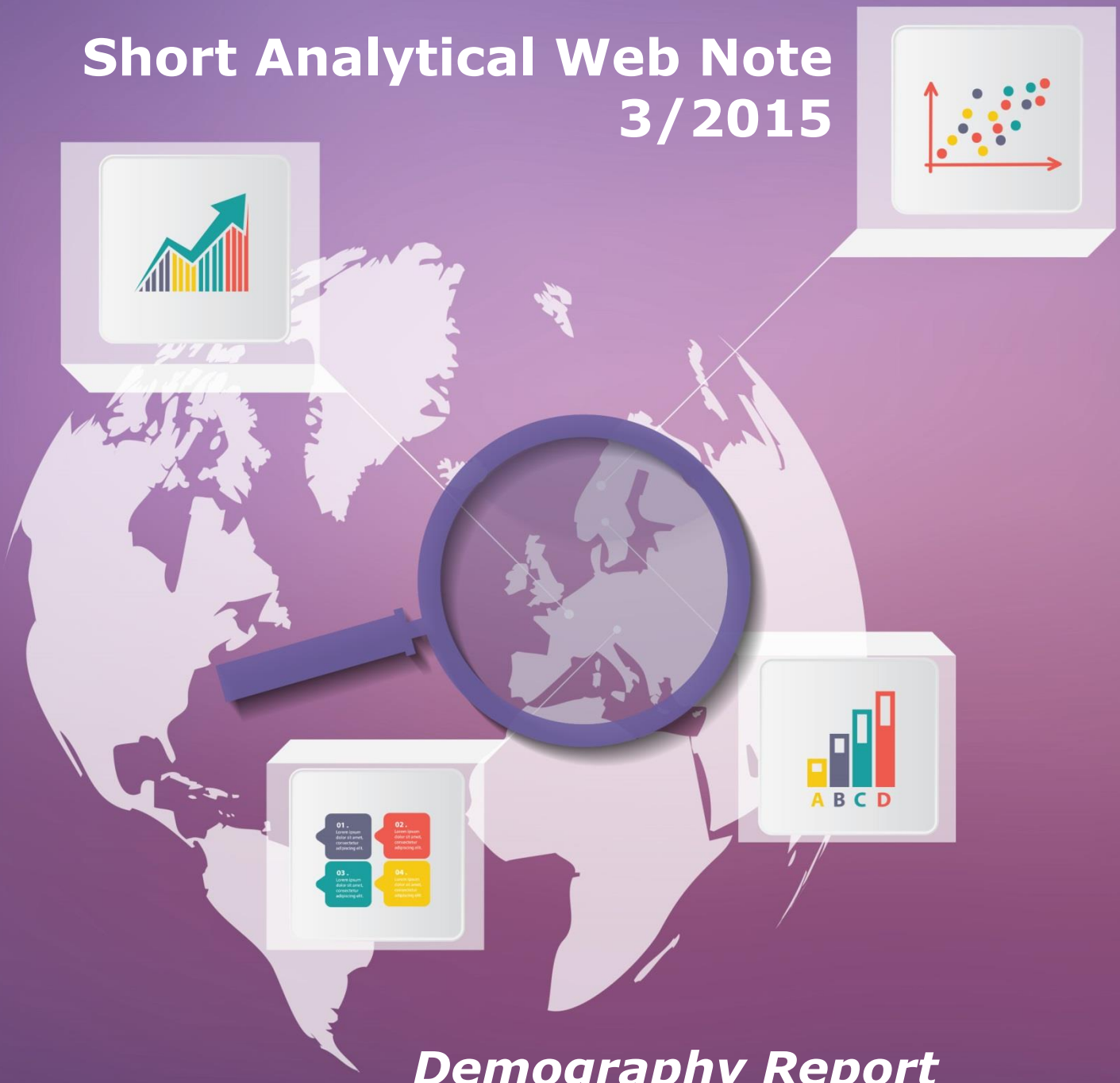
European Commission

# Short Analytical Web Note 3/2015




## *Demography Report*

Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion

This analytical web-note contains an extensive update of the main demographic trends for the EU and a labour-market supplement which outlines the potential consequences of the forthcoming demographic change (declining working-age population) on the EU's growth perspective. The Demography Report was produced by Silvia Andueza Robustillo, Veronica Corsini, Piotr Juchno and Monica Marcu of DG Eurostat under the supervision of Adam Wronski. The supplement was provided by Jörg Peschner of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion under the supervision of Nicolas Gibert-Morin. Views expressed by the author on the supplement "Potential growth implications of demographic change" are those of the author and do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission.

Eurostat portal: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/population-demography-migration-projections/overview
Employment and social analysis portal: http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=113&langId=en

Data extracted from Eurostat online database in May 2015 (unless otherwise noted)

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Cataloguing data as well as an abstract can be found at the end of this publication.

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# Introduction

This Eurostat[1] report gives an overview of recent demographic trends in the European Union, based on Eurostat data.

Eurostat compiles, monitors and analyses a wide range of demographic data, including national and regional statistics on populations and various demographic factors (births, deaths, marriages and divorces, immigration and emigration, asylum and residence permits) that influence the size, structure and specific characteristics of these populations.

Population change and the structure of the population are gaining political, economic, social and cultural importance. This is because policymakers closely follow demographic trends in population growth, fertility, mortality, migration, etc.

The last chapter of this report is a supplement provided by DG EMPL[2]. It is forward-looking as it deals with the potential impact of demographic change on employment growth and hence economic expansion.

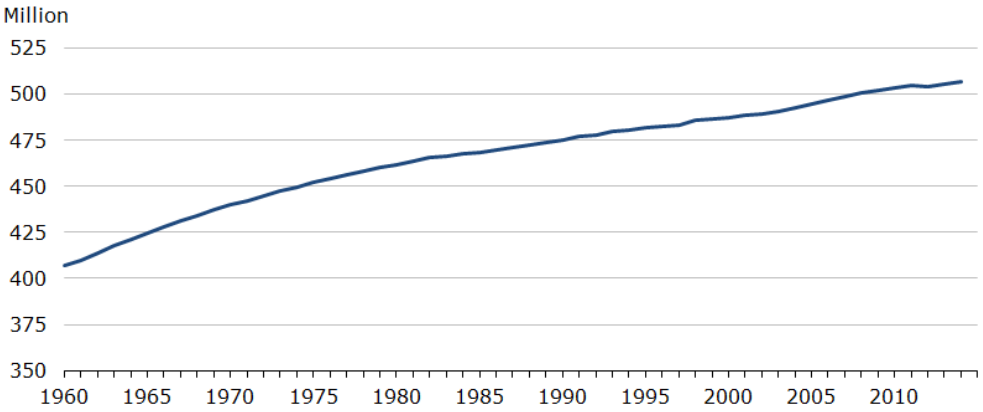
# Population change and age structure

The current demographic situation in the EU-28 is characterised in general by population growth.[3] However, while the population of the EU-28 as a whole increased in 2013, the population in 13 EU-28 Member States declined.

## The EU-28 population rose by 1.7 million during 2013

On 1 January 2014 the population of the EU-28 was estimated at 506.8 million, up by 1.7 million people from 1 January 2013. The growth was faster than the year before, when the population increased by 1.1 million. The number of inhabitants in the EU-28 increased from 406.7 million in 1960 by more than 100 million up to 2014. However, the rate of population growth has been gradually slowing down in recent decades. Between 1994 and 2014, the EU-28 population increased on average by about 1.3 million a year compared to an annual average of around 3.3 million a year in the 1960s.

**Chart 1: Population on 1 January, EU-28, 1960-2014**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)
Note: Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

[1] Eurostat is the statistical authority of the EU and a Directorate General of the European Commission(http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).
[2] DG EMPL is the European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (http://ec.europa.eu/social/).
[3] **Population change** or **population growth** in a given year is the difference between the population size on 1 January of that year and 1 January of the following year. It consists of two components: **natural change** (the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths) and **net migration** (the difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants). For the 'population change' statistics, Eurostat produces net migration figures by calculating the difference between total population change and natural change. This is referred to in this chapter as **'net migration plus statistical adjustment'**. The statistical adjustment corresponds to all changes in the population that cannot be classified as births, deaths, immigration or emigration, and may sometimes offset the net migration.

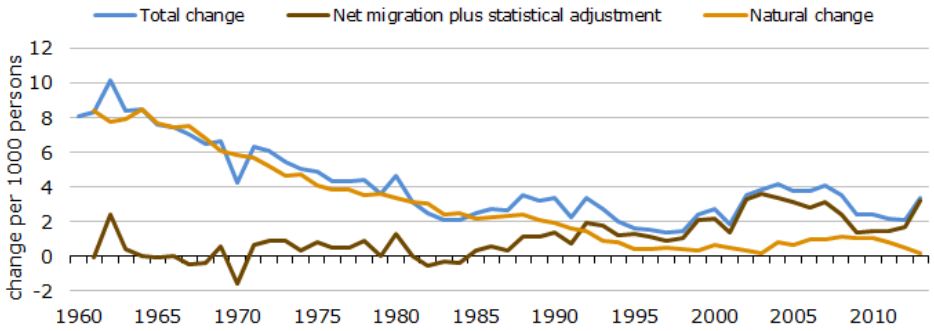
## Net migration as the main driver of population growth in the EU-28

In 2013, natural increase (the positive difference between live births and deaths) contributed 5% (0.08 million) to population growth in the EU-28. This means that 95% of the growth came from net migration[4], which continued to be the main determinant of population growth, accounting for 1.6 million in 2013.

Compared to 2012, the natural change halved and net migration doubled. In terms of crude rates[5], the population growth of 2.1 per 1000 persons in 2012 was due to a natural increase of 0.4 and net migration of 1.7. In 2013, natural increase accounted for 0.2 and net migration for 3.2 of the total population growth of 3.4 per 1000 persons.

The contribution of net migration plus statistical adjustment to total population growth has exceeded the proportion of natural increase since 1992 (see Chart 2). It peaked in 2003 (95% of total population growth), decreased to 57% in 2009 and peaked again at 95% in 2013. Conversely, the proportion of natural change in total population growth declined from 43% in 2009 to 5% in 2013.

**Chart 2: Population change by component (annual crude rates), EU-28, 1960-2013**

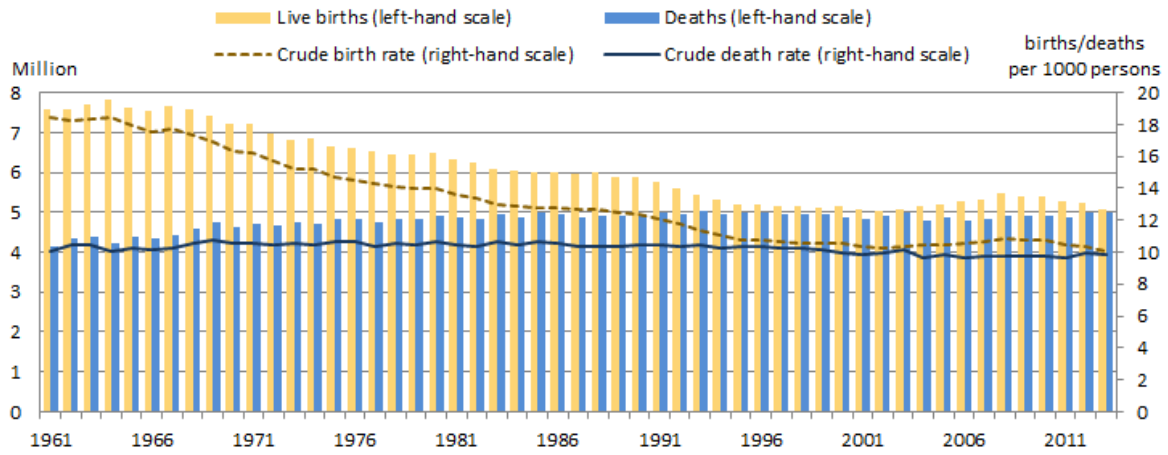



Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)
Note: Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

The low contribution of natural increase to total population growth is the result of two factors. The first is the considerable increase in net migration in the EU-28 since the mid-1980s. The second is the fall in the number of births and increase in the number of deaths. The gap between live births and deaths (see Chart 3) has considerably narrowed since 1960. Since the number of deaths is expected to increase as the baby-boom generation continues to age and assuming that fertility remains low, a negative natural change (more deaths than births) cannot be ruled out in the future. The extent of population decline or growth will therefore depend on the contribution made by migration.

[4] Net migration plus statistical adjustment. See footnote 2.
[5] The crude rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of events to the average population in a given year. For easier presentation, it is multiplied by 1000; the result is therefore expressed per 1000 persons (of the average population).

**Chart 3: Live births and deaths, EU-28, 1961-2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)
Note: Excluding French overseas departments up to and including 1997.

## Population increased in 15 EU Member States

The number of inhabitants in individual Member States on 1 January 2014 ranged from 80.8 million in Germany to 0.4 million in Malta. Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy comprised more than half (54%) of the total EU-28 population on 1 January 2014.

Although the population of the EU-28 as a whole increased during 2013, population growth was unevenly distributed across the Member States. The population of 15 Member States increased, while it fell in 13 (see Table 1 and Table 3). Luxembourg, Italy, Malta and Sweden recorded the highest population growth rates in 2013 (more than 9 per 1000 persons), more than twice the EU-28 average of 3.4 per 1000 persons. The largest relative population declines were recorded in Latvia (-11.1 per 1000 persons), Lithuania (-9.6) and Cyprus (-9.1 per 1000 persons).

**Table 1: Demographic balance, 2013 (thousand)**

| | Population, 1.1.2013 | Live births | Deaths | Natural change | Net migration plus statistical adjustment | Total change between 1.1.2013 and 1.1.2014 | Population, 1.1.2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EU-28** | 505115.0 | 5075.4 | 4993.6 | 81.8 | 1627.7 | 1709.5 | 506824.5 |
| **BE** | 11161.6 | 125.6 | 109.3 | 16.3 | 26.1 | 42.4 | 11204.0 |
| **BG** | 7284.6 | 66.6 | 104.3 | -37.8 | -1.1 | -38.9 | 7245.7 |
| **CZ** | 10516.1 | 106.8 | 109.2 | -2.4 | -1.3 | -3.7 | 10512.4 |
| **DK** | 5602.6 | 55.9 | 52.5 | 3.4 | 21.2 | 24.6 | 5627.2 |
| **DE** | 80523.7 | 682.1 | 893.8 | -211.8 | 455.5 | 243.7 | 80767.5 |
| **EE** | 1320.2 | 13.5 | 15.2 | -1.7 | -2.6 | -4.4 | 1315.8 |
| **IE** | 4591.1 | 68.9 | 29.4 | 39.5 | -25.1 | 14.4 | 4605.5 |
| **EL** | 10991.4 | 94.1 | 111.8 | -17.7 | -70.0 | -87.7 | 10903.7 |
| **ES** | 46727.9 | 424.4 | 388.6 | 35.8 | -251.5 | -215.7 | 46512.2 |
| **FR** | 65560.7 | 812.3 | 569.4 | 243.0 | 31.9 | 274.9 | 65835.6 |
| **HR** | 4262.1 | 39.9 | 50.4 | -10.4 | -4.9 | -15.3 | 4246.8 |
| **IT** | 59685.2 | 514.3 | 600.7 | -86.4 | 1183.9 | 1097.4 | 60782.7 |
| **CY** | 865.9 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 4.2 | -12.1 | -7.9 | 858.0 |
| **LV** | 2023.8 | 20.6 | 28.7 | -8.1 | -14.3 | -22.4 | 2001.5 |
| **LT** | 2971.9 | 29.9 | 41.5 | -11.6 | -16.8 | -28.4 | 2943.5 |
| **LU** | 537.0 | 6.1 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 10.3 | 12.6 | 549.7 |
| **HU** | 9908.8 | 89.5 | 126.7 | -37.2 | 5.7 | -31.4 | 9877.4 |
| **MT** | 421.4 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 425.4 |
| **NL** | 16779.6 | 171.3 | 141.2 | 30.1 | 19.6 | 49.7 | 16829.3 |
| **AT** | 8451.9 | 79.3 | 79.5 | -0.2 | 55.2 | 55.0 | 8506.9 |
| **PL** | 38062.5 | 369.6 | 387.3 | -17.7 | -26.9 | -44.7 | 38017.9 |
| **PT** | 10487.3 | 82.8 | 106.5 | -23.8 | -36.2 | -60.0 | 10427.3 |
| **RO** | 20020.1 | 182.3 | 247.0 | -64.7 | -8.1 | -72.8 | 19947.3 |
| **SI** | 2058.8 | 21.1 | 19.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 2061.1 |
| **SK** | 5410.8 | 54.8 | 52.1 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.1 | 5415.9 |
| **FI** | 5426.7 | 58.1 | 51.5 | 6.7 | 17.9 | 24.6 | 5451.3 |
| **SE** | 9555.9 | 113.6 | 90.4 | 23.2 | 65.8 | 89.0 | 9644.9 |
| **UK** | 63905.3 | 778.4 | 574.9 | 203.4 | 199.6 | 403.0 | 64308.3 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Analysing the two components of population change at national level, eight types of population change can be distinguished, by growth or decline and the relative

proportion of natural change and net migration - see Table 2 for the full typology. In 2013, the highest rates of natural increase were recorded in Ireland (8.6 per 1000 persons), Cyprus (4.9) and Luxembourg (4.2). The largest negative natural changes occurred in Bulgaria (-5.2 per 1000 persons), Latvia (-4.0) and Lithuania (-3.9). In relative terms, Italy (19.7 per 1000 persons) and Luxembourg (19.0) had the highest positive net migration rates in 2013. Cyprus (-14.0 per 1000 persons), Latvia (-7.1) and Greece (-6.4) recorded the highest negative net migration rates.

**Table 2: Contribution of natural change and net migration (plus statistical adjustment) to population change, 2013**

| Demographic drivers | EU Member States |
|---|---|
| **Growth due to:** | |
| Only natural change | Ireland |
| Mostly natural change | France, Netherlands, Slovenia, Slovakia, United Kingdom |
| Mostly net migration (and adjustment) | Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Malta, Finland, Sweden |
| Only net migration (and adjustment) | Germany, Italy, Austria |
| **Decline due to:** | |
| Only natural change | Hungary |
| Mostly natural change | Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, Romania |
| Mostly net migration (and adjustment) | Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal |
| Only net migration (and adjustment) | Spain, Cyprus |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

Of the 15 Member States where the population increased in 2013, both natural increase and net migration contributed to population growth in 11. In Ireland natural increase was the driver of population growth, while net migration was negative. Population growth was due solely to migration in Germany, Italy and Austria, while their natural change was negative.

**Table 3: Crude rates of population change, 2011-2013 (change per 1000 persons)**

| | Total change | | | Natural change | | | Net migration plus statistical adjustment | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
| **EU-28** | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| **BE** | 8.5 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 4.3 | 2.3 |
| **BG** | -5.7 | -5.8 | -5.4 | -5.1 | -5.5 | -5.2 | -0.7 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
| **CZ** | 1.8 | 1.0 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 1.6 | 1.0 | -0.1 |
| **DK** | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.4 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 |
| **DE** | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | -2.3 | -2.4 | -2.6 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| **EE** | -3.3 | -3.8 | -3.3 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -1.3 | -2.9 | -2.8 | -2.0 |
| **IE** | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 9.5 | 8.6 | -7.4 | -7.6 | -5.5 |
| **EL** | -3.7 | -8.3 | -8.0 | -0.4 | -1.5 | -1.6 | -3.3 | -6.8 | -6.4 |
| **ES** | 3.2 | -1.9 | -4.6 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | -3.0 | -5.4 |
| **FR** | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| **HR** | -3.2 | -3.2 | -3.6 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -2.5 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.1 |
| **IT** | 0.5 | 4.9 | 18.2 | -0.8 | -1.3 | -1.4 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 19.7 |
| **CY** | 26.2 | 4.5 | -9.1 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 21.3 | -0.7 | -14.0 |
| **LV** | -14.5 | -10.3 | -11.1 | -4.7 | -4.5 | -4.0 | -9.7 | -5.8 | -7.1 |
| **LT** | -16.2 | -10.6 | -9.6 | -3.6 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -12.6 | -7.1 | -5.7 |
| **LU** | 24.7 | 23.0 | 23.3 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 21.2 | 18.9 | 19.0 |
| **HU** | -2.8 | -2.3 | -3.2 | -4.1 | -3.9 | -3.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| **MT** | 6.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 |
| **NL** | 4.5 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| **AT** | 3.9 | 5.2 | 6.5 | 0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 6.5 |
| **PL** | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.7 |
| **PT** | -2.9 | -5.2 | -5.7 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -2.3 | -2.3 | -3.6 | -3.5 |
| **RO** | -5.1 | -3.8 | -3.6 | -2.7 | -2.7 | -3.2 | -2.4 | -1.1 | -0.4 |
| **SI** | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| **SK** | 2.2 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| **FI** | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| **SE** | 7.1 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 6.9 |
| **UK** | 7.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind)

In 2013 13 Member States recorded a negative total population change. In six cases, this was mainly due to negative net migration (Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Portugal) supplemented by the negative natural change. Population decline was mostly driven by negative natural change supplemented by negative net migration in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia and Romania. In Hungary it was due solely to negative natural change, which offset positive net migration. In Spain

and Cyprus it was due solely to negative net migration, which offset positive natural change.

