

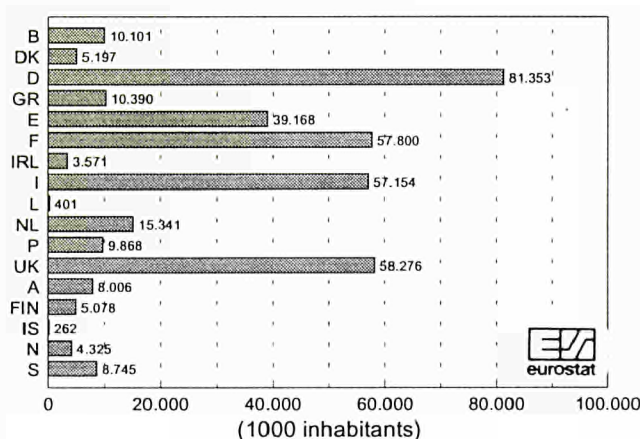
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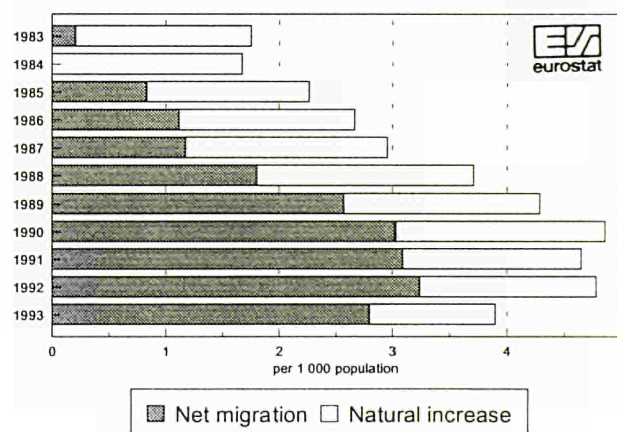
### The population of the European Economic Area\* on 1 January 1994

On 1 January 1994 the population of the European Economic Area stood at 375 million, 349 million of whom were living in the twelve Member States of the European Union. In 1993 the population of the European Economic Area grew by 1.5 million, compared with 1.9 million in 1992. Between 1984 and 1992, the growth rate of the EEA population was on an upward trend. The growth rate in 1993 was 3.9‰, compared with 4.7‰ in 1992. This slowdown was due to the reduction in both natural growth (the number of births less the number of deaths) and net migration. The rate of natural increase, which has been falling since 1990, was just 1.1‰ in 1993. Net migration, which had been growing since 1984, fell in 1993 by 12 % compared with the year before. The relative weight of these two components of population growth was the same as in the three previous years: about two thirds of total growth was due to net migration and about one third to natural growth.

**Figure 1:**  
Population on 1 January 1994



**Figure 2:**  
Net migration and natural increase - EEA



#### Changes in legislation affecting asylum-seekers in Germany

In recent years, migratory flows to and from Germany have accounted for more than half of net migration in the

European Union. Since 1993, asylum may no longer be granted to persons originating from countries considered politically stable. This does much to explain the 40 % decline in net migration into Germany in 1993.

\* Twelve countries of European Union plus Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

