

1.

POPULATION



EU-25 population

EU population compared with other world regions

Life expectancy and mortality

Families and births

Migration and asylum



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1. POPULATION

A number of important policies, notably in social and economic fields, use population data. For instance, European institutions and national governments use data on the evolution of population structures, fertility rates and life expectancy when planning social policies such as retirement schemes. Another example is the use of regional population data for the calculation of GDP per capita figures which are used for the allocation of Structural Funds to economically less advantaged regions of the EU.

Eurostat produces a large range of demographic data, including statistics on population, births and deaths, marriages and divorces. The data is collected each year from 31 European countries at national and regional levels. Every three to five years, Eurostat produces demographic projections.

Eurostat has a wide range of data within this area, including:

- population figures broken down by gender and age on 1 January each year;
- population data according to marital status;
- information on the structure of the population on 1 January of each year;
- population data at a regional level (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels);
- population projections (based on a variety of different socioeconomic scenarios);
- life expectancy by gender and age;
- deaths by gender and age;
- infant mortality figures;
- marriage and divorce indicators;
- divorces in relation to the duration of marriage;
- fertility indicators;
- live births according to marital status and the mother's age;
- abortions;
- flows of migrants to and from the EU;
- non-EU citizens resident in the EU;
- EU citizens resident in another EU Member State;
- numbers of persons acquiring the citizenship of a Member State;
- numbers of applications for asylum;
- grants of refugee status and similar international protection.



EU-25 POPULATION

During the last 50 years, the population of today's EU-25 countries has grown from about 376 million (1960) to almost 460 million (2005). Population growth in the EU-25 was strongest in the 1960s, when the average annual increase was over 3 million persons per year. This rate of change slowed down significantly in the 1970s and 1980s, such that increases of around 1.3 million persons a year were recorded. In the 1990s, there was a slight reversal of this trend.

One of the main reasons for more rapid population growth within the EU-25 during recent years has been a marked increase in levels of net migration. Population growth accelerated to an average of 1.8 million persons per year during the first five years of the new millennium. In 2004, the EU-25's population grew by 2.3 million, which was the fourth year running that population growth accelerated.

Germany has the largest population among the EU Member States with almost 18 % of the total in 2005, followed by France, the United Kingdom and Italy with roughly 13 % each. These four countries together comprised almost 57 % of the total population of the EU-25. The 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004 represented just over 16 % of the EU-25's population in 2005 (74.1 million persons).

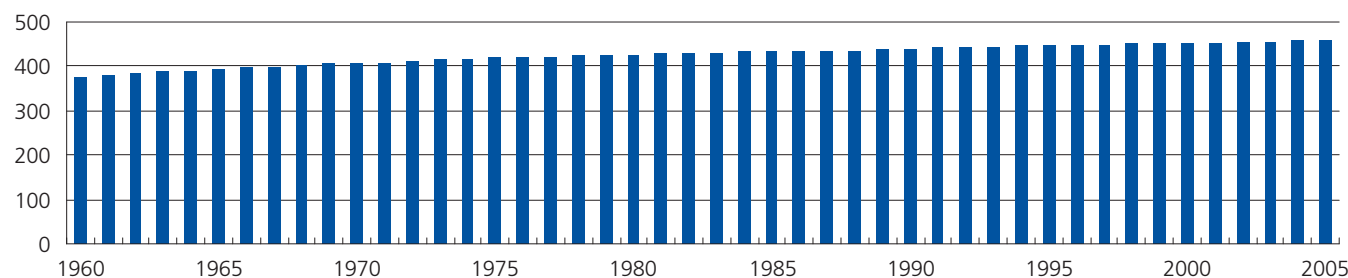
Eurostat predicts that the EU-25's population will rise under normal conditions to a high of about 470 million persons in 2025 and fall thereafter to about 450 million by 2050. However, the development will depend to some degree on variable factors, such as net migration, which are difficult to forecast. The changes expected will not be distributed equally across the Member States, as the populations of Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg and Sweden are all forecast to rise considerably, while on the other hand the number of inhabitants in the Baltic States, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland is forecast to fall by more than 10 % overall between 2005 and 2050. Note that these reductions may be the result of relatively

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Figure 1.1: Total population, EU-25

(at 1 January, million)

TPS00001

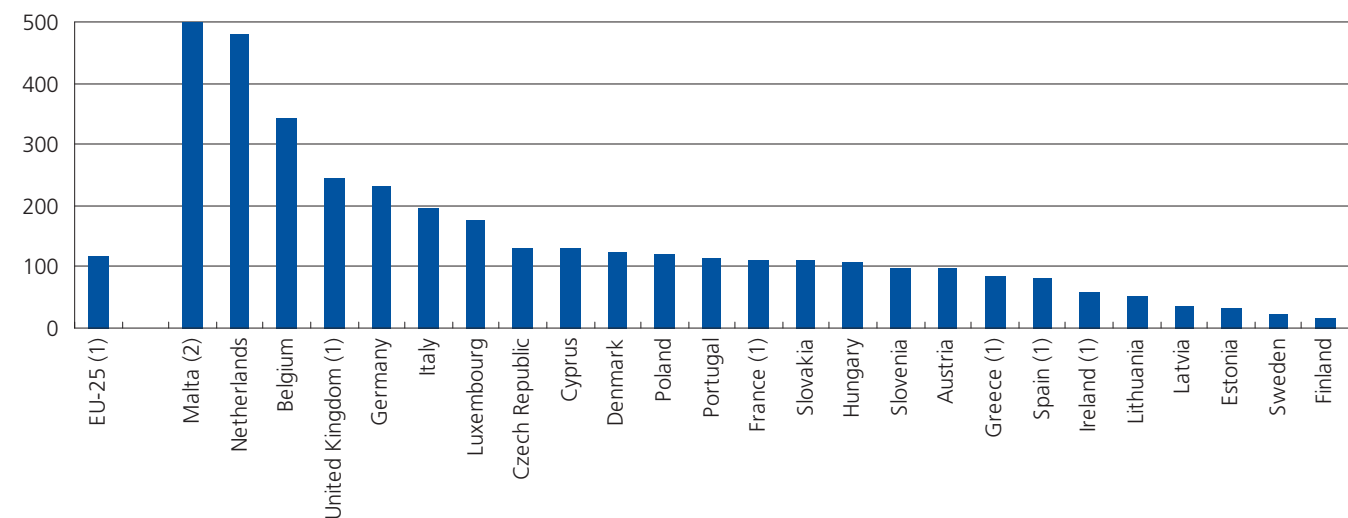


The inhabitants of a given area on 1 January of the year in question (or, in some cases, on 31 December of the previous year); The population is based on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Figure 1.2: Population density, 2004

(inhabitants per km²)

TPS00003



(1) 2003.

(2) Broken y-axis, 1 271.5 inhabitants per km².

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



low fertility rates, although migration also plays an important role, as there is a considerable stream of young to middle aged persons leaving some of the 10 Member States that joined the EU-25 in 2004 for other Member States.

There are significant differences in population density figures across the EU, with the most densely populated countries including Malta (1 272 inhabitants per km²), the Netherlands (482) and Belgium (344) in 2004. On the other hand, Finland (17) and Sweden (22) reported the lowest population densities.

The proportion of young persons within the EU-25 population is decreasing and the share of old persons increasing. The percentage of those aged up to and including 14 years old decreased from 25.3 % in 1960 to 16.4 % by 2004. At the same time, the proportion of the population aged 65 or over rose from 10.0 % in 1960 to 12.5 % by 2004.

Table 1.1: Total population

(at 1 January, million)

TPS00001

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
EU-25	445.9	446.8	447.7	448.5	449.2	450.4	451.4	453.0	455.0	457.2	459.5
EU-15	370.7	371.7	372.6	373.4	374.3	375.5	377.0	378.7	380.8	383.0	385.4
Euro area	298.7	299.5	300.3	300.9	301.5	302.5	303.8	305.2	307.1	309.0	310.9
Belgium	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
Czech Republic	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Denmark	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Germany	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.1	82.0	82.2	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.5	82.5
Estonia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Greece	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1
Spain	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.8	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.7	42.3	43.0
France	57.8	57.9	58.1	58.3	58.5	58.8	59.1	59.5	59.9	60.2	60.6
Ireland	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Italy	56.8	56.8	56.9	56.9	56.9	56.9	57.0	57.0	57.3	57.9	58.5
Cyprus	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Latvia	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lithuania	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Hungary	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3
Austria	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
Poland	38.6	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.2	38.2
Portugal	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Finland	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Sweden	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0
United Kingdom	57.9	58.1	58.2	58.4	58.6	58.8	59.0	59.2	59.4	59.7	60.0
Bulgaria	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
Croatia	4.8	4.6	:	4.6	:	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Romania	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.4	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	70.2	70.7	71.6
Iceland	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6
Switzerland	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4

**Table 1.2: Population projections**

(at 1 January, million)

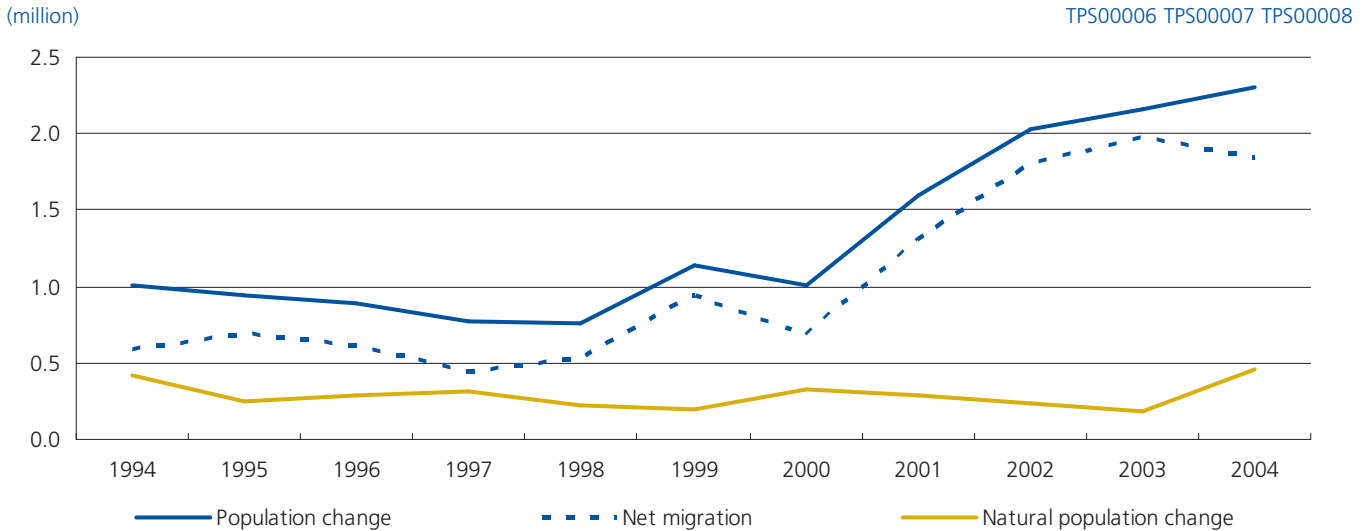
TPS00002

	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
EU-25	458.5	464.1	467.3	469.3	470.1	469.4	467.0	463.0	457.3	449.8
EU-15	384.5	390.7	394.7	397.5	398.8	398.7	397.3	394.6	390.3	384.4
Euro area	310.2	315.1	317.9	319.4	319.7	318.9	317.1	314.3	310.0	304.4
Belgium	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9
Czech Republic	10.2	10.1	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.1	8.9
Denmark	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.4
Germany	82.6	82.8	82.9	82.7	82.1	81.1	79.9	78.4	76.7	74.6
Estonia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Greece	11.1	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.6
Spain	42.9	44.6	45.3	45.6	45.6	45.4	45.1	44.6	43.9	42.8
France	60.2	61.5	62.6	63.6	64.4	65.1	65.7	66.0	65.9	65.7
Ireland	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Italy	58.2	58.6	58.6	58.3	57.8	57.1	56.3	55.3	54.2	52.7
Cyprus	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Latvia	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lithuania	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
Luxembourg	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hungary	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.1	8.9
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Netherlands	16.3	16.7	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.4
Austria	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2
Poland	38.1	37.8	37.4	37.1	36.8	36.5	36.1	35.4	34.5	33.7
Portugal	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.2	10.0
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Slovakia	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7
Finland	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2
Sweden	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2
United Kingdom	59.9	60.9	61.9	62.9	63.8	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.3
Bulgaria	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.1
Romania	21.7	21.3	20.9	20.3	19.7	19.2	18.8	18.3	17.8	17.1

Population projections involve making population estimates or producing the most plausible figures for the years to come; estimates are made using the latest available figures for the population on 1 January; in general, key assumptions are made with respect to mortality, fertility and migration by sex and by age, and ageing techniques are applied to the population pyramid from year to year.



Figure 1.3: Population change, net migration and natural population change, EU-25



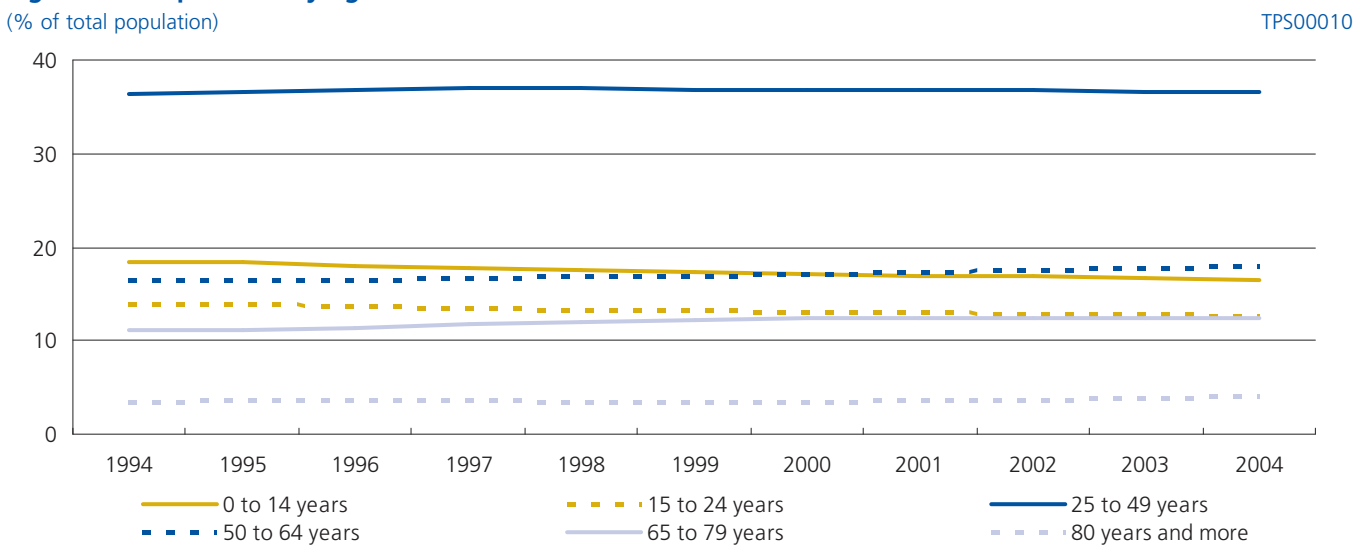
Population change: the difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of a period; it is equal to the algebraic sum of natural increase and net migration (including corrections); there is negative change when both of these components are negative or when one is negative and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

Net migration: the difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants); since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase between two dates; the statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population change.