## Population ageing continues in the EU-28

Population ageing affects the entire EU, due to increasing life expectancy and consistently low levels of fertility over recent decades. The trend is expected to continue in the coming decades.

### Population age structure on 1 January 2014

Table 4 shows the population distribution by major age groups in the EU-28. On 1 January 2014, the young population (0-14 years old) accounted for 15.6%, the population aged 15-64 (considered to be the working-age population for the purpose of this publication) for 65.9% and the population aged 65 or over for 18.5%.

Across the Member States, Ireland had the largest young population (0-14 years old) (22.0%) and Germany the smallest (13.1%). Italy had the highest proportion (21.4%) of older people and Ireland had the lowest (12.6%).

The median age of the EU-28 population on 1 January 2014 was 42.2. This means that half of the EU-28 population today is 42.2 years old or older, while half is younger. The median age of the population in the Member States ranges from 36.0 in Ireland to 45.6 in Germany (see Table 5). This confirms the relatively young and relatively old population structures in these two countries.

Age dependency ratios are used as indicators of the potential support young and/or older people (65 or over) need from the working-age population. The ratios are expressed in terms of the relative size of the young and/or older population compared with the working-age population.

**Table 4: Population age structure by major age groups, 1 January 2014**

| | 0-14 years old | | 15-64 years old | | 65 years old or over | | 80 years old or over | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1000) | (%) | (1000) | (%) | (1000) | (%) | (1000) | (%) |
| EU-28 | 79092.5 | 15.6 | 333782.1 | 65.9 | 93949.9 | 18.5 | 26041.4 | 5.1 |
| BE | 1906.1 | 17.0 | 7303.5 | 65.2 | 1994.4 | 17.8 | 597.9 | 5.3 |
| BG | 996.1 | 13.7 | 4831.9 | 66.7 | 1417.7 | 19.6 | 322.0 | 4.4 |
| CZ | 1577.5 | 15.0 | 7109.4 | 67.6 | 1825.5 | 17.4 | 412.0 | 3.9 |
| DK | 968.7 | 17.2 | 3631.8 | 64.5 | 1026.7 | 18.2 | 234.9 | 4.2 |
| DE | 10606.8 | 13.1 | 53336.4 | 66.0 | 16824.2 | 20.8 | 4359.6 | 5.4 |
| EE | 208.0 | 15.8 | 866.0 | 65.8 | 241.8 | 18.4 | 64.2 | 4.9 |
| IE | 1013.3 | 22.0 | 3011.4 | 65.4 | 580.7 | 12.6 | 137.1 | 3.0 |
| EL | 1597.8 | 14.7 | 7069.5 | 64.8 | 2236.4 | 20.5 | 655.3 | 6.0 |
| ES | 7067.0 | 15.2 | 31005.2 | 66.7 | 8440.0 | 18.1 | 2650.4 | 5.7 |
| FR | 12222.0 | 18.6 | 41767.7 | 63.4 | 11845.9 | 18.0 | 3756.0 | 5.7 |
| HR | 627.6 | 14.8 | 2836.5 | 66.8 | 782.7 | 18.4 | 189.9 | 4.5 |
| IT | 8448.1 | 13.9 | 39319.6 | 64.7 | 13014.9 | 21.4 | 3877.4 | 6.4 |
| CY | 139.6 | 16.3 | 599.4 | 69.9 | 119.0 | 13.9 | 26.5 | 3.1 |
| LV | 294.4 | 14.7 | 1325.5 | 66.2 | 381.6 | 19.1 | 95.8 | 4.8 |
| LT | 430.1 | 14.6 | 1970.6 | 66.9 | 542.7 | 18.4 | 146.3 | 5.0 |
| LU | 92.6 | 16.8 | 379.8 | 69.1 | 77.4 | 14.1 | 21.7 | 3.9 |
| HU | 1425.8 | 14.4 | 6719.7 | 68.0 | 1731.8 | 17.5 | 412.1 | 4.2 |
| MT | 61.2 | 14.4 | 288.1 | 67.7 | 76.0 | 17.9 | 16.5 | 3.9 |
| NL | 2850.1 | 16.9 | 11060.2 | 65.7 | 2919.0 | 17.3 | 717.1 | 4.3 |
| AT | 1218.8 | 14.3 | 5731.3 | 67.4 | 1556.7 | 18.3 | 426.2 | 5.0 |
| PL | 5718.7 | 15.0 | 26639.1 | 70.1 | 5660.0 | 14.9 | 1480.5 | 3.9 |
| PT | 1521.9 | 14.6 | 6835.6 | 65.6 | 2069.8 | 19.9 | 577.7 | 5.5 |
| RO | 3094.6 | 15.5 | 13556.1 | 68.0 | 3296.6 | 16.5 | 789.2 | 4.0 |
| SI | 301.1 | 14.6 | 1399.9 | 67.9 | 360.1 | 17.5 | 96.2 | 4.7 |
| SK | 829.9 | 15.3 | 3852.9 | 71.1 | 733.1 | 13.5 | 164.9 | 3.0 |
| FI | 895.0 | 16.4 | 3499.7 | 64.2 | 1056.5 | 19.4 | 272.8 | 5.0 |
| SE | 1646.1 | 17.1 | 6126.6 | 63.5 | 1872.2 | 19.4 | 497.7 | 5.2 |
| UK | 11333.5 | 17.6 | 41708.7 | 64.9 | 11266.1 | 17.5 | 3043.5 | 4.7 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjan and demo_pjanind)

On 1 January 2014, the old-age dependency ratio (population aged 65 or over in relation to the population aged 15-64) in the EU-28 was 28.1%. This means that the EU had just over 3.5 people of working age for every person aged 65 or over. The old-age dependency ratio in the Member States ranged from 19.0% in Slovakia to 33.1% in Italy.

The total age dependency ratio (calculated as the ratio of children aged 14 and under and older people aged 65 or over to the population aged 15-64) was 51.8% in the EU-28, equivalent to about two working-age people for each dependent person. On 1 January 2014, Slovakia had the lowest total age dependency ratio (40.6%) and France had the highest (57.6%).

The population pyramids presented in Chart 5 show the structure of the population by sex and by five-year age group. Each bar corresponds to the proportion of the given sex and age group in the total population (men and women combined).

The EU-28 population pyramid on 1 January 2014 is narrow at the bottom, becoming more like a rhomboid due to the baby boomer cohorts resulting from the high fertility rates in several European countries in the mid-1960s. The baby boomers continue to represent a major part of the working-age population. The first, born over a period of 20-30 years, are now reaching retirement age, as the comparison with the 1994 population pyramid shows. The baby boom bulge is moving up the population pyramid, leaving the middle (15-64 working-age population) and the base (0-14) narrower.

## Past and current population ageing trends in the EU-28

Population ageing is a long-term trend that began several decades ago. Visible in the development of the age structure of the EU population, it is reflected by an increasing proportion of older people coupled with a declining proportion of working-age people in the total population. To illustrate this trend, the evolution of the population structure between 1994 and 2014 is analysed below.

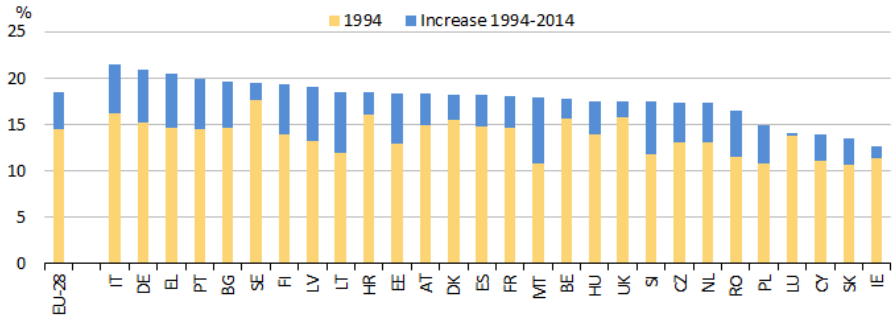
Between 1994 and 2014, the proportion of older people (65 or over) increased by 4.0 percentage points in the EU. This increase came at the expense of a decline of 3.0 percentage points in the proportion of younger people (0-14) and of 1.0 percentage point in the working-age population (15-64) (see Chart 4).

**Table 5: Population age structure indicators, 1 January 1994 and 1 January 2014**

| | Median age (years) | | Young age dependency ratio (%) | | Old age dependency ratio (%) | | Total age dependency ratio (%) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1994 | 2014 | 1994 | 2014 | 1994 | 2014 | 1994 | 2014 |
| EU-28 | 36.2 | 42.2 | 27.8 | 23.7 | 21.6 | 28.1 | 49.5 | 51.8 |
| BE | 37.0 | 41.2 | 27.3 | 26.1 | 23.5 | 27.3 | 50.8 | 53.4 |
| BG | 37.8 | 43.2 | 27.8 | 20.6 | 21.8 | 29.3 | 49.7 | 50.0 |
| CZ | 36.0 | 40.8 | 28.8 | 22.2 | 19.2 | 25.7 | 48.0 | 47.9 |
| DK | 37.6 | 41.3 | 25.4 | 26.7 | 22.8 | 28.3 | 48.2 | 54.9 |
| DE | 38.0 | 45.6 | 23.9 | 19.9 | 22.2 | 31.5 | 46.1 | 51.4 |
| EE | 35.8 | 41.3 | 32.3 | 24.0 | 19.7 | 27.9 | 51.9 | 51.9 |
| IE | 30.4 | 36.0 | 39.8 | 33.6 | 18.0 | 19.3 | 57.8 | 52.9 |
| EL | 36.7 | 43.0 | 26.7 | 22.6 | 21.8 | 31.6 | 48.5 | 54.2 |
| ES | 34.9 | 41.8 | 25.9 | 22.8 | 21.8 | 27.2 | 47.7 | 50.0 |
| FR | 35.6 | 40.8 | 30.6 | 29.3 | 22.4 | 28.4 | 52.9 | 57.6 |
| HR | : | 42.6 | : | 22.1 | : | 27.6 | : | 49.7 |
| IT | 38.2 | 44.7 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 33.1 | 45.1 | 54.6 |
| CY | 31.8 | 36.8 | 39.6 | 23.3 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 56.8 | 43.1 |
| LV | 35.8 | 42.4 | 32.1 | 22.2 | 20.1 | 28.8 | 52.2 | 51.0 |
| LT | 33.5 | 42.4 | 33.6 | 21.8 | 18.1 | 27.5 | 51.7 | 49.4 |
| LU | 36.6 | 39.2 | 26.6 | 24.4 | 20.2 | 20.4 | 46.9 | 44.7 |
| HU | 37.4 | 41.3 | 27.7 | 21.2 | 20.7 | 25.8 | 48.3 | 47.0 |
| MT | 34.1 | 40.7 | 33.6 | 21.2 | 16.3 | 26.4 | 49.8 | 47.6 |
| NL | 35.4 | 42.0 | 26.8 | 25.8 | 19.1 | 26.4 | 45.9 | 52.2 |
| AT | 35.9 | 42.9 | 26.5 | 21.3 | 22.2 | 27.2 | 48.8 | 48.4 |
| PL | 33.4 | 39.2 | 36.1 | 21.5 | 16.3 | 21.2 | 52.4 | 42.7 |
| PT | 35.5 | 43.1 | 27.4 | 22.3 | 21.5 | 30.3 | 48.9 | 52.5 |
| RO | 33.8 | 40.8 | 32.0 | 22.8 | 17.3 | 24.3 | 49.3 | 47.1 |
| SI | 35.6 | 42.5 | 27.6 | 21.5 | 17.0 | 25.7 | 44.5 | 47.2 |
| SK | 32.1 | 38.6 | 35.8 | 21.5 | 16.2 | 19.0 | 52.0 | 40.6 |
| FI | 37.4 | 42.4 | 28.5 | 25.6 | 20.8 | 30.2 | 49.3 | 55.8 |
| SE | 38.4 | 40.9 | 29.3 | 26.9 | 27.6 | 30.6 | 56.9 | 57.4 |
| UK | 36.2 | 39.9 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 24.5 | 27.0 | 54.6 | 54.2 |

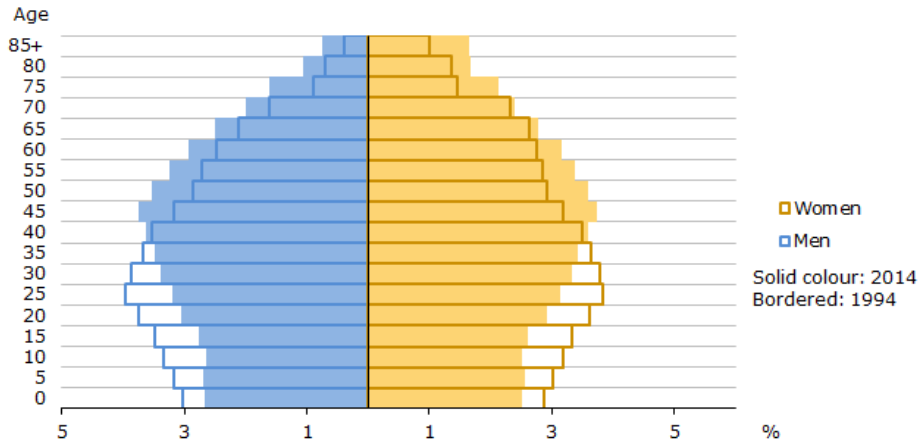
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)
Note: EU-27 instead of EU-28 in 1994, excluding the French overseas departments.

**Chart 4: Population aged 65 or over on 1 January (% of the total population)**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)
Note: EU-27 instead of EU-28 in 1994, excluding the French overseas departments. HR: 2001 instead of 1994.

**Chart 5: Population pyramids, EU-28, 1 January 1994 and 1 January 2014 (% of the total population)**

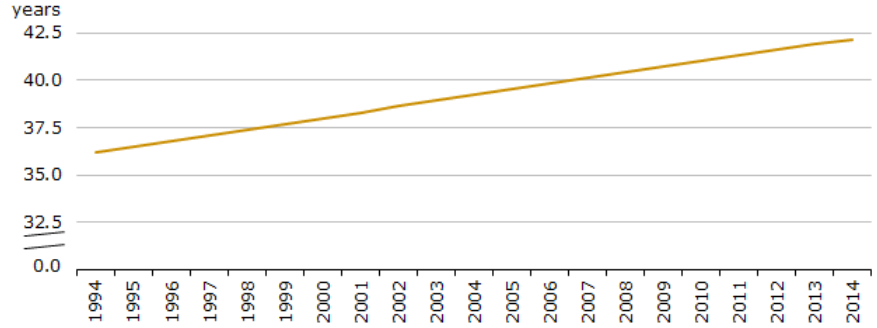



Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjan)
Note: EU-27 instead of EU-28 in 1994, excluding the French overseas departments.

Since the proportion of older people increased between 1994 and 2014, the top of the 2014 age pyramid is broader. Due primarily to the gains in longevity, this is known as 'ageing at the top' of the population pyramid, as a result of the significant increase in life expectancy at birth recorded in all EU-28 Member States over recent decades.

The consistently low levels of fertility over recent decades have contributed to population ageing, with fewer births leading to a decline in the proportion of young people in the total population. This, known as 'ageing at the bottom' of the population pyramid, can be observed in the narrowing base of the population pyramids between 1994 and 2014 (see Chart 5).

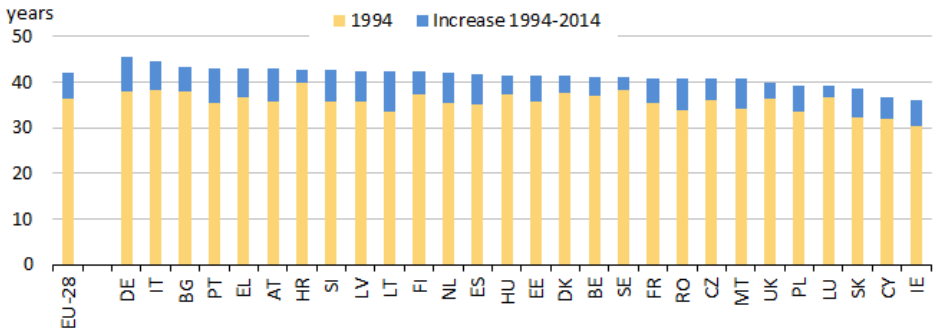
**Chart 6: Median age of population on 1 January, EU-28, 1994-2014**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)
Note: EU-27 before 2001. EU-27 excludes French overseas departments before 1998.

The increase in the median age of the EU-28 population also provides an illustration of population ageing. In the EU, the median age of the total population rose continuously from 36.2 in 1994 to 42.2 in 2014, as Chart 6 shows. It increased in all Member States over that period (Chart 7).

**Chart 7: Median age of population on 1 January**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjanind)
Note: EU-27 instead of EU-28 in 1994, excluding French overseas departments. HR: 2001 instead of 1994.

# Fertility

Fertility steadily declined in the EU from the mid-1960s to the turn of the century. At the beginning of the last decade, however, the total fertility rate in the EU-28 showed some signs of increasing again, until 2010. Since 2011, there has been a decline again.

Five million children were born in the EU-28 in 2013. This corresponds to a crude birth rate (the number of live births per 1000 persons) of 10. The highest annual total for the EU-28 was recorded in 1964, with 7.7 million live births. From the 1960s up to the beginning of the 21st century, the number of live births in the EU-28 declined from 7.5 million to a low of 5.0 million in 2002 (see Chart 3). This was followed by a modest rebound in the number of live births, with 5.5 million children born in 2008, followed by further annual declines between 2009 and 2013.

## Just below 1.6 live births per woman in the EU-28 in 2013

In recent decades Europeans have generally been having fewer children, which partly explains the slowdown in the EU-28's population growth. The main indicator of fertility is the total fertility rate. This is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. A total fertility rate of around 2.1 live births per woman is considered to be the replacement level – the average number of live births per woman required to keep the population size constant in the absence of inward or outward migration. A total fertility rate below 1.3 live births per woman is described as 'lowest-low fertility'. The total fertility rate, used as an indicator for the fertility level, is comparable across countries since it takes into account changes in the size and structure of the population.

**Table 6: Total fertility rates and mean age of women at childbirth, EU-28, 2003-2013**

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total fertility rate** | 1.47 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.54 | 1.56 | 1.61 | 1.61 | 1.62 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.55 |
| **Mean age of women at childbirth** | 29.2 | 29.3 | 29.4 | 29.5 | 29.6 | 29.7 | 29.8 | 29.9 | 30.1 | 30.1 | 30.3 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

The total fertility rate in the EU-28 has declined to well below the replacement level in recent decades. As Table 6 shows, it was 1.47 live births per woman in 2003. There was subsequently a slight increase in most Member States, with the EU-28 average increasing to 1.62 live births per woman up to 2010, before falling to 1.55 in 2013.

Table 7 shows the total fertility rate in the EU for selected years. It declined considerably between 1980 and 2000-2003, to far below the replacement level in many countries. In 2000 it had fallen below 1.3 in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Italy, Latvia, Slovenia and Slovakia. After bottoming out between 2000 and 2003, it has increased in most Member States from 2013, with rates above 1.3 in all Member States except Spain, Poland and Portugal.