**Table 1:**  
**Population change in 1993 - EUR12 et EEA<sup>2</sup>**

	Population 1.1.1994 <sup>3</sup>	Births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Rates				
							Birth	Mortality	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase
							(1000)				
B	10101.0	120.0	107.0	13.0	19.0	32.7	11.9	10.6	1.3	1.9	3.2
DK	5196.6	67.4	62.9	4.5	11.1	16.0	13.0	12.1	0.9	2.1	3.1
D	81352.6	795.0	890.9	-95.9	473.9	378.0	9.8	11.0	-1.2	5.8	4.7
GR	10390.0	102.0	97.0	5.0	39.0	44.0	9.8	9.4	0.5	3.8	4.2
E	39168.2	388.7	339.2	49.5	4.5*	54.0	9.9	8.7	1.3	0.1	1.4
F	57800.1	710.3	530.1	180.2	90.0	270.2	12.3	9.2	3.1	1.6	4.7
IRL	3571.0	48.9	31.0	17.8	-6.0	11.0	13.7	8.7	5.0	-1.7	3.1
I	57153.7	537.5	541.2	-3.6	194.0	193.4	9.4	9.5	-0.1	3.4	3.4
L	400.9	5.4	3.9	1.4	4.2	5.7	13.4	9.8	3.6	10.7	14.3
NL	15341.3	195.7	137.8	57.9	59.7	102.1	12.8	9.0	3.8	3.9	6.7
P	9868.0	114.0	106.4	7.6	0.8*	8.4	11.6	10.8	0.8	0.1	0.9
UK	58276.0	761.8	658.0	103.8	84.2*	188.0	13.1	11.3	1.8	1.4	3.2
<b>EUR12</b>	<b>348619.3</b>	<b>3846.7</b>	<b>3505.4</b>	<b>341.3</b>	<b>974.4</b>	<b>1303.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
A	8005.9	95.3	82.5	12.8	32.0	44.8	11.9	10.3	1.6	4.0	5.6
FIN	5077.9	65.0	51.0	14.0	9.1	22.9	12.8	10.1	2.8	1.8	4.5
IS	262.4 <sup>1</sup>	4.6 <sup>1</sup>	1.7 <sup>1</sup>	2.9 <sup>1</sup>	-0.3 <sup>1</sup>	2.7 <sup>1</sup>	17.7 <sup>1</sup>	6.6 <sup>1</sup>	11.1 <sup>1</sup>	-1.0 <sup>1</sup>	10.2 <sup>1</sup>
N	4324.8	59.7	46.1	13.5	12.5	25.6	13.8	10.7	3.1	2.9	5.9
S	8745.1	117.8	97.0	20.9	31.9	53.1	13.5	11.1	2.4	3.7	6.1
<b>EEA</b>	<b>375038.1*</b>	<b>4189.1*</b>	<b>3783.7*</b>	<b>405.4*</b>	<b>1059.6*</b>	<b>1455.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
CH	6968.6	83.7	62.4	21.4	37.6	60.6	12.1	9.0	3.1	5.4	8.7
FL	30.5	0.4 <sup>1</sup>	0.2 <sup>1</sup>	0.2 <sup>1</sup>	0.3 <sup>1</sup>	0.6	12.4 <sup>1</sup>	6.0 <sup>1</sup>	6.5 <sup>1</sup>	9.5 <sup>1</sup>	19.8

\* Eurostat estimate.

<sup>1</sup> 1992.

<sup>2</sup> Provisional data.

<sup>3</sup> Resident population for Italy. Including administrative corrections for Netherlands.



### Natural growth: declining importance as a component of population growth

The decline in natural population growth is basically due to the fall in the birth rate (11.2 ‰ in 1993, compared with 11.5 ‰ in 1992), the death rate having remained stable.

With the sole exception of Luxembourg, all EEA countries recorded a lower or unchanged natural growth in 1993. In Italy, the number of deaths exceeded the number of births, the first time that this has happened since 1960. This is a result of the exceptionally low fertility rate which this country has experienced in recent years. However, estimates of the number of births and deaths in Italy are based on results for the first six months of the year, and should therefore be treated with some caution.

Eight countries in the EEA owe most of their population growth to net migration, and seven to natural growth and net migration in equal measure. Only in Ireland and Iceland is population growth due entirely to natural increase. The overall picture contrasts with that in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, when the excess of births over deaths was the main engine of population growth.

### Declining fertility in most EEA countries

There were 4.19 million births in the European Economic Area in 1993, 110 000 fewer than in 1992. The total fertility rate stood at 1.5 children per woman in the EEA, compared with 1.44 in the EU. This is because rates of fertility in the Scandinavian countries are higher than in the EU.

