.7	25.0	16.7	UTRECHT
12.8	8.7	4.1	1.4	5.5	23.4	18.1	NOORD-HOLLAND
12.4	8.9	3.4	0.0	3.5	24.6	18.3	ZUID-HOLLAND
11.1	9.8	1.3	0.5	1.8	24.3	21.8	ZEELAND
11.3	8.7	2.6	-1.4	1.2	23.9	19.2	ZUID-NEDERLAND
12.0	8.2	3.8	-1.0	2.8	24.5	18.4	NOORD-BRABANT
9.8	9.7	0.1	-2.3	-2.2	22.7	20.8	LIMBURG (NL)
9.5	9.5	0.0	4.7	4.7	22.5	21.6	ÖSTERREICH
9.5	10.5	-1.0	7.5	6.5	21.2	22.5	OSTÖSTERREICH
8.0	10.8	-2.9	3.3	0.4	20.8	24.4	BURGENLAND
8.9	10.2	-1.4	6.0	4.7	22.7	22.7	NIEDERÖSTERREICH
10.4	10.7	-0.3	9.6	9.3	19.7	22.0	WIEN
8.7	9.7	-1.0	1.7	0.7	21.9	22.7	SÜDÖSTERREICH
8.6	9.3	-0.7	-0.5	-1.2	22.5	22.6	KÄRNTEN
8.7	9.9	-1.2	2.8	1.6	21.7	22.8	STEIERMARK
9.9	8.2	1.7	3.2	4.9	24.3	19.8	WESTÖSTERREICH
9.7	8.9	0.9	2.4	3.2	24.2	20.7	OBERÖSTERREICH
10.0	8.2	1.7	3.9	5.6	23.7	19.4	SALZBURG
9.9	7.5	2.5	4.1	6.6	24.1	19.2	TIROL
10.7	7.3	3.4	3.8	7.2	25.6	18.0	VORARLBERG
9.2	9.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	26.3	17.0	POLSKA
8.8	10.8	-1.9	1.5	-0.4	24.4	18.6	CENTRALNY
8.4	11.9	-3.5	-0.5	-4.0	23.9	19.0	LÓDZKIE
9.1	10.2	-1.1	2.5	1.4	24.7	18.5	MAZOWIECKIE
8.9	9.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	25.7	17.1	POLUDNIOWY
9.8	8.8	1.0	3.9	4.8	27.4	16.9	MALOPOLSKIE
8.3	9.7	-1.4	-2.1	-3.5	24.5	17.2	SLASKIE
9.4	9.7	-0.3	-2.7	-3.0	28.0	17.7	WSCHODNI
9.7	10.4	-0.7	-2.0	-2.7	27.5	18.1	LUBUSKIE
9.8	8.5	1.2	-5.0	-3.7	29.4	16.3	PODKARPACKIE
8.9	10.6	-1.7	-1.6	-3.3	26.4	18.6	SWIETOKRZYSKIE
9.0	9.7	-0.7	-1.4	-2.1	27.9	18.2	PODLASKIE
9.6	9.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	27.0	15.3	POLNOCNO-ZACHODNI
9.9	9.1	0.8	0.6	1.4	27.4	15.4	WIELKOPOLSKIE
9.3	8.8	0.5	-1.4	-1.0	26.3	15.4	ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE
9.2	8.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	27.3	15.0	LUBELSKIE
8.1	9.4	-1.3	-1.6	-3.0	24.9	17.1	POLUDNIOWO-ZACHODNI
8.3	9.7	-1.4	-0.8	-2.2	24.6	17.0	DOLNOSLASKIE
7.7	8.9	-1.2	-3.8	-5.0	25.7	17.2	OPOLSKIE
10.0	8.7	1.3	-0.5	0.8	27.7	15.4	POLNOCNY
9.7	9.3	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	27.1	15.9	KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE
10.1	8.4	1.7	-1.4	0.3	29.0	14.8	WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE
10.2	8.3	2.0	0.4	2.4	27.4	15.3	POMORSKIE
10.8	10.4	0.4	6.1	6.4	21.9	21.8	PORTUGAL
10.7	10.4	0.3	6.2	6.4	21.6	22.0	CONTINENTE
10.8	8.9	1.8	3.5	5.4	23.8	19.0	NORTE
9.5	12.1	-2.6	7.7	5.1	20.7	25.2	ALGARVE
11.9	9.5	2.4	7.0	9.4	20.5	21.4	CENTRO (PT)
9.0	14.5	-5.5	4.9	-0.6	19.1	28.5	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO



I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
ALENTEJO	4 990	80.5	401.9	4.6	4.8	- 0.2	7.2	7.0
AÇORES	2 322	103.1	239.4	3.1	2.7	0.4	0.9	1.3
MADEIRA	828	292.4	242.1	3.2	2.8	0.4	1.4	1.8
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	<b>20 141</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>1 995.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>SLOVAKIA <sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>49 035</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>5 379.7</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
BRATISLAVSKÝ KRAJ	2 053	291.7	598.9	4.6	5.6	- 1.0	1.3	0.3
ZÁPADNÉ SLOVENSKO	14 993	124.7	1 869.6	15.3	19.0	- 3.7	0.8	- 2.9
STREDNÉ SLOVENSKO	16 243	83.4	1 354.2	13.1	13.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	- 0.9
VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO	15 746	98.8	1 556.1	18.2	13.8	4.4	- 0.7	3.7
<b>FINLAND</b>	<b>304 473</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>5 213.0</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>
MANNER-SUOMI	302 946	17.1	5 186.7	56.4	48.7	7.7	5.6	13.3
ITÄ-SUOMI	70 295	9.5	670.8	6.0	7.5	- 1.5	- 1.5	- 3.0
ETELÄ-SUOMI	40 797	62.8	2 563.5	28.5	22.7	5.8	5.9	11.7
LÄNSI-SUOMI	58 276	22.7	1 323.4	14.0	13.2	0.8	2.9	3.7
POHJOIS-SUOMI	133 579	4.7	628.9	7.9	5.4	2.5	- 1.5	1.0
ÅLAND	1 527	17.2	26.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<b>410 335</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>8 958.3</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>34.9</b>
STOCKHOLM	6 519	284.6	1 855.7	25.0	15.9	9.1	1.3	10.4
ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE	38 609	39.0	1 506.6	15.9	15.6	0.3	6.1	6.4
SYDSVERIGE	13 982	92.9	1 298.8	14.1	13.6	0.5	7.1	7.6
NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	63 987	12.9	827.0	7.8	10.4	- 2.6	2.5	- 0.1
MELLERSTA NORRLAND	71 028	5.2	372.0	3.7	4.8	- 1.1	0.6	- 0.5
ÖVRE NORRLAND	153 439	3.3	508.8	5.0	5.5	- 0.5	0.5	0.0
SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA	33 333	23.9	797.7	7.9	8.9	- 1.0	2.6	1.6
VÄSTSVERIGE	29 418	60.9	1 791.5	19.8	18.3	1.5	8.0	9.5
<b>UNITED KINGDOM <sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>243 820</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>59 568.8</b>	<b>695.5</b>	<b>611.2</b>	<b>84.4</b>	<b>177.7</b>	<b>262.1</b>
NORTH EAST	8 612	295.0	2 540.4	25.9	28.1	- 2.2	- 0.5	- 2.7
TEES VALLEY AND DURHAM	3 046	376.3	1 146.2	11.9	12.3	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.6
NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR	5 566	250.5	1 394.2	14.0	15.8	- 1.8	- 0.3	- 2.1
NORTH WEST	14 165	478.3	6 775.9	75.2	74.6	0.6	4.0	4.6
CUMBRIA	6 824	71.5	487.7	4.6	5.6	- 1.0	1.1	0.1
CHESHIRE	2 331	422.1	983.9	10.5	10.0	0.5	1.1	1.6
GREATER MANCHESTER	1 286	1 958.0	2 517.8	30.0	26.9	3.1	0.0	3.1
LANCASHIRE	3 070	461.9	1 417.8	15.6	16.1	- 0.5	4.7	4.2
MERSEYSIDE	655	2 089.0	1 368.7	14.4	16.0	- 1.6	- 2.8	- 4.4
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	15 566	319.7	4 976.3	55.6	51.8	3.8	13.5	17.3
EAST RIDING, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	3 658	239.4	875.8	8.9	9.2	- 0.3	2.2	1.9
NORTH YORKSHIRE	8 315	90.3	750.8	7.3	7.9	- 0.6	6.1	5.5
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	1 559	812.5	1 267.1	13.9	13.7	0.2	1.2	1.4
WEST YORKSHIRE	2 034	1 023.8	2 082.6	25.6	21.0	4.6	3.9	8.5
EAST MIDLANDS	15 627	268.3	4 192.6	44.6	42.5	2.1	25.3	27.4
DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	4 788	414.6	1 985.0	20.7	21.1	- 0.4	8.3	7.9
LEICS., RUTLAND, NORTHANTS	4 918	317.1	1 559.5	17.9	14.2	3.7	7.6	11.3
LINCOLNSHIRE	5 921	109.4	648.0	6.0	7.3	- 1.3	9.5	8.2
WEST MIDLANDS	13 004	406.3	5 283.8	60.8	53.9	6.9	10.4	17.3
HEREFORDSHIRE, WORC. AND WARKS	5 902	207.4	1 224.0	12.4	12.6	- 0.2	10.4	10.2
SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE	6 203	240.0	1 488.9	15.3	15.2	0.1	4.6	4.7
WEST MIDLANDS	899	2 860.7	2 570.9	33.1	26.1	7.0	- 4.6	2.4
EAST OF ENGLAND	19 120	282.4	5 399.6	60.1	53.3	6.8	16.9	23.7
EAST ANGLIA	12 570	173.6	2 181.9	22.3	22.6	- 0.3	9.4	9.1
BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	2 875	557.2	1 601.9	20.0	14.3	5.7	1.2	6.9