Natural population change: the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year; the natural increase (or natural decrease) is negative when the number of deaths exceeds the number of births.

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Figure 1.4: Population by age class, EU-25



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 on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

**Table 1.3: Population by age class, 2005**

(% of total population)

TPS00010

	0 to 14 years	15 to 24 years	25 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65 to 79 years	80 years and more
EU-25 (1)	16.4	12.7	36.6	17.9	12.5	4.0
EU-15 (1)	16.3	12.2	36.6	17.9	12.8	4.2
Euro area (1)	15.8	12.1	37.0	17.9	13.1	4.2
Belgium (1)	17.3	12.1	36.0	17.5	13.0	4.1
Czech Republic	14.9	13.4	36.9	20.8	11.0	3.0
Denmark	18.8	11.0	35.4	19.7	10.9	4.1
Germany	14.5	11.7	36.7	18.5	14.3	4.3
Estonia (1)	16.0	15.4	34.7	17.7	13.2	3.0
Greece (1)	14.5	12.9	37.4	17.4	14.6	3.3
Spain	14.5	12.3	40.0	16.4	12.5	4.3
France	18.5	13.0	34.5	17.6	11.9	4.5
Ireland	20.7	15.5	37.2	15.4	8.5	2.7
Italy (1)	14.1	10.6	37.6	18.5	14.4	4.8
Cyprus	19.2	15.9	36.7	16.3	9.3	2.6
Latvia	14.8	15.6	35.4	17.6	13.5	3.0
Lithuania	17.1	15.4	36.1	16.3	12.3	2.8
Luxembourg	18.7	11.5	38.7	16.8	11.1	3.2
Hungary	15.6	13.1	36.0	19.7	12.3	3.3
Malta	17.6	14.5	34.9	19.6	10.4	2.9
Netherlands	18.5	12.0	36.8	18.7	10.5	3.5
Austria	16.1	12.3	37.8	17.8	11.8	4.2
Poland	16.7	16.5	36.1	17.6	10.6	2.5
Portugal	15.6	12.6	37.2	17.5	13.2	3.8
Slovenia	14.4	13.4	38.0	18.8	12.3	3.0
Slovakia	17.1	16.1	37.9	17.3	9.3	2.4
Finland	17.5	12.4	33.5	20.7	12.0	3.9
Sweden	17.6	12.2	33.4	19.6	11.9	5.4
United Kingdom (1)	18.2	12.9	35.3	17.6	11.6	4.3
Bulgaria	13.8	13.7	35.4	19.9	14.0	3.1
Croatia (1)	16.3	13.4	35.4	18.4	13.9	2.6
Romania	15.9	15.5	36.9	17.0	12.3	2.4
Turkey	28.6	18.0	36.9	10.6	:	:
Iceland	22.3	14.7	35.7	15.5	8.7	3.1
Liechtenstein	17.6	12.5	39.7	19.1	8.3	2.9
Norway	19.7	12.2	35.5	17.9	10.1	4.6
Switzerland	16.3	11.8	37.6	18.5	11.4	4.4

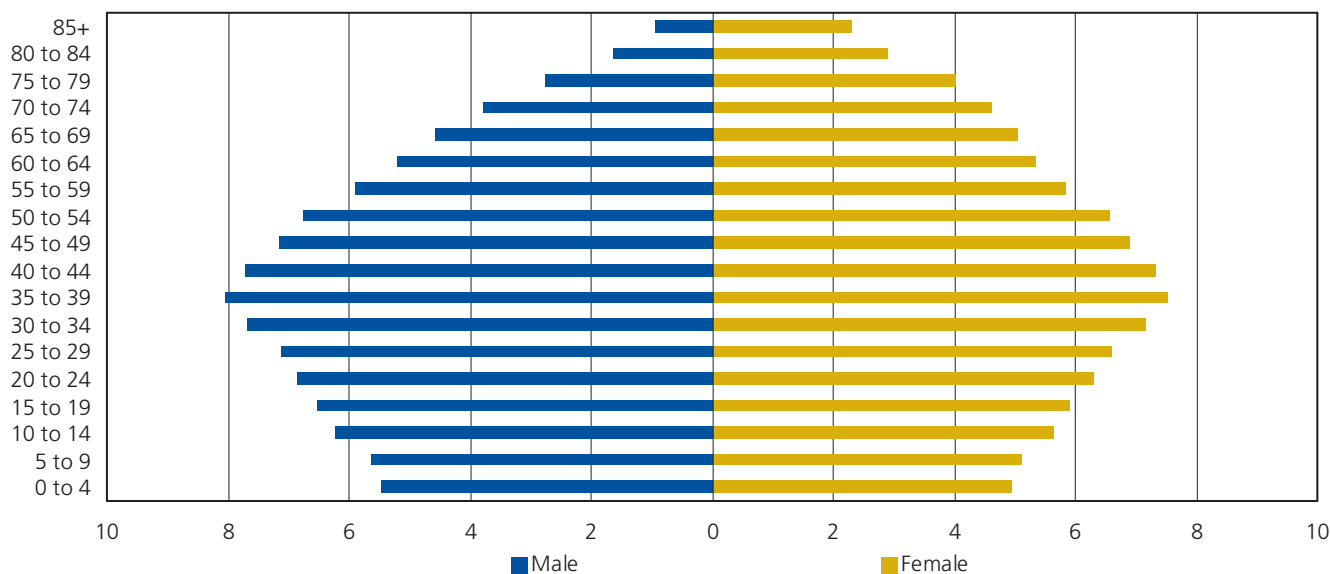
(1) 2004.

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 on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.



Figure 1.5: Age pyramid, EU-25, 2003

(% of total male/female population)



EU POPULATION COMPARED WITH OTHER WORLD REGIONS

The evolution of the EU's population is part of a wider trend, as all parts of the world will witness demographic ageing over the next century. Nevertheless, while the population of neighbouring regions in Europe, Africa and the Middle East will start to age, they will continue to grow, as will the population of the United States.

Despite its somewhat faster growth in recent years, the EU's population is developing at a relatively slow pace when compared with other world regions⁽¹⁰⁾. Between 1960 and 2005 the world's population more than doubled, rising from 3 024 million inhabitants to 6 465 million. During the same period, the population of the EU-25 rose by only 22.6 % to 461 million inhabitants, which was equivalent to 7.1 % of the world total.

The fastest expansion in world population during the last 45 years was reported in the developing world, in particular, Africa, Latin America and parts of Asia. The number of inhabitants in each of India (1 103 million) and China (1 316 million) was over a billion persons, and together these two countries represented more than one third (37.4 %) of the world's population in 2005.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The data presented for the EU 25 within this section is the same information that was used in the previous section; data for other world regions is sourced from the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations.



According to United Nations' forecasts, the pace at which the world's population will increase in the coming decades is expected to slow in many regions. The proportion of the world's population living in more developed regions including the EU-25, Japan, the Russian Federation and the United States will fall between 2000 and 2050 from 19.6 % to 13.6 %. Less developed regions of the world, including Africa and Latin America are expected to account for the majority of the world's population growth in the next 45 years.

Table 1.4: World population

(million)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
World	3 024	3 338	3 697	4 074	4 442	4 844	5 280	5 692	6 086	6 465
Europe (1)	604	634	656	676	692	706	721	728	728	728
Africa	282	319	364	416	479	553	636	723	812	906
Asia	1 699	1 897	2 140	2 395	2 630	2 888	3 169	3 430	3 676	3 905
Latin America and the Caribbean	219	251	285	322	362	403	444	484	523	561
Northern America	204	220	232	243	256	269	283	299	315	331
Oceania	16	18	20	21	23	25	27	29	31	33
EU-25	376	393	407	417	426	432	438	446	452	461
China	657	729	831	928	999	1 070	1 155	1 219	1 274	1 316
India	442	495	555	621	689	766	849	936	1 021	1 103
Japan	94	99	104	112	117	121	124	125	127	128
Russian Federation	120	127	130	134	139	143	148	148	147	143
United States	186	200	210	220	231	243	256	270	284	298

(1) EU-25, Belarus, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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 on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers.

Table 1.5: World population

(% share of world regions and some countries in total)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
Europe (1)	20.0	19.0	17.7	16.6	15.6	14.6	13.7	12.8	12.0	11.3
Africa	9.3	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.8	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.4	14.0
Asia	56.2	56.8	57.9	58.8	59.2	59.6	60.0	60.3	60.4	60.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7
Northern America	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1
Oceania	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EU-25	12.4	11.8	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.1
China	21.7	21.8	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.9	21.4	20.9	20.4
India	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.1
Japan	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0
Russian Federation	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
United States	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6

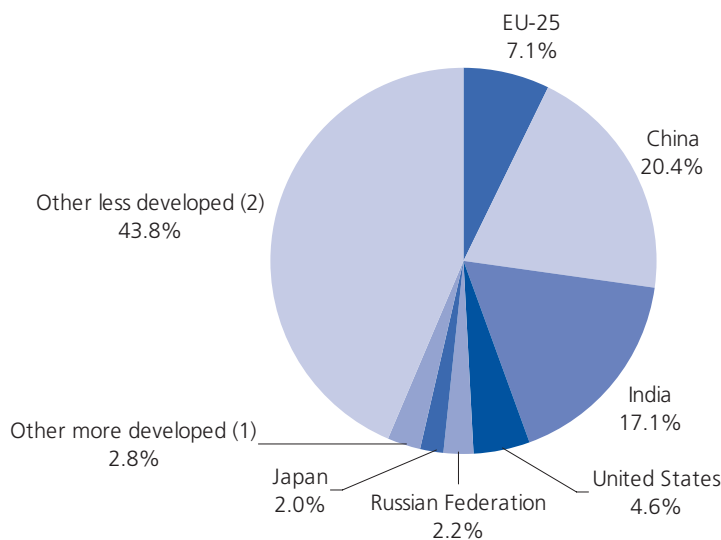
(1) EU-25, Belarus, Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Ukraine, Faeroe Islands, Iceland, Norway, Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs



Figure 1.6: World population, 2005

(% of total)



(1) Excluding EU-25, Japan, United States and the Russian Federation.

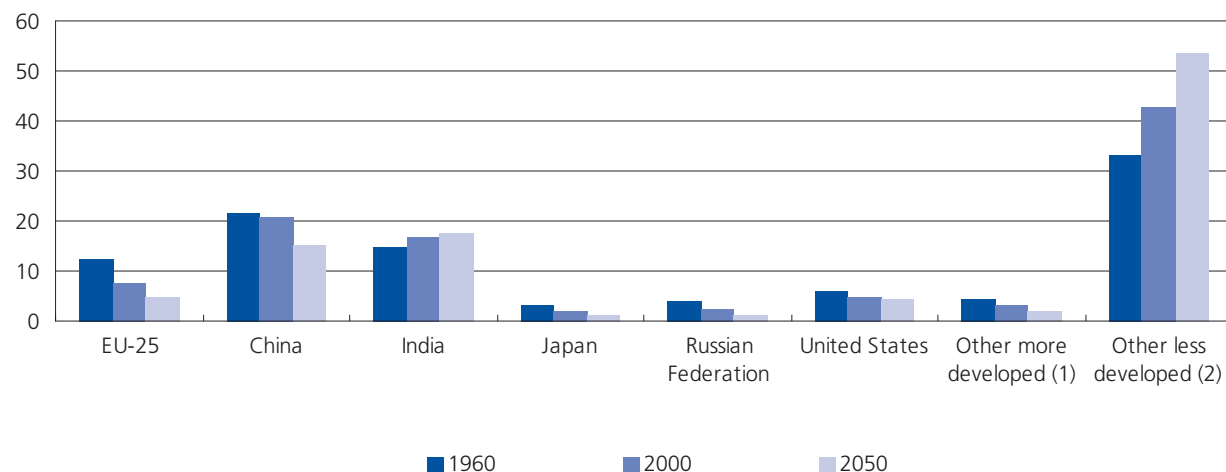
(2) Excluding China and India.

Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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Figure 1.7: World population

(% of total)



(1) Excluding EU-25, Japan, United States and the Russian Federation.

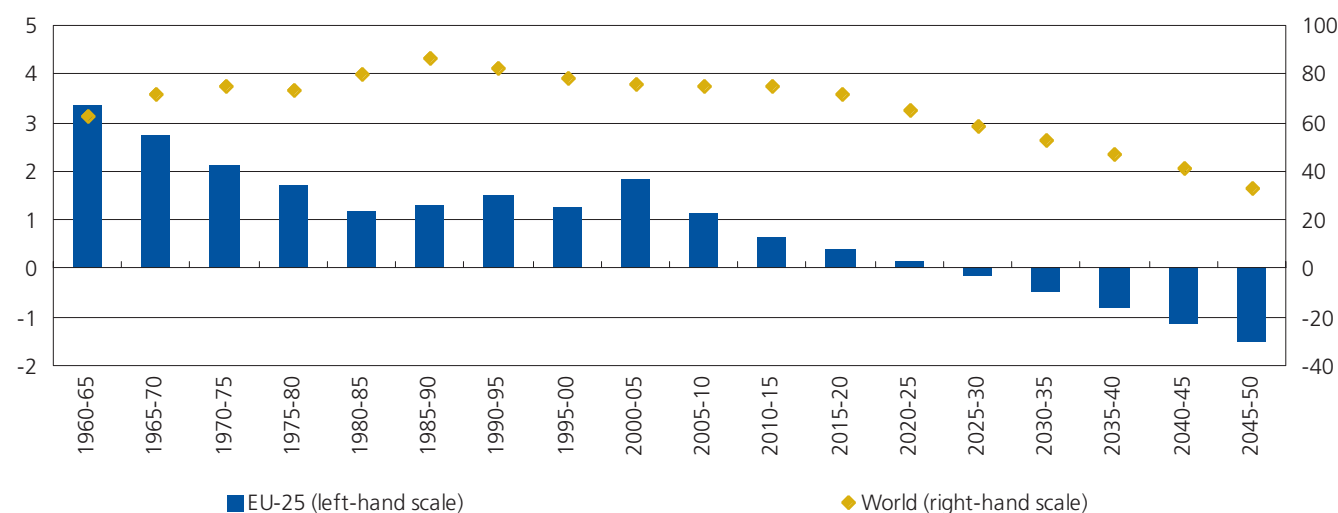
(2) Excluding China and India.

Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Figure 1.8: Population change

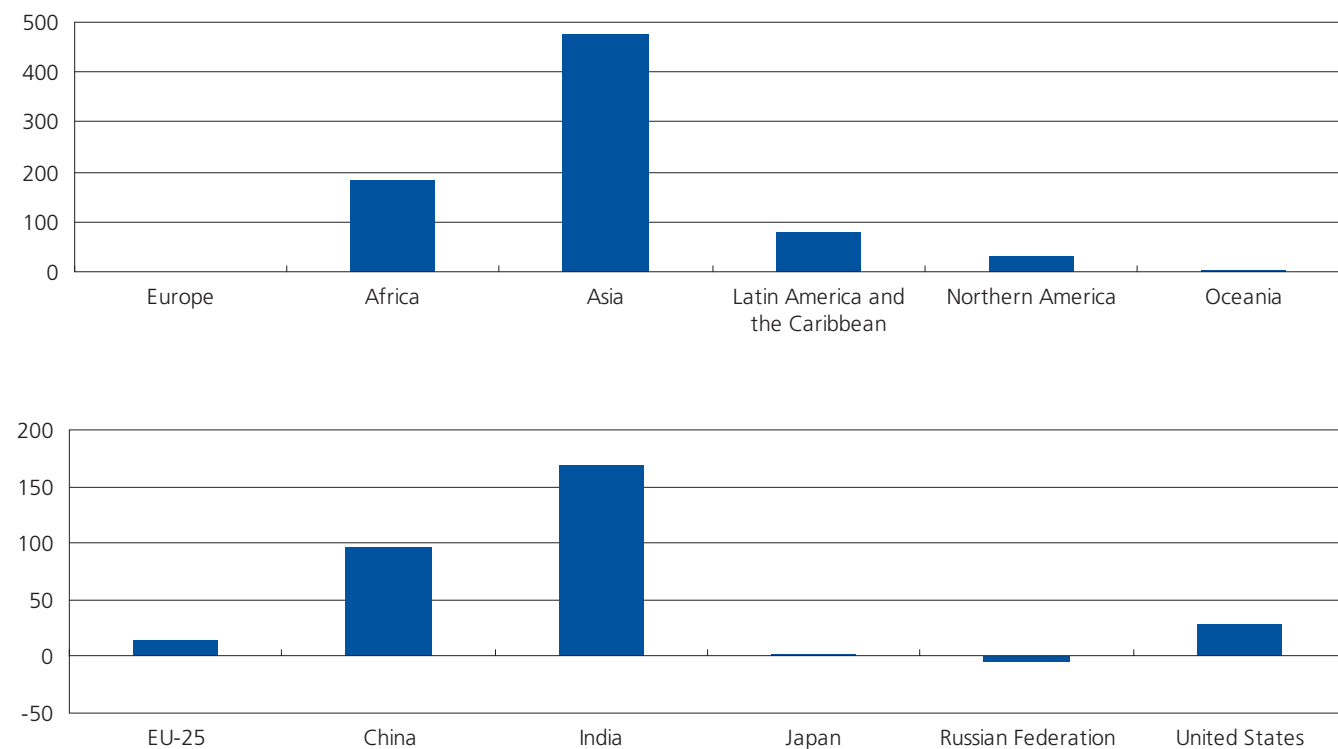
(average annual change, million)



Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. 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 on data from the most recent census adjusted by the components of population change produced since the last census, or based on population registers. The data presented include population projections.

Figure 1.9: Increase in world population, 1995-2005

(overall change, million)



Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



LIFE EXPECTANCY AND MORTALITY

The EU is facing unprecedented demographic changes that will have a major impact on many areas of society such as social systems, consumption patterns, education, and job markets in the coming decades. People are living much longer and in better health, while (as will be shown in the following section) fertility rates have dropped.

Increasing life expectancy and reductions in fertility have resulted in the profile of the EU-25's population becoming increasingly older. This demographic ageing means that the proportion of older people is rising in contrast to the share of those of working age (15 to 64). These demographic trends have serious economic and social consequences in a number of areas, including healthcare and benefit systems.

Eurostat's trend scenario ⁽¹¹⁾ for population projections suggests that by 2050 the EU-25 will have 15 million fewer children (aged up to and including 14) compared with 2005, while the numbers of older people will rise. While those aged 55 to 64 will increase by about 4 million, it is with respect to the very elderly that the biggest change will be witnessed, as a total of 51 million citizens are projected to be aged over 80 by 2050 (which is more than twice as many as in 2005).

The proportion of the EU-25 population that were aged 65 and over stood at around 17 % in 2005; Eurostat forecasts that this ratio will rise to 30 % by 2050. These trends are also reflected in the old-age dependency ratio, which is expected to rise above 50 % for the EU-25 by 2045; this means that for every pensioner there will be less than two persons working. By 2045, the EU-25 is likely to have a significantly higher proportion of older persons than its main global competitors.

(11) Baseline variant.

In order to meet these challenges, the European Commission released a Green Paper in March 2005 entitled *'Faced with demographic change, a new solidarity between the generations'* ⁽¹²⁾. The document addressed questions such as: how can the decline in population be reversed? Or how can society cope with the impact of an ageing population, while providing opportunities to the youngest members of society? More recently, the European Commission's 2006 annual progress report on growth and jobs tackles, among others, the challenges of an ageing population ⁽¹³⁾.

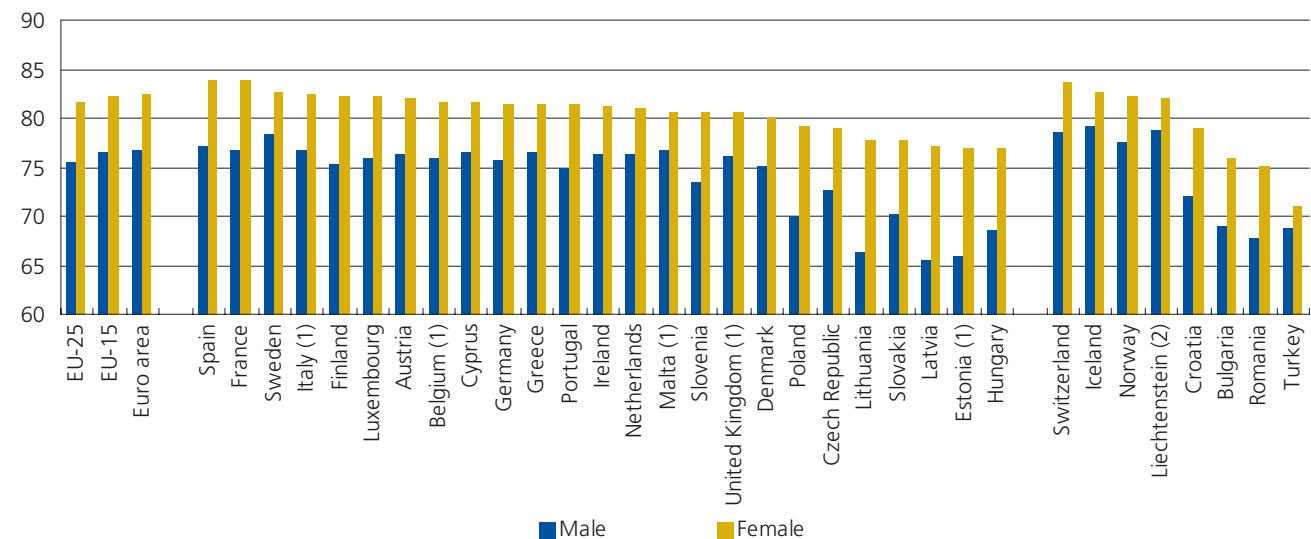
The EU's population is characterised by a relatively high life expectancy at birth. This statistic has increased by eight years for both men and women during the last 45 years. Although life expectancy is six years higher for women (81.2) than for men (75.1) in 2003 due to persistently higher male mortality throughout the entire life cycle, the gap between the sexes has narrowed in recent years in the majority of the Member States. EU-25 life expectancy at birth increased by 2.8 years for men between 1993 and 2003: the corresponding increase for women was 2.0 years. The convergence of life expectancy figures in recent years may be a consequence of more similar circumstances in terms of the lifestyles led by men and women in the EU — for example, fewer men are working in areas of the economy where high degrees of physical effort are required throughout the working day (agriculture, coal mining, or the manufacture of iron and steel).

(12) *'Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations'*, COM(2005) 94 (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/news/2005/mar/comm2005-94_en.pdf).

(13) *'Time to move up a gear'* — annual progress report on growth and jobs (see http://ec.europa.eu/growthandjobs/annual-report_en.htm).

Figure 1.10: Life expectancy at birth, 2004

(years)



(1) 2003.

(2) 2002.

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

The progress made in medical care services is reflected in a decreasing infant mortality rate. In the course of the last four and a half decades the infant mortality rate in the EU-25 fell from over 36 deaths per 1 000 live births (in 1960) to just five (in 2003). The structural indicator, healthy life years, measures the number of remaining years that a person of a specific age is still

expected to live without any severe or moderate health problems or acquired disabilities. Rising life expectancy, medical progress, and greater public awareness as regards lifestyle choices may all explain the increasing trend in the number of healthy life years at birth. In 2003, men in the EU-15 averaged 64.5 healthy years, compared with 66.0 years for women.

Table 1.6: Life expectancy at birth

(years)

	Male						Female					
	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004
EU-25	72.6	73.2	73.5	74.4	75.0	75.6	79.5	79.9	80.2	80.8	81.2	81.7
EU-15	73.8	74.2	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.6	80.3	80.6	80.9	81.4	81.7	82.2
Euro area	73.7	74.1	74.6	75.4	75.9	76.7	80.5	80.9	81.2	81.6	82.0	82.5
Belgium	73.4	73.8	74.3	74.6	75.1	:	80.1	80.5	80.5	80.8	81.1	:
Czech Republic	69.5	70.4	71.1	71.6	72.1	72.6	76.6	77.3	78.1	78.4	78.7	79.0
Denmark	72.7	73.1	73.9	74.5	74.8	75.2	78.1	78.2	78.8	79.3	79.5	79.9
Germany	73.1	73.6	74.5	75.0	75.4	75.7	79.6	79.9	80.6	81.0	81.2	81.4
Estonia	61.0	64.7	64.6	65.6	65.3	:	73.1	75.7	75.6	76.4	77.1	:
Greece	75.2	75.1	75.4	75.6	76.4	76.6	80.2	80.4	80.4	80.5	81.1	81.4
Spain	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.8	76.2	77.2	81.4	81.7	82.1	82.5	82.9	83.8
France	73.7	74.1	74.8	75.3	75.8	76.7	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.7	83.0	83.8
Ireland	73.0	73.1	73.4	73.9	75.2	76.4	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.1	80.3	81.2
Italy	74.6	75.3	75.7	76.6	76.8	:	81.0	81.4	81.8	82.5	82.9	:
Cyprus	:	:	75.3	:	:	76.6	:	:	80.4	:	:	81.7
Latvia	59.3	63.3	63.8	65.0	64.8	65.5	72.7	74.9	74.9	76.0	76.0	77.2
Lithuania	62.6	64.7	66.0	66.8	66.3	66.4	74.8	75.8	76.6	77.4	77.5	77.8
Luxembourg	73.2	73.3	73.7	74.8	74.9	76.0	79.7	79.9	80.5	81.1	81.5	82.2
Hungary	64.8	66.1	66.1	67.4	68.4	68.6	74.2	74.7	75.2	75.9	76.7	76.9
Malta	74.9	74.9	74.4	76.2	75.9	:	79.1	79.8	80.1	80.3	81.0	:
Netherlands	74.6	74.7	75.2	75.5	76.0	76.4	80.3	80.3	80.6	80.5	80.7	81.1
Austria	73.2	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.8	76.4	79.6	80.1	80.8	81.1	81.7	82.1
Poland	67.5	68.1	68.9	69.7	70.4	70.0	76.1	76.6	77.3	77.9	78.7	79.2
Portugal	71.8	71.4	72.2	73.2	73.8	74.9	78.7	78.8	79.3	80.0	80.5	81.4
Slovenia	69.9	70.8	69.9	72.3	72.6	73.5	77.8	78.3	77.8	79.7	80.5	80.7
Slovakia	68.3	68.9	68.6	69.1	69.8	70.3	76.5	76.8	76.7	77.4	77.7	77.8
Finland	72.8	73.0	73.5	74.2	74.9	75.3	80.1	80.5	80.8	81.0	81.5	82.3
Sweden	76.1	76.5	76.9	77.4	77.7	78.4	81.4	81.5	81.9	82.0	82.1	82.7
United Kingdom	74.1	74.3	74.8	75.4	75.9	:	79.3	79.5	79.7	80.2	80.5	:
Bulgaria	:	67.1	:	68.4	68.9	68.9	:	74.3	:	75.1	75.6	76.0
Croatia	:	:	:	70.5	71.2	72.0	:	:	:	77.8	78.3	79.0
Romania	65.7	65.2	65.5	67.7	67.5	67.7	73.4	73.0	73.3	74.6	74.9	75.1
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	68.8	:	:	:	:	:	71.1
Iceland	77.1	76.5	77.7	78.4	78.7	79.2	81.2	81.2	81.5	81.8	82.5	82.7
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	78.7	:	:	:	:	:	82.1	:
Norway	74.9	75.4	75.6	76.0	76.4	77.5	80.6	81.0	81.3	81.4	81.5	82.3
Switzerland	75.2	75.9	76.3	76.9	77.8	78.6	81.7	82.0	82.4	82.6	83.0	83.7

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



Figure 1.11: Life expectancy at birth, EU-25

(years)