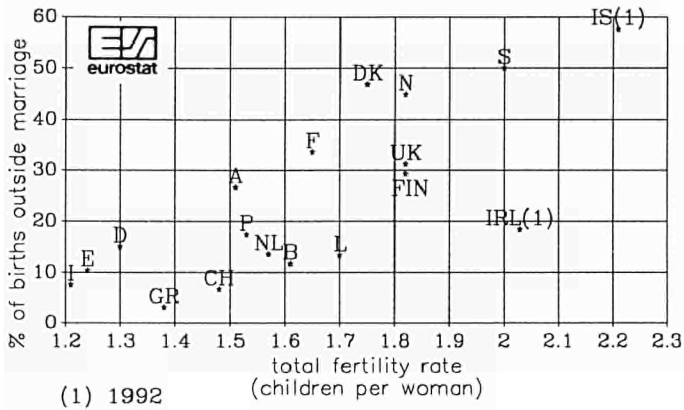
In 1993, Luxembourg was the only country to record a significant increase in the total fertility rate.

France saw a steep fall in the number of births in 1993. Following a period (1984 to 1989) in which France's total fertility rate had been stable and one of the highest in the EU, France is now converging on the EEA average.

Spain and Italy continue to cause surprises with very low fertility rates (1.24 and 1.21 children per woman respectively). Greece follows this trend, although its rate is somewhat higher, at 1.38.

Since 1990 there has also been a slight downward trend in Norway and Sweden.

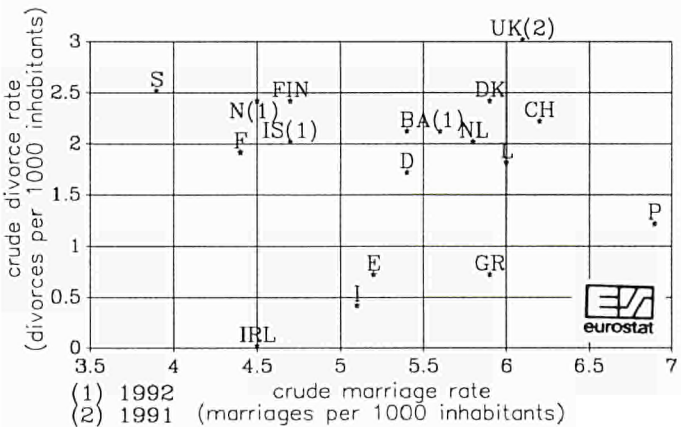
**Figure 3:**  
**Fertility - 1993**



**Proportion of children born out of wedlock rising less fast**

The percentage of children being born outside of marriage in the EEA continues to increase, although the rate of increase has declined over the last three years (20.0% in 1990, 20.9 % in 1991 and 21.4 % in 1992). Germany was the only EEA country where this indicator declined in 1993. This is due to the considerable difference in the percentage of extra-marital births in the pre-unification Federal Republic (less than 13%) and the new Länder (more than 40 %). Since re-unification, however, the new Länder have seen a massive decrease in fertility. (The fertility indicator for eastern Germany in 1992 is estimated to have been less than one child per woman.) Thus, the number of births is on the decline, particularly in eastern Germany, and, although the proportion of children born outside of marriage remains high, it, too, is declining,

**Figure 4:**  
**Marriages and divorces - 1993**



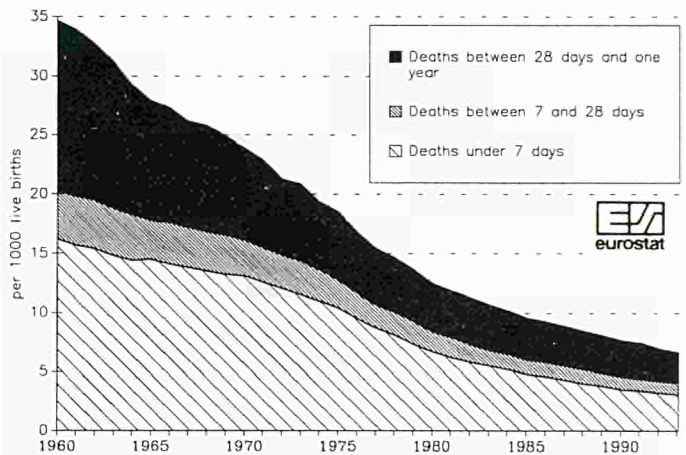
**Fewer marriages**

Since 1989, the gross marriage rate in the European Economic Area has fallen by 16% (5.2<sup>o</sup>/oo in 1993, compared with 6.2<sup>o</sup>/oo in 1989). In 1993, Sweden had the lowest gross marriage rate in the EEA (3.9<sup>o</sup>/oo). At the other end of the scale, Portugal remains the country with the highest rate (6.9<sup>o</sup>/oo), although here, too, the figure has declined. In the Scandinavian countries, the lowest rates of marriage in the EEA are associated with the highest proportion of extra-marital births, which suggests that alternative life styles have been more widely adopted there.

