

Statistics in focus

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

THEME 3 – 15/1999

POPULATION AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Contents

EU population continues to increase slowly, irregularly....	1
.... and differently	3
Decline in live births continues	4
Number of deaths remains almost unchanged	5
Net migration increases considerably	6
Asylum applications continue to rise.....	7

FIRST DEMOGRAPHIC ESTIMATES FOR 1999

After five years of rapid decline, the net inflow of international migrants (immigration minus emigration) to the European Union increased somewhat in 1998: from 512 000 in 1997 to 549 000 people. Based upon monthly data available at the end of 1999, latest forecasts and expert opinions, net migration is expected to increase more strongly in 1999 to a level of 717 000 people.

The annual number of asylum applications will also rise considerably (this development generally leads to higher net migration). Monthly data up to September 1999 indicate that during 1999 almost 350 000 asylum applications were made within the EU. This is 60 000, or well over 20%, more than in 1998.

The total number of live births is expected to decrease slightly, whilst the number of deaths will barely change. Natural population growth (live births minus deaths) is forecast to decline from 295 000 in 1998 to a new post-war low of around 266 000 in 1999.

Consequently, total population growth is estimated to reach a level of well over 980 000, or 0.26%, bringing the total EU population on 1 January 2000 to 376.4 million.

EU population continues to increase slowly, irregularly...

During the last 50 years the population of the EU grew from 295 to 376 million (*Figure 1*). In 1953, EU's population size exceeded 300 million. Thereafter it took 10, 13 and 22 years to shelter another 25 million inhabitants more. So, population growth started to slow down during the last 2-3 decades.

With an estimated population growth of almost 1 million people, 1999 fits fairly well in this latter general trend. Although both in 1997 and 1998 lower levels were recorded, this increase is much smaller than those observed around 1992 (well over 1.5 million) or during the 1960s (on average 2.5 million a year).

In relative terms EU-population is expected to grow with 0.26% in 1999. Again compared with 1997 and 1998 this level is slightly higher, but in a more long-term perspective, it is a rather modest growth (*Figure 2*).

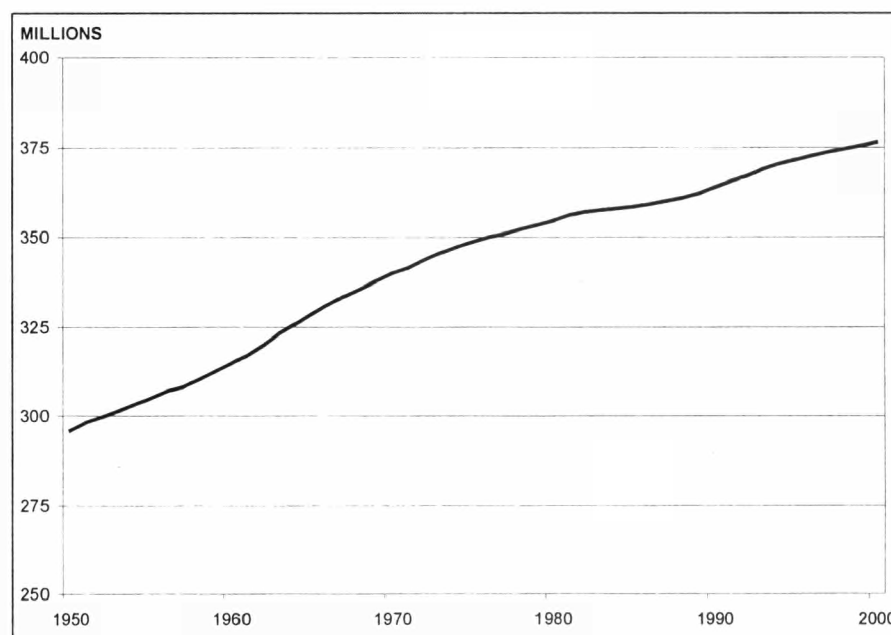


Figure 1: Total population, 1950-2000, EU-15



Table 1: Population change in 1999 (first estimates)

COUNTRY	Population	Live	Deaths	Natural	Net	Total	Population	Live	Deaths	Natural	Net	Total
	1.1.1999	births		increase	migration	increase	1.1.2000	births		increase	migration	increase
(1000)							per 1000 population					
EU-15	375 460.0	3 995.0	3 728.9	266.1	717	983.1	376 443.1	10.6	9.9	0.7	1.9	2.6
EUR-11	291 380.5	3 027.2	2 831.8	195.4	505	700.4	292 080.9	10.4	9.7	0.7	1.7	2.4
Belgium	10 213.8	113.3	103.1	10.2	10	20.2	10 233.9	11.1	10.1	1.0	1.0	2.0
Denmark	5 313.6	66.6	58.9	7.7	10	17.7	5 331.3	12.5	11.1	1.5	1.9	3.3
Germany	82 037.0	764.7	842.0	-77.3	192	114.7	82 151.7	9.3	10.3	-0.9	2.3	1.4
Greece	10 521.7	103.8	100.1	3.7	15	18.7	10 540.4	9.9	9.5	0.4	1.4	1.8
Spain	39 394.3	369.4	368.9	0.5	35	35.5	39 429.8	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.9	0.9
France ¹⁾	58 966.8	746.8	538.7	208.1	45	253.1	59 219.9	12.6	9.1	3.5	0.8	4.3
Ireland	3 744.7	53.7	31.6	22.1	19	41.1	3 785.8	14.3	8.4	5.9	5.0	10.9
Italy	57 612.6	526.6	570.0	-43.4	130	86.6	57 699.2	9.1	9.9	-0.8	2.3	1.5
Luxembourg	429.2	5.6	3.8	1.8	4	5.8	435.0	13.0	8.9	4.1	9.3	13.4
Netherlands	15 760.2	199.6	141.2	58.4	43	101.4	15 861.6	12.6	8.9	3.7	2.7	6.4
Austria	8 082.8	76.8	75.9	0.8	9	9.8	8 092.7	9.5	9.4	0.1	1.1	1.2
Portugal	9 979.5	113.0	108.4	4.6	15	19.6	9 999.0	11.3	10.9	0.5	1.5	2.0
Finland	5 159.6	57.6	48.1	9.5	3	12.5	5 172.1	11.2	9.3	1.8	0.6	2.4
Sweden	8 854.3	87.6	94.0	-6.4	12	5.6	8 859.9	9.9	10.6	-0.7	1.4	0.6
United Kingdom	59 389.9	709.9	644.1	65.7	175	240.7	59 630.7	11.9	10.8	1.1	2.9	4.0
Iceland	275.7	3.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.6	279.3	12.9	6.1	6.8	6.1	13.0
Liechtenstein	32.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	32.3	12.4	6.8	5.6	3.1	8.7
Norway	4 445.3	59.4	43.4	16.1	19	35.1	4 480.4	13.3	9.7	3.6	4.3	7.9
EEA	380 213.1	4 058.4	3 774.2	284.2	738	1 022.0	381 235.1	10.7	9.9	0.7	1.9	2.7
Switzerland	7 123.5	73.6	61.8	11.8	15	26.8	7 150.3	10.3	8.7	1.7	2.1	3.8

