

THE POPULATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON 1 JANUARY 1995

On 1 January 1995 the European Union had 371.5 million inhabitants, compared with 348.6 million on 1 January 1994. This increase of nearly 23 million is due to:

- the accession of Austria, Finland and Sweden (together accounting for 22.0 million inhabitants),
- natural growth (excess of births over deaths) of 0.3 million,
- and a positive migration balance of 0.7 million.

The increase in the population of the Fifteen was only 1.1 million in 1994, as against 1.4 million in 1993 and 1.9 million in 1992. The population growth rate is slowing down because of the fall in the number of births (73 000 fewer than in 1993) and, in particular, the decline in the net migration (300 000 less).

On 1 January 1995 the population of the European Economic Area (which comprises the European Union, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) was 376.1 million.

Fall in net migration

Since 1989 net migration has been higher than natural growth and is thus the main component of population growth.

Since 1992 both net migration and natural growth have been falling. After reaching a high point of 3.7‰ in 1992, the net migration fell by almost half in 1994 (2.0‰), while natural growth declined from 1.6‰ in 1992 to 0.9‰ in 1994.

Figure 1:
Components of population change - EUR 15

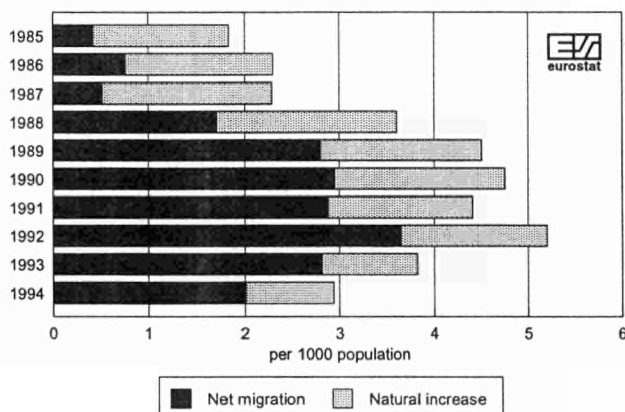
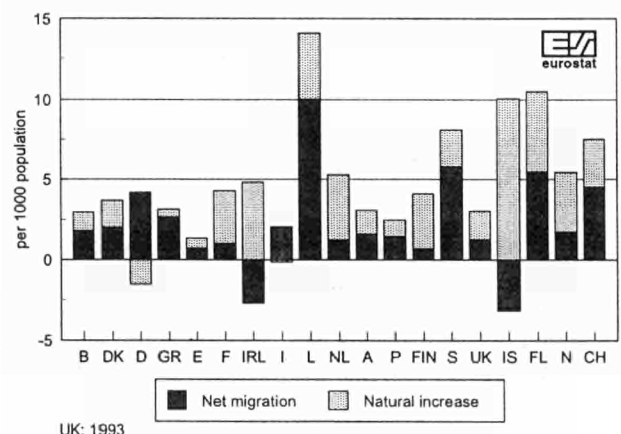


Figure 2:
Components of population change - 1994



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Table 1:
Population change in 1994¹

