

### A EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WITH A POPULATION OF 345 MILLION

On 3 October 1990, the former German Democratic Republic became part of the European Community, and with this the area of the Community increased by 108 000 km<sup>2</sup> and its population by 16 million.

With a total population of 345 million at 1 January 1991, the Community remains the third largest population in the world, although the gap has now widened with the USSR (289 million), the United States (249 million) and Japan (123 million).

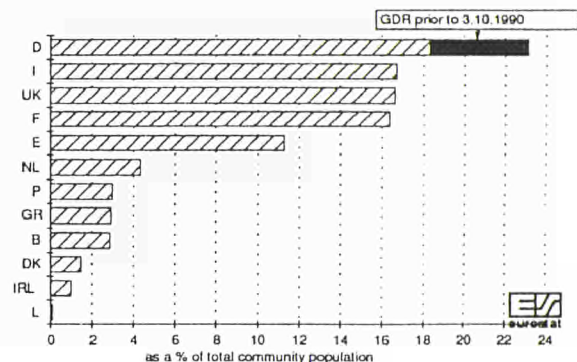
This report takes account of the Community's new boundaries, and gives an indication of the contribution made by the former GDR.

#### EXPANDING EASTWARDS

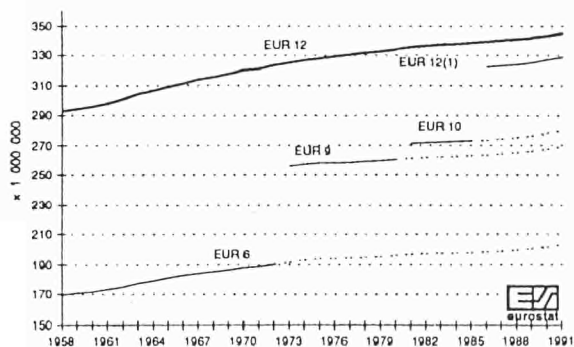
The Community's population increased by 5% in 1990 with the enlargement of the Federal Republic of Germany. Similar increases has been seen before with the enlargement of the Community when new Member States joined in 1973 (+33.7%), 1981 (+3.7%) and 1986 (+17.8%). Since the six-member Community was established by the Treaty of Rome on 1 January 1958 its population has increased by 175 million (G 1).

A Council Directive of 26 May 1987 synchronized general population censuses for 1991, and

#### G2: Share of each Member State in the Community's population - 1 January 1991



#### G1: Population of the European Community through its successive enlargements



(1) As constituted prior to 3 October 1990

as a result most of the Community will be carrying out a population census this year. These censuses will provide accurate figures of population, particularly of migratory balances, but the data are not yet available, and the population estimates given here are based on the results of the 1981-82 round of censuses.

Eurostat estimates the population of EUR 12 on 1 January 1991 at 345.069 million. 84% of these are contributed by the "big five" Member States (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom). Germany alone now accounts for almost a quarter of the Community's population, against 18.2% in its former boundaries (G 2).

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**Table 1: Population change in 1990 - Member states and EUR 12 <sup>(1)</sup>**

COUNTRY	Population 1-1-1991 <sup>(2)</sup> (1000)	Births (1000)	Deaths (1000)	Natural increase (1000)	Net migration <sup>(3)</sup> (1000)	Total increase (1000)	Rates (per 1000 population)				
							Birth	Mortality	Natural increase	Net migration	Total in- crease
B	9,976.7*	123.7	104.8	18.9	10.0*	28.9*	12.4	10.5	1.9	1.0	2.9
DK	5,146.5	63.5	61.0	2.5	8.3	10.9	12.4	11.9	0.5	1.6	2.1
D	79,700.5	898.4	910.7	-12.4	600.0	587.6	11.3	11.5	-0.2	7.6	7.4
GR	10,200.0	100.0	93.5	6.5	147.5	154.0	9.9	9.2	0.6	14.6	15.2
E	38,993.8	399.3	334.6	64.7	--	69.3*	10.2	8.6	1.7	--	1.8
F	56,539.6	763.0	526.6	236.4	--	236.4*	13.5	9.3	4.2	--	4.2
IRL	3,511.8*	53.0	31.8	21.1	-15.3*	5.8*	15.1	9.1	6.0	-4.4*	1.7*
I	57,739.2	563.0	536.7	26.3	128.8	155.1	9.8	9.3	0.5	2.2	2.7
L	380.5*	4.9	3.8	1.2	2.0*	3.2*	13.0	9.9	3.1	5.3*	8.4*
NL	15,009.6	197.9	128.8	69.1	59.6	128.7	13.2	8.6	4.6	4.0	8.6
P	10,393.1	116.4	103.1	13.3	--	56.1*	11.2	9.9	1.3	--	5.4*
UK	57,478.0	799.0	641.0	158.0	--	162.0*	13.9	11.2	2.8	--	2.8*
<b>EUR12 *</b>	<b>345,069.3</b>	<b>4,082.1</b>	<b>3,476.4</b>	<b>605.6</b>	<b>992.4</b>	<b>1,598.0</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>