¹⁾ Population at 1.1.1999 is based upon population census 1990 and live births, deaths and net migration estimates during the period 1990-1998. According to population census 1999, total population at 8 March 1999 amounted 58 518 121 persons (estimate at 1 December 1999)

Table 2: Asylum applications, 1999 (first estimates)

COUNTRY	(1000)
EU-15	348.6
EUR-11	260.6
Belgium	33.5
Denmark	6.4
Germany	101.6
Greece	2.0
Spain	5.9
France	29.6
Ireland	6.0
Italy	11.7
Luxembourg	3.0
Netherlands	45.2
Austria	21.5
Portugal	0.3
Finland	2.3
Sweden	11.4
United Kingdom	68.2
Iceland	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.0
Norway	9.1
EEA	357.7
Switzerland	60.7

Table 3: Information base for 1999 first estimates ¹⁾

COUNTRY	Monthly data availability (up to and including)				
	Live births	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration	Asylum applications
Belgium	July	July	— ²⁾	— ²⁾	September ⁵⁾
Denmark	September	September	September	September	September ⁵⁾
Germany	September	September	June	June	September ⁶⁾
Greece	— ²⁾	— ²⁾	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	—
Spain	December	December	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	August ⁵⁾
France	September	September	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	September ⁶⁾
Ireland	March	March	— ²⁾	— ²⁾	September ⁵⁾
Italy	June	June	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	June ⁵⁾
Luxembourg	September	September	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	September ⁵⁾
Netherlands	September	September	September	August	September ⁵⁾
Austria	July	July	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	September ⁵⁾
Portugal	September	September	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	—
Finland	October	October	October	October	August ⁵⁾
Sweden	September	September	September	September	September ⁵⁾
United Kingdom	March	March	— ³⁾	— ³⁾	September ⁶⁾
Iceland	September	September	August	August	—
Liechtenstein	—	—	—	—	—
Norway	September	September	September	September	September ⁵⁾
Switzerland	July	July	September ⁴⁾	September ⁴⁾	September ⁵⁾

¹⁾ Estimates are primarily based upon provisional monthly data series available around 1 December 1999. Technical details about the methodology used for live births and deaths can be found in Eurostat Working Paper E4/1997-7. The forecast methods applied for international migration and asylum applications will be published shortly in the same series.

²⁾ National estimates.

³⁾ National estimates solely on net migration.

⁴⁾ Non-nationals only.

⁵⁾ Including family members.

⁶⁾ Excluding family members.

.... and differently



Figure 2: Total population growth, EU-15, 1950-1999

Table 1 and figure 3 demonstrate that (also) in 1999 EU Member States will experience quite different rates of population growth. The population of both Luxemburg and Ireland will continue to grow with a speed of well over 1%, whereas Spain and Sweden do not exceed a rate of 0.1%.

These first estimates also confirm that international migration is still playing an important role as a component of population change. For example, without migration, Germany, Italy and Sweden would be confronted with a population loss of about 0.1% and Austria and Spain would barely grow.

Almost half of the EU-countries are expected to see an increase of their population growth in 1999 (Figure 4). Notably Germany seems to recover from the negative population growth recorded in 1998.