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
(per 1 000 population)				(%)			
11.4	11.9	- 0.5	17.9	17.4	20.1	24.1	ALENTEJO
12.9	11.3	1.7	3.6	5.3	28.7	16.6	AÇORES
13.2	11.6	1.7	5.6	7.2	26.3	17.5	MADEIRA
8.7	9.7	- 1.1	1.8	0.7	21.5	20.1	SLOVENIJA
9.6	9.7	- 0.1	0.3	0.2	26.2	15.7	SLOVENSKO <sup>5)</sup>
7.7	9.4	- 1.7	2.1	0.4	23.9	15.9	BRATISLAVSKÝ KRAJ
8.2	10.2	- 2.0	0.4	- 1.5	26.2	16.3	ZÁPADNÉ SLOVENSKO
9.7	10.1	- 0.4	- 0.2	- 0.7	28.0	15.3	STREDNÉ SLOVENSKO
11.7	8.9	2.8	- 0.5	2.4	30.8	14.1	VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO
10.9	9.4	1.5	1.1	2.6	24.0	20.5	SUOMI/FINLAND
10.9	9.4	1.5	1.1	2.6	24.0	20.5	MANNER-SUOMI
8.9	11.2	- 2.2	- 2.2	- 4.5	23.5	23.5	ITÄ-SUOMI
11.1	8.9	2.3	2.3	4.6	23.5	19.2	ETELÄ-SUOMI
10.6	10.0	0.6	2.2	2.8	23.8	22.1	LÄNSI-SUOMI
12.6	8.6	4.0	- 2.4	1.6	27.3	19.0	POHJOIS-SUOMI
11.4	11.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	23.9	21.8	ÅLAND
11.1	10.4	0.7	3.2	3.9	24.0	22.5	SVERIGE
13.5	8.6	4.9	0.7	5.6	23.8	18.9	STOCKHOLM
10.6	10.4	0.2	4.1	4.3	24.3	22.7	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE
10.9	10.5	0.4	5.5	5.9	23.6	23.3	SYDSVERIGE
9.4	12.6	- 3.1	3.0	- 0.1	23.4	25.5	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE
9.9	12.9	- 3.0	1.6	- 1.4	23.0	25.9	MELLERSTA NORRLAND
9.8	10.8	- 1.0	0.9	- 0.1	23.9	23.5	ÖVRE NORRLAND
9.9	11.2	- 1.3	3.2	2.0	24.6	24.4	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA
11.1	10.2	0.8	4.5	5.3	24.4	22.3	VÄSTSVERIGE
11.7	10.3	1.4	3.0	4.4	24.9	20.8	UNITED KINGDOM <sup>5)</sup>
10.2	11.1	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 1.1	24.7	21.8	NORTH EAST
10.4	10.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.5	25.3	21.5	TEES VALLEY AND DURHAM
10.0	11.3	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 1.5	24.2	22.1	NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR
11.1	11.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	25.6	21.1	NORTH WEST (INCLUDING MERSEYSIDE)
9.4	11.5	- 2.1	2.2	0.2	23.3	24.4	CUMBRIA
10.7	10.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	24.8	21.3	CHESHIRE
11.9	10.7	1.2	0.0	1.2	26.1	19.6	GREATER MANCHESTER
11.0	11.4	- 0.4	3.3	3.0	25.8	21.8	LANCASHIRE
10.5	11.7	- 1.2	- 2.0	- 3.2	25.9	21.8	MERSEYSIDE
11.2	10.4	0.8	2.7	3.5	25.4	21.1	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
10.2	10.5	- 0.3	2.5	2.2	25.3	22.4	EAST RIDING, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
9.7	10.5	- 0.8	8.1	7.3	23.7	23.5	NORTH YORKSHIRE
11.0	10.8	0.2	0.9	1.1	25.0	21.3	SOUTH YORKSHIRE
12.3	10.1	2.2	1.9	4.1	26.4	19.6	WEST YORKSHIRE
10.6	10.1	0.5	6.0	6.5	24.8	21.1	EAST MIDLANDS
10.4	10.6	- 0.2	4.2	4.0	24.6	21.2	DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
11.5	9.1	2.4	4.9	7.3	25.7	19.4	LEICS., RUTLAND, NORTHANTS
9.3	11.3	- 2.0	14.7	12.7	23.7	24.8	LINCOLNSHIRE
11.5	10.2	1.3	2.0	3.3	25.7	21.1	WEST MIDLANDS
10.1	10.3	- 0.2	8.5	8.3	23.9	22.2	HEREFORDSHIRE, WORC. AND WARCS
10.3	10.2	0.1	3.1	3.1	24.8	21.5	SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE
12.9	10.2	2.7	- 1.8	0.9	27.1	20.3	WEST MIDLANDS
11.1	9.9	1.3	3.1	4.4	24.6	21.5	EASTERN
10.2	10.4	- 0.1	4.3	4.2	23.8	23.2	EAST ANGLIA
12.5	8.9	3.6	0.8	4.3	25.8	19.1	BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
ESSEX	3 675	439.7	1 615.8	17.8	16.3	1.5	6.2	7.7
LONDON	1 584	4 617.8	7 313.2	104.2	58.2	46.0	21.3	67.3
INNER LONDON	321	8 904.5	2 853.9	45.1	19.8	25.3	18.2	43.5
OUTER LONDON	1 263	3 530.2	4 459.3	59.1	38.3	20.8	3.0	23.8
SOUTH EAST	19 111	419.7	8 020.4	88.5	79.4	9.1	17.6	26.7
BERKSHIRE, BUCKS AND OXFORDSHIRE	5 742	365.9	2 100.8	25.3	17.1	8.2	- 3.7	4.5
SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX	5 461	468.3	2 557.1	26.9	29.1	- 2.2	8.4	6.2
HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT	4 174	426.8	1 781.2	18.6	17.1	1.5	6.0	7.5
KENT	3 735	423.4	1 581.3	17.7	16.2	1.5	7.0	8.5
SOUTH WEST	23 971	206.2	4 942.8	48.7	54.3	- 5.6	30.8	25.2
GLOUCS., WILTSHIRE, NORTH SOMERSET	7 603	285.6	2 171.8	23.5	21.2	2.3	4.7	7.0
DORSET AND SOMERSET	6 105	195.3	1 192.0	10.9	14.2	- 3.3	10.6	7.3
CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY	3 559	141.2	502.4	4.5	5.9	- 1.4	6.7	5.3
DEVON	6 703	160.6	1 076.6	9.8	12.9	- 3.1	8.7	5.6
WALES	20 768	140.2	2 912.7	30.6	33.0	- 2.4	10.7	8.3
WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS	13 121	141.4	1 855.7	19.2	22.0	- 2.8	6.5	3.7
EAST WALES	7 647	138.2	1 057.0	11.4	11.0	0.4	4.2	4.6
SCOTLAND	78 132	65.5	5 116.9	55.1	60.3	- 5.2	0.6	- 4.6
NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND	7 335	59.9	439.2	5.5	5.2	0.3	- 1.9	- 1.6
EASTERN SCOTLAND	17 987	109.3	1 966.4	20.4	21.9	- 1.5	5.7	4.2
SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND	13 033	179.8	2 343.1	25.3	28.7	- 3.4	- 2.2	- 5.6
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS	39 777	9.3	368.2	3.9	4.5	- 0.6	- 1.0	- 1.6
NORTHERN IRELAND	14 160	119.7	1 694.8	23.0	15.7	7.3	- 1.4	5.9
<b>BULGARIA</b>	<b>111 002</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>7 823.6</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>- 44.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>- 44.5</b>
SEVERNA BULGARIA	48 532	61.4	2 980.3	25.2	47.0	- 21.8	- 10.4	- 32.2
SEVEROZAPADEN	10 288	50.3	517.3	4.0	10.0	- 6.0	- 3.4	- 9.4
SEVEREN TSENTRALEN	18 270	64.2	1 173.0	9.1	19.1	- 10.0	- 4.4	- 14.4
SEVEROIZTOCHEN	19 973	64.6	1 290.0	12.1	17.9	- 5.8	- 2.6	- 8.4
YUZHNA BULGARIA	62 470	77.5	4 843.2	42.1	64.9	- 22.8	10.5	- 12.3
YUGOZAPADEN	20 306	103.8	2 107.1	17.7	28.0	- 10.3	16.1	5.8
YUZHEN TSENTRALEN	27 516	70.9	1 950.6	16.6	26.2	- 9.6	- 2.9	- 12.5
YUGOIZTOCHEN	14 648	53.6	785.5	7.8	10.7	- 2.9	- 2.7	- 5.6
<b>CROATIA</b>	<b>56 414</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>4 442.0</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>- 12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>
<b>FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA</b>	<b>24 856</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>2 026.8</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>ROMANIA</b>	<b>238 391</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>21 742.1</b>	<b>212.5</b>	<b>266.6</b>	<b>- 54.1</b>	<b>- 7.4</b>	<b>- 61.5</b>
NORD-EST	36 850	101.6	3 744.6	43.3	43.3	0.0	- 3.5	- 3.5
SUD-EST	35 762	80.0	2 859.2	28.0	33.8	- 5.8	- 2.6	- 8.4
SUD	34 453	97.5	3 359.4	31.5	45.7	- 14.2	- 4.2	- 18.4
SUD-VEST	29 212	79.8	2 330.5	21.2	31.1	- 9.9	- 1.1	- 11.0
VEST	32 034	60.8	1 947.3	17.3	25.1	- 7.8	- 0.7	- 8.5
NORD-VEST	34 159	80.4	2 746.8	27.4	33.9	- 6.5	- 0.6	- 7.1
CENTRU	34 100	74.7	2 545.9	25.8	28.7	- 2.9	- 1.9	- 4.8
BUCURESTI	1 821	1 212.6	2 208.2	18.1	25.1	- 7.0	7.1	0.1
<b>TURKEY</b>	<b>770 760</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>70 228.0</b>	<b>1369.0</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>933.0</b>	<b>- 10.0</b>	<b>923.0</b>
<b>ICELAND</b>	<b>103 000</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>289.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>LIECHTENSTEIN</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>NORWAY</b>	<b>306 252</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>4 564.9</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>25.2</b>
OSLO OG AKERSHUS	5 014	200.6	1 005.6	14.5	8.4	6.1	3.7	9.8

