

# Population statistics



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3

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	9
---------------------------	---

<b>DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOTS</b> .....	11
------------------------------------	----

Maps:	
I	Crude rate of total population increase and its components, 2002..... 13
II	Total age dependency ratio and its components, 2002..... 15
III	Proportion of non-nationals in total population, 2001..... 17
IV	Population density, 2000, NUTS 2..... 19
V	Crude rate of total population increase, 2000, NUTS 2..... 21
VI	Crude rate of natural population increase, 2000, NUTS 2..... 23
VII	Crude rate of net migration, 2000, NUTS 2..... 25
VIII	Total fertility rate, 2002..... 27
IX	Total divorce rate, 2001..... 29
X	Life expectancy at birth, males, 2002..... 31
XI	Life expectancy at birth, females, 2002..... 33
XII	Crude rate of total population increase and its components, 2000-2019..... 35

## A: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WORLD

Short introduction .....	37
--------------------------	----

### Figures:

A-1	World population by major regions, 1960 and 2002..... 37
A-2	Total fertility rates of major regions, 2002..... 38
A-3	Life expectancy at birth by sex in major regions, 2001..... 38
A-4	Total, young and old age dependency ratio in major regions, 2002..... 38

### Tables:

A-1	Mid-year population, 1960-2002..... 39
A-2	Proportion of mid-year population in world total, 1960-2002..... 39
A-3	Total fertility rate, 1960-2002..... 40
A-4	Infant mortality rate, 1960-2002..... 40
A-5	Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2001..... 41
A-6	Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2001..... 41
A-7	Proportion of total mid-year population aged 0-19, 1960-2002..... 42
A-8	Proportion of total mid-year population aged 20-59, 1960-2002..... 42
A-9	Proportion of total mid-year population aged 60+, 1960-2002..... 43
A-10	Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2002..... 43
A-11	Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2002..... 44
A-12	Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2002..... 44

## B: POPULATION CHANGE

Short introduction .....	45
--------------------------	----

### Figures:

B-1	Total population of the EU, 1960-2003..... 45
B-2	Population growth in the EU, 1960-2002..... 45
B-3	Components of population growth in the EU, 1960-2002..... 46
B-4	Crude rate of population increase per EU-country, 2002..... 46

### Tables:

B-1	Population change in EU-25, 1960-2003..... 47
B-2	Crude rate of natural increase, 1960-2002..... 48
B-3	Crude rate of net migration, 1960-2002..... 49
B-4	Crude rate of increase, 1960-2002..... 50
B-5	Population change, 2002..... 51

**C: POPULATION COMPOSITION**

Short introduction.....	53
Figures:	
C-1 Age pyramid EU-15 and 10 new Member States, 1 January 2003.....	53
C-2 Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2003.....	53
C-3 Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2003.....	53
C-4 Total age dependency ratio per EU country, 1 January 2003.....	54
C-5 Nationals and non-nationals in the EU, 1 January 2000.....	54
Tables:	
C-1 Total population on 1 January, 1960-2003.....	55
C-2 Population by age group, 1 January 2003.....	56
C-3 Proportion of total population aged 0-19, 1960-2003.....	58
C-4 Proportion of total population aged 20-59, 1960-2003.....	59
C-5 Proportion of total population aged 60+, 1960-2003.....	60
C-6 Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2003.....	61
C-7 Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2003.....	62
C-8 Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2003.....	63
C-9 Average total population, 1960-2002.....	64
C-10 Nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2003.....	65
C-11 Non-national population by main groups of citizenship, 1 January 2003.....	66
C-12 Non-nationals by age group, 1 January 2003.....	67
C-13 Non-national EU-25 population by country of residence and citizenship, 1 January 2003.....	68
C-14 Labour force by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002.....	70
C-15 Employed population by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002.....	71
C-16 Unemployed population by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002.....	72

**D: FERTILITY**

Short introduction.....	73
Figures:	
D-1 Live births in the EU, 1960-2002.....	73
D-2 Total fertility rate in the EU, 1980-2002.....	73
D-3 Total fertility rate per EU country, 2002.....	74
D-4 Highest and lowest percentages extra-marital live births in 2002 with reference to 1980.....	74
Tables:	
D-1 Main indicators of fertility in EU-25, 1960-2002.....	75
D-2 Live births, 1960-2002.....	76
D-3 Crude birth rate, 1960-2002.....	77
D-4 Total fertility rate, 1960-2002.....	78
D-5 Mean age of women at childbearing, 1960-2002.....	79
D-6 Completed fertility by generation, 1930-1963.....	80
D-7 Mean age of women at childbearing by generation, 1930-1963.....	81
D-8 Proportion of live births outside marriage, 1960-2002.....	82
D-9 Mean age of women at first birth, 1960-2001.....	83

**E: MORTALITY**

Short introduction.....	85
Figures:	
E-1 Male life expectancy at birth in the EU, 1980-2002.....	85
E-2 Female life expectancy at birth in the EU, 1980-2002.....	85
E-3 Life expectancy at birth per EU country, 2002.....	86
E-4 Infant mortality rate in the EU, 1980-2002.....	86
Tables:	
E-1 Main indicators of mortality in EU-25, 1960-2002.....	87
E-2 Deaths, 1960-2002.....	88
E-3 Crude death rate, 1960-2002.....	89
E-4 Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2002.....	90
E-5 Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2002.....	91
E-6 Life expectancy at 60, males, 1960-2002.....	92
E-7 Life expectancy at 60, females, 1960-2002.....	93
E-8 Infant mortality rate, 1960-2002.....	94

**F: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**

Short introduction .....	95
Figures:	
F-1 Net migration in the EU, 1960-2002 .....	95
F-2 Immigration and emigration per 1 000 of the population in selected EU countries, 2002 .....	95
F-3 Asylum applications in the EU, 1990-2002 .....	96
F-4 Distribution of asylum applications in the EU, 1990-2002 .....	96
Tables:	
F-1 Net migration including adjustments and corrections, 1960-2002 .....	97
F-2 Immigration minus emigration, 1990-2002 .....	98
F-3 Total immigration and emigration, 1990-2002 .....	99
F-4 Immigration and emigration of nationals, 1990-2002 .....	100
F-5 Immigration and emigration of non-nationals, 1990-2002 .....	101
F-6 Immigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2002 .....	102
F-7 Emigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2002 .....	103
F-8 Immigration by age group and sex, 2002 .....	104
F-9 Emigration by age group and sex, 2002 .....	105
F-10 Immigration by country of previous residence, 2002 .....	106
F-11 Emigration by country of next residence, 2002 .....	107
F-12 Intra-Europe migration, according to country of immigration, 2002 .....	108
F-13 Intra-Europe migration, according to country of emigration, 2002 .....	110
F-14 Asylum applications, 1990-2002 .....	112
F-15 Asylum applications by main groups of citizenship, 2002 .....	113
F-16 Acquisition of citizenship, 1980-2002 .....	114

**G: NUPTIALITY**

Short introduction .....	115
Figures:	
G-1 Marriages in the EU, 1960-2002 .....	115
G-2 Divorces in the EU, 1960-2002 .....	115
G-3 Crude marriage and divorce rate per EU country, 2002 .....	116
G-4 Marriages in the new Central European Member States, 1990 and 2002, 1990=100 .....	116
Tables:	
G-1 Main indicators of nuptiality in EU-25, 1960-2002 .....	117
G-2 Marriages, 1960-2002 .....	118
G-3 Crude marriage rate, 1960-2002 .....	119
G-4 Proportion of first marriages, females, 1960-2002 .....	120
G-5 Total first marriage rate, females, 1960-2002 .....	121
G-6 Mean age at first marriage, females, 1960-2002 .....	122
G-7 Proportion of ever-married females by generation, 1930-1966 .....	123
G-8 Mean age at first marriage by generation, females, 1930-1966 .....	124
G-9 Divorces, 1960-2002 .....	125
G-10 Crude divorce rate, 1960-2002 .....	126
G-11 Total divorce rate, 1960-2002 .....	127
G-12 Mean marriage duration at divorce, 1960-2001 .....	128

**H: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REGIONS**

Short introduction .....	129
Figures:	
H-1 Population increase per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions .....	129
H-2 Natural increase per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions .....	129
H-3 Net migration per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions .....	130
H-4 Percentage of population aged 0-19 in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions .....	130
H-5 Percentage of population aged 60+ in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions .....	130
Tables:	
H-1 Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 .....	132

**APPENDICES**

Explanatory notes .....	147
Eurostat glossary on population statistics .....	155
Description of Eurostat's demographic database .....	161
Description of Eurostat's migration database .....	163
Eurostat publications .....	167

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE CD-ROM****B: POPULATION CHANGE**

Tables:

B-5a Population change, 2001

**C: POPULATION STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION**

Tables:

C-1a	Male population on 1 January, 1960-2003
C-1b	Female population on 1 January, 1960-2003
C-2a	Male population by age group, 1 January 2003
C-2b	Female population by age group, 1 January 2003
C-3a	Proportion of total population aged 0-14, 1960-2003
C-4a	Proportion of total population aged 15-64, 1960-2003
C-5a	Proportion of total population aged 65+, 1960-2003
C-5b	Proportion of total population aged 60-79, 1960-2003
C-5c	Proportion of total population aged 80+, 1960-2003
C-6a	Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2003
C-9a	Average total population by age group, 2002
C-9b	Average male population by age group, 2002
C-9c	Average female population by age group, 2002
C-10a	Proportion of nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2003
C-10b	Proportion of male nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2003
C-10c	Proportion of female nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2003
C-11a	Non-national male population by main groups of citizenship, 1 January 2003
C-11b	Non-national female population by main groups of citizenship, 1 January 2003
C-12a	Male non-nationals by age group, 1 January 2003
C-12b	Female non-nationals by age group, 1 January 2003

**D: FERTILITY**

Tables:

D-2a	Proportion of live births of first birth order, 1960-2002
D-2b	Proportion of live births of second birth order, 1960-2002
D-2c	Proportion of live births of third birth order, 1960-2002
D-2d	Proportion of live births of fourth and more birth order, 1960-2002
D-4a	Gross reproduction rate, 1960-2002
D-4b	Net reproduction rate, 1960-2002
D-6a	Proportion of childless women by generation, 1930-1963
D-6b	Proportion of women with one child by generation, 1930-1963
D-6c	Proportion of women with two children by generation, 1930-1963
D-6d	Proportion of women with three children by generation, 1930-1963
D-6e	Proportion of women with four or more children by generation, 1930-1963
D-8a	Live births outside marriage, 1960-2002
D-9a	Mean age of women at first birth by generation, 1930-1963

**E: MORTALITY**

Tables:

E-2a	Male deaths, 1960-2002
E-2b	Female deaths, 1960-2002
E-2c	Deaths of children under 1 year, 1960-2002
E-2d	Deaths of children under 28 days, 1960-2002

- E-2e Deaths of children under 7 days, 1960-2002
- E-3a Standardised death rate by selected causes, males, 1999
- E-3b Standardised death rate by selected causes, females, 1999
- E-8a Neonatal mortality rate, 1960-2002
- E-8b Early neonatal mortality rate, 1960-2002
- E-8c Stillbirths, 1960-2002
- E-8d Late foetal mortality rate, 1960-2002
- E-8e Perinatal mortality rate, 1960-2002

## F: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### Tables:

- F-2a Net migration (immigration minus emigration) by citizenship, 2002
- F-2b Net migration (immigration minus emigration) by age group and sex, 2002
- F-2c Net migration (immigration minus emigration) by age group and sex, nationals, 2002
- F-2d Net migration (immigration minus emigration) by age group and sex, non-nationals, 2002
- F-2e Net migration (immigration minus emigration) by country of previous/next residence, 2002
- F-6a Immigration by citizenship, 2002
- F-7a Emigration by citizenship, 2002
- F-8a Immigration by age group and sex, nationals, 2002
- F-8b Immigration by age group and sex, non nationals, 2002
- F-9a Emigration by age group and sex, nationals, 2002
- F-9b Emigration by age group and sex, non-nationals, 2002
- F-10a Immigration by country of previous residence, 2002
- F-11a Emigration by country of next residence, 2002

## G: NUPTIALITY

### Tables:

- G-2a Marriages of widowers, 1960-2002
- G-2b Marriages of widows, 1960-2002
- G-2c Marriages of divorced males, 1960-2002
- G-2d Marriages of divorced females, 1960-2002
- G-2e First marriages, males, 1960-2002
- G-2f First marriages, females, 1960-2002
- G-4a Proportion of first marriages, males, 1960-2002
- G-5a Total first marriage rate, males, 1960-2002
- G-6a Mean age at first marriage, males, 1960-2002
- G-7a Proportion of ever-married males by generation, 1930-1966
- G-8a Mean age at first marriage by generation, males, 1930-1966
- G-9a Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce by marriage cohort, 1950-1984
- G-12a Mean marriage duration at divorce by marriage cohort, 1950-1984

## APPENDICES

National reports on the demographic situation in EU and EFTA countries

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# INTRODUCTION

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This volume<sup>1</sup> presents statistics on the main population topics – demography and international migration – collected by Eurostat.

The new edition, entitled **'Population Statistics'**, combines two volumes which until 2002 were published separately as **'European social statistics – Demography'** and **'European social statistics – Migration'**. The close relationship between these two subjects, the duplication of some of the information in the two volumes, the similar approach to their presentation and Eurostat's move towards multi-thematic publications are the reasons for this amalgamation.

The current edition presents the first aggregated statistics for the new European Union of 25 States. Also included, for comparative purposes, are selected statistics for both the older, 15-member Union and the ten new Member States.

Apart from some adaptations, the structure of the new publication is the same as that of the last edition of the *'European social statistics – Demography'* yearbook. The key elements are brief introductory summaries accompanied by detailed tables, a series of maps, methodological notes and a CD-ROM. Most of the information formerly in the *'European social statistics – Migration'* yearbook can now be found in the appropriately adapted Chapters C and F. As with the previous publications, the two media – paper and electronic – are arranged identically. To conserve space, however, only the tables regarded as most important appear in the paper version. The remaining tables and the national reports are on the CD-ROM only.

The tables in this volume are based mainly on statistics for the years 2000 to 2002. These are the most recent data received by Eurostat. The volume also presents tables showing historical data series. 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, administered by Eurostat in conjunction with the Council of Europe and the United Nations Statistical Division. International publications (United Nations, US Bureau of the Census and Council of Europe) were used for non-EU countries. The national reports on the demographic situation in each EEA country and Switzerland (on CD-ROM) refer to 2002, however.

To ensure comparability between EEA countries, Switzerland and the totals of the demographic indicators shown, the series up to 1998 were compiled with the help of a software package known as SYSCODEM, which uses a harmonised method to calculate the most complex indicators. Since SYSCODEM is to be replaced by a new computation system in 2005, however, the European Demographic Observatory (EDO) has from 2000 onwards provided some of the indicators on the years 1999-2002.

Data on migration are collected annually in a joint migration questionnaire administered 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, asylum 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 and asylum 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 not therefore possible to gain more than an informed estimate of the numbers of international migrants in Europe, where they are moving to or from, and their demographic characteristics. Readers are referred to the notes in the Appendices to this volume.

More detailed information on demography and migration is available in the DEMO and MIGRAT domains of Eurostat's New Cronos database. Information on this dissemination tool is given in the Appendices.

Eurostat wishes to thank the national statistical offices, the international organisations and above all the EDO and the Council of Europe (for demography), without whose collaboration this project would not have been possible.

Luxembourg, March 2004

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<sup>1</sup> This publication was produced in close collaboration with the NIDI (Nederlands Interdisciplinair Demografisch Instituut)



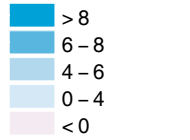
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# DEMOGRAPHIC SNAPSHOTS

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# I - Crude rate of total population increase and its components 2002

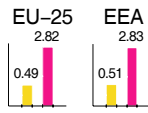
Per 1000 inhabitants  
 EU-25 = 3.31  
 EEA = 3.34



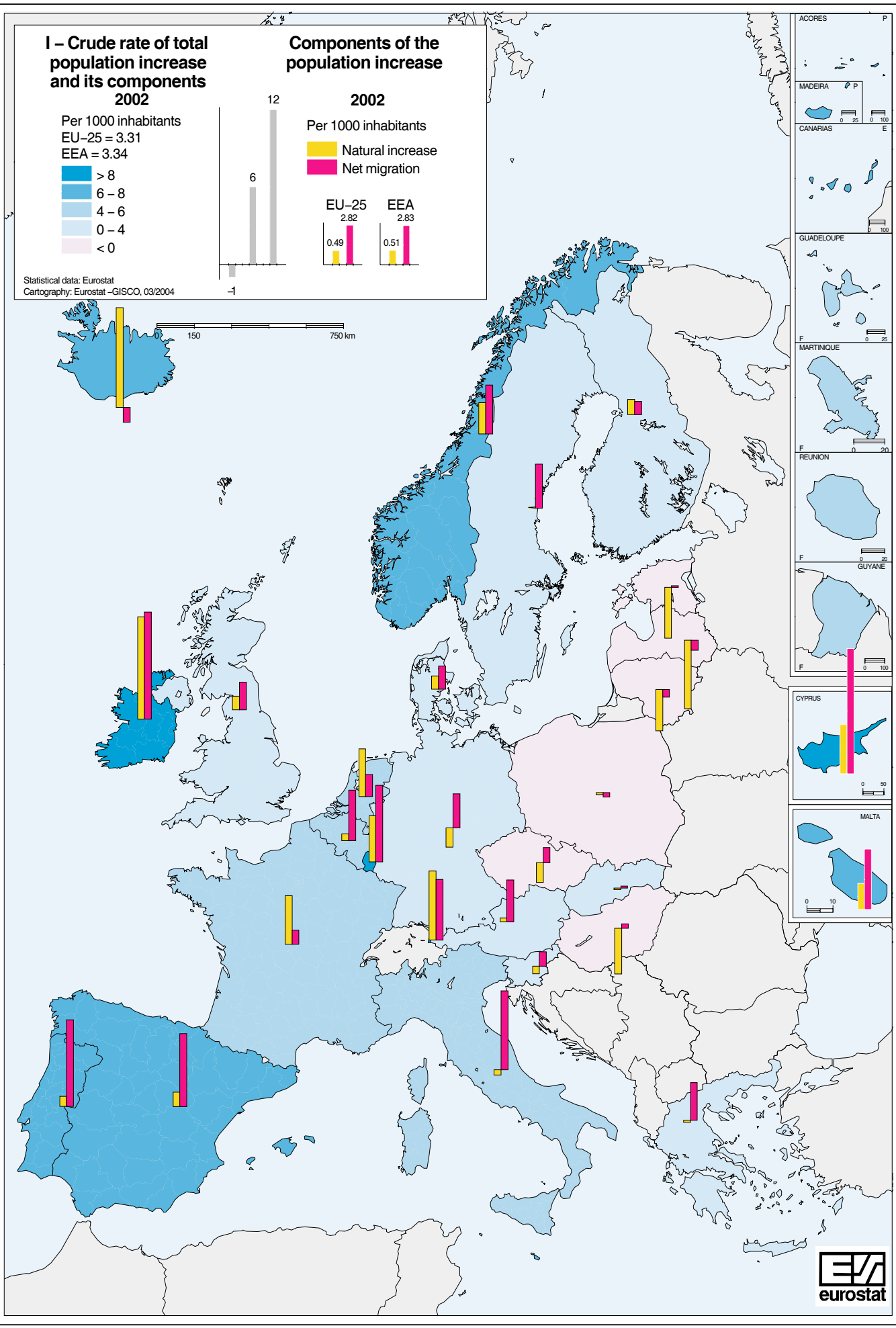
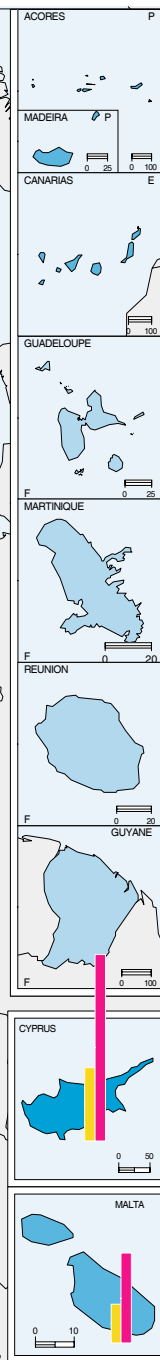
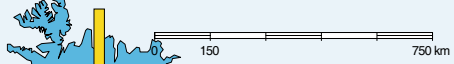
# Components of the population increase

2002  
 Per 1000 inhabitants

Yellow bar: Natural increase  
 Pink bar: Net migration



Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 03/2004



## II – Total age dependency ratio and its components 2002

Per 100 inhabitants aged 20–59

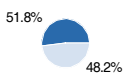
EU-25 = 79.9  
EEA = 79.9

- > 85.0
- 80.1 – 85.0
- 75.0 – 80.1
- ≤ 75.0

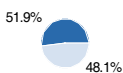
Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/2004

## Share of young/old age dependency ratio in total age dependency ratio 2002

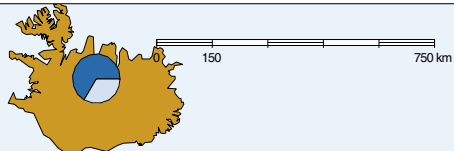
EU-25



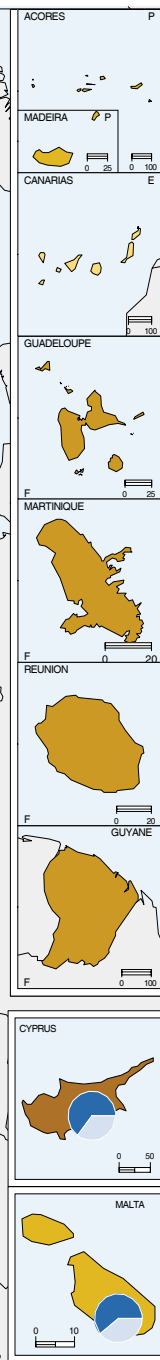
EEA



- Young age dependency ratio (0–19)/(20–59)
- Old age dependency ratio (60+)/(20–59)



150 750 km



### III – Proportion of non-nationals in total population 2001

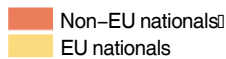
Per 100 inhabitants  
 EU-25 = Not available  
 EEA = Not available



### Proportion of non-EU nationals in total of non-nationals 2001

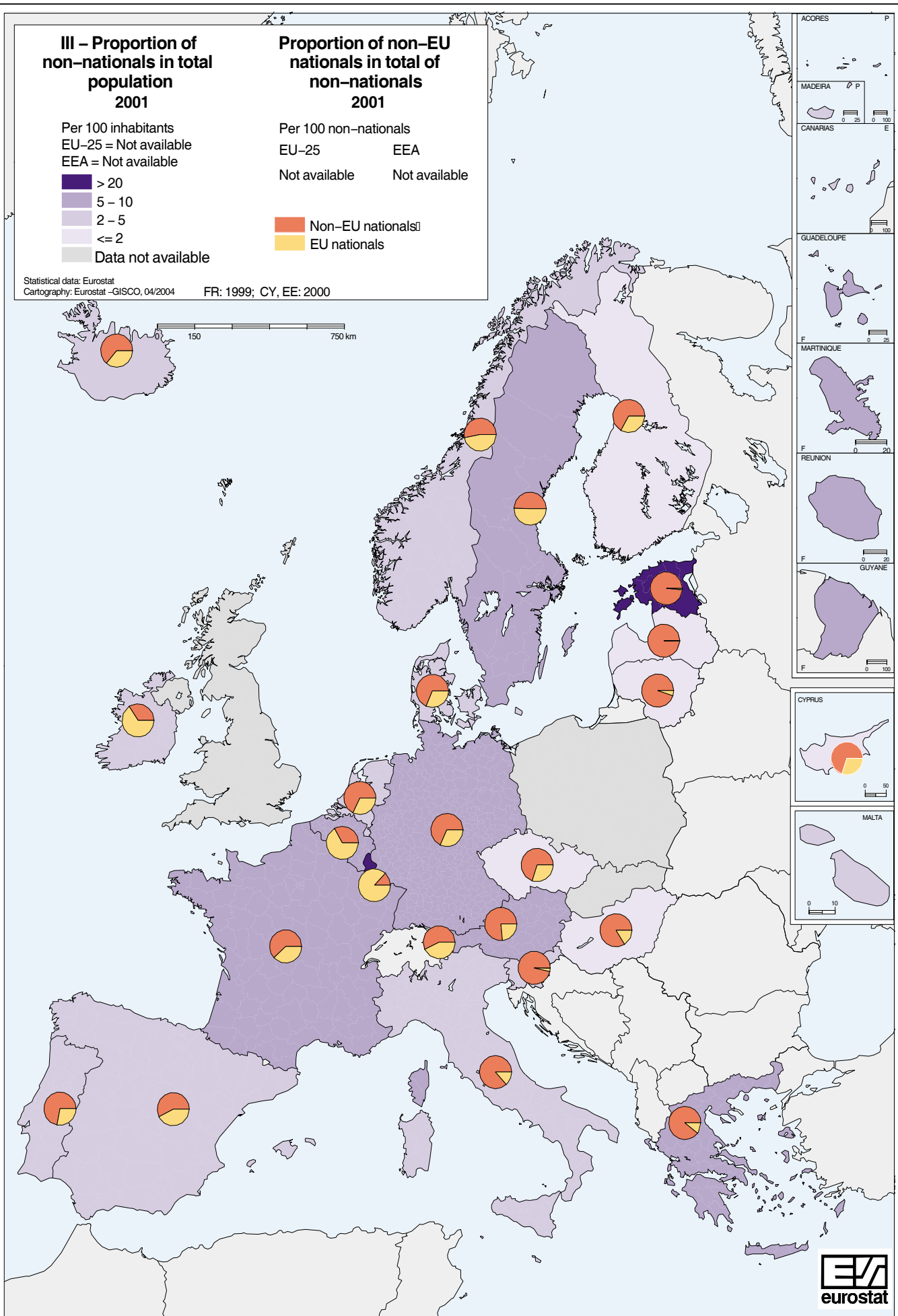
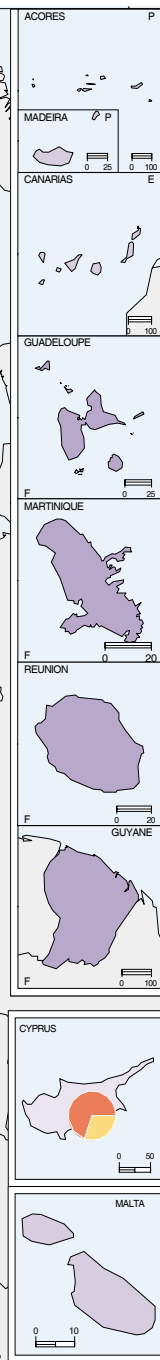
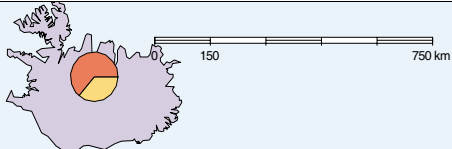
Per 100 non-nationals

EU-25      EEA  
 Not available      Not available



Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat -GISCO, 04/2004







FR: 1999; CY, EE: 2000



# IV – Population density NUTS 2 – 2000

Inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>

EU-25 = 113.2

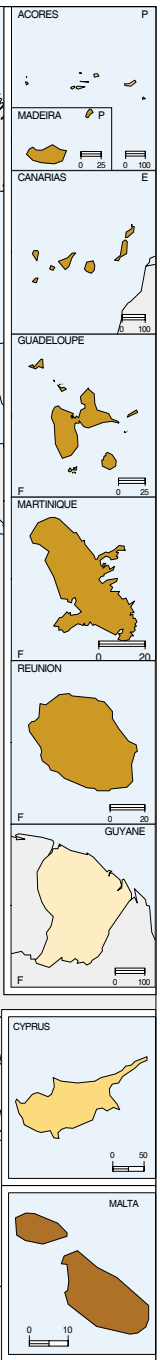
-  > 400
-  200 – 400
-  120 – 200
-  60 – 120
-  ≤ 60
-  Data not available

Statistical data: Eurostat. Database: REGIO

© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries

Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 03/2004

0 150 750 km



# V – Crude rate of total population increase NUTS 2 – 2000

Per 1000 inhabitants

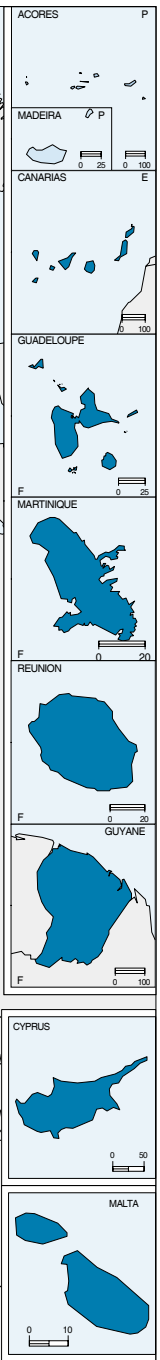
EU-25 = 3.2



Statistical data: Eurostat. Database: REGIO

© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries

Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 03/2004



# VI – Crude rate of natural population increase NUTS 2 – 2000

Per 1000 inhabitants

EU-25 = 0.7

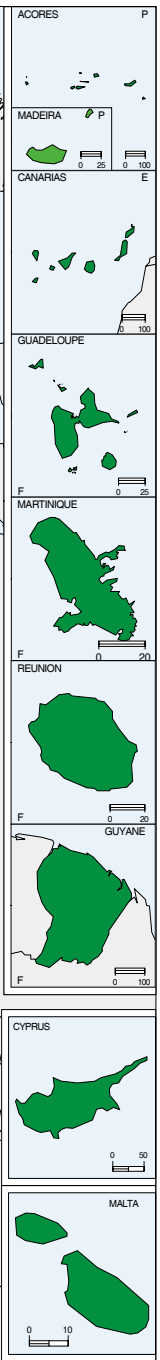
- > 3
- 1 – 3
- 0 – 1
- 2 – 0
- <= -2
- Data not available

Statistical data: Eurostat. Database: REGIO

© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries

Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 03/2004

0 150 750 km



## VII – Crude rate of net migration NUTS 2 – 2000

Per 1000 inhabitants

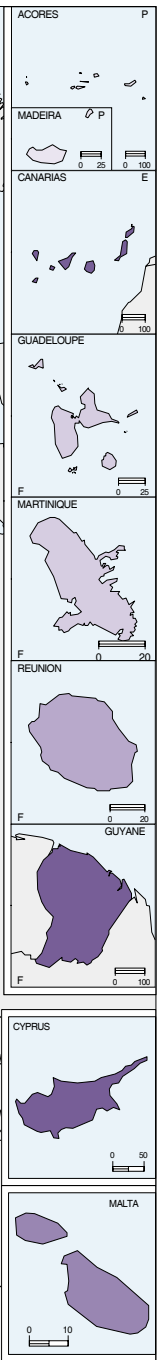
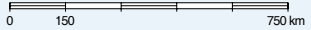
EU-25 = 2.5



Statistical data: Eurostat. Database: REGIO

© EuroGeographics 2001, for the administrative boundaries

Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 03/2004





### VIII – Total Fertility Rate 2002

EU-25 = 1.46  
 EEA = 1.46

- > 1.8
- 1.6 – 1.8
- 1.4 – 1.6
- ≤ 1.4

### Proportion of live births inside/outside marriage 2002

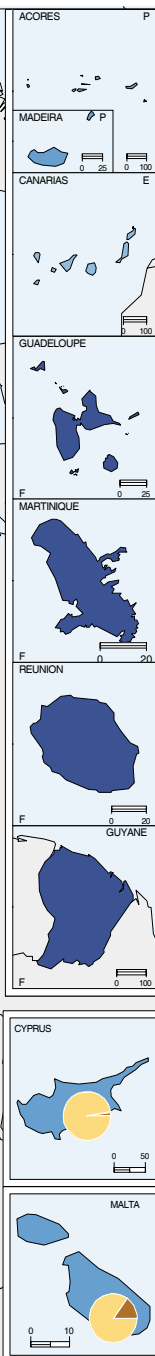
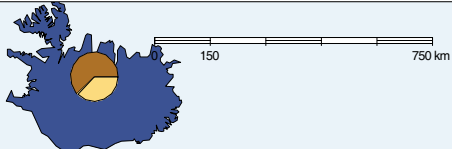
EU-25      EEA

71.0%      29.0%      29.2%

70.8%

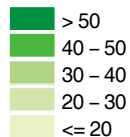
- Outside marriage
- Inside marriage

Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/2004



### IX – Total divorce rate 2001

Per 100 marriages  
EU-25 = 33  
EEA = 33



### Proportion of marriages dissolved by divorce (Cohort 1980) 2001

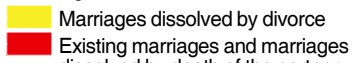
EU-25

EEA

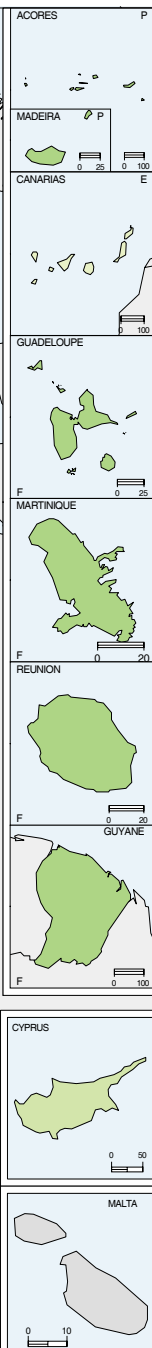
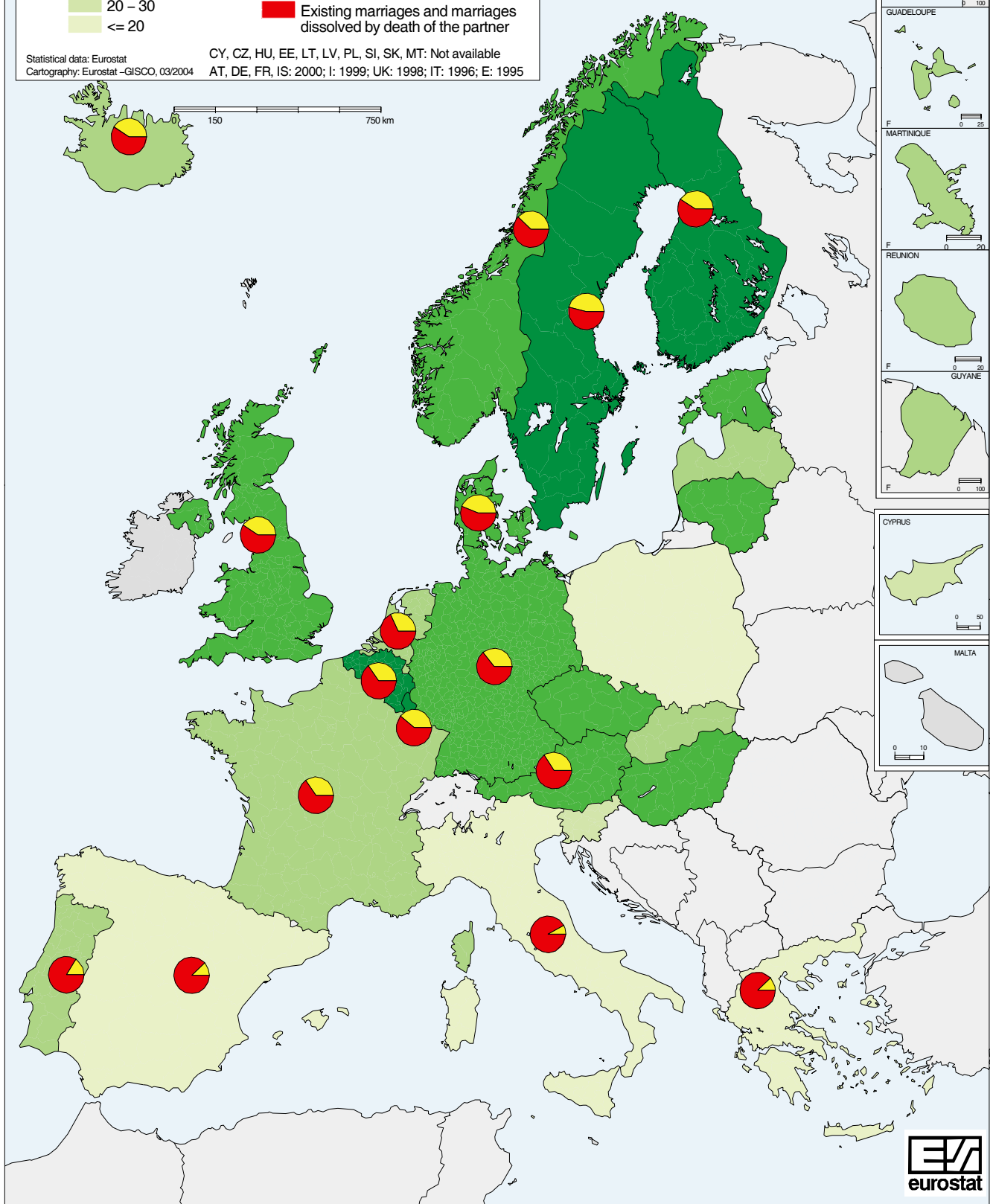
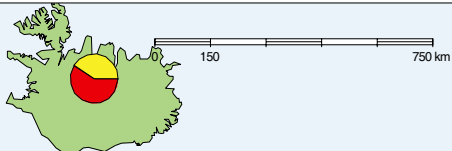
Not available

Not available

Percentage



Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat –GISCO, 03/2004  
CY, CZ, HU, EE, LT, LV, PL, SI, SK, MT: Not available  
AT, DE, FR, IS: 2000; I: 1999; UK: 1998; IT: 1996; E: 1995



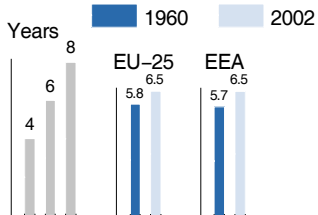
# X – Life expectancy at birth, males 2002

Years  
 EU-25 = 74.8  
 EEA = 74.8

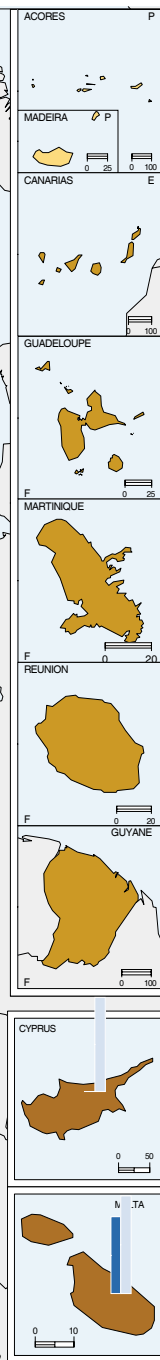
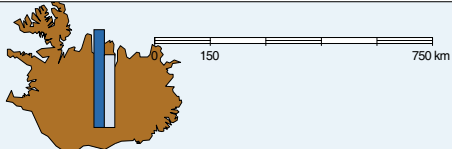
- > 76
- 75 – 76
- 74 – 75
- 70 – 74
- <= 70

Classification: Observed threshold method

# Life expectancy at birth: Difference between males and females 1960 and 2002



Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat - GISCO, 03/2004  
 DE (1960), CY (1960); Data not available  
 UK : 2000; LV: 2001; DE : 1998/2000



# XI – Life expectancy at birth, females 2002

Years  
EU-25 = 81.3  
EEA = 81.3

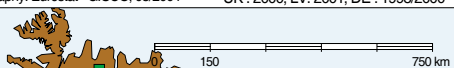
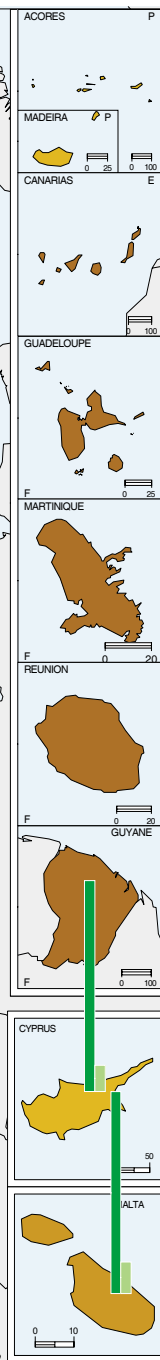
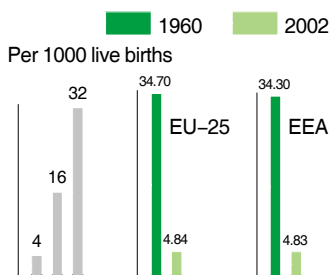
- > 82
- 81 – 82
- 80 – 81
- 78 – 80
- <= 78

Classification: Observed threshold method

Statistical data: Eurostat  
Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/2004

UK : 2000; LV: 2001; DE : 1998/2000

# Infant mortality rates 1960 and 2002



## XII – Population change and its components 2000–2019

Per 1000 inhabitants  
 EU-25 = Not available  
 EEA = Not available

- > 100
- 50 – 100
- 0 – 50
- ≤ 0

## Components of the population increase 2000–2019

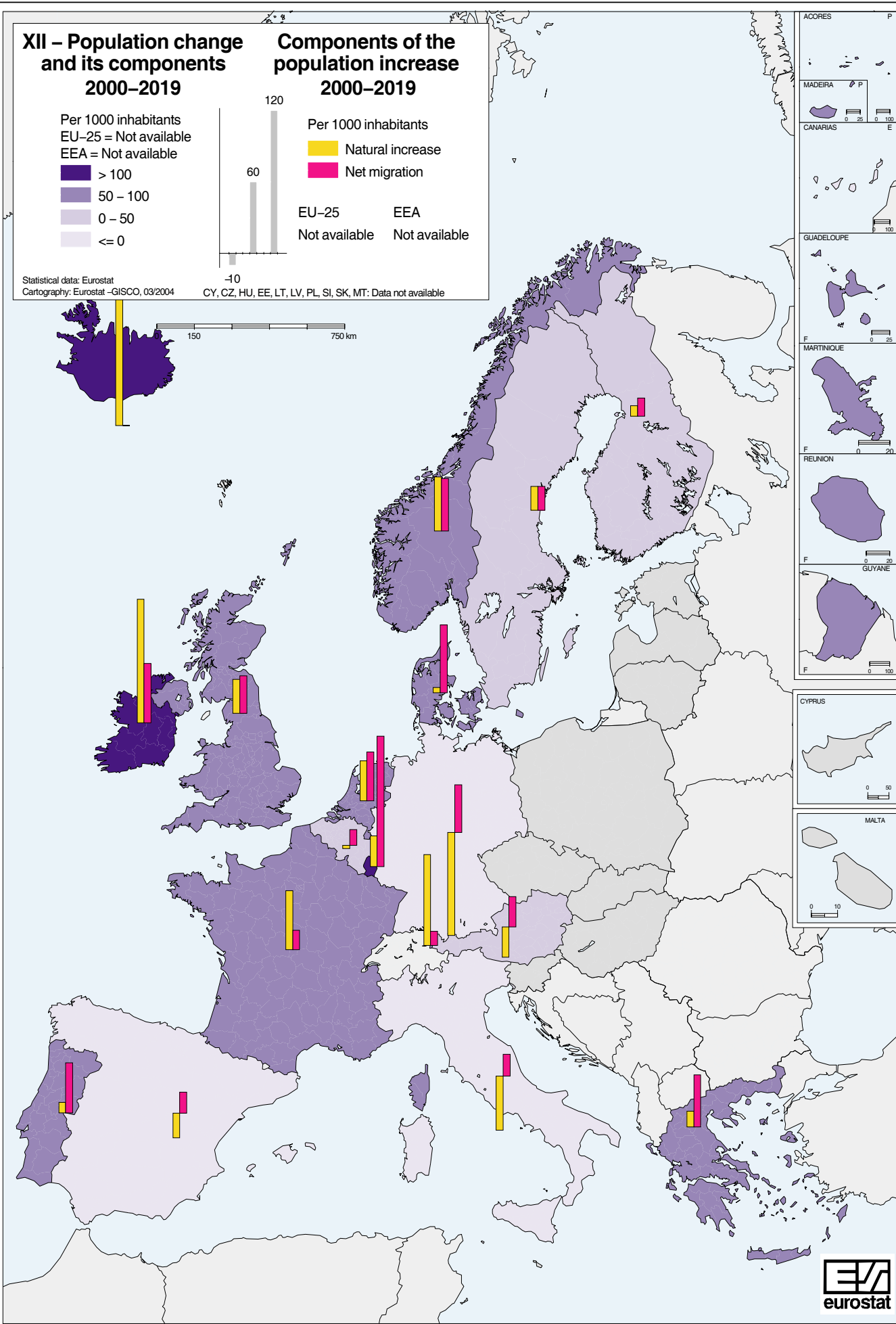
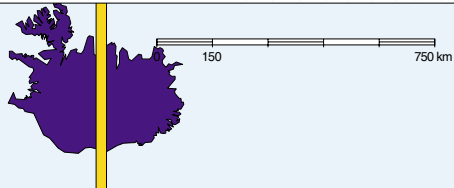
Per 1000 inhabitants

- Natural increase
- Net migration

EU-25      EEA  
 Not available      Not available

Statistical data: Eurostat  
 Cartography: Eurostat – GISCO, 03/2004

CY, CZ, HU, EE, LT, LV, PL, SI, SK, MT: Data not available



## CHAPTER A: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE WORLD

### Highlights

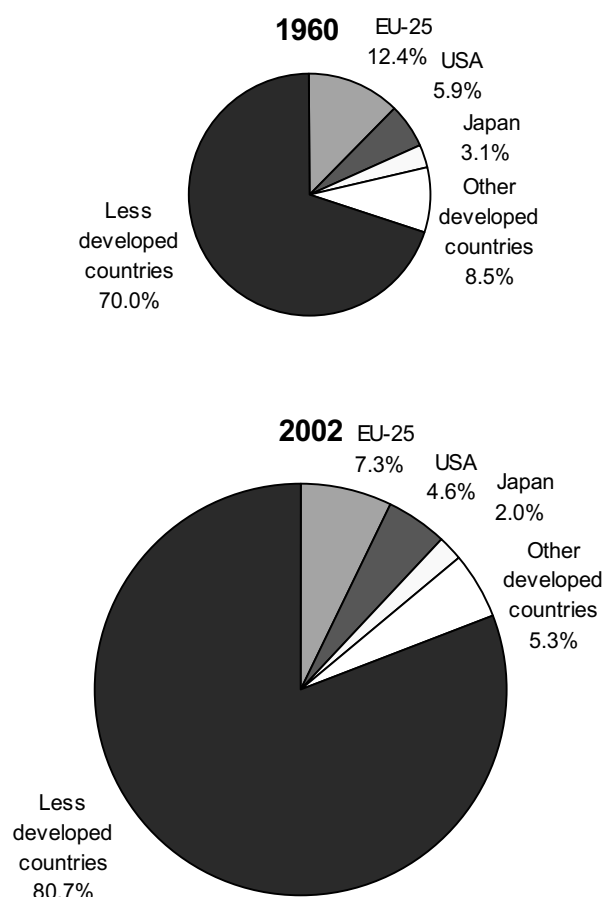
- Since 1960 the EU-25 share of the world population has declined from 12% to 7%.
- At the same time the EU-25 contribution to annual world population increase dropped from well over 2% to below 1%.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) in the EU-25 is amongst the lowest in the world. The highest rates are found in the sub-Saharan countries of Africa.
- With their Japanese counterparts, EU men and women can expect to live longest.

In mid-2002, with an estimated population of 453 million, the EU-25 ranked third in the world, far behind China (1 279 million) and India (1 034 million) but ahead of the USA (288 million), Brazil (180 million) and Japan (127 million).

The EU share of the total world population has been declining for many years. In 1960, EU-25 embraced well over 12 per cent of mankind, but the figure has now fallen to 7 per cent (Figure A-1). For the former EU-15 countries, this proportion dropped from 10 to 6 per cent.

Since the early 1960s, total world population has more than doubled: from 3 to 6.2 billion people. During the same time, the EU-25 population rose by 75 million only (the previous EU-15 recorded an increase of 62 million). Over the last four decades the current EU Member States have thus contributed just over 2 per cent to the world population growth. Also the population growth in the other countries of the group of more-developed countries (USA, Japan, Russian Federation, and other developed countries) was relatively modest: together with the EU-25 they accounted for less than 10 per cent of the total world population growth. In other words, during the period 1960-2002, more than 90 per cent 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 almost half the increase.

A-1: World population by major regions, 1960 and 2002



The total fertility rate (TFR) – i.e. the number of children per woman – in the EU-25 is amongst the lowest in the world (1.46 in 2002; the 2002 level in the former EU-15 is estimated to be slightly higher: 1.50). Only Japan (1.37) and the Russian Federation (1.30) score lower rates. Of the more developed countries shown in Figure A-2 only the USA has a TFR of more than two children per woman.

The TFRs of the less-developed countries have evolved differently over the years. India's TFR has almost halved over the last 40 years from 5.81 to 2.98. By contrast, Nigeria showed in that same period a slight decrease of 17% from 6.60 to 5.49. This shows that most of the sub-Saharan countries are still in an earlier phase of the demographic transition.

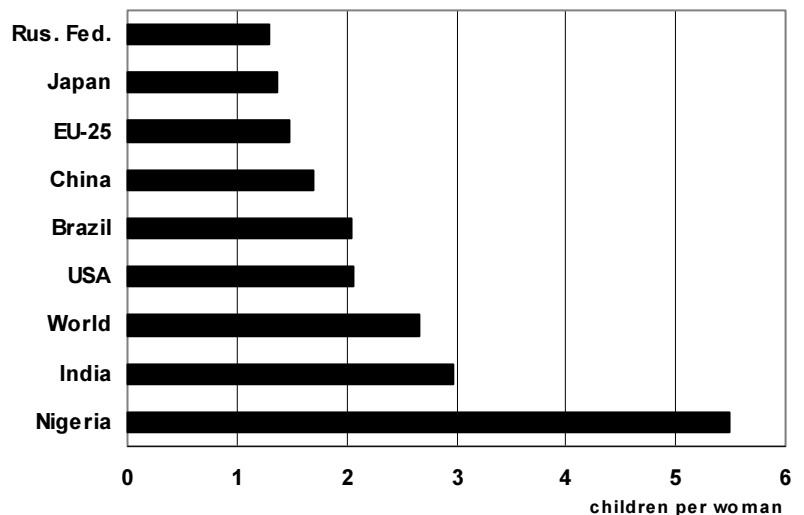
Life expectancy at birth varies widely across the world. The worldwide estimates for 2001 are 62.2 years for males and 65.4 years for females (Figure A-3). The lowest levels, recorded in sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Nigeria, at 51.8 for males and 52.0 for females) are mainly due to high infant, child and AIDS/HIV related mortality.

The difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females ranges from fractional (0.2 years in Nigeria) to huge (10.7 years in the Russian Federation). The EU-25 average of 6.3 years falls midway between these two extremes. The highest life expectancies in 2001 are reported by Japan (77.4 for males and 84.2 for females), followed at some distance by the EU-25 (74.7 and 81.0 respectively), and the USA. The former EU-15 had on average slightly higher life expectancies (75.7 and 81.6 respectively).

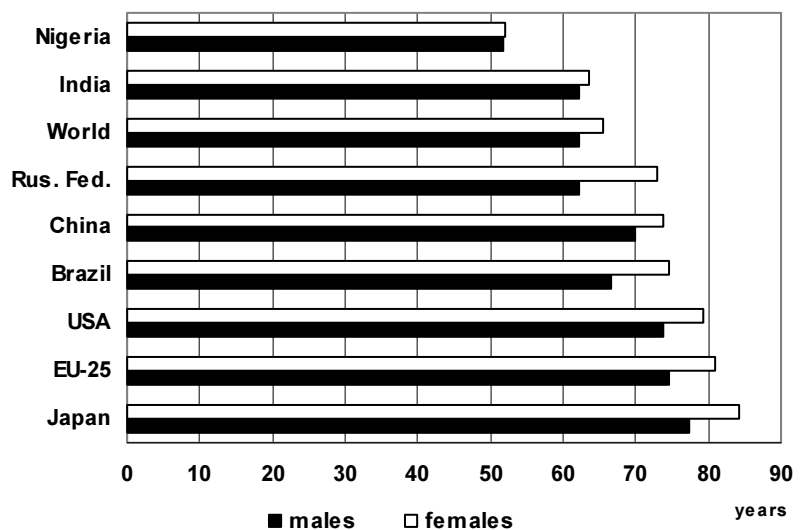
Figure A-4 shows the most recently estimated total age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people aged 0-19 and 60 and over expressed as a percentage of the population aged 20-59.

For the enlarged EU, this indicator has been decreasing from peak levels of close to 100 at the mid 1970s to a level of below 80. The 2002 ratios for China, Japan, the Russian Federation and the USA (as well as the figure of the previous EU-15) are also fairly close to the latter level. In all of these countries young age dependency ratios fell 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.