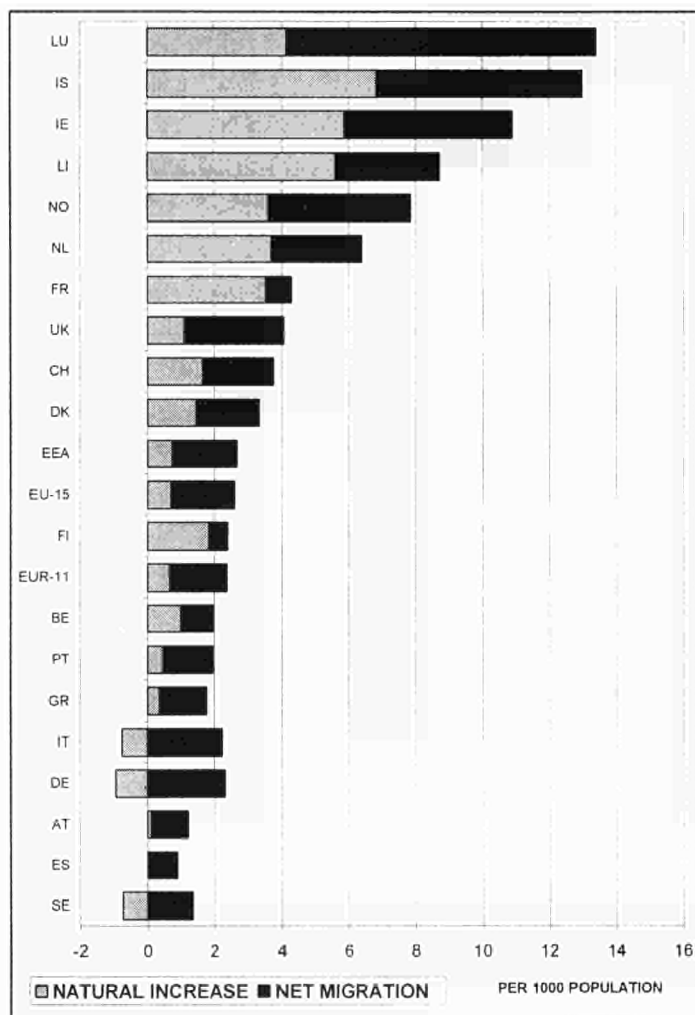


Figure 3: Crude total population growth rate, 1999

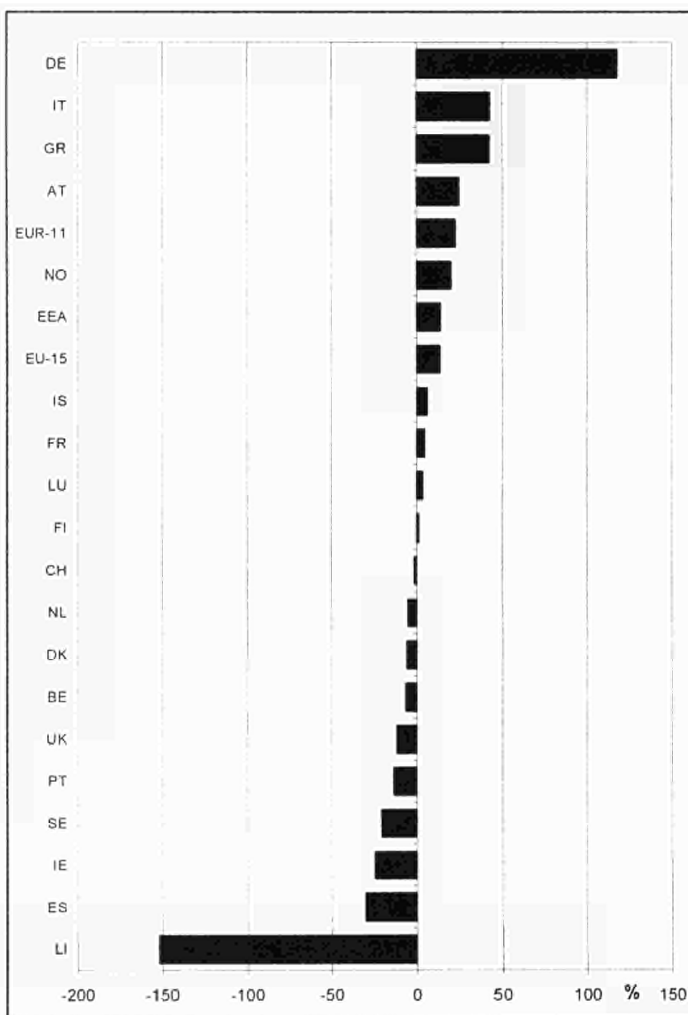
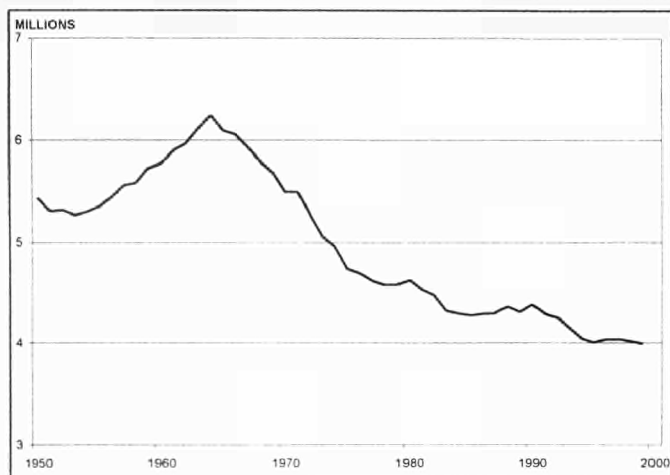


Figure 4: Population growth, relative change from 1998 to 1999

Decline in live births continues



In 1999 the number of births in the EU is expected to reach a level of 4.00 million, which is about 0.5% less than in 1998. Actually it would be a new post-war low. In the mid-1960s the annual number of babies was over 2 million higher, but during the period 1965 to 1975 fertility dropped dramatically (*Figure 5*).

Crude birth rates are forecast to remain highest in Ireland, and lowest in Italy (*Figure 6*).

Seven EU countries will probably see a decrease in live births (*Figure 7*), with Austria facing the strongest change (-5%). Luxembourg, on the other hand, is expected to be the EU country with the strongest rise (+4%).