	Population 1.1.1995	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration ²	Total increase	Crude Rates				
							Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase
<i>(1000)</i>							<i>(per 1000 inhabitants)</i>				
EUR 15*	371 484.8	4 050.0	3 704.2	345.8	746.1	1 091.9	10.9	10.0	0.9	2.0	2.9
B	10 130.6	116.4	104.9	11.6	18.4	29.9	11.5	10.4	1.1	1.8	3.0
DK	5 215.7	69.7	61.2	8.5	10.6	19.1	13.4	11.8	1.6	2.0	3.7
D	81 552.5	767.0	892.6	-125.6	340.0	214.4	9.4	11.0	-1.5	4.2	2.6
GR	10 442.4	102.5	97.5	5.0	27.8	32.8	9.8	9.4	0.5	2.7	3.1
E	39 169.6	361.3	336.9	24.4	28.2	52.6	9.2	8.6	0.6	0.7	1.3
F	58 027.3	709.5	520.0	189.5	58.5	248.0	12.3	9.0	3.3	1.0	4.3
IRL	3 576.6	48.0	30.8	17.2	-9.6	7.6	13.4	8.6	4.8	-2.7	2.1
I ³	57 247.5	544.5	553.5	-9.0	118.0	109.0	9.5	9.7	-0.2	2.1	1.9
L	406.6	5.5	3.8	1.7	4.0	5.7	13.5	9.4	4.1	10.0	14.1
NL	15 422.8	195.6	133.3	62.3	19.0	81.3	12.7	8.7	4.1	1.2	5.3
A	8 039.9	92.4	80.7	11.7	13.1	24.8	11.5	10.0	1.5	1.6	3.1
P	9 912.1	109.2	99.2	10.0	14.6	24.6	11.0	10.0	1.0	1.5	2.5
FIN	5 098.8	65.2	48.0	17.2	3.6	20.8	12.8	9.4	3.4	0.7	4.1
S	8 816.4	112.2	91.8	20.3	50.9	71.3	12.8	10.5	2.3	5.8	8.1
UK ⁴	58 276.0	761.7	657.9	103.9	73.2	177.1	13.1	11.3	1.8	1.3	3.0
IS	266.9	4.4	1.8	2.7	-0.8	1.8	16.7	6.6	10.1	-3.2	6.9
FL	30.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	11.7	6.8	5.0	5.5	10.5
N	4 384.4	60.1	44.1	16.0	7.6	23.6	13.9	10.2	3.7	1.7	5.4
EEA*	376 130.8	4 119.9	3 750.2	364.7	753.0	1 117.7	11.0	10.0	1.0	2.0	3.0
CH	7 021.2	83.0	61.9	21.0	31.6	52.6	11.9	8.9	3.0	4.5	7.5

* Eurostat estimate

1 Provisional

2 Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

3 Resident population for Italy

4 1993



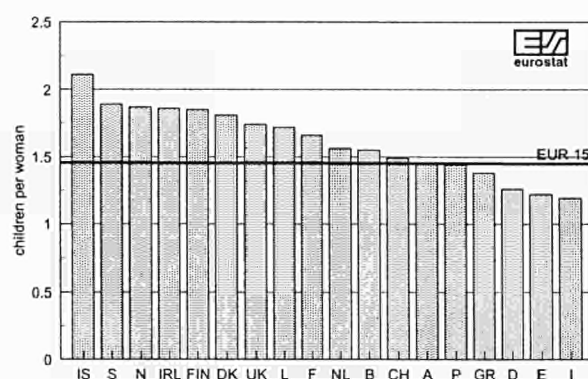
During 1994 the net migration went down by 26% in Germany, which accounts for nearly half of the EU's balance, and by 35% in Italy. Greece, the Netherlands, Austria and Finland also recorded falls of their net migration (of 50 to 60%). Only Sweden showed a marked increase, while Ireland reduced its negative net migration. In the same year, the natural growth fell by half in Spain and remained negative in Germany and Italy. Of the countries where natural growth increased, it nearly doubled in Denmark.

Fall in fertility

In 1994 live births in the Union were estimated at 4.1 million, i.e. a birth rate of 10.9‰ (11.2‰ in 1993). The total fertility rate is continuing to decline: 1.45 children per woman. This rate varies between 1.19 (Italy) and 1.89 (Sweden). The countries of southern Europe and Germany are below the Community average.

In 1994 five countries (Denmark, Greece, France, Luxembourg and Finland) recorded an increase in the total fertility rate over 1993; in Denmark, Luxembourg and Finland this increase follows a recent trend counter to that in the Union. Sweden, Ireland and Portugal showed

Figure 3:
Total fertility rate - 1994

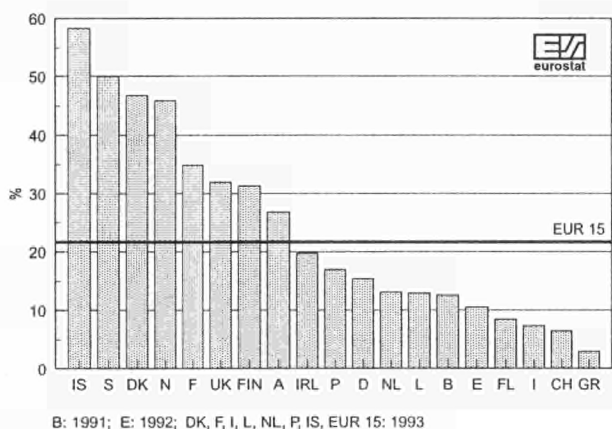


the largest falls. Sweden, which had reached the generation replacement threshold in 1990, is now moving towards the levels in the other countries of northern Europe. Ireland, which in the 1980s had had one of the highest total fertility rates in the Union, showed a continued fall, while Portugal reached the level of the other countries of southern Europe.