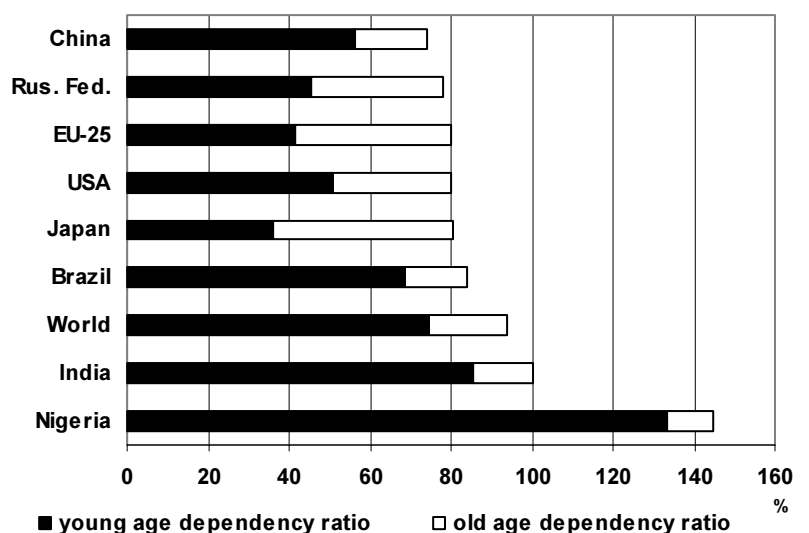
A-2: Total fertility rate of major regions, 2002



A-3: Life expectancy at birth by sex in major regions, 2001



A-4: Total, young and old age dependency ratio in major regions, 2002



## A-1: Mid-year population, 1960-2002

(1 000 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>3 039.7</b>	<b>3 346.2</b>	<b>3 708.1</b>	<b>4 087.3</b>	<b>4 454.3</b>	<b>4 850.4</b>	<b>5 275.9</b>	<b>5 686.0</b>	<b>6 079.0</b>	<b>6 154.3</b>	<b>6 228.6</b>
More developed countries	910.4	961.6	1 003.2	1 044.9	1 080.8	1 111.5	1 143.0	1 171.8	1 192.0	1 195.7	1 199.1
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>378.0</b>	<b>395.1</b>	<b>406.9</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>427.0</b>	<b>432.6</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>447.1</b>	<b>452.0</b>	<b>452.4</b>	<b>453.1 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>316.2</b>	<b>330.2</b>	<b>340.2</b>	<b>349.2</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>358.8</b>	<b>364.5</b>	<b>371.9</b>	<b>377.1</b>	<b>377.7</b>	<b>378.7 *</b>
USA	180.7	194.3	205.1	216.0	227.7	238.5	250.1	266.6	282.3	285.0	287.7
Japan	94.1	98.9	104.3	111.6	116.8	120.8	123.5	125.3	126.7	126.9	127.1
Russian Federation	119.6	126.5	130.2	134.3	139.0	144.0	148.1	148.1	146.0	145.5	145.0
Less developed countries	2 129.3	2 384.6	2 704.4	3 042.5	3 373.5	3 739.0	4 132.9	4 514.2	4 887.0	4 958.7	5 029.5
of which:											
China	650.7	715.5	820.4	917.9	984.7	1 054.7	1 138.9	1 206.0	1 262.5	1 271.1	1 279.2
India	445.9	495.7	555.0	620.5	687.0	762.4	841.7	922.1	1 002.7	1 018.5	1 034.2
Nigeria	39.9	45.0	51.1	58.9	69.6	79.9	92.6	107.4	123.4	127.1	130.5
Brazil	71.7	83.1	95.7	108.8	123.0	137.3	151.1	163.5	175.6	177.8	179.9

Source (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

## A-2: Proportion of mid-year population in world total, 1960-2002

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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	30.0	28.7	27.1	25.6	24.3	22.9	21.7	20.6	19.6	19.4	19.3
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.3 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1 *</b>
USA	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Japan	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
Russian Federation	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
Less developed countries	70.0	71.3	72.9	74.4	75.7	77.1	78.3	79.4	80.4	80.6	80.7
of which:											
China	21.4	21.4	22.1	22.5	22.1	21.7	21.6	21.2	20.8	20.7	20.5
India	14.7	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.7	16.0	16.2	16.5	16.5	16.6
Nigeria	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
Brazil	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

Source (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base



**A-3: Total fertility rate, 1960-2002**

(children per woman)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.70</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>2.67</b> <sup>1)</sup>
More developed countries	2.67	2.36	2.11	1.91	1.84	1.83	1.68	1.57	1.57	1.58	1.59
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>2.66</b> *	<b>2.55</b> *	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b> *
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>2.69</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.50</b> *
USA	3.31	2.55	2.02	1.79	1.82	1.92	2.05	2.04	2.06	2.05	2.06
Japan	2.02	2.00	2.07	1.81	1.76	1.66	1.49	1.40	1.36	1.36	1.37
Russian Federation	2.48	2.02	1.98	1.92	1.99	2.10	1.50	1.29	1.25	1.27	1.30
Less developed countries	6.01	6.01	5.43	4.65	4.15	3.79	3.27	3.17	3.02	2.97 <sup>1)</sup>	2.93 <sup>1)</sup>
of which:											
China	5.72	6.06	4.86	3.32	2.55	2.46	1.92	1.80	1.72	1.69	1.69
India	5.81	5.69	5.43	4.83	4.47	4.07	3.56	3.29	3.11	3.04	2.98
Nigeria	6.60	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.30	5.65	5.89	5.66	5.57	5.49
Brazil	6.15	5.38	4.72	4.31	3.63	2.96	2.51	2.31	2.13	2.09	2.05

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU15): United Nations - World Population Prospects (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

<sup>1)</sup>The following countries and territories were missing: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna and Western Sahara**A-4: Infant mortality rate, 1960-2002**

(per 1 000 live births)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>53.1</b> <sup>1)</sup>	<b>52.1</b> <sup>1)</sup>
More developed countries	33	26	21	18	15	13	10	9	8.9	8.8	8.7
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b> *	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b> *
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b> *
USA	25	22	18	14	11	10	8	7	7.0	7.0	6.9
Japan	25	16	12	9	7	5	4	4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Russian Federation	39	31	28	30	26	24	18	20	20.3	20.1	19.8
Less developed countries	134	115	104	98	87	76	68	62	59.4	58.3 <sup>1)</sup>	57.2 <sup>1)</sup>
of which:											
China	121	81	61	52	52	50	46	32	28.6	27.4	26.3
India	157	145	132	129	106	93	78	70	64.9	63.1	61.3
Nigeria	134	125	117	109	101	92	86	76	74.0	73.1	72.2
Brazil	109	100	91	79	64	55	47	41	35.2	34.0	32.9

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU15): United Nations - World Population Prospects (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

<sup>1)</sup>The following countries and territories were missing: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Wallis and Futuna and Western Sahara

**A-5: Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2001**

(years)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	1999	2000	2001
<b>World</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.2</b>
More developed countries	66.7	67.2	67.6	68.4	69.3	70.4	70.3	71.7	72.2	72.5	72.5
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>67.6 *</b>	<b>68.2 *</b>	<b>68.8 *</b>	<b>69.4 *</b>	<b>70.2 *</b>	<b>71.4 *</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>74.4 *</b>	<b>74.7</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>68.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>
USA	66.7	66.9	67.5	69.4	70.9	71.6	72.6	73.6	73.9	73.9	73.8
Japan	66.5	68.5	70.6	72.8	74.2	75.4	76.4	77.2	77.2	77.3	77.4
Russian Federation	64.0	63.9	63.1	61.9	62.1	64.3	60.6	60.4	61.7	62.0	62.1
Less developed countries	47.0	51.5	53.9	55.8	57.3	59.2	60.4	60.4	60.8	60.9	61.0
of which:											
China	48.7	58.8	62.5	64.5	65.5	65.8	66.7	68.8	69.3	69.6	69.8
India	46.2	48.7	51.2	53.3	55.1	57.7	60.3	60.9	61.5	61.9	62.2
Nigeria	39.0	40.4	41.9	43.4	44.8	46.6	48.1	52.0	52.3	52.2	51.8
Brazil	54.0	55.9	57.6	59.5	60.1	61.3	63.8	65.4	66.0	66.3	66.6

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations - World Population Prospects (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-6: Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2001**

(years)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	1999	2000	2001
<b>World</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>65.4</b>
More developed countries	72.7	73.8	74.7	75.8	76.7	77.6	77.8	79.0	79.2	79.4	79.4
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>73.2 *</b>	<b>74.2 *</b>	<b>75.1 *</b>	<b>76.1 *</b>	<b>77.1 *</b>	<b>78.2 *</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.8 *</b>	<b>81.0</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>
USA	73.4	74.1	75.3	77.2	78.3	78.5	79.3	79.3	79.4	79.5	79.4
Japan	71.6	73.9	76.2	78.2	79.7	81.2	82.4	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.2
Russian Federation	72.6	73.5	73.5	73.1	73.4	74.3	72.8	72.5	72.7	72.7	72.8
Less developed countries	48.4	53.0	55.5	57.8	59.9	62.0	63.5	63.3	63.6	63.7	63.8
of which:											
China	50.4	60.4	63.9	66.3	67.7	68.4	70.5	72.4	73.0	73.3	73.7
India	44.7	47.3	49.3	52.4	54.8	57.8	60.5	62.0	62.7	63.1	63.5
Nigeria	42.1	43.6	45.1	46.6	48.1	49.9	51.2	53.1	53.0	52.4	52.0
Brazil	57.8	60.0	62.2	64.3	66.5	68.4	71.9	73.5	74.1	74.4	74.7

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations - World Population Prospects (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-7: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 0-19, 1960-2002**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.4</b>
More developed countries	35.5	35.8	34.6	32.8	30.7	29.0	27.8	26.4	25.1	24.8	24.5
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.2 *</b>	<b>23.0 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.7 *</b>	<b>22.5 *</b>
USA	38.2	39.1	37.6	34.9	31.7	29.4	28.8	28.8	28.5	28.3	28.2
Japan	40.2	36.8	32.8	31.5	30.6	28.9	26.5	22.8	20.7	20.4	20.1
Russian Federation	36.1	37.7	36.0	32.9	29.9	29.2	29.8	28.4	26.3	25.7	25.4
Less developed countries	49.8	51.3	52.1	51.5	50.0	48.1	46.1	43.9	42.6	42.2	41.6
of which:											
China	47.2	49.5	50.7	48.9	46.3	42.4	38.3	34.5	33.3	33.1	32.2
India	49.3	49.9	50.3	50.0	48.9	47.8	46.5	45.0	43.7	43.3	42.8
Nigeria	53.9	53.8	54.3	55.8	56.5	56.5	55.9	55.1	54.8	54.6	54.5
Brazil	52.7	53.7	53.0	51.3	49.4	47.0	44.8	42.3	39.2	38.6	37.4

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-8: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 20-59, 1960-2002**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.6</b>
More developed countries	51.9	50.7	50.9	51.8	53.8	54.6	54.6	55.2	55.4	55.5	55.6
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>54.4</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.5 *</b>	<b>55.6 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.2</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>
USA	48.5	47.5	48.3	50.3	52.7	54.2	54.6	54.8	55.0	55.1	55.5
Japan	50.9	53.5	56.6	56.8	56.5	56.3	56.1	56.7	56.3	55.9	55.4
Russian Federation	54.6	51.9	52.0	53.5	56.6	57.0	54.2	54.9	55.1	55.5	56.1
Less developed countries	44.0	42.7	41.8	42.3	43.6	45.3	47.0	48.8	49.8	50.1	50.5
of which:											
China	45.6	43.6	42.5	44.2	46.3	49.5	53.1	56.1	56.5	56.6	57.4
India	45.0	44.3	43.7	43.8	44.6	45.6	46.6	47.8	49.3	49.6	50.0
Nigeria	42.0	42.1	41.5	39.9	39.2	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.6	40.8	40.9
Brazil	41.9	40.9	41.3	42.7	44.4	46.6	48.5	50.6	52.8	53.3	54.4

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-9: Proportion of total mid-year population aged 60+, 1960-2002**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
More developed countries	12.6	13.4	14.5	15.4	15.5	16.4	17.7	18.4	19.5	19.7	19.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.2 *</b>	<b>21.4 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.9 *</b>	<b>22.1 *</b>
USA	13.3	13.4	14.1	14.8	15.6	16.4	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.3
Japan	8.9	9.6	10.6	11.7	12.9	14.8	17.4	20.5	23.0	23.7	24.5
Russian Federation	9.3	10.4	11.9	13.6	13.5	13.9	16.0	16.7	18.6	18.8	18.5
Less developed countries	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.7	7.9
of which:											
China	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.6	9.3	10.2	10.3	10.4
India	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2
Nigeria	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6
Brazil	5.3	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.9	8.1	8.2

Sources (excl. EU-25 and EU-15): United Nations - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-10: Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2002 <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>115.5</b>	<b>122.2</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>123.3</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>95.7</b>	<b>93.8</b>
More developed countries	92.8	97.1	96.5	93.1	86.0	83.2	83.3	81.2	80.6	80.3	79.9
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.1 *</b>	<b>79.8 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5 *</b>	<b>80.5 *</b>
USA	106.2	110.7	107.1	98.7	89.8	84.5	83.2	82.4	81.8	81.4	80.2
Japan	96.3	86.8	76.8	76.0	77.0	77.6	78.2	76.3	77.7	78.8	80.5
Russian Federation	83.2	92.5	92.2	86.9	76.8	75.6	84.6	82.1	81.4	80.3	78.3
Less developed countries	127.1	134.4	139.3	136.1	129.2	120.7	112.5	104.8	100.8	99.8	98.0
of which:											
China	119.4	129.6	135.6	126.4	116.1	102.0	88.3	78.2	76.9	76.8	74.2
India	122.1	125.6	128.6	128.5	124.1	119.5	114.4	109.3	103.0	101.5	100.0
Nigeria	138.1	137.7	140.7	150.6	155.1	156.1	152.6	149.1	146.1	145.1	144.5
Brazil	138.5	144.6	142.4	134.4	125.3	114.4	106.3	97.6	89.3	87.6	83.8

<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 - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-11: Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2002 <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>104.0</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>74.4</b>
More developed countries	68.4	70.6	67.9	63.3	57.2	53.1	50.9	47.9	45.3	44.8	44.1
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>41.9 *</b>	<b>41.4 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.0 *</b>	<b>40.7 *</b>
USA	78.8	82.4	77.9	69.3	60.1	54.3	52.7	52.5	51.8	51.4	50.8
Japan	78.9	68.8	58.0	55.4	54.2	51.4	47.2	40.2	36.8	36.5	36.3
Russian Federation	66.1	72.6	69.2	61.5	53.0	51.2	55.1	51.8	47.7	46.4	45.3
Less developed countries	113.1	120.2	124.7	121.6	114.7	106.2	97.9	90.0	85.5	84.3	82.4
of which:											
China	103.5	113.6	119.5	110.7	100.1	85.7	72.1	61.6	58.8	58.5	56.1
India	109.5	112.5	114.9	114.3	109.6	105.0	99.7	94.2	88.7	87.2	85.6
Nigeria	128.3	127.9	130.6	139.9	144.1	144.8	141.1	137.4	134.9	133.9	133.3
Brazil	125.8	131.3	128.5	120.2	111.3	100.9	92.4	83.5	74.3	72.3	68.8

<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 - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

**A-12: Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2002 <sup>1)</sup>**

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>World</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.4</b>
More developed countries	24.4	26.5	28.6	29.8	28.8	30.1	32.4	33.4	35.2	35.5	35.8
of which:											
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.2 *</b>	<b>38.5 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.5 *</b>	<b>39.8 *</b>
USA	27.3	28.3	29.2	29.4	29.7	30.2	30.5	29.8	30.0	30.0	29.4
Japan	17.4	18.0	18.8	20.6	22.8	26.2	31.0	36.2	40.9	42.3	44.2
Russian Federation	17.1	20.0	22.9	25.4	23.9	24.4	29.5	30.3	33.7	33.9	33.0
Less developed countries	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.9	15.3	15.4	15.6
of which:											
China	15.9	16.0	16.1	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.7	18.0	18.3	18.1
India	12.6	13.1	13.7	14.2	14.5	14.5	14.7	15.1	14.3	14.3	14.4
Nigeria	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.2	11.2	11.2
Brazil	12.7	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.0	13.5	13.8	14.0	15.0	15.2	15.1

<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 - Sex and Age Annual, 1950-2050 (The 1998 Revision), U.S. Bureau of the Census - International Data Base

## CHAPTER B: POPULATION CHANGE

### Highlights

- The accession of the ten new Member States adds 74 million people to the EU population.
- 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 new EU-25.
- After 1990, net migration has become the major component of population growth in the EU-25.
- The relatively highest population growth in 2002 took place in Ireland, followed by Cyprus and Luxembourg; the three Baltic States close the rank with the relatively highest population losses.

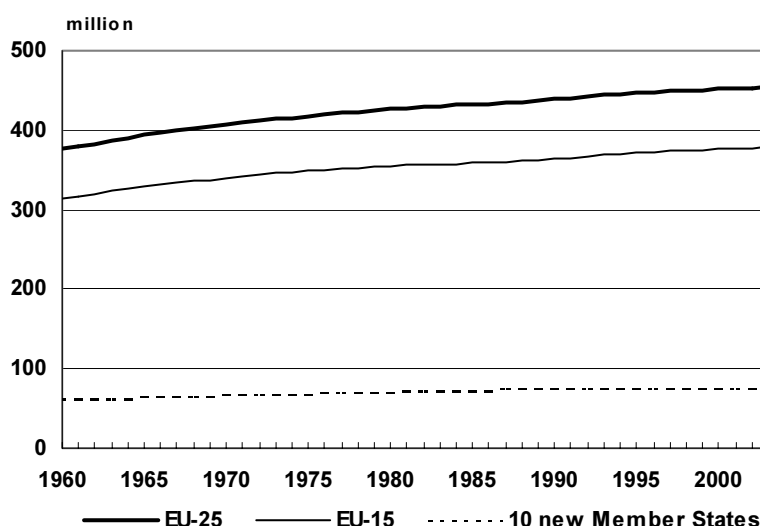
At 1 January 2003, the total population of the enlarged European Union was 454 million. The ten newly acceding countries added 74 million to the former EU-15 total (379 million).

Between 1960 and 2003 the EU-25 population grew by 77.3 million people; 64.7 million for the previous EU-15 countries and 12.6 million for the ten new Member States (Figure B-1).

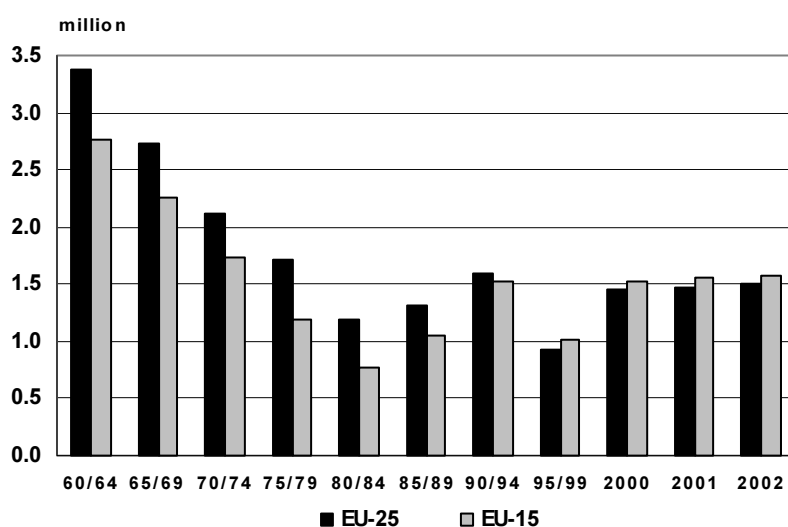
Between the 1960s and the second half of the 1980s, the annual population growth in the EU countries declined strongly (Figure B-2). In the first half of the 1960s the population of the EU-25 increased annually on average by 3.4 million; 2.8 million in the former EU-15 countries and 0.6 million in the new Member States. Expressed as percentage 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, 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 acceding countries. This equals 0.28% for the EU-25; 0.22% for the former EU-15 and 0.57% 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.

After some ups and downs, the current annual population growth in the EU-25 is about the same as in the first half of the 1980s. It is remarkable, however, that the annual population growth has become negative in the new Member States since the second half of the 1990s, especially due to natural decrease. The former EU-15 countries, however, compensated these losses within the new EU-25.

B-1: Total population of the EU, 1960-2003



B-2: Population growth in the EU, 1960-2002



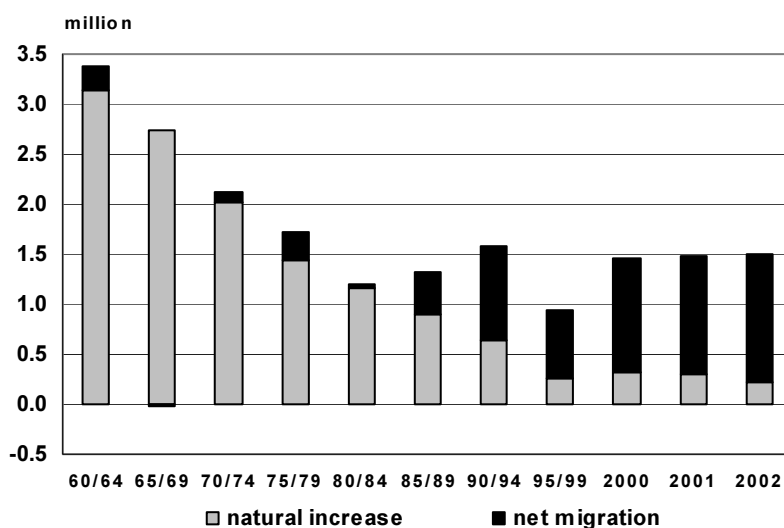
Until the start of the 1990s, natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, is by far the major component of population growth in the EU-25 (Figure B-3). The decline in population growth is thus entirely due to the decreased natural growth. The annual number of births fell from more than seven million in the middle of the 1960s to fewer than five million today. During the same period, the annual number of deaths rose from 3.9 million to around 4.5 million. As a result, the current annual natural increase in the EU-25 is no more than 0.2 million compared with more than 3 million in the first half of the 1960s. For the new Member States the annual natural increase has been replaced by an annual natural decrease since 1995, especially because of the strong decline in fertility after 1990.

After 1990, net migration has therefore become the major component of population growth in the EU-25: since the start of this millennium 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. Apparently, the fall of the 'iron curtain' has not led to massive migration flows.

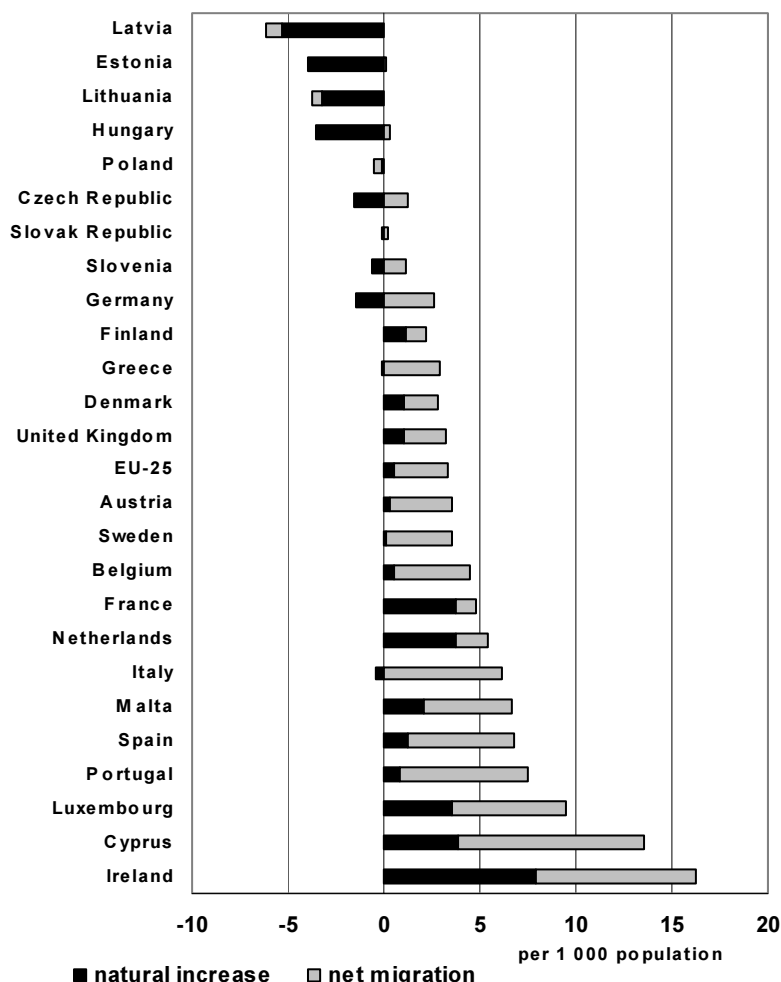
Expressed per thousand of the population, the highest population growth in 2002 took place in Cyprus (16.3), followed by Ireland (15.2) and Luxembourg (9.6) (Figure B-4).

Three countries, all of them new Member States, report a population decrease in 2002 caused by both negative natural growth and negative net migration: Latvia (-6.1 per thousand of the population), Lithuania (-3.8) and Poland (-0.5). In five other countries, negative natural growth is compensated by a migration surplus: Germany, Slovenia, Italy, Greece, and the Slovak Republic. In three countries, Estonia, Hungary and the Czech Republic, the positive net migration could not compensate the negative natural growth. The population growth in the remaining 14 countries is due to both positive natural increase and positive net migration. In most of these countries (11), net migration contributes more to population growth than natural increase. Only in the Netherlands, France and Finland was natural growth more important than growth by migration in 2002.

B-3: Components of population growth in the EU, 1960-2002



B-4: Crude rate of population increase per EU country, 2002



## B-1: Population change in EU-25, 1960-2003

	Population on 1 January	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration 1)	Total increase 2)	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration 1)	Total increase 2)	
	<i>(1 000)</i>						<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>					
1960	376 423	6 986	3 915	3 071	-190	2 881	18.5	10.4	8.1	-0.5	7.6	
1961	379 304	7 065	3 878	3 186	214	3 401	18.5	10.2	8.4	0.6	8.9	
1962	382 705	7 068	4 073	2 994	927	3 921	18.4	10.6	7.8	2.4	10.2	
1963	386 626	7 208	4 117	3 091	239	3 330	18.6	10.6	8.0	0.6	8.6	
1964	389 956	7 324	3 974	3 350	-28	3 322	18.7	10.1	8.6	-0.1	8.5	
1965	393 278	7 163	4 109	3 054	2	3 055	18.1	10.4	7.7	0.0	7.7	
1966	396 333	7 087	4 099	2 988	-145	2 843	17.8	10.3	7.5	-0.4	7.1	
1967	399 176	6 958	4 133	2 825	-229	2 595	17.4	10.3	7.1	-0.6	6.5	
1968	401 772	6 839	4 303	2 536	14	2 551	17.0	10.7	6.3	0.0	6.3	
1969	404 323	6 730	4 411	2 320	244	2 564	16.6	10.9	5.7	0.6	6.3	
1970	406 886	6 579	4 328	2 252	-812	1 440	16.1	10.6	5.5	-2.0	3.5	
1971	408 326	6 605	4 371	2 234	433	2 668	16.1	10.7	5.5	1.1	6.5	
1972	410 994	6 400	4 348	2 052	396	2 448	15.5	10.5	5.0	1.0	5.9	
1973	413 442	6 226	4 419	1 807	403	2 210	15.0	10.7	4.4	1.0	5.3	
1974	415 652	6 193	4 413	1 780	64	1 844	14.9	10.6	4.3	0.2	4.4	
1975	417 496	6 031	4 494	1 537	309	1 846	14.4	10.7	3.7	0.7	4.4	
1976	419 342	5 974	4 507	1 466	169	1 635	14.2	10.7	3.5	0.4	3.9	
1977	420 977	5 884	4 404	1 480	247	1 727	13.9	10.4	3.5	0.6	4.1	
1978	422 705	5 843	4 476	1 366	265	1 631	13.8	10.6	3.2	0.6	3.9	
1979	424 336	5 849	4 460	1 389	367	1 756	13.8	10.5	3.3	0.9	4.1	
1980	426 092	5 879	4 533	1 346	516	1 862	13.8	10.6	3.2	1.2	4.4	
1981	427 954	5 749	4 505	1 244	54	1 298	13.4	10.5	2.9	0.1	3.0	
1982	429 251	5 707	4 472	1 235	-201	1 034	13.3	10.4	2.9	-0.5	2.4	
1983	430 285	5 567	4 573	994	-122	872	12.9	10.6	2.3	-0.3	2.0	
1984	431 157	5 510	4 490	1 021	-126	895	12.8	10.4	2.4	-0.3	2.1	
1985	432 052	5 475	4 601	874	175	1 049	12.7	10.6	2.0	0.4	2.4	
1986	433 101	5 441	4 560	881	257	1 139	12.5	10.5	2.0	0.6	2.6	
1987	434 240	5 409	4 473	936	163	1 099	12.4	10.3	2.2	0.4	2.5	
1988	435 339	5 453	4 484	969	539	1 508	12.5	10.3	2.2	1.2	3.5	
1989	436 847	5 363	4 518	845	955	1 800	12.3	10.3	1.9	2.2	4.1	
1990	438 647	5 418	4 562	857	899	1 756	12.3	10.4	1.9	2.0	4.0	
1991	440 403	5 320	4 583	737	1 030	1 767	12.1	10.4	1.7	2.3	4.0	
1992	442 169	5 221	4 519	702	1 201	1 904	11.8	10.2	1.6	2.7	4.3	
1993	444 073	5 070	4 604	466	933	1 399	11.4	10.4	1.0	2.1	3.1	
1994	445 472	4 939	4 518	420	692	1 112	11.1	10.1	0.9	1.6	2.5	
1995	446 584	4 822	4 567	255	722	977	10.8	10.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	
1996	447 561	4 830	4 547	283	678	960	10.8	10.1	0.6	1.5	2.1	
1997	448 521	4 817	4 498	319	486	804	10.7	10.0	0.7	1.1	1.8	
1998	449 325	4 742	4 517	225	632	857	10.5	10.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	
1999	450 182	4 734	4 534	200	883	1 082	10.5	10.1	0.4	2.0	2.4	
2000	451 265	4 781	4 449	332	1 119	1 451	10.6	9.8	0.7	2.5	3.2	
2001	452 691	4 698	4 403	294	1 179	1 473	10.4	9.7	0.7	2.6	3.3	
2002	452 582	4 679	4 454	225	1 273	1 498	10.3	9.8	0.5	2.8	3.3	
2003	453 685	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

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

<sup>2)</sup> Due to breaks in series of population figures following census revisions, the total increase in a year may differ from the change in total population size



**B-2: Crude rate of natural increase, 1960-2002**

(annual average per 1 000 population)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<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>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</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>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>8.4</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>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Belgium	4.9	3.1	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.5
Czech Republic	4.2	3.1	4.6	5.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	-2.0	-1.8	-1.7	-1.5
Denmark	7.4	6.7	4.6	2.3	-0.6	-0.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0
Germany	6.0	4.1	-0.7	-2.0	-1.2	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.5
Estonia	5.5	3.6	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.8	-1.8	-4.6	-3.9	-4.3	-3.9
Greece	10.3	9.9	7.4	6.8	5.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
Spain	12.8	11.9	11.1	9.7	5.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.1
France	6.7	6.0	5.8	3.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.7
Ireland	10.0	10.0	11.2	10.9	10.6	7.2	5.5	5.5	6.1	7.3	7.9
Italy	9.1	8.5	6.7	3.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	11.4	8.6	11.9	14.2	12.3	8.0	5.7	5.0	5.3	4.5
Latvia	5.8	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.2	-2.3	-6.1	-5.1	-5.6	-5.3
Lithuania	12.9	9.6	7.9	5.7	5.2	5.7	2.3	-1.0	-1.4	-2.6	-3.2
Luxembourg	4.0	2.4	-0.3	-0.6	0.4	1.1	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.6
Hungary	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	-1.0	-1.7	-2.5	-3.9	-3.7	-3.5	-3.5
Malta	13.8	7.3	7.8	8.6	7.7	7.7	6.8	4.6	3.4	5.1	2.0
Netherlands	13.1	11.1	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.7
Austria	6.0	4.3	1.1	-0.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3
Poland	12.5	9.0	9.3	10.2	9.7	6.3	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	-0.1
Portugal	13.3	11.6	9.4	8.3	5.5	2.8	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8
Slovenia	8.4	7.6	6.2	6.6	4.5	2.9	0.7	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Slovak Republic	12.9	9.6	9.9	10.9	8.3	6.2	4.0	1.2	0.5	-0.2	-0.1
Finland	8.9	6.6	3.5	4.5	4.2	2.8	3.2	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2
Sweden	4.5	4.7	3.4	1.0	0.3	1.5	2.9	-0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.1
United Kingdom	6.4	5.8	3.0	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1
Iceland	19.3	15.3	13.8	13.0	11.5	10.4	10.9	8.7	8.5	8.4	7.7
Liechtenstein	16.0	10.9	9.9	5.7	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.4	6.1	6.0	5.3
Norway	7.9	8.0	6.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.4
<b>EEA</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>1.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Switzerland	9.1	8.5	5.6	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.5
Bulgaria	8.7	7.1	6.6	5.5	2.8	1.2	-2.2	-5.7	-5.1	-5.6	-5.9
Romania	8.1	12.2	10.2	9.7	5.8	5.4	0.5	-1.7	-0.9	-1.8	-2.7
Albania	30.3	26.8	24.2	21.8	20.7	19.9	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	22.6	18.8	14.3	12.3	10.8	9.3	:	:	:	:	1.5
Croatia	7.6	6.0	4.5	4.7	3.1	1.4	-0.3	:	-1.4	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	19.7	18.2	15.2	14.7	13.3	11.7	9.1	6.7	5.9	5.0	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	7.6	6.3	4.0	:	0.7	1.6	1.2

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

**B-3: Crude rate of net migration, 1960-2002 <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	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>-0.1 *</b>	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Belgium	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.7	-0.7	0.8	1.9	1.1	1.3	3.5	3.9
Czech Republic	-1.7	0.0	-2.2	0.2	-0.6	0.2	-0.6	1.0	0.6	-0.8	1.2
Denmark	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.2	1.8
Germany	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	7.0	2.5	2.0	3.3	2.7
Estonia	:	:	5.9	3.6	3.5	2.3	-14.3	-6.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	-4.9	-4.1	-2.8	6.1	1.8	2.4	5.6	2.1	1.2	3.2	2.9
Spain	-3.5	-0.9	-0.9	0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.5	2.4	8.8	6.0	5.6
France	6.5	1.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	1.1
Ireland	-7.4	-5.1	3.4	3.1	-1.9	-9.3	-0.4	4.3	6.9	11.9	8.3
Italy	-1.8	-1.8	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.0	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.2	6.1
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	-3.5	-48.1	-4.3	-3.4	0.0	15.8	7.8	5.1	6.1	9.0
Latvia	8.1	5.0	4.9	3.5	2.5	4.7	-8.6	-6.0	-1.5	-2.2	-0.8
Lithuania	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.2	2.0	3.5	-5.0	-6.3	-5.8	-0.7	-0.6
Luxembourg	6.6	2.6	11.2	3.9	1.0	5.9	10.5	9.9	4.3	6.2	5.9
Hungary	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.1	-2.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	-2.4	3.9	3.3	1.9	3.5	5.7	4.7
Netherlands	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.0	3.6	3.5	1.7
Austria	0.1	1.3	2.5	-0.4	0.4	1.9	6.2	0.9	2.2	2.2	3.2
Poland	-0.2	-0.6	-2.2	-1.2	-0.6	-1.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3
Portugal	-8.7	-19.1	-5.2	9.4	0.5	-4.5	0.7	3.1	4.9	5.7	6.8
Slovenia	-1.2	2.1	1.8	4.6	1.2	1.9	-1.4	0.1	1.4	2.5	1.1
Slovak Republic	5.2	-1.2	-2.1	-0.6	-1.1	-0.7	-1.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Finland	-2.5	-4.1	0.3	-1.5	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0
Sweden	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.9	3.8	1.1	2.8	3.2	3.5
United Kingdom	1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.1
Iceland	-1.1	-1.9	-1.7	-3.8	0.2	0.3	-0.8	0.1	7.1	2.7	-1.2
Liechtenstein	16.0	6.9	15.3	11.4	0.0	5.8	7.4	5.1	9.2	12.8	4.7
Norway	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.8	3.8
<b>EEA</b>	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>-0.1 *</b>	<b>0.2 *</b>	<b>0.6 *</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Switzerland	10.1	2.8	0.4	-4.4	2.5	4.0	6.8	1.6	3.3	6.2	6.3
Bulgaria	0.0	-0.2	-0.9	-2.4	0.0	-5.7	-5.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	-0.8	-0.9	-4.8	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.1
Albania	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	-7.4	-6.6	-0.4	-3.3	-3.3	0.0	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-1.1	0.2	0.0	-0.8	1.8	2.0	-4.1	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	-4.2	-2.2	-0.4	0.1	-4.3	-5.6	-15.6	-0.3	-1.2	-1.3	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	1.2	0.0	-3.3	:	0.0	0.0	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, 1960-2002***(annual average per 1 000 population)*

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>8.8 *</b>	<b>6.8 *</b>	<b>5.2 *</b>	<b>4.1 *</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</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>4.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Belgium	6.5	4.9	2.6	1.4	0.1	1.8	3.6	2.1	2.4	4.5	4.5
Czech Republic	2.5	3.0	2.4	5.7	0.4	0.5	-0.6	-1.1	-1.1	-2.5	-0.3
Denmark	7.5	6.9	5.9	2.7	-0.4	0.9	3.1	4.3	3.6	3.6	2.8
Germany	8.2	7.0	1.6	-1.8	-1.2	3.6	6.0	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.2
Estonia	:	:	10.4	6.6	6.8	6.1	-16.1	-10.8	-3.7	-4.2	-3.8
Greece	5.4	5.8	4.6	12.9	6.8	4.0	6.2	2.1	1.0	3.2	2.8
Spain	9.3	11.0	10.2	10.5	5.9	2.5	1.9	2.7	9.7	7.1	6.8
France	13.2	7.9	8.0	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.1	3.4	4.9	5.1	4.8
Ireland	2.6	4.9	14.6	14.0	8.7	-2.1	5.1	9.7	13.0	19.2	16.2
Italy	7.4	6.7	5.9	3.9	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.0	5.7
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	5.7	7.9	-39.5	7.6	10.9	12.4	23.8	13.5	10.2	11.4	13.5
Latvia	13.8	8.4	8.0	4.9	4.8	7.9	-11.0	-12.1	-6.6	-7.9	-6.1
Lithuania	13.8	10.9	10.6	6.9	7.2	9.1	-2.8	-7.3	-7.2	-3.3	-3.8
Luxembourg	10.6	5.1	10.9	3.4	1.5	7.1	13.9	13.8	8.7	10.3	9.5
Hungary	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	-2.1	-4.3	-0.7	-2.2	-2.1	-2.5	-3.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	5.3	11.5	10.1	6.6	6.9	16.3	6.7
Netherlands	13.5	11.8	9.6	7.1	5.1	6.0	7.0	5.6	7.7	7.4	5.4
Austria	6.1	5.6	3.6	-1.2	0.5	2.2	7.6	1.5	2.3	2.2	3.5
Poland	12.3	8.3	7.1	9.0	9.1	5.2	2.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5
Portugal	4.5	-7.5	4.2	17.7	6.0	-1.8	1.9	3.7	6.3	6.5	7.5
Slovenia	7.2	9.7	8.0	11.2	5.8	4.8	-0.7	-0.2	1.2	2.0	0.5
Slovak Republic	18.1	8.4	7.7	10.3	7.2	5.5	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0
Finland	6.4	2.5	3.8	2.9	5.1	3.3	4.9	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.2
Sweden	5.9	7.9	4.3	3.1	1.0	4.4	6.7	1.0	2.4	3.0	3.5
United Kingdom	7.5	5.0	2.4	0.2	1.1	3.0	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.2
Iceland	18.2	13.4	12.1	9.2	11.7	10.7	10.1	8.8	15.6	11.1	6.6
Liechtenstein	31.9	17.8	25.2	17.1	6.9	13.1	14.2	11.5	15.3	18.8	10.0
Norway	7.7	8.2	6.8	4.0	3.3	4.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	4.6	6.2
<b>EEA</b>	<b>8.8 *</b>	<b>6.8 *</b>	<b>5.2 *</b>	<b>4.1 *</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Switzerland	19.2	11.3	6.0	-1.7	4.8	6.7	10.1	4.1	5.5	7.9	7.8
Bulgaria	8.7	6.9	5.7	3.1	2.8	-4.5	-7.9	-5.7	-5.1	-4.7	-5.9
Romania	:	:	:	:	4.9	4.6	-4.4	-2.3	-1.1	-1.8	-2.8
Albania	29.9	27.2	23.8	21.5	20.4	19.7	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	15.2	12.1	14.0	9.0	7.5	9.3	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	6.4	6.1	4.4	3.9	4.8	3.4	-4.4	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	15.6	16.1	14.8	14.8	9.0	6.1	-6.5	6.4	4.7	3.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	8.8	6.3	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.6	1.2

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

## B-5: Population change, 2002

	Population on 1 January	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration 1)	Total increase 2)	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration 1)	Total increase 2)	
	<i>(1 000)</i>						<i>(per 1 000 population)</i>					
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>452 582</b>	<b>4 679</b>	<b>4 454</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>1 273</b>	<b>1 498</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>377 913</b>	<b>3 993</b>	<b>3 683</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>304 496</b>	<b>3 164</b>	<b>2 923</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>1 094</b>	<b>1 335</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	
Belgium	10 309.7	111.2	105.6	5.6	40.5	46.1	10.8	10.2	0.5	3.9	4.5	
Czech Republic	10 206.4	92.8	108.2	-15.5	12.3	-3.2	9.1	10.6	-1.5	1.2	-0.3	
Denmark	5 368.4	64.1	58.6	5.5	9.6	15.2	11.9	10.9	1.0	1.8	2.8	
Germany	82 440.3	719.3	841.7	-122.4	218.8	96.4	8.7	10.2	-1.5	2.7	1.2	
Estonia	1 361.2	13.0	18.4	-5.4	0.2	-5.2	9.6	13.5	-3.9	0.1	-3.8	
Greece	10 988.0	102.5	104.2	-1.7	32.1	30.4	9.3	9.5	-0.2	2.9	2.8	
Spain	40 409.3	416.5	366.5	50.0	223.7	273.7	10.3	9.0	1.2	5.5	6.8	
France	59 342.1	762.7	539.7	223.0	65.0	288.0	12.8	9.1	3.7	1.1	4.8	
Ireland	3 899.9	60.5	29.4	31.1	32.6	63.8	15.4	7.5	7.9	8.3	16.2	
Italy	56 993.7	535.5	558.3	-22.7	350.1	327.4	9.4	9.8	-0.4	6.1	5.7	
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	705.5	7.9	5.2	2.7	6.9	9.6	11.1	7.3	3.8	9.7	13.5	
Latvia	2 345.8	20.0	32.5	-12.5	-1.8	-14.3	8.6	13.9	-5.3	-0.8	-6.1	
Lithuania	3 475.6	30.0	41.1	-11.1	-2.0	-13.0	8.7	11.8	-3.2	-0.6	-3.8	
Luxembourg	444.1	5.3	3.7	1.6	2.6	4.3	12.0	8.4	3.6	5.9	9.5	
Hungary	10 174.9	96.8	132.8	-36.0	3.5	-32.5	9.5	13.1	-3.5	0.3	-3.2	
Malta	394.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	1.8	2.7	9.9	7.8	2.0	4.7	6.7	
Netherlands	16 105.3	202.1	142.4	59.7	27.6	87.3	12.5	8.8	3.7	1.7	5.4	
Austria	8 038.9	78.4	76.1	2.3	26.1	28.4	9.7	9.5	0.3	3.2	3.5	
Poland	38 632.5	353.8	359.5	-5.7	-12.7	-18.4	9.2	9.4	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5	
Portugal	10 329.3	114.4	106.3	8.1	70.0	78.1	11.0	10.2	0.8	6.8	7.5	
Slovenia	1 994.0	17.5	18.7	-1.2	2.2	1.0	8.8	9.4	-0.6	1.1	0.5	
Slovak Republic	5 379.0	50.8	51.5	-0.7	0.9	0.2	9.5	9.6	-0.1	0.2	0.0	
Finland	5 194.9	55.6	49.4	6.1	5.3	11.4	10.7	9.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	
Sweden	8 909.1	95.8	95.0	0.8	30.9	31.7	10.7	10.6	0.1	3.5	3.5	
United Kingdom	59 139.9	668.8	606.3	62.5	126.5	189.0	11.3	10.2	1.1	2.1	3.2	
Iceland	286.6	4.0	1.8	2.2	-0.3	1.9	14.1	6.3	7.7	-1.2	6.6	
Liechtenstein	33.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.7	6.4	5.3	4.7	10.0	
Norway	4 524.1	55.4	44.5	11.0	17.2	28.2	12.2	9.8	2.4	3.8	6.2	
<b>EEA</b>	<b>457 426.6</b>	<b>4 739.2</b>	<b>4 500.7</b>	<b>238.5</b>	<b>1 289.8</b>	<b>1 528.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	
Switzerland	7 261.2	72.4	61.8	10.6	46.1	56.7	9.9	8.5	1.5	6.3	7.8	
Bulgaria	7 892.0	66.5	112.6	-46.1	0.0	-46.1	8.5	14.3	-5.9	0.0	-5.9	
Romania	21 833.5	210.5	269.7	-59.1	-1.6	-60.7	9.7	12.4	-2.7	-0.1	-2.8	
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Bosnia and Herz.	:	35.1	29.3	5.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Croatia	:	40.1	50.6	-10.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
F.Y.R.O.M.	2 038.7	27.8	18.0	9.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Serbia and Mont.	10 662.3	132.0	119.1	12.9	-0.1	12.8	12.4	11.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	

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

<sup>2)</sup> Due to breaks in series of population figures following census revisions, the total increase in a year may differ from the change in total population size

<sup>3)</sup> Government-controlled area only

## CHAPTER C: POPULATION COMPOSITION

### Highlights

- The accession of the ten new Member States rejuvenates the EU population: with these countries the EU population has gained a somewhat younger, or less old profile.
- The age structure of the accessed Member States shows more irregularities than that of the former EU-15.
- Compared with the former EU-15, the young age dependency ratio in the new Member States is higher and the old age dependency ratio lower.

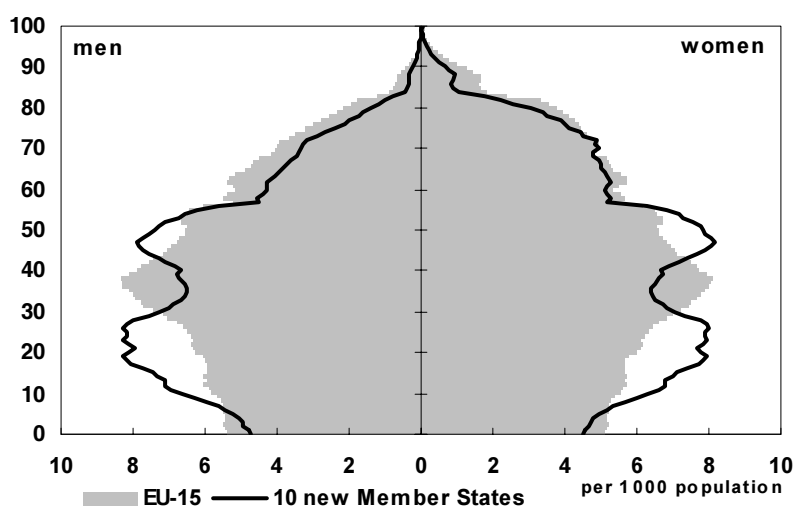
The accession of the ten new Member States somewhat rejuvenates the total EU population. Based on the situation at the beginning of the year 2003, the proportion of young people (aged under 20) rises from 22.4 to 22.8%. At the same time, the proportion of elderly people (60 and over) declines from 22.2 to 21.5%.

Hence, the population of the ten new Member States is younger, on average, than it is in the former EU-15 countries. On 1 January 2003, men in the acceding countries had a mean age of 36.2, compared with 38.8 in the former EU-15 (EU-25: 38.4). The mean ages of women were 39.7 and 41.7 years respectively (EU-25: 41.4). Of the EU entrants, Cyprus had the youngest population (36.3 years) and Hungary the oldest (39.6 years). Within the former EU-15, the mean age varies more strongly from country to country: the people of Ireland are almost seven years younger, on average, than the people of Italy.

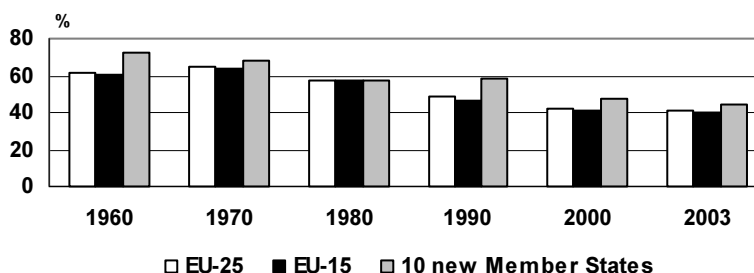
The difference in mean age between men and women was 3.0 years for the EU-25 on 1 January 2003, because there are more women among the elderly. In the new Member States this difference varies strongly, mainly as a result of marked sex differences in mortality rates: from 1.6 years in Cyprus to 5.4 years in Latvia. The variation is smaller in the former EU-15 countries, where it ranges from 1.6 in Ireland to 3.3 years in Germany.

The age pyramid of the newly acceding countries clearly has a more erratic shape than that of the former EU-15 (Figure C-1). What immediately strikes the eye is the larger post-war baby boom in the 1950s and its echo in the 1970s. In particular, in the Czech Republic and Hungary these demographic waves were strong. Most of the former EU-15 countries, on the other hand, peaked in this respect in the early 1960s.

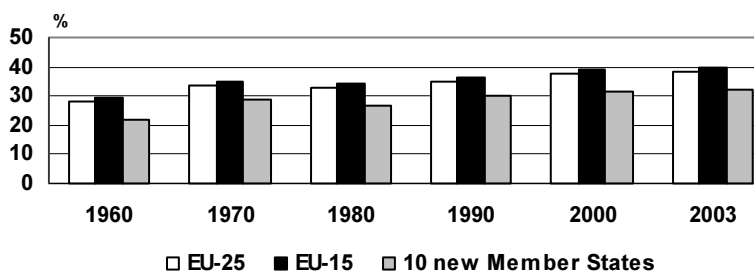
C-1: Age pyramid EU-15 and 10 new Member States, 1/1/2003



C-2: Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2003



C-3: Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2003



Since the second half of the 1980s the birth rate has fallen dramatically in the new Member States, causing the percentage of 0 to 4-year-olds to drop below the level of the former EU-15 in the second half of the 1990s.

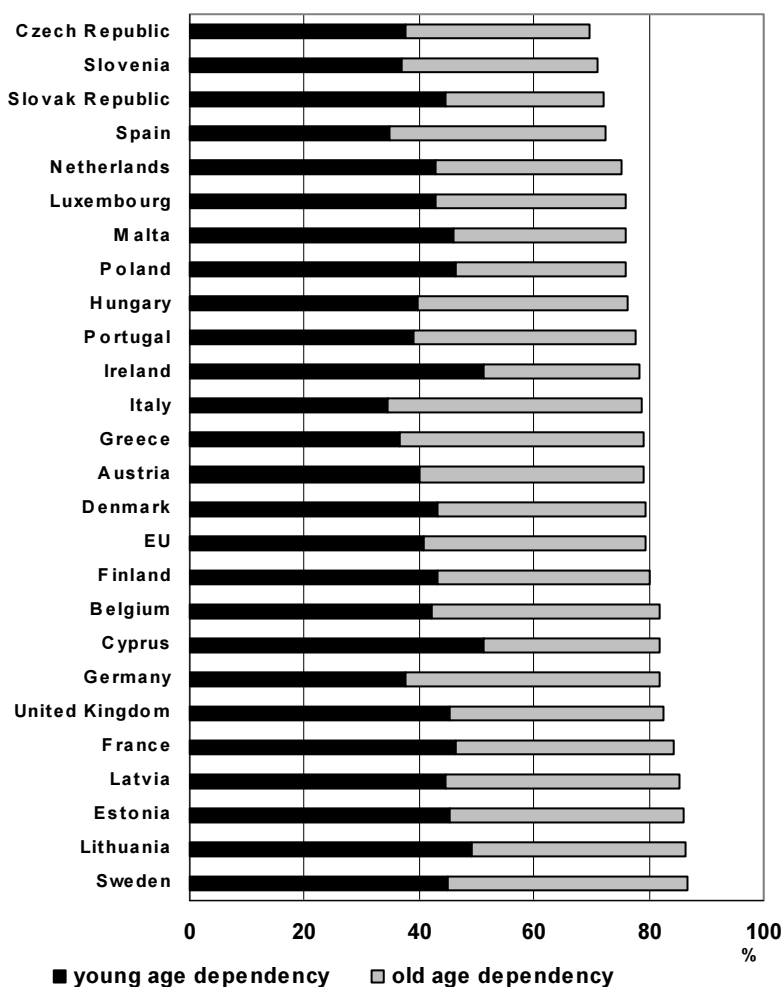
The young age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people aged under 20, expressed as a percentage of the population aged 20-59, is decreasing in both the former EU-15 and the new Member States, particularly due to the decline in the number of young people (Figure C-2). Compared with, for instance, 1970 the young age dependency ratio dropped from 65% to 41% in the EU-25; from 64% to 40% in the former EU-15 and from 68% to 44% in the new Member States. Within the EU-25 the young age dependency ratio is currently highest in Cyprus and Ireland (both 51%), and lowest in Italy (35%).