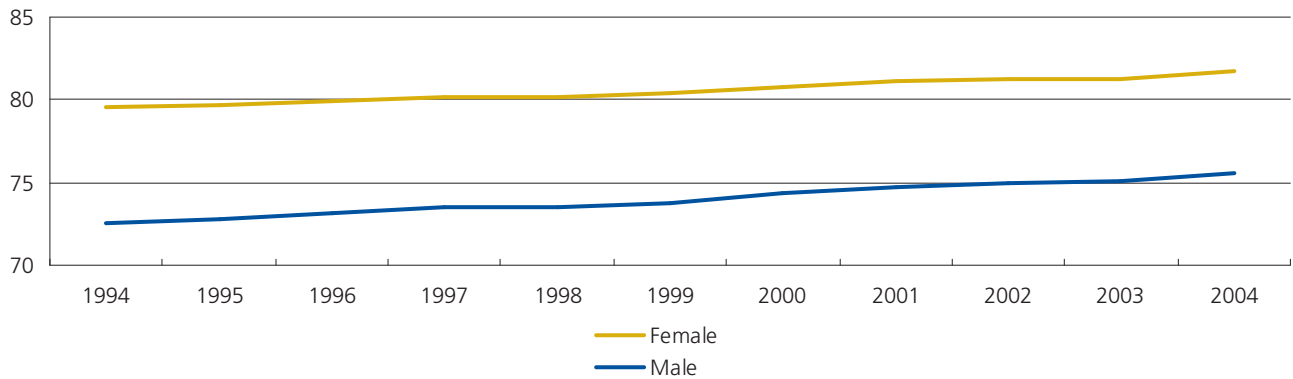
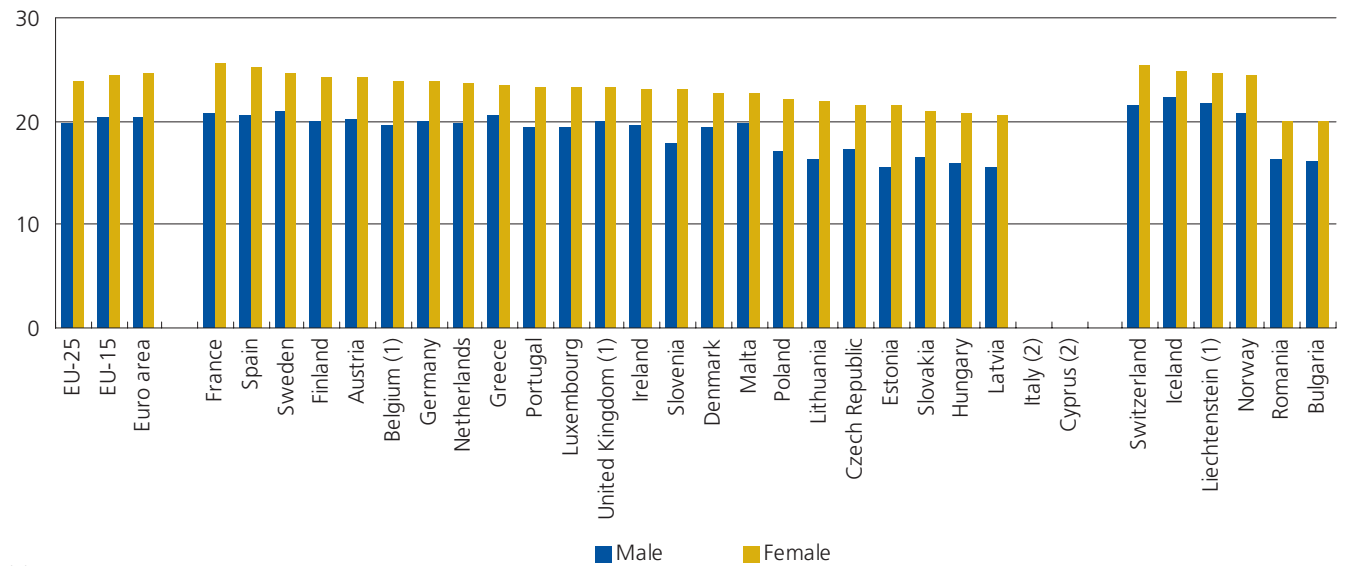


Figure 1.12: Life expectancy at 60, 2003

(years)



(1) 2002.

(2) Not available.

The mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached 60, if subjected throughout the rest of his/her life to the current mortality conditions (age specific probabilities of dying).

Figure 1.13: Life expectancy at 60, EU-25

(years)

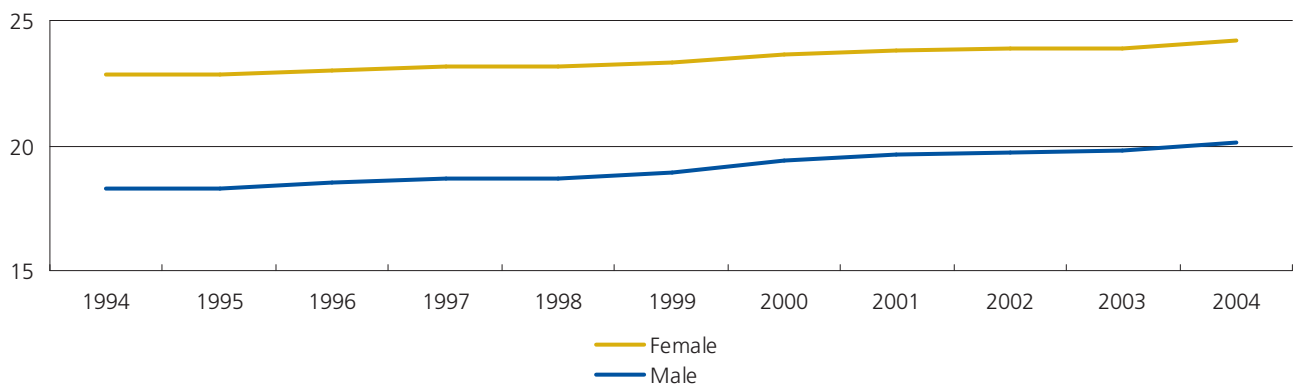


Table 1.7: Proportion of the population aged 65 and over

(% of total population)

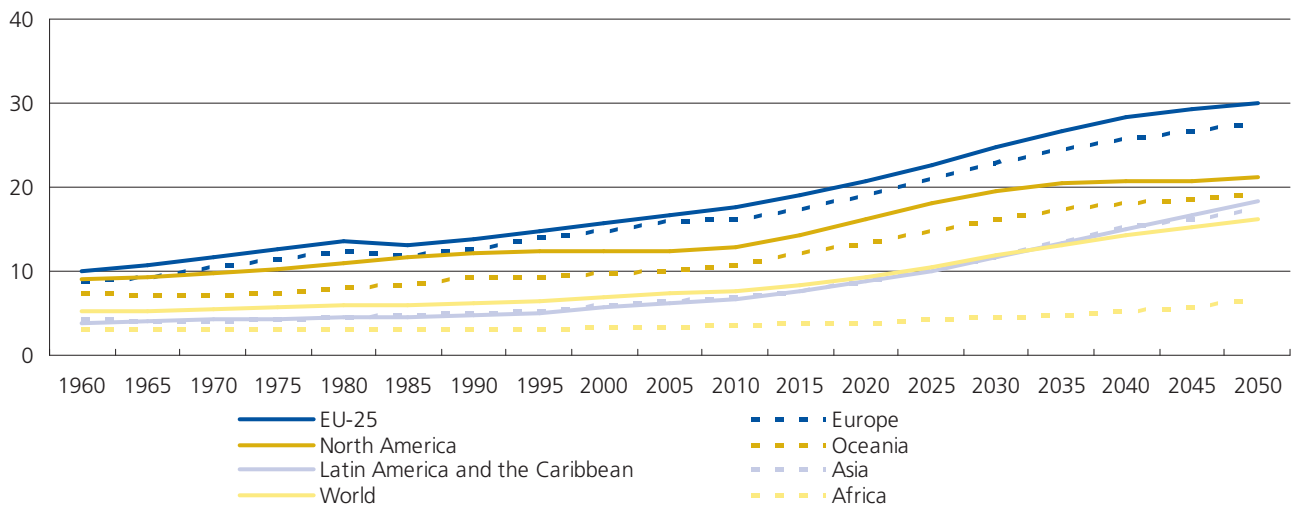
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
EU-25	10.0	11.7	13.5	13.9	15.7	17.6	20.7	24.7	28.3	29.9
EU-15	10.6	12.1	13.9	14.5	16.3	18.2	21.0	25.1	28.8	30.0
Euro area	10.3	11.9	13.6	14.2	16.3	18.5	21.4	25.6	29.6	31.1
Belgium	12.0	13.3	14.3	14.8	16.8	17.5	20.5	24.7	27.3	27.7
Czech Republic	9.5	11.9	13.6	12.5	13.8	15.5	20.8	23.6	26.8	31.0
Denmark	10.5	12.2	14.3	15.6	14.8	16.3	20.0	22.6	24.7	24.1
Germany	11.5	13.5	15.7	14.9	16.2	20.4	22.6	27.5	31.1	31.5
Estonia	:	11.7	12.5	11.6	15.0	16.9	18.7	21.2	23.1	25.7
Greece	9.4	11.1	13.1	13.7	16.5	18.8	21.1	24.6	29.2	32.5
Spain	8.2	9.5	10.8	13.4	16.7	17.2	19.8	24.7	31.2	35.7
France	11.1	11.1	10.7	11.4	11.2	16.8	20.7	24.2	26.8	27.3
Ireland	9.3	10.8	13.1	14.7	18.1	11.8	14.7	18.3	22.2	26.2
Italy	:	:	10.1	10.8	11.2	20.5	23.3	27.5	33.1	35.3
Cyprus	:	11.9	13.0	11.8	14.8	13.4	17.2	21.0	22.9	26.1
Latvia	:	10.0	11.3	10.8	13.7	17.4	18.4	21.3	23.5	26.1
Lithuania	10.8	12.5	13.7	13.4	14.3	16.1	17.5	21.4	24.4	26.7
Luxembourg	8.9	11.5	13.5	13.2	15.0	14.6	16.5	19.8	22.3	22.1
Hungary	:	:	:	11.0	12.1	16.7	20.3	22.3	24.8	28.1
Malta	8.9	10.1	11.5	12.8	13.6	14.2	19.4	22.4	22.5	24.7
Netherlands	12.1	14.0	15.5	14.9	15.4	14.9	18.8	22.5	24.6	23.5
Austria	5.8	8.2	10.2	10.0	12.1	17.7	20.0	25.1	29.3	30.4
Poland	7.8	9.2	11.2	13.2	16.0	13.5	18.2	22.6	24.8	29.4
Portugal	:	9.7	10.9	10.6	13.9	17.7	20.3	24.3	28.5	31.9
Slovenia	6.8	9.1	10.6	10.3	11.4	16.5	20.4	25.1	28.4	31.1
Slovakia	7.2	9.0	11.9	13.3	14.8	12.3	16.3	20.8	24.1	29.3
Finland	11.7	13.6	16.2	17.8	17.3	16.9	22.6	26.1	26.7	27.0
Sweden	11.7	13.0	14.9	15.7	15.8	18.3	21.2	23.1	24.6	24.3
United Kingdom	7.4	9.4	11.8	13.0	16.2	16.6	19.5	22.9	25.9	26.6
Bulgaria	:	:	:	:	12.4	17.8	21.7	25.6	29.2	33.5
Croatia	:	:	10.3	10.3	13.2	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	8.2	8.8	9.8	10.6	11.6	14.8	17.1	19.8	24.9	29.6
Iceland	8.0	7.9	:	10.0	10.5	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	10.9	12.8	14.7	16.3	15.3	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	10.2	11.2	13.8	14.6	15.3	:	:	:	:	:
Switzerland	10.4	11.8	14.1	15.1	15.2	:	:	:	:	:

The proportion of inhabitants aged 65 years or more as a share of the total population.



Figure 1.14: Proportion of the population aged 65 and over in selected world regions

(% of total population)

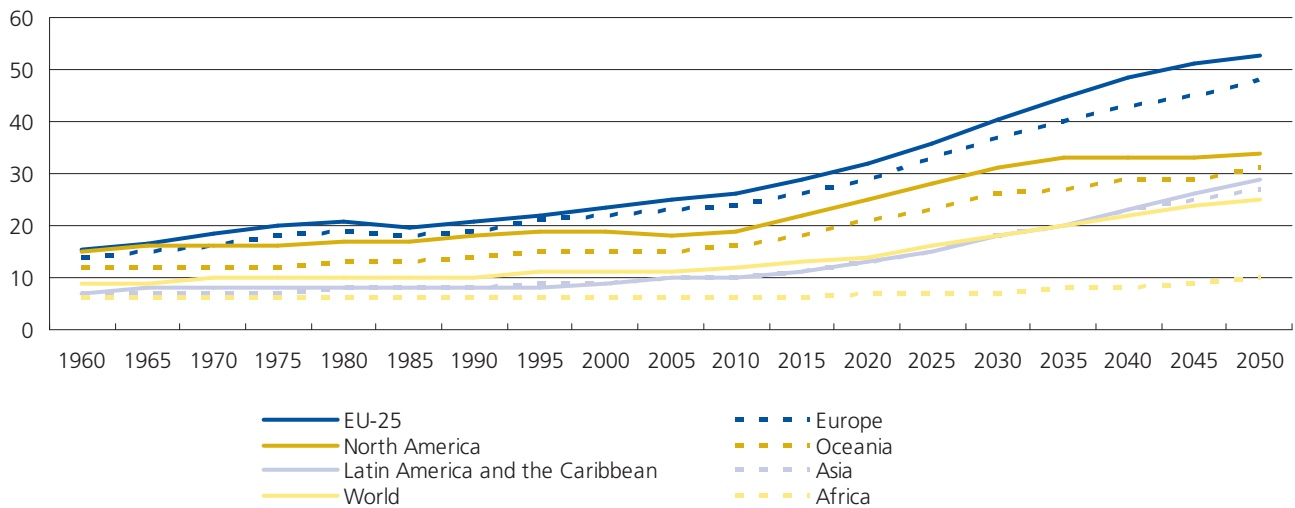


Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

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Figure 1.15: Old-age dependency ratio in selected world regions

(%)



Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The ratio between the total number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) and the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64).

Table 1.8: Old-age dependency ratio

(%)

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
EU-25	22.1	23.4	24.9	26.3	28.9	32.1	35.7	40.3	44.8	48.5	51.0	52.8
EU-15	23.0	24.3	25.9	27.5	30.1	32.8	36.3	41.2	46.3	50.0	52.0	53.2
Belgium	23.8	25.5	26.3	26.4	29.1	32.2	36.5	41.3	45.1	47.2	47.8	48.1
Czech Republic	19.3	19.8	19.8	21.9	26.8	31.8	35.0	37.1	39.0	43.8	51.2	54.8
Denmark	22.7	22.2	22.6	24.8	28.7	31.2	33.8	37.1	40.4	42.1	42.0	40.0
Germany	22.5	23.9	27.8	31.0	32.0	35.1	39.3	46.0	52.6	54.6	54.9	55.8
Estonia	20.2	22.4	24.1	24.7	26.3	28.7	31.3	33.4	34.5	36.6	39.1	43.1
Greece	22.2	24.2	26.8	28.0	30.3	32.5	35.5	39.1	44.3	49.8	55.2	58.8
Spain	22.3	24.5	24.5	25.4	27.7	30.0	33.6	38.9	45.9	54.3	63.2	67.5
France	23.0	24.6	25.3	25.9	29.5	33.2	36.9	40.7	44.1	46.9	47.2	47.9
Ireland	17.8	16.8	16.5	17.5	19.9	22.5	25.2	28.3	31.6	35.9	40.9	45.3
Italy	24.0	26.8	29.4	31.3	34.3	36.6	39.7	45.2	52.4	59.8	64.6	66.0
Cyprus	17.2	17.0	17.7	19.1	22.1	25.5	29.3	32.9	34.7	36.1	38.2	43.2
Latvia	20.5	22.1	24.1	25.2	26.3	28.0	30.7	33.4	34.9	37.4	39.9	44.1
Lithuania	18.5	20.8	22.5	23.4	24.2	26.0	29.2	33.4	36.5	39.3	41.2	44.9
Luxembourg	20.6	21.4	21.2	21.6	22.8	24.7	27.7	31.5	35.1	36.7	36.6	36.1
Hungary	20.9	22.0	22.8	24.3	26.7	31.2	34.5	35.1	36.9	40.3	45.9	48.3
Malta	16.3	17.9	19.2	20.4	25.7	30.0	33.8	36.0	35.5	35.9	38.0	40.6
Netherlands	19.3	20.0	20.7	22.2	26.0	29.0	32.5	36.7	40.3	41.6	40.2	38.6
Austria	22.5	22.9	23.6	26.3	28.1	30.3	34.5	40.8	47.1	50.4	51.5	53.2
Poland	16.6	17.6	18.7	18.8	21.7	27.1	32.8	35.7	37.1	39.7	44.3	51.0
Portugal	21.9	23.7	25.2	26.5	28.8	31.5	34.7	39.0	43.4	48.9	54.7	58.1
Slovenia	17.4	19.8	21.7	23.6	25.9	30.8	35.8	40.4	44.5	47.7	52.1	55.6
Slovakia	16.3	16.6	16.3	16.9	19.1	23.5	28.1	31.7	34.2	38.1	44.5	50.6
Finland	21.1	22.2	23.7	25.4	31.6	37.0	41.4	45.0	47.0	46.1	46.1	46.7
Sweden	27.4	26.9	26.4	28.0	32.0	34.4	36.5	38.5	40.6	41.5	41.2	40.9
United Kingdom	24.3	23.9	24.4	25.1	28.1	30.3	33.2	37.4	41.4	43.8	44.2	45.3
Bulgaria	22.2	23.8	24.9	25.6	29.0	33.0	36.9	40.4	43.7	48.8	55.4	60.9
Croatia	:	18.2	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	17.6	19.3	21.1	21.2	22.1	25.1	28.5	29.6	34.4	39.6	46.1	51.1
Iceland	17.3	17.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	24.8	23.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

The ratio between the total number of elderly persons of an age when they are generally economically inactive (aged 65 and over) and the number of persons of working age (from 15 to 64).

