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## European demography

# EU28 population 505.7 million at 1 January 2013

## More than 5 million babies born in the EU28 in 2012

On 1 January 2013, the population of the **EU28** was estimated at 505.7 million, compared with 504.6 million on 1 January 2012. This means that the population of the **EU28** grew by 1.1 million in 2012, an annual rate of +2.2 per 1 000 inhabitants, due to a natural increase of 0.2 million (+0.4‰) and net migration of 0.9 million (+1.7‰).

These figures are published by **Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union**.

### Highest natural growth rates in Ireland, Cyprus, Luxembourg, France and the United Kingdom

In 2012, 5.2 million babies were born in the **EU28**. The crude birth rate was 10.4 per 1000 inhabitants, stable compared with 2011. The highest birth rates were recorded in **Ireland** (15.7‰), the **United Kingdom** (12.8‰), **France** (12.6‰), **Sweden** (11.9‰) and **Cyprus** (11.8‰), and the lowest in **Germany** (8.4‰), **Portugal** (8.5‰), **Greece** and **Italy** (both 9.0‰) and **Hungary** (9.1‰).

There were 5.0 million deaths registered in the **EU28** in 2012. The crude death rate was 9.9 per 1 000 inhabitants, compared with 9.6‰ in 2011. The highest death rates were observed in **Bulgaria** (15.0‰), **Latvia** (14.3‰), **Lithuania** (13.7‰), **Hungary** (13.0‰), **Romania** (12.7‰) and **Croatia** (12.1‰), and the lowest in **Ireland** (6.3‰), **Cyprus** (6.6‰), **Luxembourg** (7.3‰), **Malta** (8.1‰) and the **Netherlands** (8.4‰).

Consequently, the highest natural growth of the population (the difference between live births and deaths per 1 000 inhabitants) was registered in **Ireland** (+9.5‰), well ahead of **Cyprus** (+5.2‰), **Luxembourg** (+4.0‰), **France** and the **United Kingdom** (both +3.8‰). Twelve Member States had negative natural growth, with the largest falls in **Bulgaria** (-5.5‰), **Latvia** (-4.5‰), **Hungary** (-3.9‰), **Lithuania** (-3.5‰), **Romania** (-2.7‰) and **Germany** (-2.4‰).

### Highest population growth in Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and United Kingdom

In 2012, around 80% of the increase in the **EU28** population came from migration. In relative terms, **Luxembourg** (+18.9‰), **Malta** (+7.4‰), **Italy** (+6.2‰), **Sweden** (+5.4‰) and **Austria** (+5.2‰) had the largest net inflows, while **Ireland** (-7.6‰), **Lithuania** (-7.1‰), **Latvia** (-5.8‰), **Estonia** (-5.7‰), **Greece** (-4.0‰), **Portugal** (-3.6‰) and **Spain** (-3.5‰) recorded the highest net outflows.

In conclusion, the population increased in seventeen Member States and decreased in eleven. The largest relative increases were observed in **Luxembourg** (+23.0‰), **Malta** (+9.1‰), **Sweden** (+7.7‰), the **United Kingdom** (+6.2‰), **Belgium** (+6.0‰) and **Austria** (+5.2‰), and the largest decreases in **Lithuania** (-10.6‰), **Latvia** (-10.3‰), **Estonia** (-6.8‰), **Bulgaria** (-5.8‰), **Greece** (-5.5‰) and **Portugal** (-5.2‰).

