

THE COMMUNITY POPULATION IN 1989: IMMIGRATION SUBSTANTIALLY EXCEEDS EMIGRATION

In 1989 the population of the Community went up by 1.8 million, with a net migratory inflow accounting for 1.2 million of this increase. Accordingly, Eurostat estimates the Community population at 327 million as at 1 January 1990. However, the national trends show considerable differences among the twelve Member States, particularly as regards population movement, illegitimate births, marriages and infant mortality. On the other hand, fertility and life expectancy at birth are showing similar trends in all the countries.

A MILLION IMMIGRANTS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

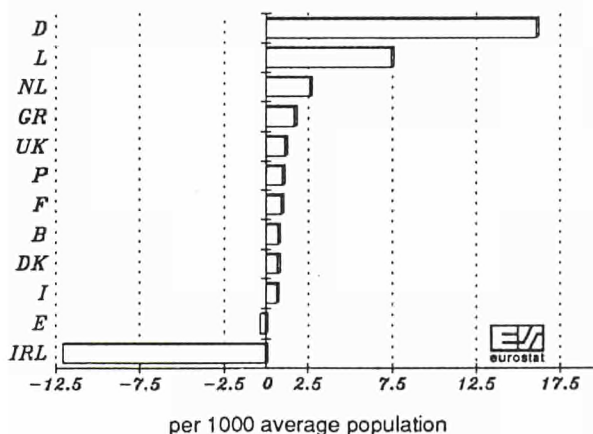
Net migration (immigrants minus emigrants) differed widely from one Member State to another in 1989.

The recent upheavals in eastern Europe resulted in an estimated net inflow of about one million people into the Federal Republic of Germany. This is Germany's highest net migration since the creation of the European Community.

Luxembourg too has a high rate of immigration as a result of its attractive labour market.

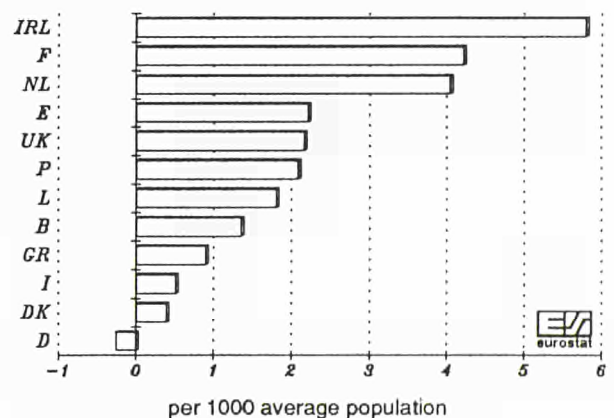
In Ireland, on the other hand, the flow of emigration continues, resulting in a population loss of 22 000 in 1989.

Graph 1 - Rate of net migration



Like net migration, the rates of natural increase (births minus deaths) show substantial differences between Community countries, due to the combined effects of widely differing fertility rates and age structures.

Graph 2 - Rate of natural increase



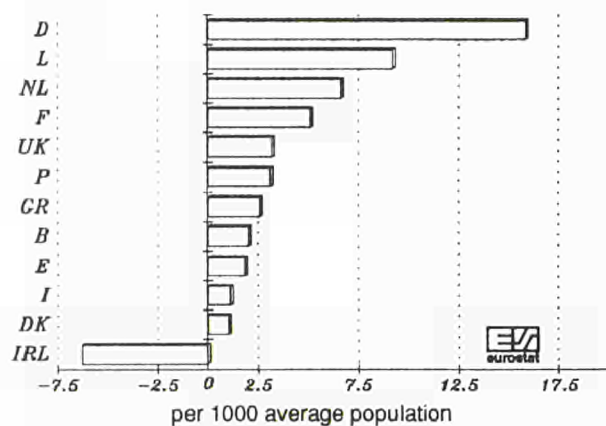
Because of a population structure which is still young and a fertility rate close to the level of generation replacement, Ireland still has the highest rate of natural growth of all Community countries. The other Member States, which already have a low to very low fertility rate and an ageing population structure, have lower rates of natural increase.