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 (Figure C-3). This ratio is significantly higher in the former EU-15 than in the new Member States. In comparison to 1960, the old age dependency ratio went up from 28% to 39% in the EU-25; from 29% to 40% in the former EU-15 and from 22% to 32% in the new Member States. The heaviest burden of the elderly on the working age population in the EU-25 applies in Germany (44%) and the least heavy in Ireland (27%).

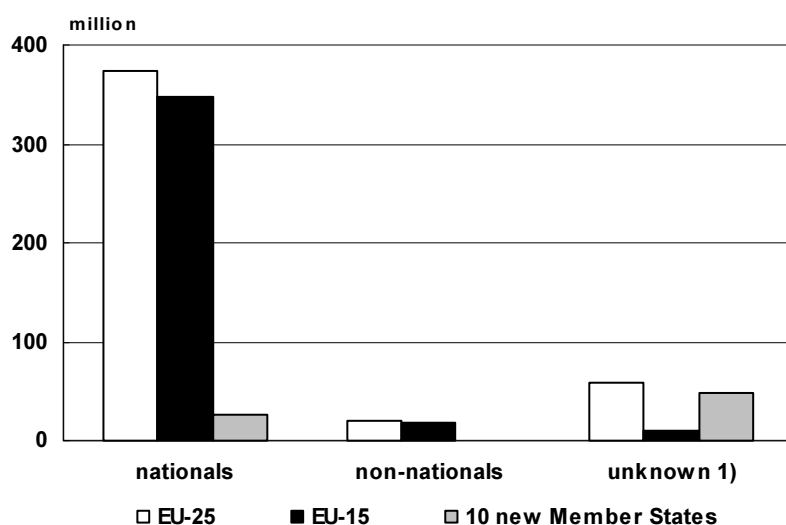
Adding up the young- and old-age dependency ratios results in the total age dependency ratio (Figure C-4). Within the EU-25, this ratio appears to be highest for Sweden (87%) followed by the three Baltic States. The lowest ratios relate to the Czech Republic (70%) and Slovenia (71%).

Data on the distribution of nationals and non-nationals are available for 14 of the former EU-15 and for 7 of the 10 new Member States (Figure C-5). Non-nationals comprise 5.2% of the population of the 'EU-14': this is considerably higher than the corresponding 2.9% in the '7 new Member States'. Further details on the citizenship composition of the individual countries will be available in a 2004 Statistics in Focus on this subject.

C-4: Total age dependency ratio per EU country, 1 January 2003



C-5: Nationals and non-nationals in the EU, 1 January 2000



<sup>1</sup> No data available for Greece, Poland, Slovak Republic and Lithuania

## C-1: Total population on 1 January, 1960-2003

(1 000)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>376 423</b>	<b>406 886</b>	<b>426 092</b>	<b>432 052</b>	<b>438 647</b>	<b>446 584</b>	<b>451 265</b>	<b>452 582</b>	<b>453 685</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>314 826</b>	<b>339 975</b>	<b>354 572</b>	<b>358 464</b>	<b>363 719</b>	<b>371 346</b>	<b>376 381</b>	<b>377 913</b>	<b>379 484</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>250 625</b>	<b>271 517</b>	<b>284 862</b>	<b>288 415</b>	<b>292 597</b>	<b>298 813</b>	<b>302 567</b>	<b>304 496</b>	<b>305 831</b>
Belgium	9 128.8	9 660.2	9 855.1	9 857.7	9 947.8	10 130.6	10 239.1	10 309.7	10 355.8
Czech Republic	9 637.8	9 906.5	10 315.7	10 333.9	10 362.1	10 333.2	10 278.1	10 206.4 <sup>b</sup>	10 203.3
Denmark	4 565.5	4 906.9	5 122.1	5 111.1	5 135.4	5 215.7	5 330.0	5 368.4	5 383.5
Germany	72 543.0	78 269.1	78 179.7	77 709.2	79 112.8	81 538.6	82 163.5	82 440.3	82 536.7
Estonia	1 209.1	1 351.6	1 472.2	1 523.5	1 570.6	1 448.1	1 372.1	1 361.2	1 356.0
Greece	8 300.4	8 780.4	9 587.5	9 919.5	10 120.9	10 442.9	10 554.4	10 988.0 <sup>b</sup>	11 018.4
Spain <sup>1)</sup>	30 327.0	33 587.6	37 241.9	38 353.0	38 826.3	39 196.8	39 733.0	40 409.3	40 683.0
France	45 464.8	50 528.2	53 731.4	55 157.3	56 577.0	57 752.5	58 748.7	59 342.1	59 630.1
Ireland	2 835.5	2 943.3	3 392.8	3 544.3	3 507.0	3 597.6	3 776.6	3 899.9 <sup>b</sup>	3 963.6
Italy	50 025.5	53 685.3	56 388.5	56 588.3	56 694.4	57 268.6	57 679.9	56 993.7 <sup>b</sup>	57 321.1
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	572.0	612.0	510.0	538.4	572.7	645.4	690.5	705.5	715.1
Latvia	2 104.1	2 351.9	2 508.8	2 570.0	2 673.5	2 529.5	2 379.9	2 345.8	2 331.5
Lithuania	2 755.6	3 118.9	3 404.2	3 528.7	3 693.7	3 643.0	3 512.1	3 475.6	3 462.6
Luxembourg	313.0	338.5	363.5	366.2	379.3	406.6	435.7	444.1	448.3
Hungary	9 961.0	10 322.1	10 709.5	10 598.6	10 374.8	10 336.7	10 221.6	10 174.9	10 142.4
Malta	327.2	:	329.5	338.3	358.2	376.4	388.8	394.6	397.3
Netherlands	11 417.3	12 957.6	14 091.0	14 453.8	14 892.6	15 424.1	15 864.0	16 105.3	16 192.6
Austria	7 030.4	7 455.1	7 545.5	7 563.2	7 644.8	7 943.5	8 002.2	8 038.9	8 067.3
Poland	29 479.9	32 670.6	35 413.4	37 063.3	38 038.4	38 580.6	38 653.6	38 632.5	38 218.5 <sup>b</sup>
Portugal	8 826.0	8 697.6	9 713.6	10 008.5	9 919.7	10 012.8	10 198.2	10 329.3	10 407.5
Slovenia	1 580.5	1 719.9	1 893.1	1 948.6	1 996.4	1 989.5	1 987.8	1 994.0	1 995.0
Slovak Republic	3 969.7	4 536.6	4 963.3	5 144.6	5 287.7	5 356.2	5 398.7	5 379.0	5 379.2
Finland	4 413.0	4 614.3	4 771.3	4 893.7	4 974.4	5 098.8	5 171.3	5 194.9	5 206.3
Sweden	7 471.3	8 004.3	8 303.0	8 342.6	8 527.0	8 816.4	8 861.4	8 909.1	8 940.8
United Kingdom	52 164.4	55 546.4	56 285.0	56 595.6	57 459.3	58 500.2	59 623.4	59 139.9 <sup>b</sup>	59 328.9
Iceland	174.1	204.0	226.9	240.6	253.8	267.0	279.0	286.6	288.5
Liechtenstein	16.3	20.9	25.8	26.7	28.5	30.6	32.4	33.5	33.9
Norway	3 567.7	3 863.2	4 078.9	4 145.8	4 233.1	4 348.4	4 478.5	4 524.1	4 552.3
<b>EEA</b>	<b>380 181</b>	<b>410 974</b>	<b>430 423</b>	<b>436 465</b>	<b>443 162</b>	<b>451 230</b>	<b>456 054</b>	<b>457 427</b>	<b>458 559</b>
Switzerland	5 295.6	6 168.7	6 303.6	6 455.9	6 673.9	7 019.0	7 164.4	7 261.2	7 317.9
Bulgaria	7 829.2	8 464.3	8 846.4	8 971.2	8 767.3	8 427.4	8 190.9	7 892.0	7 845.8
Romania	18 319.2	20 139.6	22 132.7	22 687.4	23 211.4	22 712.4	22 455.5	21 833.5 <sup>b</sup>	21 772.8
Albania	1 583.8	2 107.7	2 643.9	2 927.1	3 229.6	3 225.4	3 401.2	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	3 215.0	3 686.0	4 136.5	4 294.0	4 499.5	:	:	:	:
Croatia	4 125.0	4 392.5	4 579.0	4 691.0	4 772.6	4 670.2	4 567.5	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	1 381.5	1 618.0	1 876.0	1 962.5	2 023.0	1 957.3	2 021.6	2 038.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	8 070.9	8 862.8	9 737.5	10 176.3	10 500.4	10 535.3	10 637.4	10 662.3	10 675.1

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding Ceuta and Melilla from 1962 to 1971<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only

## C-2: Population by age group, 1 January 2003

(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>23 673</b>	<b>24 643</b>	<b>27 099</b>	<b>27 916</b>	<b>29 563</b>	<b>31 412</b>	<b>34 087</b>	<b>35 619</b>	<b>33 809</b>	<b>31 722</b>
<b>EU-15 *</b>	<b>20 135</b>	<b>20 517</b>	<b>22 014</b>	<b>22 158</b>	<b>23 643</b>	<b>25 551</b>	<b>29 040</b>	<b>30 752</b>	<b>28 523</b>	<b>25 879</b>
<b>EUROZONE *</b>	<b>15 868</b>	<b>15 868</b>	<b>17 179</b>	<b>17 705</b>	<b>19 295</b>	<b>20 627</b>	<b>23 346</b>	<b>24 807</b>	<b>23 274</b>	<b>21 137</b>
Belgium	572.7	594.9	635.2	604.7	645.8	654.8	740.4	802.0	801.5	746.8
Czech Republic	450.8	501.7	637.3	665.3	773.8	906.5	723.5	699.9	634.8	759.6
Denmark	332.1	350.7	330.2	286.8	308.4	365.3	386.5	430.4	382.5	369.5
Germany	3 804.5	4 005.8	4 605.2	4 673.4	4 841.0	4 679.4	6 072.0	7 235.4	6 777.0	5 889.8
Estonia	62.2	65.1	97.5	106.7	98.1	93.1	93.8	88.7	99.0	95.6
Greece *	517.8	530.8	561.2	647.2	774.6	831.5	854.7	830.5	783.7	741.4
Spain *	1 977.6	1 900.4	2 042.4	2 313.0	2 935.0	3 467.1	3 454.7	3 317.9	3 039.6	2 662.2
France	3 751.0	3 574.2	3 795.9	3 857.7	3 899.3	3 815.4	4 267.8	4 346.1	4 264.6	4 172.5
Ireland	283.1	267.1	282.2	308.5	334.0	317.0	311.2	293.6	276.6	252.3
Italy *	2 679.3	2 684.9	2 846.3	2 880.3	3 290.1	4 139.4	4 573.9	4 763.4	4 234.5	3 828.5
Cyprus *	42.2	52.3	54.0	53.7	54.5	51.4	50.0	52.9	55.0	48.2
Latvia	96.6	107.0	169.0	187.3	164.7	160.0	161.6	160.3	178.4	160.6
Lithuania	167.0	201.6	264.4	278.8	242.0	230.0	251.4	257.5	275.6	224.9
Luxembourg	27.9	29.0	27.5	25.2	25.9	30.2	36.9	40.0	36.8	32.8
Hungary	477.7	540.5	615.5	644.7	747.8	841.8	720.7	631.0	643.9	822.6
Malta	21.3	25.2	28.6	28.8	30.2	29.0	24.7	24.9	29.6	29.4
Netherlands	1 022.6	984.7	1 002.8	958.9	972.8	1 031.2	1 295.2	1 324.9	1 275.7	1 168.3
Austria	396.8	455.0	483.4	478.3	493.0	508.5	633.7	705.3	655.5	553.9
Poland	1 864.3	2 221.4	2 718.5	3 231.2	3 197.0	2 940.8	2 501.6	2 418.8	2 827.0	3 125.6
Portugal	551.1	527.1	567.6	635.1	755.9	833.0	783.6	774.2	751.8	695.8
Slovenia	89.6	96.4	113.0	130.2	149.2	149.8	143.2	155.7	154.3	160.3
Slovak Republic	266.9	314.4	387.3	431.0	462.3	458.6	376.6	376.8	388.4	415.8
Finland	283.2	314.5	329.4	323.1	327.3	319.5	321.6	373.5	376.6	393.0
Sweden	462.5	527.0	622.4	532.2	517.0	568.7	611.6	664.9	586.4	586.5
United Kingdom *	3 472.5	3 771.0	3 882.7	3 633.8	3 522.5	3 990.2	4 696.1	4 850.2	4 280.3	3 786.1
Iceland	21.0	22.1	23.0	20.5	22.2	21.0	20.2	21.5	21.3	19.9
Liechtenstein	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.6
Norway	292.6	308.5	309.2	272.1	274.9	304.8	352.0	345.4	321.6	312.9
<b>EEA *</b>	<b>23 989</b>	<b>24 976</b>	<b>27 434</b>	<b>28 210</b>	<b>29 862</b>	<b>31 740</b>	<b>34 462</b>	<b>35 989</b>	<b>34 155</b>	<b>32 058</b>
Switzerland	383.7	412.3	441.9	424.2	431.4	459.3	553.2	630.9	587.9	522.9
Bulgaria	327.6	343.8	472.1	529.3	559.4	588.4	557.1	508.1	541.0	559.8
Romania	1 090.4	1 127.3	1 490.1	1 671.1	1 726.5	1 749.5	1 834.3	1 376.2	1 387.3	1 600.9
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M. <sup>2)</sup>	126.7	152.0	160.2	166.1	165.1	159.5	151.1	149.8	147.0	142.3
Serbia and M. <sup>2)</sup>	632.4	680.7	762.6	789.5	798.8	789.4	746.2	710.2	727.0	781.8

<sup>1)</sup> Including unknown<sup>2)</sup> 1 January 2002



(1 000)

## C-2: Population by age group, 1 January 2003

50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	Total <sup>1)</sup>	
<b>30 451</b>	<b>25 975</b>	<b>23 986</b>	<b>21 636</b>	<b>19 209</b>	<b>15 434</b>	<b>9 858</b>	<b>4 797</b>	<b>2 795</b>	<b>453 685</b>	<b>EU-25 *</b>
<b>25 061</b>	<b>21 965</b>	<b>20 530</b>	<b>18 478</b>	<b>16 326</b>	<b>13 304</b>	<b>8 708</b>	<b>4 346</b>	<b>2 554</b>	<b>379 484</b>	<b>EU-15 *</b>
<b>20 155</b>	<b>17 514</b>	<b>16 911</b>	<b>15 303</b>	<b>13 466</b>	<b>10 880</b>	<b>7 054</b>	<b>3 397</b>	<b>2 044</b>	<b>305 831</b>	<b>EUROZONE *</b>
692.1	612.9	489.8	492.6	473.7	384.0	242.3	107.9	61.9	10 355.8	Belgium
795.0	722.8	514.2	413.7	405.0	322.1	179.0	65.3	32.8	10 203.3	Czech Republic
365.6	391.6	285.5	228.9	191.0	161.5	118.2	65.4	33.3	5 383.5	Denmark
5 411.3	4 439.3	5 663.6	4 637.1	3 580.3	2 857.4	1 912.3	873.2	578.5	82 536.7	Germany
91.1	69.7	80.0	69.3	62.7	44.7	22.5	10.3	5.5	1 356.0	Estonia
695.0	646.2	595.8	621.3	555.5	414.0	228.8	110.2	78.1	11 018.4	Greece *
2 425.8	2 271.0	1 907.3	1 974.9	1 869.5	1 473.7	953.7	483.6	213.7	40 683.0	Spain *
4 195.4	3 383.4	2 583.9	2 605.9	2 502.6	2 095.8	1 411.6	633.0	474.3	59 630.1	France
233.8	204.3	158.9	134.7	113.2	89.6	60.8	29.6	13.0	3 963.6	Ireland
3 764.0	3 482.8	3 419.7	3 080.8	2 777.5	2 283.6	1 409.2	752.4	430.4	57 321.1	Italy *
46.4	34.2	33.8	27.5	22.3	17.2	10.2	6.5	2.6	715.1	Cyprus *
149.1	122.6	144.7	120.2	106.9	77.8	38.3	16.9	9.4	2 331.5	Latvia
205.0	170.9	183.7	165.6	146.1	105.9	54.3	22.5	15.2	3 462.6	Lithuania
28.6	23.9	20.8	18.3	17.7	13.0	7.8	4.0	2.0	448.3	Luxembourg
730.8	613.8	552.3	477.3	434.9	334.1	201.3	71.1	40.7	10 142.4	Hungary
29.8	28.3	16.5	16.8	13.3	10.3	6.5	2.6	1.4	397.3	Malta
1 123.8	1 038.4	772.8	649.9	571.9	454.8	311.1	160.0	72.9	16 192.6	Netherlands
503.2	454.4	495.2	325.3	323.7	284.2	188.3	81.5	48.1	8 067.3	Austria
2 823.2	1 865.4	1 596.0	1 578.2	1 429.9	1 021.6	528.4	216.5	113.0	38 218.5	Poland
668.0	593.6	535.2	533.8	468.2	360.3	220.8	105.8 *	46.6 *	10 407.5	Portugal
145.5	107.6	105.4	95.3	84.6	61.3	32.8	13.1	7.5	1 995.0	Slovenia
374.0	274.1	229.5	194.4	178.2	135.4	76.4	25.6	13.6	5 379.2	Slovak Republic
414.3	363.8	268.0	228.2	212.5	169.5	107.5	55.9	25.0	5 206.3	Finland
608.4	641.5	477.8	384.5	356.5	323.3	259.7	141.4	68.5	8 940.8	Sweden
3 931.2	3 418.2	2 856.2	2 561.8	2 311.7	1 939.0	1 275.8	742.1	407.3	59 328.9	United Kingdom *
17.3	14.2	10.3	9.3	9.0	7.0	4.7	2.4	1.2	288.5	Iceland
2.4	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	33.9	Liechtenstein
298.1	287.4	199.2	162.7	159.1	146.7	115.7	61.7	27.6	4 552.3	Norway
<b>30 768</b>	<b>26 279</b>	<b>24 198</b>	<b>21 810</b>	<b>19 378</b>	<b>15 588</b>	<b>9 979</b>	<b>4 861</b>	<b>2 824</b>	<b>458 559</b>	<b>EEA *</b>
490.8	468.1	375.3	318.7	279.7	231.7	164.2	91.7	49.9	7 317.9	Switzerland
578.5	513.0	431.5	438.8	385.5	294.9	153.3	44.5	19.2	7 845.8	Bulgaria
1 463.7	1 066.7	1 099.2	1 082.6	911.7	637.0	312.6 *	101.6 *	44.0 *	21 772.8	Romania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Albania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bosnia and Herz.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Croatia
123.0	94.4	87.5	84.6	60.9	40.0	16.8	6.4	3.0	2 038.7	F.Y.R.O.M. <sup>2)</sup>
713.1	491.4	539.5	533.2	456.8	296.7	131.8	50.2	30.9	10 662.3	Serbia and M. <sup>2)</sup>

## C-3: Proportion of total population aged 0-19, 1960-2003

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<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>23.5</b>	<b>23.0 *</b>	<b>22.8 *</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>22.5 *</b>	<b>22.4 *</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>22.0 *</b>	<b>21.8 *</b>
Belgium	29.3	31.1	28.4	26.3	24.8	24.1	23.6	23.4	23.2
Czech Republic	33.0	29.9	29.9	30.1	29.7	27.4	23.4	22.5	22.1
Denmark	33.5	31.0	28.7	26.4	24.3	23.6	23.7	24.0	24.1
Germany	28.8	30.1	27.2	24.2	21.8	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.7
Estonia	:	29.4	28.7	28.9	29.3	27.8	25.8	24.9	24.4
Greece	31.7	31.6	30.6	28.9	27.0	24.4	21.8	20.9 *	20.5 *
Spain	35.4	35.7	34.5	32.1	28.8	25.0	21.4	20.5	20.2 *
France	32.3	33.1	30.6	29.2	27.8	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.1
Ireland	39.1	40.2	39.9	38.7	36.7	33.8	30.8	29.4	28.8
Italy	32.4	31.8	30.6	27.8	24.5	21.6	19.8	19.5 *	19.3 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	32.3	31.3	29.4	28.3 *
Latvia	:	28.8	27.9	27.8	28.4	27.3	25.3	24.5	24.0
Lithuania	:	34.7	32.1	30.9	30.1	28.9	27.1	26.8	26.3
Luxembourg	27.6	29.3	26.6	24.5	23.2	23.8	24.4	24.4	24.5
Hungary	33.0	30.0	27.9	28.1	27.9	26.5	23.6	22.8	22.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	29.7	28.0	26.6	26.2
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	24.3	23.3	22.8	22.3	22.5
Poland	40.1	37.6	32.1	32.2	32.6	31.4	28.3	26.8	26.3
Portugal	37.6	37.4	34.8	32.4	29.3	26.2	23.0	22.3	21.9
Slovenia	:	33.6	:	29.9	28.2	26.1	23.2	22.0	21.5
Slovak Republic	39.3	37.5	34.4	33.8	33.5	31.8	28.1	27.1	26.0
Finland	38.4	34.3	28.5	26.7	25.4	25.5	24.7	24.3	24.0
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	25.3	25.3	25.0 *	24.9 *
Iceland	43.2	42.7	37.7	35.2	33.3	32.4	31.1	30.3	30.0
Liechtenstein	37.9	36.3	31.1	:	26.9	25.5	25.0	24.5	24.3
Norway	33.1	32.3	30.0	28.3	26.5	25.7	25.9	26.0	26.0
<b>EEA</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>23.1 *</b>	<b>22.8 *</b>
Switzerland	31.6	31.1	27.9	25.5	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.9	22.7
Bulgaria	33.6	31.1	29.2	28.6	27.8	25.6	22.8	21.7	21.3
Romania	:	:	33.2	33.3	31.9	29.5	26.0	:	24.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	42.7	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.6	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	33.1	30.8	29.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	27.6	26.9	:

## C-4: Proportion of total population aged 20-59, 1960-2003

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>52.6 *</b>	<b>50.4 *</b>	<b>52.5 *</b>	<b>53.4 *</b>	<b>54.4 *</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>55.6 *</b>	<b>55.7 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>50.3</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>52.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>55.6 *</b>	<b>55.6 *</b>
Belgium	53.2	50.0	53.5	54.1	54.7	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.0
Czech Republic	52.4	52.1	53.2	52.6	52.7	54.5	58.4	58.9	59.0
Denmark	51.1	51.4	51.9	53.3	55.3	56.6	56.6	56.1	55.7
Germany	54.0	50.2	53.6	55.9	57.9	57.8	55.7	54.9	54.9
Estonia	:	53.7	55.2	55.0	53.7	53.7	53.2	53.5	53.8
Greece	54.9	52.2	51.9	53.2	53.3	54.1	55.1	55.6 *	55.9 *
Spain	52.3	50.3	50.5	51.1	52.5	54.4	56.9	57.8	57.9 *
France	51.1	48.8	52.4	52.8	53.2	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.2
Ireland	45.3	44.2	45.3	46.5	48.0	51.0	54.1	55.6	56.1
Italy	54.0	52.2	52.6	53.5	55.0	56.1	56.3	56.0 *	56.0 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	52.7	53.4	53.5	54.9 *
Latvia	:	53.9	55.5	55.7	54.0	53.9	53.5	53.7	53.9
Lithuania	:	50.2	53.5	54.4	54.0	54.0	54.4	53.7	53.6
Luxembourg	56.1	52.3	55.6	57.3	57.9	57.1	56.5	56.9	56.9
Hungary	53.3	52.9	55.0	53.8	53.2	54.0	56.3	56.7	56.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	54.9	55.2	56.4	56.9
Netherlands	49.0	49.6	52.9	55.1	57.1	57.9	57.4	57.2	57.0
Austria	51.9	48.9	51.6	53.4	55.5	57.0	56.8	56.2	55.9
Poland	50.7	49.8	54.7	54.1	52.6	52.9	55.2	56.4	56.8
Portugal	51.0	48.8	49.7	50.9	52.2	53.9	55.5	56.0	56.3
Slovenia	:	51.7	:	55.5	56.2	56.4	57.7	58.3	58.4
Slovak Republic	50.0	48.7	52.3	52.0	51.8	53.1	56.5	56.7	58.1
Finland	50.4	51.8	55.3	56.0	56.2	55.6	55.5	55.3	55.5
Sweden	53.0	52.7	51.8	51.6	52.6	53.3	53.6	53.7	53.5
United Kingdom	53.0	50.2	50.7	51.8	53.3	54.2	54.3	54.6 *	54.7 *
Iceland	45.0	45.1	48.9	50.9	52.2	52.5	53.8	54.6	54.7
Liechtenstein	50.4	51.7	56.6	:	59.4	59.7	60.6	60.5	60.3
Norway	51.0	49.6	49.9	50.5	52.5	54.2	54.8	54.9	54.9
<b>EEA</b>	<b>52.5 *</b>	<b>50.4 *</b>	<b>52.5 *</b>	<b>53.4 *</b>	<b>54.4 *</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.6 *</b>	<b>55.7 *</b>
Switzerland	53.4	52.7	54.0	55.5	57.0	57.2	56.6	56.6	56.6
Bulgaria	55.1	54.4	55.4	54.2	53.0	53.3	55.5	55.9	56.1
Romania	:	:	53.6	52.4	52.7	53.2	55.3	:	56.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	49.3	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	54.9	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	53.6	54.8	55.5	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	53.6	54.0	:

## C-5: Proportion of total population aged 60+, 1960-2003

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<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>21.4 *</b>	<b>21.5 *</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>22.1 *</b>	<b>22.2 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>15.2</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>22.4 *</b>	<b>22.6 *</b>
Belgium	17.6	18.9	18.1	19.5	20.4	21.3	21.9	21.8	21.7
Czech Republic	14.6	18.0	16.9	17.4	17.6	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.9
Denmark	15.4	17.5	19.3	20.3	20.4	19.9	19.7	19.9	20.1
Germany	17.1	19.7	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.7	23.0	24.1	24.4
Estonia	:	16.8	16.1	16.1	17.0	18.5	21.0	21.6	21.8
Greece	13.4	16.2	17.5	17.9	19.7	21.5	23.2	23.5 *	23.6 *
Spain	12.3	13.9	15.0	16.8	18.7	20.7	21.7	21.7	21.8 *
France	16.7	18.0	17.0	18.1	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6
Ireland	15.6	15.6	14.8	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1
Italy	13.5	15.9	16.8	18.6	20.4	22.2	23.9	24.5 *	24.7 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	15.0	15.4	16.1	16.8 *
Latvia	:	17.3	16.5	16.6	17.6	18.9	21.2	21.9	22.1
Lithuania	:	15.0	14.3	14.7	16.0	17.1	18.5	19.5	20.0
Luxembourg	16.3	18.4	17.7	18.2	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.7	18.7
Hungary	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.0	18.9	19.5	20.1	20.6	20.8
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	15.4	16.8	17.0	17.0
Netherlands	13.1	14.5	15.6	16.7	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.3	18.5
Austria	18.0	20.0	19.1	19.8	20.1	19.8	20.4	21.5	21.6
Poland	9.3	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.7	15.7	16.5	16.8	17.0
Portugal	11.3	13.7	15.4	16.7	18.5	19.9	21.5	21.7	21.8
Slovenia	:	14.7	:	14.6	15.6	17.5	19.0	19.7	20.1
Slovak Republic	10.7	13.8	13.3	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.9
Finland	11.2	14.0	16.2	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.8	20.4	20.5
Sweden	16.8	19.5	21.8	23.0	22.8	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5
United Kingdom	16.9	18.8	19.8	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.4	20.4 *	20.4 *
Iceland	11.8	12.3	13.4	14.0	14.5	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.3
Liechtenstein	11.7	11.9	12.3	:	13.7	14.9	14.4	14.9	15.5
Norway	15.9	18.0	20.1	21.2	21.0	20.1	19.3	19.2	19.2
<b>EEA</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>21.4 *</b>	<b>21.5 *</b>
Switzerland	15.1	16.3	18.2	19.0	19.5	19.5	20.1	20.4	20.7
Bulgaria	11.2	14.5	15.5	17.3	19.1	21.1	21.7	22.4	22.5
Romania	:	:	13.2	14.3	15.5	17.3	18.7	:	19.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	7.9	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.5	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	13.2	14.3	14.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	18.9	19.1	:

C-6: Total age dependency ratio, 1960-2003 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>90.3 *</b>	<b>98.3 *</b>	<b>90.5 *</b>	<b>87.3 *</b>	<b>83.9 *</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>79.9 *</b>	<b>79.6 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>87.6</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>80.5 *</b>	<b>80.4 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>89.8</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>79.9 *</b>	<b>79.7 *</b>
Belgium	88.2	100.0	86.9	84.7	82.6	83.2	83.5	82.5	81.8
Czech Republic	90.8	91.9	88.0	90.3	89.8	83.3	71.2	69.8	69.6
Denmark	95.7	94.4	92.5	87.6	80.8	76.9	76.7	78.3	79.5
Germany	85.0	99.2	86.6	78.9	72.7	73.0	79.5	82.0	82.0
Estonia	:	86.0	81.2	81.8	86.2	86.2	88.0	87.0	85.9
Greece	82.1	91.6	92.7	88.0	87.6	84.8	81.7	79.8 *	78.9 *
Spain	91.2	98.6	98.0	95.7	90.5	84.0	75.7	73.0	72.6 *
France	95.9	104.7	90.8	89.6	88.0	85.9	85.9	84.7	84.4
Ireland	120.8	126.2	120.8	115.1	108.1	96.1	84.8	80.0	78.3
Italy	85.0	91.4	90.1	86.7	81.6	78.1	77.6	78.5 *	78.7 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	89.8	87.5	85.2	81.9 *
Latvia	:	85.5	80.0	79.7	85.2	85.7	86.9	86.4	85.4
Lithuania	:	99.0	86.7	83.8	85.4	85.2	83.8	86.2	86.4
Luxembourg	78.3	91.2	79.7	74.5	72.7	75.1	77.0	75.7	75.8
Hungary	87.8	88.8	81.8	85.7	88.0	85.2	77.6	76.5	76.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	82.1	81.2	77.3	75.8
Netherlands	104.1	101.6	89.0	81.7	75.3	72.7	74.0	74.8	75.4
Austria	92.7	104.3	93.8	87.3	80.0	75.6	76.1	77.9	79.0
Poland	97.4	100.8	82.8	85.0	89.9	89.0	81.2	77.3	76.1
Portugal	95.9	104.7	101.0	96.5	91.6	85.5	80.2	78.6	77.7
Slovenia	:	93.4	:	80.2	77.9	77.3	73.1	71.5	71.1
Slovak Republic	100.0	105.3	91.2	92.3	93.2	88.3	77.0	75.0	72.0
Finland	98.4	93.2	80.8	78.6	77.9	79.9	80.2	80.8	80.2
Sweden	88.5	89.8	93.2	93.6	89.9	87.8	86.6	86.2	86.8
United Kingdom	88.9	99.2	97.2	93.1	87.6	84.5	84.2	83.0 *	82.7 *
Iceland	122.2	122.0	104.5	96.7	91.6	90.3	85.7	83.2	82.9
Liechtenstein	98.4	93.2	76.7	:	68.4	67.7	65.0	65.1	65.9
Norway	96.1	101.4	100.4	98.0	90.5	84.5	82.5	82.3	82.3
<b>EEA</b>	<b>90.3 *</b>	<b>98.3 *</b>	<b>90.6 *</b>	<b>87.4 *</b>	<b>83.9 *</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>79.9 *</b>	<b>79.6 *</b>
Switzerland	87.5	89.9	85.4	80.2	75.4	74.8	76.5	76.5	76.6
Bulgaria	81.3	83.8	80.7	84.7	88.5	87.6	80.2	78.9	78.1
Romania	:	:	86.6	90.8	89.9	88.0	80.8	:	78.4
Albania	:	:	:	:	102.6	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	82.1	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	86.4	82.3	79.9	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	86.8	85.2	:

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

C-7: Young age dependency ratio, 1960-2003 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>62.1 *</b>	<b>64.5 *</b>	<b>57.6 *</b>	<b>53.1 *</b>	<b>48.6 *</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>41.4 *</b>	<b>40.9 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>40.7 *</b>	<b>40.3 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>39.5 *</b>	<b>39.2 *</b>
Belgium	55.1	62.2	53.1	48.6	45.3	44.1	43.3	42.7	42.3
Czech Republic	63.0	57.4	56.2	57.2	56.4	50.3	40.1	38.2	37.5
Denmark	65.6	60.3	55.3	49.5	43.9	41.7	41.9	42.8	43.3
Germany	53.3	60.0	50.7	43.3	37.7	37.2	38.2	38.1	37.7
Estonia	:	54.7	52.0	52.5	54.6	51.8	48.5	46.6	45.5
Greece	57.7	60.5	59.0	54.3	50.7	45.1	39.6	37.5 *	36.7 *
Spain	67.7	71.0	68.3	62.8	54.9	46.0	37.6	35.5	34.9 *
France	63.2	67.8	58.4	55.3	52.3	48.5	47.6	46.7	46.3
Ireland	86.3	91.0	88.1	83.2	76.5	66.3	56.9	52.9	51.3
Italy	60.0	60.9	58.2	52.0	44.5	38.5	35.2	34.8 *	34.6 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	61.3	58.6	55.0	51.5 *
Latvia	:	53.4	50.3	49.9	52.6	50.6	47.3	45.6	44.5
Lithuania	:	69.1	60.0	56.8	55.7	53.5	49.8	49.9	49.1
Luxembourg	49.2	56.0	47.8	42.8	40.1	41.7	43.2	42.9	43.0
Hungary	61.9	56.7	50.7	52.2	52.4	49.1	41.9	40.2	39.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	54.1	50.7	47.2	46.0
Netherlands	77.3	72.4	59.5	51.4	45.0	42.1	42.5	42.8	43.0
Austria	58.0	63.4	56.8	50.2	43.8	40.9	40.1	39.7	40.2
Poland	79.1	75.5	58.7	59.5	62.0	59.4	51.3	47.5	46.2
Portugal	73.7	76.6	70.0	63.7	56.1	48.6	41.4	39.8	38.9
Slovenia	:	65.0	:	53.9	50.2	46.3	40.2	37.7	36.8
Slovak Republic	78.6	77.0	65.8	65.0	64.7	59.9	49.7	47.8	44.8
Finland	76.2	66.2	51.5	47.7	45.2	45.9	44.5	43.9	43.3
Sweden	56.8	52.8	51.2	49.0	46.6	46.3	45.1	44.7	44.8
United Kingdom	57.0	61.8	58.2	53.1	48.6	46.7	46.6	45.7 *	45.5 *
Iceland	96.0	94.7	77.1	69.2	63.8	61.7	57.8	55.5	54.9
Liechtenstein	75.2	70.2	54.9	:	45.3	42.7	41.3	40.5	40.3
Norway	64.9	65.1	60.1	56.0	50.5	47.4	47.3	47.4	47.4
<b>EEA</b>	<b>62.1 *</b>	<b>64.5 *</b>	<b>57.6 *</b>	<b>53.1 *</b>	<b>48.7 *</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>41.5 *</b>	<b>41.0 *</b>
Switzerland	59.2	59.0	51.7	45.9	41.2	40.7	41.0	40.5	40.1
Bulgaria	61.0	57.2	52.7	52.8	52.5	48.0	41.1	38.8	38.0
Romania	:	:	61.9	63.5	60.5	55.5	47.0	:	44.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	86.6	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	48.5	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	61.8	56.2	53.4	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.5	49.8	:

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

C-8: Old age dependency ratio, 1960-2003 <sup>1)</sup>

(%)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>28.2 *</b>	<b>33.8 *</b>	<b>32.9 *</b>	<b>34.2 *</b>	<b>35.2 *</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>38.5 *</b>	<b>38.7 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.8 *</b>	<b>40.0 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.4 *</b>	<b>40.6 *</b>
Belgium	33.1	37.8	33.8	36.0	37.3	39.0	40.2	39.8	39.5
Czech Republic	27.9	34.5	31.8	33.1	33.4	33.0	31.2	31.6	32.1
Denmark	30.1	34.0	37.2	38.1	36.9	35.2	34.8	35.5	36.1
Germany	31.7	39.2	35.8	35.6	35.1	35.8	41.3	43.9	44.3
Estonia	:	31.3	29.2	29.3	31.7	34.5	39.5	40.4	40.5
Greece	24.4	31.0	33.7	33.6	37.0	39.7	42.1	42.3 *	42.3 *
Spain	23.5	27.6	29.7	32.9	35.6	38.1	38.1	37.5	37.7 *
France	32.7	36.9	32.4	34.3	35.7	37.4	38.3	38.0	38.0
Ireland	34.4	35.3	32.7	31.8	31.7	29.8	27.9	27.2	27.0
Italy	25.0	30.5	31.9	34.8	37.1	39.6	42.5	43.7 *	44.1 *
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	28.5	28.8	30.1	30.6 *
Latvia	:	32.1	29.7	29.8	32.6	35.1	39.6	40.8	40.9
Lithuania	:	29.9	26.7	27.0	29.6	31.7	34.0	36.3	37.3
Luxembourg	29.1	35.2	31.8	31.8	32.6	33.5	33.8	32.9	32.8
Hungary	25.9	32.1	31.1	33.5	35.5	36.1	35.7	36.3	36.7
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	28.1	30.4	30.1	29.8
Netherlands	26.7	29.2	29.5	30.3	30.3	30.6	31.5	32.0	32.4
Austria	34.7	40.9	37.0	37.1	36.2	34.7	35.9	38.3	38.7
Poland	18.3	25.3	24.1	25.5	27.9	29.7	29.9	29.8	29.9
Portugal	22.2	28.1	31.0	32.8	35.4	36.9	38.7	38.8	38.8
Slovenia	:	28.4	:	26.3	27.8	31.0	32.9	33.8	34.3
Slovak Republic	21.4	28.3	25.4	27.3	28.6	28.4	27.3	27.2	27.3
Finland	22.2	27.0	29.3	30.9	32.7	34.0	35.7	36.9	36.9
Sweden	31.7	37.0	42.1	44.6	43.3	41.5	41.4	41.5	42.0
United Kingdom	31.9	37.5	39.1	40.0	39.0	37.8	37.6	37.3 *	37.2 *
Iceland	26.2	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.8	28.6	27.9	27.7	28.0
Liechtenstein	23.2	23.0	21.7	:	23.1	25.0	23.8	24.6	25.7
Norway	31.2	36.3	40.3	42.0	40.0	37.1	35.2	35.0	35.0
<b>EEA</b>	<b>28.2 *</b>	<b>33.8 *</b>	<b>32.9 *</b>	<b>34.3 *</b>	<b>35.3 *</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.4 *</b>	<b>38.6 *</b>
Switzerland	28.3	30.9	33.7	34.2	34.2	34.1	35.5	36.0	36.5
Bulgaria	20.3	26.7	28.0	31.9	36.0	39.6	39.1	40.1	40.1
Romania	:	:	24.6	27.3	29.4	32.5	33.8	:	34.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	16.0	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	33.7	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	26.1	26.4	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.3	35.4	:

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

## C-9: Average total population, 1960-2002

(1 000)

	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>378 003</b>	<b>406 919</b>	<b>427 005</b>	<b>432 573</b>	<b>439 519</b>	<b>447 065</b>	<b>451 974</b>	<b>452 246</b>	<b>453 134</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>316 207</b>	<b>340 201</b>	<b>355 268</b>	<b>358 786</b>	<b>364 521</b>	<b>371 860</b>	<b>377 143</b>	<b>377 714</b>	<b>378 698</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>251 773</b>	<b>271 597</b>	<b>285 505</b>	<b>288 637</b>	<b>293 250</b>	<b>299 197</b>	<b>303 188</b>	<b>303 958</b>	<b>305 163</b>
Belgium	9 118.7	9 637.8	9 846.8	9 858.2	9 967.4	10 136.8	10 251.2	10 286.6	10 332.8
Czech Republic	9 659.8	9 805.2	10 326.8	10 336.7	10 363.1	10 327.3	10 272.3	10 236.5 <sup>b</sup>	10 204.9
Denmark	4 581.0	4 928.8	5 123.0	5 113.7	5 140.9	5 233.4	5 339.6	5 358.8	5 375.9
Germany	72 826.2	77 711.4	78 305.4	77 670.5	79 433.0	81 678.1	82 211.5	82 349.9	82 488.5
Estonia	1 215.7	1 360.1	1 477.2	1 528.8	1 569.2	1 436.6	1 369.5	1 364.1	1 358.6
Greece	8 327.4	8 792.8	9 642.5	9 934.3	10 160.5	10 454.0	10 559.6	10 581.5 <sup>b</sup>	11 003.2
Spain <sup>1)</sup>	30 649.6	33 779.0	37 386.1	38 419.7	38 850.4	39 222.9	39 927.3	40 265.5	40 546.2
France	45 684.2	50 772.2	53 880.0	55 284.3	56 708.8	57 844.2	58 893.6	59 190.3	59 486.1
Ireland	2 832.0	2 950.1	3 401.0	3 540.0	3 514.0	3 608.8	3 801.3	3 862.9 <sup>b</sup>	3 931.8
Italy	50 199.7	53 821.9	56 433.9	56 593.1	56 719.2	57 300.8	57 762.0	57 418.9 <sup>b</sup>	57 157.4
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	572.8	614.5	512.5	541.5	579.9	650.9	694.0	701.5	710.3
Latvia	2 121.0	2 359.2	2 511.7	2 578.9	2 670.7	2 515.6	2 372.1	2 355.0	2 338.6
Lithuania	2 778.6	3 139.7	3 413.2	3 544.5	3 697.8	3 629.1	3 499.5	3 481.3	3 469.1
Luxembourg	314.0	339.2	364.2	366.7	381.9	409.7	437.6	441.8	446.2
Hungary	9 984.0	10 337.0	10 707.5	10 579.1	10 374.0	10 329.0	10 211.0	10 187.6	10 158.6
Malta	328.1	322.4	324.1	339.6	354.2	370.3	385.8	197.3	396.0
Netherlands	11 486.6	13 038.5	14 149.8	14 491.6	14 951.5	15 459.0	15 925.5	16 046.2	16 148.9
Austria	7 047.4	7 467.1	7 549.4	7 565.0	7 677.9	7 948.3	8 011.6	8 029.9	8 053.1
Poland	29 561.3	32 525.8	35 578.0	37 203.0	38 110.8	38 595.0	38 648.9	38 638.3	38 425.5 <sup>b</sup>
Portugal	8 857.7	8 680.4	9 766.3	10 011.4	9 898.6	10 027.1	10 230.6	10 296.1	10 368.4
Slovenia	1 580.1	1 726.5	1 901.2	1 973.2	1 998.2	1 989.9	1 988.9	1 992.1	1 994.5
Slovak Republic	3 994.3	4 528.5	4 984.3	5 161.8	5 279.7	5 362.0	5 388.7 <sup>b</sup>	5 378.9	5 379.1
Finland	4 429.6	4 606.3	4 779.5	4 902.2	4 986.4	5 107.8	5 176.2	5 188.0	5 200.6
Sweden	7 480.4	8 042.8	8 310.5	8 350.4	8 558.8	8 826.9	8 872.1	8 896.0	8 925.0
United Kingdom	52 372.5	55 632.2	56 329.6	56 685.3	57 571.9	58 601.9	59 743.1	59 501.4 <sup>b</sup>	59 234.4
Iceland	175.9	204.5	228.2	241.4	254.8	267.5	281.2	285.0	287.5
Liechtenstein	16.5	21.1	25.5	26.9	28.7	30.8	32.6	33.2	33.7
Norway	3 581.2	3 875.8	4 085.6	4 152.5	4 241.5	4 359.2	4 491.0	4 513.7	4 538.2
<b>EEA</b>	<b>381 776</b>	<b>411 021</b>	<b>431 344</b>	<b>436 994</b>	<b>444 044</b>	<b>451 723</b>	<b>456 778</b>	<b>457 078</b>	<b>457 993</b>
Switzerland	5 327.8	6 180.9	6 319.4	6 470.4	6 712.3	7 040.7	7 184.2	7 232.7	7 289.5
Bulgaria	7 867.4	8 489.6	8 861.5	8 960.6	8 718.3	8 406.1	8 170.2 <sup>b</sup>	7 910.4	7 868.9
Romania	18 403.4	20 252.5	22 201.4	22 724.8	23 201.8	22 684.3	22 443.0	22 132.0 <sup>b</sup>	21 803.1
Albania	1 607.3	2 135.6	2 670.5	2 957.4	3 255.9	3 248.8	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	3 240.0	3 703.0	4 092.0	4 316.0	4 518.0	:	:	:	3 832.0
Croatia	4 140.0	4 406.0	4 588.0	4 701.7	4 778.0	4 668.8	4 576.0	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	1 392.0	1 630.0	1 889.0	1 969.0	2 028.0	1 966.0	2 026.3	2 034.9	:
Serbia and Mont.	8 118.5	8 900.8	9 810.4	10 210.8	10 442.0	10 551.8	10 641.3	10 653.7	10 668.7

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding Ceuta and Melilla from 1962 to 1971<sup>2)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only



## C-10: Nationals and non-nationals, 1990-2003

(1 000)

	Nationals <sup>1)</sup>					Non-nationals				
	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003	1990	1995	2000	2002	2003
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	349 088 *	353 640 *	357 340 *	:	:	14 631 *	17 706 *	19 041 *	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	280 989 *	284 278 *	286 732 *	:	:	11 608 *	14 535 *	15 835 *	:	:
Belgium	9 067	9 208	9 342	9 463	:	881	922	897	847	:
Czech Republic	10 327	10 229	10 049	10 043	:	36	104	229	164	:
Denmark	4 985	5 019	5 071	5 102	5 118	151	197	259	267	265
Germany	74 267	74 548	74 820	75 122	75 189	4 846	6 991	7 344	7 319	7 348 <sup>2)</sup>
Estonia	:	:	1 098	:	:	:	:	274	:	:
Greece	9 979	10 289	:	:	:	142	154	:	:	:
Spain	38 428	38 735	38 809	38 431	:	398	461	924	1 978	:
France	52 980	:	55 486	:	:	3 597 <sup>3)</sup>	:	3 263 <sup>3)</sup>	:	:
Ireland	3 426	3 501	3 650	3 713	:	81 <sup>4)</sup>	96 <sup>4)</sup>	127 <sup>4)</sup>	187 <sup>4)</sup>	:
Italy	56 338	56 583	56 409	:	:	356	685	1 271	:	:
Cyprus	:	609	633	641	:	:	37	58	65	:
Latvia	:	:	2 355 <sup>5)</sup>	:	2 302 <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	25	:	30
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	270	274	276	:	:	109	133	159	:	:
Hungary	:	10 199	10 068	10 058	10 026	:	138	153	116	116
Malta	352	369	380	:	:	6	7	9	:	:
Netherlands	14 251	14 667	15 212	15 415	15 493	642	757	652	690	700
Austria	7 211	7 266	7 244	:	:	434	677	758	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	9 819	9 856	10 007	10 104	10 169	101	157	191	225	239
Slovenia	:	1 942	1 945	1 949	1 950	:	48	43	45	45
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	4 953	5 037	5 084	5 096	5 103	21	62	88	99	104
Sweden	8 071	8 279	8 374	8 433	8 467	456	537	487	476	474
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	249	262	272	277	278	5	5	7	10	10
Liechtenstein	18	19	:	:	:	10	12	:	:	:
Norway	4 093	4 184	4 300	4 338	4 355	140	164	179	186	198
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	5 608	5 687	5 758	5 803	5 833	1 066	1 332	1 407	1 458	1 485
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	21 747	:	:	:	:	26
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Calculated as the difference between total population on 1 January and non-nationals<sup>2)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>3)</sup> Census results from 1990 and 1999<sup>4)</sup> Results from Labour Force Survey<sup>5)</sup> Including Latvian non-citizens

## C-11: Non-national population by main groups of citizenship, 1 January 2003

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>3)</sup>	650.2	577.5	136.5	24.0	14.2	32.0	0.9	3.1	846.7
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	125.6	11.5	1.7	3.4	2.8	32.4	0.2	0.4	163.8
Denmark	158.0	55.4	24.5	10.9	6.8	66.3	1.4	4.3	265.4
Germany <sup>4)</sup>	5 816.7	1 862.1	308.2	223.9	126.1	901.7	11.9	73.2	7 335.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia <sup>5)</sup>	28.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.2	30.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	98.3	11.7	1.3	2.4	1.8	13.4	0.2	0.3	115.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	350.6	210.5	124.8	39.6	18.8	65.1	4.3	115.6	700.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal <sup>6)</sup>	72.1	66.0	114.2	40.8	10.0	10.8	0.5	0.3	238.7
Slovenia	43.7	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	44.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	71.3	18.0	8.5	4.1	2.8	17.8	0.6	1.4	103.7
Sweden	316.1	185.4	23.4	30.2	11.3	94.9	2.5	7.1	474.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	7.2	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.0	10.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	119.2	82.2	17.4	14.6	9.2	44.9	0.9	0.6	197.7
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	1 293.8	823.4	43.0	56.0	20.3	88.4	3.3	0.3	1 484.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>7)</sup>	15.6	5.4	:	:	:	6.4	:	3.6	25.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 1 January 2002<sup>4)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>5)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>6)</sup> Provisional data<sup>7)</sup> Census results from March 2002

## C-12: Non-nationals by age group, 1 January 2003

(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>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	35.2	35.8	36.6	39.2	58.1	80.3	92.0	90.5	142.4	103.8	38.9	93.8	846.7
Czech Republic <sup>1)</sup>	3.1	5.1	4.6	4.0	12.8	24.2	24.8	22.5	36.4	17.0	3.4	5.9	163.8
Denmark	18.7	18.4	18.1	16.6	23.8	30.5	32.1	28.1	37.4	22.2	7.2	12.5	265.4
Germany <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	441.5	:	:	866.8	875.4	737.9	1 032.0	862.9	309.2	401.8	7 335.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia <sup>3)</sup>	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	4.3	3.6	2.7	8.3	30.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	3.0	3.6	4.5	6.5	11.2	15.1	16.8	12.0	19.2	11.1	4.2	8.6	115.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	38.9	38.7	40.4	51.5	68.3	91.0	92.3	74.7	91.2	58.3	24.1	30.4	700.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal <sup>4)</sup>	13.8	16.6	20.6	20.1	23.5	27.9	26.6	22.8	29.0	17.7	6.8	13.3	238.7
Slovenia	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	3.4	5.1	5.5	5.8	10.9	5.6	1.5	2.2	44.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.9	8.0	11.7	13.3	11.7	16.4	8.3	2.4	6.5	103.7
Sweden	24.0	25.6	27.3	24.7	33.8	47.9	53.0	48.9	74.7	57.6	19.2	37.4	474.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	10.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	12.0	11.4	10.6	10.7	17.1	25.4	25.9	21.9	30.3	17.8	5.2	9.5	197.7
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	82.2	97.5	94.3	84.8	96.1	130.8	157.3	168.5	252.4	160.0	60.9	100.0	1 484.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>5)</sup>	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
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 1 January 2002<sup>2)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners; total for age group 0-14 equals 1 154.0 thousand and for age group 15-24 equals 1 095.4 thousand<sup>3)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>4)</sup> Provisional data<sup>5)</sup> Census results from March 2002

## C-13: Non-national EU-25 population by country of residence and citizenship, 1 January 2003

(1 000)

Country of residence	Country of citizenship												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	-	0.7	3.4	34.7	0.1	17.6	45.0	111.1	3.4	190.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Czech Republic <sup>1)</sup>	0.2	-	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Denmark	0.6	0.3	-	13.0	0.5	0.7	2.1	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.9	1.6
Germany <sup>2)</sup>	23.5	28.4	21.4	-	4.0	359.4	127.5	112.4	15.6	609.8	1.0	8.9	12.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:
Latvia <sup>3)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	1.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	0.2	0.1	0.1	7.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	26.3	1.4	2.6	56.1	0.2	6.2	17.5	14.5	4.2	18.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal <sup>4)</sup>	2.4	0.1	0.9	11.9	0.0	0.2	14.6	8.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.5	12.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
Sweden	0.7	0.5	28.1	18.1	1.8	4.5	3.7	5.1	1.3	4.8	0.1	0.9	0.9
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	-	0.1	0.4
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.5	0.2	20.0	8.2	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.4	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.8
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	8.4	3.8	3.4	126.1	0.1	5.9	79.8	65.1	1.7	310.3	0.1	0.5	0.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>5)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	-	1.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	1.8	:	-	-
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 1 January 2002<sup>2)</sup> Data from Central Register of Foreigners<sup>3)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>4)</sup> Provisional data<sup>5)</sup> Census results from March 2002

(1 000) **C-13: Non-national EU-25 population by country of residence and citizenship, 1 January 2003**

Country of citizenship													Country of residence	
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	Total		
4.3	1.6	0.1	92.6	2.2	9.6	25.8	0.2	0.6	2.9	4.3	26.4	577.5	Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	
0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	16.2	0.0	0.1	24.5	0.1	0.3	1.2	53.0	Czech Republic <sup>1)</sup>	
0.0	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.8	5.7	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.1	10.7	12.7	65.1	Denmark	
6.6	56.0	0.4	115.2	189.3	317.6	131.4	20.6	18.3	15.8	19.4	114.7	2 329.8	Germany <sup>2)</sup>	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Estonia
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Greece
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Spain
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	France
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Ireland
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Italy
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Cyprus
-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.4	Latvia <sup>3)</sup>	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Lithuania
-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Luxembourg
0.0	-	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	15.6	Hungary	
:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Malta
0.3	1.8	0.1	-	3.5	6.9	11.3	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.1	44.1	222.9	Netherlands	
:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Austria
:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Poland
0.1	0.2	0.0	4.8	0.6	0.3	-	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	15.9	66.7	Portugal <sup>4)</sup>	
0.0	0.1	-	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	Slovenia	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	Slovak Republic
0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	8.0	2.5	32.8	Finland	
0.0	2.5	0.1	4.3	2.9	13.9	1.3	0.5	0.4	96.3	-	14.2	206.9	Sweden	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	United Kingdom
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.6	Iceland	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Liechtenstein
0.0	0.3	0.0	3.8	0.6	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	6.4	25.2	11.2	87.4	Norway	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>EEA</b>
1.0	3.8	0.1	15.4	31.4	4.7	141.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	6.1	24.4	842.0	Switzerland	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bulgaria
-	0.3	:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	:	:	Romania <sup>5)</sup>
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Albania
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Bosnia and Herz.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Croatia
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	F.Y.R.O.M.
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	Serbia and Mont.