In Denmark, the official number of marriages relates exclusively to those between men and women. The number of same-sex marriages ("registered partnerships") in 1993 is put at 224, although this underestimates the true figure, because of difficulties with registration.

In the Mediterranean countries (Greece, Spain and Italy), the divorce rate is still less than 1 per 1 000 of population, whereas it is above 2 per 1 000 in the northern countries (the United Kingdom and Scandinavia).

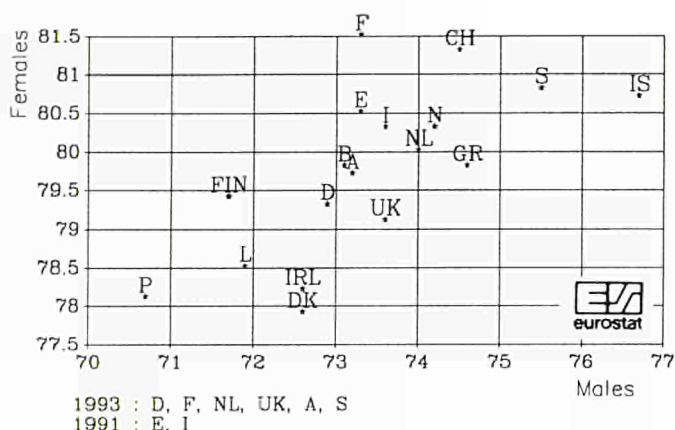
**Figure 5:**  
**Infant mortality - EUR12**



**Infant mortality still declining**

There was a further decline in infant mortality (the percentage of children dying in their first year of life), from 6.9 <sup>o</sup>/oo in 1992 to 6.6 <sup>o</sup>/oo in 1993. All EEA countries have an infant mortality rate of less than 10 <sup>o</sup>/oo. The 10.7 <sup>o</sup>/oo recorded in Liechtenstein in 1992 should be interpreted with caution due to the small size of this country. This rate corresponds to just 4 infant deaths, and follows a three-year period in which not one case of infant mortality was recorded.

**Figure 6:**  
Live expectancy at birth - 1992



**Life expectancy in the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries: men closing the gap**

There were 3.8 million deaths in the EEA in 1993, about 57 000 more than the year before. In 1992, Iceland had the highest life expectancy among men and France the highest among women.

The gap between male and female life expectancy at birth has increased in recent decades. In the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries, however, the faster increase in male life expectancy has closed the gap somewhat.