**Table 1.9: Infant mortality**

(per 1 000 live births)

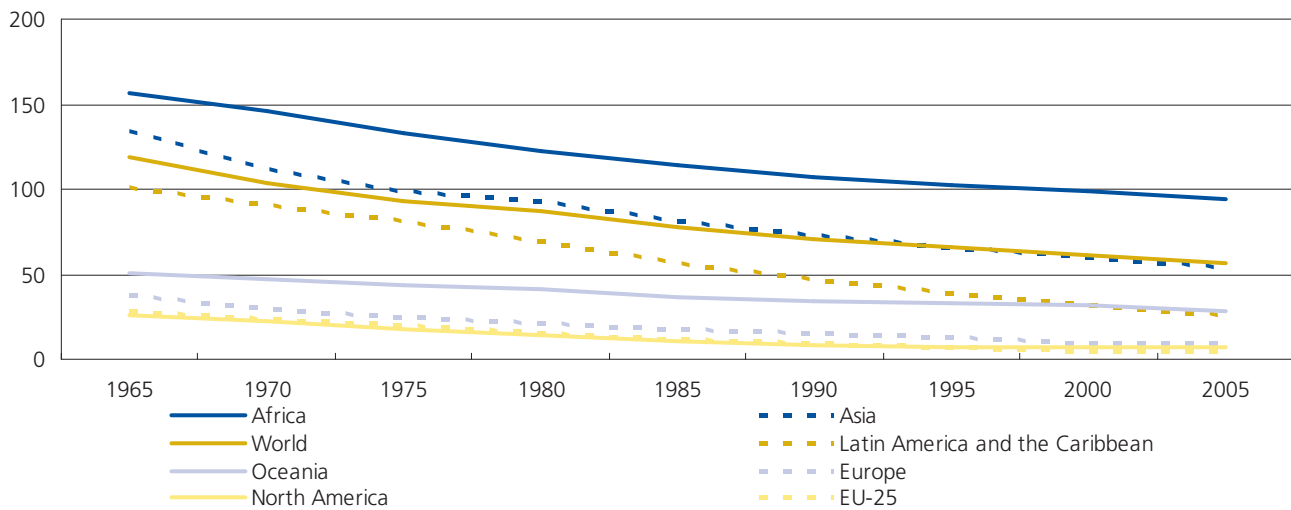
	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
EU-25	:	27.8	23.9	19.7	14.8	11.9	9.2	6.7	5.2	4.6
EU-15	33.3	26.5	22.5	18.5	12.7	9.8	7.6	5.6	4.7	4.3
Euro area	35.9	28.4	23.7	18.8	12.7	9.6	7.6	5.6	4.5	4.1
Belgium	23.9	23.7	21.1	16.1	12.1	9.8	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.7
Czech Republic	20.0	23.7	20.2	19.4	16.9	12.5	10.8	7.7	4.1	3.7
Denmark	21.5	18.7	14.2	10.3	8.4	8.0	7.5	5.1	5.3	4.4
Germany	35.0	24.1	22.5	18.9	12.4	9.1	7.0	5.3	4.4	4.1
Estonia	31.1	20.3	17.6	18.1	17.1	14.1	12.3	14.9	8.4	6.3
Greece	40.1	34.3	29.6	24.0	17.9	14.1	9.7	8.1	5.9	3.9
Spain	35.4	29.3	20.7	18.9	12.3	8.9	7.6	5.5	3.9	3.5
France	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ireland	29.3	25.3	19.5	17.5	11.1	8.8	8.2	6.4	6.2	4.9
Italy	43.3	35.0	29.0	20.8	14.6	10.5	8.2	6.2	4.5	4.1
Cyprus	:	32.0	26.0	18.3	14.4	14.3	12.9	9.7	5.6	3.5
Latvia	26.9	18.9	17.8	20.3	15.4	13.0	13.7	18.8	10.4	9.4
Lithuania	38.0	24.7	19.3	19.6	14.5	14.2	10.2	12.5	8.6	7.9
Luxembourg	31.6	24.0	25.0	14.8	11.4	9.0	7.3	5.6	5.1	3.9
Hungary	47.6	38.8	35.9	32.9	23.2	20.4	14.8	10.7	9.2	6.6
Malta	38.1	35.0	27.9	18.4	15.2	14.6	9.1	8.9	6.0	5.9
Netherlands	16.5	14.4	12.7	10.6	8.6	8.0	7.1	5.5	5.1	4.1
Austria	37.5	28.3	25.9	20.5	14.3	11.2	7.8	5.4	4.8	4.5
Poland	56.1	41.6	36.4	24.8	25.4	22.1	19.4	13.6	8.1	6.8
Portugal	77.5	64.9	55.5	38.9	24.2	17.8	11.0	7.5	5.5	4.0
Slovenia	35.1	29.6	24.6	17.2	15.3	13.1	8.3	5.5	4.9	3.7
Slovakia	28.6	28.5	25.7	23.7	20.9	16.3	12.0	11.0	8.6	6.8
Finland	21.0	17.6	13.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.3
Sweden	16.6	13.3	11.0	8.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	4.1	3.4	3.1
United Kingdom	22.5	19.6	18.5	18.9	13.9	11.1	7.9	6.2	5.6	5.1
Bulgaria	45.1	30.8	27.3	23.0	20.2	15.4	14.8	14.8	13.3	11.6
Croatia	70.4	49.5	34.2	23.0	20.6	16.6	10.7	8.9	7.4	6.1
Romania	75.8	44.1	49.4	34.7	29.3	25.6	26.9	21.2	18.6	16.8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	21.5
Iceland	13.1	15.1	13.3	12.5	7.8	5.6	5.8	6.0	3.0	2.8
Liechtenstein	20.0	22.5	12.5	6.7	7.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	:	2.7
Norway	15.9	14.6	11.3	9.5	8.1	8.5	6.9	4.0	3.8	3.2
Switzerland	21.1	17.9	15.1	10.7	9.1	6.9	6.8	5.0	4.9	4.2

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year.



Figure 1.16: Infant mortality (1)

(per 1 000 live births)



(1) All data (excluding EU-25) are averages of the five-year period up to and including the reference period referred to in the figure.

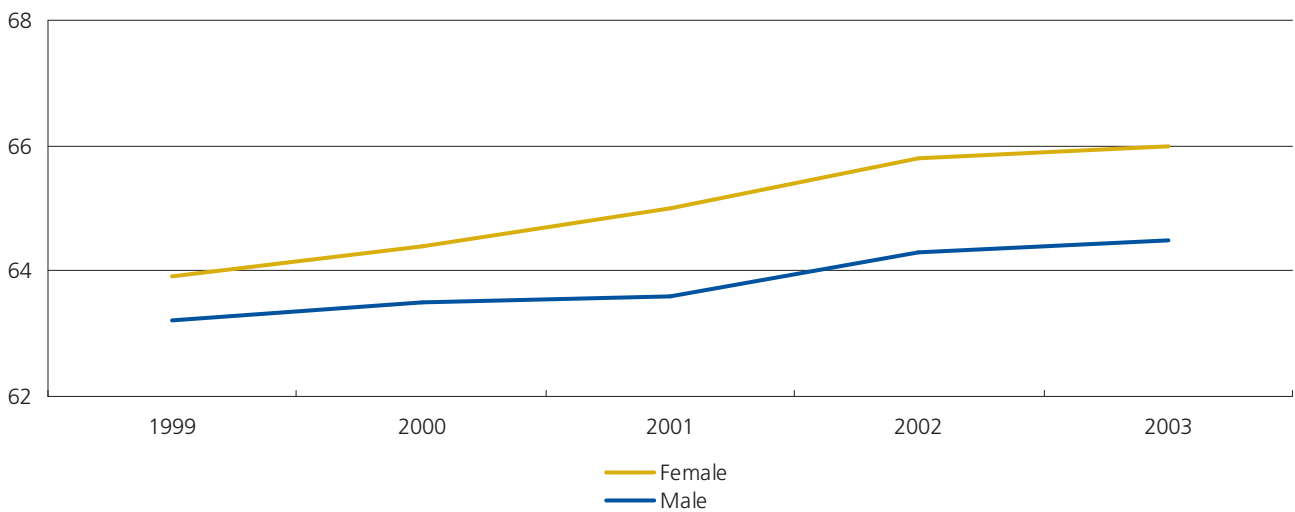
Source (excluding EU-25): United Nations, Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

The ratio of the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year.

1

Figure 1.17: Healthy life years at birth, EU-15

(years)



The indicator healthy life years (HLY) measures the number of years that a person at birth is still expected to live in a healthy condition; HLY is a health expectancy indicator which combines information on mortality and morbidity; the data required are the age-specific prevalence (proportions) of the population in healthy and unhealthy conditions and age-specific mortality information; a healthy condition is defined by the absence of limitations in functioning/disability; the indicator is calculated separately for males and females; the indicator is also called disability-free life expectancy (DFLE).





Table 1.10: Healthy life years at birth

(years)

	Male					Female				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-15	63.2	63.5	63.6	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.4	65.0	65.8	66.0
Belgium	66.0	65.7	66.6	66.9	67.4	68.4	69.1	68.8	69.0	69.2
Czech Republic	:	:	:	62.8	:	:	:	:	63.3	:
Denmark	62.5	62.9	62.2	62.8	63.0	60.8	61.9	60.4	61.0	60.9
Germany	62.3	63.2	64.1	64.4	65.0	64.3	64.6	64.5	64.5	64.7
Estonia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	66.7	66.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	69.4	68.2	68.8	68.5	68.4
Spain	65.6	66.5	66.0	66.6	66.8	69.5	69.3	69.2	69.9	70.2
France	60.1	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.6	63.3	63.2	63.3	63.7	63.9
Ireland	63.9	63.3	63.3	63.5	63.4	67.6	66.9	66.5	65.9	65.4
Italy	68.7	69.7	69.8	70.4	70.9	72.1	72.9	73.0	73.9	74.4
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	68.4	:	:	:	:	69.6
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Luxembourg	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:	:	:	:	53.5	:	:	:	:	57.8
Malta	:	:	:	65.1	:	:	:	:	65.7	:
Netherlands	61.6	61.4	61.9	61.7	61.7	61.4	60.2	59.4	59.3	58.8
Austria	63.6	64.6	64.2	65.6	66.2	:	68.0	68.5	69.0	69.6
Poland	:	:	:	62.5	:	:	:	:	68.9	:
Portugal	58.8	60.2	59.5	59.7	59.8	60.7	62.2	62.7	61.8	61.8
Slovenia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Finland	55.8	56.3	56.7	57.0	57.3	57.4	56.8	56.9	56.8	56.5
Sweden	62.0	63.1	61.9	62.4	62.5	61.8	61.9	61.0	61.9	62.2
United Kingdom	61.2	61.3	61.1	61.4	61.5	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.9	60.9
Norway	:	:	:	:	66.3	:	:	:	:	64.2



FAMILIES AND BIRTHS

Article 143 of the Treaty on the European Union asks for an annual report from the European Commission on progress in achieving the objectives of Article 136, including the demographic situation in the Community. *'The social situation in the European Union'* is published annually by the Directorate-General of Employment and Social Affairs and Eurostat. It deals with the quality of life of people living in Europe and provides a holistic view of the population and its social conditions as a background to social policy development.

Enlargement will not change the EU's ageing process. Rather, as a result of enlargement the number of Member States with very low fertility rates has increased. The potential for economic growth and social improvement will continue to be affected by a contracting active population and an expanding population in retirement. Commission policy stresses the efforts that are required to raise employment rates and the exit age from the labour market.

Although birth rates fell from 1960 until 1995, they remained relatively stable during the period 1995 to 2005 in the EU as a whole. The ratio of children born to unmarried mothers rose from around one in five births in 1995 to almost one in three births by 2004.

There were 4.8 million live births in the EU-25 in 2004. However, the aggregated EU-25 figures hide considerable differences in the evolution of fertility rates across the Member States, with the number of live births increasing rapidly in Spain and Ireland over the last decade, while the most substantial reductions were recorded in the 10 Member States that joined the EU in 2004.

The EU-25 fertility rate fell from an average of 2.7 children per woman in 1964 to 1.4 by 1999. However, the recent increase in the number of live births in several Member States led to a modest rise in fertility rates to 1.5 children by 2004. The mean age for women giving birth rose to over 30 years in six of the Member States, and reached an average of 29.5 years in the EU-15 in 2003.