## C-14: Labour force by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002

(1 000)

	Nationals				Non-nationals				Total			
	<40		40+		<40		40+		<40		40+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	726.9	662.8	753.1	646.1	37.8	30.3	19.7	16.1	764.7	693.1	772.8	662.2
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	132.7	110.3	131.3	152.4	32.6	22.4	37.0	34.0	165.3	132.7	168.3	186.4
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	76.3	68.1	90.9	57.8	9.1	13.7	5.2	5.0	85.4	81.8	96.1	62.7
Latvia <sup>1)</sup>	294.9	245.1	278.1	286.2	1.5	1.2	4.2	1.7	296.4	246.3	282.3	287.9
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg <sup>2)</sup>	32.4	23.6	33.2	19.8	27.9	22.7	19.3	12.3	60.2	46.4	52.5	32.1
Hungary	1 216.9	905.6	1 033.6	953.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1 981.0	1 720.0	1 881.0	1 304.0	476.0	366.0	329.0	228.0	2 457.0	2 086.0	2 210.0	1 532.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	228.0	218.2	222.8	181.7	15.9	3.7	15.3	2.2	243.9	221.9	238.1	183.8
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	593.7	531.9	694.2	685.5	15.9	11.3	9.0	8.4	609.6	543.2	703.2	694.0
Sweden <sup>2)</sup>	980.2	878.2	1 165.6	1 087.8	53.5	47.8	46.8	44.7	1 033.6	926.0	1 212.4	1 132.6
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway <sup>3)</sup>	577.7	522.9	612.1	531.9	33.6	28.2	21.1	17.1	611.3	551.2	633.2	549.0
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 1st quarter of 2003; nationals include both Latvian citizens and non-citizens; only persons aged 15-74 are included<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2001<sup>3)</sup> Non-nationals include unspecified nationality

## C-15: Employed population by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002

(1 000)

	Nationals				Non-nationals				Total			
	<40		40+		<40		40+		<40		40+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	703.6	635.9	727.4	620.7	34.7	27.5	18.0	14.6	738.3	663.4	745.3	635.3
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	120.5	97.8	119.2	144.2	26.4	16.6	31.4	29.4	146.9	114.4	150.6	173.6
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	73.8	64.8	89.1	55.5	8.9	13.3	4.9	4.9	82.7	78.1	94.1	60.5
Latvia <sup>1)</sup>	262.4	216.6	246.6	260.7	1.5	0.3	3.8	1.6	263.9	216.9	250.4	262.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg <sup>2)</sup>	31.5	22.9	32.8	19.5	26.7	21.5	18.7	11.8	58.2	44.3	51.4	31.3
Hungary	1 124.1	839.8	988.4	918.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	1 928.0	1 666.0	1 853.0	1 267.0	440.0	340.0	316.0	215.0	2 368.0	2 006.0	2 169.0	1 482.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	204.6	188.8	198.7	160.2	15.7	3.4	14.7	2.0	220.4	192.2	213.5	162.2
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	524.7	472.4	603.7	603.7	12.1	7.6	6.4	4.7	536.9	480.0	610.0	608.5
Sweden <sup>2)</sup>	928.3	834.0	1 117.7	1 050.8	46.0	41.9	41.9	41.3	974.3	875.8	1 159.6	1 092.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway <sup>3)</sup>	552.2	504.6	597.6	521.2	29.9	26.0	19.4	16.2	582.1	530.5	617.0	537.4
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 1st quarter of 2003; nationals include both Latvian citizens and non-citizens; only persons aged 15-74 are included<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2001<sup>3)</sup> Non-nationals include unspecified nationality

## C-16: Unemployed population by main groups of citizenship, age group and sex, 1 January 2002

(1 000)

	Nationals				Non-nationals				Total			
	<40		40+		<40		40+		<40		40+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Denmark	23.3	27.0	25.7	25.4	3.1	2.8	1.8	1.5	26.4	29.7	27.5	26.9
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	12.2	12.5	12.1	8.3	6.2	5.8	5.6	4.5	18.4	18.3	17.7	12.8
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.7	3.7	2.0	2.3
Latvia <sup>1)</sup>	32.5	28.5	31.5	25.6	-	0.9	0.4	-	32.5	29.4	31.9	25.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg <sup>2)</sup>	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.8
Hungary	92.8	65.8	45.2	35.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	53.0	54.0	28.0	37.0	37.0	26.0	14.0	13.0	90.0	80.0	42.0	50.0
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	23.4	29.4	24.1	21.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	23.6	29.7	24.7	21.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	69.0	59.5	90.6	81.8	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.7	72.8	63.3	93.2	85.5
Sweden <sup>2)</sup>	51.9	44.2	47.9	37.1	7.4	6.0	4.9	3.4	59.3	50.2	52.8	40.5
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway <sup>3)</sup>	25.5	18.4	14.5	10.8	3.7	2.3	1.7	0.9	29.2	20.7	16.2	11.6
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 1st quarter of 2003; nationals include both Latvian citizens and non-citizens; only persons aged 15-74 are included<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2001<sup>3)</sup> Non-nationals include unspecified nationality



## CHAPTER D: FERTILITY

### Highlights

- In contrast to the situation before the mid 1990s, the current total fertility rate in the former EU-15 is higher than in the newly acceding Member states but still far below replacement level.
- Since 1980, the total fertility rates in the EU-25 countries have clearly converged.
- The percentage of extra-marital live births varies strongly within the EU-25 countries: from 56 per cent in Estonia and Sweden to less than 5 per cent in Cyprus and Greece.

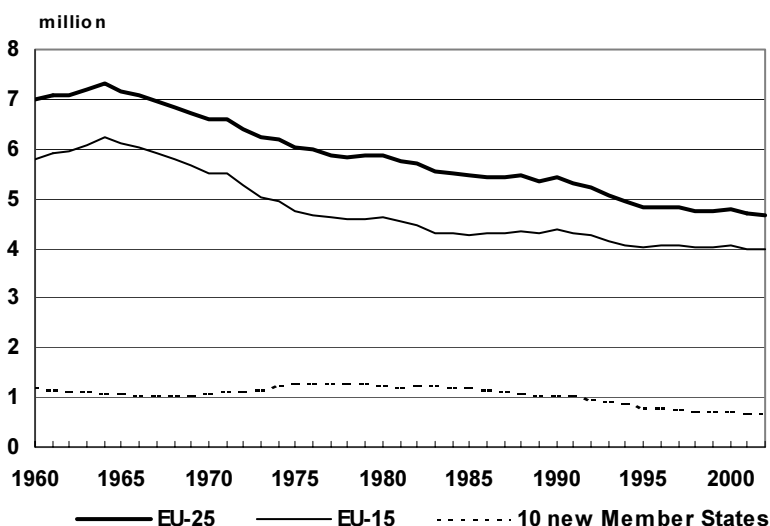
In the period 1960-2002, the total number of live births was 252 million in the EU-25: 206 million in the former EU-15 and 46 million in the new Member States. The highest annual total for the former EU-15 was reached in 1964 with 6.2 million and for the newly acceding countries in 1976 with 1.3 million (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. For the new Member States the relative decrease has been even stronger: 47% to 0.7 million.

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 1980, a woman in the EU-25 would have had 1.9 children (former EU-15: 1.8; new Member states: 2.2) 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 2.1 children are needed for 'zero growth'.

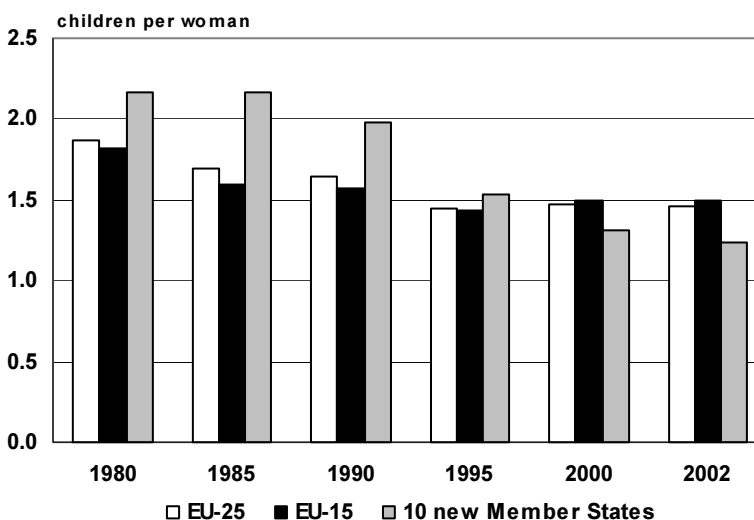
In the subsequent years the total fertility rate in the former EU-15 fell to a low of 1.4 in 1995. Most of the decrease took place in the first half of the 1980s. After 1995 some recovery can be observed to a level of 1.5.

The time trend of the total fertility rate in the newly acceding countries differs a lot from that in the former EU-15: no substantial change in the first half of the 1980s, a small decline in the second half of the 1980s, a strong decline in the first half of the 1990s and, again, a small decline since then. The current average level of the total fertility rate in the new Member States is less than 1.3. For the whole EU-25 the current total fertility rate is slightly below 1.5.

D-1: Live births in the EU, 1960-2002



D-2: Total fertility rate in the EU, 1980-2002

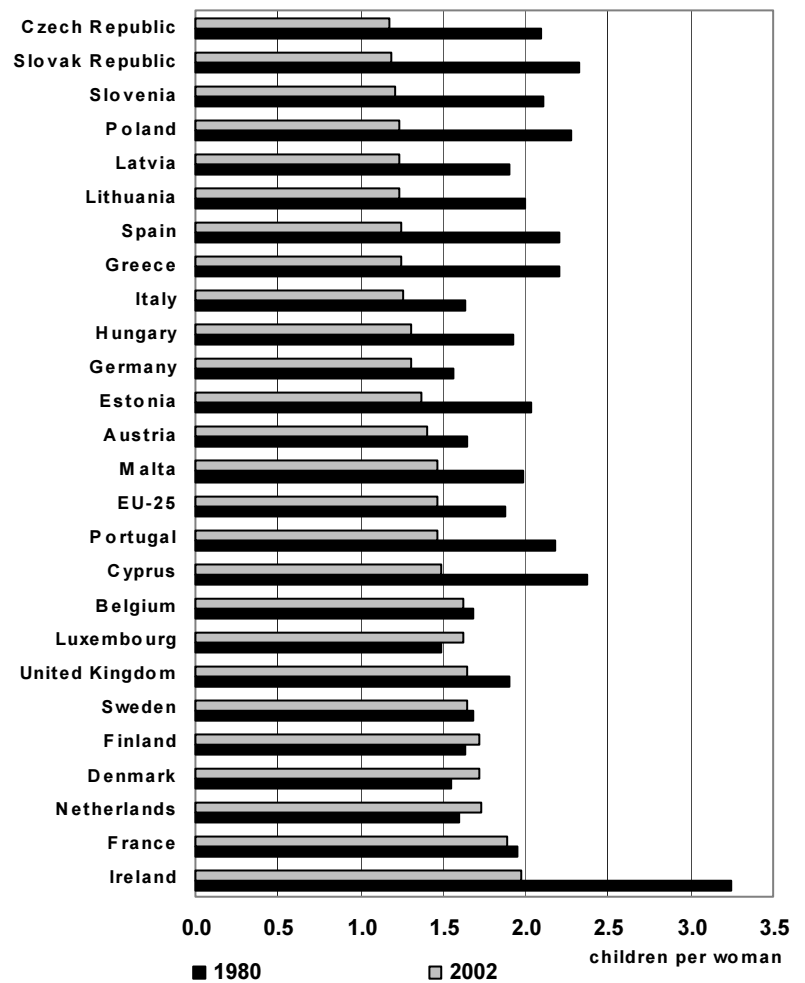


The strong decrease of the fertility level in the Central European countries during the first years after the collapse of the 'wall', is believed to be related to the loss of the implicit pro-natal policies in those countries. Various other factors, such as the worsening economic situation, the grown uncertainty, especially among young people about their future, 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 2001, this difference, between Ireland and the Czech Republic, is down to 0.8. It is remarkable that in four countries (Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) the 2001 total fertility rate is higher than the 1980 fertility rate. On the other hand, this rate almost halved in the Slovak Republic, the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Poland, but also in Spain and Greece.

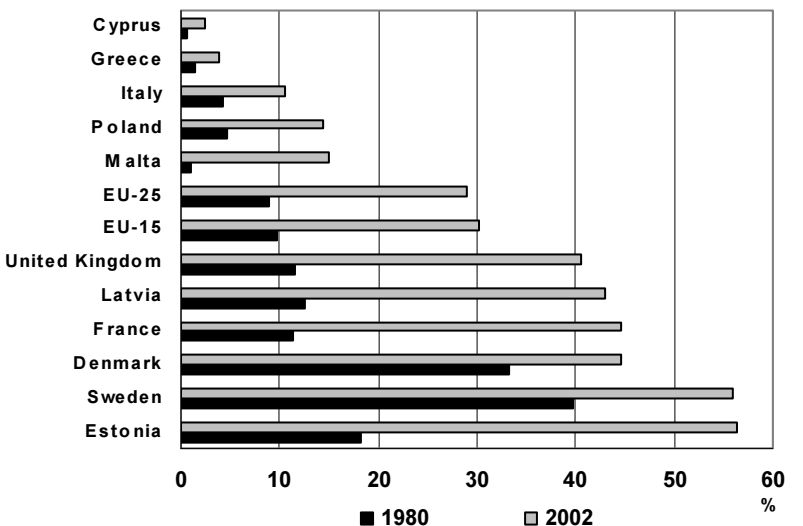
The dramatically-changed position of the eight new Central European Member States can also be illustrated by the fact that, in 1980, all of them had a total fertility rate above the EU-25 average, while in 2001, they were all below the EU-25 average.

D-3: Total fertility rate per EU country, 1980 and 2002



For the EU-25 as a whole the current proportion of live births outside marriage (28%) is slightly lower than that for the former EU-15 (30%). Of all EU-25 countries, this proportion is highest in Estonia and Sweden (56 per cent). Denmark, France, Latvia and the United Kingdom show high percentages of extra-marital births too (Figure D-4). On the other hand, Cyprus and Greece still have very low percentages (3% and 4%, respectively). Italy, Malta and Poland also report relatively low proportions. Compared with the situation in 1980, it appears that Estonia has overtaken Sweden and Denmark, while France went from tenth to fourth place.

D-4: Highest and lowest percentages extra-marital live births in 2002, with reference to 1980



## D-1: Main indicators of fertility in EU-25, 1960-2002

	Live births		Total fertility rate	Net reproduction rate	Mean age of women at childbearing	Live births outside marriage	
	(1 000)	(per 1 000 population)				(1 000)	(per 100 live births)
1960	6 986 *	18.5 *	2.59 *	1.20 *	28.0 *	360 *	5.2 *
1961	7 065	18.5	2.60 *	1.24 *	28.0 *	361 *	5.1 *
1962	7 068	18.4	2.61 *	1.24 *	27.9 *	357 *	5.1 *
1963	7 208	18.6	2.67 *	1.27 *	27.8 *	360 *	5.0 *
1964	7 324	18.7	2.72 *	1.29 *	27.7 *	364 *	5.0 *
1965	7 163	18.1	2.66 *	1.26 *	27.7 *	359	5.0
1966	7 087	17.8	2.61 *	1.24 *	27.6 *	359 *	5.1 *
1967	6 958	17.4	2.55 *	1.22 *	27.5 *	362 *	5.2 *
1968	6 839	17.0	2.47 *	1.20 *	27.5 *	364 *	5.3 *
1969	6 730	16.6	2.42 *	1.15 *	27.4 *	363 *	5.4 *
1970	6 579	16.2	2.34	1.10 *	27.3 *	369	5.6
1971	6 605	16.1	2.33	1.10 *	27.4 *	387 *	5.9 *
1972	6 400	15.5	2.22	1.05 *	27.3 *	389 *	6.1 *
1973	6 226	15.0	2.14	1.01 *	27.2 *	387 *	6.2 *
1974	6 193	14.9	2.11	0.99 *	27.1 *	392 *	6.3 *
1975	6 031	14.4	2.02	0.95 *	27.0	390	6.5
1976	5 974	14.2	1.98	0.94 *	27.0 *	397 *	6.6 *
1977	5 884	13.9	1.93	0.91 *	26.9 *	407 *	6.9 *
1978	5 843	13.8	1.89	0.90 *	26.9 *	431 *	7.4 *
1979	5 849	13.8	1.88	0.89 *	26.9 *	465 *	7.9 *
1980	5 879	13.8	1.88	0.89 *	26.9	519	8.8
1981	5 749	13.4	1.83	0.87 *	27.0 *	548 *	9.5 *
1982	5 707	13.3	1.81	0.85 *	27.0 *	597 *	10.5 *
1983	5 567	12.9	1.74	0.83 *	27.1 *	623 *	11.2 *
1984	5 510	12.8	1.71	0.82 *	27.2 *	669 *	12.1 *
1985	5 475	12.7	1.70	0.81 *	27.3	719	13.1
1986	5 441	12.5	1.68	0.80 *	27.3	769 *	14.1 *
1987	5 409	12.4	1.66	0.79 *	27.4	813 *	15.0 *
1988	5 453	12.5	1.67	0.80 *	27.5	872 *	16.0 *
1989	5 363	12.3	1.63	0.78 *	27.7	902 *	16.8 *
1990	5 418	12.3	1.64	0.79	27.8	946	17.5
1991	5 320	12.1	1.60	0.77	27.9	979 *	18.4 *
1992	5 221	11.8	1.57	0.76	28.0	996 *	19.1 *
1993	5 070	11.4	1.52	0.73	28.2	1 008 *	19.9 *
1994	4 939	11.1	1.48	0.71	28.3	1 023 *	20.7 *
1995	4 822	10.8	1.44	0.70 *	28.5	1 053	21.8
1996	4 830	10.8	1.44	0.70	28.6	1 105	22.9
1997	4 817	10.7	1.44	0.70 *	28.8 *	1 138	23.6
1998	4 742	10.5	1.43	0.69 *	28.9 *	1 184 *	25.0 *
1999	4 734	10.5	1.42	0.70 *	28.9 *	1 234 *	26.1 *
2000	4 781	10.6	1.48	0.71 *	29.0 *	1 292 *	27.0 *
2001	4 698	10.4	1.46	0.70 *	29.1 *	1 323 *	28.2 *
2002	4 679	10.3	1.46	0.71 *	29.2 *	1 355 *	28.8 *

## D-2: Live births, 1960-2002

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>6 986 *</b>	<b>7 163</b>	<b>6 579</b>	<b>6 031</b>	<b>5 879</b>	<b>5 475</b>	<b>5 418</b>	<b>4 822</b>	<b>4 781</b>	<b>4 698</b>	<b>4 679</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>5 783</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>4 060</b>	<b>3 997</b>	<b>3 993</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>3 171</b>	<b>3 164</b>
Belgium	154.8	155.5	142.2	119.7	124.4	114.1	123.8	115.5	116.3	114.0	111.2
Czech Republic	128.9	147.4	147.9	191.8	153.8	135.9	130.6	96.1	90.9	90.7	92.8
Denmark	76.1	85.8	70.8	72.1	57.3	53.7	63.4	69.8	67.1	65.5	64.1
Germany	1 261.6	1 325.4	1 047.7	782.3	865.8	813.8	905.7	765.2	767.0	734.5	719.3
Estonia	20.2	18.9	21.6	21.4	22.2	23.6	22.3	13.5	13.1	12.6	13.0
Greece	157.2	151.4	144.9	142.3	148.1	116.5	102.2	101.5	103.3	102.3	102.5
Spain	660.1	673.6	661.1	669.4	571.0	456.3	401.4	363.5	397.6	403.9	416.5
France	816.3	862.3	847.8	745.1	800.4	768.4	762.4	729.6	774.8	770.9	762.7
Ireland	60.7	63.5	64.4	67.2	74.1	62.4	53.0	48.8	54.2	57.9	60.5
Italy	910.2	990.5	901.5	827.9	640.4	577.3	569.3	525.6	543.0	535.3	535.5
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	13.7	11.8	9.8	10.4	10.6	10.6	9.9	8.4	8.2	7.9
Latvia	35.5	31.2	34.3	34.8	35.5	39.8	37.9	21.6	20.2	19.7	20.0
Lithuania	62.5	53.8	55.5	51.8	51.8	58.5	56.9	41.2	34.1	31.5	30.0
Luxembourg	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.3
Hungary	146.5	133.0	151.8	194.2	148.7	130.2	125.7	112.1	97.6	97.0	96.8
Malta	8.6	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.3	3.9	3.9
Netherlands	239.1	245.2	238.9	177.9	181.3	178.1	198.0	190.5	206.6	202.6	202.1
Austria	125.9	129.9	112.3	93.8	90.9	87.4	90.5	88.7	78.3	75.5	78.4
Poland	669.5	547.4	547.8	646.4	695.8	680.1	547.7	433.1	378.3	368.2	353.8
Portugal	213.9	210.3	180.7	179.6	158.4	130.5	116.4	107.2	120.0	112.8	114.4
Slovenia	27.8	30.6	27.4	29.8	29.9	25.9	22.4	19.0	18.2	17.5	17.5
Slovak Republic	88.4	84.3	80.7	97.6	95.1	90.2	80.0	61.4	55.2	51.1	50.8
Finland	82.1	77.9	64.6	65.7	63.1	62.8	65.5	63.1	56.7	56.2	55.6
Sweden	102.2	122.8	110.2	103.6	97.1	98.5	123.9	103.4	90.4	91.5	95.8
United Kingdom	918.3	997.3	903.9	697.5	753.7	750.7	798.6	732.0	679.3	669.1	668.8
Iceland	4.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0
Liechtenstein	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Norway	61.9	66.3	64.6	56.3	51.0	51.1	60.9	60.3	59.2	56.7	55.4
<b>EEA</b>	<b>7 054 *</b>	<b>7 234</b>	<b>6 648</b>	<b>6 092</b>	<b>5 935</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>5 485</b>	<b>4 887</b>	<b>4 845</b>	<b>4 759</b>	<b>4 739</b>
Switzerland	94.4	111.8	99.2	78.5	73.7	74.7	83.9	82.2	78.5	73.5	72.4
Bulgaria	140.1	125.8	138.7	144.7	128.2	119.0	105.2	72.0	73.7	68.2	66.5
Romania	352.2	278.4	427.0	418.2	398.9	358.8	314.7	236.6	234.5	220.4	210.5
Albania	69.7	65.7	69.5	70.7	70.7	77.5	82.1	72.1	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	110.5	101.4	79.3	78.8	70.9	72.7	67.0	:	:	37.7	35.1
Croatia	76.2	71.2	61.1	67.0	68.2	62.7	55.4	50.2	43.7	41.0	40.1
F.Y.R.O.M.	44.1	42.4	37.9	39.6	39.8	38.7	35.4	32.2	29.3	27.0	27.8
Serbia and Mont.	174.1	162.6	157.6	172.8	173.3	166.6	155.0	140.5	125.9	130.2	132.0

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

## D-3: Crude birth rate, 1960-2002

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>18.5 *</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.2</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>10.3</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>16.2</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>10.5</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Belgium	17.0	16.5	14.8	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.8
Czech Republic	13.3	15.1	15.1	19.1	14.9	13.1	12.6	9.3	8.8	8.9	9.1
Denmark	16.6	18.0	14.4	14.2	11.2	10.5	12.3	13.3	12.6	12.2	11.9
Germany	17.3	17.4	13.5	9.9	11.1	10.5	11.4	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.7
Estonia	16.6	14.6	15.9	15.0	15.0	15.4	14.2	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.6
Greece	18.9	17.7	16.5	15.7	15.4	11.7	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.3
Spain	21.5	21.0	19.6	18.8	15.3	11.9	10.3	9.3	10.0	10.0	10.3
France	17.9	17.7	16.7	14.1	14.9	13.9	13.4	12.6	13.2	13.0	12.8
Ireland	21.4	22.1	21.8	21.2	21.8	17.6	15.1	13.5	14.3	15.0	15.4
Italy	18.1	19.0	16.7	14.9	11.3	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	23.2	19.2	19.9	20.3	19.5	18.3	15.2	12.2	11.6	11.1
Latvia	16.7	13.8	14.5	14.2	14.1	15.4	14.2	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6
Lithuania	22.5	18.1	17.7	15.7	15.2	16.5	15.4	11.4	9.7	9.0	8.7
Luxembourg	15.9	16.0	13.0	11.1	11.5	11.2	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.4	12.0
Hungary	14.7	13.1	14.7	18.4	13.9	12.3	12.1	10.9	9.6	9.5	9.5
Malta	26.2	17.6	16.4	18.7	17.3	15.9	15.2	12.4	11.1	9.9	9.9
Netherlands	20.8	19.9	18.3	13.0	12.8	12.3	13.2	12.3	13.0	12.6	12.5
Austria	17.9	17.9	15.0	12.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	11.2	9.8	9.4	9.7
Poland	22.6	17.4	16.8	19.0	19.6	18.3	14.4	11.2	9.8	9.5	9.2
Portugal	24.1	23.4	20.8	19.8	16.2	13.0	11.8	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.0
Slovenia	17.6	18.5	15.9	16.6	15.7	13.1	11.2	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.8
Slovak Republic	22.1	19.3	17.8	20.6	19.1	17.5	15.2	11.5	10.2	9.5	9.5
Finland	18.5	17.1	14.0	13.9	13.2	12.8	13.1	12.4	11.0	10.8	10.7
Sweden	13.7	15.9	13.7	12.6	11.7	11.8	14.5	11.7	10.2	10.3	10.7
United Kingdom	17.5	18.3	16.2	12.4	13.4	13.2	13.9	12.5	11.4	11.2	11.3
Iceland	27.9	24.4	19.6	20.2	19.7	16.2	18.8	16.1	15.3	14.4	14.1
Liechtenstein	24.2	20.8	19.0	12.6	15.7	14.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	12.0	11.7
Norway	17.3	17.8	16.7	14.0	12.5	12.3	14.4	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.2
<b>EEA</b>	<b>18.5 *</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.2</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>10.3</b>
Switzerland	17.7	19.1	16.0	12.4	11.7	11.5	12.5	11.7	10.9	10.2	9.9
Bulgaria	17.8	15.3	16.3	16.6	14.5	13.3	12.1	8.6	9.1	8.6	8.5
Romania	19.1	14.6	21.1	19.7	18.0	15.8	13.6	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.7
Albania	43.4	35.2	32.5	29.4	26.5	26.2	25.2	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	34.1	29.0	21.4	19.8	17.3	16.8	14.8	:	:	:	9.2
Croatia	18.4	16.7	13.9	14.9	14.9	13.3	11.6	10.8	9.5	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	31.7	28.2	23.3	22.6	21.1	19.7	17.5	16.4	14.5	13.3	:
Serbia and Mont.	21.4	19.2	17.7	18.5	17.7	16.3	14.8	13.3	11.8	12.2	12.4

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

## D-4: Total fertility rate, 1960-2002

(children per woman)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</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>1.49</b>	<b>1.50</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>1.45</b>	<b>1.46</b>
Belgium	2.56	2.62	2.25	1.74	1.68	1.51	1.62	1.55	1.66	1.64	1.62
Czech Republic	2.11	2.18	1.91	2.43	2.10	1.96	1.89	1.28	1.14	1.14	1.17
Denmark	2.57	2.61	1.95	1.92	1.55	1.45	1.67	1.80	1.77	1.74	1.72
Germany	2.37	2.50	2.03	1.48	1.56	1.37	1.45	1.25	1.38	1.35	1.31
Estonia	:	:	2.16	2.04	2.02	2.12	2.04	1.32	1.34	1.34	1.37
Greece	2.28	2.30	2.39	2.32	2.21	1.67	1.39	1.32	1.29	1.25	1.25
Spain	2.86	2.94	2.90	2.79	2.20	1.64	1.36	1.18	1.24	1.26	1.25
France	2.73	2.84	2.47	1.93	1.95	1.81	1.78	1.70	1.88	1.89	1.89
Ireland	3.76	4.03	3.93	3.40	3.25	2.47	2.11	1.84	1.90	1.94	1.97
Italy	2.41	2.66	2.42	2.20	1.64	1.42	1.33	1.18	1.24	1.25	1.26
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	3.51	:	2.54	2.01	2.46	2.38	2.42	2.13	1.64	1.57	1.49
Latvia	:	1.74	2.01	1.96	1.90	2.09	2.01	1.26	1.24	1.21	1.24
Lithuania	2.60	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.00	2.10	2.03	1.55	1.39	1.30	1.24
Luxembourg	2.28	2.42	1.98	1.55	1.49	1.38	1.61	1.69	1.76	1.66	1.63
Hungary	2.02	1.82	1.98	2.35	1.92	1.85	1.87	1.58	1.32	1.31	1.30
Malta	3.62	2.47	2.02	2.27	1.99	1.96	2.05	1.83	1.72	1.72	1.46
Netherlands	3.12	3.04	2.57	1.66	1.60	1.51	1.62	1.53	1.72	1.71	1.73
Austria	2.69	2.70	2.29	1.83	1.65	1.47	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.33	1.40
Poland	2.98	2.52	2.20	2.27	2.28	2.33	2.04	1.61	1.34	1.29	1.24
Portugal	3.10	3.14	2.83	2.58	2.18	1.72	1.57	1.41	1.55	1.45	1.47
Slovenia	2.18	2.43	2.10	2.16	2.11	1.72	1.46	1.29	1.26	1.21	1.21
Slovak Republic	3.07	2.78	2.40	2.55	2.32	2.25	2.09	1.52	1.30	1.20	1.19
Finland	2.72	2.47	1.82	1.68	1.63	1.65	1.78	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.72
Sweden	2.20	2.42	1.92	1.77	1.68	1.74	2.13	1.73	1.54	1.57	1.65
United Kingdom	2.72	2.89	2.43	1.81	1.90	1.79	1.83	1.71	1.64	1.63	1.64
Iceland	4.17	3.71	2.81	2.65	2.48	1.93	2.30	2.08	2.08	1.95	1.93
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	1.75	:	:	:	1.58	1.53	1.47
Norway	2.91	2.94	2.50	1.98	1.72	1.68	1.93	1.87	1.85	1.78	1.75
<b>EEA</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>1.46</b>	<b>1.46</b>
Switzerland	2.44	2.60	2.10	1.61	1.55	1.52	1.59	1.48	1.50	1.41	1.40
Bulgaria	2.31	2.08	2.18	2.24	2.05	1.95	1.81	1.24	1.30	1.24	1.21
Romania	2.33	1.91	2.89	2.62	2.45	2.26	1.83	1.34	1.31	1.27	1.26
Albania	6.85	:	5.16	:	3.62	3.26	3.03	2.70	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	1.90	1.91	:	:	1.28	1.23	1.23
Croatia	2.21	2.19	1.80	1.91	1.93	1.83	1.69	1.58	1.40	1.27	1.38
F.Y.R.O.M.	4.11	3.66	2.95	2.70	2.45	2.31	2.06	1.97	1.88	1.73	1.77
Serbia and Mont.	2.59	2.53	2.28	2.31	2.26	2.21	2.08	1.88	1.66	1.71	:

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

## D-5: Mean age of women at childbearing, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>29.0 *</b>	<b>29.1 *</b>	<b>29.2 *</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>29.4 *</b>	<b>29.4 *</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>29.5 *</b>	<b>29.6 *</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	27.6	27.8
Denmark	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.8	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.9
Germany	27.5	27.1	26.6	26.3	26.4	27.1	27.6	28.3	28.7	28.8	:
Estonia	:	:	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.9	25.6	25.6	27.0	27.2	27.5
Greece	:	:	:	26.8	26.1	26.3	27.2	28.2	:	:	:
Spain	:	30.1	29.6	28.7	28.2	28.5	28.9	30.0	30.7	:	:
France	27.6	27.3	27.2	26.7	26.8	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.4	29.4	29.5
Ireland	:	:	:	29.6	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.5	30.6
Italy	29.2	28.7	28.3	27.6	27.4	28.0	28.9	29.7	30.3	30.3	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	28.3	28.3	28.6	26.4	26.1	26.2	27.1	28.2	28.7	28.9	29.1
Latvia	:	27.4	26.4	26.2	25.3	25.5	25.7	25.8	27.2	27.4	27.6
Lithuania	29.6	29.0	27.8	27.4	26.8	26.8	25.9	25.6	26.6	26.8	26.9
Luxembourg	:	:	27.2	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.3	29.5
Hungary	25.8	25.6	25.5	25.3	24.7	25.0	25.6	26.4	27.3	27.6	27.8
Malta	:	:	:	28.2	28.8	28.9	28.7	29.1	28.6	28.9	29.2
Netherlands	29.8	29.0	28.2	27.4	27.7	28.4	29.3	30.0	30.3	30.3	30.4
Austria	27.6	27.3	26.7	26.3	26.3	26.7	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.4	28.6
Poland	27.6	27.3	27.0	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.9	27.4	27.6	27.8
Portugal	29.6	29.5	29.0	28.3	27.2	27.2	27.3	28.0	28.6	28.7	28.8
Slovenia	28.0	27.1	26.7	25.9	25.4	25.5	25.9	27.0	28.2	28.5	28.8
Slovak Republic	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.9	25.4	25.1	25.1	25.6	26.6	26.8	27.0
Finland	28.3	28.0	27.1	27.1	27.7	28.4	28.9	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.7
Sweden	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.7	27.6	28.4	28.6	29.2	29.9	30.0	30.1
United Kingdom	27.8	27.1	26.3	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	28.6	28.7
Iceland	27.7	26.9	26.0	25.7	26.2	26.8	27.6	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.9	30.0	30.1	29.9	30.0
Norway	27.9	27.7	27.0	26.4	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.3	29.4	29.5
<b>EEA</b>	<b>28.0 *</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>29.0 *</b>	<b>29.1 *</b>	<b>29.2 *</b>
Switzerland	28.7	28.2	27.8	27.6	27.9	28.4	29.0	29.4	29.8	30.0	30.1
Bulgaria	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.5	23.9	23.9	23.9	24.1	24.9	25.1	25.3
Romania	26.5	25.9	26.7	26.0	25.3	25.2	25.5	25.0	25.7	25.9	26.1
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	:	:	:	:
Croatia	26.9	26.3	26.0	25.7	25.6	25.7	26.0	27.4	27.7	28.0	28.0
F.Y.R.O.M.	29.0	28.0	27.3	26.8	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.9	26.4	26.6	26.6
Serbia and Mont.	26.9	26.2	26.1	26.2	26.3	26.2	26.2	26.7	27.0	27.4	:

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

## D-6: Completed fertility by generation, 1930-1963

(children per woman)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	<b>2.09 *</b>	<b>2.00 *</b>	<b>1.94 *</b>	<b>1.85 *</b>	<b>1.81 *</b>	<b>1.78 *</b>	<b>1.74 *</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>1.81</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>1.79</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.67</b>
Belgium	2.30	2.27	2.17	1.93	1.84	1.83	1.86	1.85	1.82	1.81
Czech Republic	:	:	:	2.03	2.10	2.06	2.03	2.01	1.99	1.96
Denmark	2.36	2.38	2.24	2.06	1.90	1.84	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.92
Germany	2.17	2.16	1.98	1.79	1.72	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.61	1.58
Estonia	:	:	:	1.85	1.93	2.03	2.01	1.98	1.94	1.91
Greece	2.21	2.02	2.01	2.00	2.07	2.03	1.93	1.89	1.83	1.80
Spain	2.59	2.67	2.59	2.43	2.19	1.90	1.76	1.71	1.66	1.66
France	2.64	2.58	2.41	2.22	2.11	2.13	2.11	2.10	2.08	2.06
Ireland	3.50	3.44	3.27	3.27	3.00	2.67	2.41	2.35	2.31	2.27
Italy	2.29	2.29	2.14	2.06	1.89	1.78	1.66	1.63	1.60	1.57
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.94	1.92	1.88	1.83
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.88	1.83	1.78	1.74
Luxembourg	1.97	2.00	1.92	1.82	1.72	1.68	1.76	1.77	1.79	1.81
Hungary	:	:	:	1.88	1.94	1.92	2.02	2.03	2.02	2.00
Malta	:	:	:	1.95	1.87	1.86	1.84	1.87	1.86	1.85
Netherlands	2.65	2.50	2.21	1.99	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.81
Austria	2.32	2.45	2.13	1.93	1.86	1.77	1.70	1.68	1.67	1.66
Poland	:	:	:	2.27	2.21	2.19	2.18	2.14	2.11	2.07
Portugal	2.95	2.85	2.61	2.31	2.12	1.97	1.89	1.87	1.86	1.84
Slovenia	:	:	:	1.89	1.89	1.87	1.87	1.85	1.84	1.81
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	2.78	3.04	2.85	2.18	2.17	2.14	2.11
Finland	2.51	2.30	2.03	1.87	1.85	1.89	1.96	1.95	1.94	1.93
Sweden	2.11	2.14	2.05	1.96	2.00	2.03	2.04	2.03	2.02	2.01
United Kingdom	2.35	2.41	2.36	2.17	2.03	2.02	1.97	1.94	1.92	1.90
Iceland	3.50	3.20	2.90	2.84	2.67	2.47	2.47	2.43	2.40	2.38
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	2.49	2.57	2.45	2.21	2.09	2.05	2.09	2.10	2.09	2.08
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	<b>2.11 *</b>	<b>2.02 *</b>	<b>1.95 *</b>	<b>1.86 *</b>	<b>1.82 *</b>	<b>1.79 *</b>	<b>1.75 *</b>
Switzerland	2.18	2.20	2.07	1.85	1.79	1.75	1.78	1.76	1.74	1.71
Bulgaria	:	:	:	2.11	2.10	2.05	1.95	1.91	1.87	1.87
Romania	:	:	:	2.43	2.32	2.26	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.02
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	2.39	:	1.96	1.86	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	1.86	1.86	1.86	1.98	1.96	1.95	1.92
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	2.74	2.36	2.31	2.29	2.26	2.22	2.21
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	2.47	2.29	2.27	2.30	2.26	2.22	2.20



## D-7: Mean age of women at childbearing by generation, 1930-1963

(years)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>27.2 *</b>	<b>27.2 *</b>	<b>27.3 *</b>	<b>27.5 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>26.5 *</b>	<b>26.1 *</b>	<b>26.7 *</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>26.6 *</b>	<b>26.1 *</b>	<b>26.8 *</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>
Belgium	28.0	27.2	26.5	25.9	26.2	26.7	27.4	27.5	27.7	27.8
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.7
Denmark	26.8	26.2	25.8	25.7	26.2	27.3	28.5	28.7	28.8	29.0
Germany	27.5	26.9	25.9	25.4	25.8	26.5	27.1	27.3	27.4	27.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Greece	:	:	:	:	26.2	25.8	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4
Spain	:	:	:	:	27.3	27.2	27.9	28.1	28.4	28.7
France	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.0	26.5	27.0	27.7	27.9	28.0	28.2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	28.7	28.5	29.0	29.2	29.4	29.6
Italy	29.1	28.7	27.8	27.0	26.9	27.0	27.9	28.2	28.4	28.6
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	26.8	27.7	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.1
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.1	25.2	25.2	25.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.4	28.4	28.3
Netherlands	29.2	28.1	27.1	26.5	27.2	28.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.7
Austria	28.0	27.1	26.0	25.2	25.4	25.9	26.6	26.7	26.8	27.0
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.0	26.0	26.0	25.9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.5
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.9
Finland	:	26.7	26.4	26.7	27.4	28.0	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1
Sweden	:	26.7	26.4	26.4	27.2	28.0	28.7	28.7	28.7	28.7
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	27.2	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1
Iceland	:	:	25.8	26.5	26.1	26.7	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.8
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	28.2	27.0	26.2	25.9	26.2	27.1	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>27.2 *</b>	<b>27.3 *</b>	<b>27.4 *</b>	<b>27.5 *</b>
Switzerland	28.7	27.9	26.9	26.8	27.3	28.1	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.6
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.5	24.4	24.3	24.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.8	25.8	25.9	26.1
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.6
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.1	26.1	26.2	26.3

## D-8: Proportion of live births outside marriage, 1960-2002

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>5.2 *</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>27.0 *</b>	<b>28.2 *</b>	<b>29.0 *</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>29.6 *</b>	<b>30.2 *</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>12.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>25.1 *</b>	<b>26.3 *</b>	<b>27.0 *</b>
Belgium	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	4.1	7.1	11.6	17.3	:	:	:
Czech Republic	4.9	5.0	5.4	4.5	5.6	7.3	8.6	15.6	21.8	23.5	25.3
Denmark	7.8	9.5	11.0	21.7	33.2	43.0	46.4	46.5	44.6	44.6	44.6
Germany	7.6	5.8	7.2	8.5	11.9	16.2	15.3	16.1	23.4	25.0	:
Estonia	:	14.8	14.1	15.7	18.3	20.7	27.2	44.2	54.3	56.4	56.3
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.3	:
Spain	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.0	3.9	8.0	9.6	11.1	17.7	:	:
France	6.1	5.9	6.9	8.5	11.4	19.6	30.1	37.6	42.6	43.7	:
Ireland	1.6	2.2	2.7	3.7	5.0	8.5	14.7	22.3	31.8	31.2	31.1
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	5.4	6.5	8.1	9.7	:	:
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	:	:
Latvia	11.9	13.3	11.4	11.7	12.5	14.4	16.9	29.9	40.4	42.0	43.1
Lithuania	7.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.0	12.8	22.6	25.4	27.9
Luxembourg	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.9	8.7	12.9	13.2	22.0	22.1	23.2
Hungary	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.6	7.1	9.2	13.1	20.7	29.0	30.4	31.4
Malta	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	4.6	10.8	12.8	:
Netherlands	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	4.1	8.3	11.4	15.5	24.9	27.2	29.1
Austria	13.0	11.2	12.8	13.5	17.8	22.4	23.5	27.4	31.3	33.0	33.8
Poland	4.5	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.0	6.2	9.5	12.1	13.1	14.4
Portugal <sup>1)</sup>	9.5	7.8	7.3	7.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	18.7	22.2	23.8	25.5
Slovenia	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.8	13.1	19.1	24.5	29.8	37.1	39.3	40.2
Slovak Republic	4.7	5.3	6.2	5.2	5.7	6.6	7.6	12.6	18.2	19.8	21.6
Finland	4.0	4.6	5.8	10.2	13.1	16.4	25.3	33.1	39.2	39.5	39.9
Sweden	11.3	13.8	18.5	32.8	39.7	46.3	47.0	53.0	55.4	55.5	56.0
United Kingdom	5.2	7.3	8.0	9.0	11.5	18.9	27.9	33.6	39.5	40.1	40.6
Iceland	25.3	27.0	30.1	32.9	40.0	47.4	54.9	60.6	65.4	62.9	62.3
Liechtenstein	3.5	4.5	4.8	3.7	5.3	5.0	6.5	10.8	:	:	13.2
Norway	3.7	4.6	6.9	10.3	14.5	25.8	38.6	47.6	49.6	49.7	50.3
<b>EEA</b>	<b>5.2 *</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>27.3 *</b>	<b>28.5 *</b>	<b>29.2 *</b>
Switzerland	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.8	10.7	11.4	11.7
Bulgaria	8.0	9.4	9.4	9.3	10.9	11.7	12.4	25.7	38.3	42.0	42.8
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.8	25.5	26.7	26.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.0	7.5	9.0	9.4	9.6
F.Y.R.O.M.	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.6	6.1	6.6	7.1	8.2	9.8	10.4	10.7
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.2	:

<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, 1960-2001

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	<b>24.3 *</b>	<b>24.7 *</b>	<b>25.4 *</b>	<b>26.1 *</b>	<b>27.1 *</b>	<b>27.6 *</b>	<b>27.8 *</b>	<b>27.9 *</b>
<b>EU-15</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>28.4 *</b>	<b>28.5 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	<b>24.6 *</b>	<b>24.9 *</b>	<b>25.8 *</b>	<b>26.7 *</b>	<b>27.7 *</b>	<b>28.2 *</b>	<b>28.3 *</b>	<b>28.4 *</b>
Belgium	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	24.6	25.0	25.3
Denmark	23.1	22.7	23.8	23.9	24.6	25.7	26.4	27.4	:	27.7	27.8
Germany	25.0	24.4	24.0	24.5	25.0	26.1	26.6	27.5	28.0	28.2	28.4
Estonia	:	:	24.1	23.6	23.2	23.2	22.9	23.0	23.8	24.0	24.2
Greece	25.9	25.4	25.0	24.5	24.1	24.5	25.5	26.6	27.3	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	25.1	25.0	25.8	26.8	28.4	29.0	29.1	:
France	24.8	24.4	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.9	27.0	28.1	27.8	27.9	28.0
Ireland	:	:	:	25.5	25.5	26.1	26.6	27.3	27.5	27.6	28.0
Italy	25.8	25.4	25.1	24.7	25.0	25.9	26.9	28.0	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	23.8	:	:	24.0	23.8	23.7	24.7	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.4
Latvia	:	:	:	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.0	23.3	24.2	24.4	24.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	23.8	24.1	23.2	23.1	23.7	23.9	24.2
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.5	27.9	28.3	28.4	28.3
Hungary	22.9	22.9	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.1	23.8	24.9	25.1	25.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	25.7	25.2	24.8	25.2	25.7	26.6	27.6	28.4	28.7	28.6	28.6
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	24.3	25.0	25.7	26.3	26.4	26.5
Poland	25.0	23.5	22.8	23.0	23.4	23.5	23.3	23.8	24.4	24.5	24.8
Portugal	:	:	:	:	24.0	24.2	24.9	25.7	26.4	26.5	26.6
Slovenia	24.9	24.2	23.7	23.0	22.8	23.1	23.7	24.9	26.1	26.5	26.7
Slovak Republic	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.8	24.2	24.3
Finland	24.7	24.6	24.4	24.9	25.6	25.9	26.5	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.5
Sweden	25.5	25.2	25.9	24.4	25.3	26.1	26.3	27.2	27.9	27.9	28.2
United Kingdom <sup>2)</sup>	24.8	24.2	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.9	27.3	28.3	28.9	29.1	:
Iceland	:	:	21.3	21.8	21.9	23.1	24.0	24.9	25.1	25.5	25.8
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.6	26.4	26.8	26.9	27.0
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	<b>24.3 *</b>	<b>24.6 *</b>	<b>25.4 *</b>	<b>26.1 *</b>	<b>27.1 *</b>	<b>27.6 *</b>	<b>27.8 *</b>	<b>27.9 *</b>
Switzerland	26.1	25.6	25.3	25.7	26.3	27.1	27.6	28.1	28.5	28.7	28.8
Bulgaria	22.1	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.4	23.0	23.5	23.7
Romania	:	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.5	23.6	23.8
Albania	22.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	23.2	23.2	23.0	23.0	23.3	23.6	23.6	:	:	:	:
Croatia	23.4	23.4	23.1	23.1	23.4	23.6	24.1	25.0	25.1	25.5	25.7
F.Y.R.O.M.	23.2	23.4	23.0	22.9	23.2	23.4	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.3	24.3
Serbia and Mont.	22.7	22.9	22.7	22.8	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.0	25.5

<sup>1)</sup> Starting from 1975 Government-controlled area only<sup>2)</sup> Scotland and Northern Ireland not included

## CHAPTER E: MORTALITY

### Highlights

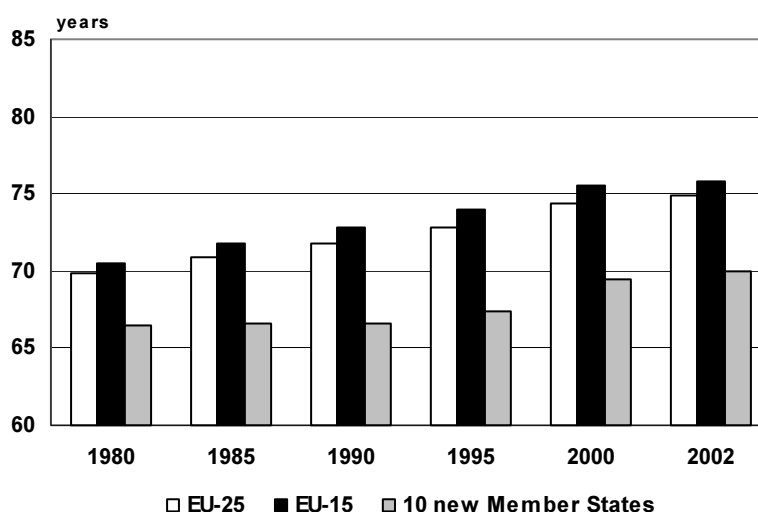
- The number of deaths in the EU-25 is fairly stable due to decreasing mortality rates.
- The male life expectancy at birth is still considerably lower in the acceding Member States than in the former EU-15 countries.
- The infant mortality rate has fallen dramatically in both the new Member States and 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; 3.7 million in the former EU-15 countries and 0.8 million in the newly acceding Member States. 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.

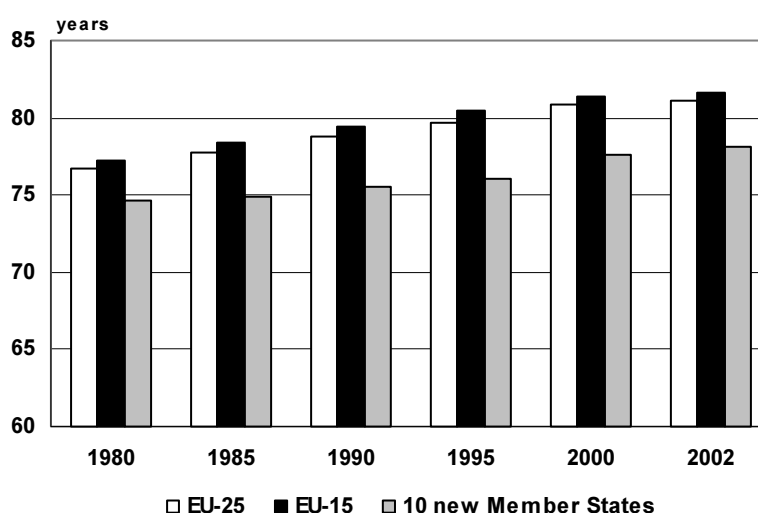
Figure E-1 shows that since 1980, the life expectancy for males in the EU-25 countries has risen by 7.2%, from 69.8 to 74.8 years. For the former EU-15 this gain was higher (7.5%, from 70.5 to 75.8) and for the new Member States lower (5.3%, from 66.5 to 70.0 years). In fact, during the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, the life expectancy of men in the new Member States scarcely improved at all. That is why the difference in life expectancy between the former EU-15 and the newly acceding countries is widest around 1995 (6.6 years). However, more recently the life expectancy for males has improved faster in the new Member States than in the former EU-15. As a consequence, the difference between the two groups has narrowed somewhat to 5.8 years.