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
(per 1 000 population)				(%)			
11.0	10.1	0.9	3.9	4.8	24.7	21.8	ESSEX
14.2	8.0	6.3	2.9	9.2	24.3	15.8	LONDON
15.8	6.9	8.9	6.4	15.2	23.2	13.1	INNER LONDON
13.3	8.6	4.7	0.7	5.3	25.0	17.6	OUTER LONDON
11.0	9.9	1.1	2.2	3.3	24.6	21.3	SOUTH EAST
12.0	8.1	3.9	-1.8	2.1	25.5	17.9	BERKSHIRE, BUCKS AND OXFORDSHIRE
10.5	11.4	-0.9	3.3	2.4	23.3	23.7	SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX
10.4	9.6	0.8	3.4	4.2	24.5	21.3	HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT
11.2	10.2	0.9	4.4	5.4	25.6	21.6	KENT
9.9	11.0	-1.1	6.2	5.1	23.6	24.1	SOUTH WEST
10.8	9.8	1.1	2.2	3.2	24.4	21.3	GLOUCS., WILTSHIRE, NORTH SOMERSET
9.1	11.9	-2.8	8.9	6.2	23.0	26.7	DORSET AND SOMERSET
9.0	11.7	-2.8	13.4	10.6	22.9	26.3	CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY
9.1	12.0	-2.9	8.1	5.2	23.1	25.8	DEVON
10.5	11.3	-0.8	3.7	2.8	25.1	22.8	WALES
10.3	11.9	-1.5	3.5	2.0	24.8	23.7	WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS
10.8	10.4	0.4	4.0	4.3	25.6	21.1	EAST WALES
10.8	11.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.9	24.8	20.4	SCOTLAND
12.5	11.8	0.7	-4.3	-3.6	24.9	18.7	NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND
10.4	11.1	-0.8	2.9	2.1	24.2	20.7	EASTERN SCOTLAND
10.8	12.2	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4	25.2	20.2	SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND
10.6	12.2	-1.6	-2.7	-4.3	25.0	21.8	HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS
13.6	9.3	4.3	-0.8	3.5	30.3	17.3	NORTHERN IRELAND
8.6	14.3	-5.7	0.0	-5.7	21.3	22.5	REPUBLIKA BĀLGARIJA
8.5	15.8	-7.3	-3.5	-10.8	21.2	23.7	SEVERNA BULGARIA
7.7	19.3	-11.6	-6.5	-18.1	20.5	27.7	SEVEROZAPADEN
7.8	16.3	-8.5	-3.8	-12.3	20.1	25.4	SEVEREN TSENTRALEN
9.4	13.9	-4.5	-2.1	-6.5	22.5	20.7	SEVEROIZTOCHEN
8.7	13.4	-4.7	2.2	-2.5	21.4	21.8	YUZHNA BULGARIA
8.4	13.3	-4.9	7.7	2.8	20.1	21.5	YUGOZAPADEN
8.5	13.4	-4.9	-1.5	-6.4	22.0	22.2	YUZHEN TSENTRALEN
9.9	13.6	-3.7	-3.5	-7.2	23.2	21.4	YUGOIZTOCHEN
8.9	11.8	-2.9	2.8	-0.1	23.1	22.0	REPUBLIKA HRVATSKA
13.3	8.9	4.4	-1.4	3.1	29.2	15.0	FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
9.8	12.3	-2.5	-0.3	-2.8	24.7	19.2	ROMĀNIA
11.6	11.6	0.0	-0.9	-0.9	28.0	18.6	NORD-EST
9.8	11.8	-2.0	-0.9	-2.9	24.7	18.8	SUD-EST
9.4	13.6	-4.2	-1.2	-5.5	24.0	21.3	SUD
9.1	13.3	-4.2	-0.5	-4.7	24.5	20.9	SUD-VEST
8.9	12.9	-4.0	-0.4	-4.4	23.8	19.0	VEST
10.0	12.3	-2.4	-0.2	-2.6	25.3	18.2	NORD-VEST
10.1	11.3	-1.1	-0.8	-1.9	24.9	18.0	CENTRU
8.2	11.4	-3.2	3.2	0.0	20.0	18.9	BUCURESTI
19.5	6.2	13.3	-0.1	13.1	:	:	TÜRKIYE
14.3	6.3	8.0	-0.7	7.3	30.0	15.3	ISLAND
10.2	6.4	3.8	7.9	11.7	24.3	15.5	LIECHTENSTEIN
12.4	9.3	3.1	2.5	5.5	26.0	19.2	NORGE
14.4	8.4	6.1	3.7	9.8	24.3	17.2	OSLO OG AKERSHUS

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

	Area	Density	Average population	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase
	(km <sup>2</sup> )	(hab/km <sup>2</sup> )	(1 000)					
HEDMARK OG OPPLAND	49 947	7.4	371.9	3.8	4.4	- 0.6	0.8	0.2
SOR-OSTLANDET	34 071	25.9	882.6	9.7	9.0	0.7	3.4	4.1
AGDER OG ROGALAND	24 037	27.0	649.9	8.4	5.4	3.0	1.9	4.9
VESTLANDET	47 239	16.8	795.0	10.0	7.2	2.8	0.8	3.6
TRONDELAG	38 616	10.3	397.0	4.8	3.7	1.1	1.3	2.4
NORD-NORGE	107 328	4.3	462.8	5.3	4.5	0.8	- 0.6	0.2
<b>SWITZERLAND</b>	<b>39 995</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>7 339.0</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>50.2</b>
RÉGION LÉMANIQUE	8 282	161.8	1 339.6	13.9	10.9	3.0	14.0	17.0
ESPACE MITTELLAND	9 781	171.6	1 678.3	15.8	15.7	0.1	6.3	6.4
NORDWESTSCHWEIZ	1 950	517.3	1 008.6	9.4	8.6	0.8	5.5	6.3
ZÜRICH	1 661	750.0	1 245.6	12.8	10.6	2.2	6.4	8.6
OSTSCHWEIZ	11 313	93.2	1 053.8	10.1	9.2	0.9	4.5	5.4
ZENTRALSCHWEIZ	4 267	163.3	696.7	7.1	5.3	1.8	2.8	4.6
TICINO	2 742	115.4	316.3	2.7	2.9	- 0.2	2.3	2.1
<b>ALBANIA</b>	<b>28 748</b>	<b>108.2</b>	<b>3 111.2</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>- 12.3</b>	<b>16.8</b>
<b>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</b>	<b>51 197</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>3 833.8</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>
<b>SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO</b>	<b>102 136</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>8 127.2</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>109.7</b>	<b>- 22.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>

<sup>1)</sup> For some regions, data refer to other definitions or are estimated by Eurostat. Consequently totals calculated from regional data may differ from totals at national level

<sup>2)</sup> Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

<sup>3)</sup> Metropolitan France

<sup>4)</sup> Data relate to 'de jure' population

<sup>5)</sup> Regional data refer to 2001

I-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2003 <sup>1)</sup>

Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration <sup>2)</sup>	Total increase	Population <20 years	Population ≥60 years	
<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>					<i>(%)</i>		
10.2	11.8	- 1.6	2.0	0.4	24.1	23.1	HEDMARK OG OPPLAND
11.0	10.2	0.8	3.8	4.6	25.2	20.5	SOR-OSTLANDET
12.9	8.3	4.6	2.9	7.6	28.5	17.4	AGDER OG ROGALAND
12.6	9.1	3.5	1.0	4.5	27.2	19.5	VESTLANDET
12.1	9.3	2.8	3.4	6.1	26.4	19.5	TRONDELAG
11.5	9.7	1.7	- 1.3	0.4	26.6	19.4	NORD-NORGE
9.8	8.6	1.2	5.6	6.8	22.5	20.7	SCHWEIZ
10.4	8.1	2.2	10.4	12.7	22.8	20.1	RÉGION LÉMANIQUE
9.4	9.4	0.1	3.8	3.8	22.5	21.6	ESPACE MITTELLAND
9.3	8.5	0.8	5.4	6.2	21.8	21.0	NORDWESTSCHWEIZ
10.3	8.5	1.8	5.1	6.9	20.5	20.8	ZÜRICH
9.6	8.7	0.9	4.2	5.1	24.4	20.1	OSTSCHWEIZ
10.2	7.6	2.6	4.0	6.6	24.3	18.8	ZENTRALSCHWEIZ
8.5	9.2	- 0.6	7.1	6.5	19.4	24.2	TICINO
15.1	5.8	9.3	- 3.9	5.4	:	:	REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRINË
9.2	8.3	0.9	1.0	2.0	:	:	BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA
10.8	13.5	- 2.7	10.2	7.5	22.5	22.4	SRBIJA I CRNA GORA

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### GENERAL

Data in this Population Yearbook have been compiled by Eurostat from information supplied by the national statistical institutes. These explanatory notes deal with the basic demographic concepts, definitions, sources and methods actually in use in 31 European countries (25 EU countries, 4 EEA countries, Bulgaria and Romania). Most of this meta information was collected in 2003 and reviewed in the Eurostat study 'Demographic statistics: definitions and methods of collection in 31 European countries'.