Figure 5: Live births, EU-15, 1950-1999

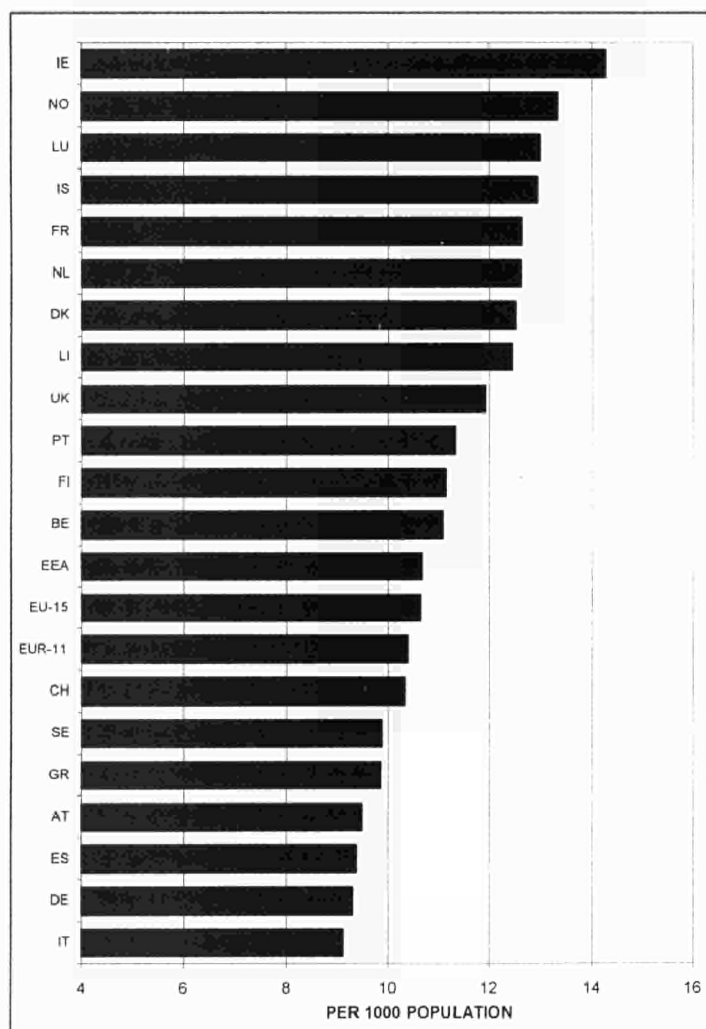


Figure 6: Crude birth rate, 1999

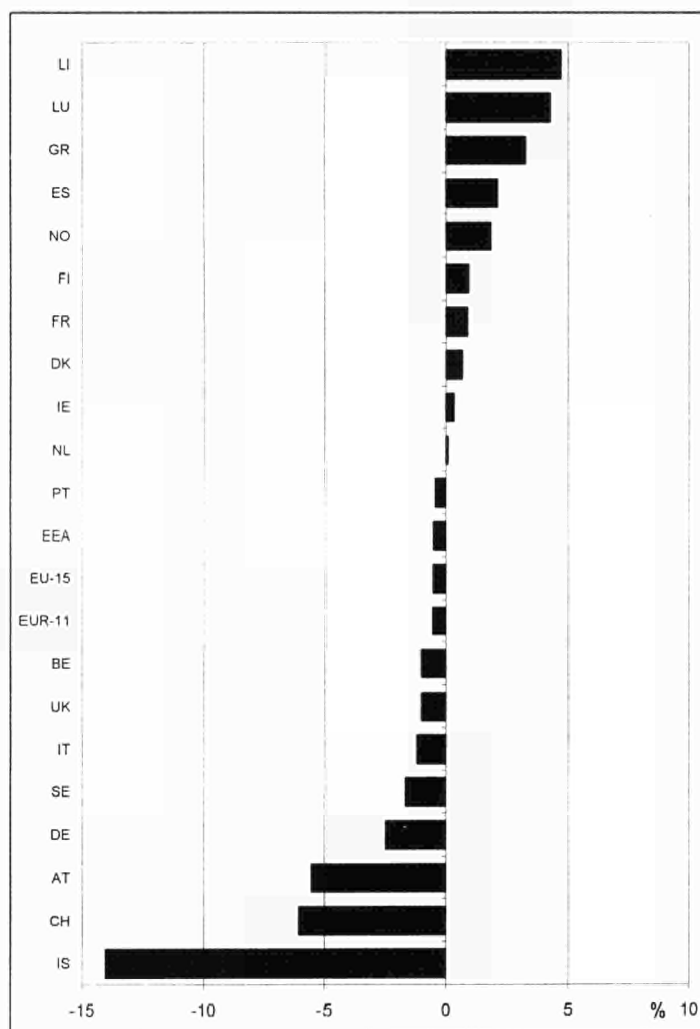


Figure 7: Live births, relative change from 1998 to 1999

Number of deaths remains almost unchanged

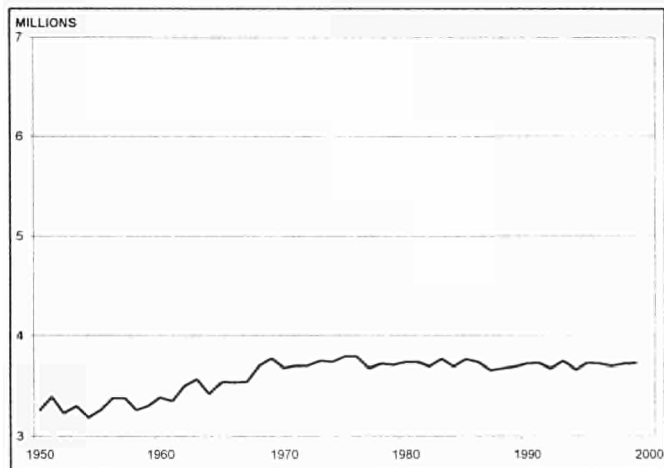


Figure 8: Deaths, EU-15, 1950-1999

In 1976 the number of deaths in the EU reached a post-war high of almost 3.8 million. Thereafter, the annual number of people that died fluctuated and decreased somewhat to ultimately a level of around 3.7 million (Figure 8). The impact of a growing number of elderly people on deaths was fully compensated by decreasing death rates. For 1999, it is also expected that the effects of population ageing will be counterbalanced by a further decrease in mortality rates.

Due to an aged population and a relatively less favourable mortality pattern Denmark will continue to be the EU Member State with the highest crude death rate (Figure 9). Ireland with its relatively young population is the Member State most likely to have the lowest level.

About half of the EU countries have had a relatively 'good' year (Figure 10), with Austria in the lead ($\pm 3\%$ less deaths). Spain is forecast to be confronted with a rise in the number of deaths of about 3%.