For females in the EU-25, the life expectancy at birth has increased by 5.6% since 1980, from 76.7 to 81.1 years. Compared with males, females in the newly acceding countries are much closer in this respect to the former EU-15 countries (Figure E-2). In 1980, new-born girls in the new Member States could expect to live 74.6 years, only 2.6 years less than new-born girls in the former EU-15 countries. Due to, again, only weak progress in the new Member States during the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, this difference widened to 4.4 years in 1995. For 2002, however, it has fallen back to 3.4 years, indicating a higher gain for the EU entrants after 1995.

E-1: Male life expectancy at birth in the EU, 1980-2002



E-2: Female life expectancy at birth in the EU, 1980-2002



Altogether, since 1980, female life expectancy in the new Member States has improved by 4.8% (to 78.2) against 5.8% in the former EU-15 (to 81.6). As a result, the difference in life expectancy between women and men is consistently wider in the newly acceding countries than in the former EU-15: more than eight years, compared with about six years.

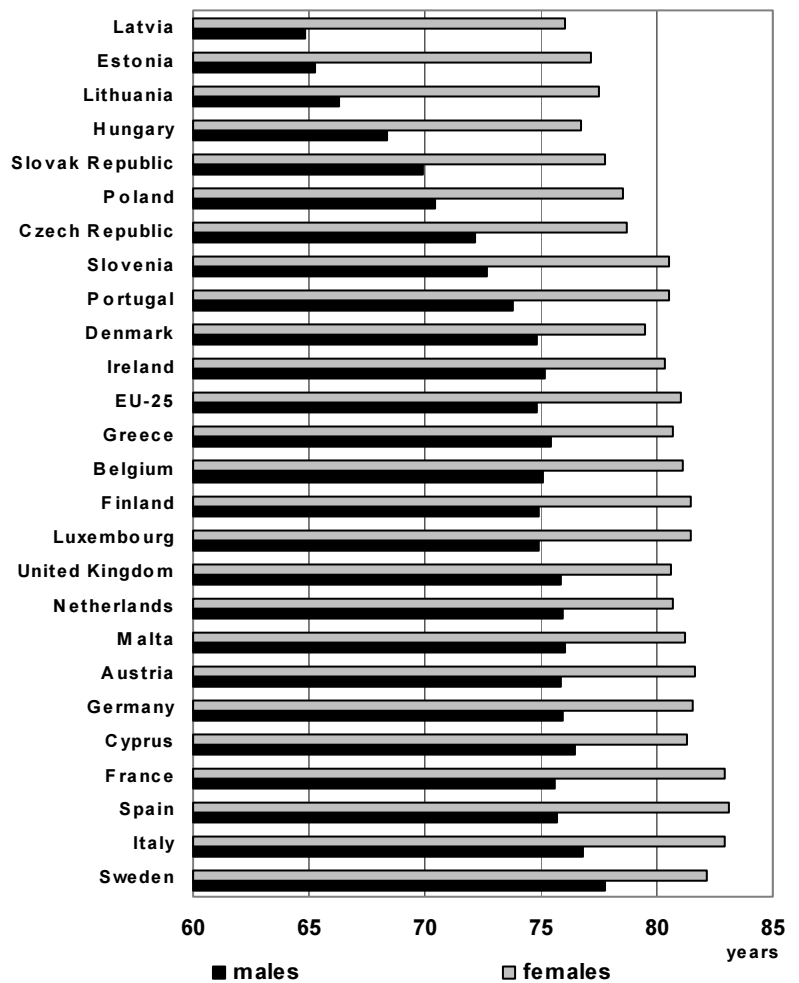
In Figure E-3, all EU-25 countries have been ranked by mean life expectancy for males and for females in 2002. Sweden ranks first (79.9), followed by Italy (79.9) and Spain (79.4). The rank is closed by the three Baltic States: Latvia (70.4), Estonia (71.2) and Lithuania (71.9). Belgium and Greece are closest to the EU-25 average (78.0). Malta and Cyprus are distinguished from the other EU entrants with 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 is nowadays the most favourable country for a girl to be born in (83.1), followed by Italy and France (both 82.9). The least favourable countries are Latvia (76.0) and Hungary (76.7). For new-born boys Sweden is the best country (77.7) with Italy second (76.8). With less than 67 years, the three Baltic States clearly have the lowest life expectancy for new-born boys.

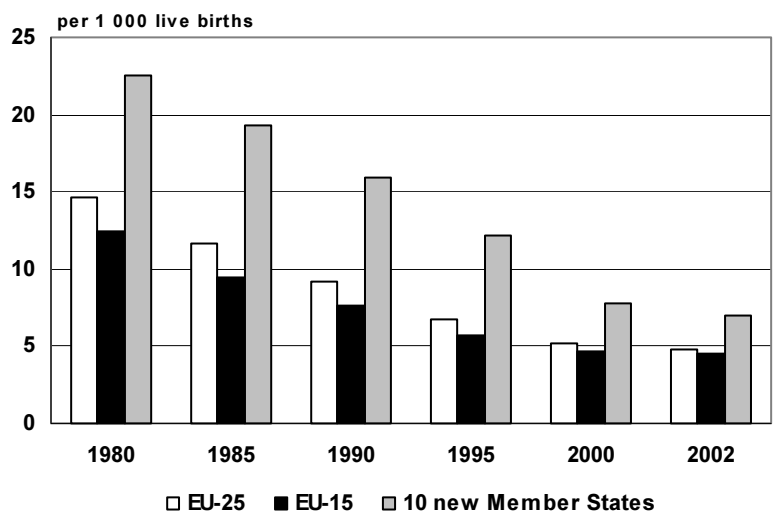
In the EU-25 countries the difference in life expectancy between females and males ranges widely, from 4.4 years in Sweden to more than 11 years in the three Baltic States. For the EU-25 as a whole, girls can expect to live six years longer than boys.

A major 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 1980-2002, this rate fell by 67% in the EU-25; from 14.6 to 4.8 (Figure E-4). The relative decrease in the new Member States was somewhat stronger (69%; from 22.5 to 7.0) than in the former EU-15 (64%; from 12.4 to 4.5). The lowest infant mortality rates currently found within the new 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 (9.0) and Lithuania (7.9).

E-3: Life expectancy at birth per EU country, 2002



E-4: Infant mortality rate in the EU, 1980-2002



## E-1: Main indicators of mortality in EU-25, 1960-2002

	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	3 915 *	2 019 *	1 896 *	10.4 *	67.1 *	72.6 *	255 *	36.5 *
1961	3 878	2 004 *	1 874 *	10.2	67.2 *	73.0 *	248	35.1
1962	4 073	2 105 *	1 968 *	10.6	67.2 *	72.9 *	241	34.1
1963	4 117	2 129 *	1 989 *	10.6	67.4 *	73.2 *	233	32.4
1964	3 974	2 063 *	1 911 *	10.1	67.5 *	73.4 *	222	30.3
1965	4 109	2 129 *	1 980 *	10.4	67.7 *	73.6 *	206	28.8
1966	4 099	2 122 *	1 977 *	10.3	67.8 *	73.8 *	198	27.9
1967	4 133	2 138 *	1 995 *	10.3	67.8 *	73.9 *	187	26.9
1968	4 303	2 208 *	2 094 *	10.7	67.9 *	74.1 *	179	26.1
1969	4 411	2 285 *	2 125 *	10.9	67.9 *	74.2 *	172	25.5
1970	4 328	2 231 *	2 097 *	10.6	68.0 *	74.4 *	162	24.7
1971	4 371	2 255 *	2 115 *	10.7	68.2 *	74.6 *	155	23.4
1972	4 348	2 242 *	2 106 *	10.5	68.5 *	75.0 *	142	22.2
1973	4 419	2 272 *	2 146 *	10.7	68.6 *	75.2 *	135	21.6
1974	4 413	2 277 *	2 136 *	10.6	68.9 *	75.4 *	126	20.4
1975	4 494	2 312 *	2 182 *	10.7	69.0 *	75.6 *	120	19.9
1976	4 507	2 316 *	2 191 *	10.7	69.2 *	75.9 *	110	18.4
1977	4 404	2 270 *	2 134 *	10.4	69.3 *	76.1 *	102	17.3
1978	4 476	2 311 *	2 165 *	10.6	69.5 *	76.3 *	95	16.3
1979	4 460	2 295 *	2 165 *	10.5	69.7 *	76.5 *	90	15.3
1980	4 533	2 326	2 206	10.6	69.8	76.8	86	14.6
1981	4 505	2 304	2 201	10.5	70.1 *	77.0 *	80	13.9
1982	4 472	2 281	2 192	10.4	70.3 *	77.2 *	76	13.3
1983	4 573	2 324	2 250	10.6	70.5 *	77.4 *	71	12.8
1984	4 490	2 285	2 204	10.4	70.7 *	77.6 *	67	12.1
1985	4 601	2 331	2 270	10.6	70.9 *	77.8 *	64	11.6
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	55	10.0
1989	4 518	2 276	2 242	10.3	71.7	78.5	51	9.6
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	2 284	2 236	10.2	72.2	79.1	44	8.5
1993	4 604	2 314	2 290	10.4	72.3	79.2	40	7.8
1994	4 518	2 272	2 246	10.1	72.6	79.5	36	7.4
1995	4 567	2 295	2 272	10.2	72.8	79.7	32	6.7
1996	4 547	2 277	2 271	10.1	73.2	79.9	31	6.4
1997	4 498	2 246	2 252	10.0	73.5	80.2	28	5.9
1998	4 517	2 254	2 264	10.0	73.5	80.2	27	5.7
1999	4 534	2 256	2 279	10.1	75.9	80.4	25 *	5.4 *
2000	4 449	2 213	2 236	9.8	74.4 *	80.8 *	25	5.2
2001	4 403	2 189	2 214	9.7	74.7	81.0	23	5.0
2002	4 454	2 213 *	2 241 *	9.8	74.8 *	81.1 *	23 *	4.8 *

## E-2: Deaths, 1960-2002

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>3 915 *</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>4 454</b>	<b>4 403</b>	<b>4 454</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>3 673</b>	<b>3 630</b>	<b>3 683</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2 663</b>	<b>2 789</b>	<b>2 896</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>2 928</b>	<b>2 941</b>	<b>2 923</b>	<b>2 930</b>	<b>2 913</b>	<b>2 876</b>	<b>2 923</b>
Belgium	112.8	115.0	118.7	119.4	113.7	111.6	104.1	104.9	104.9	103.5	105.6
Czech Republic	93.9	105.1	123.3	124.3	135.5	131.6	129.2	117.9	109.0	107.8	108.2
Denmark	43.7	47.9	48.2	50.9	55.9	58.4	60.9	63.1	58.0	58.3	58.6
Germany	876.7	907.9	975.7	989.6	952.4	929.6	921.4	884.6	838.8	828.5	841.7
Estonia	12.7	13.5	15.2	16.6	18.2	19.3	19.5	20.8	18.4	18.5	18.4
Greece	60.6	67.3	74.0	80.1	87.3	92.9	94.2	100.2	105.2	102.6	104.2
Spain	262.3	267.4	280.2	298.2	289.3	312.5	333.1	346.2	360.4	358.9	366.5
France	521.1	544.0	542.3	560.4	547.1	552.5	526.2	531.6	530.9	531.5	539.7
Ireland	32.7	33.0	33.7	33.2	33.5	33.2	31.4	32.3	31.1	29.8	29.4
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	480.9	518.0	521.1	554.3	554.5	547.4	543.7	556.7	560.1	548.3	558.3
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	6.1	6.0	4.8	5.7	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	4.8	5.2
Latvia	21.3	22.8	26.5	30.0	32.1	34.2	34.8	38.9	32.2	33.0	32.5
Lithuania	21.6	23.5	28.0	31.3	35.9	39.2	39.8	45.3	38.9	40.4	41.1
Luxembourg	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Hungary	101.5	108.1	120.2	131.1	145.4	147.6	145.7	145.4	135.6	132.2	132.8
Malta	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1
Netherlands	87.5	98.0	109.6	113.7	114.3	122.7	128.8	135.7	140.5	140.4	142.4
Austria	89.6	94.3	98.8	96.0	92.4	89.6	83.0	81.2	76.8	74.8	76.1
Poland	224.2	232.4	266.8	296.9	350.2	384.0	390.3	386.1	368.0	363.2	359.5
Portugal <sup>1)</sup>	95.0	95.2	93.1	97.9	94.8	97.1	103.1	103.9	105.4	105.1	106.3
Slovenia	15.1	16.0	17.4	18.2	18.8	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.6	18.5	18.7
Slovak Republic	31.6	35.9	42.2	45.2	50.6	52.5	54.6	52.7	52.7	52.0	51.5
Finland	39.8	44.5	44.1	43.8	44.4	48.2	50.1	49.3	49.3	48.6	49.4
Sweden	75.1	78.2	80.0	88.2	91.8	94.0	95.2	94.0	93.5	93.8	95.0
United Kingdom	603.3	627.8	655.4	662.5	661.5	670.7	641.8	645.5	608.4	602.3	606.3
Iceland	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	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	44.0	44.5
<b>EEA</b>	<b>3 949 *</b>	<b>4 146</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>4 500</b>	<b>4 449</b>	<b>4 501</b>
Switzerland	52.1	55.5	57.1	55.9	59.1	59.6	63.7	63.4	62.5	61.3	61.8
Bulgaria	63.7	67.0	77.1	90.0	98.0	107.5	108.6	114.7	115.1	112.4	112.6
Romania	160.7	163.4	193.3	197.5	231.9	246.7	247.1	271.7	255.8	259.6	269.7
Albania	16.8	16.7	19.8	16.3	17.0	17.2	18.2	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	33.4	27.8	26.4	25.6	26.1	29.0	29.1	:	:	30.3	29.3
Croatia	41.4	39.9	44.1	45.6	50.1	52.1	52.2	50.5	50.2	49.6	50.6
F.Y.R.O.M.	14.0	12.8	12.4	12.6	13.5	14.4	14.6	16.3	17.3	16.9	18.0
Serbia and Mont.	78.8	74.1	81.6	82.9	88.8	97.6	97.7	107.5	118.1	113.1	119.1

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

## E-3: Crude death rate, 1960-2002

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</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>10.0</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.7</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.7</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>9.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Belgium	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	11.5	11.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2
Czech Republic	9.7	10.7	12.6	12.4	13.1	12.7	12.5	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.6
Denmark	9.5	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.9	11.4	11.8	12.1	10.9	10.9	10.9
Germany	12.0	11.9	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	10.8	10.2	10.1	10.2
Estonia	10.4	10.5	11.2	11.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	14.5	13.4	13.6	13.5
Greece	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.5
Spain	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.9	9.0
France	11.4	11.2	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.1
Ireland	11.5	11.5	11.4	10.4	9.9	9.4	8.9	9.0	8.2	7.7	7.5
Italy	9.6	9.9	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.8
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	10.3	9.8	9.7	11.1	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.7	6.9	7.3
Latvia	10.0	10.1	11.2	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.0	15.5	13.6	14.0	13.9
Lithuania	7.8	7.9	8.9	9.5	10.5	11.1	10.8	12.5	11.1	11.6	11.8
Luxembourg	11.8	12.4	12.4	12.3	11.3	10.9	10.0	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.4
Hungary	10.2	10.6	11.6	12.4	13.6	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.3	13.0	13.1
Malta	8.5	9.4	9.6	9.5	9.9	8.2	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.8
Netherlands	7.6	8.0	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.8
Austria	12.7	13.0	13.2	12.7	12.2	11.8	10.8	10.2	9.6	9.3	9.5
Poland	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.7	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.4	9.4
Portugal	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.8	9.7	9.7	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2
Slovenia	9.6	9.7	10.1	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.4
Slovak Republic	7.9	8.2	9.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Finland	9.0	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.5
Sweden	10.0	10.1	9.9	10.8	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6
United Kingdom	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.8	11.1	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.2
Iceland	6.8	6.8	7.3	6.4	6.6	7.0	6.7	7.1	6.8	6.0	6.3
Liechtenstein	6.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.4
Norway	9.0	9.4	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.8	9.7	9.8
<b>EEA</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>9.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Switzerland	9.8	9.5	9.2	8.8	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5
Bulgaria	8.1	8.2	9.1	10.3	11.1	12.0	12.5	13.6	14.3	14.2	14.3
Romania	8.7	8.6	9.5	9.3	10.4	10.9	10.7	12.0	11.4	11.7	12.4
Albania	10.5	9.0	9.3	6.8	6.4	5.8	5.6	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	10.3	8.0	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.4	:	:	:	7.6
Croatia	10.0	9.3	10.0	10.1	10.9	11.1	10.9	10.8	11.0	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	8.3	8.5	8.3	:
Serbia and Mont.	9.7	8.7	9.2	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.2	11.1	10.6	11.2

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



## E-4: Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>67.1 *</b>	<b>67.7 *</b>	<b>68.0 *</b>	<b>69.0 *</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>70.9 *</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.4 *</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>74.8 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>67.4 *</b>	<b>67.9 *</b>	<b>68.4 *</b>	<b>69.5 *</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>71.8 *</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.8 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>67.0 *</b>	<b>67.6 *</b>	<b>68.1 *</b>	<b>68.9 *</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>71.7 *</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>75.4</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>75.8 *</b>
Belgium	67.7	:	67.8	:	70.0	71.1	72.7	73.4	74.6	74.9	75.1
Czech Republic	67.9	67.1	66.1	67.1	66.8	67.5	67.6	69.7	71.7	72.1	72.1
Denmark	70.4	:	70.7	:	71.2	71.5	72.0	72.7	74.5	74.7	74.8
Germany	:	:	:	:	69.6	:	72.0	73.3	75.0	75.6	:
Estonia	64.3	:	65.5	64.8	64.1	65.5	64.7	61.9	65.6	64.9	65.3
Greece	67.3	:	70.1	:	72.2	73.5	74.6	75.0	75.5	75.4	75.4
Spain	67.4	:	69.2	:	72.5	73.1	73.3	74.3	75.7	75.6	75.7
France	66.9	:	68.4	:	70.2	71.3	72.8	73.9	75.3	75.5	75.6
Ireland	68.1	:	68.8	:	70.1	71.0	72.1	72.9	73.9	74.7	75.2
Italy	67.2	:	69.0	:	70.6	72.3	73.6	74.9	76.6	76.7	76.8
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	72.3	73.9	74.1	75.3	:	76.1	:
Latvia	65.2	66.6	66.0	64.2	63.6	65.5	64.3	60.3	65.0	64.8	64.8
Lithuania	64.9	68.1	66.9	66.3	65.5	65.5	66.4	63.3	66.8	66.0	66.3
Luxembourg	66.5	:	67.1	:	69.1	70.6	72.3	73.0	74.8	75.2	74.9
Hungary	65.9	66.7	66.3	66.3	65.5	65.1	65.1	65.3	67.4	68.1	68.4
Malta	66.5	67.1	68.4	68.6	68.5	70.8	73.7	74.9	76.3	76.1	75.9
Netherlands	71.5	:	70.7	:	72.7	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.5	75.8	76.0
Austria	66.2	:	66.5	67.7	69.0	70.3	72.2	73.3	75.1	75.6	75.8
Poland	64.9	66.6	66.6	67.0	66.9	66.9	66.7	67.6	69.7	70.2	70.4
Portugal	61.2	:	64.2	:	67.7	69.4	70.4	71.6	73.2	73.5	73.8
Slovenia	66.1	65.5	65.0	66.6	67.4	67.6	69.5	70.3	72.3	72.3	72.7
Slovak Republic	68.4	67.9	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.6	68.4	69.2	69.6	69.9
Finland	65.5	:	66.5	:	69.2	70.1	70.9	72.8	74.2	74.6	74.9
Sweden	71.2	71.7	72.2	72.1	72.8	73.8	74.8	76.2	77.4	77.6	77.7
United Kingdom	67.9	:	68.7	:	70.2	71.7	72.9	74.0	75.5	75.7	:
Iceland	71.3	:	71.2	:	73.4	74.9	75.4	75.9	78.0	78.3	78.5
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.7
Norway	71.6	:	71.2	:	72.3	:	73.4	74.8	76.0	76.2	76.4
<b>EEA</b>	<b>67.1 *</b>	<b>67.7 *</b>	<b>68.0 *</b>	<b>69.0 *</b>	<b>69.9 *</b>	<b>71.0 *</b>	<b>71.8 *</b>	<b>72.8 *</b>	<b>74.4 *</b>	<b>74.7 *</b>	<b>74.8 *</b>
Switzerland	68.7	:	70.7	:	72.8	:	74.0	75.3	76.9	77.4	77.8
Bulgaria	67.8	69.6	69.1	68.9	68.7	68.2	68.4	67.1	68.4	68.5	68.9
Romania	64.2	:	65.7	67.4	66.5	66.8	66.6	65.3	67.7	67.6	67.5
Albania	63.7	64.9	:	66.5	67.0	68.7	69.3	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	67.9	:	69.7	:	:	71.3	:
Croatia	64.3	:	65.7	:	66.6	67.1	68.6	:	70.5	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	60.8	:	65.6	:	68.1	:	70.1	69.6	71.0	71.0	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.1	70.7	:

## E-5: Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>81.0</b>	<b>81.1 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>72.9 *</b>	<b>73.8 *</b>	<b>74.7 *</b>	<b>76.0 *</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>78.4 *</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>81.6 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>72.5 *</b>	<b>73.5 *</b>	<b>74.5 *</b>	<b>75.7 *</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>81.8 *</b>
Belgium	73.5	:	74.2	:	76.8	78.0	79.4	80.2	80.8	81.1	81.1
Czech Republic	73.4	73.4	73.0	74.0	73.9	74.7	75.4	76.6	78.4	78.5	78.7
Denmark	74.4	:	75.9	:	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.8	79.3	79.3	79.5
Germany	:	:	:	:	76.1	:	78.4	79.7	81.0	81.3	:
Estonia	71.6	:	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.9	74.9	74.5	76.4	76.4	77.1
Greece	72.4	:	73.8	:	76.8	78.4	79.5	80.3	80.6	80.7	80.7
Spain	72.2	:	74.8	:	78.6	79.6	80.3	81.5	82.5	82.9	83.1
France	73.6	:	75.9	:	78.4	79.4	80.9	81.8	82.7	82.9	82.9
Ireland	71.9	:	73.5	:	75.6	76.7	77.6	78.4	79.1	79.7	80.3
Italy	72.3	:	74.9	:	77.4	78.7	80.1	81.3	82.5	82.8	82.9
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	77.0	77.8	78.6	79.8	:	81.0	:
Latvia	72.4	74.4	74.4	74.3	74.2	74.5	74.6	73.1	76.1	75.9	76.0
Lithuania	71.4	74.6	74.8	75.5	75.4	75.4	76.2	75.0	77.4	77.5	77.5
Luxembourg	72.2	:	73.4	:	75.9	77.9	78.5	80.2	81.1	80.7	81.5
Hungary	70.1	71.5	72.1	72.4	72.7	73.1	73.7	74.5	75.9	76.4	76.7
Malta	70.5	71.0	72.6	72.7	72.7	76.0	78.1	79.5	80.4	80.9	81.0
Netherlands	75.3	:	76.5	:	79.3	79.6	80.9	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.7
Austria	72.7	:	73.4	74.7	76.0	77.2	78.8	79.9	81.1	81.5	81.7
Poland	70.6	72.4	73.3	74.3	75.4	75.3	76.3	76.4	77.9	78.3	:
Portugal	66.8	:	70.8	:	75.2	76.4	77.4	78.7	80.0	80.3	80.5
Slovenia	72.0	72.7	72.4	74.2	75.2	75.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.3	80.5
Slovak Republic	72.7	72.9	72.9	73.8	74.3	74.7	75.4	76.3	77.4	77.7	77.8
Finland	72.5	:	75.0	:	77.6	78.7	78.9	80.2	81.0	81.5	81.5
Sweden	74.9	76.1	77.1	77.9	78.8	79.7	80.4	81.4	82.0	82.1	82.1
United Kingdom	73.7	:	75.0	:	76.2	77.6	78.5	79.2	80.2	80.4	:
Iceland	76.4	:	77.3	:	80.1	80.3	80.5	80.0	81.4	82.9	82.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	82.1
Norway	76.0	:	77.5	:	79.2	:	79.8	80.8	81.4	81.5	81.5
<b>EEA</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>81.0 *</b>	<b>81.1 *</b>
Switzerland	74.5	:	76.9	:	79.6	:	80.7	81.7	82.6	83.0	83.0
Bulgaria	71.4	73.5	73.1	73.7	74.0	74.4	75.2	74.6	75.1	75.3	75.6
Romania	67.7	:	70.3	72.0	71.8	72.8	73.1	73.1	74.6	74.9	74.8
Albania	66.0	67.0	:	70.9	72.3	74.4	75.4	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	72.9	:	75.2	:	:	76.7	:
Croatia	69.0	:	72.3	:	74.2	74.8	76.0	:	77.8	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	61.8	:	67.6	:	71.8	:	74.0	73.5	75.3	76.0	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	75.0	75.6	:

## E-6: Life expectancy at 60, males, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>17.0 *</b>	<b>17.7 *</b>	<b>18.3 *</b>	<b>19.3 *</b>	<b>19.6 *</b>	<b>19.6 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>15.9 *</b>	<b>15.9 *</b>	<b>15.9 *</b>	<b>16.4 *</b>	<b>16.8 *</b>	<b>17.4 *</b>	<b>18.2 *</b>	<b>18.9 *</b>	<b>19.7 *</b>	<b>20.1 *</b>	<b>20.1 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>16.0 *</b>	<b>16.1 *</b>	<b>16.0 *</b>	<b>16.3 *</b>	<b>16.9 *</b>	<b>17.3 *</b>	<b>18.3 *</b>	<b>19.0 *</b>	<b>19.9 *</b>	<b>20.1 *</b>	<b>20.2 *</b>
Belgium	15.5	:	15.2	:	16.3	16.7	17.9	18.5	19.3	19.6	19.6
Czech Republic	15.6	14.9	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.9	17.0	17.3	17.3
Denmark	17.1	:	17.1	:	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	18.9	19.0	19.1
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.4	18.2	19.4	19.8	:
Estonia	15.3	:	15.2	15.2	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.5	15.4	15.3	15.4
Greece	16.9	:	17.5	:	18.2	18.9	19.4	19.8	:	:	:
Spain	16.5	:	16.8	:	18.4	18.5	19.1	19.7	20.3	:	:
France	15.6	:	16.2	:	17.3	17.9	19.0	19.7	20.4	20.6	:
Ireland	15.8	:	15.6	:	15.9	:	16.7	17.3	18.4	18.9	19.2
Italy	16.7	:	16.7	:	16.8	17.6	18.6	19.5	20.4	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.1	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	16.5	:	15.1	:	14.9	13.8	15.3	15.1	15.2
Lithuania	17.1	:	:	17.1	16.5	16.1	16.2	15.5	16.5	16.3	16.1
Luxembourg	15.5	:	15.2	:	15.5	:	17.8	18.2	19.2	19.7	19.6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.5	15.9	16.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.4	19.5	19.0
Netherlands	17.7	:	16.8	:	17.5	17.6	18.1	18.5	19.1	19.4	19.5
Austria	:	:	14.9	15.6	16.3	16.9	17.8	18.5	19.7	20.1	20.2
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.7	17.0	17.1
Portugal	16.2	:	15.5	:	16.3	17.0	17.5	18.2	19.0	19.3	19.4
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	17.6	17.9	18.0
Slovak Republic	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.9	15.5	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.4
Finland	:	:	:	:	15.6	16.2	17.1	18.1	19.2	19.4	19.5
Sweden	17.3	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.9	18.4	19.1	19.8	20.7	20.9	20.9
United Kingdom	15.0	:	15.2	:	15.9	:	17.5	18.3	19.4	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	19.3	19.4	20.1	20.2	22.2	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7
Norway	18.0	:	17.3	:	17.7	:	18.2	18.9	20.0	20.1	20.2
<b>EEA</b>	<b>15.8 *</b>	<b>15.8 *</b>	<b>15.8 *</b>	<b>16.2 *</b>	<b>16.5 *</b>	<b>17.0 *</b>	<b>17.7 *</b>	<b>18.4 *</b>	<b>19.3 *</b>	<b>19.6 *</b>	<b>19.6 *</b>
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.0	19.9	20.9	21.2	21.4
Bulgaria	16.9	17.4	17.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	16.3	15.5	15.9	16.0	16.1
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.4	16.4	16.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	15.9	:	16.2	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	16.0	:	17.3	:	17.1	:	:	15.9	16.5	16.8	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	16.6	17.2	:

## E-7: Life expectancy at 60, females, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>23.8 *</b>	<b>23.8 *</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>24.1 *</b>	<b>24.2 *</b>	<b>24.2 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>19.1 *</b>	<b>19.6 *</b>	<b>19.8 *</b>	<b>20.5 *</b>	<b>21.4 *</b>	<b>22.0 *</b>	<b>22.7 *</b>	<b>23.6 *</b>	<b>24.3 *</b>	<b>24.4 *</b>	<b>24.4 *</b>
Belgium	18.7	:	19.2	:	20.9	21.6	22.7	23.3	23.8	24.0	23.9
Czech Republic	18.4	18.4	18.0	18.5	18.2	18.6	19.1	20.0	21.2	21.4	21.5
Denmark	19.3	:	20.6	:	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.3	22.3	22.4	22.4
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	22.7	23.6	23.9	:
Estonia	19.0	:	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.4	19.9	20.9	21.2	21.3
Greece	18.5	:	19.1	:	20.8	21.6	22.3	22.8	:	:	:
Spain	19.2	:	20.0	:	22.1	22.6	23.3	24.2	24.9	:	:
France	19.5	:	20.8	:	22.4	23.0	24.1	24.9	25.5	25.7	:
Ireland	18.1	:	18.7	:	19.5	:	20.9	21.4	22.0	22.5	22.9
Italy	19.3	:	20.2	:	21.2	21.9	23.0	24.0	24.8	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.9	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	19.9	:	19.7	:	19.6	19.7	20.8	20.7	20.8
Lithuania	19.8	:	:	20.7	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.6	21.8	21.8	21.7
Luxembourg	18.3	:	18.8	:	19.9	:	22.4	23.2	23.9	23.7	24.2
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	20.3	20.6	20.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.8	22.8	23.3
Netherlands	19.7	:	20.5	:	22.6	22.8	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.5	23.5
Austria	:	:	18.8	19.6	20.2	20.9	22.0	22.8	23.7	24.1	24.1
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.4	21.7	22.0
Portugal	19.1	:	18.9	:	20.6	20.9	21.3	22.0	23.0	23.2	23.3
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.7	23.0	23.1
Slovak Republic	18.4	18.5	18.7	19.2	19.2	19.2	20.0	20.0	20.6	20.9	21.0
Finland	:	:	:	:	20.5	21.4	21.9	22.9	23.6	23.9	24.0
Sweden	19.3	20.1	20.9	21.4	22.1	22.7	23.2	23.9	24.3	24.3	24.3
United Kingdom	18.9	:	19.8	:	20.4	:	21.8	22.2	23.0	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	22.9	22.8	23.6	23.3	23.7	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.6
Norway	20.2	:	21.0	:	22.2	:	22.7	23.3	23.9	24.0	24.0
<b>EEA</b>	<b>19.0 *</b>	<b>19.4 *</b>	<b>19.7 *</b>	<b>20.3 *</b>	<b>21.0 *</b>	<b>21.4 *</b>	<b>22.1 *</b>	<b>22.8 *</b>	<b>23.6 *</b>	<b>23.8 *</b>	<b>23.8 *</b>
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.7	24.5	25.0	25.4	25.3
Bulgaria	18.5	19.5	18.7	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.7	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.7
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.7	19.9	19.7
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.8	:	20.7	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	17.3	:	18.6	:	19.0	:	:	18.0	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	19.1	:	:

## E-8: Infant mortality rate, 1960-2002

(per 1 000 live births)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>36.5 *</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.2 *</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.7 *</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>24.9</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>4.5</b>	<b>4.4 *</b>
Belgium	31.2	23.7	21.1	16.1	12.1	9.8	8.0	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.4
Czech Republic	20.0	23.7	20.2	19.4	16.9	12.5	10.8	7.7	4.1	4.0	4.1
Denmark	21.5	18.7	14.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.4
Germany	35.0	24.1	22.5	18.9	12.4	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.4	4.3	4.2
Estonia	31.1	20.3	17.6	18.1	17.1	14.1	12.3	14.9	8.4	8.8	5.7
Greece	40.1	34.3	29.6	24.0	17.9	14.1	9.7	8.1	5.9	5.1	5.9
Spain	43.7	37.8	28.1	18.9	12.3	8.9	7.6	5.5	3.9	3.5	:
France	27.5	22.0	18.2	13.8	10.0	8.3	7.3	4.9	4.4	4.5	:
Ireland	29.3	25.3	19.5	17.5	11.1	8.8	8.2	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.1
Italy	43.9	36.0	29.6	21.2	14.6	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.5	4.7	4.5
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	32.0	26.0	14.9	14.4	14.4	12.9	9.7	6.3	5.6	:
Latvia	26.9	18.9	17.8	20.3	15.4	13.0	13.7	18.8	10.4	11.0	9.8
Lithuania	38.0	24.7	19.3	19.6	14.5	14.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	7.9	7.9
Luxembourg	31.6	24.0	25.0	14.8	11.4	9.0	7.3	5.6	5.1	5.8	5.1
Hungary	47.6	38.8	35.9	32.9	23.2	20.4	14.8	10.7	9.2	8.1	7.2
Malta	38.1	35.0	27.9	18.4	15.2	13.7	9.1	8.9	6.0	4.4	5.9
Netherlands	17.9	14.4	12.7	10.6	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.0
Austria	37.5	28.3	25.9	20.5	14.3	11.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.8	4.1
Poland	56.1	43.5	36.4	28.8	25.4	22.1	19.4	13.6	8.1	7.7	7.5
Portugal	77.5	64.9	55.5	38.9	24.3	17.8	11.0	7.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
Slovenia	35.1	29.6	24.6	17.2	15.3	13.1	8.3	5.5	4.9	4.2	3.8
Slovak Republic	28.6	28.5	25.7	23.7	20.9	16.3	12.0	11.0	8.6	6.2	7.6
Finland	21.0	17.6	13.2	10.0	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0
Sweden	16.6	13.3	11.0	8.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.3
United Kingdom	22.5	19.7	18.5	16.1	12.1	9.3	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.2
Iceland	13.1	15.1	13.3	12.5	7.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	3.0	2.7	2.2
Liechtenstein	20.0	22.5	12.5	6.7	7.5	10.0	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	18.9	16.8	12.7	11.1	8.1	8.5	7.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.5
<b>EEA</b>	<b>36.4 *</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>9.2 *</b>	<b>6.7 *</b>	<b>5.1 *</b>	<b>5.0 *</b>	<b>4.8 *</b>
Switzerland	21.1	17.9	15.1	10.7	9.1	6.9	6.8	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.5
Bulgaria	45.1	30.8	27.3	23.0	20.2	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.3	14.4	13.3
Romania	75.8	44.1	49.4	34.7	29.3	25.6	26.9	21.2	18.6	18.4	17.3
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	107.0	83.6	69.1	42.7	31.5	25.1	15.3	:	:	:	:
Croatia	70.4	49.5	34.2	23.0	20.6	16.6	10.7	8.9	7.4	7.7	7.0
F.Y.R.O.M.	114.5	105.9	87.8	65.0	54.2	43.4	31.6	22.6	11.8	11.9	10.2
Serbia and Mont.	84.7	73.3	54.4	43.0	33.3	32.9	22.8	16.8	13.2	13.1	12.4

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

## CHAPTER F: INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

### Highlights

- Net migration is a major component of population change in the former EU-15 countries but a minor component of population change in the ten new Member States.
- The distribution of asylum applications in the EU has changed significantly in the last ten years.

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.

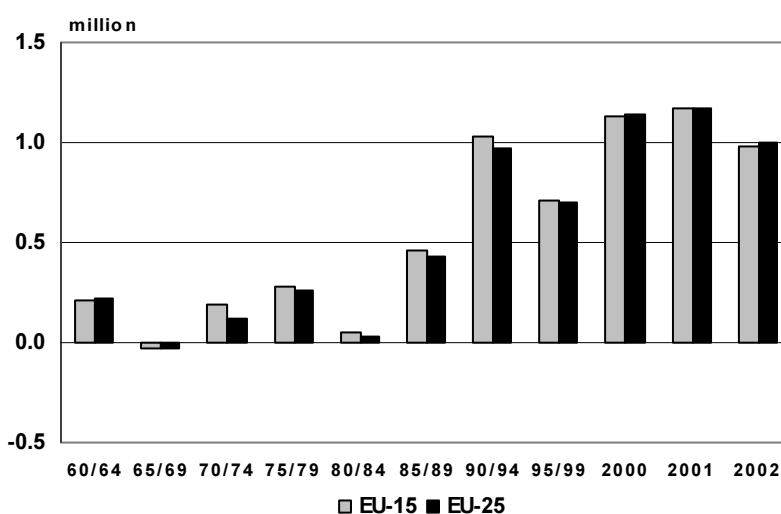
In the years 1960-2002, net migration (including corrections and adjustments) resulted in an estimated increase of 16.7 million persons in the 25 countries that comprise the enlarged EU. However, the experience of the ten new Member States was markedly different from that of the former EU-15. During the period under consideration, the migration balance for the ten new Member States was negative and emigration exceeded immigration by about one million. In contrast, as a consequence of positive net migration the population of the former EU-15 countries increased by 17.8 million persons.

For the former EU-15, net migration was relatively low until the end of the 1980s (Figure F-1). Indeed, it was negative in the second half of the 1960s and almost negligible in the first half of the 1980s. However, since 1999, as a consequence of migration the EU-15 population has increased by close to, and sometimes more than, one million persons each year.

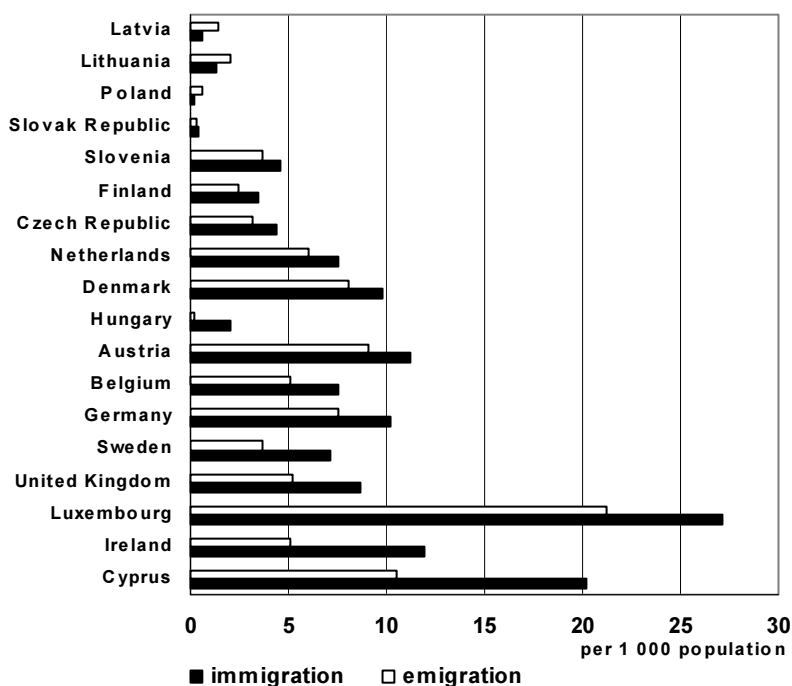
For the new Member States, the impact of net migration on the population size has generally been modest. It was most negative in the first half of the 1970s and has been around zero in recent years.

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

F-1: Net migration in the EU, 1960-2002



F-2: Immigration and emigration per 1 000 of the population in selected EU countries, 2002<sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> For Austria, Belgium, Hungary, Ireland and Lithuania the data refer to 2001.

In 2002, Luxembourg experienced the highest relative levels of immigration and emigration. However, the highest relative level of net migration applied to Cyprus. Comparing the 'old' and the new Member States, two contrasting patterns are evident: sizeable against small migration flows, and positive against sometimes negative net migration. Only Cyprus deviates from the new States' pattern and exhibits migration-related changes more similar to those found in the EU-15.

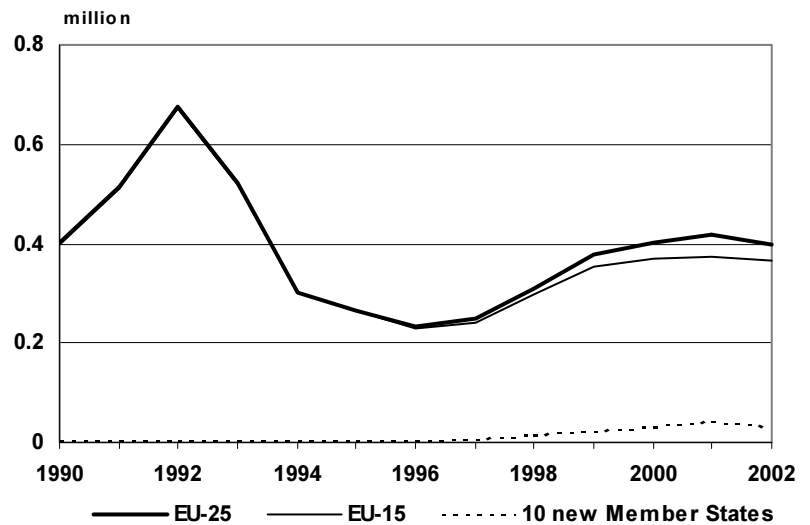
Part of the explanation for the increased interest in international migration is the large number of people who have sought asylum in the EU in recent years. During the period 1990-2002, the total number of asylum applications in the EU-25 was well over five million (Figure F-3). The vast majority of these applications were in the former EU-15 countries; fewer than 200 thousand applications were made in the new Member States.

In 1992, the number of asylum requests reached its highest level (around 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 former EU-15 rose again but in the years 2000-2002 the number stabilised around 400 thousand.

The new Member States, especially the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic have recently experienced increases in the numbers of asylum applications. Of the ten countries, the highest annual average for the period 2000-2002 was reported by the Czech Republic (12 thousand asylum applications).

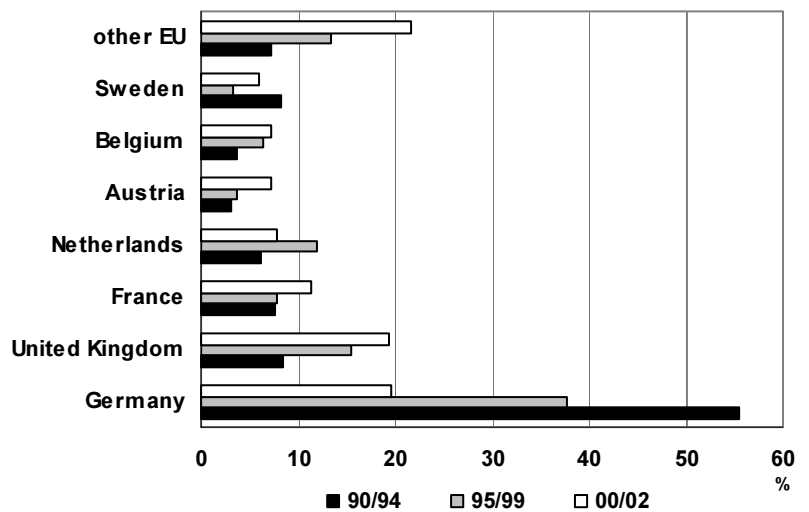
Compared with the first half of the 1990s, the distribution of applications within the EU has changed significantly (Figure F-4). Germany's share fell from 55% (1990/94) to less than 20% (2000/02). In contrast, the United Kingdom especially became more important for asylum seekers, so that this country and Germany received the largest numbers of applications at the start of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The other notable change over time illustrated in Figure F-4 is the increased weight of the category 'Other EU-25 countries'. This indicates that, in recent years, asylum seekers have become less concentrated in particular EU countries than formerly.

F-3: Asylum applications in the EU, 1990-2002



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, 1990-2002



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 <sup>1)</sup>, 1960-2002 <sup>2)</sup>

(1 000)

	1960/64	1965/69	1970/74	1975/79	1980/84	1985/89	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>233 *</b>	<b>-23 *</b>	<b>97 *</b>	<b>271 *</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>1 124</b>	<b>1 179</b>	<b>1 273 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>1 016</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1 135</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>1 261 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>1 094 *</b>
Belgium	14.1	16.7	9.0	7.2	-7.1	8.2	18.8	11.0	12.9	35.8	40.5
Czech Republic	-16.6	-0.3	-21.7	2.1	-6.5	2.3	-5.8	10.1	6.5	-8.5	12.3
Denmark	0.9	1.0	6.4	2.0	1.1	6.4	10.6	15.7	10.1	12.0	9.6
Germany	162.9	220.7	175.1	12.7	1.8	332.2	562.6	204.5	167.8	274.8	218.8
Estonia	:	:	8.2	5.2	5.3	3.5	-21.8	-8.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Greece	-41.2	-35.8	-24.8	56.7	17.2	24.4	58.1	22.5	12.2	33.9	32.1
Spain	-109.7	-30.1	-32.1	28.2	0.8	-19.7	20.1	94.9	351.5	242.6	223.7
France	303.7	95.4	114.8	33.8	52.3	49.8	22.5	-1.6	45.9	64.2	65.0
Ireland	-20.9	-14.8	10.3	10.1	-6.6	-32.9	-1.4	15.7	26.2	45.9	32.6
Italy	-81.4	-84.4	-36.9	19.3	-27.8	-2.5	108.9	117.0	181.2	125.8	350.1
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	:	-2.1	-29.5	-0.6	0.4	2.0	9.6	5.3	4.0	4.7	6.9
Latvia	17.6	11.6	11.7	8.7	6.4	12.4	-22.7	-14.8	-3.6	-5.2	-1.8
Lithuania	2.8	3.9	8.6	4.2	6.8	12.5	-18.5	-22.5	-20.3	-2.5	-2.0
Luxembourg	2.1	0.9	3.9	1.4	0.4	2.2	4.1	4.2	1.9	2.8	2.6
Hungary	0.9	0.9	-1.6	-1.0	-11.8	-26.7	18.2	17.4	16.7	9.8	3.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	-0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.8
Netherlands	3.9	9.6	26.7	35.7	14.2	27.4	41.4	31.0	57.0	56.0	27.6
Austria	1.0	9.9	19.1	-3.1	3.3	14.4	48.7	7.2	17.3	17.3	26.1
Poland	-6.3	-21.1	-73.5	-41.9	-24.3	-41.0	-15.2	-14.0	-19.7	-16.8	-12.7
Portugal	-78.3	-169.7	-45.0	88.8	4.5	-45.4	7.3	31.2	50.1	58.7	70.0
Slovenia	-1.9	3.5	3.1	8.5	2.4	3.8	-2.7	0.3	2.7	4.9	2.2
Slovak Republic	22.0	-5.3	-9.8	-3.0	-5.6	-3.5	-7.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.9
Finland	-11.2	-18.9	1.3	-7.3	4.1	2.5	9.0	4.2	2.4	6.2	5.3
Sweden	10.6	24.6	6.9	16.7	5.2	24.1	32.5	9.6	24.5	28.6	30.9
United Kingdom	59.9	-44.7	-32.0	-11.3	-11.6	60.0	72.8	137.3	168.5	184.3	126.5
Iceland	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.0	2.0	0.8	-0.3
Liechtenstein	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Norway	-0.7	0.6	3.1	4.0	4.7	7.3	8.0	10.9	9.7	8.0	17.2
<b>EEA</b>	<b>232 *</b>	<b>-22 *</b>	<b>100 *</b>	<b>275 *</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>1 136</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>1 290 *</b>
Switzerland	56.3	16.9	2.7	-27.5	15.8	25.9	46.9	11.3	23.7	44.9	46.1
Bulgaria	-0.1	-1.7	-7.6	-21.4	0.0	-51.3	-49.1	0.2	0.0	7.3	0.0
Romania	:	:	:	:	-18.7	-20.1	-110.8	-12.4	-3.7	0.4	-1.6
Albania	-0.6	0.8	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	-24.8	-23.8	-1.4	-13.4	-13.7	0.1	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	-4.8	0.8	-0.1	-3.8	8.1	9.5	-18.9	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	-6.0	-3.4	-0.7	0.1	-8.4	-11.2	-31.6	-0.5	-2.5	-2.5	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	12.2	0.0	-34.8	:	0.0	0.0	-0.1

<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



F-2: Immigration minus emigration, 1990-2002 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	19.7	14.1	25.4	18.9	17.6	13.4	12.7	6.0	6.7	12.3	12.1	24.9	:
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	-1.8	1.9	6.9	5.5	9.9	10.0	10.1	12.1	9.5	8.8	6.5	-8.6	12.3
Denmark	8.3	10.9	11.5	11.1	10.3	28.6	17.1	11.7	11.0	8.9	9.5	12.0	9.3
Germany	681.9	602.5	782.1	462.1	315.0	397.9	282.2	93.7	47.1	202.0	167.1	272.7	219.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	446.7
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	-23.0	-2.0	2.0	-0.4	-4.7	-1.9	8.0	15.0	22.8	18.5	20.0	26.3	29.8
Italy	110.8	69.2	56.9	39.1	33.6	53.4	124.5	116.6	111.0	120.2	170.4	:	:
Cyprus <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.7	6.9
Latvia	-13.1	-15.0	-53.5	-32.3	-22.8	-13.7	-10.1	-9.4	-5.8	-4.1	-5.5	-5.2	-1.8
Lithuania	-8.8	-10.9	-24.5	-24.0	-24.2	-23.7	-23.4	-22.4	-22.1	-20.7	-20.3	-2.6	:
Luxembourg	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.6	3.3	2.6
Hungary	26.0	17.6	10.5	13.5	10.4	11.6	10.9	11.4	13.7	17.7	18.0	18.6	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	48.4	49.6	43.1	44.4	20.1	13.9	16.8	27.9	43.1	40.4	53.9	50.8	24.3
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.9	1.5	8.5	19.8	17.3	17.3	:
Poland <sup>6)</sup>	-15.8	-15.9	-11.6	-15.5	-19.0	-18.2	-13.1	-11.8	-13.3	-14.0	-19.7	-16.7	-17.9
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	2.2	-3.1	-0.4	1.4	0.9	2.5	6.5	2.4	-2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.9
Slovak Republic <sup>6) 7)</sup>	-2.3	0.2	-2.9	1.8	4.8	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
Finland	7.1	13.0	8.5	8.4	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	5.8	5.2
Sweden	34.9	25.0	19.6	32.0	50.9	11.9	6.0	6.3	10.9	14.1	24.6	28.7	31.1
United Kingdom <sup>8)</sup>	:	:	-13.5	-1.2	76.8	75.4	54.1	46.9	138.8	163.0	162.7	171.9	153.4
Iceland	-0.7	1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.8	-1.4	-0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.7	1.0	-0.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.3	:	:	:
Norway	1.7	8.0	9.9	12.8	7.4	6.4	5.8	10.7	13.8	19.0	9.7	8.0	17.2
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	56.6	61.4	40.2	39.5	30.9	14.5	-5.8	-6.8	1.2	16.1	20.2	40.3	47.7
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>6)</sup>	:	1.4	39.5	48.5	23.3	26.6	34.6	33.8	44.2	18.6	:	16.9	8.6
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5	0.1	2.2
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 ending mid-April<sup>5)</sup> For emigration, population 15+ only<sup>6)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>7)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic<sup>8)</sup> Figures have been revised due to latest Census results

F-3: Total immigration and emigration, 1990-2002 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	Immigration					Emigration				
	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	65.4	62.6	68.6	77.6	:	46.2	52.4	56.5	52.7	:
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	7.7	11.0	7.8	12.9	44.7	3.2	0.9	1.3	21.5	32.4
Denmark	43.2	53.9	52.9	56.0	52.8	32.8	38.4	43.4	44.0	43.5
Germany	1 263.5	914.6	841.2	879.2	842.5	694.8	710.0	674.0	606.5	623.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	32.9	66.5	362.5	414.8	483.3	:	:	:	:	36.6
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	34.5	41.2	42.3	46.2	50.5	40.1	28.7	22.3	19.9	20.7
Italy	121.4	154.7	227.0	:	:	59.5	49.6	56.6	:	:
Cyprus <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	12.8	17.5	14.4	:	:	8.8	12.8	7.5
Latvia	12.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	39.4	11.3	7.1	6.6	3.3
Lithuania	7.5	2.6	1.5	4.7	:	26.0	25.1	21.8	7.3	:
Luxembourg	10.4	11.0	11.8	12.1	12.1	6.3	6.9	8.1	8.8	9.5
Hungary	20.9	15.4	20.2	21.2	:	5.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	:
Malta	:	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	114.6	111.3	132.9	133.4	121.3	73.5	82.8	79.0	82.6	96.9
Austria	:	:	79.3	89.9	:	:	:	62.0	72.7	:
Poland <sup>6)</sup>	5.4	8.2	7.3	6.6	6.6	21.0	22.3	27.0	23.4	24.5
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.4	4.7	5.8	8.8
Slovenia	4.2	6.6	6.2	7.8	9.1	4.0	4.2	3.6	4.8	7.3
Slovak Republic <sup>6) 7)</sup>	8.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	7.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4
Finland	14.7	13.6	16.9	19.0	18.1	6.7	10.4	14.3	13.2	12.9
Sweden	60.1	46.0	58.7	60.8	64.1	27.6	36.1	34.1	32.1	33.0
United Kingdom <sup>8)</sup>	:	360.0	483.4	479.6	512.8	:	264.3	320.7	307.7	359.4
Iceland	3.1	4.0	5.2	5.0	4.2	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	4.5
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	27.4	32.5	36.5	34.3	40.1	19.4	21.4	26.9	26.3	22.9
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	150.2	101.4	110.3	122.5	126.1	104.5	97.6	90.1	82.2	78.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	10.4	:	:	:	:	9.9	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>6)</sup>	:	44.7	:	24.4	20.4	:	13.2	:	7.5	11.8
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	0.6	0.5	2.3	:	:	0.2	0.3	0.1
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 ending mid-April<sup>5)</sup> For emigration, population 15+ only<sup>6)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>7)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic<sup>8)</sup> Figures have been revised due to latest Census results