The position of the respective national statistical institutes differs between the countries. In 15 countries (Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and United Kingdom) the institutes operate under the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Economic Affairs. In Germany and Switzerland it operates under the Ministry of the Interior, in Romania under the Ministry of Development and Prognosis and in Sweden under the Ministry of Justice. In the remaining 12 countries (Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia), the national statistical institute does not operate under a ministry; its tasks and projects are either decided upon directly by the council of ministers or the prime minister, or it is a ministry itself.

All 31 countries have systems of civil registration, but the northern countries were the first to introduce it. Denmark was the very first, in 1646, followed by Sweden in 1686 (see Table 1). Almost a century later it was introduced in two other countries in Northern Europe: Iceland (1734) and Finland (1749). It was not until the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century that another three countries adopted it: Luxembourg in 1778, Austria in 1784 and France in 1791. During the 19<sup>th</sup> century civil registration was introduced in 15 more countries. The remaining nine countries followed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Only Poland (1945-46), Romania (1950) and Liechtenstein (1974) introduced civil registration after the Second World War.

Almost all European countries aim to measure the population on the basis of the *de jure* population concept, under which all persons who have legal residence in the country are meant to be covered. People who habitually live in a country are included in the population figures, even if they are temporarily abroad. On the other hand, people from abroad who are temporarily in the country are not included. The *de jure* population concept should be distinguished from the *de facto* population concept, which includes all people who are actually present in the country at a given moment in time, regardless of whether they have residence there or not.

In 13 of the countries, determination of the population size is based on population-register data (see Table 1). In some countries the statistical use of population registers has a long history, in others it is quite recent. For example, in Austria the full use of such registers was introduced very recently, i.e. on 1 January 2002.

The countries that do not base their population figures on register-data use the population census as their main source. A population census is usually held every ten years. Data on the intercensal period are revised when new census data become available. Six countries did not carry out a conventional population census in the period 1999-2002 (Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Malta, Netherlands and Sweden).

The 11 countries where the population is solely based on population-register data derive their annual figures on population size and structure directly from the population registers. In the other countries this method cannot be applied. Those countries apply some variant of the *component method*.

The component method is used to determine the population size given the size of the population at a previous moment and the demographic events that influence the population size. Given the size of the population on a given date, usually 1 January of a calendar year  $t$ , the numbers of live births and immigrants during the calendar year  $t$  are added, and the number of deaths and emigrants during that year are subtracted. By doing so, the number of inhabitants on 1 January of calendar year  $t+1$  is obtained. As a rule, the data collected in subsequent population censuses are used as point of departures and arrivals at the beginning respectively at the end of each intercensal period.

In Spain the population figures are derived by a projection method that is based on the latest population census figures. New projections are made if the difference between the projected and the observed data on births, deaths and international migration is considered to be too big.

For all countries, except Ireland and the United Kingdom, 1 January or 31 December is the reference date on which the population is estimated. The difference between these two dates is practically nil: at the national level, the population on 1 January of the calendar year  $t$  is usually equal to the population on 31 December of the calendar year  $t-1$ . In Ireland the reference date is 15 April, in the United Kingdom it is 30 June.

One cause of variation in the data used is the lack of uniform definitions for the events registered, or uniform registration of events, or uniform statistical exploitation of civil population records.

Table 1: Sources and methods for population estimates

Code	Country	Introduction of civil registration	Date of most recent conventional population census	Sources for estimating population <sup>1)</sup>	Reference date of population estimates			Methods for estimating population <sup>2)</sup>
					01.01	31.12	Mid year	
AT	Austria	1784	15.05.2001	P <sup>3)</sup>	x		x	R
BE	Belgium	1804	01.10.2001	P	x			R
BG	Bulgaria	1881	01.03.2001	C		x		M
CY	Cyprus	<1881 <sup>4)</sup>	01.10.2001	C <sup>5)</sup>		x	x	M
CZ	Czech Republic	1918	01.03.2001	C	x	x	x	M
DK	Denmark	1646	09.11.1970	P	x		x	R
EE	Estonia	1926	31.03.2000	C	x			M
FI	Finland	1749	31.12.2000	P		x		R
FR	France	1791	08.03.1999	C	x		x	M
DE	Germany	1875	25.05.1987	C	x		x	M
EL	Greece	1931	18.03.2001	C	x		x	M
HU	Hungary	1895	01.02.2001	C	x		x	M
IS	Iceland	1734	31.01.1981	P		x	x	R
IE	Ireland	1845	28.04.2002	C <sup>6)</sup>			x <sup>7)</sup>	M
IT	Italy	1870	21.10.2001	C	x			M
LV	Latvia	1918	31.03.2000	P	x			R <sup>8)</sup>
LI	Liechtenstein	1974	05.12.2000	P		x	x	R
LT	Lithuania	1940	06.04.2001	PC	x		x	M
LU	Luxembourg	1778	15.02.2001	C	x			R
MT	Malta	1863	16.11.1995	C		x		M
NL	Netherlands	1811	28.02.1971	P	x		x	R
NO	Norway	1801	03.11.2001	P	x			R
PL	Poland	1945-46	21.05-08.06.2002	C		x	x	M
PT	Portugal	1911	12.03.2001	C		x	x	M
RO	Romania	1950	18-27.03.2002	C	x		x	M
SK	Slovakia	1894	26.05.2001	C		x	x	M
SI	Slovenia	1819	01-15.04.2002	P		x	x	R
ES	Spain	1870	01.11.2001	CO		x	x	M
SE	Sweden	1686	01.11.1990	P	x		x	R
CH	Switzerland	1876	05.12.2000	PC		x	x	M
UK	United Kingdom	1837-54	29.04.2001	C			x	M

<sup>1)</sup> P = Population register, C = Census based, O = other (i.e. based on population projections or large scale surveys)

<sup>2)</sup> M = Component Method, R = Population Registers

<sup>3)</sup> Since 1.1.2002

<sup>4)</sup> Information on marital status was collected for the first time in the population census of 1881

<sup>5)</sup> Migration data from various sources (Passenger Survey, Aliens Register)

<sup>6)</sup> Quarterly National Household Survey

<sup>7)</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> of April

<sup>8)</sup> Up to 1999 the component method was used. Data from the administrative Residents' Register have been used since the 2000 population census

Two definitions of age may be used for the classification of events occurring in a given year by age of the person concerned (see Table 2):

- the age reached during the calendar year under review, i.e. the year of observation minus the year of birth;
- the age in full years at the time of the event, i.e. the age at last birthday (age completed).

Injudicious comparison of rates established using different definitions of age might give a skewed image of international reality. The choice of one or other definition leads to significant differences, particularly in the analysis by age, since the exact age in rates expressed in terms of 'age at last birthday' is likely to be around half a year more than that for rates compiled by reference to 'age reached'. To cope with this problem Eurostat has established SYSCODEM, a permanent conversion method first used in 1991, which for statistics on fertility and first marriages, permits comparability of data



compiled according to any definition from across the European Union. This system was made available to Eurostat by INED, the French National Institute of Demographic Studies. Later in the 1990s this system has been extended with conversion methods for mortality and divorce.

Due to the current replacement of SYSCODEM by a new system of calculation that should be operational in 2006, the Demographic European Observatory (ODE) has supplied several demographic indicators relating to the period 1999-2003. The methodology used for producing these indicators is similar to the methodology used within SYSCODEM in the past. Furthermore, due also to this replacement, it was not possible to update all the longitudinal indicators with information from the recent past.

Data for Germany refer to the Federal Republic within its borders after 3 October 1990. Data for France are for metropolitan France, including Corsica; they exclude the DOMs (Départements d'outre mer). Some information on the DOMs can be found in Chapter I. Starting from 1975, data for Cyprus concern the government controlled area.

The ISO code MK for 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' is accepted from now on, subject to addition of the following note: 'Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.'

**Table 2: Current age definitions for components**

Country	Live births	Deaths	International migration	Marriages	Divorces
Austria	B	B	C	B	C
Belgium	B	B	R	B	C
Bulgaria	B	B	NA	B	C
Cyprus	B	B	NA	C	NA
Czech Republic	B	B	C	B	C
Denmark	B	B	B	B	B
Estonia	B	B	B	B	B
Finland	B	B	B	B	B
France	B	B	NA	B	R
Germany	B	B	R	B	B
Greece	B	B	NA	B	R
Hungary	B	B	B	B	C
Iceland	B	B	C	B	C
Ireland	B	B	C	C	NA
Italy	B	B	C	B	C
Latvia	B	B	R	B	R
Liechtenstein	B	C	NA	C	C
Lithuania	B	B	C	B	C
Luxembourg	B	B	B	B	B
Malta	C	C	NA	C	NA
Netherlands	B	B	B	B	B
Norway	B	B	C	B	C
Poland	B	B	C	B	C
Portugal	B	B	NA	B	C
Romania	B	B	C	B	C
Slovakia	B	B	B	B	B
Slovenia	B	B	C	B	C
Spain	B	B	C	B	B
Sweden	B	B	B	B	B
Switzerland	B	B	C	B	B
United Kingdom	B	B	C	C	C

C = Age completed

R = Age reached during the calendar year

B = Both age completed and reached

NA = Age not available/not applicable/not collected

## CHAPTER A: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WORLD

Information on countries outside the Eurostat data collection presented here has been taken from the demographic databases of the United Nations and the US Bureau of the Census.