**Table 2:**  
Main demographic indicators 1993 - EUR12 and EEA<sup>7</sup>

	Average population 1993 (1000)	FERTILITY		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		MORTALITY			
		Total fertility <sup>4</sup>	% of births outside marriage (1000)	Marriages (1000)	Crude marriage rate <sup>5</sup>	Divorces (1000)	Divorces per 1000 population	Deaths under one year	Infant mortality rate <sup>6</sup>	Live expectancy at birth	
										Males (years)	Females (years)
B	10084.7	1.61*	11.3 <sup>3</sup>	54.2	5.4	21.6	2.1	962	8.0	73.1 <sup>1</sup>	79.8 <sup>1</sup>
DK	5189.4	1.75*	46.4 <sup>1</sup>	30.5	5.9	12.6	2.4	444 <sup>1</sup>	6.6 <sup>1</sup>	72.6 <sup>1</sup>	77.9 <sup>1</sup>
D	81187.3	1.30	14.6	441.3	5.4	135.0 <sup>1</sup>	1.7 <sup>1</sup>	4600	5.8	72.9	79.3
GR	10368.0	1.38	2.7	61.0	5.9	7.2	0.7	850	8.3	74.6 <sup>1</sup>	79.8 <sup>1</sup>
E	39141.2	1.24	10.0 <sup>2</sup>	201.7	5.2	26.8 <sup>1</sup>	0.7 <sup>1</sup>	2971	7.6	73.3 <sup>2</sup>	80.5 <sup>2</sup>
F	57664.9	1.65	33.2 <sup>1</sup>	253.3	4.4	108.1 <sup>2</sup>	1.9 <sup>2</sup>	4557	6.4	73.3	81.5
IRL	3563.3	2.03 <sup>1</sup>	18.0 <sup>1</sup>	16.1 <sup>1</sup>	4.5 <sup>1</sup>	-	-	344 <sup>1</sup>	6.7 <sup>1</sup>	72.6 <sup>1</sup>	78.2 <sup>1</sup>
I	57057.0	1.21	7.2	292.2	5.1	22.4	0.4	3963	7.4	73.6 <sup>2</sup>	80.3 <sup>2</sup>
L	398.1	1.70*	12.9	2.4	6.0	0.7 <sup>1</sup>	1.8 <sup>1</sup>	44 <sup>1</sup>	8.5 <sup>1</sup>	71.9 <sup>1</sup>	78.4 <sup>1</sup>
NL	15290.2	1.57	13.1	88.3	5.8	30.6	2.0	1222	6.2	74.0	80.0
P	9863.8	1.53*	17.0	68.2	6.9	12.3	1.2	996	8.7	70.7 <sup>1</sup>	78.1 <sup>1</sup>
UK	58182.0	1.82*	30.8 <sup>1</sup>	349.7 <sup>2</sup>	6.1 <sup>2</sup>	173.5 <sup>2</sup>	3.0 <sup>2</sup>	5141 <sup>1</sup>	6.6 <sup>1</sup>	73.6	79.1
<b>EUR12</b>	<b>347989.9</b>	<b>1.44*</b>	<b>20.0<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1838.6*</b>	<b>5.3*</b>	<b>556.8<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1.6<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>25900*</b>	<b>6.7*</b>	<b>72.9<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>79.5<sup>2</sup></b>
A	7986.0	1.51	26.3	45.0	5.6	16.4	2.1	619	6.5	73.2	79.7
FIN	5066.4	1.82	28.9 <sup>1</sup>	23.7	4.7	12.3	2.4	285	4.4	71.7 <sup>1</sup>	79.4 <sup>1</sup>
IS	261.1 <sup>1</sup>	2.21 <sup>1</sup>	57.3 <sup>1</sup>	1.2 <sup>1</sup>	4.7 <sup>1</sup>	0.5 <sup>1</sup>	2.0 <sup>1</sup>	22 <sup>1</sup>	4.8 <sup>1</sup>	76.7 <sup>1</sup>	80.7 <sup>1</sup>
N	4312.0	1.82*	44.4	19.3 <sup>1</sup>	4.5 <sup>1</sup>	10.2 <sup>1</sup>	2.4 <sup>1</sup>	346 <sup>1</sup>	5.8 <sup>1</sup>	74.2 <sup>1</sup>	80.3 <sup>1</sup>
S	8718.6	2.00	49.6	33.9	3.9	21.7	2.5	648	5.5	75.5	80.8
<b>EEA</b>	<b>374333.9</b>	<b>1.50*</b>	<b>21.4<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1961.7*</b>	<b>5.2*</b>	<b>617.9*</b>	<b>1.7*</b>	<b>27800*</b>	<b>6.6*</b>	<b>73.3<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>79.9<sup>2</sup></b>
CH	6938.3	1.48*	6.3	42.9	6.2	15.1	2.2	470	5.6	74.5 <sup>1</sup>	81.3 <sup>1</sup>
FL	30.2	:	14.7 <sup>1</sup>	0.2 <sup>1</sup>	6.3 <sup>1</sup>	0.0 <sup>1</sup>	1.3 <sup>1</sup>	4 <sup>1</sup>	10.7 <sup>1</sup>	:	:

\* Eurostat estimate.

1 1992.

2 1991.

3 1989.

4 Children per woman.

5 Per 1000 average population.

6 Per 1000 live births.

7 Provisional data.



**INFORMATIONS:**

Ana FRANCO: 4301-33209  
Catherine EGINARD: 4301-33413