**Table 7: Total fertility rates, selected years**

| | 1960 | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2003 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EU-28** | : | : | : | : | : | 1.47 | 1.58 | 1.58 | 1.55 |
| **BE** | 2.54 | 2.25 | 1.68 | 1.62 | 1.67 | 1.67 | 1.81 | 1.79 | 1.75 |
| **BG** | 2.31 | 2.17 | 2.05 | 1.82 | 1.26 | 1.26 | 1.51 | 1.50 | 1.48 |
| **CZ** | 2.09 | 1.92 | 2.08 | 1.90 | 1.15 | 1.18 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.46 |
| **DK** | 2.57 | 1.95 | 1.55 | 1.67 | 1.77 | 1.76 | 1.75 | 1.73 | 1.67 |
| **DE** | : | : | : | : | 1.38 | 1.34 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 1.39 |
| **EE** | 1.98 | 2.17 | 2.02 | 2.05 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.61 | 1.56 | 1.52 |
| **IE** | 3.78 | 3.85 | 3.21 | 2.11 | 1.89 | 1.96 | 2.03 | 2.01 | 1.96 |
| **EL** | 2.23 | 2.40 | 2.23 | 1.40 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.40 | 1.35 | 1.30 |
| **ES** | : | : | 2.20 | 1.36 | 1.23 | 1.30 | 1.34 | 1.32 | 1.27 |
| **FR** | 2.73 | 2.47 | 1.95 | 1.78 | 1.89 | 1.89 | 2.01 | 2.01 | 1.99 |
| **HR** | : | : | : | : | : | 1.41 | 1.48 | 1.51 | 1.46 |
| **IT** | 2.37 | 2.38 | 1.64 | 1.33 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.44 | 1.43 | 1.39 |
| **CY** | : | : | : | 2.41 | 1.64 | 1.51 | 1.35 | 1.39 | 1.30 |
| **LV** | : | : | : | : | 1.25 | 1.32 | 1.33 | 1.44 | 1.52 |
| **LT** | : | 2.40 | 1.99 | 2.03 | 1.39 | 1.26 | 1.55 | 1.60 | 1.59 |
| **LU** | 2.29 | 1.97 | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.76 | 1.62 | 1.52 | 1.57 | 1.55 |
| **HU** | 2.02 | 1.98 | 1.91 | 1.87 | 1.32 | 1.27 | 1.23 | 1.34 | 1.35 |
| **MT** | : | : | 1.99 | 2.04 | 1.70 | 1.48 | 1.45 | 1.43 | 1.38 |
| **NL** | 3.12 | 2.57 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.72 | 1.68 |
| **AT** | 2.69 | 2.29 | 1.65 | 1.46 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.44 |
| **PL** | : | : | : | 2.06 | 1.37 | 1.22 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.29 |
| **PT** | 3.16 | 3.01 | 2.25 | 1.56 | 1.55 | 1.44 | 1.35 | 1.28 | 1.21 |
| **RO** | : | : | 2.43 | 1.83 | 1.31 | 1.30 | 1.47 | 1.52 | 1.41 |
| **SI** | : | : | : | 1.46 | 1.26 | 1.20 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.55 |
| **SK** | 3.04 | 2.41 | 2.32 | 2.09 | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| **FI** | 2.72 | 1.83 | 1.63 | 1.78 | 1.73 | 1.76 | 1.83 | 1.80 | 1.75 |
| **SE** | : | 1.92 | 1.68 | 2.13 | 1.54 | 1.71 | 1.90 | 1.91 | 1.89 |
| **UK** | : | : | 1.90 | 1.83 | 1.64 | 1.70 | 1.91 | 1.92 | 1.83 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

In the past 50 years, total fertility rates in the Member States have in general been converging. In 1960 and 1980, the disparity between the highest (Ireland both in 1960 and in 1980) and the lowest (Estonia in 1960, Luxembourg in 1980) was around 1.8, while in 1970 it was around 2.0. By 1990 this difference had fallen to 1.1 (between Cyprus and Italy). Since 2000 it has fallen to around 0.8, France and Portugal representing the two extremes in 2013.

Ireland and France continued to have the highest fertility rates for the most recent period for which data is available (2013), with slightly under 2.0 live births per woman. The lowest fertility rates in 2013 were recorded in Spain (1.27 live births per woman), Poland (1.29) and Portugal (1.21 live births per woman). Among the countries for which 1990 data are available, only six Member States (Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Slovenia), had a 2013 total fertility rate equal to or higher than their 1990 rate. It fell by more than 30% between 1990 and 2013 in Cyprus, Malta, Poland and Slovakia. In absolute terms, the decline was steepest in Cyprus, from 2.41 in 1990 to 1.30 in 2013.

## Mean age at childbirth and mean age at birth of the first child are increasing

Another reason that partly explains the decline in fertility rates in the EU is the decision of many parents to delay having children. While only a relatively short time

series is available for the EU-28 as a whole, Table 6 shows that the mean age of women at childbirth continued to rise in the last 10 years between 2003 and 2013, when it stood at 30.3 years. On the other hand, the slight increase in the total fertility rate in recent years until 2010 may partly be due to a catching-up process following postponement of the decision to have children. When women give birth later in life, the total fertility rate tends to decline at first, before subsequently recovering.

A more precise indicator for postponing having children is the mean age of mothers at the birth of the first child. This indicator is only available for all Member States, and so for the EU-28, since 2013.

In 2013, on average women in the EU were 28.7 years old (Table 8) when they became mothers for the first time. The mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child varied significantly between the Member States, with a gap of almost five years between the youngest and the oldest. The youngest average ages of mothers at the birth of their first child were recorded in Bulgaria (25.7 years), Romania (25.8), Latvia (26.1), Estonia (26.5), Poland and Lithuania (both 26.7) and Slovakia (26.9). Women were oldest on average when giving birth to their first child in Italy (30.6 years), Spain (30.4), Luxembourg (30.0) and Greece (29.9).

Looking at the data on the mean age at birth of the first child in 2003 and 2013 for the countries for which the information is available for both years, an increase over 2 years is observed in the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Lithuania, and of about 0.5 years in the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. In France, the indicator fell slightly in the last 10 years.

**Table 8: Mean age of women at childbirth and at the birth of first child**

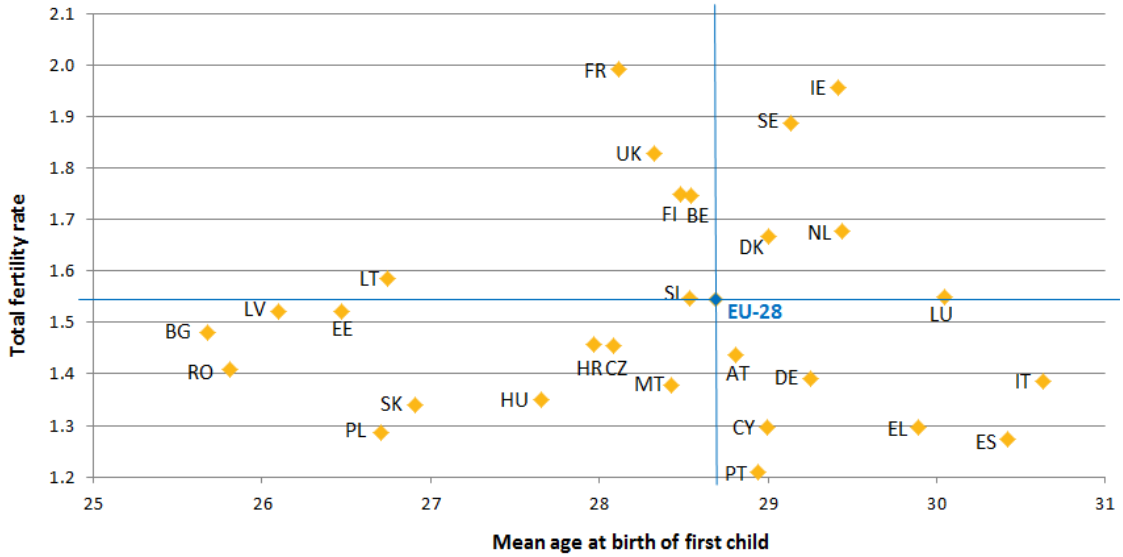
| | Mean age of women at birth of first child | | Mean age of women at chidbirth | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2003 | 2013 | 2003 | 2013 |
| EU-28 | : | 28.7 | 29.2 | 30.3 |
| BE | 27.3 | 28.5 | 29.1 | 30.2 |
| BG | 24.1 | 25.7 | 25.5 | 27.1 |
| CZ | 25.9 | 28.1 | 28.0 | 29.9 |
| DK | : | 29.0 | 30.1 | 30.8 |
| DE | : | 29.3 | 29.2 | 30.8 |
| EE | 24.7 | 26.5 | 27.6 | 29.5 |
| IE | : | 29.4 | 30.8 | 31.6 |
| EL | 28.1 | 29.9 | 29.5 | 30.9 |
| ES | 29.3 | 30.4 | 30.8 | 31.7 |
| FR | 28.3 | 28.1 | 29.5 | 30.2 |
| HR | 26.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 29.6 |
| IT | : | 30.6 | 30.8 | 31.5 |
| CY | 26.9 | 29.0 | 29.3 | 30.8 |
| LV | 24.6 | 26.1 | 27.2 | 29.0 |
| LT | 24.4 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 29.2 |
| LU | 28.7 | 30.0 | 29.6 | 31.3 |
| HU | 25.9 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 29.5 |
| MT | : | 28.4 | 28.8 | 30.0 |
| NL | 28.8 | 29.4 | 30.4 | 31.0 |
| AT | 26.9 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 30.3 |
| PL | 25.2 | 26.7 | 27.9 | 29.0 |
| PT | 27.1 | 28.9 | 29.0 | 30.4 |
| RO | 24.2 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 27.4 |
| SI | 27.3 | 28.5 | 28.9 | 30.1 |
| SK | 25.0 | 26.9 | 27.3 | 28.8 |
| FI | 27.8 | 28.5 | 29.8 | 30.5 |
| SE | 28.5 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 30.9 |
| UK | : | 28.3 | 28.9 | 30.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)
Note: EU-28, mean age of women at birth of first child estimated in 2013. DK: 2012 instead of 2013.

Chart 8 shows that some of the countries with the highest total fertility rate also have a high mean age for women at the birth of their first child. Four different groups of countries can be broadly identified based on the EU-28 total fertility rate and the mean age at first child in 2013. One group is composed of Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden, where both the total fertility rate and the mean age at first child are above the EU-28 total fertility rate. Another group is made up of most of the countries that joined the EU after 2004: in these countries both the total fertility rate

and the mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child are below the EU-28 values. The third group of countries (Germany, Greece, Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Austria and Portugal) have mothers who are older at the birth of their first child and a lower total fertility rate than the average. Luxembourg has a total fertility rate equal to that of the EU-28 but a higher mean age of women at the birth of their first child. The fourth group (Belgium, France, Lithuania, Finland and the United Kingdom) has a higher total fertility rate than the average but mothers are younger having their first child. Slovenia's total fertility rate is equal to that of the EU-28 but the mean age of women at the birth of their first child is slightly lower.

**Chart 8: Mean age of women at birth of first child and total fertility rate, 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)
Note: DK: 2012 instead of 2013 for mean age at birth of first child.

## Over 80% of live births in the EU were first and second children in 2013

At EU level in 2013, 82.6% of live births were first and second children. Births of third children accounted for 11.8% and of fourth or subsequent children for 5.6% (Table 9). For the first child, the percentages ranged from 55.3% of total live births in 2013 in Portugal to 37.9% in Ireland. For the second child, they ranged from 31.0% in Romania to 37.6% in the Czech Republic. The figures for third children were above 15% in five Member States, with a maximum of 17.6% of total live births in Ireland. However, in seven countries it was below 10%, with the minimum in Bulgaria (7.8%).

Across the Member States, the highest proportion of fourth or subsequent births out of total births was recorded in Finland (10.4%), followed by the United Kingdom (9.5%), Romania (9.4%) and Ireland (9.0%).

**Table 9: Proportion of live births by birth order in the EU Member States (%)**

| | First child | Second child | Third child | Fourth or subsequent child |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU-28 | 47.1 | 35.5 | 11.8 | 5.6 |
| BE | 43.9 | 34.9 | 13.8 | 7.4 |
| BG | 51.6 | 35.3 | 7.8 | 5.3 |
| CZ | 48.0 | 37.6 | 10.4 | 4.1 |
| DK | 45.5 | 37.0 | 13.1 | 4.4 |
| DE | 49.4 | 34.4 | 11.2 | 5.0 |
| EE | 41.6 | 37.5 | 15.0 | 5.9 |
| IE | 37.9 | 35.4 | 17.6 | 9.0 |
| EL | 50.6 | 36.8 | 9.3 | 3.3 |
| ES | 52.7 | 36.8 | 7.9 | 2.6 |
| FR | 42.3 | 35.6 | 15.0 | 7.0 |
| HR | 46.5 | 35.3 | 12.5 | 5.8 |
| IT | 48.9 | 37.5 | 10.4 | 3.1 |
| CY | 48.4 | 35.7 | 11.9 | 4.0 |
| LV | 44.6 | 37.2 | 12.9 | 5.3 |
| LT | 48.2 | 36.9 | 10.5 | 4.4 |
| LU | 53.8 | 32.9 | 9.8 | 3.5 |
| HU | 46.3 | 32.1 | 13.3 | 8.3 |
| MT | 51.7 | 34.3 | 10.0 | 4.0 |
| NL | 46.4 | 36.7 | 12.2 | 4.7 |
| AT | 48.1 | 35.6 | 11.5 | 4.8 |
| PL | 48.6 | 36.4 | 10.4 | 4.6 |
| PT | 55.3 | 33.3 | 8.4 | 3.1 |
| RO | 50.0 | 31.0 | 9.5 | 9.4 |
| SI | 49.6 | 37.5 | 9.8 | 3.2 |
| SK | 45.8 | 34.2 | 11.4 | 8.5 |
| FI | 40.5 | 34.2 | 15.2 | 10.1 |
| SE | 43.4 | 37.4 | 13.6 | 5.6 |
| UK | 39.2 | 35.7 | 15.7 | 9.5 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)
Note: EU-28 is estimated. DK: 2012 instead of 2013.

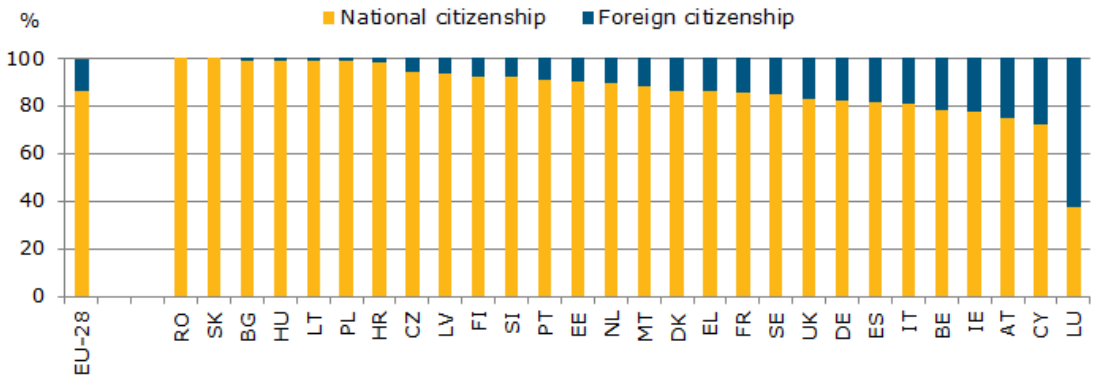
## 86% of births in the EU-28 in 2013 were to mothers of national citizenship

Besides birth order, another breakdown by which the series of live births in the EU can be analysed using data available in Eurostat is the mother's citizenship.

In 2013, live births to mothers of national citizenship were 86%, while those to mothers of foreign citizenship represented 14% of the total live births. This ranges from 0.01% in Romania to 63% in Luxembourg (Chart 9). Four Member States (Belgium, Ireland, Cyprus and Austria) have a proportion of foreign mothers between 20% and 30%, while two other Member States besides Romania have proportions less than 1% (Bulgaria and Slovakia)

The proportion of births to mothers of foreign citizenship has been stable in the past few years.

**Chart 9: Live births by mother's citizenship**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_faczc)

# Mortality

Over the past number of years, the annual number of deaths in the EU-28 has remained fairly stable at around 5 million. In 2013, some 5 million people died in the EU-28 — this was broadly in line with the annual number of deaths recorded over the previous four decades. A peak was reached in 1993 with 5.03 million deaths. The crude death rate, the number of deaths per 1000 persons, was 9.9 in the EU-28 in 2013 (see Chart 3).

The most commonly used indicator for analysing mortality is life expectancy at birth: the mean number of years a person can expect to live at birth if subjected to current mortality conditions throughout the rest of his or her life. It is a simple but very powerful way of illustrating the trend in mortality. The total number of deaths depends on the size of the cohorts reaching the end of their lifecycle and on mortality rates. Economic development and the improvement in environmental conditions, better lifestyles, advances in healthcare and medicine, including reduced infant mortality, have resulted in a continuous increase in life expectancy at birth across Europe during the last century. This has been going on for longer in Europe than in most other parts of the world, giving the EU-28 the highest life expectancy in the world. Over the past 50 years life expectancy at birth has increased by about 10 years for men and women in the EU-28. Further gains will be achieved mostly from the reduction in mortality at older ages. Besides the reduction in fertility, the gradual reduction in mortality is the main factor contributing to the ageing of the population in the EU-28. While life expectancy is increasing in all Members States, differences still exist between and within countries (for example, between the sexes).

## Life expectancy is increasing

Life expectancy in the EU-28 is generally higher than in most other parts of the world. Life expectancy at birth in the EU-28 was estimated at 80.6 years in 2013 — 83.3 years for women and 77.8 years for men. This indicator is only available for the last 10 years for the EU-28 as a whole, but even this short period saw an increase in life expectancy of 2.5 years for women and 3.2 years for men (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Life expectancy at birth, EU-28, 2003-2013**

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Men** | 74.6 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 75.8 | 76.0 | 76.3 | 76.6 | 76.9 | 77.3 | 77.4 | 77.8 |
| **Women** | 80.8 | 81.5 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 82.2 | 82.3 | 82.6 | 82.8 | 83.1 | 83.1 | 83.3 |
| **Total** | 77.7 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.9 | 79.1 | 79.4 | 79.6 | 79.9 | 80.3 | 80.3 | 80.6 |

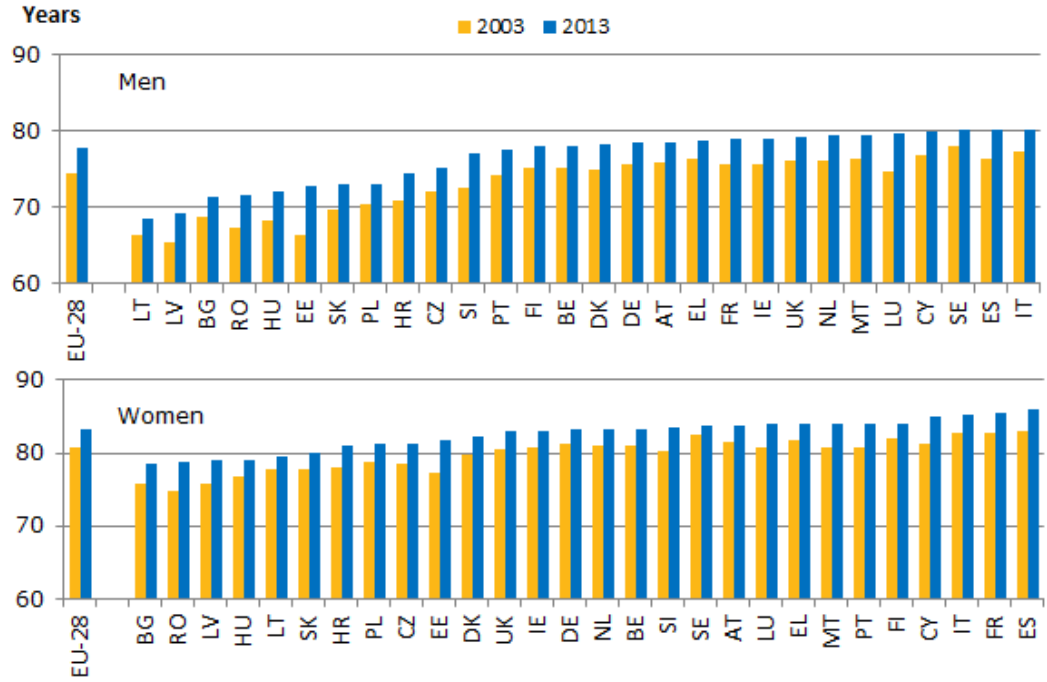
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

Nevertheless, there are significant differences in life expectancy at birth are nevertheless observed between the Member States, as Chart 10 shows.

In 2013 Lithuania had the lowest life expectancy for men (68.5) and Italy had the highest (80.3). For women, the range was narrower, from 77.6 in Bulgaria to 86.1 in Spain. To compare, in 2003 Latvia had the lowest life expectancy for men (65.3) and Sweden (78) the highest, and Romania had the lowest life expectancy for women (74.8) and Spain (83) the highest.