Readers should bear in mind that different countries use different statistical systems. Data cannot be assumed to be as comparable as they are between the Member States of the European Union.

## CHAPTERS B AND C: POPULATION CHANGE AND POPULATION COMPOSITION

Annual estimates of population are based either on the most recent census round, applying the component method, or on the data extracted from a population register (see Table 1 and General remarks). Average population is calculated by Eurostat as the arithmetical mean of the population at 1 January of two consecutive years.

Countries<sup>1</sup> use different sources to identify their population by citizenship:

- Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Romania, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland use the population register;
- France, Austria and Poland supply latest census results;
- Ireland and the United Kingdom draw their estimates from the Labour Force Survey;
- Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia use a count of residence permits;
- Spain and Lithuania use the component method.

Eurostat has compiled all net migration figures in Chapter B by taking the difference between total and natural population increases. This assumes that any movement of population not attributable to natural change (live births and deaths) is attributable to migration.

## CHAPTER D: FERTILITY

In most countries the definition of a live birth matches the WHO definition<sup>2</sup>. The most common exception to this

<sup>1</sup> Information is not available for Estonia, Malta, Cyprus and Bulgaria.

<sup>2</sup> According to the definition drawn up by the World Health Organisation (WHO), a live birth means the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached.

definition is that further criteria on birth weight and/or length of gestational period are added (Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Finland).

Most countries measure fertility both by age completed (age at last birthday) and age reached during the year (see Table 2). Malta is the only country that prefers to measure fertility by age at last birthday.

Fertility rates by age have been recalculated by Eurostat to the same definition, the age reached during the year of the event. This permits rates to be recombined by generation. The procedure for conversion of rates by age at last birthday to rates by age reached in the calendar year is described in the work *Methodology for the calculation of Eurostat's demographic indicators* (G. Calot and J.P. Sardon). The same applies for the calculation of key-indicators such as total fertility rate and mean age at childbearing.

Birth order can be interpreted in two ways, i.e. birth order to the mother (biological birth order) and birth order within the current marriage. In most countries first birth is measured as the first birth to the mother. Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta and United Kingdom are the only countries where birth order is exclusively measured with respect to the current marriage. Finland, France, Portugal and Slovenia indicate that both approaches are followed.

Estimates for female generations, which have not yet completed their productive career, are based upon the *ceteris paribus* assumption that future rates will be the same as the most recent observations. However, this approach is only applied to generations, whose life cycle is sufficiently advanced.

## CHAPTER E: MORTALITY

Most countries measure mortality both by age completed (age last birthday) and age reached during the year (see Table 2). Malta and Liechtenstein are the only countries that measure mortality by age completed.

Mortality rates by age have been recalculated by Eurostat to the same definition, the age reached during the year of the event. This permits rates to be recombined by generation. The procedure for conversion of rates by age at last birthday to rates by age reached in the calendar year is described in the work *Methodology for the calculation of Eurostat's demographic indicators* (G. Calot and J.P. Sardon). The same applies for the calculation of life expectancies by sex and age.

The infant mortality rate represents the ratio between deaths of children under one year and the number of live births in a given year. Countries, however, use different definitions for spontaneous abortion, early foetal death

and late foetal death (or stillbirth). A stillbirth for example is, generally speaking, the product of a birth that shows no signs of life during and after the whole process of being born. But countries require different lengths of pregnancy to distinguish between early and late foetal deaths (ranging from 21 to 28 weeks). Some countries even require a certain minimum length (varying between 25 and 35 centimetres), some a certain minimum weight (500 or 1000 grams). Differences of definition lead to variations in the measurement of perinatal mortality.

Causes of death data are defined on the basis of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 10<sup>th</sup> Revision prepared by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

## CHAPTER F: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

A range of different sources are used for the compilation of international migration statistics in Europe. Some countries derive the statistics from the decennial census, from large scale sample surveys, or from administrative sources such as work permit registers or from a combination of such sources. The 12 countries in this category are Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and the United Kingdom. The other countries (see Table 3) rely on registration systems which record the in- and out-migration of individuals.

In countries where registration systems exist, the quality and completeness of the migration figures that are produced depend on the willingness of the public to supply the authorities with correct and timely information about their arrival or their departure. Arrivals that are not registered (and permit overstays, that is failures to renew the required permits while remaining in the country) lead to underestimation of the population size, while unrecorded departures result in an overestimation of the total population. In general, cases of the latter are more numerous than the former. Similarly, sample survey estimates are, by their nature, imprecise. Thus, international migration statistics derived from surveys are subject to periodical revisions.

Countries sometimes acquire evidence that warrants a minor adjustment to a population total but are not able to allocate the changes identified to a particular year's counts of births, deaths, immigrants or emigrants. For example, the authorities may become aware of individuals who have left the country but the year(s) of their departure are not known. Where such adjustments are incorporated into the net migration total the measure is marked, 'net migration including corrections'.

In some EU-15 countries, different definitions are used for the immigration of nationals and non-nationals. For

nationals, the following definitions are currently in use. An immigrant is:

- a person coming or returning from abroad with the intentions of residing in the country (Austria, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, Spain and Switzerland) for a minimum period (Finland, Sweden, Iceland: 1 year; Norway: 6 months; the Netherlands: two-thirds of 6 months; Denmark: 3 months, but 6 months for nationals of the Nordic countries), or of residing as an owner-occupier, tenant or subtenant (Germany);
- a person who intends to reside more than 12 months after spending the previous 12 months abroad (United Kingdom) or who is already resident having previously spent one year abroad (Ireland).

For non-nationals, the following definitions are currently in use. An immigrant is:

- a person arriving from abroad with the intention of residing in the country (Austria) for a minimum period (Norway: 6 months; the Netherlands: two-thirds of 6 months; Iceland: 1 year) and in possession of a residence permit (Belgium, Denmark for nationals of the Nordic countries, Greece, France, Italy Luxembourg and Spain: 3 months; Switzerland: 1 year; Portugal, Finland, Sweden) or of residing as an owner-occupier, tenant or subtenant (Germany);
- a person intending to reside for more than 12 months after spending the previous 12 months abroad (United Kingdom) or who is already resident having previously spent one year abroad (Ireland).

The following definitions are currently in use for emigration. An emigrant is:

- a person going abroad with the intention of residing there (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Iceland and Switzerland) for a minimum period (Norway: 6 months; the Netherlands: two-thirds of 1 year; Portugal, Finland and Sweden: 1 year) or a person leaving the residence previously occupied (Germany);
- a person who intends to reside abroad for more than 12 months after residing in the country for the previous 12 months (United Kingdom) or who is already living abroad but previously lived in the country for one year (Ireland).

In many of the ten new Member States, the criteria for identifying international migrants are not very clear. This is because, until at least very recently, the level of international mobility, in so far as it was legal at all, was low and mainly concerned emigration. For Poland, persons leaving the country are required to reside outside the country for a minimum period of 2 months in order to be regarded as emigrants, in Lithuania a minimum period of 1 year exists. Nevertheless, most of

these countries are drawing up laws on migration and non-nationals' right of entry. Precise criteria for identification of international immigrants and emigrants are planned in those laws.

Only eight countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden) capture information on migration by both age completed (age at last birthday) and age reached during the year (see Table 2). Austria, the Czech Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom measure migration by age completed only, whereas both Belgium and Latvia prefer to use age reached during the calendar year.

The definition of acquisition of citizenship used in this publication includes changes from a previous citizenship or no citizenship to that of the country of residence. Some citizenship acquisitions involve the loss of previous

citizenship, others do not. The definition encompasses changes that have been applied for by the individuals, but not, for example, citizenship granted at birth. Eligibility to acquire citizenship and the procedures involved vary between countries and may change over time. Clearly, any such changes may result in discontinuities in the patterns of citizenship acquisition in the countries concerned.

Comparisons of statistics on asylum applications are rendered difficult by the use of different registration methods in different countries. In particular, countries differ in terms of how repeated applications for asylum, and the dependants of asylum applicants, are recorded in the statistics. The figures in the tables on asylum applications, should therefore be interpreted with due caution, paying particular attention to the footnotes accompanying the tables.

**Table 3: Sources for international migration**

Country	Registration	Population census	Large scale sample survey	Other sources (e.g. work permit)
Austria	x			
Belgium	x			
Bulgaria			x	
Cyprus			x	x <sup>1)</sup>
Czech Republic			x <sup>2)</sup>	x <sup>3)</sup>
Denmark	x			
Estonia	x			
Finland	x			
France		x		
Germany	x			
Greece		x	x	x <sup>4)</sup>
Hungary	x			
Iceland	x			
Ireland			x	
Italy	x			
Latvia	x			
Liechtenstein	x			
Lithuania	x			
Luxembourg	x			
Malta			x	
Netherlands	x			
Norway	x			
Poland	x			
Portugal			x	
Romania	x			
Slovakia			x	x <sup>5)</sup>
Slovenia		x	x	x <sup>6)</sup>
Spain			x	
Sweden	x			
Switzerland	x			
United Kingdom			x	

<sup>1)</sup> Immigrants: Passenger Survey

<sup>2)</sup> For emigrants only

<sup>3)</sup> Foreigners: Immigration Police; Czech nationals: Residents' Registration Office

<sup>4)</sup> Data on emigrants are not available; the number of immigrants is considered as net migration

<sup>5)</sup> Foreigners: Foreigner and Border Police; Slovak nationals: registration through civic authorities, local authorities, and in Bratislava and Košice through the Police authorities

<sup>6)</sup> Immigration: registered. Emigration of nationals: registered. Emigration of foreigners: estimates from resident population data

## CHAPTER G: NUPTIALITY

In all the 31 European countries considered, contracting a civil marriage is possible. However, the relation between a civil marriage and a religious marriage is not the same in all countries. In 15 countries (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom) a religious marriage has consequences for the civil marriage in the sense that a religious marriage is recognised by the state as equivalent to a civil marriage. France states that a religious marriage has no consequences for marital status, unless that religious marriage has been contracted abroad.