F-4: Immigration and emigration of nationals, 1990-2002 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	Immigration					Emigration				
	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	11.6	10.1	:	11.6	:	13.4	16.0	:	17.8	:
Czech Republic <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	:	:	1.3
Denmark	22.2	22.9	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.9	24.4	26.9	26.7	25.7
Germany	314.2	235.5	:	194.0	184.2	118.3	118.4	:	109.5	117.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	17.6	20.9	31.6	20.7	40.2	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	18.2	18.3	17.5	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	55.3	:	34.4	:	:	53.0	:	47.5	:	:
Cyprus <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	1.2	3.6	2.2	:	:	:	:	1.6
Latvia <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.2	:	:	:	1.3	0.8
Lithuania	:	:	0.8	0.7	:	:	:	:	3.4	:
Luxembourg	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2
Hungary	:	:	5.7	1.8	:	:	:	:	0.6	:
Malta	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>6)</sup>	33.7	35.1	41.5	38.9	34.6	40.0	47.4	47.9	50.7	57.3
Austria	:	:	13.8	15.1	:	:	:	18.2	21.6	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	0.9	1.0	1.4	:	:	1.6	1.4	2.6
Slovak Republic <sup>7) 8)</sup>	:	:	:	1.5	1.9	:	:	:	0.9	1.3
Finland	5.0	5.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	5.4	8.5	10.2	11.0	10.1
Sweden	6.8	12.1	16.0	16.7	16.5	12.6	21.5	21.5	19.4	18.8
United Kingdom <sup>9)</sup>	:	97.2	104.1	106.3	94.6	:	141.0	161.1	159.2	185.7
Iceland	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.4
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.9	9.3	10.2	10.6	11.9	11.1	10.7
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	26.6	23.3	26.1	24.3	22.3	29.9	30.4	30.8	25.8	24.9
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>7)</sup>	:	:	:	22.3	18.4	:	:	:	6.7	11.1
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	0.7	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Annual averages for the periods 1990-94 and 1995-99<sup>2)</sup> From 2001 change of definition of migrant: until 2000 only changes of permanent residence; from 2001, changes of usual residence<sup>3)</sup> Year ending mid-April<sup>4)</sup> For emigration, population 15+ only<sup>5)</sup> Including Latvian non-citizens (13 immigrants and 348 emigrants in 2002)<sup>6)</sup> Emigration flows include corrections<sup>7)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>8)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic<sup>9)</sup> Figures have been revised due to latest Census results

F-5: Immigration and emigration of non-nationals, 1990-2002 <sup>1)</sup>

(1 000)

	Immigration					Emigration				
	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002	1990/94	1995/99	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>2)</sup>	53.7	52.5	:	66.0	:	32.8	36.3	:	34.9	:
Czech Republic <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	43.6	:	:	:	:	31.1
Denmark	21.0	31.0	30.8	33.7	30.6	9.9	14.0	16.5	17.3	17.8
Germany	949.3	679.1	:	685.3	658.3	576.5	591.6	:	497.0	505.6
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	17.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	15.3	45.6	330.9	394.0	443.1	:	:	:	:	:
France	91.1	64.1	53.9	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	24.1	27.9	33.0	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	66.1	:	192.6	:	:	6.5	:	9.1	:	:
Cyprus <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	11.6	13.9	12.2	:	:	:	:	5.8
Latvia <sup>6)</sup>	:	:	1.3	1.1	1.2	:	:	:	5.3	2.5
Lithuania	:	:	0.7	4.0	:	:	:	:	3.8	:
Luxembourg	9.5	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	7.6	8.3
Hungary	:	:	14.5	19.5	:	:	:	:	1.9	:
Malta	:	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>2)</sup>	80.9	76.2	91.4	94.5	86.6	33.5	35.4	31.1	31.9	39.6
Austria	:	:	65.5	74.8	:	:	:	43.8	51.0	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	6.7	18.8	19.2	17.0	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	:	:	5.3	6.8	7.7	:	:	2.0	3.4	4.6
Slovak Republic <sup>7) 8)</sup>	:	:	:	0.5	0.5	:	:	:	0.2	0.1
Finland	9.7	7.9	9.1	11.0	10.0	1.3	2.0	4.1	2.2	2.8
Sweden	53.3	33.8	42.6	44.1	47.6	15.0	14.6	12.6	12.7	14.2
United Kingdom <sup>9)</sup>	:	262.8	379.3	373.3	418.2	:	123.4	159.6	148.5	173.7
Iceland	1.1	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	17.8	22.9	27.8	25.4	30.8	9.2	10.8	14.9	15.2	12.3
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	123.6	78.2	84.2	98.2	103.8	74.5	67.2	59.3	56.5	53.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	6.6	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>7)</sup>	:	:	:	2.2	2.0	:	:	:	0.8	0.6
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	1.5	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Annual averages for the periods 1990-94 and 1995-99<sup>2)</sup> Emigration flows include 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 ending mid-April<sup>5)</sup> For emigration, population 15+ only<sup>6)</sup> Including Latvian non-citizens (13 immigrants and 348 emigrants in 2002)<sup>7)</sup> Migration for permanent residence<sup>8)</sup> Migration flows for 1990-1992 include internal migration to or from the Czech Republic<sup>9)</sup> Figures have been revised due to latest Census results

## F-6: Immigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2002

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	34.1	2.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	7.9	0.1	-	43.6
Denmark	16.6	6.9	2.4	2.5	1.7	8.4	0.4	0.2	30.6
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	10.0	7.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.1	12.2
Latvia <sup>3)</sup>	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	9.7	8.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	11.0
Hungary <sup>4)</sup>	16.9	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	19.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	33.5	21.0	9.2	8.7	3.7	13.0	1.1	21.2	86.6
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal <sup>5)</sup>	5.3	4.5	7.9	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.0
Slovenia	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7
Slovak Republic <sup>6)</sup>	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.5
Finland	6.2	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	2.4	0.1	0.1	10.0
Sweden	24.8	12.2	3.1	2.9	1.2	15.9	0.4	0.5	47.6
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	15.4	9.5	4.1	1.7	0.9	9.2	0.2	0.2	30.8
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	70.3	49.6	6.4	10.6	4.3	15.7	0.8	0.0	103.8
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>6)</sup>	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.0
F.Y.R.O.M.	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>4)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>5)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>6)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence

## F-7: Emigration of non-nationals by main groups of citizenship, 2002

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	27.4	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	2.8	0.1	-	31.1
Denmark	12.3	6.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.1	17.8
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	3.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.2	-	0.0	5.8
Latvia <sup>4)</sup>	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	7.5	6.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.3
Hungary <sup>5)</sup>	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>6)</sup>	12.9	10.6	1.2	2.9	2.1	3.1	0.5	0.5	21.2
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	4.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6
Slovak Republic <sup>7)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.1
Finland	1.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	2.8
Sweden	10.3	7.2	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.1	14.2
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	9.4	7.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	12.3
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	39.1	32.9	1.8	5.9	3.8	6.0	0.6	0.0	53.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>7)</sup>	0.3	0.0	-	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.6
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Population 15+ only<sup>4)</sup> Excluding Latvian non-citizens<sup>5)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>6)</sup> Emigration flows exclude corrections<sup>7)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence

## F-8: Immigration by age group and sex, 2002

(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>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.5	3.7	3.1	11.6	6.1	7.6	3.0	0.2	0.2	27.6	17.0
Denmark	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	2.7	5.8	7.7	9.6	8.7	3.7	2.5	0.3	0.3	26.3	26.5
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	481.1	361.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.2	3.0	3.1	1.7	2.5	0.4	0.3	6.7	7.7
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	2.9	2.4	1.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	6.6	5.6
Hungary <sup>1)</sup>	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.0	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	11.1	10.1
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	62.1	59.2
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>2)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.5	3.1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	2.6	1.0	1.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	6.2	2.9
Slovak Republic <sup>2)</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.0
Finland	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	3.6	3.4	1.8	1.7	0.3	0.3	9.1	9.0
Sweden	2.6	2.6	4.4	4.1	1.9	2.1	4.0	4.8	12.8	12.1	6.2	5.1	0.8	0.7	32.6	31.4
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.6	1.5	2.0	2.6	3.9	7.3	7.5	3.0	2.6	0.3	0.4	19.3	20.8
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	3.2	2.8	6.5	5.7	4.0	4.6	8.7	11.1	29.2	28.0	11.3	8.9	1.0	1.1	63.9	62.2
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>2)</sup>	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.6	3.2	3.3	0.7	1.0	10.2	10.2
F.Y.R.O.M.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>2)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence

## F-9: Emigration by age group and sex, 2002

(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>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.9	2.4	10.1	4.2	7.8	2.2	0.2	0.1	22.3	10.1
Denmark	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.1	4.9	5.9	9.5	7.3	3.9	2.3	0.3	0.3	22.8	20.6
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	390.8	232.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.0	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.6	3.9
Latvia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.8	1.5
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	5.2	4.2
Hungary <sup>2)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.6	31.2
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.4	12.1
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovenia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	4.6	2.7
Slovak Republic <sup>4)</sup>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9
Finland	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.1	6.3	6.6
Sweden	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	7.0	6.6	4.5	2.8	0.6	0.7	17.2	15.8
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.2	4.4	3.9	2.7	2.0	0.4	0.3	11.9	11.1
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	5.1	5.7	15.9	14.7	10.8	8.2	2.0	1.6	40.9	37.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>4)</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.6	6.6	5.2
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Population 15+ only<sup>2)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>3)</sup> Excluding corrections<sup>4)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence



## F-10: Immigration by country of previous residence, 2002

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	34.9	3.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	7.9	0.1	0.0	44.7
Denmark	30.0	16.7	2.8	7.8	4.0	9.2	1.2	1.8	52.8
Germany	567.0	145.7	39.4	54.7	31.8	162.6	4.2	14.7	842.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	11.3	8.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.2	0.1	14.4
Latvia	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-	1.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.1
Hungary <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.2
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	50.8	33.5	21.4	22.9	6.7	23.4	2.1	0.7	121.3
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>4)</sup>	4.4	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	6.6
Portugal <sup>5)</sup>	7.7	6.9	5.7	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.0	-	17.0
Slovenia <sup>6)</sup>	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.7	9.1
Slovak Republic <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3
Finland	13.4	7.2	0.7	1.3	1.0	2.4	0.1	0.2	18.1
Sweden	35.7	18.9	3.6	6.5	4.0	17.1	0.8	0.4	64.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3.3	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.2
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	21.3	14.8	4.5	3.4	2.1	10.5	0.3	0.1	40.1
<b>EEA</b>									
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	126.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>7)</sup>	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.6
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>4)</sup>	16.9	2.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	2.8	20.4
F.Y.R.O.M.	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	2.3
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>4)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence<sup>5)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>6)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only, non-nationals included in the category 'unknown'<sup>7)</sup> Non-nationals only

## F-11: Emigration by country of next residence, 2002

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	28.4	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	2.8	0.1	0.0	32.4
Denmark	27.7	17.9	1.8	6.5	3.4	3.3	1.2	3.0	43.5
Germany	454.1	164.3	23.8	46.1	33.1	65.6	4.3	29.4	623.3
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>3)</sup>	4.6	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.5
Latvia	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	-	3.3
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.5
Hungary <sup>4)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	42.6	37.8	3.1	13.4	6.0	5.6	2.0	-	66.7
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>5)</sup>	20.5	20.2	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.2	0.1	24.5
Portugal	6.9	4.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	-	-	-	8.8
Slovenia <sup>6)</sup>	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	4.6	7.3
Slovak Republic <sup>5)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4
Finland	10.4	7.9	0.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	12.9
Sweden	22.1	15.3	0.7	4.3	3.6	2.4	0.8	2.7	33.0
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	3.9	3.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.5
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	17.1	15.1	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.2	1.4	22.9
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	78.4
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>7)</sup>	5.1	3.7	0.0	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	8.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>5)</sup>	5.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	6.5	11.8
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Including stateless<sup>2)</sup> o.w. = of which<sup>3)</sup> Population 15+ only<sup>4)</sup> Data for 2001 (provisional)<sup>5)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence<sup>6)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only, non-nationals included in the category 'unknown'<sup>7)</sup> Nationals only

## F-12: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of immigration, 2002

(1 000)

	To												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
<b>From</b>													
Belgium	-	0.08	0.61	4.44	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.02	0.00	:
Czech Republic	:	-	0.20	11.15	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.09	0.01	:
Denmark	:	0.05	-	2.89	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.05	0.03	:
Germany	:	0.99	3.54	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.37	0.08	:
Estonia	:	0.01	0.23	0.99	-	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.06	:
Greece	:	0.06	0.26	15.91	:	-	:	:	:	:	4.42	0.00	:
Spain	:	0.04	1.61	15.43	:	:	-	:	:	:	0.03	0.00	:
France	:	0.34	1.44	18.62	:	:	:	-	:	:	0.09	0.02	:
Ireland	:	0.05	0.37	2.23	:	:	:	:	-	:	0.02	0.00	:
Italy	:	0.25	0.94	26.88	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.03	0.01	:
Cyprus	:	0.01	0.01	0.26	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Latvia	:	0.01	0.46	2.20	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Lithuania	:	0.02	0.84	4.14	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.16	-
Luxembourg	:	0.01	0.16	1.74	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Hungary	:	0.06	0.15	17.21	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.10	0.01	:
Malta	:	0.01	0.02	0.11	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.01	-	:
Netherlands	:	0.22	0.89	13.98	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.07	0.01	:
Austria	:	0.34	0.32	14.40	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.08	0.00	:
Poland	:	1.68	0.96	100.97	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.03	0.02	:
Portugal	:	0.02	0.17	8.81	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.00	:
Slovenia	:	0.02	0.04	2.38	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.00	:
Slovak Republic	:	13.33	0.07	11.60	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.00	:
Finland	:	0.03	0.40	2.20	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.01	0.02	:
Sweden	:	0.07	2.39	3.48	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.05	0.03	:
United Kingdom	:	0.49	3.65	14.70	:	:	:	:	:	:	3.48	0.02	:
<b>EU-25</b>	:	<b>18.18</b>	<b>19.73</b>	<b>296.71</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>8.96</b>	<b>0.49</b>	:
Iceland	:	0.00	1.66	0.29	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.01	:
Liechtenstein	:	-	0.03	0.08	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Norway	:	0.04	3.43	1.53	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.01	0.01	:
<b>EEA</b>	:	<b>3.09</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>147.62</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>8.73</b>	<b>0.25</b>	:
Switzerland	:	0.11	0.48	8.53	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.07	0.00	:
Bulgaria	:	0.73	0.15	13.23	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.36	0.00	:
Romania <sup>4)</sup>	:	0.08	0.61	4.44	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.02	0.00	:
Albania	:	0.04	0.02	1.50	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	0.08	0.21	10.57	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Croatia	:	0.15	0.03	12.99	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	0.00	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	0.20	0.11	3.95	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	0.32	0.18	25.77	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.26	0.00	:

<sup>1)</sup> Immigration for permanent residence<sup>2)</sup> Residence permits (provisional data)<sup>3)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>4)</sup> Non-nationals only

(1000)

## F-12: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of immigration, 2002

											To		
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL <sup>1)</sup>	PT <sup>2)</sup>	SI <sup>3)</sup>	SK	FI	SE	UK	Total	
													<b>From</b>
:	:	:	5.36	:	0.06	0.18	0.01	:	0.15	0.39	:	:	Belgium
:	:	:	0.39	:	0.03	0.01	0.01	:	0.05	0.15	:	:	Czech Republic
:	:	:	0.47	:	0.03	0.04	-	:	0.36	4.25	:	:	Denmark
:	:	:	7.96	:	2.34	0.69	0.33	:	0.85	2.70	:	:	Germany
:	:	:	0.05	:	-	0.01	-	:	1.38	0.35	:	:	Estonia
:	:	:	1.08	:	0.06	0.01	0.00	:	0.07	0.60	:	:	Greece
:	:	:	2.82	:	0.06	1.02	0.01	:	0.53	1.17	:	:	Spain
:	:	:	3.08	:	0.25	0.55	0.01	:	0.28	0.88	:	:	France
:	:	:	0.66	:	0.00	0.05	0.00	:	0.15	0.35	:	:	Ireland
:	:	:	1.76	:	0.25	0.27	0.07	:	0.23	0.51	:	:	Italy
:	:	:	0.03	:	0.00	-	-	:	0.03	0.06	:	:	Cyprus
:	:	:	0.09	:	0.01	0.01	-	:	0.05	0.19	:	:	Latvia
:	:	:	0.16	:	0.04	0.00	-	:	0.07	0.26	:	:	Lithuania
-	:	:	0.17	:	0.00	0.02	-	:	0.05	0.09	:	:	Luxembourg
:	-	:	0.55	:	0.01	0.03	0.01	:	0.10	0.27	:	:	Hungary
:	:	-	0.04	:	-	0.00	0.00	:	0.00	0.03	:	:	Malta
:	:	:	-	:	0.08	0.33	0.01	:	0.23	0.78	:	:	Netherlands
:	:	:	0.57	-	0.16	0.04	0.09	:	0.10	0.32	:	:	Austria
:	:	:	2.28	:	-	0.03	0.00	:	0.10	1.19	:	:	Poland
:	:	:	1.65	:	0.00	-	0.00	:	0.05	0.18	:	:	Portugal
:	:	:	0.07	:	-	0.01	-	:	0.00	0.01	:	:	Slovenia
:	:	:	0.26	:	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	0.01	0.08	:	:	Slovak Republic
:	:	:	0.41	:	0.00	0.02	-	:	-	3.53	:	:	Finland
:	:	:	0.68	:	0.07	0.05	0.02	:	3.26	-	:	:	Sweden
:	:	:	6.81	:	0.21	0.94	0.02	:	0.87	3.12	-	:	United Kingdom
:	:	:	<b>37.38</b>	:	<b>3.68</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>0.59</b>	:	<b>8.96</b>	<b>21.44</b>	:	:	<b>EU-25</b>
:	:	:	0.10	:	0.00	0.01	0.00	:	0.05	0.49	:	:	Iceland
:	:	:	0.01	:	-	-	0.00	:	0.00	-	:	:	Liechtenstein
:	:	:	0.43	:	0.03	0.07	-	:	1.05	6.37	:	:	Norway
:	:	:	<b>34.01</b>	:	<b>3.61</b>	<b>6.96</b>	<b>0.58</b>	:	<b>8.27</b>	<b>25.71</b>	:	:	<b>EEA</b>
:	:	:	0.80	:	0.04	0.12	0.07	:	0.14	0.41	:	:	Switzerland
:	:	:	0.44	:	0.02	0.12	0.00	:	0.05	0.17	:	:	Bulgaria
:	:	:	5.36	:	0.06	0.18	0.01	:	0.15	0.39	:	:	Romania <sup>4)</sup>
:	:	:	0.11	:	-	0.00	-	:	0.01	0.05	:	:	Albania
:	:	:	0.48	:	0.01	0.01	0.12	:	0.06	1.13	:	:	Bosnia and Herz.
:	:	:	0.17	:	0.01	0.01	0.21	:	0.00	0.15	:	:	Croatia
:	:	:	0.17	:	0.02	0.00	0.03	:	0.01	0.15	:	:	F.Y.R.O.M.
:	:	:	0.90	:	0.01	0.01	0.14	:	0.22	2.07	:	:	Serbia and Mont.

## F-13: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of emigration, 2002

(1 000)

	To												
	BE	CZ	DK	DE	EE	EL	ES	FR	IE	IT	CY	LV	LT
<b>From</b>													
Belgium	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	0.05	-	0.06	1.09	0.00	0.08	0.06	0.29	0.04	0.21	0.02	0.01	0.02
Denmark	0.52	0.14	-	2.70	0.18	0.27	1.72	1.47	0.31	0.78	0.04	0.37	0.68
Germany	4.57	9.69	2.97	-	0.61	20.00	16.68	19.82	2.63	36.54	0.24	1.38	2.29
Estonia	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:	:
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:	:
Italy	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	:	:	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	0.06	0.02	-	0.04	-	1.41	0.06	0.06	-	0.06	-	-	-
Latvia	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.21	0.12	0.00	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.01	-	-	0.18
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	9.27	0.21	0.54	10.82	0.01	0.48	3.15	3.43	0.49	1.20	0.03	0.01	0.04
Austria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Poland <sup>2)</sup>	0.12	0.04	0.10	17.81	-	0.08	0.17	0.34	0.01	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.00
Portugal	-	-	-	0.78	-	-	0.40	1.84	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia <sup>3)</sup>	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.91	-	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.15	0.00	-	0.00
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	0.22	0.03	0.38	0.73	0.36	0.07	0.72	0.38	0.14	0.18	0.02	0.02	0.03
Sweden	0.38	0.07	2.24	1.66	0.08	0.48	1.28	0.89	0.22	0.48	0.06	0.05	0.02
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	0.03	0.01	1.72	0.18	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	0.16	0.03	3.31	0.68	0.06	0.05	1.10	0.42	0.06	0.16	0.01	0.06	0.05
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania <sup>4)</sup>	0.07	0.10	-	1.31	-	0.06	0.17	0.23	0.12	1.32	0.02	-	-
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia <sup>2)</sup>	-	0.01	-	1.45	-	0.00	-	0.01	-	0.02	-	-	-
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>Total</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Population 15+ only<sup>2)</sup> Emigration for permanent residence<sup>3)</sup> Country specified for (most) Slovenian nationals only<sup>4)</sup> Nationals only

(1 000)

## F-13: Intra-Europe migration, according to country of emigration, 2002

												To		
LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	Total		
														<b>From</b>
														Belgium
0.01	0.04	0.00	0.16	0.38	1.12	0.01	0.02	14.46	0.04	0.06	0.39	18.60	Czech Republic	
0.13	0.12	0.02	0.61	0.23	0.59	0.13	0.03	0.08	0.38	4.34	4.32	20.15	Denmark	
1.33	16.41	0.09	9.34	15.93	78.74	11.32	2.50	9.82	2.66	3.88	16.66	286.08	Germany	
														Estonia
														Greece
														Spain
														France
														Ireland
														Italy
-	0.06	0.02	0.02	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.04	0.02	0.79	2.70	Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	
-	0.00	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.00	-	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.95	Latvia	
														Lithuania
-														Luxembourg
	-													Hungary
		-												Malta
0.17	0.29	0.03	-	0.49	0.49	0.71	0.03	0.10	0.30	0.66	6.05	39.01	Netherlands	
				-										Austria
0.02	0.01	-	0.29	0.53	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.25	20.27	Poland <sup>2)</sup>	
0.49	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.88	4.59	Portugal	
0.01	0.01	-	0.05	0.28	0.01	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.05	1.66	Slovenia <sup>3)</sup>	
								-						Slovak Republic
0.08	0.13	0.00	0.27	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	-	3.59	0.98	8.50	Finland	
0.10	0.14	0.05	0.55	0.29	0.19	0.10	0.02	0.02	3.21	-	3.45	16.04	Sweden	
											-			United Kingdom
														<b>EU-25</b>
0.03	-	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.50	0.24	3.17	Iceland	
														Liechtenstein
0.01	0.02	0.01	0.34	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.03	1.06	6.36	1.30	15.49	Norway	
														<b>EEA</b>
														Switzerland
														Bulgaria
0.01	0.90	-	0.07	0.29	0.00	0.01	-	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.05	4.89	Romania <sup>4)</sup>	
														Albania
														Bosnia and Herz.
-	-	-	0.02	1.11	-	-	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	2.79	Croatia <sup>2)</sup>	
														F.Y.R.O.M.
														Serbia and Mont.
														<b>Total</b>

## F-14: Asylum applications, 1990-2002

(1 000)

	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	<b>404</b>	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>371</b>	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>264</b>	:	:
Belgium <sup>1)</sup>	12.9	11.4	11.8	22.0	35.8	44.1	24.5	18.8
Czech Republic	:	:	2.1	:	7.4	8.8	18.1	8.3
Denmark <sup>2)6)</sup>	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.7	6.5	10.1	12.4	6.1
Germany <sup>3)</sup>	193.1	127.9	104.4	98.6	94.8	78.6	88.4	71.1
Estonia	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	4.1	1.3	4.4	3.0	1.5	3.1	5.5	5.7
Spain <sup>4)6)</sup>	8.6	5.7	5.0	4.9	8.4	7.2	9.2	6.3
France <sup>3)6)</sup>	54.8	20.4	21.4	22.4	30.9	38.7	47.3	51.1
Ireland <sup>6)</sup>	0.1	0.4	3.9	4.6	7.7	10.9	10.3	11.6
Italy <sup>1)</sup>	3.6	1.8	1.9	13.1	18.5	15.2	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.8
Latvia	:	:	:	:	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lithuania	:	:	:	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
Luxembourg	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.7	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.0
Hungary <sup>6)</sup>	:	:	:	7.1	11.5	7.8	9.6	6.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.1	0.5
Netherlands <sup>6)</sup>	21.2	29.3	34.4	45.2	39.3	43.8	32.6	18.7
Austria	22.8	5.9	6.7	13.8	20.1	18.3	30.1	39.4
Poland	:	0.8	:	:	:	4.7	4.5	5.1
Portugal <sup>6)</sup>	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Slovenia	:	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	9.2	1.5	0.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	8.2	9.7
Finland	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	3.1	3.2	1.7	3.4
Sweden	29.4	9.0	9.7	12.8	11.2	16.3	23.5	33.0
United Kingdom <sup>3)</sup>	38.2	44.0	32.5	46.0	71.2	80.3	71.4	85.9
Iceland <sup>6)</sup>	0.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	:
Norway <sup>6)</sup>	4.0	1.5	2.3	8.4	10.2	:	:	17.5
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland <sup>5)6)</sup>	35.8	17.0	24.0	41.3	46.1	17.6	:	26.1
Bulgaria <sup>6)</sup>	:	:	0.4	:	:	1.8	2.4	2.9
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

<sup>1)</sup> Excluding dependent children<sup>2)</sup> Prior to 2001 excluding applications outside Denmark and rejected applications at the border<sup>3)</sup> Excluding children and some accompanying adults<sup>4)</sup> Excluding dependants<sup>5)</sup> Partly excluding rejected persons at the border<sup>6)</sup> First and repeated applications

## F-15: Asylum applicants by main groups of citizenship, 2002

(1 000)

	Europe		Africa	America		Asia	Oceania	Unknown <sup>1)</sup>	Total
	total	o.w. EU <sup>2)</sup>		total	o.w. North <sup>2)</sup>				
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium <sup>3)</sup>	7.5	-	7.0	0.1	0.0	4.1	-	0.0	18.8
Czech Republic	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	-	0.1	8.3
Denmark <sup>7)</sup>	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	-	0.2	6.1
Germany <sup>4)</sup>	25.6	0.0	11.3	0.2	0.0	31.6	0.0	2.5	71.1
Estonia	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Greece	0.3	-	0.6	-	-	4.8	-	0.0	5.7
Spain <sup>5) 7)</sup>	0.5	0.0	2.9	2.4	0.0	0.4	-	0.0	6.3
France <sup>4) 7)</sup>	13.6	-	24.1	2.3	-	10.9	-	0.2	51.1
Ireland <sup>7)</sup>	4.4	0.0	6.2	0.0	-	0.9	-	0.1	11.6
Italy <sup>3)</sup>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.8
Latvia	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
Lithuania	0.3	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.4
Luxembourg	0.8	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	-	-	1.0
Hungary <sup>7)</sup>	0.4	-	0.6	0.0	-	5.4	-	0.0	6.4
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.5
Netherlands <sup>7)</sup>	2.8	0.0	9.4	0.1	0.0	5.9	-	0.5	18.7
Austria	13.3	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	22.3	-	0.6	39.4
Poland	3.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	1.5	-	0.0	5.1
Portugal <sup>7)</sup>	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.2
Slovenia	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.3	-	-	0.7
Slovak Republic	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	-	8.2	-	0.0	9.7
Finland	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	-	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.4
Sweden	16.3	-	3.3	1.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	1.0	33.0
United Kingdom <sup>4)</sup>	13.1	-	30.1	2.3	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.3	85.9
Iceland <sup>7)</sup>	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.1
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway <sup>7)</sup>	8.5	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	17.5
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland <sup>6) 7)</sup>	11.8	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	5.5	-	0.7	26.1
Bulgaria <sup>7)</sup>	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	2.4	-	0.0	2.9
Romania	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.8	-	0.0	1.0
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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



## F-16: Acquisition of citizenship, 1980-2002

(1 000)

	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	273	193	332	369 *	373 *	441 *	492 *	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	196	116	254	293 *	301 *	330 *	386 *	:	:	:
Belgium	8.6	83.4	8.7	26.1	24.6	31.7	34.0	24.2	:	62.2	:
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	7.3	:	:	3.3
Denmark	3.8	3.3	3.0	5.3	7.3	5.5	10.3	12.4	18.8	11.9	17.3
Germany	15.0	13.8	20.1	31.8	86.4	83.0	106.8	143.1	186.7	180.3	154.5
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	4.5	3.4	3.1	4.1
Greece	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	:	:	:	:
Spain	5.6	3.7	7.0	6.8	8.4	9.8	12.6	16.4	16.7	16.7	:
France	:	48.7	54.4	92.4	63.1	83.7	81.4	94.0	:	90.6	:
Ireland	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	2.8	:
Italy	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.3	:	0.1
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.9	13.5	9.9	9.4
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	0.8	:	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	:
Luxembourg	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	12.1	:	6.2	6.1	5.4	8.4	8.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	19.2	34.7	12.8	71.4	82.7	59.8	59.2	62.1	50.0	46.7	45.3
Austria	8.2	7.3	9.0	15.6	15.6	15.8	17.8	:	24.3	31.7	:
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.1	1.2
Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.3
Slovenia	:	:	:	2.0	1.0	:	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.8
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.9	3.5
Finland	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	4.0	4.7	3.0	2.7	3.0
Sweden	20.8	20.5	16.8	32.0	25.5	28.9	46.5	37.8	43.5	36.4	37.8
United Kingdom	27.5	53.8	57.3	40.5	43.1	37.0	53.9	54.9	82.2	89.8	:
Iceland	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.0	0.1	:	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	:
Norway	2.7	2.9	4.8	11.8	12.2	12.0	9.2	8.0	9.5	10.8	9.0
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	:	14.4	8.7	16.8	19.2	19.2	21.3	20.4	28.7	27.6	36.5
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	:	:	0.1	:	:	0.2	:	0.4	0.2
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0	1.7	1.9
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## CHAPTER G: NUPTIALITY

### Highlights

- Stronger decline in marriages in the ten new Member States than in the former EU-15.
- Divorce is as common in the acceding Member States as in the former EU-15 countries.
- Expressed per 1000 of the population, in 2002, most marriages were contracted in Denmark and most divorces were pronounced in the Czech Republic.

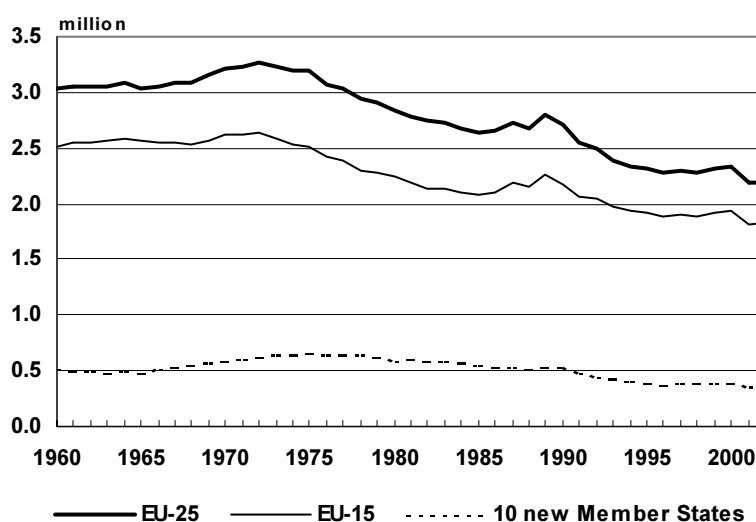
Since 1972, the annual number of marriages in the EU-25 has fallen from 3.3 million to 2.2 million, a decrease of one third (Figure G-1). For the new Member States the decrease started three years later, but at 45% was much stronger than in the former EU-15 (31%). However, the total population since the mid 1970s has grown by some 8% in both the former EU-15 and the newly acceding countries. This means that the crude marriage rate, i.e. the number of marriages per 1000 population, fell even more steeply: in the EU-25 from 7.9 to 4.8, in the former EU-15 from 7.7 to 4.8 and in the new Member States from 9.6 to 4.9.

Together with the decline in the number of marriages, the mean age at first marriage went up: for females in the EU-25 from 23 to 27, in the former EU-15 from 23 to almost 28 and in the new Member States from 22 to 25. However, for the latter group this rise mainly took place after 1995.

At the same time, marriages are tending to be less stable, which is shown by the increased number of divorces (Figure G-2). For the new EU this number has almost quadrupled since 1960. The crude divorce rate, i.e. the number of divorces per 1000 of the population, went up from 0.6 in 1960 to 1.9 in 2002.

In the former EU-15 countries, the rise in the number of divorces appears to be much stronger than in the new Member States. In terms of the crude divorce rate, the former EU-15 has now caught up with the new Member States: in the period 1960-1985 this rate rose from 0.5 to 1.7 for the former EU-15 and from 0.9 to 2.1 for the newly acceding countries. Thereafter, the crude divorce rate in both groups of countries converged to a level of around 1.9.

G-1: Marriages in the EU, 1960-2002



G-2: Divorces in the EU, 1960-2002

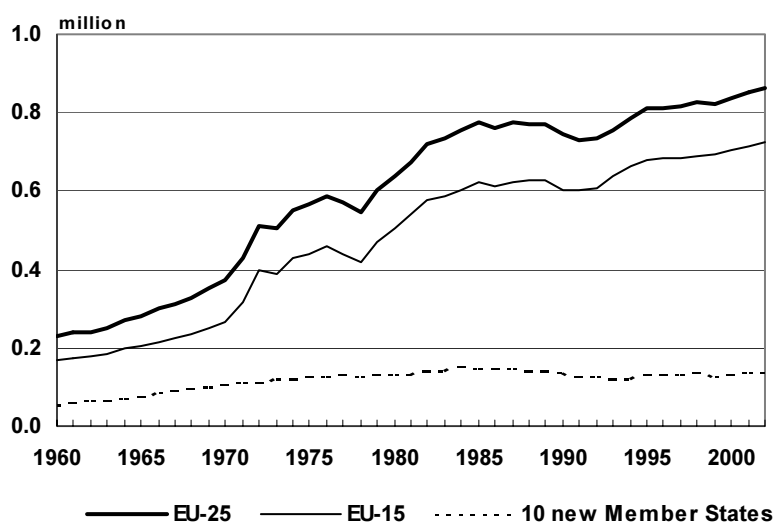


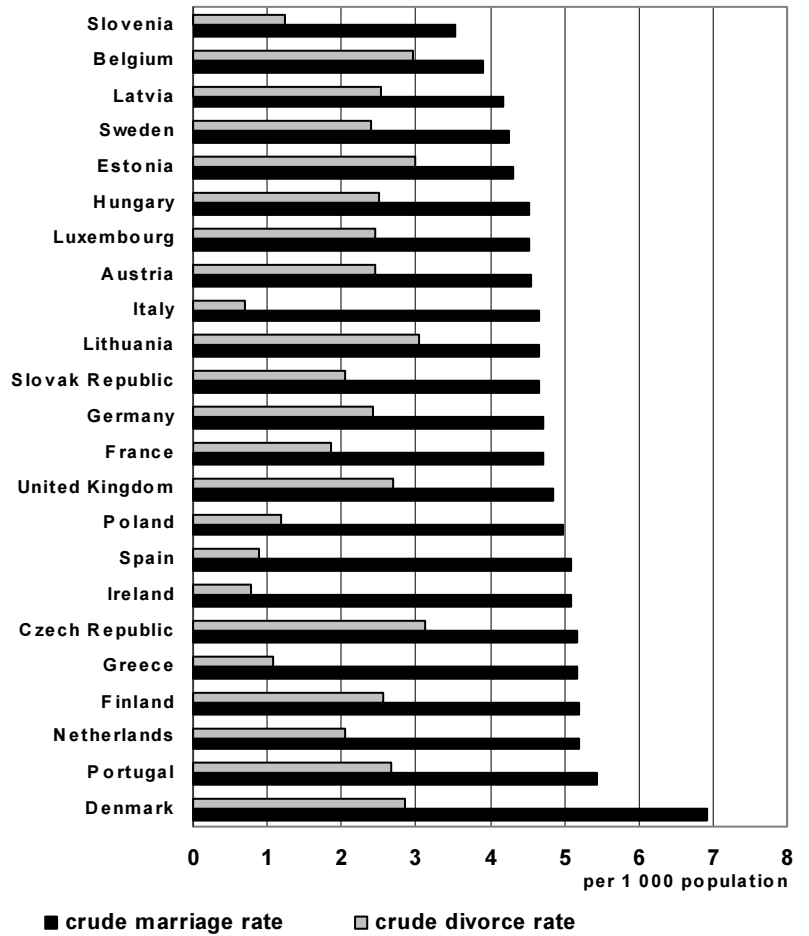
Figure G-3 shows that the crude marriage rate within the EU-25 is currently highest in Denmark (6.9), followed at a considerable distance by Portugal (5.4) and the Netherlands (5.2). At the other end, the lowest crude marriage rates are reported by Slovenia (3.5) and Belgium (3.9). There is no clear geographical pattern, in the sense that, for example, countries in the southern part of the EU do not in fact show higher 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 scored by the Czech Republic, and almost the lowest by Ireland. The latter observation leads to the conclusion that the influence of religion, interrelated to geographical pattern, is at play too when it comes to divorce.

Looking at the crude marriage rate and the crude divorce rate together, shows that there is no obvious relationship between these rates: a low crude marriage rate, as in the case of Estonia, does not reduce the likelihood of divorce; a high crude marriage rate, in its turn, as is the case in the Netherlands, does not necessarily result in a higher divorce rate.

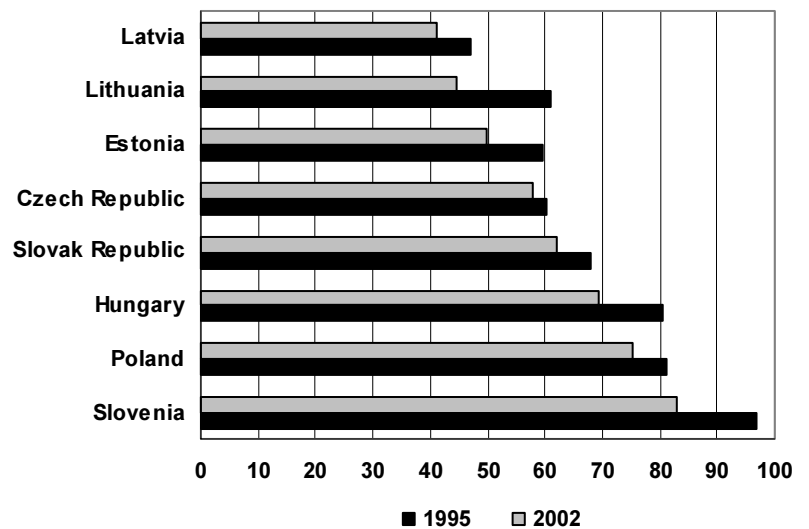
Finally, special attention is given to the trend in the number of marriages in the eight new Central European Member States during the 1990s. After the collapse of the iron curtain, the number of marriages dropped sharply in most of these newly acceding countries. In the Baltic States especially the collapse affected the marriage market. In Latvia the number of marriages more than halved in the first part of the 1990s (Figure G-4). In Slovenia and Poland, on the other hand, the popularity of marriage declined less dramatically. As postponement of marriage was a less major cause of decline in the second half of the 1990s compared with the first half, the fall in the number of marriages was less dramatic. However, this does not apply to Slovenia.

G-3: Crude marriage and divorce rate per EU country, 2002 <sup>1)</sup>



<sup>1)</sup> No comparable data available for Cyprus and Malta.

G-4: Marriages in the new Central European Member States, 1990-2002, 1990=100



## G-1: Main indicators of nuptiality in EU-25, 1960-2002

	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 *	:	:	:	:	26.6 *	23.9 *	229 *	0.6 *
1961	3 060	8.0	:	:	:	:	26.6 *	23.8 *	237	0.6
1962	3 052	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.5 *	23.8 *	242	0.6
1963	3 056	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.5 *	23.7 *	249	0.6
1964	3 080	7.9	:	:	:	:	26.4 *	23.7 *	268	0.7
1965	3 041	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.3 *	23.6 *	282	0.7
1966	3 060	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.2 *	23.5 *	301	0.8
1967	3 096	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.1 *	23.4 *	313	0.8
1968	3 089	7.7	:	:	:	:	26.0 *	23.2 *	328	0.8
1969	3 154	7.8	:	:	:	:	25.9 *	23.1 *	353	0.9
1970	3 217	7.9	:	:	98 *	98 *	25.8 *	23.0 *	372	0.9
1971	3 227	7.9	:	:	96 *	97 *	25.8 *	23.1 *	429	1.0
1972	3 270	7.9	:	:	95 *	96 *	25.7 *	23.0 *	510	1.2
1973	3 239	7.8	:	:	92 *	94 *	25.7 *	23.0 *	507	1.2
1974	3 186	7.6	:	:	89 *	91 *	25.6 *	22.9 *	549	1.3
1975	3 188	7.6	:	:	88 *	90 *	25.6 *	22.9 *	567	1.4
1976	3 070	7.3	:	:	84 *	86 *	25.6 *	22.9 *	586	1.4
1977	3 042	7.2	:	:	82 *	84 *	25.7 *	23.0 *	571	1.4
1978	2 951	7.0	:	:	79 *	80 *	25.7 *	23.0 *	547	1.3
1979	2 910	6.8	:	:	77 *	79 *	25.8 *	23.1 *	601	1.4
1980	2 843	6.7	:	:	74 *	76 *	25.8 *	23.1 *	637	1.5
1981	2 788	6.5	:	:	72 *	74 *	26.0 *	23.4 *	674	1.6
1982	2 740	6.4	:	:	70 *	72 *	26.2 *	23.5 *	718	1.7
1983	2 734	6.3	:	:	69 *	71 *	26.4 *	23.7 *	733	1.7
1984	2 667	6.2	:	:	67 *	69 *	26.6 *	23.9 *	756	1.8
1985	2 639	6.1	:	:	66 *	68 *	26.8 *	24.1 *	773	1.8
1986	2 651	6.1	:	:	65 *	68 *	26.9 *	24.3 *	762	1.8
1987	2 721	6.3	:	:	66 *	68 *	27.0 *	24.5 *	774	1.8
1988	2 683	6.2	:	:	63 *	68 *	27.5 *	24.8 *	771	1.8
1989	2 791	6.4	:	:	68 *	71 *	27.2 *	24.7 *	773	1.8
1990	2 715	6.2	2 276 *	2 300 *	66 *	69 *	27.2 *	24.8 *	744	1.7
1991	2 548	5.8	2 135 *	2 155 *	62 *	64 *	27.4 *	25.0 *	731	1.7
1992	2 496	5.6	2 086 *	2 104 *	60 *	63 *	27.6 *	25.2 *	735	1.7
1993	2 393	5.4	1 997 *	2 013 *	57 *	60 *	27.9 *	25.3 *	757	1.7
1994	2 339	5.2	1 942 *	1 956 *	55 *	58 *	28.1 *	25.6 *	783	1.8
1995	2 315	5.2	1 913 *	1 923 *	55 *	57 *	28.3 *	25.8 *	811	1.8
1996	2 279	5.1	1 875 *	1 886 *	54 *	57 *	28.6 *	26.1 *	813	1.8
1997	2 289	5.1	1 878 *	1 887 *	54 *	57 *	28.8 *	26.4 *	818	1.8
1998	2 271	5.1	1 857 *	1 869 *	53 *	57 *	28.9 *	26.6 *	825	1.8
1999	2 323	5.2	1 904 *	1 913 *	55 *	58 *	29.2 *	26.8 *	819	1.8
2000	2 326	5.1	1 897 *	1 907 *	56 *	60 *	29.3 *	27.0 *	835	1.8
2001	2 186 *	4.8 *	1 776 *	1 787 *	54 *	58 *	29.4 *	27.1 *	851	1.9
2002	2 193 *	4.8 *	1 778 *	1 794 *	53 *	57 *	29.5 *	27.2 *	863 *	1.9 *

## G-2: Marriages, 1960-2002

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>3 027 *</b>	<b>3 041</b>	<b>3 217</b>	<b>3 188</b>	<b>2 843</b>	<b>2 639</b>	<b>2 715</b>	<b>2 315</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>2 186 *</b>	<b>2 193 *</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>1 821 *</b>	<b>1 826 *</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>1 462 *</b>	<b>1 464 *</b>
Belgium	65.2	66.5	73.3	71.7	66.4	57.6	64.6	51.4	45.1	42.1	40.4
Czech Republic	74.2	81.8	90.6	97.4	78.3	80.7	91.0	55.0	55.3	52.4	52.7
Denmark <sup>1)</sup>	35.9	41.7	36.4	31.8	26.4	29.3	31.5	34.7	38.4	36.6	37.2
Germany	689.0	621.1	575.2	528.8	496.6	496.2	516.4	430.5	418.6	389.6	:
Estonia	12.1	10.6	12.4	12.4	13.0	12.9	11.8	7.0	5.5	5.6	5.9
Greece	58.2	80.7	67.4	76.5	62.4	63.7	59.1	64.0	48.9	57.0	:
Spain	236.9	228.3	248.2	271.3	220.7	199.7	220.5	200.7	216.5	206.3	:
France	319.9	346.3	393.7	387.4	334.4	269.4	287.1	254.7	297.9	288.3	:
Ireland	15.5	16.9	20.8	21.3	21.8	18.8	17.8	15.6	19.2	19.2	:
Italy	387.7	399.0	395.5	373.8	323.0	298.5	319.7	290.0	284.4	260.9	:
Cyprus <sup>2)</sup>	:	4.5	5.3	6.5	4.9	6.6	6.3	7.2	9.8	10.6	10.3
Latvia	23.4	20.0	24.0	24.5	24.6	24.0	23.6	11.1	9.2	9.3	9.7
Lithuania	28.1	24.9	29.9	29.6	31.5	34.2	36.3	22.2	16.9	15.8	16.2
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	43.6	46.0
Malta	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.2	:
Netherlands <sup>3)</sup>	89.1	108.5	123.6	100.1	90.2	82.7	95.6	81.5	88.1	79.7	84.0
Austria	58.5	56.7	52.8	46.5	46.4	44.9	45.2	42.9	39.2	34.2	36.6
Poland	244.2	199.9	280.3	330.8	307.4	266.8	255.4	207.1	211.2	195.1	191.9
Portugal	69.5	75.5	81.5	103.1	72.2	68.5	71.7	65.8	63.8	58.4	56.5
Slovenia	14.0	15.1	14.3	15.4	12.4	10.6	8.5	8.2	7.2	6.9	7.1
Slovak Republic	32.2	30.5	36.0	43.8	39.6	38.9	40.4	27.5	25.9	23.8	25.1
Finland <sup>4)</sup>	32.8	36.2	40.7	31.5	29.4	25.8	25.0	23.7	26.2	24.8	27.0
Sweden <sup>5)</sup>	50.1	60.0	43.3	44.1	37.6	38.3	40.5	33.6	39.9	35.8	38.0
United Kingdom	393.6	422.1	471.0	430.7	418.4	393.1	375.4	322.3	305.9	:	:
Iceland	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6
Liechtenstein	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	:	:	0.2
Norway <sup>6)</sup>	23.7	24.2	29.4	25.9	22.2	20.2	21.9	21.7	25.4	23.0	20.4
<b>EEA</b>	<b>3 052 *</b>	<b>3 067</b>	<b>3 248</b>	<b>3 216</b>	<b>2 866</b>	<b>2 660</b>	<b>2 738</b>	<b>2 338</b>	<b>2 353 *</b>	<b>2 211 *</b>	<b>2 215 *</b>
Switzerland	41.6	45.1	46.7	35.2	35.7	38.8	46.6	40.8	39.8	36.0	40.2
Bulgaria	69.0	65.9	73.1	74.9	69.7	66.7	59.9	36.8	35.2	32.0	29.2
Romania	197.7	164.2	145.5	188.1	182.7	161.1	192.7	153.9	135.8	129.9	129.0
Albania	12.6	13.9	14.4	18.7	21.7	25.3	29.0	27.0	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	32.9	33.2	34.4	35.8	35.0	35.0	30.0	:	21.2	:	:
Croatia	36.8	38.5	37.3	36.3	33.3	31.0	27.9	24.4	22.0	22.1	22.8
F.Y.R.O.M.	11.9	13.5	14.6	15.6	16.1	16.3	15.7	15.8	14.3	:	14.5
Serbia and Mont.	72.6	74.0	82.1	77.0	74.6	70.1	64.9	60.3	58.3	57.2	:

<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<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, 1960-2002

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>5.1</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>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.8 *</b>	<b>4.8 *</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>4.8 *</b>	<b>4.8 *</b>
Belgium	7.2	7.0	7.6	7.3	6.7	5.8	6.5	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.9
Czech Republic	7.7	8.4	9.2	9.7	7.6	7.8	8.8	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
Denmark	7.8	8.8	7.4	6.3	5.2	5.7	6.1	6.6	7.2	6.8	6.9
Germany	9.5	8.2	7.4	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.5	5.3	5.1	4.7	:
Estonia	10.0	8.2	9.1	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.5	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.3
Greece	7.0	9.4	7.7	8.5	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.1	4.6	5.4	:
Spain	7.7	7.1	7.3	7.6	5.9	5.2	5.7	5.1	5.4	5.1	:
France	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	6.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.9	:
Ireland	5.5	5.9	7.0	6.7	6.4	5.3	5.1	4.3	5.0	5.0	:
Italy	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	:
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	7.6	8.6	13.1	9.5	12.2	10.9	11.1	14.1	15.1	14.5
Latvia	11.0	8.8	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.3	8.8	4.4	3.9	3.9	4.2
Lithuania	10.1	8.4	9.5	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.8	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.7
Luxembourg	7.1	6.6	6.4	6.8	5.9	5.4	6.1	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.5
Hungary	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.5
Malta	5.9	6.2	7.4	9.2	8.6	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.6	5.6	:
Netherlands	7.8	8.8	9.5	7.3	6.4	5.7	6.4	5.3	5.5	5.0	5.2
Austria	8.3	7.8	7.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.5
Poland	8.3	6.3	8.6	9.7	8.6	7.2	6.7	5.4	5.5	5.0	5.0
Portugal	7.8	8.4	9.4	11.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.4
Slovenia	8.9	9.2	8.3	8.5	6.5	5.4	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5
Slovak Republic	8.1	7.0	7.9	9.2	7.9	7.5	7.7	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7
Finland	7.4	7.9	8.8	6.7	6.1	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.2
Sweden	6.7	7.8	5.4	5.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.5	4.0	4.3
United Kingdom	7.5	7.8	8.5	7.7	7.4	6.9	6.5	5.5	5.1	:	:
Iceland	7.4	8.1	7.8	7.7	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	6.3	5.2	5.6
Liechtenstein	5.7	6.9	5.9	6.8	7.1	6.5	5.6	13.2	:	:	5.1
Norway	6.6	6.5	7.6	6.5	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.1	4.5
<b>EEA</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>
Switzerland	7.8	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.5
Bulgaria	8.8	8.0	8.6	8.6	7.9	7.4	6.9	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.7
Romania	10.7	8.6	7.2	8.9	8.2	7.1	8.3	6.8	6.1	5.9	5.9
Albania	7.8	7.5	6.8	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.9	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.1	6.6	:	:	:	:
Croatia	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.8	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.7	8.0	7.0	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	8.9	8.7	9.2	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.4	:

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

## G-4: Proportion of first marriages, females, 1960-2002

(% of total marriages)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>84.7 *</b>	<b>83.1 *</b>	<b>82.0 *</b>	<b>81.7 *</b>	<b>81.8 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>81.4 *</b>	<b>81.1 *</b>	<b>81.1 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>83.9 *</b>	<b>83.5 *</b>	<b>83.5 *</b>
Belgium	91.0	90.9	92.4	91.0	89.8	87.0	82.5	77.6	75.7	75.2	75.0
Czech Republic	87.3	86.1	85.0	81.3	77.6	77.8	79.6	75.8	75.1	74.9	74.6
Denmark	86.6	89.5	86.1	77.7	73.9	73.2	73.0	72.8	71.7	72.1	72.7
Germany	89.1	87.4	85.9	83.0	82.0	79.2	78.1	76.1	73.0	71.3	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	67.5	67.6	:	69.2
Greece	96.5	96.8	96.2	96.2	95.3	93.1	91.8	91.4	89.2	:	:
Spain	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.2	99.2	97.6	96.7	95.2	94.6	:	:
France	90.5	91.4	92.5	91.2	88.6	85.3	84.1	82.9	82.4	83.3	:
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	:	:	:	:	76.6	75.2	82.6	79.9	66.9	71.4	80.1
Latvia	:	84.1	77.9	74.8	74.9	72.5	72.6	71.8	70.5	72.3	73.1
Lithuania	:	91.4	87.5	85.3	82.4	81.8	80.1	82.3	79.7	:	79.7
Luxembourg	94.3	93.1	92.3	89.6	87.9	85.0	81.7	80.2	76.7	74.2	76.6
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	80.5	79.6	77.5	78.3
Malta	98.5	98.9	99.4	99.2	98.6	99.0	98.6	99.4	:	:	:
Netherlands	93.2	94.8	93.9	92.1	89.0	84.7	85.2	79.2	75.8	75.0	75.3
Austria	87.3	87.8	86.8	85.5	85.3	83.3	80.9	79.8	77.0	74.7	74.2
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.6	90.5	90.6	90.7
Portugal	97.7	97.8	97.9	97.8	95.2	94.9	94.6	93.7	92.3	91.5	91.9
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	91.2	90.4	90.1	90.2	90.7	89.7
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.7	89.1	88.7
Finland	91.3	92.0	92.6	90.3	87.1	84.9	83.2	80.8	77.3	77.0	77.1
Sweden	88.7	90.9	89.0	82.7	79.4	77.7	80.6	78.8	78.0	77.3	76.3
United Kingdom	90.7	89.9	88.3	79.5	76.3	75.5	74.4	70.1	70.6	:	:
Iceland	94.0	92.7	90.9	88.2	84.9	86.4	81.3	83.5	82.7	83.0	83.4
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	79.8
Norway	92.5	92.9	93.3	90.6	87.6	85.7	84.5	81.7	64.1	61.1	80.1
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>84.7 *</b>	<b>83.1 *</b>	<b>81.8 *</b>	<b>81.5 *</b>	<b>81.8 *</b>
Switzerland	:	:	:	:	:	:	85.0	82.7	79.3	79.4	78.9
Bulgaria	88.0	87.6	88.5	87.1	86.6	85.0	88.9	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2
Romania	:	:	:	90.8	87.5	86.5	89.3	87.3	85.8	85.4	85.5
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89.9	91.0	91.0	91.0
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	95.3	93.7	:	93.9
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	90.5	:

## G-5: Total first marriage rate, females, 1960-2002

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	<b>98 *</b>	<b>90 *</b>	<b>76 *</b>	<b>68 *</b>	<b>69 *</b>	<b>57 *</b>	<b>60 *</b>	<b>58 *</b>	<b>57 *</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	<b>99 *</b>	<b>89 *</b>	<b>73 *</b>	<b>64 *</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>60 *</b>	<b>58 *</b>	<b>57 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>99 *</b>	<b>90 *</b>	<b>74 *</b>	<b>63 *</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>61 *</b>	<b>59 *</b>	<b>56 *</b>
Belgium	105	107	98	89	77	65	72	57	51	48	46
Czech Republic	:	:	92	100	78	122	103	50	50	47	48
Denmark	101	98	82	67	53	57	60	65	73	70	73
Germany	:	:	98	80	69	63	64	56	59	54	:
Estonia	:	:	104	94	94	88	79	45	37	40	42
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	72	75	:	:	:
Spain	:	:	:	105	76	64	69	60	63	:	:
France	103	99	92	86	71	54	56	49	61	60	:
Ireland	:	:	:	94	75	69	70	59	:	:	:
Italy	98	103	101	94	78	68	69	62	64	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	101	97	93	92	47	40	41	44
Lithuania	:	:	114	101	94	98	77	56	56	53	54
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	64	56	54	48	50
Hungary	100	98	97	100	89	86	77	56	49	44	47
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	89	73	:
Netherlands	105	113	106	83	68	57	66	53	59	54	58
Austria	103	99	91	74	77	65	72	57	55	47	50
Poland	:	:	90	92	89	89	90	66	63	57	57
Portugal	:	:	:	:	86	79	88	78	75	68	66
Slovenia	:	:	96	99	79	65	51	51	45	43	43
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	52	47	50
Finland	96	93	94	70	67	58	59	57	62	59	64
Sweden	:	96	62	63	52	53	55	44	53	47	49
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	66	62	53	54	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	80	55	52	45	50	70	58	64
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	103	87	96	79	65	56	58	54	51	45	47
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	<b>98 *</b>	<b>90 *</b>	<b>76 *</b>	<b>68 *</b>	<b>69 *</b>	<b>57 *</b>	<b>60 *</b>	<b>58 *</b>	<b>57 *</b>
Switzerland	96	90	87	65	66	67	75	63	64	58	64
Bulgaria	:	92	98	100	97	93	87	56	53	51	47
Romania	:	:	84	98	102	85	94	73	64	63	66
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	92	92	94	94	93	93	93	:	:	:	:
Croatia	90	97	87	82	79	77	70	63	65	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	83	77	:
Serbia and Mont.	89	96	92	81	82	80	78	68	68	66	:



## G-6: Mean age at first marriage, females, 1960-2002

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	<b>23.9 *</b>	<b>23.6 *</b>	<b>23.0 *</b>	<b>22.9 *</b>	<b>23.1 *</b>	<b>24.1 *</b>	<b>24.8 *</b>	<b>25.8 *</b>	<b>27.0 *</b>	<b>27.1 *</b>	<b>27.2 *</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>27.5 *</b>	<b>27.6 *</b>	<b>27.7 *</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>27.6 *</b>	<b>27.7 *</b>
Belgium	22.8	23.4	22.4	22.0	22.3	23.1	24.3	25.4	26.3	26.5	26.7
Czech Republic	:	:	21.6	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.1	22.4	24.5	24.8	25.2
Denmark	22.8	22.5	22.8	23.5	24.6	26.2	27.6	29.0	29.5	29.5	29.6
Germany	23.4	23.5	22.5	22.3	22.9	24.2	25.3	26.4	27.0	27.2	:
Estonia	:	:	23.5	23.2	22.6	22.8	22.5	23.5	24.8	25.2	25.5
Greece	25.2	24.7	23.7	23.6	:	:	24.7	25.7	:	:	:
Spain	26.1	25.4	24.7	23.9	23.5	24.3	25.3	26.8	27.8	:	:
France	23.0	22.7	22.6	22.5	23.0	24.2	25.6	26.9	28.0	28.1	:
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	:	:	:	22.9	23.3	23.7	24.2	25.2	26.1	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	23.3	22.8	22.7	22.3	22.9	24.5	24.7	24.8
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	22.3	23.6	23.9	24.1
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	25.4	26.6	27.1	27.5	27.7
Hungary	21.9	21.6	21.1	20.8	21.3	21.3	21.5	22.2	24.6	25.1	25.5
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	24.2	23.6	22.9	22.6	23.2	24.4	25.9	27.1	27.8	27.9	28.2
Austria	24.0	23.3	22.9	22.8	23.2	24.1	24.9	26.1	27.2	27.2	27.4
Poland	:	:	21.9	22.1	22.5	22.6	22.7	22.0	23.9	24.1	24.4
Portugal	24.8	24.8	24.3	23.7	23.1	23.4	23.9	24.7	25.3	25.6	25.9
Slovenia	:	:	23.1	22.5	22.5	22.8	23.8	25.2	26.7	27.0	27.4
Slovak Republic	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.7	21.9	21.9	21.8	22.6	24.0	24.2	24.6
Finland	23.8	23.4	23.4	23.5	24.4	25.2	25.0	27.0	28.0	28.1	28.5
Sweden	23.9	23.5	23.9	24.8	26.0	27.2	27.5	28.7	30.1	29.9	30.1
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	25.4	25.0	25.9	27.2	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	23.2	23.7	25.6	26.8	28.4	29.9	29.6	30.3
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	29.8	29.4
Norway	23.7	23.2	22.8	22.9	23.5	23.8	26.3	27.3	:	28.5	28.6
<b>EEA</b>	<b>23.9 *</b>	<b>23.6 *</b>	<b>23.0 *</b>	<b>22.9 *</b>	<b>23.1 *</b>	<b>24.1 *</b>	<b>24.8 *</b>	<b>25.8 *</b>	<b>27.0 *</b>	<b>27.1 *</b>	<b>27.2 *</b>
Switzerland	24.9	24.6	24.2	24.3	25.1	26.1	26.8	27.4	27.9	28.1	28.2
Bulgaria	21.7	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.4	21.4	22.6	24.1	24.3	24.5
Romania	:	:	22.1	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.8	23.4	23.6	23.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	22.1	21.7	21.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.3	24.1	25.3	25.4	25.5
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.6	23.7	23.9
Serbia and Mont.	22.0	22.2	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.9	25.0	25.1	:

## G-7: Proportion of ever-married females by generation, 1930-1966

(%)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	94	95	93	92	88	87	84	83	81	80
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	92	94	94	92
Denmark	:	95	95	94	87	84	80	78	78	77	76
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	87	85	81	79	77	75
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	93	92	92	92
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	87	84	85	86	85	84
France	93	92	93	92	90	86	81	77	75	73	72
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	87	86	85	85	84	79
Italy	:	91	82	93	92	94	86	85	84	83	82
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	79	75	75	75	75
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	93	91	89	89	88
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	94	95	95	94	92	88	83	80	79	78	77
Austria	90	89	88	87	84	83	81	79	78	76	75
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	88	88	88	88
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	98	98	98	96	95
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	80	76	73	73	73
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	92	89	90	89	88
Finland	:	90	91	91	88	82	78	75	74	73	72
Sweden	:	92	91	87	80	73	68	63	62	61	60
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	92	86	81	80	78	77
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	86	79	75	73	74	74
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	90	92	91	91	91	86	79	73	71	70	68
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	85	84	83	81	81	80	82	79	78	77	76
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	93	94	93	92
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	95	96	95	93	92
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	87	90	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## G-8: Mean age at first marriage by generation, females, 1930-1966

(years)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EU-15</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	22.8	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.2	23.0	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.2
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.6
Denmark	:	:	22.4	22.4	23.7	25.8	27.7	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.0
Germany	:	:	:	:	:	23.0	24.2	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.2	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.3
Spain	:	:	:	:	:	23.5	24.3	25.1	25.3	25.4	25.6
France	23.0	23.0	22.6	22.3	22.6	22.9	24.1	25.2	25.5	25.9	26.2
Ireland	:	:	:	:	:	24.6	25.3	26.0	26.3	26.4	:
Italy	:	24.6	24.2	23.6	23.4	23.4	24.4	25.0	25.3	25.6	25.7
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	24.4	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.5	21.6
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands	24.6	23.9	23.4	22.7	22.6	23.1	24.9	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4
Austria	24.3	23.7	23.0	22.4	22.3	23.0	24.0	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4
Portugal	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.1	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.0
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	22.6	23.1	23.5	23.6	23.8
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9
Finland	:	23.4	23.2	23.0	23.3	24.3	25.6	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.1
Sweden	:	23.4	23.4	23.7	25.6	26.9	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.5
United Kingdom	:	:	:	:	:	22.7	23.8	24.5	24.8	24.9	25.1
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	24.0	26.3	27.7	28.2	28.5	28.7
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	23.9	23.0	22.6	22.7	22.7	23.5	24.8	25.7	25.9	26.3	26.5
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	25.1	24.6	24.1	24.0	24.4	25.6	26.3	26.7	26.8	27.0	27.1
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.4
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.7	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.8
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	23.8	24.0	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

## G-9: Divorces, 1960-2002

(1 000)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>851</b>	<b>863 *</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>704</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>725 *</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>514</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>529 *</b>
Belgium	4.6	5.5	6.4	11.0	14.5	18.4	20.3	35.0	27.0	29.3	30.6
Czech Republic	13.0	16.2	21.5	26.2	27.2	30.5	32.1	31.1	29.7	31.6	31.8
Denmark	6.7	6.5	9.5	13.3	13.6	14.4	13.7	13.0	14.4	14.6	15.3
Germany	73.4	85.3	103.9	148.5	141.0	179.4	154.8	169.4	194.4	197.5	:
Estonia	2.5	3.0	4.4	4.8	6.1	6.1	5.8	7.5	4.2	4.3	4.1
Greece	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	6.7	7.6	6.0	11.0	11.1	11.5	12.0
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	18.3	23.2	33.1	39.0	37.6	:
France	30.2	34.9	38.9	55.6	81.1	107.5	105.8	119.2	114.0	112.6	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.8	:
Italy	-	-	-	10.6	11.8	15.7	27.7	27.0	37.6	40.1	40.2
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	:
Latvia	5.1	6.3	10.9	11.8	12.7	11.7	10.8	7.8	6.1	5.7	6.0
Lithuania	2.4	2.6	6.9	9.0	11.0	11.5	12.7	10.2	10.9	11.0	10.6
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	24.4	25.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5.7	6.2	10.3	20.1	25.7	34.0	28.4	34.2	34.7	37.1	33.2
Austria	8.0	8.4	10.4	10.8	13.3	15.5	16.3	18.2	19.6	20.6	19.6
Poland	14.8	23.6	34.6	41.3	39.8	49.1	42.4	38.1	42.8	45.3	45.4
Portugal	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.6	5.8	9.0	9.2	12.3	19.1	18.9	27.7
Slovenia	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.5
Slovak Republic	2.3	2.5	3.4	6.2	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.8	11.0
Finland	3.7	4.6	6.0	9.4	9.5	9.1	13.1	14.0	13.9	13.6	13.3
Sweden	9.0	9.6	12.9	25.4	19.9	19.8	19.4	22.5	21.5	21.0	21.3
United Kingdom	25.8	40.6	63.2	129.3	159.7	175.3	165.6	170.1	154.6	156.8	:
Iceland	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	:	0.0	0.0	:	0.1	:
Norway	2.4	2.6	3.4	5.6	6.6	8.2	10.2	10.4	10.1	10.3	10.5
<b>EEA</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>845 *</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>874 *</b>
Switzerland	4.7	5.0	6.4	8.9	10.9	11.4	13.2	15.7	10.5	15.8	16.4
Bulgaria	:	8.7	9.9	11.0	13.1	14.4	11.4	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.2
Romania	36.9	36.9	7.9	34.5	34.1	32.6	33.0	34.9	30.7	31.1	31.8
Albania	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.3	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.5	2.6	2.9	1.8	:	1.4	:	:
Croatia	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5
F.Y.R.O.M.	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Serbia and Mont.	11.4	10.7	9.7	11.2	11.4	12.3	10.7	8.0	8.5	8.7	9.9

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

## G-10: Crude divorce rate, 1960-2002

(per 1 000 population)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<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>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9 *</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>1.9</b>	<b>1.9 *</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>1.7</b>	<b>1.7 *</b>
Belgium	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
Czech Republic	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1
Denmark	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8
Germany	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.4	:
Estonia	2.1	2.3	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.0	3.7	5.2	3.1	3.2	3.0
Greece	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	:
France	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	:
Italy	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cyprus <sup>1)</sup>	:	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	:
Latvia	2.4	2.8	4.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.5
Lithuania	0.9	0.9	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.0
Luxembourg	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.4
Hungary	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Austria	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4
Poland	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Portugal	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.7
Slovenia	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Slovak Republic	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0
Finland	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Sweden	1.2	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
United Kingdom	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	:
Iceland	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	:	0.9	1.2	:	2.8	:
Norway	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3
<b>EEA</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>1.9</b>	<b>1.9 *</b>
Switzerland	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2
Bulgaria	:	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Romania	2.0	1.9	0.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Albania	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	:	:	:	:
Croatia	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	:	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	:
Serbia and Mont.	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9

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

## G-11: Total divorce rate, 1960-2002

(%)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	<b>13 *</b>	<b>17 *</b>	<b>20 *</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32 *</b>	<b>33 *</b>	<b>33 *</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>34 *</b>	<b>35 *</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	:	:	<b>10</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30 *</b>	<b>31 *</b>	<b>32 *</b>
Belgium	:	:	10	16	21	27	31	55	45	50	54
Czech Republic	16	20	26	30	31	36	38	38	43	45	46
Denmark	19	18	25	37	40	46	44	41	45	45	47
Germany	12	13	17	25	25	34	29	33	41	42	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	50	49	46	66	44	48	48
Greece	:	:	6	6	10	11	9	17	:	:	:
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	15	:	:	:
France	9	10	12	16	22	30	32	38	38	38	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
Italy	-	-	-	3	3	4	8	8	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	4	6	7	15	21	21	22
Latvia	:	30	51	52	54	48	44	35	34	34	37
Lithuania	:	:	22	27	32	32	34	33	39	39	41
Luxembourg	7	6	10	10	26	30	36	33	47	48	51
Hungary	18	23	25	28	29	33	31	34	38	39	42
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	7	7	11	20	25	35	30	37	38	41	37
Austria	14	14	18	20	26	31	33	38	43	46	45
Poland	7	10	14	15	14	17	15	14	17	18	18
Portugal	1	1	1	2	8	1	12	16	26	26	39
Slovenia	:	:	13	15	16	18	15	14	21	22	25
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	22	24	24	27	28	33
Finland	11	14	17	26	28	27	43	49	51	51	50
Sweden	:	:	23	50	42	45	44	52	55	54	55
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	:	11	16	32	39	44	42	45	:	:	:
Iceland	:	14	18	26	28	36	34	34	40	39	37
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	10	10	13	21	25	32	43	46	45	46	46
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	<b>13 *</b>	<b>17 *</b>	<b>20 *</b>	<b>25 *</b>	<b>26 *</b>	<b>29 *</b>	<b>32 *</b>	<b>33 *</b>	<b>33 *</b>
Switzerland	13	13	15	21	27	29	33	38	26	39	40
Bulgaria	10	13	14	15	18	21	17	18	21	21	21
Romania	20	20	20	21	21	19	19	20	19	19	20
Albania	8	9	12	12	11	11	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	8	5	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	15	15	17	14	15	17	16
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	5	5	:	9	10	9
Serbia and Mont.	17	15	13	14	15	16	15	12	13	14	:

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

## G-12: Mean marriage duration at divorce, 1960-2001

(years)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999	2000	2001
<b>EU-25</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>11.5 *</b>	<b>12.0 *</b>	<b>12.1 *</b>	<b>11.7 *</b>	<b>11.7 *</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>12.3 *</b>	<b>12.0 *</b>	<b>11.8 *</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>13.2 *</b>	<b>12.8 *</b>	<b>12.5 *</b>
Belgium	:	:	13.1	13.3	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.0	13.6	14.1	13.0
Czech Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.5	:	11.1
Denmark	:	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.3	11.0
Germany	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.6	12.0	12.7	12.1	:
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.5	10.2
Greece	:	:	14.4	11.5	15.1	12.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	:	:
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	15.4	14.8	16.1	:	:	:
France	:	:	11.7	12.0	12.2	12.5	13.0	13.2	14.6	13.3	:
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	:	:	:
Italy	-	-	-	24.2	20.4	18.1	16.4	19.1	:	:	:
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.0	10.2
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.2	11.0
Luxembourg	12.8	10.5	12.6	10.5	12.0	11.6	13.6	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.7
Hungary	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.7	10.7
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	:	:	13.0	14.4	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.9	13.0	12.2
Austria	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.4	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.9	11.5	11.7	10.8
Poland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.0	12.4
Portugal	18.5	17.7	14.9	17.4	16.0	14.2	14.1	14.5	13.2	14.5	13.1
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.3	13.2
Slovak Republic	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.4	12.2
Finland	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6	12.4
Sweden	:	:	12.0	12.6	12.0	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.6	11.7
United Kingdom <sup>1)</sup>	:	12.7	12.3	13.0	12.1	10.8	11.2	11.2	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	12.5	10.8	11.0	13.1	13.1	14.7	14.8	14.1	:
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.8	13.0	14.0	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.0	12.8
<b>EEA</b>	:	:	:	:	:	:	<b>11.5 *</b>	<b>12.0 *</b>	<b>12.1 *</b>	<b>11.8 *</b>	<b>11.7 *</b>
Switzerland	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.6	13.9	13.0
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.8	10.1
Romania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.3	10.1
Albania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herz.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.4	12.1	:
F.Y.R.O.M.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	8.2	8.5	:
Serbia and Mont.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.7	10.0	:

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

## CHAPTER H: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REGIONS

### Highlights

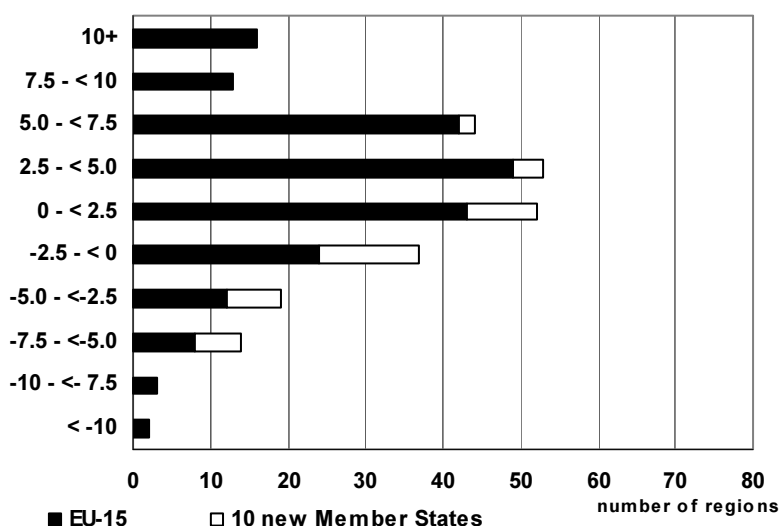
- The enlarged EU will comprise significantly more regions with a declining population than the former EU-15; in particular negative natural population growth (i.e. deaths exceeding live births) appears to be a more common phenomenon in the ten newly acceding countries than in the former EU-15
- The 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. At least 75 of the 252 NUTS 2 regions within the enlarged EU (i.e. 30%) saw their population decrease during 2000, whereas 16 regions (6%) reported a strong population increase of more than 1% (Figure H-1).

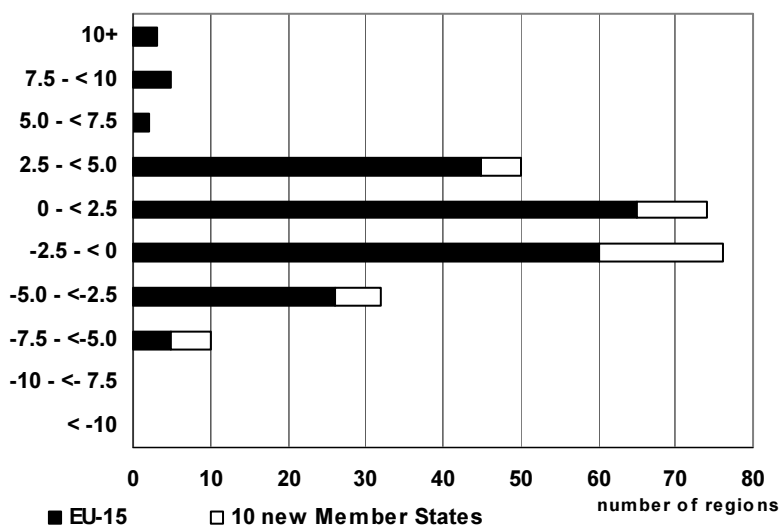
In the ten newly acceding countries well over 60% of the regions face population losses, and most others are experiencing only very modest positive growth rates. This situation is mainly due to the low fertility levels in Central and Eastern Europe (see also chapter D).

In 118 of the NUTS 2 regions of the EU-25 (47%) more people died than were born in 2000 (Figure H-2). In the ten newly acceding countries the proportion of regions with natural population decrease is even close to two-thirds. However, the strongest natural population losses can be observed in the former EU-15: in particular in some parts of Germany, northern Italy and north-western Spain natural population growth rates are dramatically negative.

H-1: Population increase per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions



H-2: Natural increase per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions





With regard to migration much fewer regions are confronted with losses, though at least 63 regions (25%) reported net emigration (Figure H-3). Again the regions of the 10 newly acceding countries are over represented in this group of regions.

The region with both the highest total population growth rate and the highest net migration rate (3.4% and 2.4% respectively) remains Flevoland, a new province in the Netherlands reclaimed from the sea only a few decades ago.

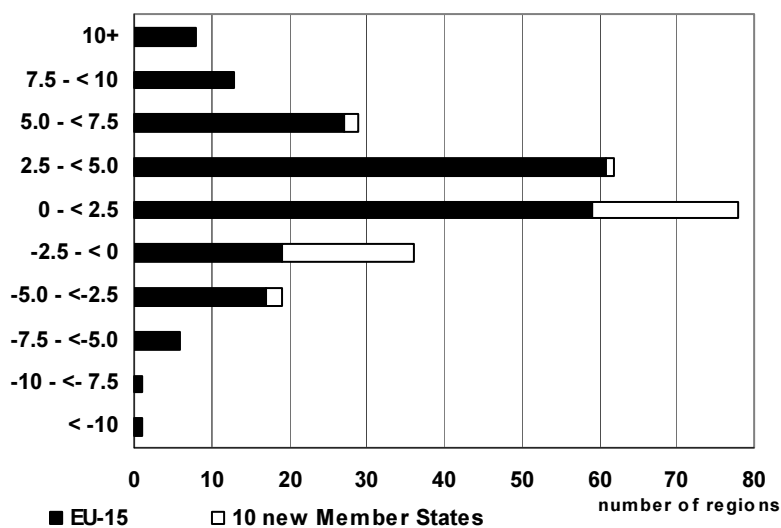
The latter province belongs, together with Southern and Eastern Ireland, Cyprus, the Azores and a few regions in Poland and the Slovak Republic, to the group of most youthful regions of the EU-25. Here the proportion of young people aged under 20 is still 30% or higher.

In the vast majority of the regions of EU-25 the share of young people lies between 22% and 26% (Figure H-4). The enlargement of the EU, however, has lead to a somewhat 'younger' distribution of the regions.

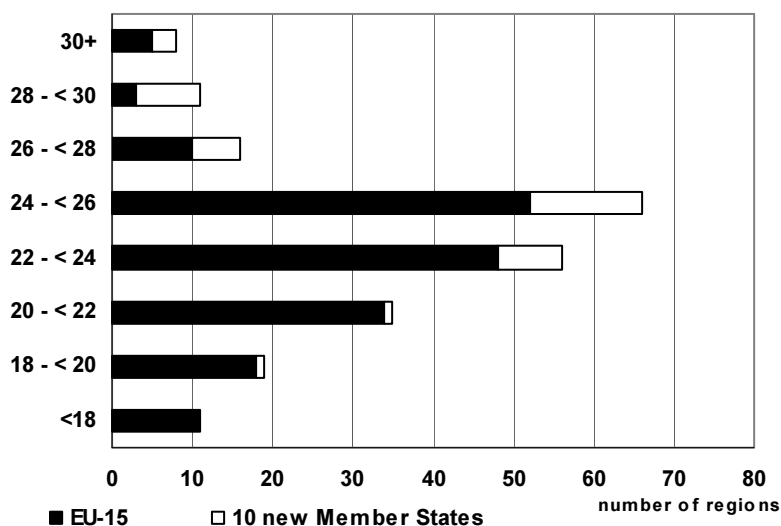
The same applies if one looks at the distribution of regions showing the latest observed proportions of people aged 60 and over (Figure H-5): the ten newly acceding countries clearly comprise relatively fewer 'old' regions than the former EU-15. In hardly any of the new EU regions does the share of elderly people exceed 20%, whereas in the former EU-15 the overall average is already 22%.

The regions with the highest proportions of elderly people are still to be found in northern and central Italy, southern Portugal, northern Spain and Greece.

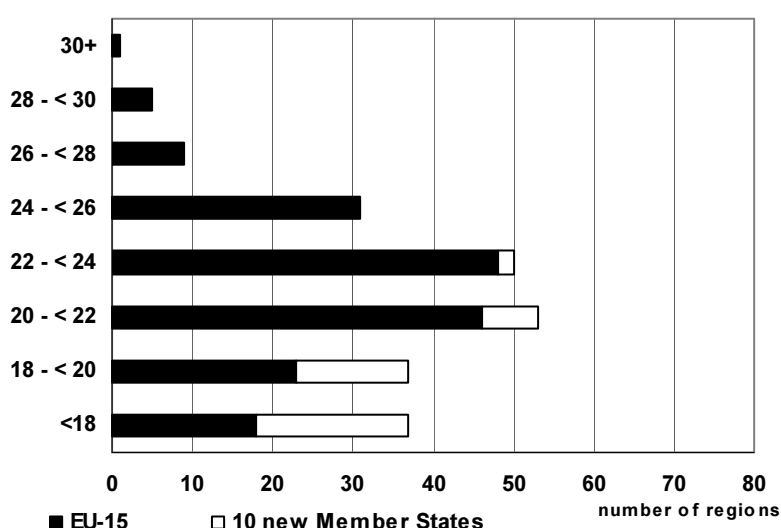
H-3: Net migration per 1 000 population in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions



H-4: Percentage of population aged 0-19 in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions



H-5: Percentage of population aged 60+ in 2000, distribution of NUTS 2 regions



H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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>3 889 367</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>451 974</b>	<b>4 781</b>	<b>4 449</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>1 119</b>	<b>1 451</b>
<b>EU-15</b>	<b>3 154 127</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>377 143</b>	<b>4 060</b>	<b>3 667</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1 129</b>	<b>1 523</b>
<b>EUROZONE</b>	<b>2 363 729</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>303 188</b>	<b>3 224</b>	<b>2 907</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1 243</b>
<b>BELGIUM</b>	<b>30 518</b>	<b>335.9</b>	<b>10 251.2</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>24.3</b>
BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL	161	5 959.7	961.9	13.6	10.2	3.4	1.7	5.1
VLAAMS GEWEST	13 512	440.1	5 946.4	61.9	57.5	4.4	7.9	12.3
ANTWERPEN	2 867	573.6	1 644.8	17.6	16.3	1.3	0.4	1.7
LIMBURG (BE)	2 422	327.4	793.0	8.0	6.2	1.8	1.8	3.6
OOST-VLAANDEREN	2 982	456.9	1 362.6	14.5	14.0	0.5	1.5	2.0
VLAAMS BRABANT	2 106	482.7	1 016.6	10.6	9.5	1.1	2.6	3.7
WEST-VLAANDEREN	3 134	360.3	1 129.4	11.3	11.4	-0.1	1.4	1.3
RÉGION WALLONNE	16 844	198.5	3 343.0	39.4	37.2	2.2	4.7	6.9
BRABANT WALLON	1 091	321.8	351.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	1.4	2.1
HAINAUT	3 786	338.0	1 279.6	15.0	15.3	-0.3	0.7	0.4
LIÈGE	3 862	264.0	1 019.7	11.6	11.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
LUXEMBOURG (BE)	4 440	55.8	247.8	3.4	2.5	0.9	1.0	1.9
NAMUR	3 666	121.4	444.9	5.5	4.8	0.7	1.2	1.9
<b>CZECH REPUBLIC</b>	<b>78 860</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>10 272.3</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>-18.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
PRAHA	496	2 387.6	1 184.0	9.5	13.4	-3.9	-1.9	-5.8
STREDNÍ CECHY	11 014	101.0	1 113.0	9.9	12.8	-2.9	6.5	3.6
JIHOZÁPAD	17 616	66.9	1 178.0	10.5	12.3	-1.8	1.0	-0.8
SEVEROZÁPAD	8 650	130.9	1 132.0	10.9	11.8	-0.9	0.3	-0.6
SEVEROVÝCHOD	12 440	119.7	1 489.0	13.7	15.5	-1.8	0.9	-0.9
JIHOVÝCHOD	13 987	118.5	1 658.0	14.3	17.4	-3.1	0.6	-2.5
STREDNÍ MORAVA	9 103	136.2	1 240.0	10.8	12.9	-2.1	0.7	-1.4
OSTRAVSKO	5 554	230.5	1 280.0	11.3	12.9	-1.6	-1.8	-3.4
<b>DENMARK</b>	<b>43 094</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>5 339.6</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>
<b>GERMANY <sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>357 020</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>82 211.5</b>	<b>770.7</b>	<b>846.3</b>	<b>-75.6</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>126.5</b>
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	35 751	293.7	10 500.2	108.0	96.9	11.1	38.8	49.9
STUTTGART	10 558	371.9	3 926.3	41.1	35.3	5.8	13.3	19.1
KARLSRUHE	6 919	387.4	2 680.3	26.3	26.4	-0.1	10.2	10.1
FREIBURG	9 357	227.8	2 131.5	21.5	20.0	1.5	9.4	10.9
TÜBINGEN	8 918	197.6	1 762.0	19.1	15.3	3.8	6.0	9.8
BAYERN	70 548	172.8	12 187.6	123.2	119.5	3.7	64.7	68.4
OBERBAYERN	17 529	231.4	4 055.9	41.9	37.5	4.4	33.2	37.6
NIEDERBAYERN	10 330	113.6	1 173.1	12.0	11.6	0.4	6.8	7.2
OBERPFALZ	9 692	111.0	1 076.1	11.0	10.5	0.5	4.7	5.2
OBERFRANKEN	7 230	154.0	1 113.4	10.5	12.4	-1.9	2.3	0.4
MITTELFRANKEN	7 245	232.6	1 685.4	16.4	17.5	-1.1	5.8	4.7
UNTERFRANKEN	8 529	156.5	1 334.5	12.9	12.6	0.3	4.1	4.4
SCHWABEN	9 992	175.1	1 749.2	18.6	17.4	1.2	7.7	8.9
BERLIN	891	3 796.4	3 384.1	29.9	35.0	-5.1	-7.1	-12.2
BRANDENBURG	29 477	88.2	2 600.5	17.9	26.0	-8.1	18.9	10.8
BREMEN	404	1 636.6	661.5	6.1	7.7	-1.6	-3.3	-4.9
HAMBURG	755	2 264.4	1 710.3	16.0	18.6	-2.6	7.2	4.6
HESSEN	21 114	286.9	6 058.3	59.0	61.1	-2.1	18.9	16.8
DARMSTADT	7 445	500.7	3 727.7	36.7	36.3	0.4	15.9	16.3
GIEßEN	5 381	197.5	1 062.7	10.3	10.6	-0.3	2.9	2.6
KASSEL	8 289	153.0	1 267.9	11.9	14.2	-2.3	0.3	-2.0
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	23 172	76.9	1 783.0	12.6	17.5	-4.9	-4.5	-9.4
NIEDERSACHSEN	47 614	166.2	7 911.3	80.5	82.7	-2.2	35.1	32.9
BRAUNSCHWEIG	8 098	206.1	1 668.8	15.6	18.8	-3.2	3.1	-0.1

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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>10.6</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>EU-25</b>
<b>10.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>EU-15</b>
<b>10.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>EUROZONE</b>
<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>BELGIQUE/BELGIE</b>
14.1	10.6	3.5	1.8	5.3	23.4	21.2	BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL
10.4	9.7	0.7	1.3	2.1	23.0	22.2	VLAAMS GEWEST
10.7	9.9	0.8	0.2	1.0	23.2	22.3	ANTWERPEN
10.1	7.8	2.3	2.3	4.5	24.0	19.1	LIMBURG (BE)
10.6	10.3	0.4	1.1	1.5	22.4	22.5	OOST-VLAANDEREN
10.4	9.3	1.1	2.6	3.6	22.9	22.0	VLAAMS BRABANT
10.0	10.1	-0.1	1.2	1.1	23.1	23.8	WEST-VLAANDEREN
11.8	11.1	0.7	1.4	2.1	24.7	21.6	RÉGION WALLONNE
11.1	9.1	2.0	4.1	6.1	26.1	19.4	BRABANT WALLON
11.7	12.0	-0.2	0.5	0.3	24.2	21.9	HAINAUT
11.4	11.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	24.1	22.3	LIÈGE
13.7	10.1	3.6	4.2	7.8	27.0	20.9	LUXEMBOURG (BE)
12.4	10.8	1.6	2.7	4.3	25.4	21.1	NAMUR
<b>8.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>CESKA REPUBLIKA</b>
8.0	11.3	-0.3	-1.6	-4.9	19.9	20.8	PRAHA
8.9	11.5	-0.3	5.8	3.2	23.0	18.9	STREDNÍ ČECHY
8.9	10.4	-0.2	0.8	-0.7	23.4	18.4	Jihozápad
9.6	10.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	24.3	16.4	SEVEROZÁPAD
9.2	10.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.6	23.9	18.2	SEVEROVÝCHOD
8.6	10.5	-0.2	0.4	-1.5	23.9	18.5	Jihovýchod
8.7	10.4	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	24.0	18.1	STREDNÍ MORAVA
8.8	10.1	-0.1	-1.4	-2.7	24.6	16.6	OSTRAVSKO
<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>DANMARK</b>
<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>DEUTSCHLAND<sup>5)</sup></b>
10.3	9.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	22.3	21.9	BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG
10.5	9.0	1.5	3.4	4.9	22.2	21.8	STUTTGART
9.8	9.9	0.0	3.8	3.8	21.2	22.5	KARLSRUHE
10.1	9.4	0.7	4.4	5.1	22.7	22.2	FREIBURG
10.9	8.7	2.2	3.4	5.6	23.9	21.0	TÜBINGEN
10.2	9.9	0.3	5.3	5.6	21.8	22.4	BAYERN
10.4	9.3	1.1	8.3	9.4	20.6	21.8	OBERBAYERN
10.3	9.9	0.3	5.8	6.2	23.0	21.9	NIEDERBAYERN
10.3	9.8	0.5	4.4	4.9	22.9	22.1	OBERPFALZ
9.4	11.1	-1.7	2.0	0.3	21.7	24.1	OBERFRANKEN
9.8	10.4	-0.7	3.5	2.8	21.3	22.9	MITTELFRAKEN
9.7	9.5	0.2	3.1	3.3	22.9	22.5	UNTERFRANKEN
10.7	10.0	0.7	4.4	5.1	23.1	22.3	SCHWABEN
8.8	10.3	-1.5	-2.1	-3.6	19.2	20.8	BERLIN
6.9	10.0	-3.1	7.3	4.2	21.5	22.2	BRANDENBURG
9.2	11.6	-2.4	-5.0	-7.4	18.9	25.1	BREMEN
9.4	10.9	-1.5	4.3	2.7	18.1	23.4	HAMBURG
9.8	10.1	-0.3	3.1	2.8	20.6	22.7	HESSEN
9.9	9.8	0.1	4.3	4.4	19.9	22.2	DARMSTADT
9.7	10.0	-0.3	2.7	2.4	22.0	22.5	GIEßEN
9.4	11.2	-1.8	0.2	-1.6	21.6	24.5	KASSEL
7.0	9.8	-2.7	-2.5	-5.2	22.3	21.6	MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN
10.2	10.5	-0.3	4.5	4.2	22.0	23.3	NIEDERSACHSEN
9.3	11.3	-1.9	1.9	0.0	20.7	24.6	BRAUNSCHWEIG

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					
HANNOVER	9 046	238.4	2 156.9	20.6	23.8	-3.2	7.2	4.0
LÜNEBURG	15 506	107.4	1 666.0	17.1	17.5	-0.4	15.2	14.8
WESER-EMS	14 965	161.7	2 419.7	27.2	22.6	4.6	9.6	14.2
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	34 080	528.2	17 999.9	176.6	188.9	-12.3	36.6	24.3
DÜSSELDORF	5 290	993.9	5 257.9	48.3	58.6	-10.3	5.6	-4.7
KÖLN	7 365	579.8	4 270.2	43.1	41.8	1.3	13.0	14.3
MÜNSTER	6 905	378.0	2 610.3	27.2	25.3	1.9	6.4	8.3
DETMOLD	6 518	314.8	2 052.1	21.7	21.3	0.4	6.9	7.3
ARNSBERG	8 002	476.1	3 809.4	36.3	41.9	-5.6	4.7	-0.9
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	19 847	203.1	4 030.4	38.2	42.5	-4.3	10.1	5.8
KOBLENZ	8 072	188.0	1 517.6	14.5	16.3	-1.8	5.8	4.0
TRIER	4 923	103.8	510.8	4.8	5.4	-0.6	1.6	1.0
RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ	6 852	292.2	2 002.0	18.9	20.8	-1.9	2.7	0.8
SAARLAND	2 570	416.2	1 069.7	8.9	12.8	-3.9	1.2	-2.7
SACHSEN	18 413	241.3	4 442.7	31.4	50.6	-19.2	-10.5	-29.7
CHEMNITZ	6 097	267.4	1 630.5	11.2	20.2	-9.0	-6.8	-15.8
DRESDEN	7 931	216.7	1 718.5	12.5	18.3	-5.8	-5.5	-11.3
LEIPZIG	4 386	249.4	1 093.7	7.7	12.0	-4.3	1.7	-2.6
SACHSEN-ANHALT	20 447	128.8	2 633.0	18.2	30.1	-11.9	-13.9	-25.8
DESSAU	4 280	128.1	548.3	3.5	6.5	-3.0	-3.5	-6.5
HALLE	4 430	196.4	870.2	6.1	10.0	-3.9	-5.6	-9.5
MAGDEBURG	11 737	103.5	1 214.6	8.6	13.6	-5.0	-4.7	-9.7
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	15 765	176.5	2 782.3	27.4	30.1	-2.7	13.9	11.2
THÜRINGEN	16 172	150.9	2 440.3	16.9	26.6	-9.7	-4.1	-13.8
<b>ESTONIA</b>	<b>45 228</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>1 369.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>GREECE</b>	<b>131 626</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>10 559.6</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.3</b>
VOREIA ELLADA	56 457	62.1	3 508.2	34.0	33.3	0.7	7.6	8.3
ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI	14 158	42.3	598.7	5.8	6.1	-0.3	1.2	0.9
KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA	18 811	99.6	1 872.8	18.6	16.5	2.1	6.4	8.5
DYTIKI MAKEDONIA	9 452	31.1	294.3	2.9	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1
THESSALIA	14 037	52.9	742.4	6.7	7.7	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
KENTRIKI ELLADA	53 902	45.0	2 428.1	20.6	26.7	-6.1	3.5	-2.6
IPEIROS	9 204	36.5	335.9	2.6	3.6	-1.0	0.8	-0.2
IONIA NISIA	2 307	90.8	209.4	1.9	2.5	-0.6	1.5	0.9
DYTIKI ELLADA	11 351	63.7	723.1	6.6	7.3	-0.7	0.3	-0.4
STEREA ELLADA	15 550	36.1	560.6	4.5	6.1	-1.6	-0.6	-2.2
PELOPONNISOS	15 491	38.7	599.1	5.0	7.3	-2.3	1.6	-0.7
ATTIKI	3 808	1 022.0	3 892.1	37.5	34.7	2.8	10.6	13.4
NISIA AIGAIU, KRITI	17 458	62.4	1 089.7	11.2	10.5	0.7	3.9	4.6
VOREIO AIGAIO	3 836	52.8	202.4	1.8	2.6	-0.8	0.7	-0.1
NOTIO AIGAIO	5 286	55.7	294.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	1.3	2.0
KRITI	8 336	71.1	592.8	6.3	5.5	0.8	2.0	2.8
<b>SPAIN</b>	<b>504 790</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>39 927.3</b>	<b>397.6</b>	<b>360.4</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>351.5</b>	<b>388.7</b>
NOROESTE	45 297	94.8	4 295.2	30.5	46.5	-16.0	32.3	16.3
GALICIA	29 434	92.2	2 713.8	19.5	28.8	-9.3	24.9	15.6
PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS	10 565	99.7	1 053.1	6.8	12.3	-5.5	4.8	-0.7
CANTABRIA	5 298	99.7	528.4	4.3	5.4	-1.1	2.5	1.4
NORESTE	70 366	57.4	4 035.6	35.0	38.2	-3.2	13.6	10.4
PAIS VASCO	7 261	284.3	2 064.5	17.5	18.2	-0.7	6.0	5.3
COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	10 421	51.6	537.6	5.3	5.0	0.3	3.0	3.3
LA RIOJA	5 034	52.6	264.9	2.3	2.5	-0.2	2.8	2.6
ARAGÓN	47 650	24.5	1 168.7	9.9	12.5	-2.6	1.8	-0.8
COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	7 995	644.2	5 150.5	56.8	38.7	18.1	59.4	77.5

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					(%)		
9.6	11.1	-1.5	3.4	1.9	20.4	24.6	HANNOVER
10.3	10.6	-0.2	9.2	8.9	22.5	22.9	LÜNEBURG
11.3	9.4	1.9	4.0	5.9	24.1	21.5	WESER-EMS
9.8	10.5	-0.7	2.0	1.4	21.6	23.3	NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN
9.2	11.1	-2.0	1.1	-0.9	20.5	24.3	DÜSSELDORF
10.1	9.8	0.3	3.0	3.4	21.3	22.3	KÖLN
10.4	9.7	0.7	2.5	3.2	23.2	22.1	MÜNSTER
10.6	10.4	0.2	3.4	3.6	23.3	23.3	DETMOLD
9.5	11.0	-1.5	1.2	-0.2	21.6	23.9	ARNSBERG
9.5	10.6	-1.1	2.5	1.4	21.9	23.7	RHEINLAND-PFALZ
9.6	10.8	-1.2	3.8	2.6	22.4	24.3	KOBLENZ
9.4	10.6	-1.2	3.2	2.0	22.2	24.1	TRIER
9.4	10.4	-0.9	1.4	0.4	21.4	23.1	RHEINHESSEN-PFALZ
8.3	11.9	-3.6	1.1	-2.5	20.3	25.1	SAARLAND
7.0	11.3	-4.3	-2.4	-6.6	19.7	25.3	SACHSEN
6.8	12.3	-5.5	-4.1	-9.6	19.3	26.5	CHEMNITZ
7.2	10.6	-3.4	-3.2	-6.5	20.4	24.8	DRESDEN
7.0	10.9	-3.9	1.5	-2.4	19.3	24.4	LEIPZIG
6.8	11.3	-4.5	-5.2	-9.7	20.4	24.2	SACHSEN-ANHALT
6.3	11.7	-5.4	-6.4	-11.8	20.1	24.8	DESSAU
6.9	11.4	-4.4	-6.4	-10.8	20.0	24.5	HALLE
7.0	11.1	-4.1	-3.8	-7.9	20.8	23.8	MAGDEBURG
9.9	10.9	-1.0	5.0	4.0	21.1	23.6	SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
6.9	10.8	-3.9	-1.7	-5.6	20.6	23.4	THÜRINGEN
<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>EESTI</b>
<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>ELLADA</b>
9.7	9.5	0.2	2.2	2.4	22.1	23.0	VOREIA ELLADA
9.7	10.2	-0.5	2.0	1.5	22.8	24.3	ANATOLIKI MAKEDONIA, THRAKI
9.9	8.8	1.1	3.4	4.5	21.7	21.9	KENTRIKI MAKEDONIA
9.9	9.5	0.3	-0.1	0.2	22.9	23.8	DYTIKI MAKEDONIA
9.0	10.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1.6	22.1	24.2	THESSALIA
8.5	11.0	-2.5	1.5	-1.1	20.8	25.1	KENTRIKI ELLADA
7.7	10.7	-3.0	2.5	-0.5	20.0	25.4	IPEIROS
9.1	11.9	-2.9	7.1	4.3	21.4	26.1	IONIA NISIA
9.1	10.1	-1.0	0.4	-0.6	22.9	22.7	DYTIKI ELLADA
8.0	10.9	-2.9	-1.1	-4.0	19.9	25.1	STEREA ELLADA
8.3	12.2	-3.8	2.7	-1.1	19.6	27.5	PELOPONNISOS
9.6	8.9	0.7	2.7	3.4	21.6	21.1	ATTIKI
10.3	9.6	0.6	3.6	4.2	23.8	22.7	NISIA AIGAIU, KRITI
8.9	12.8	-4.0	3.3	-0.6	22.0	28.9	VOREIO AIGAIU
10.5	8.1	2.4	4.3	6.6	24.4	19.8	NOTIO AIGAIU
10.6	9.3	1.3	3.3	4.7	24.0	22.1	KRITI
<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>ESPANA</b>
7.1	10.8	-3.7	7.5	3.8	18.4	24.9	NOROESTE
7.2	10.6	-3.4	9.2	5.8	18.8	25.0	GALICIA
6.5	11.7	-5.2	4.5	-0.7	16.8	25.9	PRINCIPADO DE ASTURIAS
8.1	10.2	-2.1	4.7	2.6	19.2	23.0	CANTABRIA
8.7	9.5	-0.8	3.4	2.6	18.4	23.7	NORESTE
8.5	8.8	-0.3	2.9	2.6	17.9	22.4	PAIS VASCO
9.9	9.3	0.6	5.7	6.2	19.6	22.4	COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA
8.7	9.4	-0.8	10.4	9.7	19.3	24.1	LA RIOJA
8.5	10.7	-2.2	1.5	-0.7	18.4	26.6	ARAGÓN
11.0	7.5	3.5	11.5	15.0	20.9	20.1	COMUNIDAD DE MADRID

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					
CENTRO (ES)	215 025	24.4	5 256.1	44.2	51.1	-6.9	17.5	10.6
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	94 193	26.2	2 469.5	17.9	25.1	-7.2	3.3	-3.9
CASTILLA-LA MANCHA	79 230	21.6	1 712.6	16.3	16.1	0.2	9.5	9.7
EXTREMADURA	41 602	25.8	1 073.9	10.0	9.9	0.1	4.6	4.7
ESTE	60 249	182.6	10 998.5	113.4	101.9	11.5	131.0	142.5
CATALUÑA	31 930	193.2	6 169.6	63.5	56.8	6.7	51.4	58.1
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	23 305	173.3	4 039.1	40.5	37.1	3.4	58.8	62.2
BALEARES	5 014	157.5	789.8	9.4	8.0	1.4	20.9	22.3
SUR	98 616	86.2	8 502.5	97.2	70.4	26.8	51.1	77.9
ANDALUCIA	87 268	82.9	7 237.6	80.8	60.3	20.5	38.9	59.4
MURCIA	11 317	99.4	1 124.9	14.2	9.3	4.9	11.9	16.8
CEUTA Y MELILLA	31	4 516.1	140.0	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.8
CANARIAS	7 242	233.2	1 688.9	18.8	12.3	6.5	47.0	53.5
<b>FRANCE <sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>543 965</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>58 893.6</b>	<b>774.8</b>	<b>530.9</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>289.8</b>
ÎLE DE FRANCE	12 012	915.9	11 001.9	174.2	74.4	99.8	-53.6	46.2
BASSIN PARISIEN	145 645	72.0	10 493.1	133.5	100.9	32.6	-5.7	26.9
CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE	25 606	52.4	1 342.7	17.3	12.6	4.7	-4.4	0.3
PICARDIE	19 399	96.2	1 865.4	25.7	16.8	8.9	-3.6	5.3
HAUTE-NORMANDIE	12 317	145.3	1 789.5	24.0	15.8	8.2	-2.7	5.5
CENTRE	39 151	62.7	2 453.9	30.1	24.5	5.6	3.8	9.4
BASSE-NORMANDIE	17 589	81.3	1 429.2	17.9	13.6	4.3	0.8	5.1
BOURGOGNE	31 582	51.1	1 612.3	18.4	17.6	0.8	0.6	1.4
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	12 414	323.0	4 009.5	57.5	36.7	20.8	-12.0	8.8
EST	48 030	108.0	5 189.0	65.5	45.4	20.1	-0.4	19.7
LORRAINE	23 547	98.2	2 313.5	28.0	21.2	6.8	-5.0	1.8
ALSACE	8 280	211.9	1 754.2	22.9	14.3	8.6	6.0	14.6
FRANCHE-COMTÉ	16 202	69.2	1 121.3	14.6	9.9	4.7	-1.4	3.3
OUEST	85 099	92.1	7 834.5	99.1	76.5	22.6	29.1	51.7
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	32 082	101.5	3 254.9	44.0	29.0	15.0	10.1	25.1
BRETAGNE	27 208	107.6	2 928.9	36.7	30.0	6.7	11.8	18.5
POITOU-CHARENTES	25 810	64.0	1 650.6	18.4	17.6	0.8	7.3	8.1
SUD-OUEST	103 599	60.0	6 220.1	69.6	65.9	3.7	33.4	37.1
AQUITAINE	41 308	71.0	2 932.5	33.1	30.3	2.8	16.0	18.8
MIDI-PYRÉNÉES	45 348	56.8	2 576.4	29.5	26.4	3.1	15.0	18.1
LIMOUSIN	16 942	42.0	711.2	7.0	9.1	-2.1	2.2	0.1
CENTRE-EST	69 711	100.5	7 008.2	90.1	60.9	29.2	12.5	41.7
RHÔNE-ALPES	43 698	130.4	5 697.7	76.1	46.1	30.0	10.9	40.9
AUVERGNE	26 013	50.4	1 310.5	14.0	14.8	-0.8	1.6	0.8
MÉDITERRANÉE	67 455	105.8	7 137.4	83.8	72.2	11.6	46.0	57.6
LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON	27 376	84.9	2 324.7	26.1	24.5	1.6	20.4	22.0
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	31 400	145.0	4 551.6	54.8	45.0	9.8	25.0	34.8
CORSE	8 680	30.1	261.1	2.9	2.7	0.2	0.5	0.7
DEPARTMENTS D'OUTRE-MER	89 287	19.0	1 698.7	33.5	9.6	23.9	1.6	25.5
GUADELOUPE	1 705	251.0	427.9	7.6	2.7	4.9	-0.4	4.5
MARTINIQUE	1 128	341.0	384.6	5.9	2.6	3.3	-0.7	2.6
GUYANE	83 934	2.0	164.0	5.1	0.6	4.5	1.2	5.7
REUNION	2 520	286.6	722.2	14.8	3.7	11.1	1.5	12.6
<b>IRELAND</b>	<b>70 273</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>3 801.3</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>49.3</b>
BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN	33 276	30.0	999.3	13.6	9.4	4.2	8.4	12.6
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN	36 997	75.3	2 787.6	40.7	21.7	19.0	18.0	37.0
<b>ITALY <sup>4)</sup></b>	<b>301 333</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>57 762.0</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>560.1</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>181.2</b>	<b>164.1</b>
NORD OVEST	57 944	261.0	15 126.1	133.7	156.6	-22.9	25.2	2.3
PIEMONTE	25 400	168.8	4 288.6	35.9	48.5	-12.6	12.8	0.2