In the 10 years between 2003 and 2013, the increase in life expectancy at birth for men in the EU Member States ranged from a minimum of 2.2 years in Greece, Lithuania and Sweden to a maximum of 6.4 years in Estonia. For women, the increase ranged from 1.3 years in Sweden to 4.4 years in Estonia. In 2003, the differences between the highest and lowest life expectancies amounted to 12.6 years for men and 8.2 for women. In 2013, the differences were 11.7 years for men and 7.5 for women. Thus, while life expectancy has been increasing in all countries, it has increased slightly more in some of the countries where it was lower.

**Chart 10: Life expectancy at birth, men and women, 2003 and 2013**

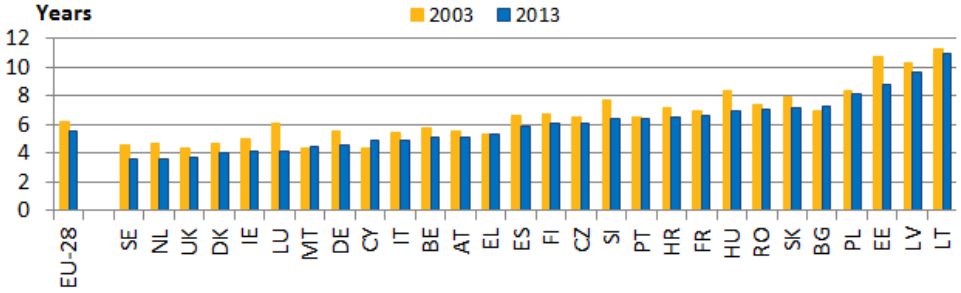



Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

In 2013, the gender gap at birth in the EU-28 was 5.5 years of life expectancy (see Chart 11), with women living longer than men in all Member States. However, the gap varied substantially between Member States. In 2013, the largest difference between the sexes was found in Lithuania (11.0 years) and the smallest in Sweden (3.8 years). In the Baltic States, women can expect to live around 10 years longer than men. The gender gap is less than 5 years in nine Member States.

In the 10 years up to 2013 the gender gap decreased, with the exception of Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta where it increased (respectively by 0.3 years, 0.5 and 0.1 years) and Greece, where it remained constant. The reduction in the gender gap at birth was largest in absolute terms in Estonia (from 10.8 years in 2003 to 8.8 years in 2013) and Luxembourg (from 6.1 years in 2003 to 4.1 years in 2013). In the EU-28, the gender gap at birth decreased from 6.2 years in 2003 to 5.5 in 2013.

**Chart 11: The gender gap (women – men) in life expectancy at birth, 2003 and 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

As people live longer, demographic interest has shifted to the older generations. Table 11 shows life expectancy at 65 by sex for the EU-28 from 2003 to 2013. The increase in life expectancy for men and women at 65 was 2.1 and 2.0 years respectively. The gender gap at 65 fell slightly to 3.4 years in 2013, down from 3.5 years in 2003 and 3.6 in 2006, 2007 and 2009.

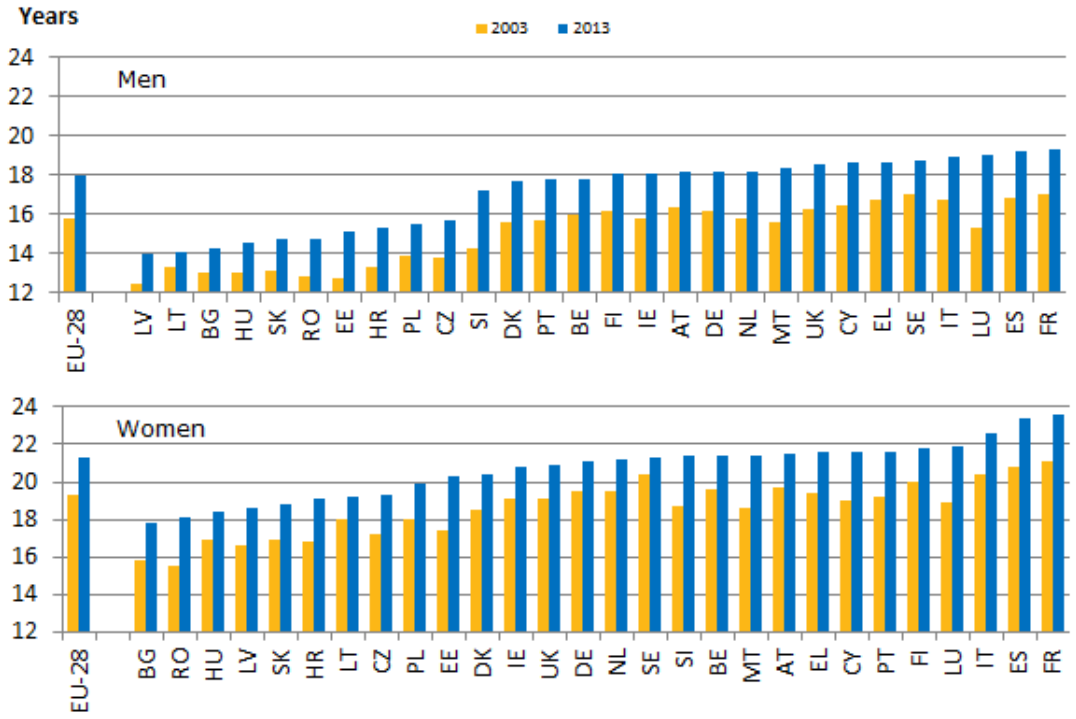
**Table 11: Life expectancy at 65, EU-28, 2003-2013**

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Men** | 15.8 | 16.3 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 17.3 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 17.9 |
| **Women** | 19.3 | 19.9 | 19.9 | 20.4 | 20.5 | 20.6 | 20.8 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 21.3 |
| **Total** | 17.8 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 18.9 | 19.0 | 19.2 | 19.4 | 19.7 | 19.6 | 19.8 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

Chart 12 shows life expectancy at 65 by country and by sex. In 2013, on reaching 65, the average man could expect to live another 13.9 (in Latvia) to 19.3 years (in France). The life expectancy of women at 65 was higher, ranging in 2011 from 17.9 years in Bulgaria to 23.6 years in France.

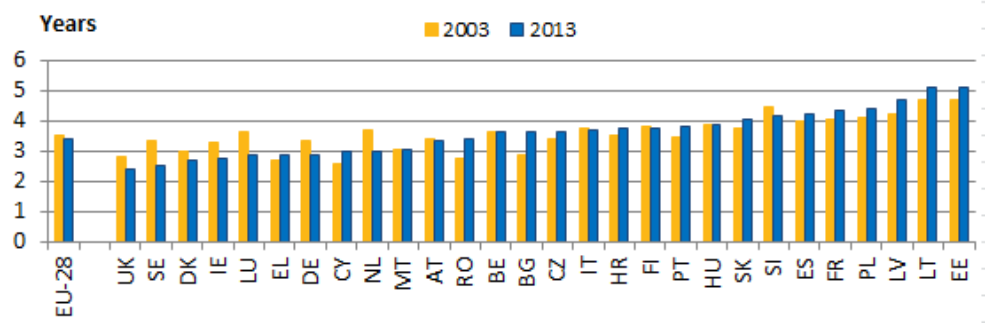
**Chart 12: Life expectancy at 65, men and women, 2003 and 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

Chart 13 shows the changes in the gender gap in life expectancy at 65 between 2003 and 2013 by country. Due to the faster increase in life expectancy for older women, the gender gap at 65 increased in more than half the countries concerned over that period. The largest increases were in Bulgaria and Romania: respectively +0.8 and +0.7 years between 2003 and 2013. The gender gap narrowed in the other Member States, by more than half a year in Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Sweden. In 2013 the widest gender gaps were in the Baltic States, where women could expect to live around 5 years longer than men (5.1 years in Estonia and Lithuania, 4.7 years in Latvia). At the other end of the scale, the smallest gap, 2.4 years, was in the United Kingdom.

**Chart 13: The gender gap (women – men) in life expectancy at 65, 2003 and 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)

## Gains in life expectancy at older ages

Improvements in life expectancy at birth are achieved by lowering mortality throughout the lifecycle. It is therefore useful, when analysing changes over time in life expectancy at birth, to estimate the contribution of specific age groups to changes in life expectancy. Table 12 gives the percentage breakdown of the changes in life expectancy, known as the 'Arriaga decomposition', for men and women between 1993 and 2013 by age groups, for each of the 28 Member States and the EU-28 as a whole.

### Gains in life expectancy by age group (Arriaga decomposition)

In Table 12, the first column is the absolute difference between life expectancy at birth in 2013 and life expectancy at birth in 1993 (according to available data). The columns to its right show the percentage contribution from mortality decreases in the corresponding age group to the total increase in life expectancy: positive values indicate that mortality has declined in that age group, contributing to longer life expectancy.

For example, taking the row for the EU-28, life expectancy for men at birth increased in total by 3.3 years: 4.5% of this increase is due to lower infant mortality (deaths before the first birthday), 1.7% is due to lower mortality at ages 1-9, and similarly for older age groups. Since the breakdown is based on comparing two years of data, results should be interpreted with caution for countries with a limited number of events. Moreover, such analysis of two years of life expectancy does not take into account possible changes of the indicator in the years in between.

In most countries the decline in mortality was particularly marked for men in their sixties and seventies and for women over 60. For men more than 50% of the increase in life expectancy at birth is shown to occur between the ages of 60 and 79 in Denmark (50.2%), Ireland (59.0%), the Netherlands (54.2%), Sweden (50.9%) and the United Kingdom (58.6%).

For women, the 60-79 age group accounts for more than 50% of the life expectancy increase in Ireland (53.6%), Croatia (52.2%), Malta (56.9%), Slovakia (52.7%) and the United Kingdom (55.2%). The decline in mortality at ages 80 and over contributes more than one quarter to the increase in life expectancy at birth for women in Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden. For men, the highest contribution in terms of reduction of mortality of the ages 80 and over can be observed in Greece (23.1%).

**Table 12: Distribution of gains in life expectancy by age group, men and women, 1993 and 2013**

**Men**

| | Changes in life expectancy at birth (years) | Distribution of changes by age group (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 1 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | Total |
| **EU-28** | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 12.2 | 11.3 | 15.8 | 24.8 | 15.8 | 100 |
| **BE** | 5.1 | 8.3 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 8.7 | 18.4 | 26.6 | 13.3 | 100 |
| **BG** | 3.8 | 17.2 | 5.6 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 11.7 | 16.0 | 12.5 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 7.1 | 100 |
| **CZ** | 5.9 | 8.7 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 11.5 | 19.5 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 6.7 | 100 |
| **DK** | 5.8 | 3.8 | 1.2 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 8.9 | 11.5 | 24.3 | 25.9 | 9.2 | 100 |
| **DE** | 5.8 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 13.2 | 100 |
| **EE** | 10.5 | 10.1 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 17.5 | 19.3 | 13.4 | 7.1 | 3.5 | 100 |
| **IE** | 6.5 | 3.3 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 13.6 | 28.8 | 30.2 | 11.0 | 100 |
| **EL** | 3.7 | 10.1 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 7.3 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 18.2 | 25.0 | 23.1 | 100 |
| **ES** | 6.1 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 16.1 | 20.0 | 12.8 | 100 |
| **FR** | 5.6 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 7.8 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 10.3 | 17.7 | 20.6 | 14.4 | 100 |
| **HR** | 3.5 | 7.3 | 2.0 | 3.2 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 15.1 | 17.2 | 18.6 | 17.7 | 5.9 | 100 |
| **IT** | 5.7 | 5.8 | 1.8 | 3.3 | 5.8 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 23.3 | 23.4 | 11.2 | 100 |
| **CY** | 5.4 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 6.3 | 13.9 | 21.4 | 26.3 | 6.7 | 100 |
| **LV** | 4.9 | 8.5 | 4.6 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 11.8 | 15.7 | 16.9 | 12.8 | 7.7 | 4.4 | 100 |
| **LT** | 5.4 | 15.7 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 19.0 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 100 |
| **LU** | 7.6 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.1 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 25.3 | 11.6 | 100 |
| **HU** | 7.5 | 7.5 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 15.7 | 22.8 | 17.9 | 14.4 | 9.1 | 3.2 | 100 |
| **MT** | 4.8 | 12.6 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 23.9 | 13.3 | 100 |
| **NL** | 5.6 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 11.4 | 25.1 | 29.1 | 12.6 | 100 |
| **AT** | 5.8 | 5.1 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 6.7 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 12.7 | 20.0 | 22.8 | 11.9 | 100 |
| **PL** | 5.8 | 16.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 17.7 | 15.6 | 7.3 | 100 |
| **PT** | 6.6 | 7.7 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 5.7 | 8.5 | 17.8 | 19.6 | 10.6 | 100 |
| **RO** | 5.7 | 19.4 | 8.3 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 15.5 | 12.4 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 100 |
| **SI** | 7.8 | 5.1 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 6.9 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 17.6 | 21.3 | 17.0 | 7.7 | 100 |
| **SK** | 5.2 | 9.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 17.4 | 20.3 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 4.8 | 100 |
| **FI** | 5.9 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 10.3 | 13.3 | 21.0 | 26.6 | 12.4 | 100 |
| **SE** | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 8.0 | 13.5 | 22.2 | 28.7 | 14.9 | 100 |
| **UK** | 5.7 | 3.9 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 12.5 | 28.2 | 30.4 | 13.2 | 100 |

**Women**

| | Changes in life expectancy at birth (years) | Distribution of changes by age group (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0 | 1 - 9 | 10 - 19 | 20 - 29 | 30 - 39 | 40 - 49 | 50 - 59 | 60 - 69 | 70 - 79 | 80+ | Total |
| **EU-28** | 2.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 10.8 | 28.0 | 33.3 | 100 |
| **BE** | 3.3 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 4.0 | 10.4 | 29.5 | 30.7 | 100 |
| **BG** | 3.5 | 14.3 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 19.8 | 28.5 | 16.2 | 100 |
| **CZ** | 4.8 | 8.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 6.5 | 9.5 | 18.7 | 30.3 | 17.1 | 100 |
| **DK** | 4.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 14.4 | 24.9 | 23.4 | 15.4 | 100 |
| **DE** | 3.8 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 15.4 | 31.8 | 22.6 | 100 |
| **EE** | 7.7 | 11.1 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 10.1 | 11.1 | 18.5 | 21.4 | 16.3 | 100 |
| **IE** | 5.0 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 21.2 | 32.4 | 22.9 | 100 |
| **EL** | 4.2 | 8.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 30.7 | 33.2 | 100 |
| **ES** | 4.7 | 6.2 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 12.4 | 26.6 | 34.8 | 100 |
| **FR** | 3.9 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 11.0 | 23.3 | 38.2 | 100 |
| **HR** | 2.9 | 10.8 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 4.6 | 8.4 | 19.2 | 33.0 | 18.1 | 100 |
| **IT** | 4.3 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 13.9 | 27.0 | 30.0 | 100 |
| **CY** | 5.2 | 11.4 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 3.9 | 6.5 | 13.7 | 35.5 | 20.2 | 100 |
| **LV** | 3.1 | 12.0 | 7.5 | 4.3 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 19.9 | 20.9 | 100 |
| **LT** | 4.6 | 17.1 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 11.6 | 13.4 | 23.3 | 14.9 | 100 |
| **LU** | 4.3 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 4.3 | 11.9 | 12.7 | 29.1 | 29.1 | 100 |
| **HU** | 5.1 | 10.3 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 10.3 | 13.4 | 10.5 | 16.1 | 20.0 | 12.6 | 100 |
| **MT** | 4.5 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 8.9 | 20.0 | 36.9 | 27.9 | 100 |
| **NL** | 3.1 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 27.7 | 28.3 | 100 |
| **AT** | 4.4 | 5.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 9.0 | 12.6 | 28.4 | 26.2 | 100 |
| **PL** | 5.3 | 15.1 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 14.1 | 27.4 | 21.4 | 100 |
| **PT** | 5.9 | 7.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 5.1 | 8.5 | 14.3 | 26.4 | 25.4 | 100 |
| **RO** | 5.4 | 17.3 | 7.4 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 5.6 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 14.7 | 21.4 | 13.8 | 100 |
| **SI** | 6.0 | 3.6 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 10.2 | 18.2 | 28.1 | 23.4 | 100 |
| **SK** | 3.8 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 12.8 | 21.5 | 31.3 | 12.5 | 100 |
| **FI** | 4.6 | 4.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 6.3 | 13.8 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 100 |
| **SE** | 2.9 | 4.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 9.4 | 16.2 | 26.4 | 26.6 | 100 |
| **UK** | 4.1 | 4.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 24.4 | 30.9 | 20.0 | 100 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_mlexpec)
Note: EU-28, LV: 2002 instead of 1993; FR excludes French overseas departments; HR: 2001 instead of 1993; MT: 1995 instead of 1993.

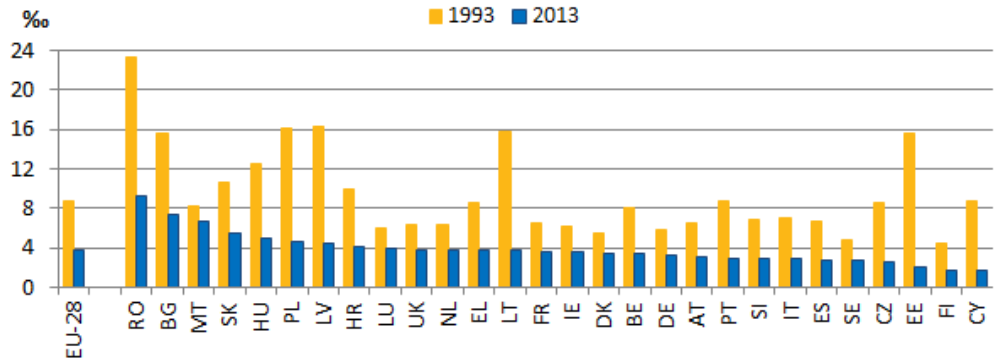
On the other hand, in some of the other countries lower infant mortality (defined as deaths of children under one year) had a significant impact on life expectancy at birth between the two years analysed: over 15% for men in Bulgaria, Lithuania, Poland and Romania and for women in Lithuania, Poland and Romania. A few countries showed smaller, but still substantial (>10%), gains from lower infant mortality for men or women: Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary and Malta.

In several Member States, particularly for men, the gains in life expectancy at birth from lower infant mortality are much more significant in percentage terms than the gains due to the older age group of people 80 and over. This is the case in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Romania and, to a lesser extent, in Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

## Falling infant mortality

Life expectancy at birth is increased by the reduced probability of dying. As seen already when describing the gains in life expectancy by age group, one of the most significant changes in recent decades has been the fall in infant mortality rates. Around 19 thousand children died before reaching one year of age in the EU-28 in 2013; this figure was above 47 thousand in 1993.

**Chart 14: Infant mortality rate, 1993 and 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_minfind)

The infant mortality rate fell during the 20 years from 1993 to 2013, from 8.7 to 3.7 deaths per 1000 live births (see Chart 14). The biggest falls were generally recorded in Member States with higher-than-average levels of infant mortality in 1993. The fall in the central and eastern Member States is greater than in the other Member States. Despite this, some Member States still had relatively high infant mortality rates in 2013, e.g. Romania (9.2 deaths per 1000 live births) and Bulgaria (7.3%). In 2013, Cyprus (1.6 deaths per 1000 live births), Finland (1.8%) and Estonia (2.1%) had the lowest infant mortality rates in the EU-28.

# Migration and migrant population

## Immigration to the EU-28 from outside it was 1.7 million in 2013

During 2013, there were an estimated 1.7 million immigrants to the EU from countries outside it. In addition, 1.7 million people previously residing in an EU-28 Member State immigrated to another Member State.

Thus, about 3.4 million people immigrated to one of the EU-28 Member States, while at least 2.8 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU-28 Member State. These figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU as a whole, since they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Germany reported the largest number of immigrants (692.7 thousand) in 2013, followed by the United Kingdom (526 thousand), France (332.6 thousand), Italy (307.5 thousand) and Spain (280.8 thousand). Spain reported the highest number of emigrants in 2013 (532.3 thousand), followed by the United Kingdom (316.9 thousand), France (300.8 thousand), Poland (276.4 thousand) and Germany (259.3 thousand). A total of 16 of the EU-28 Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2013, but in Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania and the three Baltic Member States, emigrants outnumbered immigrants.