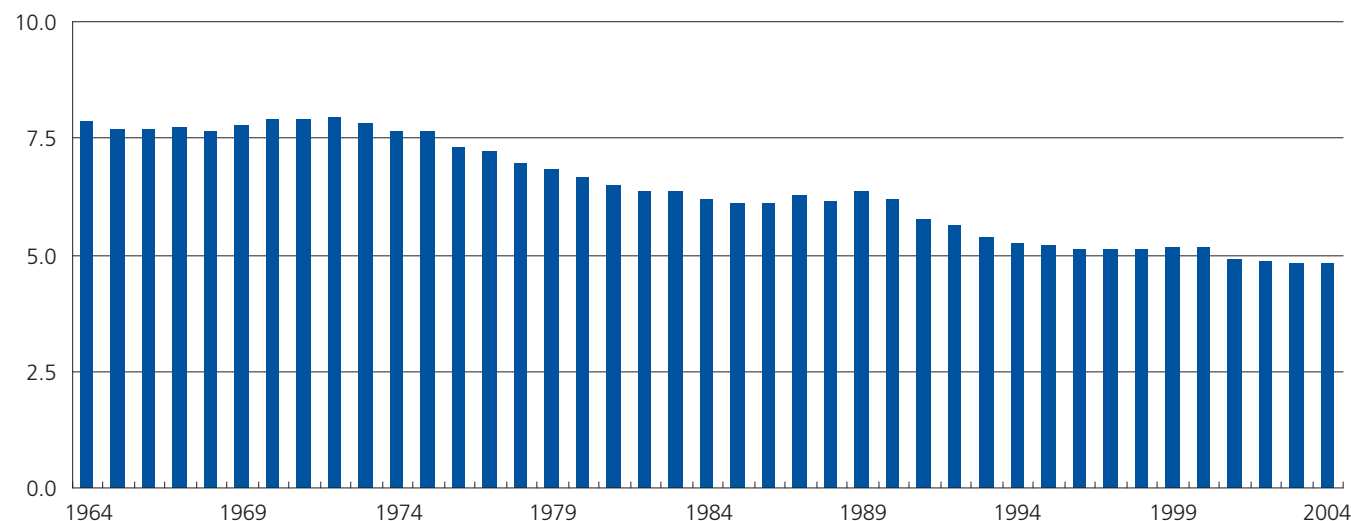
In 2004, there were less than five marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in the EU-25, compared with almost eight marriages per 1 000 inhabitants in 1970. As well as a decrease in the rate of marriages, there was also an increase in the average age at which people get married. The average age of a first marriage increased for men from 26 years in 1980 to over 30 by 2004, while for women it rose from 23 to almost 28 years.

The number of divorces in the EU-25 was estimated at 2.1 per 1 000 inhabitants in 2004. As a result, every 4 out of 10 marriages in the EU results in divorce, with relatively few divorces in Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Cyprus and Malta (where divorce is not legal) and more than 6 divorces for each 10 marriages in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia and Lithuania.

Figure 1.18: Marriages, EU-25

(per 1 000 persons)

TPS00012



In all the 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.



Table 1.11: Marriages

(per 1 000 persons)

TPS00012

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	:	5.2	5.2	:	4.9	4.8	4.8
EU-15	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	:	5.1	5.1	:	4.8	4.8	4.7
Euro area	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	:	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6
Belgium	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1
Czech Republic	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.0
Denmark	6.8	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.5	7.0
Germany	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8
Estonia	5.0	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.5
Greece	5.4	6.0	4.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.5	5.2	5.3	5.5	4.2
Spain	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0
France	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3
Ireland	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	:	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	:
Italy	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3
Cyprus (1)	9.7	10.3	8.7	10.7	11.4	13.2	14.1	15.1	14.5	7.7	7.2
Latvia	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.5
Lithuania	6.4	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.6
Luxembourg	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4
Hungary	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.3
Malta	6.8	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
Netherlands	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.4
Austria	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7
Poland	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0
Portugal	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.7
Slovenia	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
Slovakia	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.2
Finland	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.6
Sweden	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.8
United Kingdom	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	:	:	5.1	:
Bulgaria	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.0
Croatia	5.0	5.2	10.7	:	:	:	4.9	:	:	5.0	5.1
Romania	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.6
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	6.8	:
Iceland	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.6	5.6	6.3	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.0
Liechtenstein	13.0	13.2	14.2	12.6	:	:	:	:	7.5	6.3	7.0
Norway	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9
Switzerland	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.0	5.5	5.5	5.3

(1) Break in series, 2003.

Table 1.12: Divorces

(per 1 000 persons)

TPS00013

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

(1) Starting from 1975 government-controlled area only.

Divorce is possible in all countries except Malta; in all countries decisions about divorces are taken by a court; seven countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Ireland, Norway, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Spain) require proper provisions for dependent children before a divorce is granted.



Figure 1.19: Divorces, EU-25

(per 1 000 persons)

TPS00013

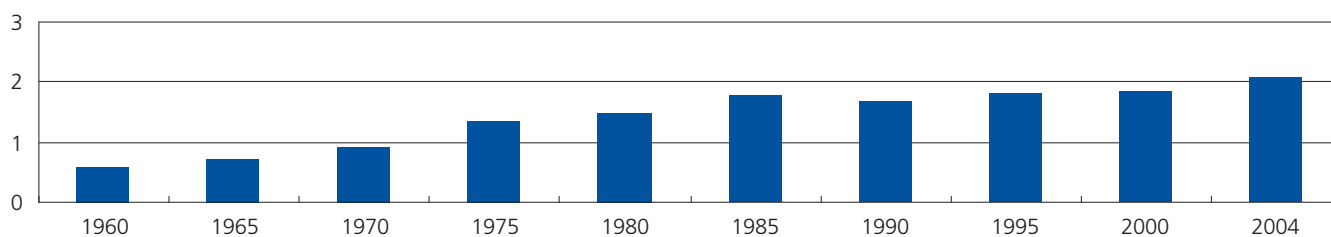
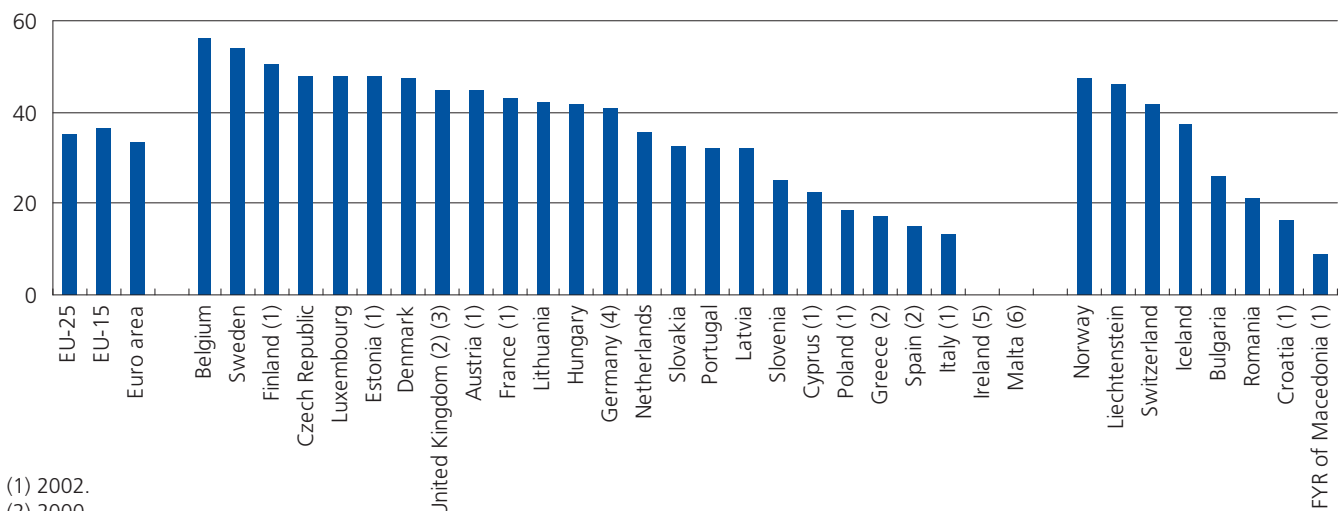


Figure 1.20: Divorce rate, 2003

(%)

TPS00013



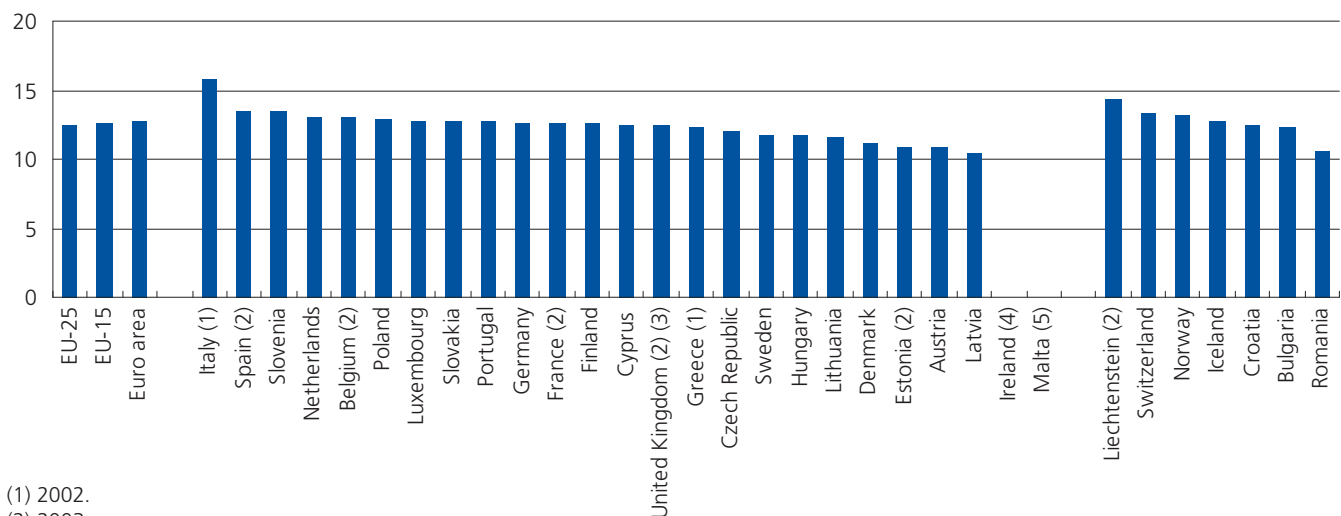
- (1) 2002.
- (2) 2000.
- (3) Excluding Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (4) 2001.
- (5) Not available.
- (6) Not applicable.

The mean number of divorces per marriage in a given year; this number is not influenced by different sizes of the marriage cohorts (i.e. marriages concluded in a specific year); therefore, the total divorce rate 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 and divorce conditions; this way, it reflects the current marriage and divorce conditions unbiased by the age structure of the population, leading to better comparability between countries and over time.

Figure 1.21: Mean duration of marriage at divorce, 2004

(years)

TPS00110



- (1) 2002.
- (2) 2003.
- (3) Excluding Scotland and Northern Ireland.
- (4) Not available.
- (5) Not applicable.

Table 1.13: Number of live births

(1 000)

TPS00111

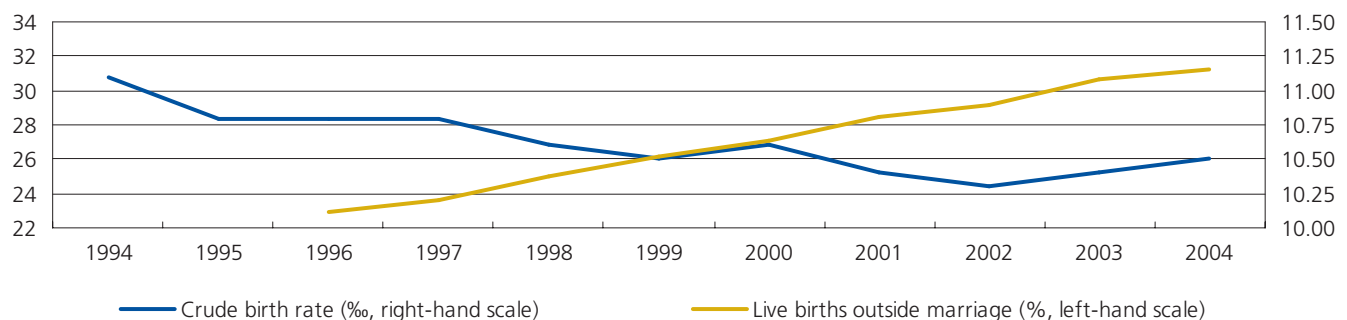
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	4 938	4 822	4 830	4 817	4 742	4 734	4 781	4 700	4 684	4 728	4 796
EU-15	4 053	4 010	4 040	4 053	4 002	4 013	4 061	4 000	3 998	4 043	4 098
Euro area (1)	3 120	3 105	3 144	3 168	3 130	3 159	3 224	3 174	3 169	3 184	3 217
Belgium	117	116	116	116	115	114	116	114	111	112	116
Czech Republic	107	96	90	91	91	90	91	91	93	94	98
Denmark	70	70	68	68	66	66	67	66	64	65	65
Germany	770	765	796	812	785	771	767	735	719	707	706
Estonia	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	14
Greece	104	102	101	102	101	101	103	102	104	104	104
Spain	370	364	363	369	365	380	398	406	419	442	453
France	711	730	734	727	738	745	775	771	762	762	768
Ireland	48	49	51	53	54	54	55	58	61	62	62
Italy	533	526	528	535	515	537	543	535	538	544	563
Cyprus	10	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
Latvia	24	22	20	19	18	19	20	20	20	21	20
Lithuania	42	41	39	38	37	36	34	32	30	31	30
Luxembourg	6	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	6
Hungary	116	112	105	100	97	95	98	97	97	95	95
Malta	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Netherlands	196	191	190	192	199	200	207	203	202	200	194
Austria	92	89	89	84	81	78	78	76	78	77	79
Poland	481	433	428	413	396	382	378	368	354	351	356
Portugal	109	107	110	113	114	116	120	113	114	113	109
Slovenia	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	18
Slovakia	66	61	60	59	58	56	55	51	51	52	54
Finland	65	63	61	59	57	58	57	56	56	57	58
Sweden	112	103	95	91	89	88	90	92	96	99	101
United Kingdom	751	732	733	727	717	700	679	669	669	696	716
Bulgaria	79	72	72	64	65	72	74	68	67	67	70
Croatia	49	50	54	56	47	45	44	41	40	40	40
Romania	247	237	231	237	237	235	235	220	211	213	216
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	1 451	1 363	1 362	1 362	1 369	1 360
Iceland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	60	60	61	60	58	59	59	57	55	57	57
Switzerland	83	82	83	81	79	78	79	74	72	72	73

(1) EUR-11 up to 31.12.2000; EUR-12 from 1.1.2001.

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

Figure 1.22: Live births outside marriage and crude birth rate, EU-25

TPS00018 TPS00112



Live births outside marriage: births where the mother's marital status at the time of birth is other than married.

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 1 000 inhabitants.

**Table 1.14: Completed fertility by generation of the mother**

(mean number of children)

TPS00016

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
EU-25	1.8	1.8	1.8	:	:	:
EU-15	1.8	1.8	1.7	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	1.8	1.8	1.8	:	:	:
Czech Republic	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Denmark	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Germany	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Estonia	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Greece	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Spain	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	:	:
France	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Ireland	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	:
Italy	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	:	:
Cyprus	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Latvia	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Lithuania	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Luxembourg	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Hungary	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Malta	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Netherlands	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Austria	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Poland	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Portugal	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Slovenia	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Slovakia	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Finland	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Sweden	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
United Kingdom	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bulgaria	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Croatia	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Romania	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Iceland	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Norway	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Switzerland	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6

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.

