

Demography Report 2010

Latest figures on the demographic challenges in the EU

The European Union, with a population of half a billion, is facing important demographic changes. While the population is getting older, fertility has begun to increase again, life expectancy keeps growing and the EU continues to attract a large number of immigrants.

These trends come from the third Demography Report¹ published jointly by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union** and the **Directorate General Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion** of the European Commission.

The aim of this third report is to provide the latest facts and figures needed for an informed debate on the demographic challenges. This News Release concentrates on the first part of the publication, which looks at historical and recent trends in fertility, life expectancy and migration, which are the three drivers of population change. A review of the population structure by age and family composition is also provided. The report also includes a second part on the increasing number of EU citizens who look across national borders for study, work and life experiences.

Largest number of children per woman in Ireland, France, the United Kingdom and Sweden

After falling sharply between 1980 and the early 2000s, the fertility rate² in the **EU27** started to increase again in 2003, when it stood at 1.47 children per woman, to reach a level of 1.60 in 2008. The fertility rate rose in all Member States, except **Luxembourg, Malta** and **Portugal**. The largest increases over this period were observed in **Bulgaria** (from 1.23 children per woman in 2003 to 1.57 in 2009), **Slovenia** (from 1.20 to 1.53), the **Czech Republic** (from 1.18 to 1.49) and **Lithuania** (from 1.26 to 1.55).

In 2009, the Member States with the highest fertility rates were **Ireland** (2.07), **France** (2.00), the **United Kingdom** (1.96 in 2008) and **Sweden** (1.94), all approaching the replacement³ level of 2.1. The lowest rates were observed in **Latvia** (1.31), **Hungary** and **Portugal** (both 1.32) and **Germany** (1.36).

At age 65, life expectancy is highest for both women and men in France and Spain

Over the last 50 years, life expectancy at birth in the **EU27** has increased by around 10 years for both women and men, to reach 82.4 years for women and 76.4 years for men in 2008. The life expectancy at birth rose in all Member States, with the largest increases for both women and men recorded in **Estonia** and **Slovenia**.

In 2009, the highest life expectancies at birth for women were observed in **France** (85.1), **Spain** (84.9), **Italy** (84.5 in 2008) and **Cyprus** (83.6), and for men in **Sweden** (79.4), **Italy** (79.1 in 2008), **Spain** and the **Netherlands** (both 78.7).

Having reached the age of 65, women in the **EU27** could expect to live an additional 20.7 years and men an additional 17.2 years. As for life expectancy at birth, life expectancy at age 65 has also increased in all Member States between 1993 and 2009, with the largest increases for both women and men in **Ireland**.

32 million foreigners living in EU27 Member States in 2010

In recent years, immigration has been the main driver behind population growth in most Member States: between 2004 and 2008, 3 to 4 million immigrants settled in the **EU27** each year. In 2010, a breakdown of the population by citizenship showed that there were 32.4 million foreigners living in an **EU27** Member State (6.5% of the total population), of those, 12.3 million were EU27 nationals living in another Member State and 20.1 million were citizens from a non-EU27 country.

In 2010, the largest numbers of foreign citizens were recorded in **Germany** (7.1 million persons), **Spain** (5.7 million), the **United Kingdom** (4.4 million), **Italy** (4.2 million) and **France** (3.8 million). Almost 80% of the foreign citizens in the **EU27** lived in these five Member States.

Among the **EU27** Member States, the highest percentage of foreign citizens in the population was observed in **Luxembourg** (43% of the total population), followed by **Latvia**⁴ (17%), **Estonia**⁴ and **Cyprus** (both 16%), **Spain** (12%) and **Austria** (11%).

1. The **Demography Report 2010** is available free of charge in pdf format in the dedicated section for population statistics on the Eurostat website: <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/introduction>. Data presented in this News Release could differ from the data published in the report, due to updates made after the data extractions used for the publication.
2. The fertility rate is 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 age-specific fertility rates of a given year.
3. The replacement level is a fertility rate of 2.1, which is the average number of children per woman needed to keep the population size constant in the absence of migration flows.
4. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of non-EU foreign citizens is particularly large due to the high number of 'recognised non-citizens', mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired Latvian/Estonian citizenship or any other citizenship.