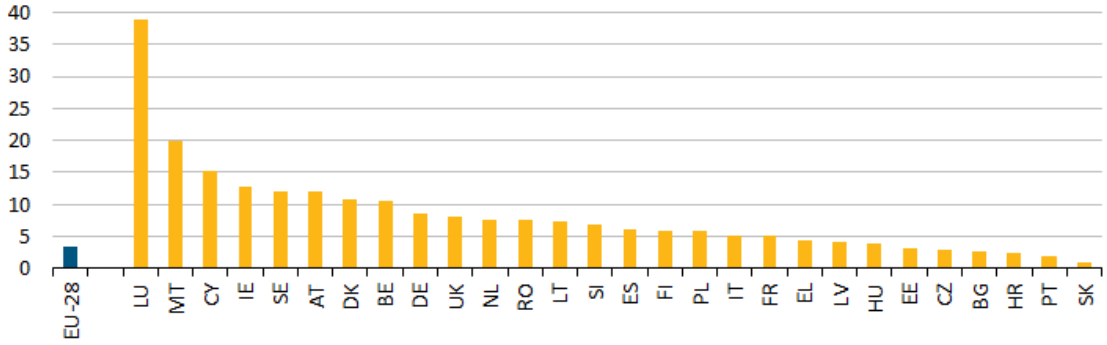
**Table 13: Immigration by citizenship, 2013**

| | Total immigrants | Nationals | | Non-nationals | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | | Citizens of other EU Member States | | Citizens of non-member countries | | Stateless | |
| | (1 000) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) |
| BE | 118.3 | 17.5 | 14.8 | 100.5 | 85.0 | 62.0 | 52.4 | 38.4 | 32.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| BG | 18.6 | 4.7 | 25.2 | 13.8 | 74.3 | 1.6 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 64.5 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| CZ | 30.1 | 5.3 | 17.7 | 24.8 | 82.3 | 14.0 | 46.5 | 10.8 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DK | 60.3 | 19.0 | 31.5 | 41.3 | 68.5 | 21.3 | 35.3 | 19.6 | 32.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| DE | 692.7 | 83.2 | 12.0 | 606.8 | 87.6 | 354.0 | 51.1 | 252.1 | 36.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| EE | 4.1 | 2.5 | 60.2 | 1.6 | 39.8 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 1.5 | 36.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| IE | 59.3 | 12.7 | 21.4 | 46.6 | 78.6 | 23.3 | 39.4 | 23.2 | 39.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| EL | 47.1 | 21.6 | 46.0 | 25.4 | 54.0 | 12.2 | 25.9 | 13.2 | 28.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ES | 280.8 | 32.4 | 11.5 | 248.4 | 88.5 | 90.4 | 32.2 | 157.8 | 56.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| FR | 332.6 | 115.4 | 34.7 | 217.2 | 65.3 | 90.6 | 27.2 | 126.6 | 38.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HR | 10.4 | 5.1 | 49.0 | 5.3 | 50.9 | 1.8 | 17.8 | 3.4 | 33.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| IT | 307.5 | 28.4 | 9.2 | 279.0 | 90.8 | 77.5 | 25.2 | 201.5 | 65.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CY | 13.1 | 1.5 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 87.5 | 6.7 | 50.7 | 4.8 | 36.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LV | 8.3 | 4.8 | 57.5 | 3.5 | 42.5 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 2.6 | 31.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| LT | 22.0 | 19.0 | 86.2 | 3.0 | 13.8 | 0.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LU | 21.1 | 1.3 | 6.2 | 19.7 | 93.5 | 15.5 | 73.5 | 4.2 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HU | 39.0 | 17.7 | 45.5 | 21.3 | 54.5 | 10.4 | 26.8 | 10.8 | 27.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MT | 8.4 | 1.8 | 21.6 | 6.6 | 78.4 | 3.1 | 37.3 | 3.5 | 41.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NL | 129.4 | 36.3 | 28.1 | 93.1 | 71.9 | 52.2 | 40.3 | 40.8 | 31.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| AT | 101.9 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 92.6 | 90.9 | 60.2 | 59.1 | 32.2 | 31.7 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| PL | 220.3 | 131.4 | 59.7 | 88.7 | 40.3 | 29.6 | 13.4 | 59.0 | 26.8 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| PT | 17.6 | 12.2 | 69.2 | 5.4 | 30.8 | 1.7 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 21.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| RO | 153.6 | 138.9 | 90.4 | 14.7 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 13.7 | 8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SI | 13.9 | 2.3 | 16.2 | 11.6 | 83.8 | 3.3 | 23.6 | 8.3 | 60.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SK | 5.1 | 2.7 | 51.9 | 2.5 | 48.1 | 2.0 | 38.2 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FI | 31.9 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 23.4 | 73.2 | 10.2 | 31.8 | 13.2 | 41.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| SE | 115.8 | 20.5 | 17.7 | 94.9 | 81.9 | 26.4 | 22.8 | 64.2 | 55.4 | 4.3 | 3.7 |
| UK | 526.0 | 76.1 | 14.5 | 449.9 | 85.5 | 201.4 | 38.3 | 248.5 | 47.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)
Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and to exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table. Provisional data: IE and BG.

Relative to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg recorded the highest proportion of immigrants in 2013 (39 immigrants per 1000 persons), followed by Malta (20) and Cyprus (15) – see Chart 15. Cyprus (29 emigrants per 1000 persons) and Luxembourg (20 emigrants per 1000 persons) had the highest rates of emigration in 2013.

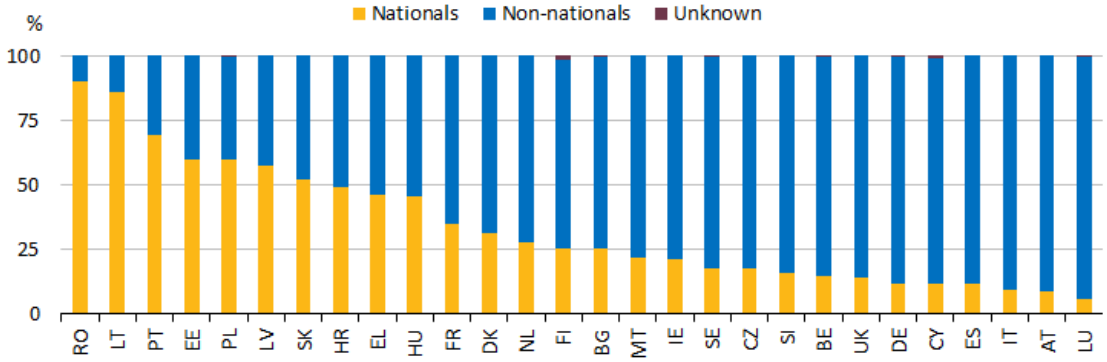
**Chart 15: Immigrants, 2013 (per 1000 persons)**




Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_imm1ctz and migr_pop1ctz)
Note: Provisional data: IE and BG.

In 2013, the relative proportion of national immigrants (immigrants with the citizenship of the Member State to which they are migrating) within the total number of immigrants was highest in Romania (90% of all immigrants), Lithuania (86%), Portugal (69%), Estonia (60%), Poland (60%), Latvia (58%) and Slovakia (52%). These were the only Member States to report that national immigration accounted for over 50% of the total - see Chart 16. By contrast, Italy, Austria and Luxembourg reported relatively low proportions of national immigrants, with national immigration in 2013 accounting for less than 10% of all immigration.

**Chart 16: Proportions of national and non-nationals in immigration, 2013 (% of all immigrants)**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm2ctz)
Note: Provisional data: IE and BG.

Information on citizenship has often been used to study immigrants with a foreign background. However, since citizenship can change over a person's lifetime, it is also useful to present information by country of birth. The relative proportion of native-born immigrants within the total number of immigrants was highest in Romania (78% of all immigrants), Lithuania (77%), Portugal (56%), Latvia (52%) and Poland (51%). In contrast, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy, Germany and Austria reported relatively low proportions of native-born immigrants, less than 10% of all immigration in 2013.

**Table 14: Immigration by country of birth, 2013**

| | Total immigrants | Native-born | | Foreign-born | | | | | | Unknown | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Total | | Born in other EU-28 Member States | | Born in non-EU-28 countries | | | |
| | (1 000) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) |
| BE | 118.3 | 14.8 | 12.5 | 102.9 | 87.0 | 55.8 | 47.2 | 47.1 | 39.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| BG | 18.6 | 4.8 | 25.7 | 13.8 | 74.2 | 1.8 | 9.7 | 12.0 | 64.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| CZ | 30.1 | 7.2 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 76.0 | 11.9 | 39.4 | 11.0 | 36.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DK | 60.3 | 14.5 | 24.0 | 45.3 | 75.0 | 21.2 | 35.1 | 24.1 | 40.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| DE | 692.7 | 57.7 | 8.3 | 629.9 | 90.9 | 345.7 | 49.9 | 284.2 | 41.0 | 5.2 | 0.7 |
| EE | 4.1 | 1.7 | 42.5 | 2.3 | 56.8 | 0.4 | 9.4 | 2.0 | 47.5 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| IE | 59.3 | 10.6 | 18.0 | 48.7 | 82.0 | 22.2 | 37.5 | 26.4 | 44.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| EL | 47.1 | 19.1 | 40.5 | 28.0 | 59.5 | 13.9 | 29.5 | 14.1 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ES | 280.8 | 21.6 | 7.7 | 259.2 | 92.3 | 85.0 | 30.3 | 174.1 | 62.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FR | 332.6 | 77.0 | 23.2 | 255.6 | 76.8 | 94.4 | 28.4 | 161.2 | 48.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HR | 10.4 | 1.1 | 10.3 | 9.3 | 89.7 | 2.0 | 18.9 | 7.3 | 70.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| IT | 307.5 | 24.3 | 7.9 | 283.1 | 92.1 | 75.7 | 24.6 | 207.4 | 67.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CY | 13.1 | 1.7 | 12.9 | 11.5 | 87.1 | 6.3 | 47.6 | 5.2 | 39.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LV | 8.3 | 4.3 | 51.8 | 4.0 | 48.0 | 1.5 | 18.3 | 2.5 | 29.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| LT | 22.0 | 17.0 | 77.2 | 5.0 | 22.8 | 1.7 | 7.9 | 3.3 | 14.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LU | 21.1 | 1.5 | 7.0 | 19.2 | 90.8 | 13.5 | 63.9 | 5.7 | 26.9 | 0.5 | 2.2 |
| HU | 39.0 | 9.9 | 25.5 | 29.0 | 74.5 | 13.6 | 34.8 | 15.5 | 39.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| MT | 8.4 | 1.9 | 22.9 | 6.5 | 77.1 | 3.0 | 35.6 | 3.5 | 41.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NL | 129.4 | 24.2 | 18.7 | 105.2 | 81.3 | 50.5 | 39.0 | 54.7 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| AT | 101.9 | 8.5 | 8.3 | 93.4 | 91.7 | 56.5 | 55.5 | 36.9 | 36.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PL | 220.3 | 111.3 | 50.5 | 109.0 | 49.5 | 45.6 | 20.7 | 63.4 | 28.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PT | 17.6 | 9.7 | 55.5 | 7.8 | 44.5 | 2.5 | 14.4 | 5.3 | 30.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| RO | 153.6 | 120.1 | 78.2 | 31.5 | 20.5 | 6.5 | 4.2 | 25.1 | 16.3 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| SI | 13.9 | 1.6 | 11.5 | 12.3 | 88.5 | 3.1 | 22.5 | 9.2 | 66.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SK | 5.1 | 0.8 | 15.9 | 4.3 | 84.1 | 3.4 | 65.8 | 0.9 | 18.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FI | 31.9 | 6.5 | 20.2 | 24.4 | 76.2 | 9.8 | 30.6 | 14.6 | 45.7 | 1.1 | 3.6 |
| SE | 115.8 | 15.3 | 13.2 | 100.4 | 86.7 | 26.2 | 22.6 | 74.2 | 64.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| UK | 526.0 | 69.9 | 13.3 | 456.2 | 86.7 | 192.5 | 36.6 | 263.2 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm3ctb)
Note: Provisional data: IE and BG.

In terms of country of previous residence, in 2013 Luxembourg reported the highest proportion of immigrants from another Member State (91% of all immigrants), followed by Slovakia (79%) and Romania (81%). Bulgaria (22% of all immigrants) and Croatia (26%) had relatively low proportions of immigrants from another Member State – see Table 15.

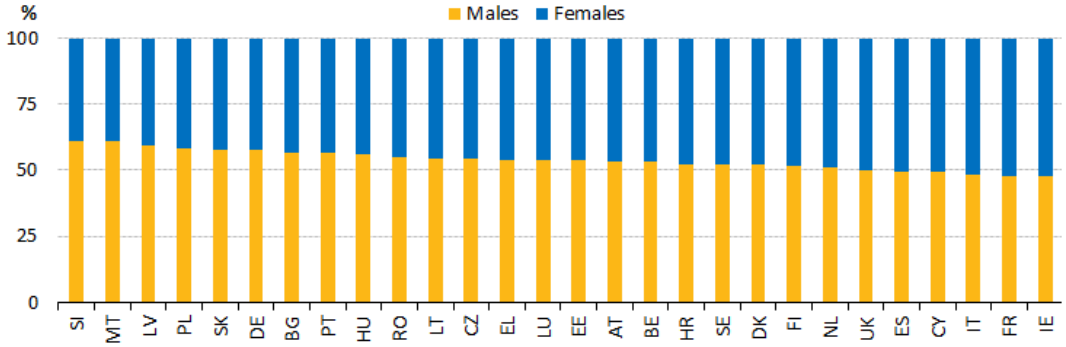
**Table 15: Immigration by previous country of residence, 2013**

| | Total immigrants | From an EU-28 country of previous residence | | From a non-EU-28 country of previous residence | | Unknown country of previous residence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (1 000) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) |
| BE | 118.3 | 68.6 | 58.0 | 42.7 | 36.1 | 7.0 | 5.9 |
| BG | 18.6 | 4.1 | 22.1 | 14.3 | 77.2 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| CZ | 30.1 | 16.0 | 52.9 | 14.2 | 47.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| DK | 60.3 | 30.3 | 50.2 | 29.6 | 49.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| DE | 692.7 | 405.5 | 58.5 | 283.6 | 40.9 | 3.7 | 0.5 |
| EE | 4.1 | 2.0 | 47.8 | 2.1 | 52.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| IE | 59.3 | 30.6 | 51.6 | 28.7 | 48.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| EL | 47.1 | 30.2 | 64.2 | 16.9 | 35.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ES | 280.8 | 102.2 | 36.4 | 178.5 | 63.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FR | 332.6 | 136.1 | 40.9 | 196.6 | 59.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HR | 10.4 | 2.6 | 25.5 | 7.6 | 73.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| IT | 307.5 | 92.0 | 29.9 | 215.5 | 70.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| CY | 13.1 | 7.1 | 53.9 | 6.1 | 46.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LV | 8.3 | 4.8 | 57.8 | 3.5 | 42.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| LT | 22.0 | 16.2 | 73.5 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| LU | 21.1 | 19.2 | 91.2 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| HU | 39.0 | 23.6 | 60.7 | 15.1 | 38.7 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| MT | 8.4 | 4.2 | 50.4 | 4.2 | 49.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NL | 129.4 | 69.8 | 53.9 | 58.3 | 45.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| AT | 101.9 | 63.2 | 62.0 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| PL | 220.3 | 142.0 | 64.5 | 78.3 | 35.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PT | 17.6 | 10.0 | 56.8 | 7.6 | 43.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| RO | 153.6 | 124.3 | 80.9 | 24.9 | 16.2 | 4.4 | 2.9 |
| SI | 13.9 | 4.6 | 33.2 | 9.3 | 66.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SK | 5.1 | 4.1 | 79.4 | 1.1 | 20.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| FI | 31.9 | 16.2 | 50.7 | 15.4 | 48.3 | 0.3 | 1.0 |
| SE | 115.8 | 35.6 | 30.7 | 77.0 | 66.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| UK | 526.0 | 219.7 | 41.8 | 306.4 | 58.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm5prv)
Note: Provisional data: IE and BG.

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants to the EU-28 in 2013, there were slightly more men than women (53% compared with 47%). The country with the highest proportion of male immigrants was Slovenia (61%); by contrast, Ireland had the highest proportion of female immigrants (52%).

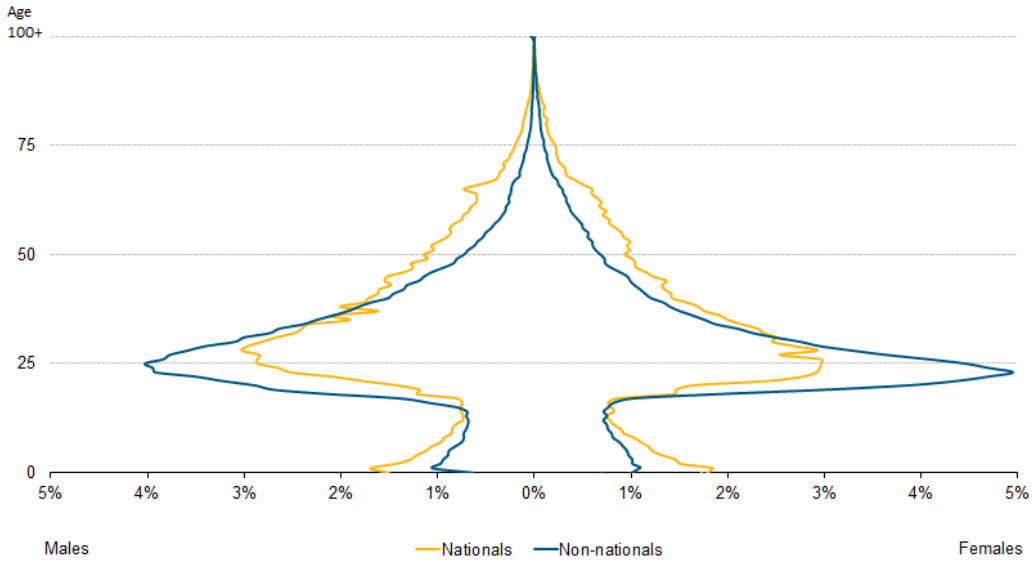
**Chart 17: Immigrants by gender, 2013 (% of all immigrants)**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm2ctz)
Note: Provisional data: IE and BG.

Immigrants into EU-28 Member States in 2013 were, on average, younger than the population already resident in their country of destination. On 1 January 2014, the median age of the EU-28 population was 42. By contrast, the median age of immigrants into the EU-28 in 2013 was 28.

**Chart 18: Age structure of national and non-national immigrants, EU-28, 2013**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm2ctz)

## On 1 January 2014 the non-EU-national population of the EU-28 was 19.6 million while the non-EU-born population was 33.5 million

The number of people residing in an EU-28 Member State with citizenship of a non-EU country on 1 January was 19.6 million, 3.9% of the EU-28 population. In addition, there were 14.3 million people living in an EU-28 Member State on 1 January 2014 without the citizenship of that Member State but with the citizenship of another EU-28 Member State.

There were 33.5 million people born outside the EU-28 living in an EU-28 Member State on 1 January 2014, while there were 17.9 million persons born in a different EU-

28 Member State from their country of residence. Only in Ireland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia and Cyprus was the number of persons born in other EU-28 Member State higher than the number born outside the EU-28. People born outside the EU-28 outnumbered persons without the citizenship of a Member State in all EU-28 Member States except the Czech Republic.

In absolute terms, the highest numbers of non-nationals on 1 January 2014 were found in Germany (7.0 million), the United Kingdom (5.0 million), Italy (4.9 million), Spain (4.7 million) and France (4.2 million). Non-nationals in these five Member States collectively represented 76% of the total number of non-nationals living in the EU-28, while the same five Member States had a 63% of the EU's population.