Figure 1.23: Total fertility rate, EU-25

(mean number of children)

TPS00015

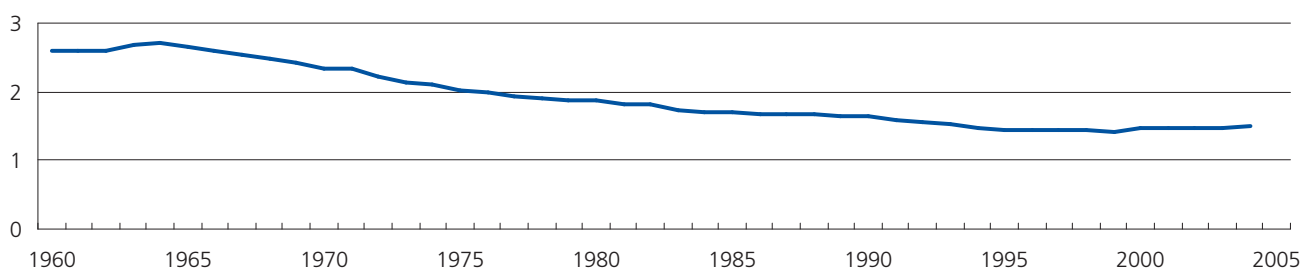


Table 1.15: Mean age of women at childbearing

(years)

TPS00017

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
EU-25	:	:	28.5	:	:	:	:	29.1	29.1	29.2	29.2
EU-15	28.6	28.8	28.9	29.0	:	:	:	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5
Euro area	28.8	28.9	29.1	29.2	:	:	:	29.5	29.5	29.6	29.7
Belgium	28.2	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.6	:	:	:	:	:	:
Czech Republic	25.1	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.4	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.6	27.8	28.1
Denmark	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.9	30.1
Germany	28.1	28.2	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1
Estonia	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.6	27.0	27.2	27.5	27.7
Greece	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.6	:	29.4	29.5
Spain	29.5	29.7	30.0	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.7	:	30.8	30.8
France	28.7	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.5
Ireland	30.1	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.6
Italy	29.3	29.5	29.7	30.0	:	:	30.3	30.3	30.3	:	30.7
Cyprus	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.3
Latvia	25.4	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.2	27.4	27.6	27.2
Lithuania	25.6	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.2	26.4	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.1
Luxembourg	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.5	29.9
Hungary	26.0	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.7	26.9	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.8	28.0
Malta	28.8	28.9	29.1	28.8	28.7	28.9	29.0	28.6	28.9	29.2	:
Netherlands	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.4
Austria	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.9	28.0	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.6	28.8
Poland	26.6	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.3	27.4	27.6	27.8	27.9
Portugal	27.7	27.8	28.0	28.1	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0
Slovenia	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.5	27.8	28.0	28.2	28.5	28.8	29.0
Slovakia	25.3	25.5	25.6	25.8	:	:	26.4	26.6	26.8	27.0	27.3
Finland	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.8
Sweden	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.4	29.5	29.7	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.1	30.3
United Kingdom	27.9	28.1	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	28.7	28.8
Bulgaria	23.8	24.0	24.1	24.3	24.5	24.5	24.7	24.9	25.1	25.3	25.5
Croatia	26.8	27.0	27.4	27.6	27.9	27.6	27.5	27.7	28.0	28.0	28.1
Romania	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.2
Iceland	28.6	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.6	28.8	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.3	29.3
Liechtenstein	29.3	29.8	30.0	30.0	30.0	:	:	30.1	29.9	30.8	30.1
Norway	28.6	28.7	28.9	29.0	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.5	29.7
Switzerland	29.2	29.4	29.4	29.5	29.6	29.7	29.7	29.8	30.0	30.1	30.2

The mean age of women when their children are born; for a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing is calculated using the fertility rates by age as weights (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age); when calculated in this way, the mean age is not influenced by a specific population structure (number of mothers in each age group) and is therefore better for geographical and temporal comparisons.



MIGRATION AND ASYLUM

The Treaty of Amsterdam introduced a new Title IV ('*Visas, asylum, immigration and other policies related to free movement of persons*') into the EC Treaty. It covers the following fields: free movement of persons; controls on external borders; asylum, immigration and safeguarding of the rights of third-country nationals; judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and administrative cooperation.

Migration and asylum are two areas with considerable political importance. The statistics presented in this section are used by the European Commission in the development and monitoring of a common asylum policy and harmonised immigration policies for the EU. These statistics are also used as an input to work on assessing the socioeconomic inclusion of migrant populations and the success of measures to prevent discrimination.

Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, political and social factors. These factors may act in a migrant's country of origin (so-called '*push*' factors) or in the country of destination (so-called '*pull*' factors). The relative economic prosperity and political stability of the EU exert a considerable pull effect. Various push factors in many parts of the world have also continued to have a strong effect on migrant flows (for example, to escape wars or political persecution).

Eurostat produces statistics on a range of issues related to international migration and asylum. Data are supplied on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis by national statistical institutes and by ministries of justice and the interior. Many of these statistics are sent to Eurostat as part of a joint migration data collection organised by Eurostat in cooperation with the United Nations Statistical Division, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the Council of Europe and the International Labour Office.

It can be difficult to measure accurately the scale and patterns of migration. Countries differ in the way they produce migration statistics and who they consider to be a migrant. In some countries, migration statistics are based on administrative data taken, for example, from systems for issuing residence permits or from a population register; other countries use survey-based data. These variations in data sources and definitions result in problems when comparing the migrant counts for different countries.

There has been a significant increase in the number of migrants coming into the EU-25 in recent years. Net migration in the EU-25 increased from 590 000 persons in 1994 to 1.85 million by 2004. It is likely that these figures are under-estimates of the true extent of migration flows between countries, as they do not include clandestine migration (such as illegal immigrants or human trafficking).

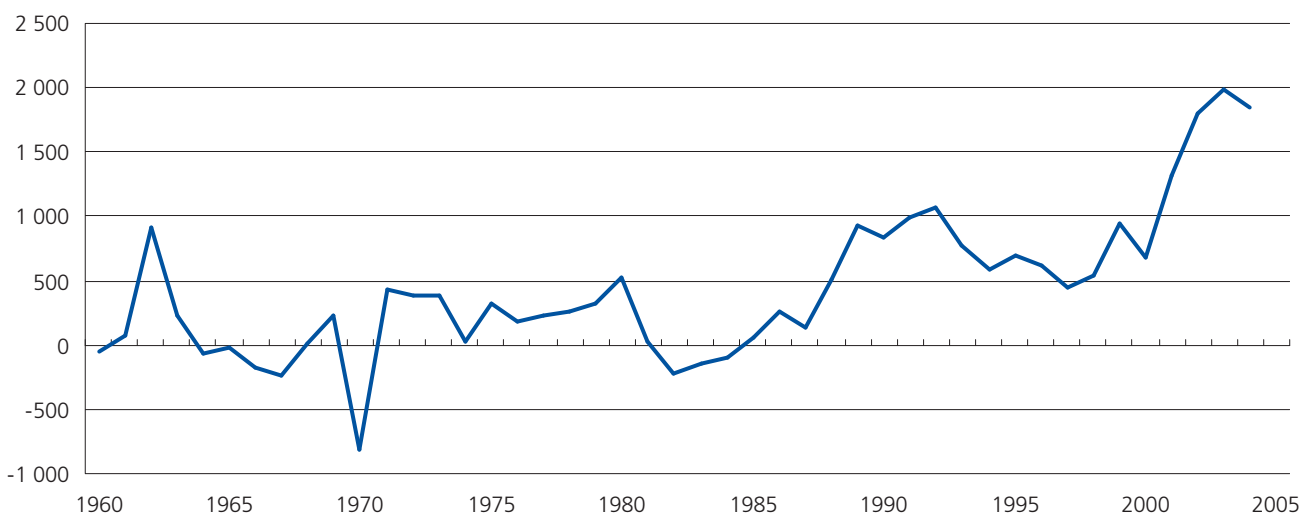
With relatively low birth rates in most Member States, migration is often the principal component of population change within the EU. As shown above, some countries may well face significant labour shortages by 2050, as their baby-boom generation become old-age pensioners and the relatively low numbers of babies being born today reach working age. Migration policy is one means of redressing such imbalances.

Spain and Italy stood out as having by far the highest net inflows of migrants, with 610 100 and 558 300 migrants respectively in 2004, together accounting for almost two thirds of the EU-25 total. This pattern was not systematic, as there were net outflows (more persons leaving their national territory) reported in the Baltic States, the Netherlands and Poland.

Figure 1.24: Net migration (including corrections), EU-25

(1 000)

TPS00008



The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants); since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase between two dates; the statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population change.

Foreigners accounted for less than 10 % of the total population in the majority of Member States; Luxembourg (39.0 %, 2005) and Latvia (22.2 %, 2004) were the only exceptions to this rule among those Member States for which data are available.

The acquisition of citizenship is sometimes viewed as an indicator of the formal integration of migrants into their destination country, often requiring a period of legal residence together with other factors such as language proficiency. Some 154 600 persons acquired German citizenship in 2002, by far the highest number among those Member States for which data are available. There were just over 267 000 applications for asylum within the EU-25 in 2004. Of these, almost one in five were made in the France (50 500), followed by the United Kingdom (15.2 % of the total), Germany (13.3 %) and Austria (9.2 %).

Table 1.16: Net migration (including corrections)

(1 000)

TPS00008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	590	691	611	450	538	937	677	1 315	1 802	1 981	1 847
EU-15	637	724	637	464	559	935	1 095	1 360	1 796	1 942	1 808
Euro area	543	619	567	388	439	774	917	1 168	1 598	1 728	1 576
Belgium	17	2	15	10	12	17	13	36	41	36	35
Czech Republic	10	10	10	12	10	9	7	-43	12	26	19
Denmark	11	29	18	12	11	9	10	12	10	7	5
Germany	316	398	282	93	47	202	168	275	219	142	82
Estonia	-21	-16	-13	-7	-7	-1	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	78	77	71	62	55	45	29	38	38	35	35
Spain	64	71	83	94	159	238	390	441	649	625	610
France	-4	-15	-19	-14	-7	93	103	118	129	133	100
Ireland	-3	6	16	17	16	24	32	39	33	31	48
Italy	26	32	60	56	64	46	55	48	350	610	558
Cyprus	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	5	7	12	16
Latvia	-23	-14	-10	-9	-6	-4	-5	-5	-2	-1	-1
Lithuania	-24	-24	-23	-22	-22	-21	-20	-3	-2	-6	-10
Luxembourg	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Hungary	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	10	4	16	18
Malta	1	0	1	1	1	1	10	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	20	15	21	31	44	44	57	56	28	7	-10
Austria	3	2	4	2	9	20	17	44	35	38	62
Poland	-19	-18	-13	-12	-13	-14	-410	-17	-18	-14	-9
Portugal	17	22	26	29	32	38	47	65	70	64	47
Slovenia	0	1	-4	-1	-6	11	3	5	2	4	2
Slovakia	5	3	2	2	1	2	-22	1	1	1	3
Finland	4	4	4	5	5	3	2	6	5	6	7
Sweden	51	12	6	6	11	14	25	29	31	29	25
United Kingdom	32	65	47	58	97	138	144	151	158	178	202
Bulgaria	0	0	1	0	0	0	-221	7	0	0	0
Croatia	0	-179	:	:	:	:	-124	15	9	13	12
Romania	-16	-21	-19	-13	-6	-3	-4	-558	-2	-7	-10
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-415	1
Iceland	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	8	7	6	10	13	19	10	8	17	11	13
Switzerland	29	25	-2	-3	11	25	24	39	47	42	38

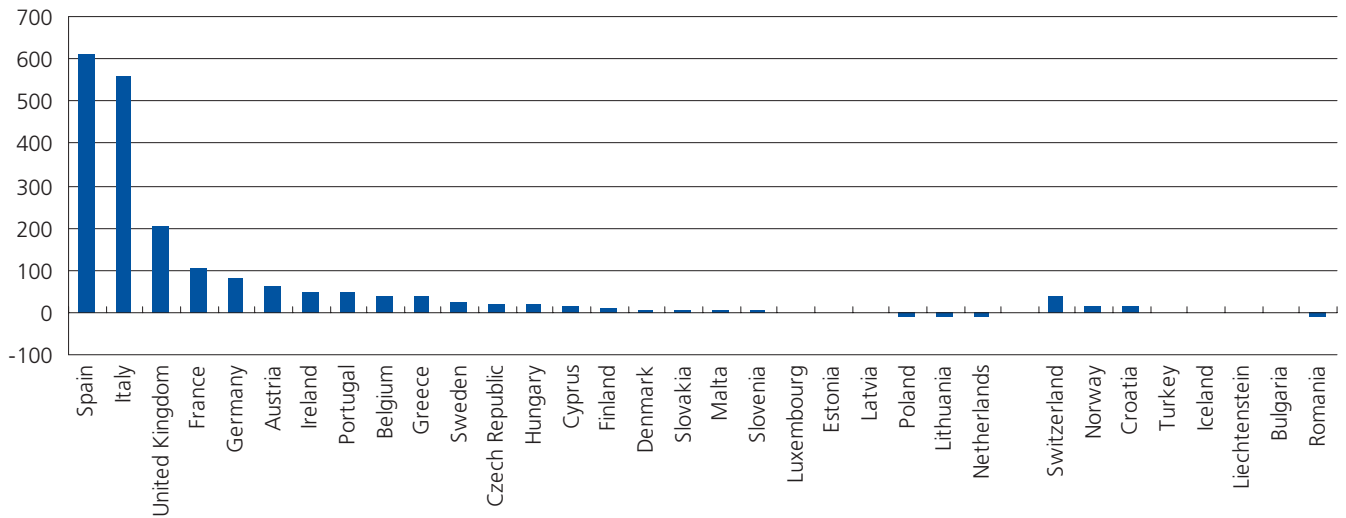
The difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year (net migration is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants); since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase between two dates; the statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation, especially population change.