Issued by: **Eurostat Press Office:**

Louise CORSELLI-NORDBLAD
Tel: +352-4301-33 444
eurostat-pressoffice@ec.europa.eu

Eurostat news releases on the internet:
<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>

For further information on fertility and life expectancy:

Veronica CORSINI
Tel: +352-4301-34 978
veronica.corsini@ec.europa.eu

For further information on population of foreign citizens:

Apolonija OBLAK FLANDER
Tel: +352-4301-36 937
apolonija.oblak-flander@ec.europa.eu

Fertility rates

	2003	2009*
EU27	1.47	1.60
Belgium	1.66	1.84
Bulgaria	1.23	1.57
Czech Republic	1.18	1.49
Denmark	1.76	1.84
Germany	1.34	1.36
Estonia	1.37	1.62
Ireland	1.96	2.07
Greece	1.28	1.52
Spain	1.31	1.40
France**	1.89	2.00
Italy	1.29	1.42
Cyprus	1.50	1.51
Latvia	1.29	1.31
Lithuania	1.26	1.55
Luxembourg	1.62	1.59
Hungary	1.27	1.32
Malta	1.48	1.44
Netherlands	1.75	1.79
Austria	1.38	1.39
Poland	1.22	1.40
Portugal	1.44	1.32
Romania	1.27	1.38
Slovenia	1.20	1.53
Slovakia	1.20	1.41
Finland	1.76	1.86
Sweden	1.71	1.94
United Kingdom	1.71	1.96
Iceland	1.99	2.23
Liechtenstein	1.36	1.71
Norway	1.80	1.98
Switzerland	1.39	1.50
Montenegro	:	1.85
Croatia	1.32	1.49
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	1.77	1.52
Turkey	:	2.10

* 2008 data for EU27, Italy, the United Kingdom and Turkey

** Metropolitan France, excluding the four overseas departments (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion)

: Data not available

Life expectancy

	Women				Men			
	1993		2009*		1993		2009*	
	At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65	At birth	At 65
EU27	:	:	82.4	20.7	:	:	76.4	17.2
Belgium	79.9	18.9	82.8	21.1	73.0	14.5	77.3	17.5
Bulgaria	75.1	15.5	77.4	17.0	67.6	12.9	70.1	13.8
Czech Republic	76.5	16.0	80.5	18.8	69.3	12.6	74.3	15.2
Denmark	77.8	17.6	81.1	19.5	72.6	14.0	76.9	16.8
Germany	79.4	18.3	82.8	20.8	72.8	14.5	77.8	17.6
Estonia	74.0	15.7	80.2	19.2	62.3	11.7	69.8	14.0
Ireland	78.1	17.0	82.5	20.6	72.5	13.4	77.4	17.2
Greece	79.8	18.1	82.7	20.2	75.0	15.9	77.8	18.1
Spain	81.4	19.8	84.9	22.5	74.1	15.9	78.7	18.4
France**	81.7	20.6	85.1	23.2	73.4	16.0	78.0	18.7
Italy	81.0	19.5	84.5	22.0	74.6	15.6	79.1	18.2
Cyprus	79.8	18.0	83.6	20.9	74.7	15.8	78.6	18.1
Latvia	:	:	78.1	18.2	:	:	68.1	13.4
Lithuania	75.0	16.6	78.7	18.4	63.1	12.7	67.5	13.4
Luxembourg	79.6	18.7	83.3	21.4	72.2	14.2	78.1	17.6
Hungary	74.0	15.7	78.4	18.2	64.7	11.9	70.3	14.0
Malta	:	:	82.7	20.6	:	:	77.8	16.8
Netherlands	80.1	18.9	82.9	21.1	74.0	14.4	78.7	17.6
Austria	79.5	18.4	83.2	21.2	72.8	14.7	77.6	17.7
Poland	75.9	16.2	80.1	19.2	67.2	12.5	71.5	14.8
Portugal	78.1	17.5	82.6	20.5	71.0	14.2	76.5	17.1
Romania	73.4	15.2	77.4	17.2	66.0	12.8	69.8	14.0
Slovenia	77.6	17.1	82.7	20.5	69.4	13.2	75.9	16.4
Slovakia	76.3	16.2	79.1	18.0	67.8	12.4	71.4	14.1
Finland	79.6	18.0	83.5	21.5	72.1	14.1	76.6	17.3
Sweden	80.9	19.3	83.5	21.2	75.5	15.6	79.4	18.3
United Kingdom	78.9	17.9	81.9	20.3	73.5	14.2	77.8	17.7
Iceland	80.8	19.1	83.8	21.0	77.1	16.8	79.8	18.6
Liechtenstein	:	:	83.6	22.0	:	:	79.5	18.4
Norway	80.3	18.8	83.3	21.1	74.2	14.8	78.7	18.0
Switzerland	81.7	20.3	84.6	22.2	75.0	15.9	79.9	19.0
Montenegro	:	:	77.9	17.2	:	:	73.2	15.0
Croatia	:	:	79.7	17.9	:	:	73.0	14.5
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	:	:	76.7	15.8	:	:	72.3	13.9