Most countries measure marriage by both age completed and age reached during the year. Only Cyprus, Ireland, Malta, United Kingdom and Liechtenstein prefer to use age completed.

Marriage rates by age have been recalculated by Eurostat to the same definition, the age reached during the year of the event. This permits rates to be recombined by generation. The procedure for conversion of rates by age at last birthday to rates by age reached in the calendar year is described in the work *Methodology for the calculation of Eurostat's demographic indicators* (G. Calot and J.P. Sardon). The same applies for the calculation of key-indicators such as total first marriage rate and mean age at first marriage.

Divorce is possible in all countries except Malta. The oldest regulations were made in Iceland, where divorce has been possible since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In France divorce was introduced in 1791 and in Luxembourg in 1794. In Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and England and Wales, divorce was made possible in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In Ireland (1995), Italy (1970), Liechtenstein (1974), Portugal (1975), Spain (1981) and Scotland (1976), divorce has only been possible since relatively recently. In almost all countries divorces are registered at the court. Iceland, Cyprus and Ireland are the only exceptions. A number of countries also register the divorce on the marriage certificate, or on the birth certificate. In Sweden the information about divorces is sent to the Tax Authority, which forwards it to the Swedish population register.

In all countries decisions about divorces are taken by the court. However, for a number of countries additional remarks can be made:

- in Portugal a decision can be taken by the civil registrar if both spouses agree to getting a divorce. In most countries, structural disruption of the marriage and no prospect of reconciliation are necessary conditions for a divorce;

- in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Spain and United Kingdom, adultery is a reason to grant a divorce;
- only in four countries (Czech Republic, Ireland, Slovak Republic and Spain) is a lower limit of marriage duration set;
- in 15 countries (Austria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom), there are regulations regarding the minimum period that the spouses must have lived apart in order to have a divorce granted. This minimum period varies widely among countries.

Seven countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain) require proper provisions for dependent children before a divorce is granted.

Most countries measure divorce by age completed (age last birthday). Ten countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) use both age completed and age reached during the year. France, Greece and Latvia prefer to use age reached during the calendar year. Cyprus, Ireland and Malta do not collect divorce data by age.

Divorce rates by age have been recalculated by Eurostat to the same definition, the age reached during the year of the event. This permits rates to be recombined by generation. The procedure for conversion of rates by age at last birthday to rates by age reached in the calendar year is described in the work *Methodology for the calculation of Eurostat's demographic indicators* (G. Calot and J.P. Sardon). The same applies for the calculation of key-indicators such as total divorce rate and mean duration of marriage at divorce.

Estimates for cohorts which have not yet reached the end of their life are based upon the *ceteris paribus* assumption that future marriage (or divorce) rates will be the same by age (or by duration of marriage) as the most recent observations. However, this approach is limited to cohorts whose life cycle is sufficiently advanced.

## CHAPTER H: POPULATION PROJECTIONS

National population projections by sex and age are produced by national statistical institutes (regularly and irregularly), United Nations (every 2 years) and Eurostat (every 3-5 years). In order to present an up-to-date and internationally consistent set of demographic projections for all countries of the European Union (EU-25), as well as the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania, the long-term population scenario recently compiled by

Eurostat is presented. This scenario covers the period 2004-2050.

Seven variants were prepared: a baseline, low and high population, younger and older age profile population, no migration and high fertility variant.

The baseline assumptions for the EU-15 countries as well as Cyprus and Malta follow most closely a continuation of the past. For the new Member States of Eastern and Central Europe, a slightly different approach was adopted as for these countries recent demographic patterns were highly influenced by the turbulent years after the fall of the iron curtain. In general, a process of convergence to western patterns of behaviour is assumed. The level of convergence and the path towards it, however, depend on country-specific developments.

The low and high population as well as the younger and older age profile population variants can be considered as plausible variants with respect to future population growth and structure. The no migration and high fertility variants can be considered as 'what-if' scenarios in the sense of sensitivity analysis. The results of these two scenarios are not published here.

All variants project the population at 1 January by sex and single years of age. In principle, the population was projected up to the age group of 100+. Due to missing or unreliable data, however, for some countries a different (lower) upper age was used. For this reason, the outcomes of the projections are published up to the age of 80+ only. The key-assumptions used in the scenarios presented can be found in separate tables which precede the outcomes. More detailed information is available by consulting the Eurostat database NewCronos.

## CHAPTER I: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REGIONS

Regional demographic statistics at NUTS 2 level are for 2003, the latest available year. The NUTS classification is defined in the 2003 editions of 'Regions, Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics – NUTS' and 'Statistical regions in the EFTA countries and Central European Countries (CEC)'. The sum of total population, births and deaths at regional level presented in this chapter may produce slightly different results from national totals. This is because regional breakdowns are not always fully known or because they refer to different definitions. Estimates of total net migration at the regional level, are made by using the difference between total and natural population increases.

## NATIONAL REPORTS ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN 2004

National reports on the demographic situation in most of the EU-25 and EFTA countries can be found on the CD-ROM attached to this publication.

## LISTS OF GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

**EU-25:** Total of the 25 Member States of the European Union from 1 May 2004 onwards (Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

**EU-15:** Total of the 15 Member States of the European Union until 1 May 2004 (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

**EUROZONE:** Total of the 12 EU countries that participate in the Economic and Monetary Union (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, and Finland).

**EEA-28:** European Economic Area. Total of EU-25 plus Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

**MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:** Total of all European countries, excluding Turkey, plus the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

**LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES:** Total of Turkey, Africa, Latin America (America excluding USA and Canada), Asia (excluding Japan) and Australia and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

## CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

- Zero or not applicable
- : No data available

**Figures in tables, graphs and texts may be revised due to for example a new round of population censuses, or when provisional data have been replaced by final data.**

## EUROSTAT GLOSSARY ON POPULATION STATISTICS

### A

#### **ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP**

Include all those who acquire the citizenship of the reporting country, having previously been either stateless or citizens of another country.

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE CORRECTIONS/ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRECTIONS**

All changes in the population size that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration.

#### **AGE AT LAST BIRTHDAY**

Age expressed as the number of birthday anniversaries passed on the date of reference. As this is the same as the number of completed years lived by a person, it is also referred to as 'age in completed years'.

#### **AGE REACHED DURING THE YEAR**

The number of completed years lived at the end of calendar year in question. For example, under this age concept, a person born in 1951 will be 53 on each day of the calendar year 2004, irrespective of his or her birthday. This is the case for all the 1951 generation. The age reached during the year is also equal to the year in question minus the year of birth (2004-1951 = 53).

#### **ASYLUM APPLICANTS**

Person who applies for protection under article 1 of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees of 28 July 1951, as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January 1967. This definition generally refers to all who apply for protection on an individual basis, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at an airport or land border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the territory legally (e.g. as a tourist) or illegally. Most Member States record applications of individuals. Some record only cases. National totals may include repeated applications.

#### **AVERAGE (OR MID-YEAR OR MEAN) POPULATION**

The average population during a calendar year is generally calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1 January of two consecutive years (it is also referred to as the mean population). However, some countries calculate it differently, using the population based on registers or estimating it on a date close to 1 July (mid-year population).

### B

#### **BIRTH ORDER**

Ranking of a newborn baby in relation to all of the mother's previous live births, i.e. the number of previous live births plus the birth that has just occurred. For some

countries, only the birth order within the current marriage is available.

### C

#### **COHORT**

A group of people sharing a common demographic experience who are observed through time. The cohort of persons born in the same year is known as a generation, while the cohort of persons married in the same year is called a marriage cohort or a marriage generation.

#### **COMPLETED FERTILITY (BY GENERATION)**

The mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years. This is calculated by adding the fertility rates by age of the mother observed for successive years, when the cohort has reached the age in question (in general, only ages between 15 and 49 years are considered). In practice, the fertility rates for older women can be estimated using the rates observed for previous generations, without waiting for the cohort to reach the end of the reproductive period.

#### **COMPONENT METHOD**

Method to determine the population size at a given moment with the aid of changes in the population. Given the size of the population on a given date, usually 1 January of a calendar year  $t$ , the numbers of live births and immigrants during the calendar year  $t$  are added and the number of deaths and emigrants during that year subtracted. The resulting figure is the number of inhabitants on 1 January of calendar year  $t+1$ . The data collected in the population census are usually the basis for this method.

#### **CRUDE BIRTH RATE**

The ratio of the number of births during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

#### **CRUDE DEATH RATE**

The ratio of the number of deaths during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

#### **CRUDE DIVORCE RATE**

The ratio of the number of divorces during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

#### **CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE**

The ratio of the number of marriages during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

**CRUDE RATE OF INCREASE**

The ratio of the total population change during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

**CRUDE RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE**

The ratio of natural population increase during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants.