(1) Provisional or country's estimates

(2) Resident population for Italy

\* EUROSTAT estimate

(3) The migratory balance of each Member State includes migrations both within the Community and with the rest of the world. The migratory balance of the Community only includes migrations with the rest of the world, since intra-Community migration balances out between countries.

The population density of the enlarged Community is 146 inhabitants per square kilometer, compared with 145 previously. In fact the density of the former GDR (148) was only marginally greater than that of the Community, and the effect was therefore negligible.

### **NEGATIVE NATURAL POPULATION GROWTH IN GERMANY**

The expected population growth of EUR 12 in 1990 is estimated at 1 598 000, of which a little under two-thirds will be the result of migration (992 400). Natural population growth will be around 605 600, the difference between 4 082 100 births and 3 476 400 deaths.

The only country to show negative natural population growth is Germany (-12 400). The situation is particularly critical in the five Länder of the

former GDR, where the net loss is 26 300. The remainder of Germany will go some way towards offsetting this with a net growth of 13 900. The natural growth of the countries of southern Europe (Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal) has declined under the combined influence of a continued fall in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate as the proportion of elderly people increases. In 1990, natural population growth fell by 41% in Portugal, 33% in Greece and 19% in Spain.

On the other hand, in northern Europe (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom), the number of births is rising slightly, whilst the number of deaths remains steady or is even falling.

**Table 2: Movement of population change - EUR 12<sup>(1)</sup>**

YEAR	Population 1 January (1000)	Births (1000)	Deaths (1000)	Natural increase (1000)	Net migration (1000)	Total increase (1000)	Rates (per 1000 population)				
							Birth	Mortality	Natural increase	Net migration	Total in- crease
1960	295,913	5,477	3,182	2,295	-111	2,185	18.4	10.7	7.7	-0.4	7.4
1965	309,263	5,770	3,325	2,444	23	2,468	18.6	10.7	7.9	0.1	8.0
1970	320,064	5,211	3,456	1,755	600	2,355	16.3	10.8	5.5	1.9	7.4
1975	328,167	4,485	3,565	920	297	1,217	13.6	10.8	2.8	0.9	3.7
1980	333,941	4,379	3,509	870	559	1,430	13.1	10.5	2.6	1.7	4.3
1985	338,200	4,026	3,533	493	273	767	11.9	10.4	1.5	0.8	2.3
1986	338,979	4,038	3,508	530	293	824	11.9	10.3	1.6	0.9	2.4
1987	339,807	4,037	3,428	609	324	933	11.9	10.1	1.8	1.0	2.7
1988	340,672	4,091	3,446	645	609	1,254	12.0	10.1	1.9	1.8	3.7
1989	341,997	4,043	3,460	583	822	1,405	11.8	10.1	1.7	2.4	4.1
1990 <sup>(2)</sup>	343,471	4,082	3,476	606	992	1,598	11.9	10.1	1.8	2.9	4.6
1991 <sup>(2)</sup>	345,069										

(1) The total increase for one year is not always the difference between two consecutive years. This is due to administrative revisions in the Netherlands and in the case of Italy to the use of the "resident" concept for the estimate of total population and the "present" concept for the measurement of births and deaths.  
(2) Provisional.

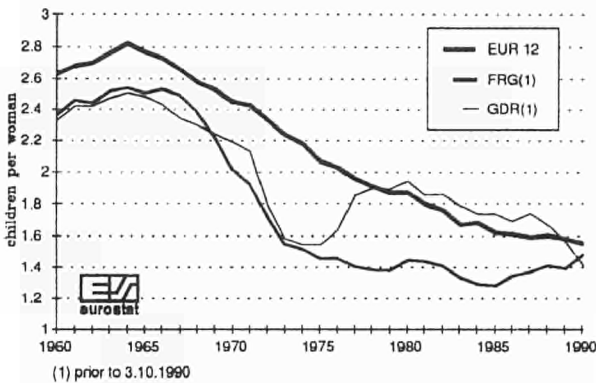
## FERTILITY RATES: THE TRENDS CONTINUE

The trends in fertility rates of the last five years were confirmed in most countries.