Table 1: Population change in 1989 - Member states and EUR 12 ⁽¹⁾

COUNTRY	Population 1-1-1990 (2) (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 increase
B	9,947.8	121.1	107.6	13.5	7.0	20.5	12.2	10.8	1.4	0.7	2.1
DK	5,135.4	61.5	59.4	2.0	3.4	5.5	12.0	11.6	0.4	0.7	1.1
D	62,700.0	677.0	693.0	-16.0	1,000.0	984.0	10.9	11.2	-0.3	16.1	15.8
GR	10,046.0	101.0	92.0	9.0	17.0	26.0	10.1	9.2	0.9	1.7	2.6
E	38,924.5	410.1	323.9	86.1	-13.6*	72.5	10.5	8.3	2.2	-0.3*	1.9
F	56,304.0	764.4	527.4	237.0	50.0	287.0	13.6	9.4	4.2	0.9	5.1
IRL	3,498.8	51.4	31.1	20.4	-42.5	-22.1	14.6	8.8	5.8	-12.1	-6.3
I	57,576.4	555.7	526.0	29.7	36.0	65.8	9.7	9.1	0.5	0.6	1.1
L	378.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	2.8	3.5	12.4	10.6	1.8	7.4	9.2
NL	14,891.9	189.0	128.9	60.1	38.9	99.0	12.7	8.7	4.0	2.6	6.7
P	10,335.2	118.6	96.2	22.3	10.0	32.3	11.5	9.3	2.2	1.0	3.1
UK	57,326.6	777.3	657.7	119.5	64.0	183.5	13.6	11.5	2.1	1.1	3.2
EUR12*	327,065.0	3,831.7	3,247.2	584.4	1,173.0	1,757.5	11.8	10.0	1.8	3.6	5.4

(1) Provisional. * EUROSTAT estimate
 (2) Resident population for Italy; including administrative revisions for the Netherlands (-12,4 for 1989)
 (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.

Graph 3 : Rate of total increase



Immigration accounted for a much greater part of the substantial population increase in the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg than did natural increase. In the Netherlands and France, on the other hand, the predominant factor in population growth is natural increase.

As a result of all these differences in the various countries, the total population of the Community went up by 1.758 million, of which two thirds was accounted for by immigration. This exceptional situation is largely attributable to the Federal Republic of Germany, which alone absorbed 85.0% of net migration in the Community.

Graph 4 : Change in total growth - EUR 12

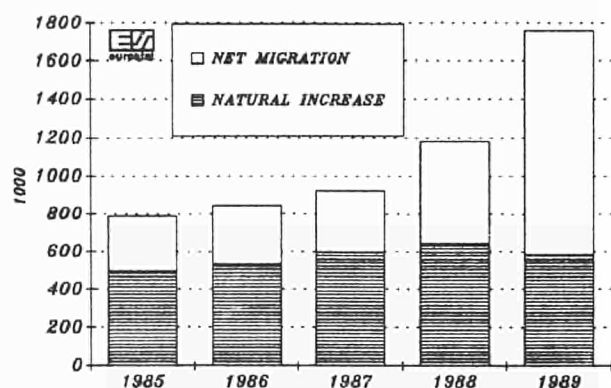


Table 2: Movement of population change - EUR 12 ⁽¹⁾

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 increase
1960	278,627	5,184	2,947	2,237	47	2,284	18.5	10.5	8.0	0.2	8.2
1965	292,259	5,488	3,095	2,393	39	2,432	18.7	10.6	8.1	0.1	8.2
1970	302,989	4,974	3,215	1,759	613	2,372	16.4	10.6	5.8	2.0	7.8
1975	311,276	4,303	3,325	978	308	1,286	13.8	10.7	3.1	1.0	4.1
1980	317,201	4,134	3,270	864	567	1,431	13.0	10.3	2.7	1.8	4.5
1985	321,529	3,798	3,307	491	299	790	11.8	10.3	1.5	0.9	2.4
1986	322,324	3,812	3,280	532	312	844	11.8	10.2	1.6	1.0	2.7
1987	323,167	3,811	3,214	597	326	923	11.8	9.9	1.9	1.0	2.9
1988	324,011	3,873	3,231	642	540	1,182	11.9	10.1	1.8	1.7	3.5
1989 (2)	325,315	3,832	3,247	584	1,173	1,758	11.8	10.0	1.8	3.6	5.4
1990 (2)	327,065										