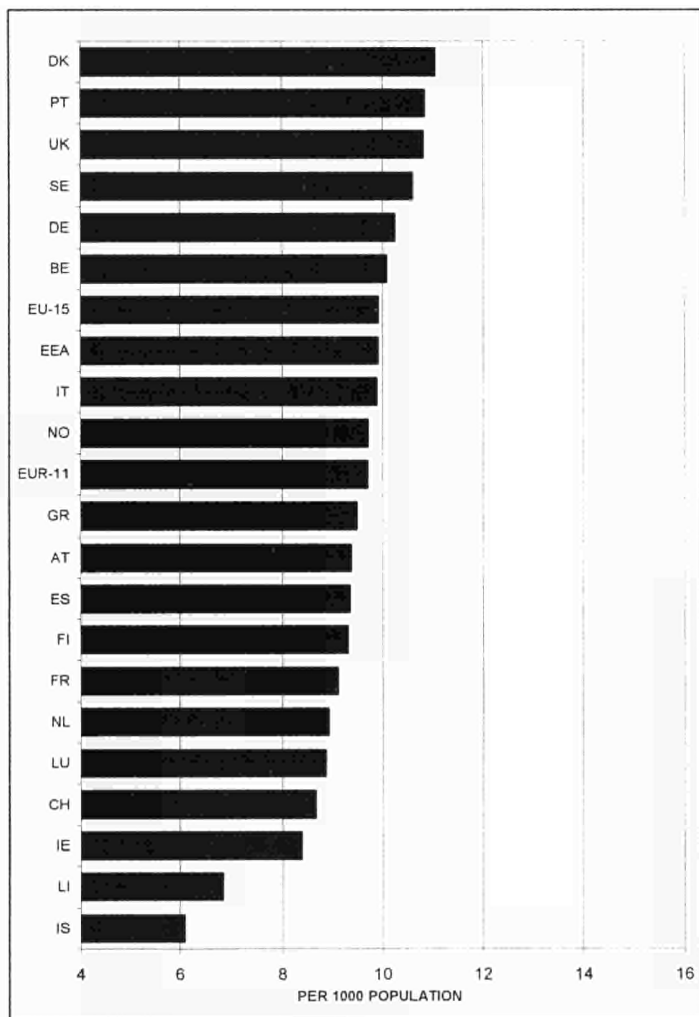


Figure 9: Crude death rate, 1999

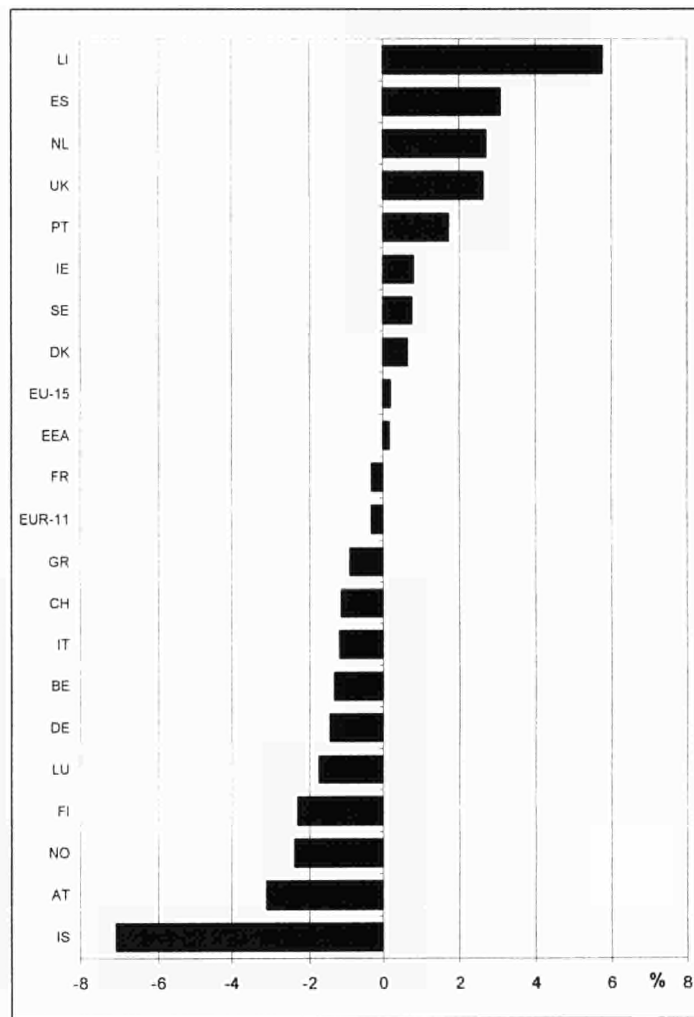


Figure 10: Deaths, relative change from 1998 to 1999

Net migration increases considerably

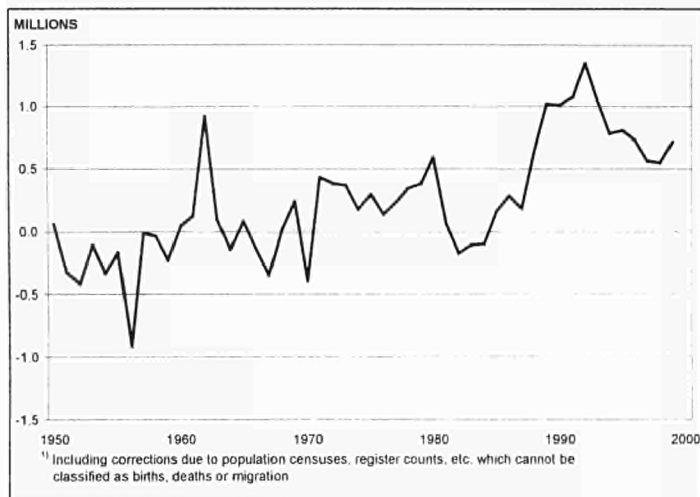


Figure 11: Net migration¹⁾, EU-15, 1950-1999

After five years of rather strong decline, the net inflow of international migrants to the EU increased from 512 000 in 1997 to 549 000 in 1998 (Figure 11). For 1999 net migration is expected to increase strongly to a level of 717 000 people. This is slightly lower than observed in 1996.

Germany, Italy and United Kingdom together will receive around 70% of this inflow (Figure 12), although Luxembourg remains the EU country with the relative highest net migration per 1000 inhabitants (see Figure 3). Finland, France and Spain, on the other hand, seem to grow less by net migration than one would expect by considering its population size.

Germany is by far the country with the strongest growth in net migration (Figure 13). Actually, with an expected increase from 50 000 in 1998 to well over 190 000 in 1999 the development in Germany largely explains the increase of EU's total.