**CRUDE RATE OF NET MIGRATION**

The ratio of the net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of increase and the crude rate of natural increase (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either unknown or the figures are not sufficiently precise.

**D****DE FACTO POPULATION**

The de facto population consists of all persons who are present in a given area on a reference date. It includes, for instance, all foreigners on holidays in that area on the reference date and excludes residents on holidays in another area.

**DE JURE POPULATION**

The de jure population consists of all persons who habitually live in a given area on a reference date. It excludes for instance all foreigners on holidays in that area on the reference date and includes residents on holidays in another area. The de jure population is also called the resident population.

**DIVORCE RATES BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE**

For each calendar year  $n$ , if the number of divorces ranked according to the duration of marriage in years  $x$  is available, divorce rates by duration of marriage can be calculated by relating the number of divorces at the end of  $x$  years of marriage to the initial number of marriages in year  $n-x$ .

**E****EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one week during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.

**EMIGRANTS**

Persons travelling abroad with the intention of residing there for a certain minimum period, for example 12 months in the case of Swedish emigrants leaving Sweden. Germans become emigrants when they leave their occupied residence. Emigrants from the UK are

defined as persons who, having been resident in the UK for the previous 12 months, leave the country with the intention of living abroad for more than 12 months. Further details on the definitions used in individual countries are given in the Explanatory Notes section for Chapter F which precedes the Glossary.

**EVER MARRIED**

Individuals, whose marital status on the date in question is married, widowed or divorced. Ever-married persons have therefore been married at least once on the date in question.

**F****FERTILITY RATES BY AGE OF THE MOTHER (AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES)**

The number of births to mothers of age  $x$  to the average female population of age  $x$ . Depending on the country, the age is either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday. Eurostat converts the rates established using the age at last birthday into rates based on the age reached during the year in order to produce comparable data between the countries.

**FIRST MARRIAGE RATES BY AGE**

The number of first marriages of women (or men) of age  $x$  to the average female (or male) population of age  $x$ . Depending on the country, the age is either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday. Eurostat converts the rates established using the age at last birthday into rates based on the age reached during the year in order to produce internationally comparable time series.

**G****GENERATION**

A group of persons born in the same period, generally taken as a calendar year (see also cohort).

**I****IMMIGRANTS**

Either non-nationals arriving from abroad or nationals returning from abroad with the intention of residing in the country for a certain period. This period varies from 3 months for a Danish person returning to Denmark to 12 months for any person entering the United Kingdom.

**INFANT MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.

**L****LATE FOETAL MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of the number of stillbirths during the year to the number of total births (live births + stillbirths) in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 births.



**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH**

The mean number of years that a newborn child can expect to live if subjected throughout his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

**LIFE EXPECTANCY AT CERTAIN AGES**

The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

**LIVE BIRTHS**

Births of children that showed any sign of life. These comprise the number of births excluding stillbirths (total births include live births and stillbirths).

**LIVE BIRTHS OUTSIDE MARRIAGE**

Births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

**M****MARITAL STATUS**

Marital status is the legally defined marital state. There are several types of marital status: single, married, widowed, divorced, separated and, in certain cases, registered partnership.

**MARRIAGE COHORT**

Group (cohort) of persons married in the same calendar year.

**MEAN AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE**

The mean age of women (or men) when they first get married. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women (or men) at first marriage can be calculated using the first marriage rates by age. Calculated in this way, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of women (or men) at each age are not taken into account.

**MEAN AGE OF WOMEN AT CHILDBEARING**

The mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing can be calculated using the fertility rates by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.

**MEAN AGE OF WOMEN AT CHILDBEARING BY GENERATION**

The mean age of women from the same generation when their children are born. The mean age is normally calculated when women have reached the end of their childbearing years (at age 50). The mean age of women at childbearing for a given calendar year comprises the fertility rates by age for women of different generations. By adding the rates for each of the calendar years lived

by the same generation from the beginning of their childbearing years (at 15 years of age), the mean age at childbearing for this generation can be obtained. In principle, this calculation cannot be made until the generation has reached the end of its childbearing period, at around 50 years of age, but in practice, the fertility rates for older women can be estimated using the rates observed for previous generations.

**MEAN AGE OF WOMEN AT FIRST BIRTH**

The mean age of women when their first child is born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at first birth can be calculated using the fertility rates for first births by age (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). Calculated in this way from the fertility rates by age, the mean age is not weighted, i.e. the different numbers of mothers at each age are not taken into account.

**MEAN MARRIAGE DURATION AT DIVORCE**

The mean marriage duration at divorce by calendar year is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for the calendar year under consideration and by calculating the mean of this sum.

**MID-YEAR POPULATION**

See average population

**N****NATIONALS**

Persons who hold the citizenship of the country in which they are actually living.

**NATURAL INCREASE**

The difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year. The natural increase is negative (and then called natural decrease) when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

**NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under 28 days during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.

**NET MIGRATION**

The difference between immigration into and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants). Since many countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is frequently estimated as the difference between total population change and natural increase between two dates (in Eurostat's database it is then called corrected net migration). The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by any statistical inaccuracies in any of the components used for their derivation.

**NET MIGRATION INCLUDING ADJUSTMENTS AND CORRECTIONS**

See net migration and administrative corrections.

**NET REPRODUCTION RATE**

The average number of daughters that will survive until childbearing ages, born to a woman if they will experience the age-specific fertility and mortality rates of the year in question. It is the gross reproduction rate, adjusted for female mortality.

**NON-NATIONALS**

Non-nationals of a given country are persons who do not have the citizenship of that country.

**NUPTIALITY**

First and subsequent marriages, divorces and transitions into widowhood are collectively known as nuptiality.

**O****OLD AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The ratio of the number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (age 65 and over or aged 60 and over, depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64, 20 to 59 or 20 to 64, depending on the context). In this publication the population aged 60 years and over is related to the population from 20 to 59 years.

**P****PARITY**

A woman is of parity  $n$  when she has already given birth to  $n$  children. Stillbirths are excluded from the breakdown of births by order of parity.

**PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE**

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under one week and the stillbirths during the year, to the number of births in that year (including stillbirths). The value is expressed per 1000 births.

**POPULATION CHANGE**

The difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of a period. It is equal to the algebraic sum of natural increase and net migration (including corrections). There is negative change when both of these components are negative or when one is negative and has a higher absolute value than the other.

**POPULATION DENSITY**

The ratio of the mid-year population of a territory on a given date to the size of the territory.

**POPULATION ON 1 JANUARY**

The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year). The population is based either on data from the most recent census, adjusted by the

components of population change produced since the last census, or on population registers.

**POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Population projections refer to the process by which forecasts are made about the future size and structure of the population considered plausible. In general, key assumptions are made with respect to mortality, fertility and migration by sex and age. Models of population change are used to extrapolate the latest available figures for the population on 1 January.

**(EUROSTAT) POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

Population projections carried out by Eurostat for all Members of the European Union and the acceding countries Romania and Bulgaria, using an internationally consistent methodology.

**PROBABILITY OF DYING**

The probability that a woman or man of a given exact age will die during the period in question. In the case of annual probabilities, the denominator is the size of the generation of women (or men) who reach age  $n$  during the year in question, and the numerator is the number of women (or men) from this generation who die between age  $n$  and age  $n+1$ . Some of the deaths occur during the year in question, while other deaths occur the following year. The annual probability of dying by age therefore differs from the annual death rate by age because in the latter case the denominator is the average population of this age and the numerator is the number of persons of this age who die during the year (the age used can be either the age reached during the year or the age at last birthday).

**PROPORTION OF EVER-MARRIED BY GENERATION**

The proportion of individuals from the same generation who married at least once in their life. The sum of the first-marriage rates by age reached during the year, calculated for  $n$  calendar years for a generation, gives the proportion of persons in that generation who have entered into a first marriage during this period of  $n$  years. In practice, the first-marriage rates at advanced ages can be estimated using the rates for previous generations without waiting for the married life of the cohort to be completely over. This produces an estimate of the definitive proportion of ever-married people for this generation.

**PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED BY DIVORCE BY MARRIAGE COHORT**

The sum of the divorce rates by duration of marriage calculated for  $n$  calendar years for a marriage cohort gives the proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce for this cohort after  $n$  years. In practice, the divorce rates for advanced durations of marriage can be estimated using the rates for previous generations, without waiting for the married life of the cohort to be completely over. This produces an estimate of the definitive proportion of marriages, which will end in divorce for this generation.

**S****STILLBIRTHS**

The expulsion or extraction from the mother of a dead foetus after the time at which it would normally be presumed capable of independent extrauterine existence (commonly taken to be after 24 or 28 weeks of gestation). Infants who are born alive but die shortly after birth are excluded from this category.

**T****TOTAL AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The ratio of the number of persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive to the number of persons of working age (from 20 to 59 (1<sup>st</sup> variant), 15 to 64 (2<sup>nd</sup> variant) or 20 to 64 (3<sup>rd</sup> variant), depending on the context). The total dependency ratio is obtained by adding the young-age dependency ratio and the old-age dependency ratio. In this publication the population under 20 and the population aged 60 years and over together are related to the population from 20 to 59 years.

**TOTAL DIVORCE RATE**

The mean number of divorces per marriage in a given year. This number is not weighted according to the structure of marriage duration, i.e. the size of the different marriage cohorts is assumed to be the same. The total divorce rate is computed by adding the divorce rates by duration of marriage for the year in question. It does not separate out the different marriage cohorts and is not the divorce rate of any specific marriage cohort; rather, it is the divorce rate of a hypothetical generation subjected at each age to the current marriage conditions.