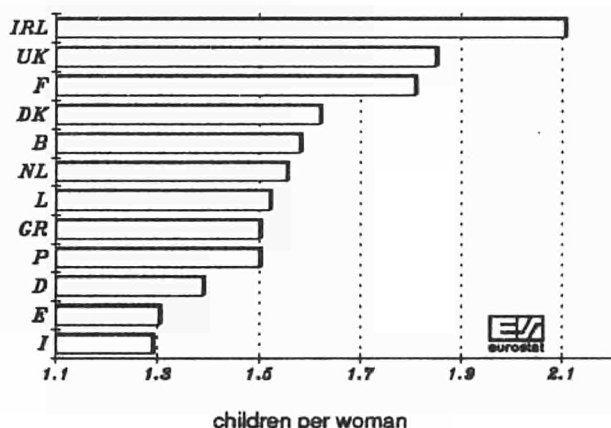
(1) The total increase for one year is not always the difference between two consecutive years. This is due to administrative revisions in the Netherlands and in the case of Italy to the use of the "resident" concept for the estimate of total population and the "present" concept for the measurement of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

THE FALL IN FERTILITY CONTINUES IN ITALY, SPAIN AND IRELAND

In 1989 the European Community recorded 41000 fewer births (-1.1 %) than in 1988, bringing the total fertility down to 1.58 children per woman as against 1.60 in 1988. This is due primarily to the continuing fall in fertility in Spain (- 0.08 child per woman), Ireland (- 0.06) and Italy (-0.05). Fertility in Italy and Spain has therefore fallen to 1.3 children per woman, a level attained only by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1985. The remaining countries show only slight changes which largely offset one another.

Ireland continues to converge with the rest of the Community with its total fertility for 1990 expected to drop below the generation replacement level (2.1 children per woman). If this is the case, none of the Community countries will exceed this level in 1990.

Graph 4 - Total fertility



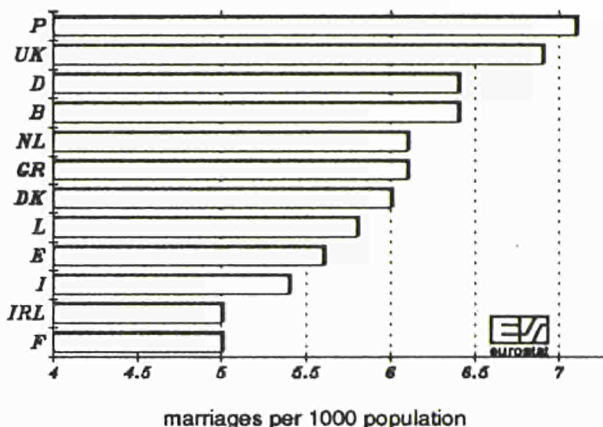
FRANCE AND IRELAND TRAILING BEHIND IN THE MARRIAGE STAKES

In 1989 there were 29 600 more marriages than in 1988, an increase of 1.5 % which brings the Community's marriage rate back up to its 1981 level.

Ireland and France share last place in the marriage stakes, although the trends in these two countries are moving in opposite directions. Since the beginning of the 1980s Ireland's marriage rate has been falling steadily, in line with the drop in fertility, whereas France's marriage rate, after falling continuously over the previous 15 years, has been rising slightly since 1988.

Portugal is still in leading position, followed closely by the United Kingdom.

Graph 6: Crude marriage rate

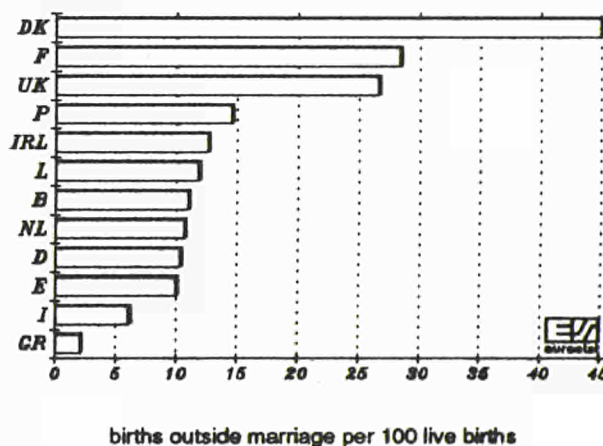


ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS : BETWEEN 2 % AND 45 % DEPENDING ON THE COUNTRY

In 1989, 17.1 % of births in the Community took place out of wedlock, four times more than in 1960 (4.5 %). This major socio-demographic change of the last 30 years has affected the Member States to widely differing extents.

Denmark, where 45 % of births are illegitimate, would seem to have reached a plateau. In the United Kingdom, the recent pattern is very similar to that in France, although the trend is not quite so pronounced.

Graph 5 - Proportion of births outside marriage



Other countries lie between 10% and 15% and have more moderate growth rates in births outside marriage.

In Italy (6.1%) and especially in Greece (2.1%) this phenomenon is still relatively rare.