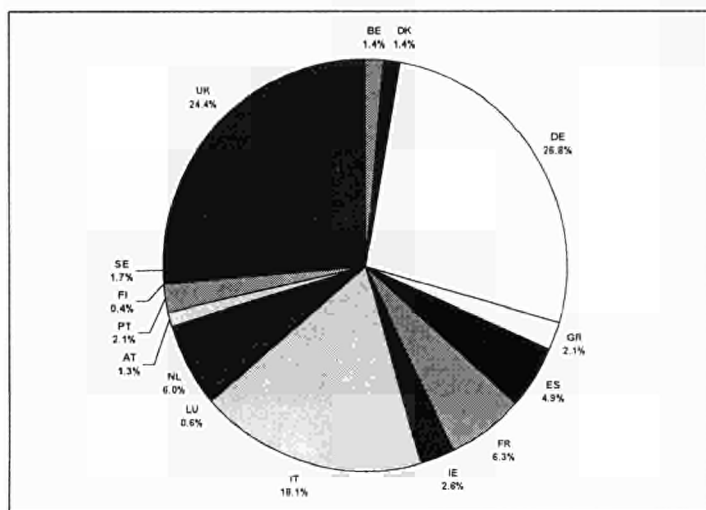


Figure 12: Net migration by Member State, EU-15, 1999

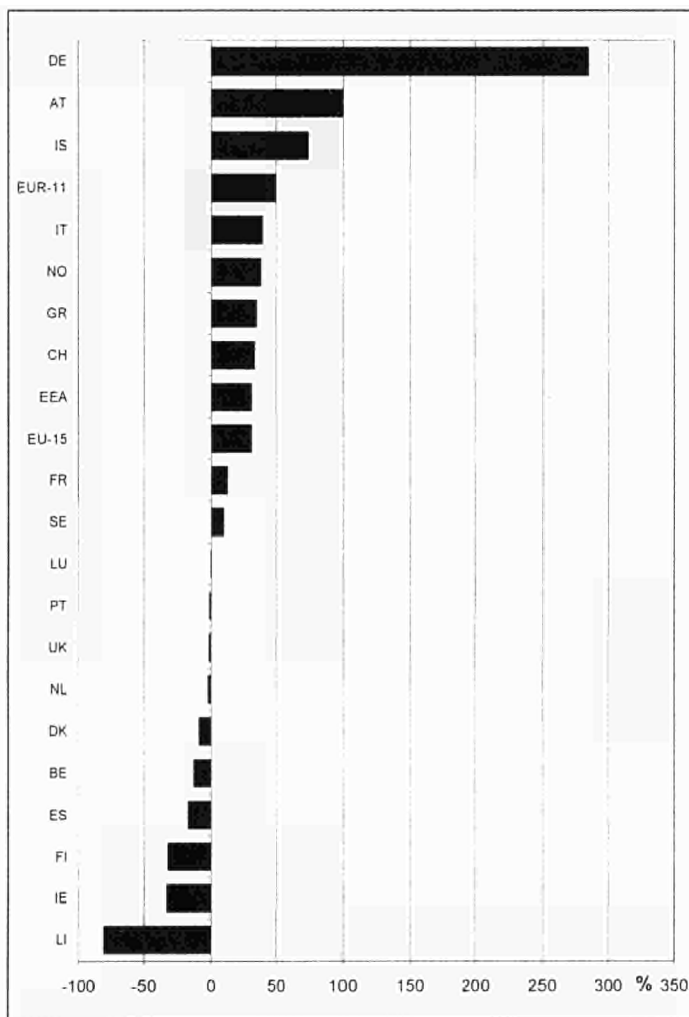


Figure 13: Net migration, relative change from 1998 to 1999

Asylum applications continue to rise

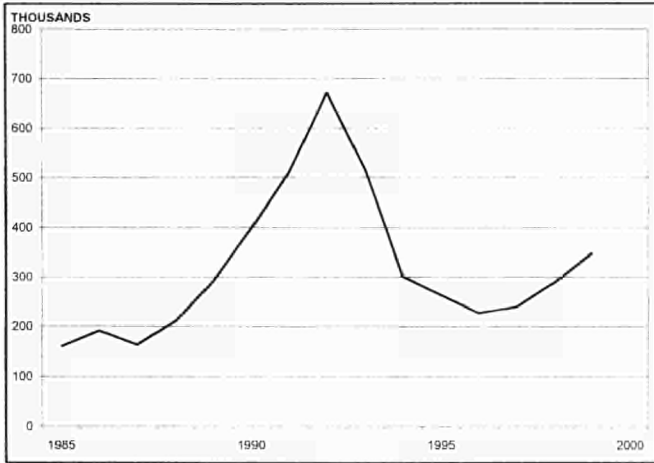


Figure 14: Asylum applications, EU-15, 1985-1999

During the period 1992-1996 the number of asylum applications in the EU dropped from 672 000 to 227 000 (Figure 14). Thereafter, a new trend of rising numbers seems to have started. For 1999 it is estimated that almost 350 000 requests for asylum were made in the EU, 60 000 or well over 20% more than in 1998 (table 2).

The relatively strongest increase has taken place in Luxembourg (Figure 15), a result of the entry of a relatively large group of displaced persons from former Yugoslavia. In absolute terms, the United Kingdom reported significantly more asylum requests (+22 000).

Luxembourg also appeared to be the EU country with the highest number of asylum applications per 1000 inhabitants (Figure 16), namely 7. The other two countries of the Benelux, Belgium and the Netherlands also experienced high rates. Outside the EU, Switzerland got relatively many asylum seekers.

All Mediterranean countries, in contrast, continue to receive few asylum applications.