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					(%)		
8.4	9.7	-1.3	3.3	2.0	20.9	25.1	CENTRO (ES)
7.2	10.2	-2.9	1.3	-1.6	18.4	26.8	CASTILLA Y LEÓN
9.5	9.4	0.1	5.6	5.7	22.7	24.0	CASTILLA-LA MANCHA
9.3	9.2	0.1	4.3	4.4	23.6	22.9	EXTREMADURA
10.3	9.3	1.0	11.9	13.0	20.8	21.5	ESTE
10.3	9.2	1.1	8.3	9.4	20.0	22.4	CATALUÑA
10.0	9.2	0.8	14.6	15.4	21.8	20.6	COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA
11.9	10.1	1.8	26.4	28.2	22.8	19.5	BALEARES
11.4	8.3	3.2	6.0	9.2	25.4	18.4	SUR
11.2	8.3	2.8	5.4	8.2	25.3	18.5	ANDALUCIA
12.6	8.3	4.4	10.5	14.9	25.4	18.5	MURCIA
15.7	5.7	10.0	2.9	12.9	29.4	16.0	CEUTA Y MELILLA
11.1	7.3	3.8	27.8	31.7	24.3	15.9	CANARIAS
<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>FRANCE</b> <sup>3)</sup>
15.8	6.8	9.1	-4.9	4.2	26.3	:	ÎLE DE FRANCE
12.7	9.6	3.1	-0.5	2.6	26.1	:	BASSIN PARISIEN
12.9	9.4	3.5	-3.3	0.2	26.3	:	CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE
13.8	9.0	4.8	-2.0	2.8	27.9	:	PICARDIE
13.4	8.8	4.6	-1.5	3.1	27.6	:	HAUTE-NORMANDIE
12.3	10.0	2.3	1.6	3.8	24.9	:	CENTRE
12.5	9.5	3.0	0.6	3.6	26.1	:	BASSE-NORMANDIE
11.4	10.9	0.5	0.4	0.8	24.2	:	BOURGOGNE
14.3	9.2	5.2	-3.0	2.2	29.1	:	NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS
12.6	8.7	3.9	-0.1	3.8	26.0	:	EST
12.1	9.2	2.9	-2.1	0.8	26.0	:	LORRAINE
13.1	8.2	4.9	3.4	8.3	25.9	:	ALSACE
13.0	8.8	4.2	-1.2	3.0	26.1	:	FRANCHE-COMTÉ
12.6	9.8	2.9	3.7	6.6	25.3	:	OUEST
13.5	8.9	4.6	3.1	7.7	26.4	:	PAYS DE LA LOIRE
12.5	10.2	2.3	4.0	6.3	25.1	:	BRETAGNE
11.1	10.7	0.5	4.4	4.9	23.4	:	POITOU-CHARENTES
11.2	10.6	0.6	5.4	6.0	22.7	:	SUD-OUEST
11.3	10.3	1.0	5.5	6.4	23.2	:	AQUITAINE
11.5	10.2	1.2	5.8	7.0	22.8	:	MIDI-PYRÉNÉES
9.8	12.8	-3.0	3.1	0.2	20.4	:	LIMOUSIN
12.9	8.7	4.2	1.8	6.0	25.6	:	CENTRE-EST
13.4	8.1	5.3	1.9	7.2	26.4	:	RHÔNE-ALPES
10.7	11.3	-0.6	1.2	0.6	22.4	:	AUVERGNE
11.7	10.1	1.6	6.4	8.1	24.0	:	MÉDITERRANÉE
11.2	10.5	0.7	8.8	9.5	23.9	:	LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON
12.0	9.9	2.2	5.5	7.6	24.2	:	PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR
11.1	10.3	0.8	2.1	2.9	22.9	:	CORSE
19.7	5.7	14.1	0.9	15.0	:	:	DEPARTMENTS D'OUTRE-MER
17.8	6.3	11.5	-0.8	10.6	:	:	GUADELOUPE
15.3	6.8	8.6	-1.8	6.7	:	:	MARTINIQUE
31.1	3.7	27.4	7.3	34.8	:	:	GUYANE
20.5	5.1	15.4	2.1	17.5	:	:	REUNION
<b>14.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>IRELAND</b>
13.6	9.4	4.2	8.4	12.6	31.8	16.8	BORDER, MIDLANDS AND WESTERN
14.6	7.8	6.8	6.5	13.3	30.4	14.5	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN
<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>ITALIA</b> <sup>4)</sup>
8.8	10.4	-1.5	1.7	0.1	15.4	28.4	NORD OVEST
8.4	11.3	-2.9	3.0	0.1	16.3	27.2	PIEMONTE

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)				
VALLE D'AOSTA	3 263	36.9	120.5	1.2	1.3	-0.1	0.3	0.2
LIGURIA	5 418	299.6	1 623.4	11.3	21.7	-10.4	5.5	-4.9
LOMBARDIA	23 863	381.1	9 093.6	85.3	85.1	0.2	56.1	56.3
NORD EST	61 976	171.8	10 647.8	97.4	109.8	-12.4	74.7	62.3
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA BOLZANO-BOZEN	7 400	62.7	463.9	5.4	3.7	1.7	-0.7	1.0
PROVINCIA AUTONOMA TRENTO	6 207	76.7	475.8	5.1	4.5	0.6	0.6	1.2
VENETO	18 391	246.1	4 526.3	43.3	42.0	1.3	27.8	29.1
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	7 855	151.1	1 186.9	9.6	14.1	-4.5	7.9	3.4
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	22 123	180.6	3 994.9	34.0	45.5	-11.5	39.0	27.5
CENTRO (IT)	58 346	190.7	11 128.3	96.5	113.1	-16.6	79.2	62.6
TOSCANA	22 987	154.1	3 542.0	28.4	41.0	-12.6	23.8	11.2
UMBRIA	8 456	99.1	838.0	6.8	9.1	-2.3	7.3	5.0
MARCHE	9 695	151.1	1 465.1	12.4	15.5	-3.1	11.3	8.2
LAZIO	17 208	307.0	5 283.2	48.9	47.5	1.4	36.8	38.2
SUD	73 275	192.8	14 127.6	148.5	120.0	28.5	-33.0	-4.5
ABRUZZO	10 798	118.6	1 280.2	10.9	13.0	-2.1	4.4	2.3
MOLISE	4 438	73.8	327.6	2.7	3.5	-0.8	0.0	-0.8
CAMPANIA	13 593	425.3	5 781.6	67.2	47.5	19.7	-18.4	1.3
PUGLIA	19 372	210.9	4 085.9	42.6	32.7	9.9	-8.5	1.4
BASILICATA	9 994	60.6	605.5	5.7	5.5	0.2	-1.6	-1.4
CALABRIA	15 080	135.7	2 046.9	19.4	17.8	1.6	-8.8	-7.2
SICILIA	25 703	197.7	5 082.2	53.2	46.9	6.3	-17.4	-11.1
SARDEGNA	24 090	68.5	1 650.0	13.9	13.8	0.1	-3.9	-3.8
<b>CYPRUS</b>	<b>5 925</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>694.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>LATVIA</b>	<b>64 589</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>2 372.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-15.6</b>
<b>LITHUANIA</b>	<b>65 300</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>3 499.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-20.3</b>	<b>-25.1</b>
<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>	<b>2 586</b>	<b>169.2</b>	<b>437.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>HUNGARY</b>	<b>93 029</b>	<b>109.8</b>	<b>10 211.0</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>135.6</b>	<b>-38.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-21.3</b>
KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG	6 918	410.2	2 838.0	25.8	38.0	-12.2	6.6	-5.6
KÖZÉP-DUNÁNTÚL	11 263	98.3	1 107.0	10.1	13.4	-3.3	1.5	-1.8
NYUGAT-DUNÁNTÚL	11 182	87.9	983.0	8.5	12.9	-4.4	2.9	-1.5
DÉL-DUNÁNTÚL	14 169	68.6	972.0	9.3	13.6	-4.3	1.9	-2.4
ÉSZAK-MAGYARORSZÁG	13 428	94.3	1 266.0	13.4	17.9	-4.5	1.4	-3.1
ÉSZAK-ALFÖLD	17 755	85.6	1 519.0	17.0	19.7	-2.7	-0.8	-3.5
DÉL-ALFÖLD	18 314	73.1	1 338.0	12.7	19.4	-6.7	3.2	-3.5
<b>MALTA</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1 220.9</b>	<b>385.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>NETHERLANDS</b>	<b>33 873</b>	<b>470.1</b>	<b>15 925.5</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>140.5</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>123.1</b>
NOORD-NEDERLAND	8 347	199.4	1 664.2	20.3	15.8	4.5	10.1	14.6
GRONINGEN	2 340	241.3	564.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	2.8	3.8
FRIESLAND	3 358	186.9	627.5	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.8	6.0
DRENTHE	2 649	178.2	472.2	5.8	4.5	1.3	3.4	4.7
OOST-NEDERLAND	9 741	342.1	3 331.8	45.4	28.6	16.8	18.7	35.5
OVERIJSSSEL	3 337	324.3	1 082.0	14.9	9.8	5.1	3.6	8.7
GELDERLAND	4 983	386.7	1 926.7	25.4	17.0	8.4	6.8	15.2
FLEVOLAND	1 421	227.4	323.1	5.1	1.7	3.4	8.3	11.7
WEST-NEDERLAND	8 693	853.8	7 422.0	98.2	66.3	31.9	20.5	52.4
UTRECHT	1 363	816.3	1 112.9	16.1	9.1	7.0	3.1	10.1
NOORD-HOLLAND	2 657	950.8	2 526.5	33.6	22.5	11.1	5.1	16.2
ZUID-HOLLAND	2 867	1 189.1	3 409.2	44.0	31.1	12.9	10.1	23.0



H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)				(%)			
10.0	10.8	-0.8	2.9	2.0	16.9	24.8	VALLE D'AOSTA
7.0	13.4	-6.4	3.4	-3.0	14.0	31.9	LIGURIA
9.4	9.4	0.0	6.2	6.2	17.7	23.8	LOMBARDIA
9.1	10.3	-1.2	7.0	5.9	16.4	26.2	NORD EST
11.6	8.0	3.7	-1.5	2.2	:	:	PROVINCIA AUTONOMA BOLZANO-BOZEN
10.7	9.5	1.3	1.3	2.5	:	:	PROVINCIA AUTONOMA TRENTO
9.6	9.3	0.3	6.2	6.4	18.0	23.7	VENETO
8.1	11.9	-3.8	6.7	2.9	15.2	27.7	FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA
8.5	11.4	-2.9	9.8	6.9	15.2	28.6	EMILIA-ROMAGNA
8.7	10.2	-1.5	7.1	5.6	17.8	25.9	CENTRO (IT)
8.0	11.6	-3.6	6.7	3.2	15.8	28.5	TOSCANA
8.1	10.9	-2.7	8.7	6.0	17.0	28.7	UMBRIA
8.5	10.6	-2.1	7.7	5.6	17.7	27.8	MARCHE
9.3	9.0	0.3	7.0	7.2	19.4	23.1	LAZIO
10.5	8.5	2.0	-2.3	-0.3	24.6	20.4	SUD
8.5	10.2	-1.6	3.4	1.8	20.0	25.6	ABRUZZO
8.2	10.7	-2.4	0.0	-2.5	20.5	26.3	MOLISE
11.6	8.2	3.4	-3.2	0.2	26.5	18.3	CAMPANIA
10.4	8.0	2.4	-2.1	0.3	22.8	20.2	PUGLIA
9.4	9.1	0.3	-2.6	-2.3	22.8	23.4	BASILICATA
9.5	8.7	0.8	-4.3	-3.5	24.4	21.5	CALABRIA
10.5	9.2	1.2	-3.4	-2.2	24.7	21.3	SICILIA
8.4	8.4	0.1	-2.4	-2.3	20.9	20.5	SARDEGNA
<b>12.2</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>KYPROS/KIBRIS</b>
<b>8.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-6.6</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>LATVIJA</b>
<b>9.7</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>LIETUVA</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>LUXEMBOURG</b>
<b>9.6</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>MAGYARORSZAG</b>
9.1	13.4	-0.4	2.3	-2.0	21.5	20.0	KÖZÉP-MAGYARORSZÁG
9.1	12.1	-0.3	1.4	-1.6	24.1	18.2	KÖZÉP-DUNÁNTÚL
8.6	13.1	-0.4	2.9	-1.6	23.1	19.7	NYUGAT-DUNÁNTÚL
9.6	14.0	-0.4	2.0	-2.4	23.6	19.9	DÉL-DUNÁNTÚL
10.6	14.1	-0.4	1.1	-2.5	25.0	20.2	ÉSZAK-MAGYARORSZÁG
11.2	13.0	-0.2	-0.5	-2.3	26.4	18.4	ÉSZAK-ALFÖLD
9.5	14.5	-0.5	2.4	-2.6	23.5	20.7	DÉL-ALFÖLD
<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>MALTA</b>
<b>13.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>NEDERLAND</b>
12.2	9.5	2.7	6.1	8.8	24.3	19.5	NOORD-NEDERLAND
11.5	9.7	1.8	5.0	6.8	22.9	19.0	GRONINGEN
12.7	9.2	3.5	6.1	9.6	25.6	19.1	FRIESLAND
12.3	9.5	2.8	7.2	10.0	24.4	20.5	DRENTHE
13.6	8.6	5.0	5.6	10.7	25.8	17.6	OOST-NEDERLAND
13.8	9.1	4.7	3.3	8.0	25.8	18.2	OVERIJSSSEL
13.2	8.8	4.4	3.5	7.9	25.0	18.2	GELDERLAND
15.8	5.3	10.5	25.8	36.3	30.6	11.9	FLEVOLAND
13.2	8.9	4.3	2.8	7.1	24.1	18.0	WEST-NEDERLAND
14.5	8.2	6.3	2.8	9.1	24.8	16.6	UTRECHT
13.3	8.9	4.4	2.0	6.4	23.1	17.8	NOORD-HOLLAND
12.9	9.1	3.8	2.9	6.7	24.5	18.2	ZUID-HOLLAND

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					
ZEELAND	1 806	206.8	373.4	4.5	3.7	0.8	2.3	3.1
ZUID-NEDERLAND	7 093	494.5	3 507.5	42.7	29.8	12.9	7.7	20.6
NOORD-BRABANT	4 929	479.9	2 365.6	30.5	19.2	11.3	7.8	19.1
LIMBURG (NL)	2 164	527.8	1 141.9	12.2	10.7	1.5	0.0	1.5
<b>AUSTRIA</b>	<b>83 859</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>8 011.6</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.8</b>
OSTÖSTERREICH	23 554	145.6	3 429.0	31.9	36.4	-4.5	15.0	10.5
BURGENLAND	3 966	70.1	278.0	2.2	2.9	-0.7	0.6	-0.1
NIEDERÖSTERREICH	19 173	80.4	1 542.4	14.1	15.9	-1.8	6.7	4.9
WIEN	415	3 876.4	1 608.7	15.5	17.6	-2.1	7.7	5.6
SÜDÖSTERREICH	25 921	68.1	1 765.5	15.8	16.9	-1.1	-0.6	-1.7
KÄRNTEN	9 533	59.1	563.2	5.2	5.3	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2
STEIERMARK	16 388	73.4	1 202.3	10.7	11.6	-0.9	0.4	-0.5
WESTÖSTERREICH	34 384	84.8	2 915.8	30.6	23.5	7.1	2.9	10.0
OBERÖSTERREICH	11 980	115.2	1 379.5	14.1	11.9	2.2	0.0	2.2
SALZBURG	7 155	72.3	517.1	5.4	4.2	1.2	1.0	2.2
TIROL	12 648	52.9	669.7	7.1	5.1	2.0	1.9	3.9
VORARLBERG	2 601	134.3	349.4	3.9	2.4	1.5	0.2	1.7
<b>POLAND</b>	<b>312 685</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>38 648.9</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>368.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-19.7</b>	<b>-9.4</b>
DOLNOSLASKIE	19 948	149.1	2 975.0	26.1	28.3	-2.2	-2.4	-4.6
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE	17 970	116.9	2 101.0	21.5	19.7	1.8	-4.4	-2.6
LUBELSKIE	25 114	88.9	2 233.0	23.1	23.2	-0.1	-1.7	-1.8
LUBUSKIE	13 984	73.2	1 024.0	10.0	8.9	1.1	-1.1	0.0
LÓDZKIE	18 219	145.3	2 648.0	23.5	32.0	-8.5	-0.7	-9.2
MALOPOLSKIE	15 144	213.1	3 227.0	35.1	28.5	6.6	7.0	13.6
MAZOWIECKIE	35 598	142.4	5 069.0	48.2	52.1	-3.9	10.5	6.6
OPOLSKIE	9 412	115.5	1 087.0	9.4	9.4	0.0	-4.6	-4.6
PODKARPACKIE	17 926	118.7	2 128.0	23.6	18.1	5.5	-4.3	1.2
PODLASKIE	20 180	60.6	1 222.0	12.1	11.8	0.3	-2.1	-1.8
POMORSKIE	18 293	120.0	2 195.0	23.4	18.1	5.3	1.3	6.6
SLASKIE	12 294	395.2	4 858.0	42.2	46.0	-3.8	-17.0	-20.8
SWIETOKRZYSKIE	11 672	113.4	1 324.0	12.6	13.4	-0.8	-1.4	-2.2
WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE	24 203	60.6	1 466.0	15.6	11.8	3.8	0.8	4.6
WIELKOPOLSKIE	29 826	112.6	3 358.0	35.1	31.8	3.3	2.5	5.8
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE	22 902	75.7	1 733.0	16.9	15.0	1.9	-0.3	1.6
<b>PORTUGAL</b>	<b>91 906</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>10 230.6</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>64.7</b>
CONTINENTE	88 797	109.5	9 727.2	113.3	100.0	13.3	34.0	47.3
NORTE	21 278	170.5	3 628.3	44.5	31.4	13.1	3.7	16.8
CENTRO (PT)	28 757	82.8	2 380.1	24.5	27.8	-3.3	10.3	7.0
LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO	2 575	999.9	2 574.2	32.6	25.5	7.1	10.2	17.3
ALENTEJO	31 199	24.5	764.3	7.3	10.7	-3.4	2.7	-0.7
ALGARVE	4 989	76.2	380.3	4.4	4.6	-0.2	7.1	6.9
AÇORES	2 330	102.5	238.9	3.5	2.6	0.9	-0.7	0.2
MADEIRA	779	313.8	244.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	-3.3	-2.8
<b>SLOVENIA</b>	<b>20 273</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>1 988.9</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>SLOVAK REPUBLIC</b>	<b>49 035</b>	<b>109.9</b>	<b>5 388.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>
BRATISLAVSKÝ	2 053	300.5	617.0	4.9	5.8	-0.9	0.9	0.0
ZÁPADNÉ SLOVENSKO	14 993	125.1	1 876.0	16.8	19.3	-2.5	0.9	-1.6
STREDNÉ SLOVENSKO	16 243	83.5	1 356.0	14.1	13.6	0.5	-0.1	0.4
VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO	15 746	98.6	1 552.0	19.4	13.9	5.5	-0.5	5.0

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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)					(%)		
12.1	9.9	2.1	6.0	8.2	24.4	21.3	ZEELAND
12.2	8.5	3.7	2.2	5.9	23.9	18.3	ZUID-NEDERLAND
12.9	8.1	4.8	3.3	8.1	24.4	17.6	NOORD-BRABANT
10.7	9.4	1.3	0.0	1.3	22.8	19.8	LIMBURG (NL)
<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>ÖSTERREICH</b>
9.3	10.6	-1.3	4.4	3.0	21.4	21.3	OSTÖSTERREICH
7.9	10.4	-2.5	2.3	-0.2	21.4	23.7	BURGENLAND
9.1	10.3	-1.2	4.4	3.2	22.9	21.9	NIEDERÖSTERREICH
9.6	10.9	-1.3	4.8	3.5	19.9	20.3	WIEN
8.9	9.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.9	22.7	21.4	SÜDÖSTERREICH
9.2	9.4	-0.2	-1.9	-2.1	23.3	21.1	KÄRNTEN
8.9	9.6	-0.7	0.3	-0.4	22.4	21.5	STEIERMARK
10.5	8.1	2.4	1.0	3.4	24.7	18.7	WESTÖSTERREICH
10.2	8.6	1.6	0.0	1.6	24.5	19.8	OBERÖSTERREICH
10.4	8.1	2.3	1.9	4.2	24.3	18.0	SALZBURG
10.6	7.6	3.0	2.8	5.8	24.8	18.0	TIROL
11.2	6.9	4.3	0.7	5.0	26.0	17.1	VORARLBERG
<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>POLSKA</b>
8.8	9.5	-0.1	-0.8	-1.5	25.8	16.7	DOLNOSLASKIE
10.2	9.4	0.1	-2.1	-1.2	28.4	15.6	KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE
10.3	10.4	0.0	-0.8	-0.8	28.7	17.9	LUBELSKIE
9.8	8.7	0.1	-1.1	0.0	28.7	14.7	LUBUSKIE
8.9	12.1	-0.3	-0.3	-3.5	25.0	18.8	LÓDZKIE
10.9	8.8	0.2	2.2	4.2	28.6	16.8	MALOPOLSKIE
9.5	10.3	-0.1	2.1	1.3	26.0	18.5	MAZOWIECKIE
8.6	8.6	0.0	-4.2	-4.2	26.8	16.8	OPOLSKIE
11.1	8.5	0.3	-2.0	0.6	30.6	16.1	PODKARPACKIE
9.9	9.7	0.0	-1.7	-1.5	29.1	17.9	PODLASKIE
10.7	8.2	0.2	0.6	3.0	28.7	14.9	POMORSKIE
8.7	9.5	-0.1	-3.5	-4.3	25.9	16.4	SLASKIE
9.5	10.1	-0.1	-1.1	-1.7	27.5	18.4	SWIETOKRZYSKIE
10.6	8.0	0.3	0.5	3.1	30.1	14.3	WARMINSKO-MAZURSKIE
10.5	9.5	0.1	0.7	1.7	28.7	15.3	WIELKOPOLSKIE
9.8	8.7	0.1	-0.2	0.9	27.5	14.9	ZACHODNIOPOMORSKIE
<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>PORTUGAL</b>
11.6	10.3	1.4	3.5	4.9	23.0	21.7	CONTINENTE
12.3	8.7	3.6	1.0	4.6	25.2	18.5	NORTE
10.3	11.7	-1.4	4.3	2.9	21.9	25.4	CENTRO (PT)
12.7	9.9	2.8	4.0	6.7	21.1	22.1	LISBOA E VALE DO TEJO
9.6	14.0	-4.4	3.5	-0.9	20.1	29.7	ALENTEJO
11.6	12.1	-0.5	18.7	18.2	20.9	24.4	ALGARVE
14.7	10.9	3.8	-3.0	0.8	31.4	16.2	AÇORES
13.1	11.0	2.0	-13.5	-11.5	28.7	17.6	MADEIRA
<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>SLOVENIJA</b>
<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>SLOVENSKO</b>
7.9	9.4	-0.1	1.5	0.0	24.3	15.9	BRATISLAVSKÝ KRAJ
9.0	10.3	-0.1	0.5	-0.9	26.7	16.2	ZÁPADNÉ SLOVENSKO
10.4	10.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	28.4	15.4	STREDNÉ SLOVENSKO
12.5	9.0	0.4	-0.3	3.2	31.1	14.1	VÝCHODNÉ SLOVENSKO

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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>FINLAND</b>	<b>304 529</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>5 176.2</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
MANNER-SUOMI	303 003	17.0	5 150.5	56.5	49.1	7.4	2.3	9.7
ITÄ-SUOMI	70 294	9.7	683.5	6.4	7.6	-1.2	-4.1	-5.3
ETELÄ-SUOMI	40 853	61.7	2 521.2	28.5	22.9	5.6	9.4	15.0
LÄNSI-SUOMI	58 276	22.6	1 317.3	13.9	13.3	0.6	-0.2	0.4
POHJOIS-SUOMI	133 580	4.7	628.4	7.8	5.4	2.4	-2.8	-0.4
ÅLAND	1 527	16.8	25.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
<b>SWEDEN</b>	<b>410 934</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>8 872.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>21.4</b>
STOCKHOLM	6 490	279.4	1 813.3	21.8	15.8	6.0	13.8	19.8
ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE	38 432	38.8	1 491.2	14.7	15.7	-1.0	2.7	1.7
SYDSVERIGE	13 968	91.4	1 277.1	12.9	13.8	-0.9	6.3	5.4
NORRA MELLANSVERIGE	63 971	13.1	835.2	7.3	10.5	-3.2	-2.2	-5.4
MELLERSTA NORRLAND	71 122	5.3	378.2	3.3	4.8	-1.5	-2.0	-3.5
ÖVRE NORRLAND	154 312	3.3	513.3	4.8	5.4	-0.6	-2.3	-2.9
SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA	33 244	24.0	797.8	7.4	9.1	-1.7	0.5	-1.2
VÄSTSVERIGE	29 396	60.1	1 766.0	18.3	18.3	0.0	7.4	7.4
<b>UNITED KINGDOM <sup>5)</sup></b>	<b>243 820</b>	<b>245.0</b>	<b>59 743.1</b>	<b>700.2</b>	<b>632.1</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>232.3</b>
NORTH EAST	8 612	292.9	2 522.7	27.7	29.6	-1.9	4.4	2.5
TEES VALLEY AND DURHAM	3 046	372.8	1 135.4	12.9	12.8	0.1	2.1	2.2
NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR	5 566	249.2	1 387.3	14.8	16.7	-1.9	2.2	0.3
NORTH WEST (INCLUDING MERSEYSIDE)	14 165	475.6	6 737.2	79.1	77.7	1.4	9.1	10.5
CUMBRIA	6 824	71.5	488.1	4.9	5.9	-1.0	1.6	0.6
CHESHIRE	2 331	421.1	981.7	11.2	10.2	1.0	0.4	1.4
GREATER MANCHESTER	1 286	1 933.9	2 486.8	31.5	28.1	3.4	2.0	5.4
LANCASHIRE	3 070	460.3	1 412.9	16.2	16.9	-0.7	3.2	2.5
MERSEYSIDE	655	2 087.3	1 367.6	15.2	16.6	-1.4	1.9	0.5
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER	15 566	318.0	4 949.6	58.2	53.8	4.4	10.0	14.4
EAST RIDING, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE	3 658	237.2	867.5	9.4	9.8	-0.4	1.8	1.4
NORTH YORKSHIRE	8 315	89.6	745.0	7.7	8.2	-0.5	5.0	4.5
SOUTH YORKSHIRE	1 559	812.5	1 267.0	14.6	14.2	0.4	2.0	2.4
WEST YORKSHIRE	2 034	1 017.7	2 070.2	26.5	21.6	4.9	1.2	6.1
EAST MIDLANDS	15 627	266.0	4 157.2	53.4	44.3	9.1	11.9	21.0
DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	4 788	411.5	1 970.5	22.2	21.7	0.5	6.7	7.2
LEICS., RUTLAND, NORTHANTS	4 918	314.3	1 545.8	18.5	15.2	3.3	6.2	9.5
LINCOLNSHIRE	5 921	108.2	640.9	6.4	7.5	-1.1	5.3	4.2
WEST MIDLANDS	13 004	404.5	5 260.0	63.4	56.7	6.7	7.6	14.3
HEREFORDSHIRE, WORC. AND WARCS	5 902	206.0	1 215.8	13.2	12.9	0.3	4.2	4.5
SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE	6 203	239.3	1 484.3	16.2	15.8	0.4	4.0	4.4
WEST MIDLANDS	899	2 848.4	2 559.9	34.0	27.9	6.1	-0.7	5.4
EASTERN	19 120	281.1	5 374.9	62.7	55.0	7.7	24.3	32.0
EAST ANGLIA	12 570	172.9	2 173.6	23.5	23.3	0.2	11.8	12.0
BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE	2 875	554.1	1 592.8	20.4	14.6	5.8	4.9	10.7
ESSEX	3 675	437.7	1 608.5	18.8	17.1	1.7	7.6	9.3
LONDON	1 584	4 486.0	7 104.4	105.5	62.5	43.0	20.3	63.3
INNER LONDON	321	8 494.2	2 722.4	44.9	21.7	23.2	10.1	33.3
OUTER LONDON	1 263	3 469.0	4 382.0	60.7	40.8	19.9	10.1	30.0
SOUTH EAST	19 111	417.7	7 982.1	93.6	83.5	10.1	45.1	55.2
BERKSHIRE, BUCKS AND OXFORDSHIRE	5 742	363.8	2 088.5	26.9	17.7	9.2	4.1	13.3
SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX	5 461	466.6	2 548.1	28.2	30.3	-2.1	24.9	22.8
HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT	4 174	424.3	1 770.8	19.9	18.3	1.6	7.9	9.5
KENT	3 735	421.6	1 574.7	18.6	17.3	1.3	8.4	9.7
SOUTH WEST	23 971	204.8	4 909.2	52.1	56.6	-4.5	33.8	29.3
GLOUCS., WILTSHIRE, NORTH SOMERSET	7 603	283.5	2 155.6	25.1	22.2	2.9	11.2	14.1
DORSET AND SOMERSET	6 105	194.2	1 185.3	11.5	14.9	-3.4	8.7	5.3

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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>11.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>SUOMI/FINLAND</b>
11.0	9.5	1.4	0.5	1.9	24.7	19.8	MANNER-SUOMI
9.4	11.1	-1.8	-6.0	-7.8	24.5	22.5	ITÄ-SUOMI
11.3	9.1	2.2	3.7	5.9	24.8	20.3	ETELÄ-SUOMI
10.6	10.1	0.5	-0.2	0.3	24.6	17.0	LÄNSI-SUOMI
12.4	8.6	3.8	-4.5	-0.6	28.1	16.5	POHJOIS-SUOMI
11.7	7.8	3.9	-1.2	2.7	24.5	20.6	ÅLAND
<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>SVERIGE</b>
12.0	8.7	3.3	7.6	10.9	23.8	18.7	STOCKHOLM
9.9	10.5	-0.7	1.8	1.2	24.5	22.2	ÖSTRA MELLANSVERIGE
10.1	10.8	-0.7	4.9	4.2	23.8	23.0	SYDSVERIGE
8.7	12.6	-3.8	-2.6	-6.4	23.7	25.0	NORRA MELLANSVERIGE
8.7	12.7	-4.0	-5.4	-9.3	23.2	25.3	MELLERSTA NORRLAND
9.4	10.5	-1.2	-4.5	-5.7	24.4	22.7	ÖVRE NORRLAND
9.3	11.4	-2.1	0.7	-1.5	24.9	24.0	SMÅLAND MED ÖARNA
10.4	10.4	0.0	4.2	4.2	24.6	22.1	VÄSTSVRIGE
<b>11.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>UNITED KINGDOM <sup>5)</sup></b>
10.7	11.4	-0.7	1.7	0.9	25.3	21.2	NORTH EAST
11.1	11.0	0.1	1.8	1.9	26.0	20.7	TEES VALLEY AND DURHAM
10.4	11.7	-1.3	1.5	0.2	24.8	21.6	NORTHUMBERLAND, TYNE AND WEAR
11.5	11.3	0.2	1.3	1.5	25.9	20.6	NORTH WEST (INCLUDING MERSEYSIDE)
9.9	12.0	-2.0	3.3	1.3	23.6	23.4	CUMBRIA
11.4	10.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	25.1	20.7	CHESHIRE
12.2	10.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	26.6	19.2	GREATER MANCHESTER
11.3	11.8	-0.5	2.3	1.8	25.7	21.4	LANCASHIRE
10.8	11.8	-1.0	1.4	0.4	26.0	21.2	MERSEYSIDE
11.5	10.6	0.9	2.0	2.9	25.6	20.7	YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER
10.6	11.1	-0.5	2.0	1.6	25.6	21.7	EAST RIDING, NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
10.3	11.0	-0.7	6.7	6.1	24.0	23.3	NORTH YORKSHIRE
11.2	10.9	0.3	1.5	1.8	25.1	20.7	SOUTH YORKSHIRE
12.5	10.2	2.3	0.6	2.9	26.4	19.4	WEST YORKSHIRE
12.7	10.6	2.2	2.8	5.0	25.1	20.8	EAST MIDLANDS
11.1	10.8	0.2	3.4	3.6	24.7	20.9	DERBYSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
11.9	9.8	2.1	4.0	6.1	26.2	19.1	LEICS., RUTLAND, NORTHANTS
10.2	11.9	-1.8	8.5	6.8	23.6	24.7	LINCOLNSHIRE
11.9	10.6	1.3	1.4	2.7	25.9	20.6	WEST MIDLANDS
10.8	10.6	0.2	3.5	3.7	24.2	21.7	HEREFORDSHIRE, WORC. AND WARKS
10.8	10.6	0.3	2.7	3.0	24.9	20.7	SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORDSHIRE
12.9	10.6	2.3	-0.3	2.1	27.2	20.1	WEST MIDLANDS
11.6	10.2	1.4	4.5	5.9	24.9	20.9	EASTERN
10.7	10.6	0.1	5.4	5.5	24.4	22.1	EAST ANGLIA
12.7	9.1	3.6	3.1	6.7	25.9	18.8	BEDFORDSHIRE, HERTFORDSHIRE
11.6	10.6	1.1	4.7	5.7	24.5	21.2	ESSEX
14.5	8.6	5.9	2.8	8.7	25.0	16.6	LONDON
16.0	7.7	8.3	3.6	11.9	24.7	14.5	INNER LONDON
13.6	9.1	4.5	2.3	6.7	25.2	17.8	OUTER LONDON
11.6	10.3	1.3	5.6	6.8	24.9	20.8	SOUTH EAST
12.7	8.4	4.4	1.9	6.3	26.1	17.3	BERKSHIRE, BUCKS AND OXFORDSHIRE
10.9	11.7	-0.8	9.6	8.8	23.6	23.3	SURREY, EAST AND WEST SUSSEX
11.2	10.3	0.9	4.4	5.3	24.9	20.8	HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT
11.7	10.9	0.8	5.3	6.1	25.3	21.3	KENT
10.6	11.5	-0.9	6.9	5.9	24.0	23.5	SOUTH WEST
11.5	10.2	1.3	5.2	6.5	24.7	20.8	GLOUCS., WILTSHIRE, NORTH SOMERSET
9.7	12.6	-2.9	7.4	4.5	23.3	25.9	DORSET AND SOMERSET

**H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000** <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)					
CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY	3 559	139.8	497.5	4.9	6.1	-1.2	4.6	3.4
DEVON	6 703	159.7	1 070.8	10.6	13.4	-2.8	9.2	6.4
WALES	20 768	139.6	2 900.1	32.1	35.0	-2.9	12.5	9.6
WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS	13 121	141.1	1 851.5	20.2	23.7	-3.5	8.4	4.9
EAST WALES	7 647	137.1	1 048.6	12.0	11.4	0.6	4.1	4.7
SCOTLAND	78 132	64.8	5 062.9	55.1	60.3	-5.2	0.6	-4.6
NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND	7 335	68.8	504.5	5.5	5.2	0.3	-1.9	-1.6
EASTERN SCOTLAND	17 987	105.7	1 900.5	20.4	21.9	-1.5	5.7	4.2
SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND	13 033	175.5	2 287.9	25.3	28.7	-3.4	-2.2	-5.6
HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS	39 777	9.3	370.0	3.9	4.5	-0.6	-1.0	-1.6
NORTHERN IRELAND	14 160	118.8	1 682.9	23.0	15.7	7.3	-1.3	6.0

<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> Data on live births, deaths, natural increase, net migration and total increase refer to 1999

H-1: Main demographic indicators by region, 2000 <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>		
9.9	12.3	-2.4	9.3	6.9	23.4	25.6	CORNWALL AND ISLES OF SCILLY
9.9	12.5	-2.6	8.6	6.0	23.6	25.2	DEVON
10.9	11.9	-1.0	4.2	3.2	25.5	22.4	WALES
10.8	12.7	-1.9	4.5	2.6	25.2	23.2	WEST WALES AND THE VALLEYS
11.2	10.7	0.6	3.8	4.4	25.8	21.0	EAST WALES
10.8	11.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.9	:	:	SCOTLAND
12.5	11.8	0.7	-4.4	-3.7	:	:	NORTH EASTERN SCOTLAND
10.4	11.1	-0.8	2.9	2.1	:	:	EASTERN SCOTLAND
10.8	12.2	-1.5	-0.9	-2.4	:	:	SOUTH WESTERN SCOTLAND
10.6	12.2	-1.6	-2.6	-4.2	:	:	HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS
13.6	9.3	4.3	-0.8	3.5	29.9	17.3	NORTHERN IRELAND

## 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 recently collected 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, Slovak Republic 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 population registers have a long history, whereas few population registers are quite new. 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 updated when new census data become available. Only six countries did not carry out a conventional population census in the period 1999-2002 (Denmark, Germany, Iceland, Malta, Netherlands and Sweden).

The 12 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>4)</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>3)</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	Slovak Republic	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> Information on marital status was collected for the first time in the population census of 1881.

<sup>4)</sup> Since 1.1.2002.

<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 2005, the Demographic European Observatory (ODE) has supplied several demographic indicators relating to the period 1999-2002. 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 the longitudinal indicators with information from the recent past.

Data for Germany refer to the Federal Republic within its frontiers after 3 October 1990. Data for France are for metropolitan France, including Corsica. Data for Cyprus concern the government controlled area.

**Table 2: Age definitions for components**

Code	Country	Live births	Deaths	International migration	Marriages	Divorces
AT	Austria	B	B	C	C	C
BE	Belgium	C	C	R	C	C
BG	Bulgaria	B	B	NA	C	C
CY	Cyprus	C	C	NA	C	NA
CZ	Czech Republic	B	B	C	C	C
DK	Denmark	B	B	B	B	B
EE	Estonia	B	B	B	C	B
FI	Finland	B	B	B	C	B
FR	France	B	B	NA	B	R
DE	Germany	B <sup>1)</sup>	B <sup>1)</sup>	R	B	B
EL	Greece	C	C	NA	C	R
HU	Hungary	B	B	B	C	C
IS	Iceland	C	C	C	C	C
IE	Ireland	B	B	C	C	NA
IT	Italy	B	B	C	C	C
LV	Latvia	R	R	R	R	R
LI	Liechtenstein	C	C	NA	C	C
LT	Lithuania	B	B	C	C	C
LU	Luxembourg	C	B	B	B	B
MT	Malta	C	C	NA	C	NA
NL	Netherlands	B	B	B	B	B
NO	Norway	B	B	C	B	C
PL	Poland	C	B	C	B	C
PT	Portugal	B	B	NA	C	C
RO	Romania	B	B	C	C	C
SK	Slovak Republic	B	B	B	B	B
SI	Slovenia	B	B	C	C	C
ES	Spain	B	B	C	B	B
SE	Sweden	B	B	B	B	B
CH	Switzerland	C	B	C	B	B
UK	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

<sup>1)</sup> Age completed since 2000

## CHAPTER A: THE EUROPEAN UNION IN 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, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland use the population register;
- France and Austria supply latest census results;
- Ireland and the United Kingdom draw their estimates from the Labour Force Survey;
- Spain, Greece and Portugal use a count of residence permits.

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 only available for the former EU-15 countries.

<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). Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Switzerland measure fertility by age completed only, whereas Latvia is the only country that prefers to use age reached during the calendar year.

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). Only Belgium, Cyprus, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Malta measure mortality by age completed only, whereas Latvia is the only country that prefers to use the age reached during the calendar year.

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, Slovak Republic, 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 of the older 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 8 countries (Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovak Republic and Sweden) capture information on migration by both age completed (age at last birthday) and age reached during the year (see table 2). Austria, 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.

**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>2)</sup>
Czech Republic			x <sup>1)</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			
Slovak Republic			x	x <sup>5)</sup>
Slovenia		x	x	x <sup>6)</sup>
Spain			x	
Sweden	x			
Switzerland	x			
United Kingdom			x	

<sup>1)</sup> For emigrants only

<sup>2)</sup> Immigrants: Passenger Survey

<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 Boarder 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

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.

## 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, Slovak Republic, 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 age completed (age last birthday). Eleven countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovak Republic, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland) use both age completed and age reached during the year. Only Latvia prefers to use age reached during the calendar year.

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, Slovak Republic, 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, Slovak Republic, 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 only applied to cohorts, whose life cycle is sufficiently advanced.

## CHAPTER H: THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS REGIONS

Regional demographic statistics at NUTS 2 level are for 2000, the latest available year. The NUTS classification is defined in the 1999 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 2002

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-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).

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

**EFTA:** Total of the 4 Member States of the European Trade Association (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland).

**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

- \* Estimate
- Zero or not applicable
- : No data available
- b Break in series

Figures in tables and graphs 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).

**GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE**

The average number of daughters that would be born to a woman subjected to the fertility conditions of the year in question, assuming zero mortality between birth and the reproductive age. It is equal to the total fertility rate multiplied by the proportion of female births (around 48%).

**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 or from 20 to 59 depending on the context).

### **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.

#### **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 generation 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 15 to 64 (1<sup>st</sup> variant) or from 20 to 59 (2<sup>nd</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.

**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) in a given year. The total first-marriage rate is calculated by adding the first-marriage rates by age of women (or men) for the year in question, with the number of women (or men) at each age 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 or from 20 to 59 depending on the context).

## DESCRIPTION OF EUROSTAT'S DEMOGRAPHIC DATABASE

### Information available

More detailed demographic data may be obtained from Eurostat's database NEW CRONOS. Applications should be addressed to the Eurostat Data Shops.

The vast majority of demographic data are to be found under the heading 'Population and social conditions' (domain: DEMO). A series of multidimensional tables sets out data for 36 European countries: the 25 members of the European Union, the 4 members of the European Free Trade Association and 7 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, the former European Community of Fifteen, Economic and Monetary Union, 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.

At the end of 2000, on-line documentation was added to the DEMO domain, providing methodological information. This documentation has been recently completed with detailed information on the tables.

Time series begin at 1950 and continue through to 2002. As regards to the population at 1 January (by sex only), data are available until 2003.

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

#### Main indicators

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

#### Population

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

#### Fertility

FIND	Indicators of fertility (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)
FMONTH	Live births by month
FAGEC	Live births by mother's age at last birthday
FAGER	Live births by mother's age reached during the year
FRATE	Fertility rates by mother's 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
MINF	Infant mortality (deaths of children under one year, under 28 days, under 7 days, stillbirths)
MINFIND	Infant mortality rates
MPROB	Mortality probabilities by sex and age
MLEXPEC	Life expectancy by sex and age

**Marriage and divorce**

NIND	Marriage indicators (number of marriages, crude marriage rate, mean age at marriage, mean age at first marriage, total first marriage rate)
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 (number of divorces, crude divorce rate, divorce rates of married, number of divorces per marriage, total divorce rate, mean and median marriage duration 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**

PFOR	Population forecasts by sex and five-year age groups, 1995-2000, 2005, ..., 2050 (forecasts of the National Statistical Institutes)
PFORIND	Assumptions of forecasts
PSCE	Population scenarios by sex and five-year age groups, 1995-2000, 2005, ..., 2050 (Eurostat projections 1995, revision 1999)
PSCEIND	Assumptions of scenarios (Eurostat projections 1995, revision 1999)
WTSCE	Labour force scenarios by working time, sex and five year age groups, 1995-2000, 2005, ..., 2050 (Eurostat projections)
HHSCE	Household scenarios by household type, sex and five-year age groups, 1995-2000, 2005, ..., 2025 (Eurostat projections)

More detailed demographic data concerning international migration and the regions of the European Union are available in NEW CRONOS under the headings 'Population and social conditions' (domain: MIGRAT) and 'General statistics' (domain REGIO) 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) (EU countries)*  
*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 7 Central European countries.

These statistics are mainly published in the database NEW CRONOS. Applications for extractions on electronic or paper support should be addressed to the Eurostat Data Shops network (see inside back page of this publication).

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

#### **THEME 3**      **Population and Social Conditions** **MIGRAT**      **International Migration and Asylum**

- **ACQN**      **Acquisition of citizenship**
  - ACQCTZ              Acquisition of citizenship
  
- **ASYLUM**      **Asylum**
  - ASYCTZ              Asylum applications by citizenship
  - ASYCTZM              Asylum applications by citizenship – Monthly and quarterly data
  - ASYDCTZ              Decisions on asylum applications by citizenship
  
- **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
    - IMMIAGEC              Immigration by sex, age group and 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
    - EMIAGEC              Emigration by sex, age group and citizenship
  
- **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)
  - WPCTZNB              Non-national workers by economic activity (NACE70), broad group of citizenship and sex (1980-1996)
  - WPCTZNAS              Non-national workers by economic activity (NACE70) and region (NUTS95 level 2) (1980-1996)
  - WPCTZREH              Non-national workers by citizenship and region (NUTS95 level 2) (1980-1996)
  
- **STOCKS**      **Population by citizenship**
  - **MPOPCTZ** Population by sex and citizenship
    - MPOPCTZ              Population by sex and citizenship
  
  - **MPOPAGE** Population by age group, citizenship and sex
    - MPOPAGAT              Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Austria
    - MPOPAGBE              Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Belgium
    - MPOPAGCH              Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Switzerland
    - MPOPAGCY              Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Cyprus
    - MPOPAGDE              Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Germany



MPOPAGDK	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Denmark						
MPOPAGES	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Spain						
MPOPAGFI	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Finland						
MPOPAGFR	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, France						
MPOPAGGR	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Greece						
MPOPAGHU	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Hungary						
MPOPAGIE	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Ireland						
MPOPAGIS	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Iceland						
MPOPAGIT	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Italy						
MPOPAGLU	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Luxembourg						
MPOPAGLV	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Latvia						
MPOPAGNL	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Netherlands						
MPOPAGNO	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Norway						
MPOPAGPT	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Portugal						
MPOPAGSE	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Sweden						
MPOPAGSI	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, Slovenia						
MPOPAGUK	Population by age group, citizenship and sex, United Kingdom						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>MPOPREG</b> Population by citizenship and region           <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>MPOPREG</td> <td>Population by citizenship and region</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> <li> <b>MPOPCBT</b> Population by country of birth           <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>MPOPCTB</td> <td>Population by country of birth and sex</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MPOPCTBA</td> <td>Population by country of birth, sex and age group</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </li> </ul>		MPOPREG	Population by citizenship and region	MPOPCTB	Population by country of birth and sex	MPOPCTBA	Population by country of birth, sex and age group
MPOPREG	Population by citizenship and region						
MPOPCTB	Population by country of birth and sex						
MPOPCTBA	Population by country of birth, sex and age group						

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## EUROSTAT PUBLICATIONS

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### ***Statistics in Focus “Population and Social Conditions”:***

1997/1	Asylum-seekers in Europe in the First nine months of 1996 (Quarterly Bulletin on Asylum)
1997/7	Beyond the predictable : demographic changes in the EU up to 2050
1997/10	Decline in births halted in 1996: principal demographic trends in the EU in 1996
1997/14	About one marriage in four in the EU ends in divorce
1998/1	246 000 Asylum seekers in Europe in 1996 (Quarterly Bulletin on Asylum)
1998/2	Migration between the Mediterranean Basin and the EU in 1995
1998/10	The population of selected European countries by country of birth
2001/1	Why do people migrate?
2001/12	Demographic consequences for the EU of the accession of twelve candidate countries
2002/7	Migration keeps the EU population growing
2002/17	First results of the demographic data collection for 2001 in Europe
2003/2	Women and men migrating to and from the European Union
2003/20	First results of the demographic data collection for 2002 in Europe
2003/24	Trends in households in the European Union: 1995-2025
2004/1	First demographic estimates for 2003
2004/3	Acquisition of citizenship

### ***Statistical yearbooks:***

Eurostat Yearbook 2003

Education across the European Union – Statistics and Indicators

European Social Statistics – Demography (2002 edition)

European social statistics - Migration (2002 edition)

**Working papers:**

- 3/1999/E/n°1 Final report on automated coding in Member States
- 3/1999/E/n°2 European Statistics on occupational diseases “evaluation of the 1995 pilot data”
- 3/1999/E/n°3 Investigation of the methods of estimating migrant totals  
Sharon Bruce, Dave Elliot
- 3/1999/E/n°4 La fiabilité de la mesure des courants de migration internationale entre la Belgique et l'Italie  
E. Bisogno, M. Poulain
- 3/1999/E/n°5 Confrontation des statistiques de migration intra-européennes : Vers une matrice complète ?  
Michel Poulain
- 3/1999/E/n°6 Links between Stocks and Flows of the Foreign Population in Germany  
Manfred Bretz
- 3/1999/E/n°7 Now-casts on international migration. Part 1: creation of an information database  
Aarno Sprangers, Hans Sanders. Statistics Netherlands
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N. van der Gaag, L. van Wissen, E. van Imhoff, C. Huisman, NIDI
- 3/1999/E/n°9 Analysis and Forecasting of International Migration by Major Groups (Part II)  
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- 3/1999/E/n°10 Guidelines and Table programme for the Community Programme of Population and Housing Censuses in 2001. Volume II: Table Programme
- 3/1999/E/n°11 Statistiques sur la migration internationale dans les pays méditerranéens.  
Rapport de mission: Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie  
Jamel Bourchachen
- 3/1999/E/n°12 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries  
Mission Report: Cyprus, Malta, Egypt  
David Pearce, Barry Little
- 3/1999/E/n°13 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries  
Mission Report: Palestine, Jordan, Israel  
Mauri Nieminen
- 3/1999/E/n°14 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries  
Mission Report: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon  
Jeannette Schoorl
- 3/1999/E/n°15 Report on demographic situation in 12 Central European countries, Cyprus and Malta
- 3/1999/E/n°18 International Migration Statistics in the Mediterranean Countries  
Summary report of missions to the 12 project countries  
David Pearce
- 3/2000/E/n°3 Documentation of Eurostat's database on international migration: Acquisition of Citizenship  
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- 3/2000/E/n°4 Documentation of Eurostat's database on international migration: Population by country of birth  
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Country report – Italy

- 3/2000/E/n°6 Facteurs d'attraction et de répulsion à l'origine des flux migratoires internationaux  
Rapport national – Le Maroc
- 3/2000/E/n°7 Push and pull factors of international migration  
Country report – Egypt
- 3/2000/E/n°8 Push and pull factors of international migration  
Country report – Turkey
- 3/2000/E/n°9 Push and pull factors of international migration  
Country report – Spain
- 3/2000/E/n°10 Push and pull factors of international migration  
Country report – Ghana
- 3/2000/E/n°11 Push and pull factors of international migration  
Country report – The Netherlands
- 3/2000/E/n°12 Facteurs d'attraction et de répulsion à l'origine des flux migratoires internationaux  
Rapport national – Sénégal
- 3/2000/E/n°13 National and Regional Trends in the Labour Force in the European Union, 1985 – 2050  
A. de Jong, R. Broekman. Statistics Netherlands
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- 3/2000/E/n°16 National reports on the demographic situation in 12 central European Countries, Cyprus and Malta in 1998
- 3/2001/E/n°5 Regional International Migration and Foreign Population within the EU - A feasibility study  
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