PROGRESS AS REGARDS INFANT MORTALITY

The Community's infant mortality rate stands at 8.2 per thousand in 1989, compared with 34.8 per thousand in 1960.

The Netherlands, France, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland have infant mortality rates of between 6.8 and 7.6 per thousand, placing them among the world leaders behind Japan (4.8 per thousand in 1988) and Sweden (5.8 per thousand in 1988), and ahead of the USA (9.9 per thousand in 1988) and especially the USSR (25.4 per thousand in 1987).

In Portugal this rate has fallen more than sixfold since 1960, whereas the Community rate has gone down only fourfold. Starting from a less favourable situation, Portugal has thus made more rapid progress in 30 years, although the rate is still high (12.2 per thousand).

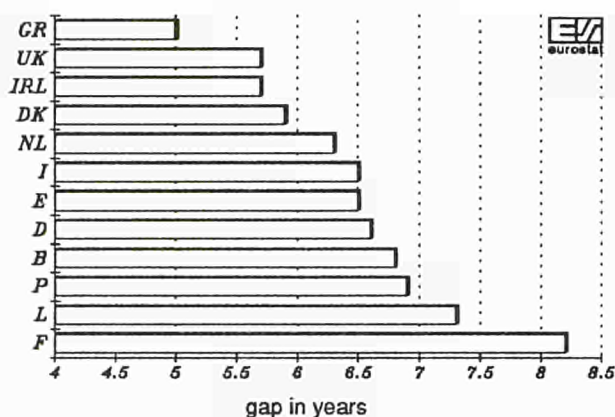
Graph 8: Infant mortality rate



WOMEN LIVING LONGER

Life expectancy at birth is rising steadily in all the Community countries. However, there is still a gap in the life expectancy of men and women and it is widening, going up from 5.4 years in 1960 to its present level of 6.6 years in the Community as a whole.

Graph 9: Excess life expectancy of females (around 1989)



The gap varies among Member States on a scale between 5.0 years in Greece and 8.2 years in France, the latter representing one of the highest level in the world

Table 3: Main demographic indicators 1989 - Member states and EUR 12 ⁽¹⁾

COUNTRY	Average population 1989 (1000)	FECUNDITY		NUPTIALITY		DIVORCES		MORTALITY			
		Total fertility (2)	% of births outside marriage	Number of marriages (1000)	Crude marriage rate (3)	Number of divorces (1000)	Divorces per 1000 population	Deaths under one year	Infant mortality rate (4)	Life expectancy at birth (5)	
										Males (years)	Females (years)
B	9,937.7	1.58	11.0*	63.5	6.4	20.3	2.0	1,047	8.6	70.0	76.8
DK	5,132.6	1.62	45.0*	30.8	6.0	15.1	2.9	460*	7.5*	71.8	77.7
D	62,100.0	1.39	10.3	397.0	6.4	:	:	5,100	7.5	71.8	78.4
GR	10,033.0	1.50	2.1	61.4	6.1	6.4	0.6	1,000	9.9	72.6	77.6
E	38,888.3	1.30	10.0*	218.0*	5.6*	:	:	3,409	8.3	73.1	79.6
F	56,160.5	1.81	28.4	280.8	5.0	106.0	1.9	5,630	7.4	72.5	80.7
IRL	3,515.0	2.11	12.6	17.6	5.0	-	-	390	7.6	71.0	76.7
I	57,540.6	1.29	6.1	311.6	5.4	28.2	0.5	4,887	8.8	72.6	79.1
L	376.7	1.52	11.8	2.2	5.8	0.9	2.3	46	9.9	70.6	77.9
NL	14,848.6	1.55	10.7	90.2	6.1	28.0	1.9	1,283	6.8	73.7	80.0
P	10,320.0	1.50*	14.5	73.2	7.1	9.7	0.9	1,444	12.2	70.7	77.6
UK	57,205.0	1.85	26.6	395.0*	6.9*	150.9	2.6	6,548	8.4	72.4	78.1
EUR12 *	326,058.0	1.58	17.1	1,941.3	6.0	:	:	31,244	8,2	72.0	78.6

(1) Provisional

(2) children per woman

(5) 1980 for Belgium, 1985 for Greece, 1985-86 for Spain, 1985-87 for Luxembourg, 1987-88 for Denmark and 1988 for F. R. of Germany, for Ireland, Portugal and United Kingdom.

* EUROSTAT estimate

(3) per 1000 average population

(4) per 1000 live births

For further information:
- Demographic Statistics 1990 - EUROSTAT
- CRONOS Database - EUROSTAT