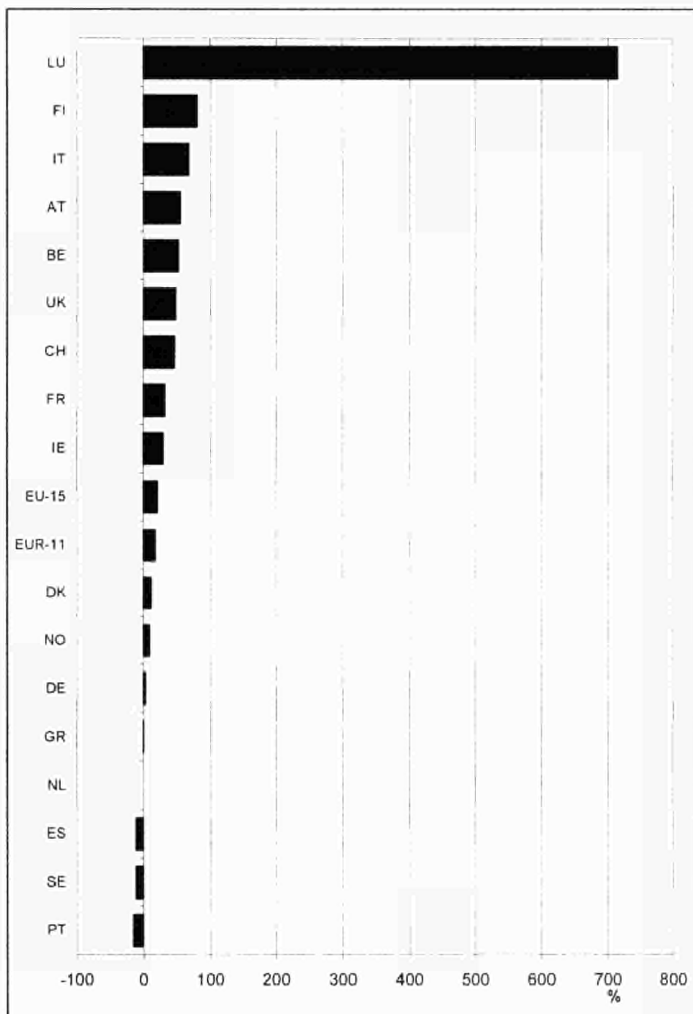


Figure 15: Asylum applications, relative change from 1998 to 1999

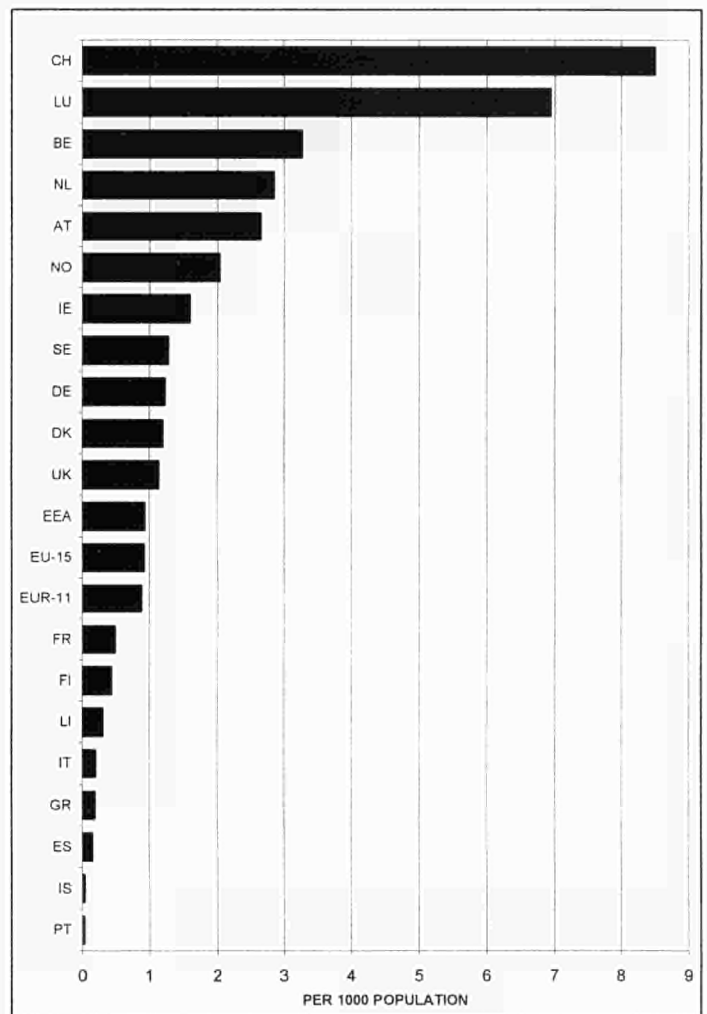


Figure 16: Crude asylum application rate, 1999

Further information:

➤ Data bases

New Cronos
Domain DEMO

To obtain information or to order publications, data bases and special sets of data, please contact the **Data Shop** network:

BELGIQUE/BELGIË	DANMARK	DEUTSCHLAND	ESPAÑA	FRANCE	ITALIA – Roma
Eurostat Data Shop Bruxelles/Brussel Chaussée d'Etterbeek 13 Etterbeeksesteenweg 13 B-1049 BRUXELLES / BRUSSEL Tel. (32-2) 299 66 66 Fax (32-2) 295 01 25 E-Mail: datashop.brussels@cec.eu.int	DANMARKS STATISTIK Bibliotek og Information Eurostat Data Shop Sejregade 11 DK-2100 KØBENHAVN Ø Tel. (45-39) 17 30 30 Fax (45-39) 17 30 03 E-Mail: bib@dst.dk	STATISTISCHES BUNDESAMT Eurostat Data Shop Berlin Otto-Braun-Straße 70-72 D-10178 BERLIN Tel. (49-30) 23 24 64 27/28 Fax (49-30) 23 24 64 30 E-Mail: datashop@statistik-bund.de	INE Eurostat Data Shop Paseo de la Castellana, 183 Oficina 009 Entrada por Estébanez Calderón E-28046 MADRID Tel. (34-91) 583 91 67 Fax (34-91) 579 71 20 E-Mail: datashop.eurostat@ine.es	INSEE Info Service Eurostat Data Shop 195, rue de Bercy Tour Gamma A F-75582 PARIS CEDEX 12 Tel. (33-1) 53 17 88 44 Fax (33-1) 53 17 88 22 E-Mail: datashop@insee.fr	ISTAT Centro di Informazione Statistica Sede di Roma, Eurostat Data Shop Via Cesare Balbo, 11a I-00184 ROMA Tel. (39-06) 46 73 31 02/06 Fax (39-06) 46 73 31 01/07 E-Mail: dipdiff@istat.it
ITALIA – Milano	LUXEMBOURG	NEDERLAND	NORGE	PORTUGAL	SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA
ISTAT Ufficio Regionale per la Lombardia Eurostat Data Shop Via Fieno 3 I-20123 MILANO Tel. (39-02) 65 95 133/134 Fax (39-02) 65 30 75 E-mail: mileuro@tin.it	Eurostat Data Shop Luxembourg BP 453 L-2014 LUXEMBOURG 4, rue A. Weicker L-2721 LUXEMBOURG Tel. (352) 43 35 22 51 Fax (352) 43 35 22 21 E-Mail: dslux@eurostat.datashop.lu	STATISTICS NETHERLANDS Eurostat Data Shop-Voorburg po box 4000 2270 JM VOORBURG Nederland Tel. (31-70) 337 49 00 Fax (31-70) 337 59 84 E-Mail: datashop@cbs.nl	Statistics Norway Library and Information Centre Eurostat Data Shop Kongens gate 6 P. b. 8131, dep. N-0033 OSLO Tel. (47-22) 86 46 43 Fax (47-22) 86 45 04 E-Mail: datashop@ssb.no	Eurostat Data Shop Lisboa INE/Serviço de Difusão Av. António José de Almeida, 2 P-1000-043 LISBOA Tel. (351-21) 842 61 00 Fax (351-21) 842 63 64 E-Mail: data.shop@ine.pt	Statistisches Amt des Kantons Zürich, Eurostat Data Shop Bleicherweg 5 CH-8090 Zürich Tel. (41-1) 225 12 12 Fax (41-1) 225 12 99 E-Mail: datashop@zh.ch Internetadresse: http://www.zh.ch/statistik
SUOMI/FINLAND	SVERIGE	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED KINGDOM	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	
Eurostat Data Shop Helsinki Tilastokirjasto Postiosoite: PL 2B Käyntiosoite: Työpajakatu 13 B, 2 krs FIN-00022 Tilastokeskus Tel. (358-9) 17 34 22 21 Fax (358-9) 17 34 22 79 S-posti: datashop.tilastokeskus@tilastokeskus.fi Internetadresse: http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/til/til/datashop.html	STATISTICS SWEDEN Information service Eurostat Data Shop Karlavägen 100 - Box 24 300 S-104 51 STOCKHOLM Tel. (46-8) 50 69 48 01 Fax (46-8) 50 69 48 99 E-Mail: infoservice@scb.se URL: http://www.scb.se/info/datashop/eudatashop.asp	Eurostat Data Shop Enquiries & advice and publications Office for National Statistics Customers & Electronic Services Unit 1 Drummond Gate - B1/05 UK-LONDON SW1V 2QQ Tel. (44-171) 533 56 76 Fax (44-1633) 812 762 E-Mail: eurostat.datashop@ons.gov.uk	Eurostat Data Shop Electronic Data Extractions, Enquiries & advice - R.CADE Unit 1L Mountjoy Research Centre University of Durham UK - DURHAM DH1 3SW Tel: (44-191) 374 7350 Fax: (44-191) 384 4971 E-Mail: r-CADE@dur.ac.uk URL: http://www.rcade.dur.ac.uk	HAVER ANALYTICS Eurostat Data Shop 60 East 42nd Street Suite 3310 USA-NEW YORK, NY 10165 Tel. (1-212) 986 93 00 Fax (1-212) 986 58 57 E-Mail: eurodata@haver.com	

Media Support Eurostat (for professional journalists only).

Bech Building Office A3/48 • L-2920 Luxembourg • Tel. (352) 4301 33408 • Fax (352) 4301 32649 • e-mail: media.support@cec.eu.int

For information on methodology

This publication has been produced by Harri Crujisen and Harold Eding (Statistics Netherlands). For further information, contact: François-Carlos Bovagnet, Eurostat/E4, L-2920 Luxembourg, tel. (352) 4301 33527, Fax: (352) 4301 34029, E-mail: francois.bovagnet@cec.eu.int ORIGINAL: English

Please visit our web site at <http://europa.eu.int/eurostat.html> for further information!

A list of worldwide sales outlets is available at the **Office for Official Publications of the European Communities**.

2 rue Mercier - L-2985 Luxembourg
Tel. (352) 2929 42118 Fax (352) 2929 42709
Internet Address <http://eur-op.eu.int/ffr/general/s-ad.htm>
e-mail: info.info@cec.eu.int

BELGIQUE/BELGIË - DANMARK - DEUTSCHLAND - GREECE/ELLADA - ESPAÑA - FRANCE - IRELAND - ITALIA - LUXEMBOURG - NEDERLAND - ÖSTERREICH
PORTUGAL - SUOMI/FINLAND - SVERIGE - UNITED KINGDOM - ISLAND - NORGE - SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA - BALGARİJA - CESKÁ REPUBLIKA - CYPRUS
EESTI - HRVATSKA - MAGYARORSZÁG - MALTA - POLSKA - ROMÂNIA - RUSSIA - SLOVAKIA - SLOVENIA - TÜRKİYE - AUSTRALIA - CANADA - EGYPT - INDIA
ISRAËL - JAPAN - MALAYSIA - PHILIPPINES - SOUTH KOREA - THAILAND - UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Order form

I would like to subscribe to Statistics in focus (from 1.1.1999 to 31.12.1999):
(for the Data Shop and sales office addresses see above)

Formula 1: All 9 themes (approximately 90 issues)

- Paper: 360 EUR
 PDF: 264 EUR
 Paper + PDF: 432 EUR

Language required: DE EN FR

Formula 2: One or more of the following seven themes:

- Theme 1 'General statistics'
 Paper: 42 EUR PDF: 30 EUR Combined: 54 EUR
- Theme 2 'Economy and finance'
- Theme 3 'Population and social conditions'
- Theme 4 'Industry, trade and services'
- Theme 5 'Agriculture and fisheries'
- Theme 6 'External trade'
- Theme 8 'Environment and energy'
 Paper: 84 EUR PDF: 60 EUR Combined: 114 EUR
- Language required: DE EN FR

Please send me a free copy of 'Eurostat Mini-Guide' (catalogue containing a selection of Eurostat products and services)
Language required: DE EN FR

I would like a free subscription to 'Statistical References', the information letter on Eurostat products and services
Language required: DE EN FR

Mr Mrs Ms

(Please use block capitals)

Name: _____ First name: _____

Company: _____ Department: _____

Function: _____

Address: _____

Post code: _____ Town: _____

Country: _____

Tel.: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Payment on receipt of invoice, preferably by:

- Bank transfer
 Visa Eurocard

Card No: _____ Expires on: ____/____/____

Please confirm your intra-Community VAT number:

If no number is entered, VAT will be automatically applied. Subsequent reimbursement will not be possible.