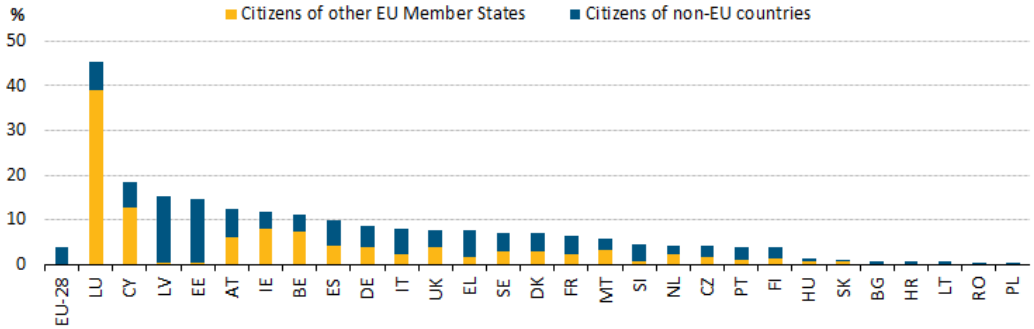
**Table 16: Non-national population by group of citizenship and foreign-born population by country of birth, 1 January 2014**

| | Non-nationals | | | | | | | | Foreign-born | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | | Citizens of other EU Member States | | Citizens of non-EU countries | | Stateless | | Total | | Born in other EU Member States | | Born in non-EU countries | |
| | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) | (1 000) | (% of population) |
| BE | 1264.4 | 11.3 | 829.4 | 7.4 | 434.3 | 3.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 1773.1 | 15.8 | 835.5 | 7.5 | 937.7 | 8.4 |
| BG | 54.4 | 0.8 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 40.6 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 109.2 | 1.5 | 40.5 | 0.6 | 68.7 | 0.9 |
| CZ | 434.6 | 4.1 | 173.3 | 1.6 | 261.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 396.2 | 3.8 | 155.1 | 1.5 | 241.1 | 2.3 |
| DK | 397.2 | 7.1 | 160.0 | 2.8 | 233.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 569.6 | 10.1 | 191.6 | 3.4 | 378.0 | 6.7 |
| DE | 7011.8 | 8.7 | 3087.3 | 3.8 | 3912.4 | 4.8 | 12.1 | 0.0 | 9818.0 | 12.2 | 3838.5 | 4.8 | 5979.5 | 7.4 |
| EE | 194.9 | 14.8 | 7.8 | 0.6 | 187.1 | 14.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 196.6 | 14.9 | 13.1 | 1.0 | 183.4 | 13.9 |
| IE | 545.5 | 11.8 | 373.3 | 8.1 | 170.6 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 741.3 | 16.1 | 471.5 | 10.2 | 269.8 | 5.9 |
| EL | 836.9 | 7.7 | 188.3 | 1.7 | 648.6 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1246.5 | 11.4 | 334.3 | 3.1 | 912.2 | 8.4 |
| ES | 4677.1 | 10.1 | 1991.1 | 4.3 | 2685.3 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 5958.3 | 12.8 | 2027.5 | 4.4 | 3930.8 | 8.5 |
| FR | 4157.5 | 6.3 | 1451.8 | 2.2 | 2705.7 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7661.7 | 11.6 | 2167.1 | 3.3 | 5494.6 | 8.3 |
| HR | 31.7 | 0.7 | 9.8 | 0.2 | 21.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 568.7 | 13.4 | 70.5 | 1.7 | 498.2 | 11.7 |
| IT | 4922.1 | 8.1 | 1441.7 | 2.4 | 3479.6 | 5.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 5737.2 | 9.4 | 1815.4 | 3.0 | 3921.8 | 6.5 |
| CY | 159.3 | 18.6 | 110.9 | 12.9 | 48.5 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 191.6 | 22.3 | 111.3 | 13.0 | 80.3 | 9.4 |
| LV | 304.8 | 15.2 | 6.0 | 0.3 | 298.6 | 14.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 271.1 | 13.5 | 27.9 | 1.4 | 243.2 | 12.2 |
| LT | 21.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 | 16.0 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 137.4 | 4.7 | 17.6 | 0.6 | 119.8 | 4.1 |
| LU | 248.9 | 45.3 | 214.4 | 39.0 | 34.5 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 237.8 | 43.3 | 177.6 | 32.3 | 60.3 | 11.0 |
| HU | 140.3 | 1.4 | 80.8 | 0.8 | 59.3 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 447.0 | 4.5 | 300.1 | 3.0 | 146.9 | 1.5 |
| MT | 25.0 | 5.9 | 13.7 | 3.2 | 11.3 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 40.2 | 9.4 | 18.9 | 4.4 | 21.2 | 5.0 |
| NL | 735.4 | 4.4 | 403.0 | 2.4 | 330.4 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 1953.4 | 11.6 | 508.4 | 3.0 | 1445.0 | 8.6 |
| AT | 1056.8 | 12.4 | 514.9 | 6.1 | 539.4 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 1410.9 | 16.6 | 639.4 | 7.5 | 771.5 | 9.1 |
| PL | 101.2 | 0.3 | 27.7 | 0.1 | 71.5 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 620.3 | 1.6 | 222.0 | 0.6 | 398.3 | 1.0 |
| PT | 401.3 | 3.8 | 100.6 | 1.0 | 300.7 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 859.1 | 8.2 | 221.6 | 2.1 | 637.5 | 6.1 |
| RO | 73.4 | 0.4 | 20.6 | 0.1 | 52.5 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 211.2 | 1.1 | 81.5 | 0.4 | 129.7 | 0.7 |
| SI | 96.6 | 4.7 | 16.3 | 0.8 | 80.3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 235.3 | 11.4 | 68.8 | 3.3 | 166.5 | 8.1 |
| SK | 59.2 | 1.1 | 45.2 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 174.9 | 3.2 | 146.3 | 2.7 | 28.6 | 0.5 |
| FI | 206.7 | 3.8 | 84.0 | 1.5 | 121.9 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 297.8 | 5.5 | 109.0 | 2.0 | 188.9 | 3.5 |
| SE | 687.2 | 7.1 | 289.2 | 3.0 | 384.9 | 4.0 | 13.0 | 0.1 | 1532.6 | 15.9 | 509.6 | 5.3 | 1023.0 | 10.6 |
| UK | 5047.7 | 7.8 | 2623.4 | 4.1 | 2424.3 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 8035.6 | 12.5 | 2806.3 | 4.4 | 5229.3 | 8.1 |

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_pop1ctz and migr_pop3ctb)
Note: Provisional data: IE, FR and PL.

In relative terms, the EU-28 Member State with the highest proportion of non-nationals was Luxembourg, where they accounted for 45% of the total population. There was also a high proportion of non-nationals (10% or more of the resident population) in Cyprus, Latvia, Estonia, Austria, Ireland, Belgium and Spain.

**Chart 19: Proportion of non-nationals in the resident population, 1 January 2014**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop1ctz)
Note: Provisional data: IE, FR and PL.

In most Member States the majority of non-nationals are citizens of non-EU countries (see Table 16). The opposite is true for Luxembourg, Slovakia, Ireland, Belgium, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Malta and the United Kingdom. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of citizens from non-EU countries is particularly high

due to the high number of recognised non-citizens (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired any other citizenship). Table 17 gives a summary of the five main citizenships and countries of birth for the EU-28 Member States for which detailed data are available.

**Table 17: Main countries of citizenship and birth of the foreign/foreign-born population, 1 January 2014 (in absolute numbers and as a percentage of the total foreign/foreign-born population)**

| Belgium | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Italy | 156.6 | 12.4 | Morocco | 204.8 | 11.6 |
| France | 156.1 | 12.3 | France | 180.9 | 10.2 |
| Netherlands | 146.2 | 11.6 | Netherlands | 128.1 | 7.2 |
| Morocco | 81.0 | 6.4 | Italy | 119.9 | 6.8 |
| Poland | 65.1 | 5.1 | Turkey | 98.9 | 5.6 |
| Other | 659.5 | 52.2 | Other | 1040.6 | 58.7 |

| Czech Republic | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Ukraine | 102.1 | 23.5 | Ukraine | 94.2 | 23.8 |
| Slovakia | 91.0 | 20.9 | Slovakia | 84.7 | 21.4 |
| Vietnam | 57.6 | 13.3 | Vietnam | 45.9 | 11.6 |
| Russia | 31.7 | 7.3 | Russia | 30.6 | 7.7 |
| Poland | 19.5 | 4.5 | Poland | 18.6 | 4.7 |
| Other | 132.6 | 30.5 | Other | 122.1 | 30.8 |

| Germany | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Turkey | 1424.3 | 20.3 | | : | : |
| Poland | 559.4 | 8.0 | | : | : |
| Italy | 506.5 | 7.2 | | : | : |
| Greece | 290.2 | 4.1 | | : | : |
| Romania | 245.2 | 3.5 | | : | : |
| Other | 3986.1 | 56.8 | | : | : |

| Ireland | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Poland | 118.0 | 21.6 | United Kingdom | 233.2 | 31.5 |
| United Kingdom | 115.7 | 21.2 | Poland | 101.7 | 13.7 |
| Lithuania | 35.6 | 6.5 | Lithuania | 30.9 | 4.2 |
| Latvia | 20.1 | 3.7 | Nigeria | 27.3 | 3.7 |
| Nigeria | 19.7 | 3.6 | India | 24.0 | 3.2 |
| Other | 236.4 | 43.3 | Other | 324.1 | 43.7 |

| Italy | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Romania | 1081.4 | 22.0 | Romania | 1004.6 | 17.5 |
| Albania | 495.7 | 10.1 | Albania | 440.1 | 7.7 |
| Morocco | 454.8 | 9.2 | Morocco | 418.1 | 7.3 |
| China | 256.8 | 5.2 | Ukraine | 218.5 | 3.8 |
| Ukraine | 219.1 | 4.5 | Germany | 216.3 | 3.8 |
| Other | 2414.3 | 49.1 | Other | 3439.5 | 60.0 |

| Bulgaria | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Russia | 15.3 | 28.2 | Russia | 22.0 | 20.1 |
| Turkey | 7.2 | 13.3 | Turkey | 8.7 | 8.0 |
| Ukraine | 3.6 | 6.6 | Greece | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| United Kingdom | 3.5 | 6.4 | Ukraine | 6.5 | 6.0 |
| Greece | 2.3 | 4.3 | United Kingdom | 6.0 | 5.5 |
| Other | 22.5 | 41.3 | Other | 58.8 | 53.8 |

| Denmark | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Poland | 29.3 | 7.4 | Germany | 34.6 | 6.1 |
| Turkey | 28.9 | 7.3 | Poland | 32.4 | 5.7 |
| Germany | 22.7 | 5.7 | Turkey | 32.2 | 5.6 |
| United Kingdom | 15.8 | 4.0 | Sweden | 21.5 | 3.8 |
| Norway | 15.5 | 3.9 | Iraq | 21.0 | 3.7 |
| Other | 285.1 | 71.8 | Other | 427.9 | 75.1 |

| Estonia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Russia | 90.5 | 46.4 | Russia | 136.4 | 69.4 |
| Recognised non-citizen | 86.6 | 44.4 | Ukraine | 21.5 | 11.0 |
| Ukraine | 5.4 | 2.8 | Belarus | 11.5 | 5.8 |
| Latvia | 2.1 | 1.1 | Latvia | 4.2 | 2.1 |
| Finland | 1.7 | 0.9 | Kazakhstan | 4.0 | 2.0 |
| Other | 8.6 | 4.4 | Other | 19.0 | 9.7 |

| Spain | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Romania | 728.3 | 15.6 | Morocco | 712.5 | 12.0 |
| Morocco | 718.0 | 15.4 | Romania | 670.1 | 11.2 |
| United Kingdom | 310.1 | 6.6 | Ecuador | 429.4 | 7.2 |
| Ecuador | 214.0 | 4.6 | Colombia | 353.2 | 5.9 |
| Italy | 180.8 | 3.9 | United Kingdom | 314.4 | 5.3 |
| Other | 2525.9 | 54.0 | Other | 3478.7 | 58.4 |

| Latvia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Recognised non-citizen | 253.6 | 83.2 | Russia | 140.7 | 51.9 |
| Russia | 38.8 | 12.7 | Belarus | 50.0 | 18.4 |
| Lithuania | 2.9 | 1.0 | Ukraine | 34.7 | 12.8 |
| Ukraine | 2.4 | 0.8 | Lithuania | 17.2 | 6.3 |
| Belarus | 1.7 | 0.6 | Kazakhstan | 6.0 | 2.2 |
| Other | 5.4 | 1.8 | Other | 22.6 | 8.3 |

| Lithuania | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Russia | 10.3 | 47.7 | Russia | 60.1 | 43.7 |
| Belarus | 2.3 | 10.7 | Belarus | 35.4 | 25.7 |
| Stateless | 1.8 | 8.5 | Ukraine | 12.4 | 9.0 |
| Ukraine | 1.7 | 7.7 | Latvia | 5.7 | 4.1 |
| Poland | 1.2 | 5.7 | Kazakhstan | 4.6 | 3.3 |
| Other | 4.3 | 19.8 | Other | 19.3 | 14.1 |

| Netherlands | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Poland | 85.8 | 11.7 | Turkey | 195.1 | 10.0 |
| Turkey | 80.1 | 10.9 | Suriname | 182.6 | 9.3 |
| Germany | 72.2 | 9.8 | Morocco | 168.4 | 8.6 |
| Morocco | 48.1 | 6.5 | Indonesia | 129.2 | 6.6 |
| United Kingdom | 42.3 | 5.8 | Germany | 120.5 | 6.2 |
| Other | 406.8 | 55.3 | Other | 1157.5 | 59.3 |

| Romania | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Moldova | 11.0 | 14.9 | Moldova | 79.7 | 37.8 |
| Turkey | 8.1 | 11.1 | Italy | 25.7 | 12.2 |
| China | 6.6 | 9.0 | Spain | 22.3 | 10.6 |
| Italy | 5.6 | 7.6 | Bulgaria | 10.9 | 5.1 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 3.6 | 4.9 | Ukraine | 9.4 | 4.4 |
| Other | 38.6 | 52.5 | Other | 63.2 | 29.9 |

| Slovakia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Czech Republic | 11.4 | 19.3 | Czech Republic | 88.2 | 50.4 |
| Hungary | 8.1 | 13.8 | Hungary | 17.3 | 9.9 |
| Poland | 5.1 | 8.6 | Ukraine | 9.9 | 5.6 |
| Romania | 4.9 | 8.4 | Romania | 8.1 | 4.6 |
| Germany | 3.6 | 6.0 | Poland | 6.7 | 3.8 |
| Other | 26.0 | 43.9 | Other | 44.8 | 25.6 |

| Sweden | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Finland | 62.8 | 9.1 | Finland | 161.1 | 10.5 |
| Poland | 46.1 | 6.7 | Iraq | 128.9 | 8.4 |
| Somalia | 45.0 | 6.5 | Poland | 78.2 | 5.1 |
| Denmark | 39.3 | 5.7 | Former Yugoslavia | 68.6 | 4.5 |
| Norway | 34.6 | 5.0 | Iran | 67.2 | 4.4 |
| Other | 459.5 | 66.9 | Other | 1028.5 | 67.1 |

| Hungary | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Romania | 30.9 | 22.0 | Romania | 198.4 | 44.4 |
| Germany | 18.7 | 13.3 | Serbia | 37.6 | 8.4 |
| China | 12.7 | 9.1 | Ukraine | 33.3 | 7.5 |
| Ukraine | 8.3 | 5.9 | Germany | 29.2 | 6.5 |
| Slovakia | 8.3 | 5.9 | Slovakia | 21.3 | 4.8 |
| Other | 61.4 | 43.8 | Other | 127.2 | 28.5 |

| Portugal | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Brazil | 92.1 | 23.0 | | : | : |
| Cape Verde | 42.4 | 10.6 | | : | : |
| Ukraine | 41.1 | 10.2 | | : | : |
| Romania | 34.2 | 8.5 | | : | : |
| Angola | 20.2 | 5.0 | | : | : |
| Other | 171.3 | 42.7 | | : | : |

| Slovenia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43.3 | 44.8 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100.0 | 42.5 |
| Kosovo (UN SCR 1244) | 10.5 | 10.9 | Croatia | 47.7 | 20.3 |
| FYR of Macedonia | 9.8 | 10.2 | Serbia | 26.9 | 11.4 |
| Serbia | 9.8 | 10.2 | FYR of Macedonia | 15.1 | 6.4 |
| Croatia | 8.7 | 9.0 | Kosovo (UN SCR 1244) | 11.1 | 4.7 |
| Other | 14.5 | 15.0 | Other | 34.4 | 14.6 |

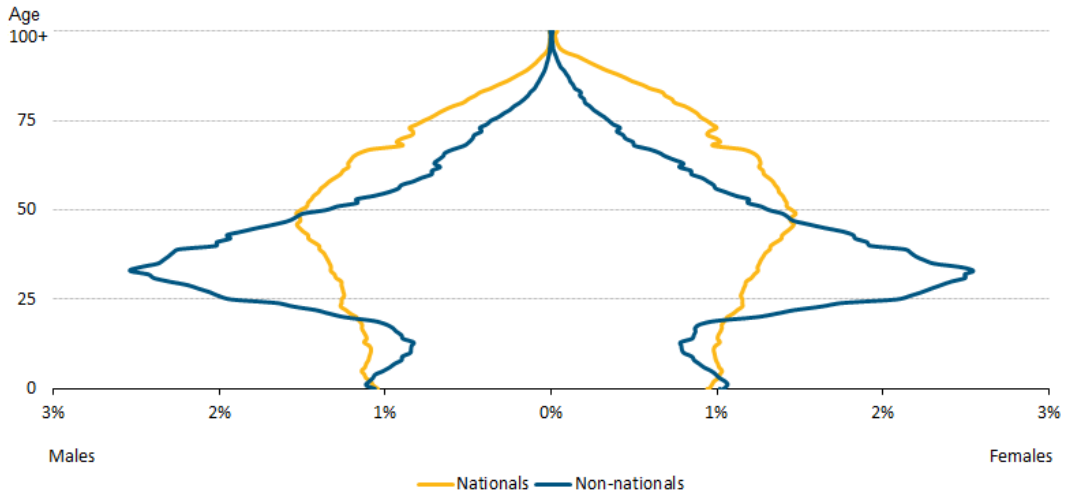
| Finland | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Estonia | 44.8 | 21.7 | Former Soviet Union | 53.7 | 18.0 |
| Russia | 30.8 | 14.9 | Estonia | 39.5 | 13.3 |
| Sweden | 8.4 | 4.1 | Sweden | 31.8 | 10.7 |
| Somalia | 7.5 | 3.6 | Russia | 11.1 | 3.7 |
| China | 7.1 | 3.4 | Somalia | 9.6 | 3.2 |
| Other | 108.2 | 52.3 | Other | 152.1 | 51.1 |

| United Kingdom | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Citizens of | (1000) | (%) | Born in | (1000) | (%) |
| Poland | 748.2 | 14.8 | India | 772.2 | 9.6 |
| India | 347.7 | 6.9 | Poland | 699.4 | 8.7 |
| Ireland | 336.8 | 6.7 | Pakistan | 524.0 | 6.5 |
| Pakistan | 196.6 | 3.9 | Ireland | 384.3 | 4.8 |
| Lithuania | 163.2 | 3.2 | Germany | 302.2 | 3.8 |
| Other | 3255.2 | 64.5 | Other | 5353.6 | 66.6 |

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_pop1ctz and migr_pop3ctb)
Notes: EL, FR, CY, LU, MT, AT, PL and HR not displayed because no detailed data by individual country are available. The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding. Provisional data: IE.
A **recognised non-citizen** is a person who is neither a citizen of the reporting country nor of any other country, and who has established links to the reporting country which include some but not all rights and obligations of full citizenship. Most of these persons were citizens of the former Soviet Union.

An analysis of the age structure of the population shows that, for the EU-28 as a whole, the foreign population was younger than the national population. The distribution by age of foreigners shows, compared with nationals, a greater proportion of relatively young working-age adults. In 2013, the median age of the national population in the EU-28 was 43, while the median age of non-nationals living in the EU was 35.

**Chart 20: Age structure of the national and non-national populations, EU-28, 1 January 2014**

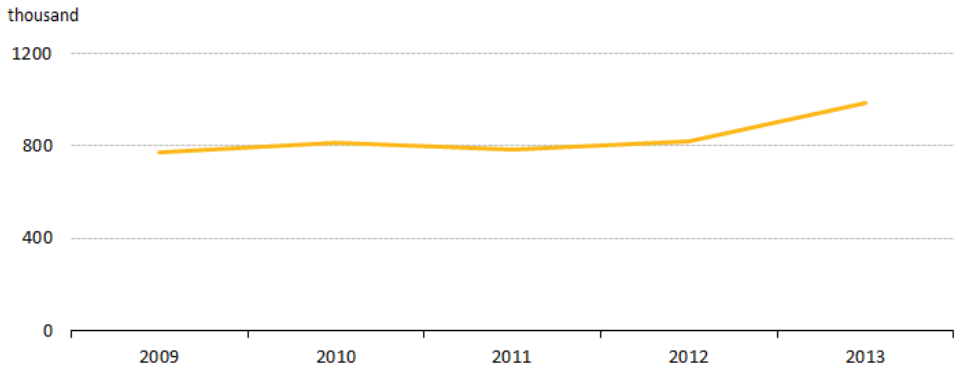



Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop2ctz)

## Acquisitions of citizenship up by 20% in 2013

The number of people acquiring the citizenship of an EU-28 Member State in 2013 was 984.8 thousand, a 20% increase from 2012. In 2013, more people had acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State than in any other year from 2002 to 2012.