Births outside marriage: widely differing levels

The percentage of births outside marriage in the EU is steadily growing and accounts for nearly 22% of total live births. However, the scale of the phenomenon varies from country to country. At least 30% of births are outside marriage in the countries of northern Europe, France and the United Kingdom, and the figure is as high as 50% in Sweden. In the countries of southern Europe the values are lower, ranging from 3% in Greece to 17% in Portugal - the latter figure being higher than that for Germany and the Benelux countries.

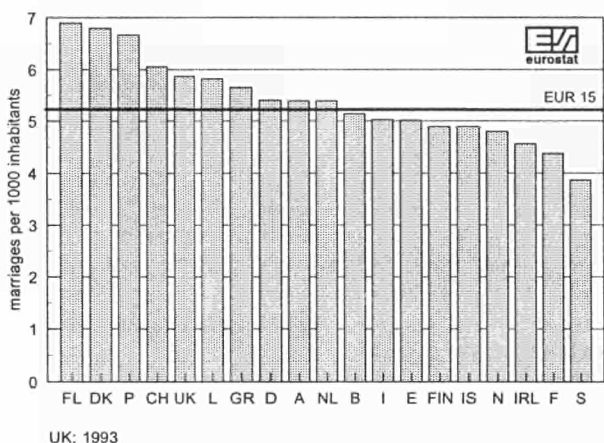
Figure 4:
Proportion of live births outside marriage - 1994



Decline in the marriage rate

The gross marriage rate continued to decline in 1994, falling to 5.2‰ for EUR 15, compared with 5.3‰ in 1993. The declines are most marked in Greece and the Netherlands, while the countries with a low marriage rate (Sweden, France and Finland) are levelling off.

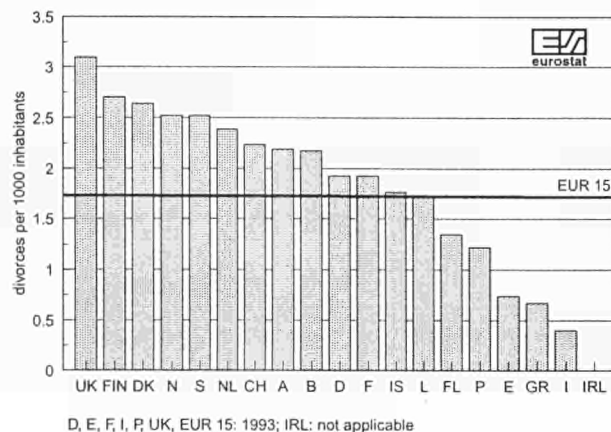
Figure 5:
Crude marriage rate - 1994



Increases were recorded in Ireland (+5%) and in particular in Denmark (+11%).

It is not possible to assess the divorce rate for the EU for 1994 (1.7‰ in 1993), as the data are available for only nine countries. However, the figures available indicate an increase. In general, the countries of northern Europe show above-average divorce rates, while those for the countries of southern Europe are below the average.

Figure 6:
Crude divorce rate - 1994



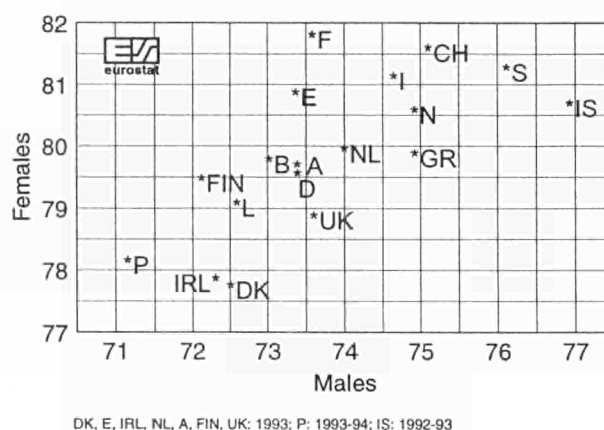
Reduction in the mortality rate

In 1994 the number of deaths in the EU was put at 3.7 million. The mortality rate (10.0‰) was down on 1993 (10.3‰). This trend is shared by all countries except Italy.

The reduction in infant mortality is continuing in all countries. In 1994 it was 6.2‰, compared with 6.5‰ in 1993 and 7.6‰ in 1990.