**TOTAL EMIGRATION**

See emigrants

**TOTAL FERTILITY RATE**

The mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. This rate is therefore the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate the replacement level fertility; in more highly developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be replacement level.

**TOTAL FIRST MARRIAGE RATE**

The mean number of first marriages per woman (or man). The total first-marriage rate is calculated by adding the age specific first marriage rates of women (or men) of a specific reporting year. By so doing, the number of women (or men) at each age is assumed to be the same. This rate does not separate out the different generations and is not the first-marriage rate of any specific generation; rather, it is the first-marriage rate of a

hypothetical generation subjected at each age to the current marriage conditions.

**TOTAL IMMIGRATION**

See immigrants

**TOTAL INCREASE**

See population change

**TOTAL POPULATION**

This can be either the population on 1 January or the average population during the year. Unless otherwise stipulated, the population on 1 January is used.

**Y****YOUNG AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO**

The ratio of the number of young persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (either under 15 or under 20, depending on the context) to the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64, 20 to 59 or 20 to 64, depending on the context). In this publication the population under 20 is related to the population from 20 to 59 years.

## DESCRIPTION OF EUROSTAT'S DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE

### Information available

More detailed demographic data and methodological information may be obtained from Eurostat's database.

The vast majority of demographic data are to be found under the heading 'Population and social conditions'. A series of multidimensional tables sets out data for the majority of European countries: the 25 members of the European Union, the 5 candidate or acceding countries, the 4 members of the European Free Trade Association and many Central European countries. Main demographic indicators for USA, Canada and Japan are also available.

Data are presented country by country and for groups of countries: the European Union of 25 countries, the former European Union of 15 countries, the Eurozone, the European Free Trade Association and the European Economic Area. Tables cover six major collections: main indicators, population, fertility, mortality, nuptiality and population projections. How complete the tables are depends largely on the availability of data from the relevant national statistical institutes. Time series begin at 1950 and continue through to 2005.

### Additional data may be extracted from the following tables:

#### Main indicators

GFEST	First demographic estimates
GIND	Population change: absolute numbers and crude rates
GLONGIND	Demographic cohort indicators (completed fertility, proportion of women by number of children by generation, mean age of women at childbearing by birth order and by generation, proportion of ever-married persons by sex and generation, mean age at first marriage by sex and generation, proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce by marriage cohort, median and mean duration of marriage at divorce by marriage cohort)

#### Population

PPAVG	Average population by sex and five-year age groups
PJAN	Population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
PJANIND	Population structure indicators (proportion of population by broad age groups, women per 100 men, age dependency ratios)
PJANSIN	Single population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
PJANMAR	Married population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
PJANDIV	Divorced population by sex and age on 1 January of each year
PJANWID	Widowed population by sex and age on 1 January of each year

#### Fertility

FIND	Fertility indicators (proportion of live births outside marriage, total fertility rate, gross and net reproduction rate, mean age of mother at birth of child and at birth of first child, percentage of birth order)
FMONTH	Live births by month
FAGEC	Live births by marital status and mother's age at last birthday
FAGER	Live births by marital status and mother's age reached during the year
FRATE	Fertility rates by age (at last birthday and reached during the year)
FORDAGEC	Live births by birth order and mother's age at last birthday
FORDAGER	Live births by birth order and mother's age reached during the year
FORDRTL	Fertility rates by true birth order and age, by generation
FABORT	Declared legal abortions by age

**Mortality**

MMONTH	Deaths by month
MAGEC	Deaths by sex and age at last birthday
MAGER	Deaths by sex and age reached during the year
MPROB	Probability of dying by sex and age
MLEXPEC	Life expectancy by sex and age
MINF	Infant mortality (deaths of children under one year, under 28 days, under 7 days, stillbirths)
MINFIND	Infant mortality rates

**Marriage and divorce**

NIND	Marriage indicators (marriages, crude marriage rate, percentage of first marriages by sex, mean age at marriage by sex, mean age at first marriage by sex, total first marriage rate by sex)
NMONTH	Marriages by month
NMSTA	Marriages by previous marital status and sex
NSINAGEC	First marriages by sex and age last birthday
NSINAGER	First marriages by sex and age reached during the year
NSINRT	First marriage rates by sex and age (at last birthday and reached during the year)
NDIVIND	Divorce indicators (divorces, crude divorce rate, divorce rates of married persons, total divorce rate, mean and median duration of marriage at divorce)
NDIVDUR	Divorces by duration of marriage reached during the year
NDIVRT	Divorce rates by duration of marriage reached during the year

**Population projections (PROJ)**

TBP_POP	Baseline variant - 1 January population by sex and single year of age
TBP_ASM	Baseline variant - assumptions
TBP_EVE	Baseline variant - vital events
THP_POP	High population variant - 1 January population by sex and single year of age
THP_ASM	High population variant - assumptions
THP_EVE	High population variant - vital events
TLP_POP	Low population variant - 1st January population by sex and single year of age
TLP_ASM	Low population variant - assumptions
TLP_EVE	Low population variant - vital events
TZM_POP	No migration variant - 1 January population by sex and single year of age
TZM_ASM	No migration variant - assumptions
TZM_EVE	No migration variant - vital events
THF_POP	High fertility variant - 1st January population by sex and single year of age
THF_ASM	High fertility variant - assumptions
THF_EVE	High fertility variant - vital events
TYP_POP	Younger age profile population variant - 1st January population by sex and single year of age
TYP_ASM	Younger age profile population variant - assumptions
TYP_EVE	Younger age profile population variant - vital events
TOP_POP	Older age profile population variant - 1st January population by sex and single year of age
TOP_ASM	Older age profile population variant - assumptions
TOP_EVE	Older age profile population variant - vital events

More detailed demographic data concerning international migration and the regions of the European Union are available under the headings 'Population and social conditions', 'International Migration and Asylum' and 'Regional Data' respectively.

## DESCRIPTION OF EUROSTAT'S MIGRATION DATABASE

### Information available

**Topics covered:** Statistics on (non-national) resident population and flows of migrants, asylum-seekers and refugees, acquisition of citizenship, non-national active population by citizenship

**Data sources:** Registers, surveys, censuses, residence and work permits

**Variables covered:** *Population by citizenship, age group and sex*  
*Population by citizenship and region (NUTS II)*  
*Population by country of birth, sex and age group*  
*Population by country of birth and sex*  
*Acquisition of citizenship, loss of citizenship (only total)*

*Long-term migration by sex*

Immigration - by citizenship and age  
 - by country of previous residence  
 Emigration - by citizenship and age  
 - by country of next residence

*Historical series on migration*

Immigration - by groups of citizenship  
 - by groups of country of previous residence  
 Emigration - by groups of citizenship  
 - by groups of country of next residence

*Asylum applications by citizenship, total applications*

*Refugees by citizenship*

*Labour data (partly from the EC Regulation 311/76)*

- Non-national workers by citizenship, sex and age group  
 - Non-national workers by groups of citizenship, economic activity and sex  
 - Non-national workers by citizenship and region (NUTS II)  
 - Non-national workers by groups of citizenship, economic activity and region (NUTS II)  
 - Active population by economic activity, groups of citizenship, age group and sex

where the following breakdowns are available:

- non-national workers: Total, Employees, Independent/Self-employed  
 - active population: Total, Employed, Unemployed.

**Countries covered:** EU and EFTA Member States and 8 Central European countries

## Additional data may be extracted from the following tables:

### Population and Social Conditions International Migration and Asylum

- **ACQN Acquisition of citizenship**
  - ACQCTZ Acquisition of citizenship
  
- **ASYLUM Asylum**
  - ASYCTZ Asylum applications by citizenship
  - ASYCTZM New asylum applications by citizenship – monthly data (rounded)
  - ASYDCTZM Decisions on asylum applications by citizenship – monthly data (rounded)
  - ASYDCTZY Decisions on asylum applications by citizenship – annual data
  
- **LABOUR Active population and workers by citizenship**
  - APCTZAGE Active population by broad group of citizenship, age group and sex (from 1980 on)
  - WPCTZAGE Workers by citizenship, broad age group and sex
  - WPCTZNA Workers by economic activity (NACE Rev.1), broad group of citizenship and sex (from 1997 on)
  - WPCTZREG Workers by citizenship and region (NUTS99 level 2) (from 1997 on)
  - WPCTZNAR Workers by economic activity (NACE Rev.1), broad group of citizenship and region (from 1997 on)
  
- **FLOWS International migration flows**
  - **IMMI Immigration**
    - IMMIPRV Immigration by sex and country of previous residence
    - IMMICTZ Immigration by sex and citizenship
    - IMMIAGE Immigration by sex, age group and broad group of citizenship
  
  - **EMI Emigration**
    - EMINXT Emigration by sex and country of next residence
    - EMICTZ Emigration by sex and citizenship
    - EMIAGE Emigration by sex, age group and broad group of citizenship
  
- **STOCKS Population by citizenship**
  - **MPOPCTZ Population by sex and citizenship**
    - MPOPCTZ Population by sex and citizenship

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## OTHER EUROSTAT PUBLICATIONS

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More information on Eurostat publications can be found on the Eurostat website:

<http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat>

Eurostat has recently published the following 'Statistics in Focus' about population related issues:

- Long-term population projections at national level – Issue number 3/2006
- First demographic estimates for 2005 – Issue number 1/2006
- Population in Europe – First results – Issue number 15/2005

The publication offer of the European Commission can be consulted via:

<http://bookshop.eu.int>