### Population change in 2012 (1 000 population)

	Population 1.1.2012	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration*	Total change	Population 1.1.2013
<b>EU28</b>	<b>504 631.0</b>	<b>5 231.1</b>	<b>5 013.9</b>	<b>217.3</b>	<b>882.2</b>	<b>1 099.5</b>	<b>505 730.5</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>11 094.9</b>	128.1	109.1	19.0	47.8	66.8	<b>11 161.6</b>
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>7 327.2</b>	69.1	109.3	-40.2	-2.5	-42.7	<b>7 284.6</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>10 505.4</b>	108.6	108.2	0.4	10.3	10.7	<b>10 516.1</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>5 580.5</b>	57.9	52.3	5.6	16.5	22.1	<b>5 602.6</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>80 327.9</b>	673.5	869.6	-196.0	391.9	195.8	<b>80 523.7</b>
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>1 333.8</b>	14.1	15.5	-1.4	-7.6	-9.0	<b>1 324.8</b>
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>4 582.7</b>	72.2	28.8	43.4	-35.0	8.4	<b>4 591.1</b>
<b>Greece</b>	<b>11 123.0</b>	100.4	116.7	-16.3	-44.2	-60.5	<b>11 062.5</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>46 818.2</b>	452.3	403.8	48.5	-162.4	-113.9	<b>46 704.3</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>65 327.7</b>	822.9	571.2	251.7	53.8	305.5	<b>65 633.2</b>
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>4 276.0</b>	41.8	51.7	-9.9	-3.9	-13.8	<b>4 262.1</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>59 394.2</b>	534.2	612.9	-78.7	369.7	291.0	<b>59 685.2</b>
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>862.0</b>	10.2	5.7	4.5	-0.6	3.9	<b>865.9</b>
<b>Latvia</b>	<b>2 044.8</b>	19.9	29.0	-9.1	-11.9	-21.0	<b>2 023.8</b>
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>3 003.6</b>	30.5	40.9	-10.5	-21.3	-31.7	<b>2 971.9</b>
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>524.9</b>	6.0	3.9	2.2	10.0	12.2	<b>537.0</b>
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>9 931.9</b>	90.3	129.4	-39.2	16.0	-23.1	<b>9 908.8</b>
<b>Malta</b>	<b>417.5</b>	4.1	3.4	0.7	3.1	3.8	<b>421.4</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>16 730.3</b>	176.0	140.8	35.1	14.1	49.2	<b>16 779.6</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>8 408.1</b>	79.0	79.4	-0.5	44.2	43.7	<b>8 451.9</b>
<b>Poland</b>	<b>38 538.4</b>	386.3	384.8	1.5	-6.6	-5.1	<b>38 533.3</b>
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>10 542.4</b>	89.8	107.6	-17.8	-37.3	-55.1	<b>10 487.3</b>
<b>Romania</b>	<b>20 096.0</b>	201.1	255.5	-54.4	15.9	-38.5	<b>20 057.5</b>
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>2 055.5</b>	21.9	19.3	2.7	0.6	3.3	<b>2 058.8</b>
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>5 404.3</b>	55.5	52.4	3.1	3.4	6.5	<b>5 410.8</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>5 401.3</b>	59.5	51.7	7.8	17.6	25.4	<b>5 426.7</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>9 482.9</b>	113.2	91.9	21.2	51.8	73.0	<b>9 555.9</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>63 495.4</b>	813.0	569.0	243.9	148.7	392.6	<b>63 888.0</b>
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>319.6</b>	4.5	2.0	2.6	-0.3	2.3	<b>321.9</b>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>36.5</b>	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	<b>36.8</b>
<b>Norway</b>	<b>4 985.9</b>	60.3	42.0	18.3	47.1	65.4	<b>5 051.3</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>7 954.7</b>	82.2	64.2	18.0	66.4	84.4	<b>8 039.1</b>
<b>Montenegro**</b>	<b>621.2</b>	7.5	5.9	1.5	:	1.5	<b>622.8</b>
<b>Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia</b>	<b>2 059.8</b>	23.6	20.1	3.4	-0.9	2.5	<b>2 062.3</b>
<b>Serbia**</b>	<b>7216.6</b>	67.3	102.4	-35.1	:	-35.1	<b>7181.5</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>74 724.3</b>	1 279.9	374.9	905.0	-1.9	903.1	<b>75 627.4</b>

\* Including the statistical adjustment that corresponds to all changes in the population that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration.

\*\* Montenegro and Serbia: due to lack of data on migration, the population figures are based exclusively on the natural change.

: Data not available

Data are provisional

### Crude rates\* of population change in 2012 (per 1 000 population)

	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	Net migration**	Total change
<b>EU28</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Belgium	11.4	9.8	1.7	4.3	6.0
Bulgaria	9.5	15.0	-5.5	-0.3	-5.8
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	0.0	1.0	1.0
Denmark	10.4	9.4	1.0	3.0	4.0
Germany	8.4	10.8	-2.4	4.9	2.4
Estonia	10.6	11.6	-1.0	-5.7	-6.8
Ireland	15.7	6.3	9.5	-7.6	1.8
Greece	9.0	10.5	-1.5	-4.0	-5.5
Spain	9.7	8.6	1.0	-3.5	-2.4
France	12.6	8.7	3.8	0.8	4.7
Croatia	9.8	12.1	-2.3	-0.9	-3.2
Italy	9.0	10.3	-1.3	6.2	4.9
Cyprus	11.8	6.6	5.2	-0.7	4.5
Latvia	9.8	14.3	-4.5	-5.8	-10.3
Lithuania	10.2	13.7	-3.5	-7.1	-10.6
Luxembourg	11.3	7.3	4.0	18.9	23.0
Hungary	9.1	13.0	-3.9	1.6	-2.3
Malta	9.8	8.1	1.7	7.4	9.1
Netherlands	10.5	8.4	2.1	0.8	2.9
Austria	9.4	9.4	-0.1	5.2	5.2
Poland	10.0	10.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1
Portugal	8.5	10.2	-1.7	-3.6	-5.2
Romania	10.0	12.7	-2.7	0.8	-1.9
Slovenia	10.7	9.4	1.3	0.3	1.6
Slovakia	10.3	9.7	0.6	0.6	1.2
Finland	11.0	9.6	1.4	3.3	4.7
Sweden	11.9	9.7	2.2	5.4	7.7
United Kingdom	12.8	8.9	3.8	2.3	6.2
Iceland	14.1	6.1	8.0	-0.9	7.1
Liechtenstein	9.7	6.1	3.6	6.3	9.9
Norway	12.0	8.4	3.6	9.4	13.0
Switzerland	10.3	8.0	2.2	8.3	10.6
Montenegro***	12.0	9.5	2.5	:	2.5
Former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	11.4	9.8	1.7	-0.5	1.2
Serbia***	9.3	14.2	-4.9	:	-4.9
Turkey	17.0	5.0	12.0	0.0	12.0

\* the crude rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of events to the average population in a given year. For easier presentation, it is multiplied by 1 000; the result is therefore expressed per 1 000 population.

\*\* Including the statistical adjustment that corresponds to all changes in the population that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration.

\*\*\* Montenegro and Serbia: due to lack of data on migration, the population figures are based exclusively on the natural change.

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