**Chart 21: Number of persons having acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State, EU-28, 2009–2013**



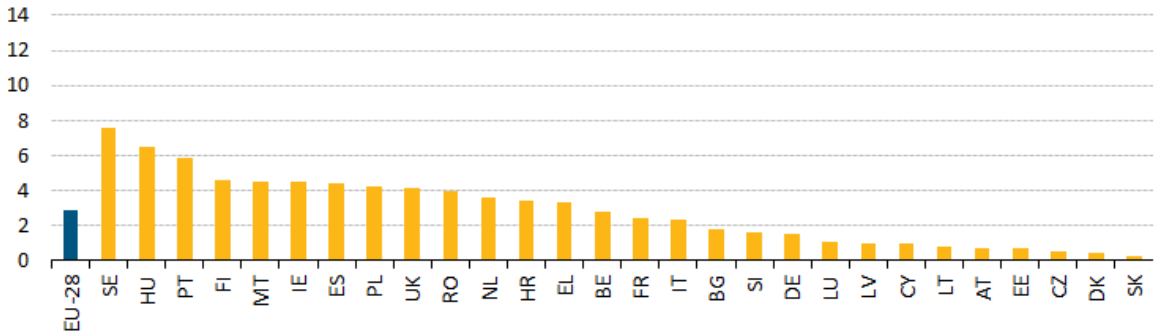

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)
Note: 2010-2012 includes Romanian data for 2009.

Spain had the highest number of persons acquiring citizenship in 2013, at 225.8 thousand (or 23% of the EU-28 total). The next highest levels of acquisition of citizenship were in the United Kingdom (207.5 thousand), Germany (115.1 thousand), Italy (100.7 thousand) and France (97.3 thousand).

In absolute terms, the highest increases were observed in Spain (131.7 thousand more residents were granted Spanish citizenship than in 2012) as a result of a change in the source of information, concept and time reference. It was followed by Italy

(35.3 thousand), the United Kingdom (13.6 thousand) and Greece (9.2 thousand). On the contrary, the steepest declines in absolute terms were observed in Hungary (9.2 thousand fewer persons were granted Hungarian citizenship than in 2012) and the Netherlands (5 thousand).

**Chart 22: Naturalisation rate, 2013 (per 100 non-national residents)**




Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_acq and migr_pop1ctz)
Note: Data on the number of non-national residents refer to 1 January 2013. Provisional data: IE. Break in series: ES, RO.

One commonly used indicator is the naturalisation rate.[6] This is the ratio between the total number of citizenships granted and the total number of non-national residents in a country at the beginning of the year. The EU-28 Member State with the highest naturalisation rate in 2013 was Sweden (7.6 acquisitions per 100 non-national residents), followed by Hungary and Portugal (with 6.5 and 5.9 acquisitions per 100 non-national residents respectively).

**Table 18: Persons having acquired the citizenship of the reporting country by groups of previous citizenship, 2013**

| | Total number of recipients | of which: | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Citizens of another EU Member State | | Citizens of a non-EU country | | Stateless | | Unknown | |
| | (1 000) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) | (1 000) | (%) |
| **EU-28** | 984.8 | 98.5 | 10.0 | 871.3 | 88.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 11.5 | 1.2 |
| **BE** | 34.8 | 8.1 | 23.4 | 26.3 | 75.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.8 |
| **BG** | 0.8 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 93.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| **CZ** | 2.2 | 0.4 | 17.6 | 1.8 | 81.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| **DK** | 1.8 | 0.2 | 13.1 | 1.5 | 83.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 0.5 |
| **DE** | 115.1 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 89.8 | 78.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| **EE** | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 99.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **IE** | 24.3 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 22.5 | 92.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **EL** | 29.5 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 28.5 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.8 |
| **ES** | 225.8 | 3.3 | 1.5 | 216.6 | 95.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.9 | 2.6 |
| **FR** | 97.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 85.6 | 88.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| **HR** | 1.0 | 0.1 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 90.2 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.7 |
| **IT** | 100.7 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 93.5 | 92.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **CY** | 1.6 | 0.7 | 44.4 | 0.9 | 55.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **LV** | 3.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | 3.0 | 98.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **LT** | 0.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 57.3 | 0.1 | 40.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **LU** | 2.6 | 2.1 | 81.2 | 0.5 | 18.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **HU** | 9.2 | 7.3 | 79.9 | 1.8 | 20.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **MT** | 1.0 | 0.3 | 26.8 | 0.7 | 70.9 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.3 |
| **NL** | 25.9 | 1.8 | 7.0 | 22.9 | 88.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| **AT** | 7.4 | 1.1 | 14.3 | 6.3 | 85.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **PL** | 3.9 | 0.6 | 14.2 | 3.4 | 85.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **PT** | 24.5 | 1.1 | 4.3 | 23.4 | 95.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **RO** | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 99.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **SI** | 1.5 | 0.3 | 21.4 | 1.2 | 78.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **SK** | 0.2 | 0.1 | 27.1 | 0.2 | 72.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **FI** | 8.9 | 0.9 | 10.4 | 7.8 | 87.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 1.4 |
| **SE** | 50.2 | 9.7 | 19.3 | 37.8 | 75.3 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| **UK** | 207.5 | 17.6 | 8.5 | 189.7 | 91.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)
Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding. Provisional data: IE. Break in series: ES, RO.

[6] The **'naturalisation rate'** should be used with caution because the numerator includes all modes of acquisition, not just naturalisations of eligible residing foreigners, and the denominator includes all foreigners and not the relevant population, i.e. foreigners who are eligible for naturalisation.

Some 871.3 thousand citizens of non-EU countries residing in an EU-28 Member State acquired EU citizenship in 2013, a 21% increase from 2012. Citizens of non-EU countries accounted for 89% of all people who acquired citizenship of an EU-28 Member State in 2013. These new EU-28 citizens were mainly from Africa (26% of the total number of citizenships acquired), Asia (23%), North and South America (22%) and Europe (outside the EU-28, 17%). Citizens of the EU-28 Member States who acquired citizenship of another Member State amounted to 98.5 thousand persons, accounting for 10% of the total. In absolute terms, the main groups of EU-28 citizens acquiring citizenship of another EU-28 Member State were Romanians becoming citizens of Hungary (7 thousand) or Italy (4.4 thousand), Poles becoming citizens of the United Kingdom (6 thousand) or Germany (5.5 thousand), Italians becoming citizens of Germany (2.8 thousand) or Belgium (1.9 thousand), Greeks becoming citizens of France (3.9 thousand) and Portuguese becoming citizens of the United Kingdom (1.9 thousand).

In Luxembourg and Hungary most new citizenships granted were to citizens of another EU Member State. In the case of Luxembourg, Portuguese citizens accounted for the highest proportion, followed by Italian, French, Belgian and German citizens. In the case of Hungary the EU nationals acquiring citizenship were almost exclusively Romanians.

As in previous years, the largest group of new citizens in the EU Member States in 2013 were citizens of Morocco (86.5 thousand, 8.8% of all citizenships granted), followed by India (48.3 thousand, 4.9% of all citizenships granted), Turkey (46.5 thousand, or 4.7%), Colombia (42 thousand, or 4.3%), Albania (41.7 thousand, or 4.2%) and Ecuador (40.4 thousand, or 4.1%). Compared with 2012, the number of Moroccan citizens acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State increased by 46%. Most Moroccans acquired their new citizenship in Spain (35%), Italy (29%) and France (19%).

**Table 19: 30 main countries of previous citizenship, 2013**

| Rank | Country of previous citizenship | Total acquisitions in EU-28 (1000) | Main EU-28 Member States granting citizenship | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rank 1 | (%) | Rank 2 | (%) | Rank 3 | (%) | Rank 4 | (%) | Other (%) |
| 1 | Morocco | 86.5 | ES | 35.1 | IT | 29.4 | FR | 19.3 | BE | 6.8 | 9.4 |
| 2 | India | 48.3 | UK | 75.3 | IT | 10.1 | IE | 6.2 | DE | 2.5 | 6.0 |
| 3 | Turkey | 46.5 | DE | 60.2 | FR | 12.6 | UK | 9.0 | NL | 6.2 | 11.9 |
| 4 | Colombia | 42.0 | ES | 92.6 | UK | 2.0 | IT | 1.7 | FR | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| 5 | Albania | 41.7 | GR | 62.0 | IT | 32.8 | UK | 2.0 | BE | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| 6 | Ecuador | 40.4 | ES | 95.2 | IT | 2.1 | UK | 0.8 | DE | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| 7 | Pakistan | 31.9 | UK | 67.8 | IT | 11.1 | IE | 5.7 | ES | 5.6 | 9.8 |
| 8 | Iraq | 23.8 | SE | 60.2 | DE | 13.2 | UK | 10.0 | NL | 6.8 | 9.7 |
| 9 | Romania | 23.0 | HU | 30.5 | IT | 19.1 | DE | 11.1 | UK | 10.8 | 28.4 |
| 10 | Peru | 22.2 | ES | 85.5 | IT | 9.3 | FR | 1.3 | DE | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| 11 | Nigeria | 20.5 | UK | 45.2 | IE | 28.3 | ES | 8.2 | IT | 7.9 | 10.5 |
| 12 | Bolivia | 19.6 | ES | 97.0 | SE | 0.8 | IT | 0.6 | UK | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| 13 | Algeria | 19.3 | FR | 69.3 | ES | 9.5 | IT | 6.4 | UK | 5.9 | 8.9 |
| 14 | Russia | 18.6 | DE | 21.6 | FR | 13.5 | FI | 11.3 | UK | 11.1 | 42.4 |
| 15 | Poland | 18.0 | UK | 33.6 | DE | 30.5 | SE | 13.8 | IT | 5.7 | 16.4 |
| 16 | Ukraine | 18.0 | DE | 26.2 | PT | 22.2 | IT | 10.0 | PL | 6.5 | 35.1 |
| 17 | Philippines | 17.1 | UK | 60.6 | IE | 14.5 | ES | 7.2 | IT | 6.1 | 11.6 |
| 18 | Dominican Republic | 15.6 | ES | 90.1 | IT | 6.4 | DE | 1.7 | FR | 0.6 | 1.3 |
| 19 | Brazil | 15.3 | PT | 33.3 | ES | 29.0 | IT | 11.7 | UK | 7.8 | 18.2 |
| 20 | Bangladesh | 14.3 | UK | 62.2 | IT | 24.5 | ES | 3.6 | IE | 2.8 | 6.8 |
| 21 | China | 14.0 | UK | 52.5 | FR | 10.7 | DE | 9.1 | IT | 6.6 | 21.1 |
| 22 | Tunisia | 11.1 | FR | 50.2 | IT | 31.7 | DE | 8.8 | BE | 2.5 | 6.8 |
| 23 | Somalia | 10.8 | UK | 52.5 | SE | 23.0 | NL | 9.5 | FI | 7.5 | 7.6 |
| 24 | Afghanistan | 10.5 | UK | 34.6 | DE | 29.1 | NL | 15.5 | SE | 7.4 | 13.3 |
| 25 | Ghana | 10.3 | UK | 45.3 | IT | 27.6 | DE | 7.4 | ES | 6.2 | 13.5 |
| 26 | Argentina | 9.7 | ES | 89.0 | IT | 3.7 | DE | 1.9 | UK | 1.6 | 3.8 |
| 27 | Serbia | 9.4 | DE | 27.6 | IT | 14.3 | FR | 14.1 | SE | 10.3 | 33.7 |
| 28 | Iran | 9.3 | DE | 27.5 | UK | 25.6 | SE | 14.2 | NL | 10.8 | 21.9 |
| 29 | Cuba | 8.7 | ES | 79.7 | IT | 10.3 | DE | 4.0 | SE | 1.4 | 4.6 |
| 30 | Nepal | 7.9 | UK | 93.6 | BE | 1.6 | DE | 1.1 | IE | 0.7 | 3.0 |

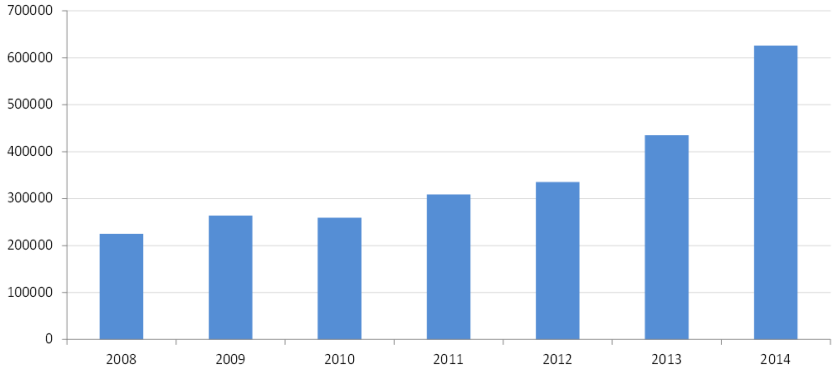
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_acq)

# Asylum

## Number of asylum applicants in the EU-28 jumped to more than 626 000

Over a year, the number of asylum applicants from non-EU citizens registered in the European Union has increased by 195 000 (+45%) to a peak of 626 000 in 2014. In particular, the number of Syrians applying for asylum rose by 72 100, from 50 000 in 2013 to 122 100 in 2014. The highest number of applicants was registered in Germany (202 600 applicants), Sweden (81 200), Italy (64 600), France (64 300) and Hungary (42 800).

**Chart 23: Asylum applicants, EU-28 (number)**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza)
Note: No data for Croatia for 2008 to 2012.

These latest figures for 2014 marked an absolute increase of almost 195 000 applicants. This is in part due to a considerably higher number of applicants from Syria, Eritrea, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99), Afghanistan and Ukraine and to a lesser extent from Iraq, Serbia, Nigeria and Gambia.

**Table 20: Top 30 citizenships of asylum seekers in the EU-28 Member States, 2013 and 2014**

| | Total (number) | | Share in total (%) | | Change 2013 to 2014 | | Ranking | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2013 | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 | Absolute (number) | Relative (%) | 2013 | 2014 | Change |
| **Non-EU-28 total** | 431090 | 625920 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 194830 | 45.2 | - | - | - |
| Syria | 49980 | 122115 | 11.6 | 19.5 | 72135 | 144.3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Afghanistan | 26215 | 41370 | 6.1 | 6.6 | 15155 | 57.8 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | 20225 | 37895 | 4.7 | 6.1 | 17670 | 87.4 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Eritrea | 14485 | 36925 | 3.4 | 5.9 | 22440 | 154.9 | 8 | 4 | 4 |
| Serbia | 22360 | 30840 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 8480 | 37.9 | 4 | 5 | -1 |
| Pakistan | 20850 | 22125 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 1275 | 6.1 | 5 | 6 | -1 |
| Iraq | 10740 | 21310 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 10570 | 98.4 | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| Nigeria | 11670 | 19970 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 8300 | 71.1 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Russia | 41470 | 19815 | 9.6 | 3.2 | -21655 | -52.2 | 2 | 9 | -7 |
| Albania | 11065 | 16825 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5760 | 52.1 | 11 | 10 | 1 |
| Somalia | 16510 | 16470 | 3.8 | 2.6 | -40 | -0.2 | 7 | 11 | -4 |
| Stateless | 9670 | 15605 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 5935 | 61.4 | 14 | 12 | 2 |
| Ukraine | 1055 | 14050 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 12995 | 1231.8 | 47 | 13 | 34 |
| Mali | 6630 | 12945 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 6315 | 95.2 | 20 | 14 | 6 |
| Bangladesh | 9140 | 11680 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2540 | 27.8 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Gambia, The | 3545 | 11515 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 7970 | 224.8 | 29 | 16 | 13 |
| Iran | 12680 | 10860 | 2.9 | 1.7 | -1820 | -14.4 | 9 | 17 | -8 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 7065 | 10705 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3640 | 51.5 | 19 | 18 | 1 |
| FYR of Macedonia | 11035 | 10330 | 2.6 | 1.7 | -705 | -6.4 | 12 | 19 | -7 |
| Unknown | 4025 | 9600 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 5575 | 138.5 | 28 | 20 | 8 |
| Georgia | 9090 | 8560 | 2.1 | 1.4 | -530 | -5.8 | 16 | 21 | -5 |
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 8390 | 7340 | 1.9 | 1.2 | -1050 | -12.5 | 17 | 22 | -5 |
| Algeria | 7080 | 6700 | 1.6 | 1.1 | -380 | -5.4 | 18 | 23 | -5 |
| Senegal | 2965 | 6435 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3470 | 117.0 | 32 | 24 | 8 |
| Guinea | 6490 | 6375 | 1.5 | 1.0 | -115 | -1.8 | 22 | 25 | -3 |
| Sudan | 3235 | 6230 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2995 | 92.6 | 31 | 26 | 5 |
| Armenia | 5235 | 5700 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 465 | 8.9 | 26 | 27 | -1 |
| Sri Lanka | 6550 | 5480 | 1.5 | 0.9 | -1070 | -16.3 | 21 | 28 | -7 |
| China (including Hong Kong) | 5280 | 5170 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -110 | -2.1 | 25 | 29 | -4 |
| Turkey | 5635 | 5160 | 1.3 | 0.8 | -475 | -8.4 | 23 | 30 | -7 |
| Other non-EU-28 | 60725 | 69820 | 14.1 | 11.2 | 9095 | 15.0 | - | - | - |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza)
Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 5.

Asylum applicants from Syria rose to 122 100, 20% of the total from all non-EU countries. Afghani citizens accounted for 7% of the total, while Kosovars and Eritrean citizens accounted for 6% and Serbians for 5%. Among the 30 main groups of citizenship of asylum applicants in the EU-28 in 2014, the highest relative increase compared to 2013 was recorded for individuals from Ukraine. There were also considerable increases in relative terms in the number of applicants from several African countries (Gambia, Eritrea, Senegal, Mali, Sudan and Nigeria), two Middle Eastern countries (Syria and Iraq) and Afghanistan, as well as Western Balkan countries (Kosovo, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina), and large increases of applicants of unknown origin and stateless applicants. The largest relative fall in applicants, among these 30 countries, was recorded for Russia, with the number of Russian asylum seekers more than halved between 2013 and 2014.