Life expectancy at birth, according to the latest year available (1993 or 1994 depending on country) is con-

Figure 7:
Life expectancy at birth - 1994



tinuing to increase. For the Union it is estimated at 73.2 for men and 79.6 for women in 1993. The highest life expectancies for men are in Sweden (76.1 years), Greece (74.9) and Italy (74.7), while for women they are in France, Sweden and Italy (about 81.5 years). The lowest levels are recorded in Denmark, Ireland and Portugal and, for men in particular, in Finland.

The gap in life expectancy between men and women remains wide (more than seven years) in France, Spain, Finland and Portugal and is levelling off at about 5 years for Greece, Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

Table 2:
Main demographic indicators 1994¹

	Average population 1994 (1000)	FERTILITY		MARRIAGES		DIVORCES		MORTALITY			
		Total fertility rate ²	% of live births outside marriage	Total (1000)	Crude marriage rate ³	Total (1000)	Crude divorce rate ⁴	Deaths under one year	Infant mortality rate ⁵	Life expectancy at birth	
										Males	Females
EUR 15*	370 904.5	1.45	21.7⁵	1 932.8	5.2	636.6⁵	1.7⁵	25 300	6.2	73.2⁵	79.6⁵
B	10 115.6	1.55*	12.6 ⁶	52.0	5.1	22.0	2.2	887	7.6	73.0 ⁵	79.8 ⁵
DK	5 205.0	1.81	46.8 ⁵	35.4	6.8	13.7	2.6 ⁵	380	5.5	72.5 ⁵	77.8 ⁵
D	81 409.5	1.26	15.4	439.6	5.4	156.4 ⁵	1.9 ⁵	4 300	5.6	73.3	79.6
GR	10 426.0	1.38	2.9	59.0	5.7	7.0	0.7	850	8.3	74.9	79.9
E	39 143.4	1.22	10.5 ⁷	196.4	5.0	2.8.9 ⁵	0.7 ⁵	2 593	7.2	73.3 ⁵	80.9 ⁵
F	57 903.3	1.66	34.9 ⁵	253.5	4.4	111.0 ⁵	1.9 ⁵	4 557 ⁵	6.4 ⁵	73.6	81.8
IRL	3 570.7	1.86	19.7	16.3	4.6	-	-	285	5.9	72.3 ⁵	77.9 ⁵
I	57 193.0	1.19	7.3 ⁵	287.3	5.0	23.9 ⁵	0.4 ⁵	3 536	6.5	74.7	81.2
L	403.8	1.72	12.9 ⁵	2.4	5.8	0.7	1.7	29	5.3	72.6	79.1
NL	15 382.2	1.56*	13.1 ⁵	82.9	5.4	36.7	2.4	1 100	5.6	74.0 ⁵	80.0 ⁵
A	8 029.7	1.45	26.8	43.3	5.4	17.6	2.2	578	6.3	73.3	79.7
P	9 902.2	1.44	17.0 ⁵	66.0	6.7	12.1 ⁵	1.2 ⁵	996 ⁵	8.7 ⁵	71.2 ⁸	78.2 ⁸
FIN	5 088.3	1.85	31.3	24.9	4.9	13.8	2.7	308	4.7	72.1	79.5 ⁵
S	8 780.7	1.89	50.0	33.9	3.9	22.1	2.5	550	4.9	76.1	81.3
UK	58 191.2 ⁵	1.74	32.0	341.6 ⁵	5.9 ⁵	180.0 ⁵	3.1 ⁵	4 630	6.2	73.6 ⁵	78.9 ⁵
IS	266.0	2.11	58.3 ⁵	1.3	4.9	0.5	1.8	22 ⁵	4.8 ⁵	76.9 ⁹	80.7 ⁹
FL	30.5	-	8.4	0.2	6.9	0.0	1.3	1	2.4	-	-
N	4 336.6	1.87	45.9	20.6	4.8	10.9	2.5	312	5.2	74.9	80.6
EWR*	375 537.5	1.46	22.0⁵	1 954.9	5.2	648.1⁵	1.7⁵	25 630	6.2	73.5⁵	79.7⁵
CH	6 994.9	1.49	6.4	42.4	6.1	15.6	2.2	422	5.1	75.1	81.6

* Eurostat estimate

1 Provisional

2 Children per woman

3 Per 1 000 inhabitants

4 Per 1 000 live births

5 1993

6 1991

7 1992

8 1993/94

9 1992/93



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