In the north of the Community (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom) the total fertility rate increased between 1989 and 1990 by 2.5% (Belgium) to 5.9% (Luxembourg).

Meanwhile, the decline in total fertility continued in the south (Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal). If the current trends in Italy remain stable (1.3 children per woman) generation renewal will be at a rate of no more than 62%.

### G 3: Total fertility



The fertility rate in the former GDR kept in close step with that of the old Federal Republic until 1975, when fertility rates in both countries were amongst the lowest in the world (1.5 children per woman).

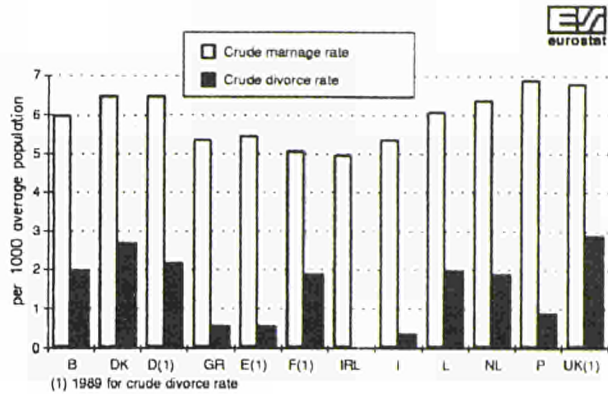
In the GDR policies to raise the birth rate were adopted in 1976. In the old Federal Republic the rate continued to decline until 1985, and the gap widened: in the former GDR the rate rose sharply until 1980, and the difference remained at 0.5 children per woman for some ten years.

The gap has narrowed over the last five years but this is very difficult to interpret, given the high levels of migration which both territories have undergone (G 3).

## MORE AND EARLIER MARRIAGES IN THE FORMER GDR

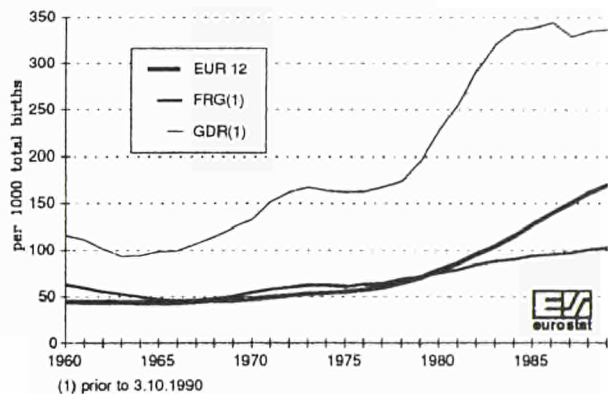
1990 data on marriages tend to confirm an upturn in the number recorded since 1985. There has been a slight increase in their number in France, and this leaves Ireland at the bottom of the table with a gross marriage rate of 5.0 per 1 000 population. Portugal still has the highest rate, 6.9 per 1 000 population (G 4).

## G 4: Nuptiality and divorciality - 1990



The two Germanies had different attitudes to marriage. The former GDR had a relatively high marriage rate (7.9 per 1 000 population), but those marriages were also more fragile than in the west: 3.0 divorces per 1 000 population, against 2.1 per 1 000 in the old Federal Republic. For both sexes, the average age at first marriage was some three years less in the former GDR than in the old Federal Republic, and has been since 1970.

### G 5: Births outside marriage



In the GDR the proportion of children born out of wedlock was 33.6% of live births in 1989 (G 5). In the Community, only Denmark had a higher rate (46.0 % in 1989), and this means that the figures of the former GDR have a substantial effect on the Community figures. The estimate of births outside wedlock in the Community (new boundaries) for 1989 is estimated at 17.8%, compared with 17.0% prior to the boundary adjustments of 3 October 1990.

## MORTALITY RATES SHOW BIGGER FALLS IN SOUTHERN COUNTRIES

The gross mortality rate has been stable at 10.1 per 1 000 population since 1987. Given the increasing numbers of the elderly, this means that the Community's population is gaining ground, and life expectancy at birth is increasing.