* 2008 data for EU27, Italy and the United Kingdom

** Metropolitan France, excluding the four overseas departments (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion)

: Data not available

Population of foreign citizens, 2010

	Total foreign citizens		Citizens of another EU27 Member State		Citizens of countries outside the EU27	
	000s	% of total population	000s	% of total population	000s	% of total population
EU27*	32 425.5	6.5	12 299.4	2.5	20 126.1	4.0
Belgium	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria**	23.8	0.3	3.5	0.0	20.3	0.3
Czech Republic	424.4	4.0	137.0	1.3	287.4	2.7
Denmark	329.8	6.0	115.5	2.1	214.3	3.9
Germany	7 130.9	8.7	2 546.3	3.1	4 584.7	5.6
Estonia⁴	212.7	15.9	11.0	0.8	201.7	15.1
Ireland	385.7	8.6	317.8	7.1	67.9	1.5
Greece	954.8	8.4	163.1	1.4	791.7	7.0
Spain	5 663.5	12.3	2 327.8	5.1	3 335.7	7.3
France	3 769.0	5.8	1 317.6	2.0	2 451.4	3.8
Italy	4 235.1	7.0	1 241.3	2.1	2 993.7	5.0
Cyprus	127.3	15.9	83.5	10.4	43.8	5.5
Latvia⁴	392.2	17.4	9.7	0.4	382.4	17.0
Lithuania	37.0	1.1	2.4	0.1	34.6	1.0
Luxembourg	215.7	43.0	186.2	37.1	29.5	5.9
Hungary	200.0	2.0	118.9	1.2	81.1	0.8
Malta	16.7	4.0	5.4	1.3	11.3	2.7
Netherlands	652.2	3.9	310.9	1.9	341.3	2.1
Austria	876.4	10.5	328.3	3.9	548.0	6.5
Poland***	45.5	0.1	14.8	0.0	30.7	0.1
Portugal	457.3	4.3	94.2	0.9	363.1	3.4
Romania**	31.4	0.1	6.0	0.0	25.3	0.1
Slovenia	82.2	4.0	4.6	0.2	77.6	3.8
Slovakia	62.9	1.2	38.7	0.7	24.2	0.4
Finland	154.6	2.9	56.1	1.0	98.5	1.8
Sweden	590.5	6.3	265.8	2.8	324.7	3.5
United Kingdom***	4 367.6	7.0	1 922.5	3.1	2 445.1	3.9

These data are based on national definitions that might not be fully comparable. In particular, data for Bulgaria and Romania may underestimate the number of foreign citizens.

* Eurostat estimates

** 2009 data

*** Provisional

: Data not available