Figure 1.25: Net migration (including corrections), 2004 (1)

(1 000)

TPS00008

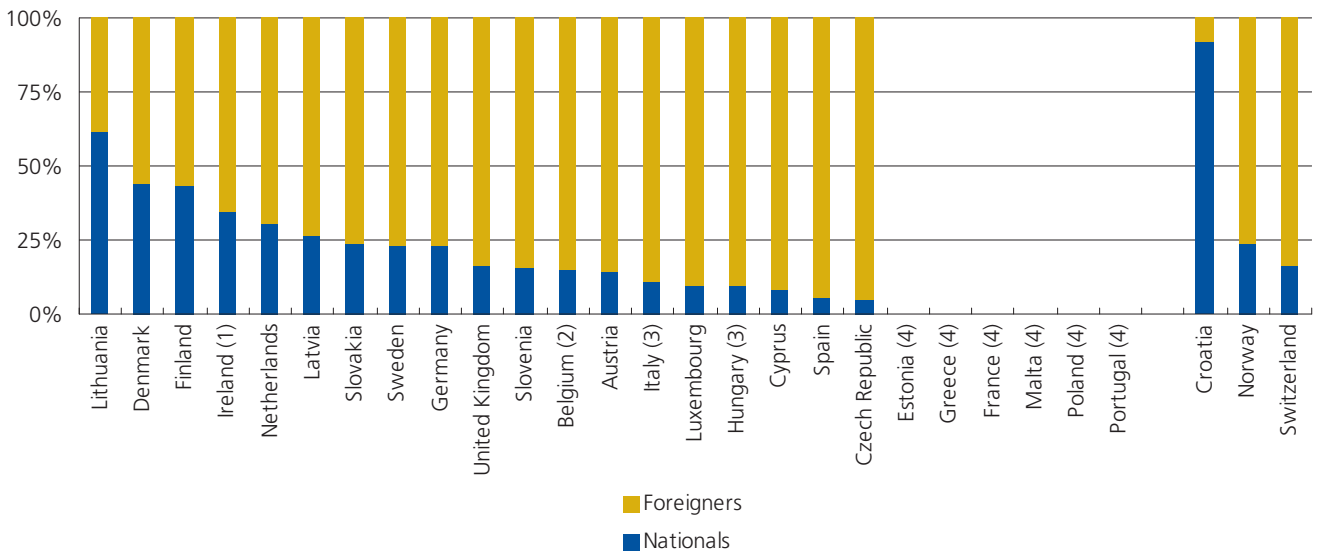


(1) EU-25, 1.85 million immigrants in 2004; EU-15, 1.81 million immigrants in 2004.

1

Figure 1.26: Citizenship of immigrants, 2004

(% of total population)



(1) 2002.

(2) 2001.

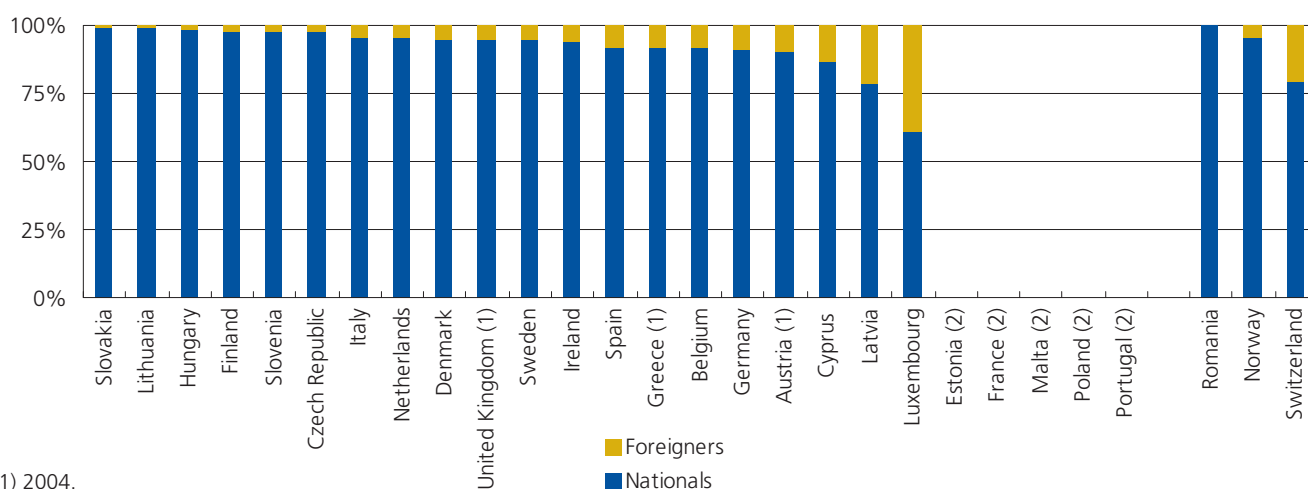
(3) 2003.

(4) Not available.

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person.

Figure 1.27: Population by citizenship, 2005

(% of total population)



(1) 2004.

(2) Not available.

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person.

1

Table 1.17: Acquisition of citizenship

(persons)

TPS00024

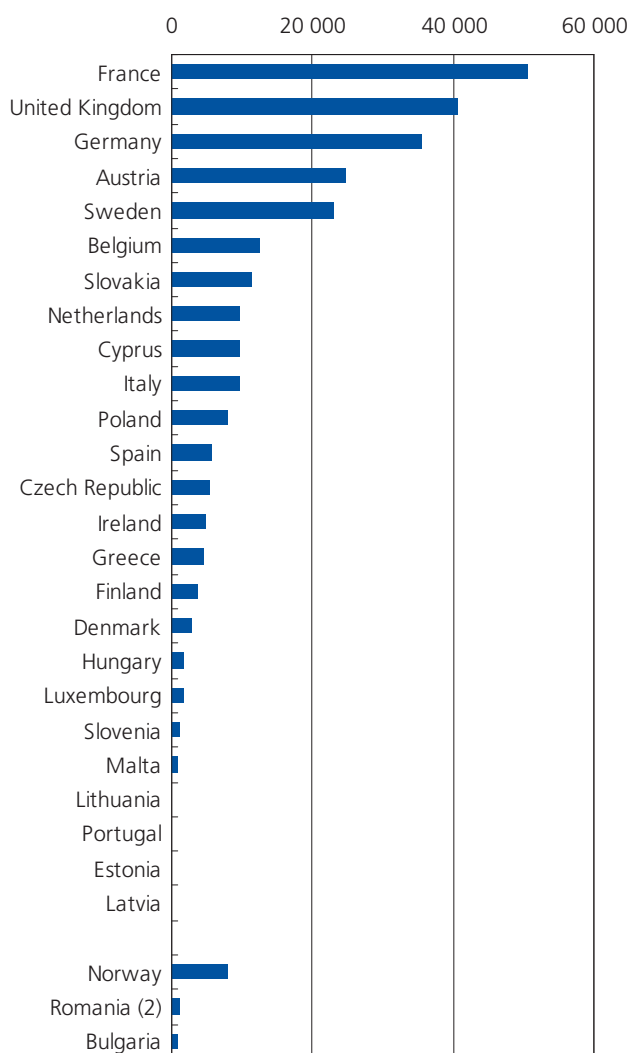
	2002	2003	2004
Belgium	:	:	:
Czech Republic	3 261	2 199	5 020
Denmark	17 300	6 583	14 976
Germany	154 547	:	127 153
Estonia	4 091	3 706	6 543
Greece	:	1 896	:
Spain	21 805	26 517	38 220
France	:	139 938	168 826
Ireland	:	:	3 784
Italy	:	13 406	:
Cyprus	126	247	:
Latvia	9 421	9 951	17 178
Lithuania	:	471	610
Luxembourg	754	785	841
Hungary	3 369	5 261	:
Malta	:	:	:
Netherlands	45 321	28 799	26 171
Austria	:	:	41 645
Poland	1 182	1 653	1 937
Portugal	255	2 479	1 346
Slovenia	2 808	3 306	3 333
Slovakia	3 484	3 492	4 016
Finland	3 049	4 526	6 880
Sweden	37 792	33 222	28 893
United Kingdom	:	124 295	140 740
Bulgaria	:	:	:
Croatia	:	12 654	8 940
Romania	242	139	:
Turkey	:	24 785	8 238
Iceland	434	:	:
Norway	9 041	7 867	8 154
Switzerland	36 515	35 427	35 685

These figures refer to grants of citizenship of the reporting country to persons who have previously been citizens of another country or who have been stateless.

Figure 1.28: Asylum applications, 2004 (1)

(persons)

TPS00021



(1) EU-25, 267 394 asylum applications in 2004; EU-15, 229 366 asylum applications in 2004.

(2) 2003.



Table 1.18: Asylum applications

(persons)

TPS00021

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
EU-25	:	:	:	:	:	:	403 372	411 731	400 489	335 879	267 394
EU-15	300 288	263 656	227 802	242 774	295 506	352 222	370 288	367 668	368 212	298 499	229 366
Euro area	242 166	205 540	186 492	195 496	230 952	263 314	263 343	260 291	243 384	202 709	162 650
Belgium	14 340	11 409	12 433	11 788	21 965	35 778	42 691	24 507	18 798	13 585	12 400
Czech Republic	:	:	:	2 109	:	7 354	8 788	18 095	8 483	11 400	5 302
Denmark	6 652	5 104	5 896	5 100	5 699	6 530	10 347	12 512	5 946	4 390	2 932
Germany	127 210	127 937	117 333	104 353	98 644	94 776	78 564	88 287	71 127	50 563	35 607
Estonia	:	:	:	:	23	26	3	12	9	14	11
Greece	1 107	1 282	1 640	4 376	2 950	1 528	3 083	5 499	5 664	8 178	4 469
Spain	11 992	5 678	4 730	4 975	4 934	8 405	7 926	9 490	6 309	5 927	5 553
France	25 959	20 415	17 405	21 416	22 375	30 907	38 747	47 291	51 087	52 204	50 547
Ireland	360	420	1 180	3 880	4 626	7 724	10 938	10 324	11 634	7 901	4 766
Italy	1 830	1 760	680	1 890	13 100	18 450	15 194	9 620	16 015	13 705	9 629
Cyprus	:	:	:	:	:	789	651	1 620	950	4 407	9 675
Latvia	:	:	:	:	:	22	5	14	24	5	7
Lithuania	:	:	:	:	159	143	303	425	367	394	167
Luxembourg	260	280	263	433	1 709	2 930	627	683	1 042	1 549	1 575
Hungary	:	:	1 259	:	7 118	11 499	7 801	9 554	6 412	2 401	1 600
Malta	:	:	:	:	:	:	71	153	474	457	846
Netherlands	52 576	29 258	22 857	34 443	45 217	39 274	43 895	32 579	18 667	13 402	9 782
Austria	5 082	5 920	6 991	6 719	13 805	20 129	18 284	30 127	39 354	32 359	24 634
Poland	598	842	600	:	:	:	4 662	4 528	5 169	6 825	7 937
Portugal	614	332	269	251	355	307	224	233	244	116	113
Slovenia	30	34	35	72	337	744	9 244	1 511	650	1 119	1 088
Slovakia	:	:	:	:	:	:	1 556	8 151	9 739	10 358	11 395
Finland	836	849	711	972	1 272	3 106	3 170	1 651	3 443	3 220	3 575
Sweden	18 640	9 047	5 774	9 678	12 841	11 220	16 283	23 499	33 016	31 355	23 161
United Kingdom	32 830	43 965	29 640	32 500	46 014	71 158	80 315	71 366	85 866	60 045	40 623
Bulgaria	:	:	:	368	:	1 349	1 755	2 428	2 888	1 318	985
Croatia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Romania	:	:	598	:	:	:	:	2 431	1 000	:	:
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Iceland	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Liechtenstein	:	:	:	:	:	143	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	3 379	1 460	1 778	2 271	8 374	10 160	:	14 768	:	16 020	7 950
Switzerland	16 134	17 021	17 936	23 982	41 302	46 068	:	:	:	:	:

Asylum applicant — a person who has requested protection under either: 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; or within the remit of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment (UNCAT) or the European Convention on Human Rights or other relevant instruments of protection; these figures refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at the border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally; due to different methods of collecting the information, data from different countries may not be entirely comparable.

Table 1.19: Acquisition of citizenship and asylum applications

(persons)

TPS00021 TPS00024 TPS00163 TPS00164

	Acquisition of citizenship		Asylum applications		Asylum decisions						
					Number of decisions		of which, rejections (%)		Grants of refugee status		
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	
EU-25	:	:	335 879	267 394	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
EU-15	:	:	298 499	229 366	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Euro area	:	:	202 709	162 650	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:	:	13 585	12 400	19 973	15 434	90	78	1 341	2 352	
Czech Republic	2 199	5 020	11 400	5 302	13 398	7 879	58	59	160	103	
Denmark	6 583	14 976	4 390	2 932	3 429	2 499	78	77	497	104	
Germany	:	127 153	50 563	35 607	93 885	61 961	67	62	3 136	2 067	
Estonia	3 706	6 543	14	11	14	9	93	100	0	0	
Greece	1 896	:	8 178	4 469	4 811	3 867	99	97	4	9	
Spain	26 517	38 220	5 927	5 553	6 965	6 670	95	95	251	177	
France	139 938	168 826	52 204	50 547	66 344	68 118	90	91	6 526	6 274	
Ireland	:	3 784	7 901	4 766	9 313	6 898	84	94	345	430	
Italy	13 406	:	13 705	9 629	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Cyprus	247	:	4 407	9 675	404	5 333	66	51	0	30	
Latvia	9 951	17 178	5	7	12	11	42	55	0	0	
Lithuania	471	610	394	167	774	562	7	9	3	12	
Luxembourg	785	841	1 549	1 575	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Hungary	5 261	:	2 401	1 600	3 931	1 785	39	52	178	149	
Malta	:	:	457	846	471	757	45	30	34	18	
Netherlands	28 799	26 171	13 402	9 782	21 764	15 654	67	52	393	480	
Austria	:	41 645	32 359	24 634	35 608	25 423	14	20	2 084	5 136	
Poland	1 653	1 937	6 825	7 937	7 772	5 898	41	34	219	305	
Portugal	2 479	1 346	116	113	100	73	85	85	2	2	
Slovenia	3 306	3 333	1 119	1 088	1 196	1 034	12	32	18	18	
Slovakia	3 492	4 016	10 358	11 395	7 421	13 389	11	12	11	6	
Finland	4 526	6 880	3 220	3 575	3 384	4 728	74	72	4	28	
Sweden	33 222	28 893	31 355	23 161	31 006	34 943	73	80	430	362	
United Kingdom	124 295	140 740	60 045	40 623	80 369	58 913	84	83	5 378	2 159	
Bulgaria	:	:	1 318	985	1 930	965	51	35	18	17	
Croatia	12 654	8 940	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Romania	139	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Turkey	24 785	8 238	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Norway	7 867	8 154	16 020	7 950	16 360	:	72	:	585	:	
Switzerland	35 427	35 685	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

Citizenship is defined as the legal nationality of each person.

Asylum applicant — a person who has requested protection under either: 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; or within the remit of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other forms of cruel or inhuman treatment (UNCAT) or the European Convention on Human Rights or other relevant instruments of protection; these figures refer to all persons who apply on an individual basis for asylum or similar protection, irrespective of whether they lodge their application on arrival at the border, or from inside the country, and irrespective of whether they entered the country legally or illegally; due to different methods of collecting the information, data from different countries may not be entirely comparable.

Geneva Convention Status granted: this category refers to decisions to grant refugee status within the meaning of 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.