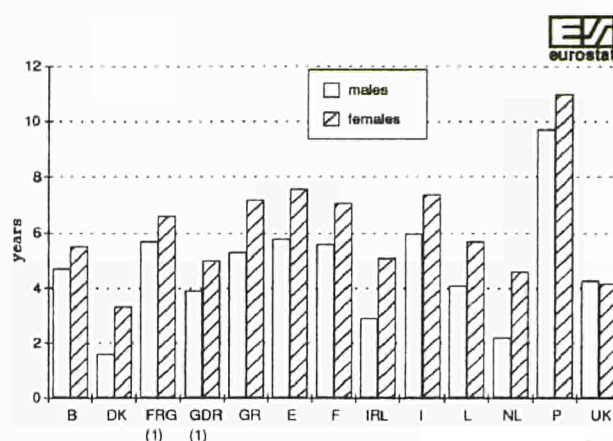
Average life expectancy at birth for the Community in 1989 is estimated by Eurostat at 72.8 years for men and 79.2 years for women.

Gains over the last 30 years range from 1.6 to 9.7 years for men and 3.3 to 11.0 years for women, in Denmark and Portugal respectively (G6). The essential reason for this difference is the starting-point 30 years ago. Progress since 1960 has been less in the countries which were already well-placed, such as Denmark and the Netherlands, and because of this other countries are tending to catch them up, and even overtake them, in the 1990s.

Portugal's improvements since 1960 are substantially better than those of any other country. Portuguese females have gained more than four times as much life expectancy as Danish females; Portuguese males almost five times as much as Danish males.

It should be noted also that in all Community countries except the United Kingdom has increased by more for females than for males : in the

## G6: Gains in life expectancy, 1960 to 1989



(1) As constituted prior to 3 October 1990

United Kingdom the increases were of the same magnitude with that of males slightly larger (0.1 year).

Comparing the former two Germanies, Eurostat estimates that male life expectancy was 68.9 in the east and 70.1 in the west, with corresponding figures for females of 76.6 and 77.6 years. Interestingly, females outlived males by the much the same average length of time: 7.7 years in the Federal Republic; 7.5 in the Democratic Republic (as constituted prior to 3 October 1990).

Table 3: Main demographic indicators 1990 - Member states and EUR 12 <sup>(1)</sup>

COUNTRY	Average population 1990 (1000)	FERTILITY		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		MORTALITY			
		Total fertility (2)	% of births outside marriage	Marriages (1000)	Crude marriage rate (3)	Divorces (1000)	Divorces per 1000 population	Deaths under one year	Infant mortality rate (4)	Life expectancy at birth (5)	
										Males (years)	Females (years)
B	9,962.2*	1.62*	--	64.7	6.5	20.3	2.0	982	7.9	72.4*	79.0*
DK	5,139.9	1.67	46.0 <sup>(6)</sup>	31.3	6.1	13.7	2.7	492 <sup>(6)</sup>	8.0 <sup>(6)</sup>	72.0*	77.7*
D	79,346.5	1.46*	15.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	516.1	6.5	176.7 <sup>(6)</sup>	2.2 <sup>(6)</sup>	6,582 <sup>(6)</sup>	7.5 <sup>(6)</sup>	72.6*	79.0*
GR	10,123.0	1.45	2.0	55.0	5.4	6.0	0.6	1,000	10.0	72.6	77.6
E	38,959.2	1.36	--	212.8	5.5	23.1 <sup>(6)</sup>	0.6 <sup>(6)</sup>	3,024	7.6	73.2*	79.8*
F	56,421.4	1.80	28.2 <sup>(6)</sup>	287.9	5.1	105.3 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	5,473	7.2	72.7	80.9
IRL	3,503.0	2.17	12.6 <sup>(6)</sup>	17.5	5.0	-	-	433	8.2	71.0*	77.0*
I	57,657.8	1.31	6.3	312.6	5.4	25.4	0.4	4,848	8.6	73.2*	79.7*
L	397.5*	1.62	12.9	2.3	6.1	0.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	2.3 <sup>(6)</sup>	36	7.3	70.6	77.9
NL	14,951.1	1.62	11.4	95.7	6.4	28.5	1.9	1,399	7.1	73.8	80.1
P	10,365.0	1.43*	14.7	71.7	6.9	9.2	0.9	1,279	11.0	70.9*	77.9*
UK	57,395.0	1.81 <sup>(6)</sup>	27.9	392.0 <sup>(6)</sup>	6.8 <sup>(6)</sup>	164.3 <sup>(6)</sup>	2.9 <sup>(6)</sup>	6,300	7.9	73.1	78.7
<b>EUR12*</b>	<b>344,203.6</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>17.8<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>2,057.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>573.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>31,800</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>

(1) Provisional or country's estimates

(2) children per woman

\* EUROSTAT estimate

(3) per 1000 average population

(4) per 1000 live births

(5) 1985 for Greece, 1985-87 for Luxembourg, 1987 for Spain, 1988 for Italy and 1989 for Belgium, Denmark, F.R. of Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom and EUR 12

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