**Table 21: Five main citizenships of (non-EU) asylum applicants, by Member State, 2014**

| Belgium | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 2705 |
| Afghanistan | 2330 |
| Russia | 1850 |
| Guinea | 1440 |
| Iraq | 1395 |
| Other | 12390 |

| Bulgaria | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 6245 |
| Afghanistan | 2965 |
| Iraq | 610 |
| Stateless | 270 |
| Pakistan | 185 |
| Other | 805 |

| Czech Republic (*) | |
|---|---|
| Ukraine | 515 |
| Syria | 110 |
| Vietnam | 65 |
| Russia | 40 |
| Cuba | 40 |
| Other | 375 |

| Denmark | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 7210 |
| Eritrea | 2275 |
| Stateless | 1140 |
| Somalia | 700 |
| Russia | 520 |
| Other | 2835 |

| Germany | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 41100 |
| Serbia | 27145 |
| Eritrea | 13255 |
| Afghanistan | 9675 |
| Iraq | 9495 |
| Other | 101975 |

| Estonia (*) | |
|---|---|
| Ukraine | 60 |
| Russia | 20 |
| Sudan | 20 |
| Egypt | 10 |
| Syria | 5 |
| Other | 40 |

| Ireland | |
|---|---|
| Pakistan | 290 |
| Nigeria | 140 |
| Albania | 100 |
| Bangladesh | 100 |
| Zimbabwe | 85 |
| Other | 735 |

| Greece | |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 1710 |
| Pakistan | 1620 |
| Syria | 785 |
| Bangladesh | 635 |
| Albania | 570 |
| Other | 4110 |

| Spain | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 1510 |
| Ukraine | 895 |
| Mali | 595 |
| Algeria | 305 |
| Palestine | 200 |
| Other | 2110 |

| France | |
|---|---|
| Dem. Rep. of Congo | 5470 |
| Russia | 4205 |
| Bangladesh | 3800 |
| Albania | 3000 |
| Syria | 2845 |
| Other | 44390 |

| Croatia (*) | |
|---|---|
| Algeria | 75 |
| Syria | 65 |
| Pakistan | 25 |
| Morocco | 20 |
| Tunisia | 20 |
| Other | 245 |

| Italy | |
|---|---|
| Nigeria | 10135 |
| Mali | 9790 |
| Gambia, The | 8575 |
| Pakistan | 7150 |
| Senegal | 4675 |
| Other | 24300 |

| Cyprus | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 995 |
| Ukraine | 95 |
| Egypt | 85 |
| India | 80 |
| Vietnam | 80 |
| Other | 410 |

| Latvia | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | 175 |
| Ukraine | 75 |
| Syria | 35 |
| Iraq | 20 |
| Afghanistan | 15 |
| Other | 55 |

| Lithuania | |
|---|---|
| Georgia | 115 |
| Afghanistan | 85 |
| Ukraine | 70 |
| Russia | 55 |
| Vietnam | 30 |
| Other | 85 |

| Luxembourg | |
|---|---|
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 170 |
| Montenegro | 145 |
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | 140 |
| Albania | 120 |
| Syria | 95 |
| Other | 480 |

| Hungary | |
|---|---|
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | 21455 |
| Afghanistan | 8795 |
| Syria | 6855 |
| Palestine | 875 |
| Unknown | 705 |
| Other | 4090 |

| Malta (*) | |
|---|---|
| Libya | 420 |
| Syria | 305 |
| Somalia | 130 |
| Sudan | 85 |
| Eritrea | 60 |
| Other | 350 |

| Netherlands | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 8790 |
| Eritrea | 3910 |
| Stateless | 2720 |
| Iraq | 1320 |
| Afghanistan | 880 |
| Other | 6875 |

| Austria | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 7730 |
| Afghanistan | 5075 |
| Russia | 1995 |
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | 1905 |
| Stateless | 1315 |
| Other | 10015 |

| Poland | |
|---|---|
| Russia | 4000 |
| Ukraine | 2275 |
| Georgia | 720 |
| Armenia | 135 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 120 |
| Other | 770 |

| Portugal (*) | |
|---|---|
| Ukraine | 155 |
| Morocco | 25 |
| Sierra Leone | 25 |
| Pakistan | 25 |
| Syria | 20 |
| Other | 190 |

| Romania | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 615 |
| Afghanistan | 280 |
| Iraq | 210 |
| Iran | 60 |
| Pakistan | 45 |
| Other | 335 |

| Slovenia (*) | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 90 |
| Afghanistan | 75 |
| Pakistan | 25 |
| Iran | 20 |
| Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/99) | 20 |
| Other | 155 |

| Slovakia | |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 95 |
| Syria | 40 |
| Ukraine | 25 |
| Vietnam | 25 |
| Somalia | 20 |
| Other | 125 |

| Finland | |
|---|---|
| Iraq | 820 |
| Somalia | 410 |
| Ukraine | 300 |
| Afghanistan | 205 |
| Russia | 200 |
| Other | 1685 |

| Sweden | |
|---|---|
| Syria | 30750 |
| Eritrea | 11530 |
| Stateless | 7820 |
| Somalia | 4870 |
| Afghanistan | 3105 |
| Other | 23105 |

| United Kingdom | |
|---|---|
| Pakistan | 3990 |
| Eritrea | 3280 |
| Iran | 2500 |
| Syria | 2410 |
| Albania | 1890 |
| Other | 17675 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asyappctza)
Notes: Data are rounded to the nearest 5. (1) Stateless, also 20. (2) Algeria, Belarus, Georgia and Mali: also 5. (3) Bangladesh, Egypt and Nigeria: also 20. (4) Nigeria: also 60. (5) Mali: also 20. (6) Somalia: also 20.

Syrians accounted for the highest number of applicants in 11 of the 28 EU Member States, including 41 100 applicants in Germany (the highest number of applicants from a single country to one of the Member States in 2014) and 30 800 applicants in

Sweden. Some 27 100 Serbians and 13 300 Eritreans also applied for asylum in Germany and 11 500 Eritreans in Sweden. The other two Member States that received at least 10 000 asylum applicants in 2014 from a single group of citizens were Hungary (21 500 Kosovars) and Italy (10 100 Nigerians).

In 2014, Germany had the highest number of asylum seekers from outside the EU-28 (202 600), two and a half times as many as the number of applicants Sweden had (81 200) — see Table 22. Italy (64 600 applicants), France (64 300), Hungary (42 800), the United Kingdom (31 700), Austria (28 000), the Netherlands (24 500) and Belgium (22 700) followed. The total number of asylum-seekers in these nine Member States accounted for 90% of the EU-28 total in 2014.

The number of asylum applicants in 2014 more than doubled from 2013 in Italy (an increase of 143%), Hungary (126%) and Denmark (105%), while it more than halved in Croatia (-58%) and nearly halved in Poland (-47%).

Nearly 4 in every 5 (79%) asylum-seekers in the EU-28 in 2014 were under 35 (see Table 22). Those aged 18–34 accounted for slightly more than half (54%) of the total number of applicants, while minors under 18 accounted for one quarter (26%).

This age distribution for asylum applicants was common in the vast majority of the EU Member States, with most applicants usually being those aged 18–34. There was one exception to this pattern: Poland had more asylum applicants under 18.

**Table 22: Number of (non-EU) asylum applicants in the EU Member States, by age distribution, 2014**

| | Total | Minors | | | Aged 18 and over | | | Age unknown | Analysis of minors | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | All minors | 0–13 | 14–17 | 18–34 | 35–64 | 65 and over | | Accompanied | Unaccompanied |
| | (number) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) | (%) |
| EU-28 | 625920 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 54 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 86 | 14 |
| BE | 22710 | 29 | 23 | 7 | 48 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 93 | 7 |
| BG | 11080 | 30 | 17 | 13 | 56 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 28 |
| CZ | 1145 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 41 | 37 | 2 | 0 | 98 | 2 |
| DK | 14680 | 21 | 13 | 7 | 55 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 73 | 27 |
| DE | 202645 | 32 | 25 | 6 | 48 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 93 | 7 |
| EE | 155 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 55 | 32 | 3 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| IE | 1450 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 58 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 88 | 12 |
| EL | 9430 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 65 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 33 |
| ES | 5615 | 20 | 17 | 4 | 56 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 99 | 1 |
| FR | 64310 | 22 | 19 | 3 | 51 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 98 | 2 |
| HR | 450 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 76 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 67 |
| IT | 64625 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 84 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 57 |
| CY | 1745 | 21 | 16 | 5 | 55 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 14 |
| LV | 375 | 16 | 11 | 5 | 49 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| LT | 440 | 24 | 20 | 3 | 50 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 95 | 5 |
| LU | 1150 | 31 | 25 | 6 | 50 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 92 | 8 |
| HU | 42775 | 28 | 19 | 8 | 57 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 95 | 5 |
| MT | 1350 | 23 | 15 | 8 | 59 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 83 | 17 |
| NL | 24495 | 21 | 14 | 7 | 53 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 81 | 19 |
| AT | 28035 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 51 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 23 |
| PL | 8020 | 42 | 37 | 4 | 33 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 94 | 6 |
| PT | 440 | 18 | 14 | 5 | 57 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 81 | 19 |
| RO | 1545 | 24 | 15 | 9 | 53 | 21 | 1 | 0 | 75 | 25 |
| SI | 385 | 30 | 12 | 18 | 48 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 57 |
| SK | 330 | 20 | 17 | 3 | 59 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 15 |
| FI | 3620 | 23 | 16 | 6 | 55 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 76 | 24 |
| SE | 81180 | 29 | 19 | 10 | 46 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 70 | 30 |
| UK | 31745 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 54 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 73 | 27 |

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asyappctza and migr_asyunaa)
Note: Data are rounded to the nearest 5. Due to the use of rounded figures in these calculations the sum of all age groups does not always equal 100%.

## More than 185 000 asylum-seekers granted protection

In 2014, almost half (45%) of EU-28 first instance asylum decisions resulted in positive outcomes – refugee or subsidiary protection status, or an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons. This was considerably lower (18%) for final instance decisions (based on appeal or review).

In absolute numbers, a total of almost 103 600 persons were granted refugee status in the EU-28 in 2014 (first instance and final instance decisions), 59 500 subsidiary protection status and 20 300 an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons.

Around 160 100 people received positive decisions at first instance in the EU-28 in 2014 (of which 89 700 were granted refugee status, 54 800 were granted subsidiary protection and 15 500 were granted an authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons) – see Table 23. A further 23 300 persons received positive final instance decisions in 2014 (of which 13 900 were granted refugee status, 4 600 subsidiary protection and 4 800 humanitarian status) – see Table 24.

**Table 23: First instance decisions on (non-EU) asylum applications, 2014**

| | Total number of decisions | Positive decisions | | | | Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Refugee status | Subsidiary protection | Humanitarian reasons | |
| EU-28 (1) | 357425 | 160070 | 89710 | 54845 | 15510 | 197360 |
| BE | 20335 | 8045 | 6460 | 1585 | : | 12290 |
| BG | 7435 | 7000 | 5165 | 1840 | : | 430 |
| CZ | 1000 | 375 | 75 | 285 | 15 | 625 |
| DK | 8055 | 5480 | 3765 | 1625 | 90 | 2580 |
| DE | 97275 | 40560 | 33310 | 5175 | 2075 | 56715 |
| EE | 55 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 35 |
| IE | 1060 | 400 | 130 | 270 | : | 660 |
| EL | 13305 | 1970 | 1270 | 590 | 115 | 11335 |
| ES | 3620 | 1585 | 385 | 1200 | 0 | 2035 |
| FR | 68500 | 14815 | 11980 | 2835 | : | 53685 |
| HR | 235 | 25 | 15 | 10 | : | 210 |
| IT | 35180 | 20580 | 3640 | 7625 | 9315 | 14600 |
| CY | 1305 | 995 | 55 | 940 | 0 | 310 |
| LV | 95 | 25 | 5 | 20 | : | 70 |
| LT | 185 | 70 | 15 | 55 | 0 | 110 |
| LU | 885 | 120 | 105 | 15 | : | 765 |
| HU | 5445 | 510 | 240 | 250 | 20 | 4935 |
| MT | 1735 | 1260 | 190 | 900 | 165 | 475 |
| NL | 18790 | 12550 | 2485 | 9290 | 775 | 6240 |
| AT (2) | 16610 | 4920 | 3160 | 1760 | : | 11690 |
| PL | 2700 | 720 | 260 | 165 | 295 | 1980 |
| PT | 155 | 40 | 20 | 20 | : | 115 |
| RO | 1585 | 740 | 370 | 370 | 0 | 845 |
| SI | 95 | 45 | 30 | 10 | : | 50 |
| SK | 280 | 170 | 0 | 95 | 75 | 110 |
| FI | 2340 | 1270 | 490 | 475 | 300 | 1070 |
| SE | 39905 | 30650 | 10245 | 19095 | 1310 | 9255 |
| UK | 25870 | 10050 | 8990 | 110 | 950 | 15820 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asydcfsta)
Notes: Data are rounded to the nearest 5. (1) Excluding decisions in Austria. (2) 2013 data.

**Table 24: Final instance decisions on (non-EU) asylum applications, 2014**

| | Total number of decisions | Positive decisions | | | | Rejected |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Total | Refugee status | Subsidiary protection | Humanitarian reasons | |
| EU-28 (1) | 132405 | 23295 | 13885 | 4620 | 4790 | 109110 |
| BE | 7950 | 470 | 440 | 30 | : | 7480 |
| BG | 20 | 20 | 5 | 15 | : | 5 |
| CZ | 565 | 35 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 531 |
| DK | 1785 | 290 | 160 | 130 | 0 | 1495 |
| DE | 44335 | 6995 | 4330 | 935 | 1730 | 37340 |
| EE | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| IE | 210 | 95 | 90 | 5 | : | 115 |
| EL | 7665 | 1880 | 805 | 295 | 775 | 5785 |
| ES | 920 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 905 |
| FR | 37085 | 5825 | 4245 | 1580 | : | 31260 |
| HR | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 |
| IT | 55 | 45 | 10 | 35 | 5 | 10 |
| CY | 495 | 225 | 10 | 205 | 5 | 275 |
| LV | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : | 35 |
| LT | 15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| LU | 740 | 10 | 5 | 5 | : | 725 |
| HU | 840 | 40 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 800 |
| MT | 260 | 35 | 10 | 25 | 0 | 225 |
| NL | 1445 | 700 | 260 | 340 | 100 | 745 |
| AT (2) | 6860 | 1425 | 1180 | 240 | : | 5435 |
| PL | 1380 | 20 | 5 | 15 | 0 | 1360 |
| PT | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : | 95 |
| RO | 170 | 35 | 5 | 30 | 0 | 135 |
| SI | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | : | 65 |
| SK | 60 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| FI | 210 | 165 | 75 | 60 | 30 | 45 |
| SE | 13130 | 2375 | 750 | 800 | 830 | 10755 |
| UK | 12750 | 4015 | 2645 | 85 | 1285 | 8735 |

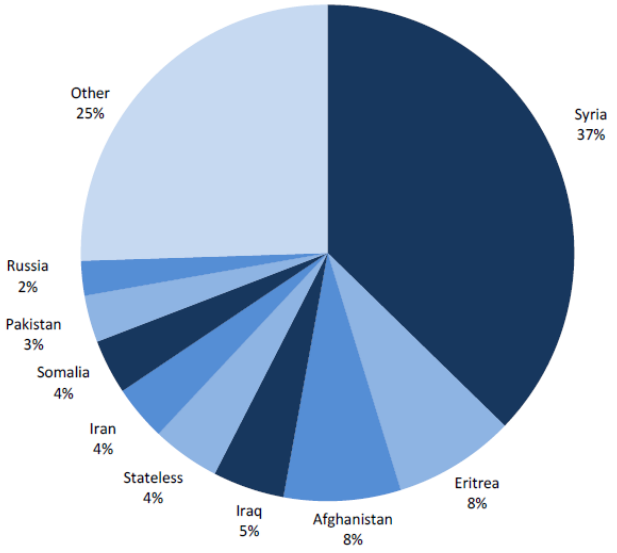
Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_asydcfina)
Notes: Data are rounded to the nearest 5. (1) Excluding decisions in Austria. (2) 2013 data.

The highest number of positive asylum decisions (both at first and final instance) in 2014 was recorded in Germany (47 600), followed by Sweden (33 000), Italy (20 800), France (20 600), the United Kingdom (14 100) and the Netherlands (13 300). Altogether, these six Member States accounted for 81% of the total number of positive decisions issued in the EU-28.

## 1 out of 3 persons granted protection in the EU-28 was Syrian

The largest group of beneficiaries of protection status in the EU in 2014 were citizens of Syria (68 300 or 37% of the total number of persons granted protection status in the 27 Member States for which data are available), followed by citizens of Eritrea (14 600 or 8%) and Afghanistan (14 100 or 8%). Together, these three accounted for more than half of all persons granted protection status in the EU in 2014.

**Chart 24: Beneficiaries of asylum protection in 2014, by citizenship, EU-28**



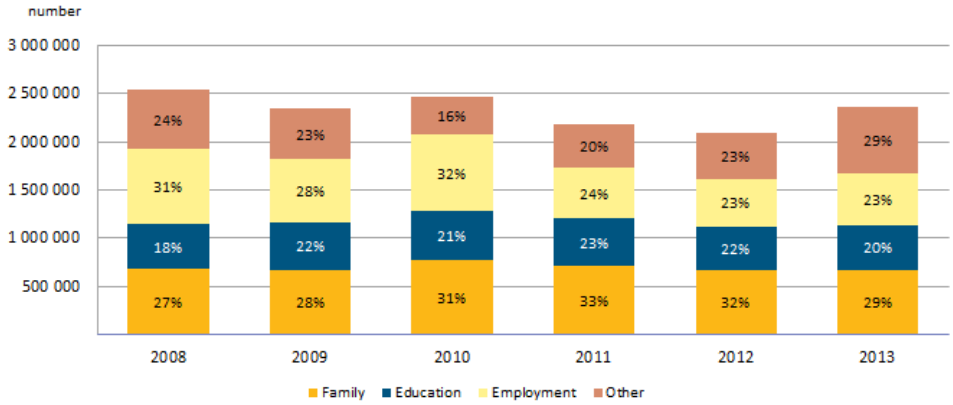

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr_asydcfsta and migr_asydcfina)
Notes: Data for Austria not available.

# Residence permits

## More than 2.3 million first residence permits issued in the EU-28

In 2013, 2.36 million first residence permits[7] were issued in the EU-28 to non-EU citizens, up by 13% from 2012 but down by 7.0% from 2008. The fall from 2008 is mainly due to the fall in the number of first permits issued for employment reasons (from 0.8 million in 2008 to 0.5 million in 2013). In 2013, 29% of first residence permits were issued for family reasons, 20% for education, 23% for employment reasons and 29% for other reasons.

**Chart 25: First residence permits issued by reason, 2008-2013, EU-28**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

The United Kingdom issued the highest number of first permits in the EU in 2013 with 724 200, followed by Poland with 273 900, Italy with 244 000, France with 212 100, Germany with 200 000 and Spain with 196 200. These six countries accounted for more than 78% of all first permits issued in the EU to non-EU citizens.

The highest number of first permits was issued for other reasons[8] with 685 200, followed by family-related reasons with 672 900 of permits; 535 500 of permits were issued for employment reasons while less than a half a million permits were issued for education reasons.

With around 141 700 permits, Poland is the Member State with the highest number of permits issued for employment reasons, followed by the United Kingdom (108 600) and Italy (80 700). In Lithuania, Poland and Cyprus more than half of all permits issued were issued for reasons related to employment. In some other countries (Denmark, the Czech Republic and Slovakia) permits issued for employment reasons also represented the largest proportion of all permits issued.

[7] **Residence permit** means any authorisation valid for at least 3 months issued by the authorities of a Member State allowing a non-EU citizen to stay legally on its territory. If the national laws and administrative practices of a Member State allow for specific categories of long-term visa or immigration status to be granted instead of residence permits, such visas and status grants are included in these statistics. **First residence permit** means a residence permit issued for the first time. A residence permit is also considered to be a first permit if the time gap between the expiry of the previous permit and the start of validity of the new permit is at least 6 months.

[8] Other reasons include permits issued for residence only (e.g. pensioners with sufficient financial means), international protection status (including refugee status and subsidiary protection), humanitarian reasons, permits issued to non-asylum-related unaccompanied minors, victims of trafficking in human beings and other reasons not specified (e.g. beneficiaries of national regularisation programmes, diplomats).

**Table 25: Total number of first residence permits issued by reason, in 2013**

| | Total (number) | Family (number) | (%) | Education (number) | (%) | Employment (number) | (%) | Other (number) | (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EU-28** | 2357583 | 672914 | 28.5 | 464040 | 19.7 | 535478 | 22.7 | 685151 | 29.1 |
| **BE** | 42463 | 22266 | 52.4 | 5902 | 13.9 | 4347 | 10.2 | 9948 | 23.4 |
| **BG** | 6436 | 2242 | 34.8 | 935 | 14.5 | 334 | 5.2 | 2925 | 45.4 |
| **CZ** | 45544 | 10311 | 22.6 | 6215 | 13.6 | 18263 | 40.1 | 10755 | 23.6 |
| **DK** | 31311 | 9068 | 29.0 | 7463 | 23.8 | 10684 | 34.1 | 4096 | 13.1 |
| **DE** | 199925 | 82492 | 41.3 | 45955 | 23.0 | 27788 | 13.9 | 43690 | 21.9 |
| **EE** | 2496 | 1103 | 44.2 | 498 | 20.0 | 579 | 23.2 | 316 | 12.7 |
| **IE** | 32780 | 2042 | 6.2 | 21394 | 65.3 | 4018 | 12.3 | 5326 | 16.2 |
| **EL** | 18299 | 10852 | 59.3 | 1074 | 5.9 | 1226 | 6.7 | 5147 | 28.1 |
| **ES** | 196242 | 107620 | 54.8 | 26416 | 13.5 | 50171 | 25.6 | 12035 | 6.1 |
| **FR** | 212098 | 91232 | 43.0 | 62747 | 29.6 | 17480 | 8.2 | 40639 | 19.2 |
| **HR** | 3320 | 2154 | 64.9 | 185 | 5.6 | 599 | 18.0 | 382 | 11.5 |
| **IT** | 243954 | 108358 | 44.4 | 27083 | 11.1 | 80726 | 33.1 | 27787 | 11.4 |
| **CY** | 11455 | 1230 | 10.7 | 1397 | 12.2 | 6613 | 57.7 | 2215 | 19.3 |
| **LV** | 7615 | 3521 | 46.2 | 808 | 10.6 | 793 | 10.4 | 2493 | 32.7 |
| **LT** | 4601 | 988 | 21.5 | 603 | 13.1 | 2822 | 61.3 | 188 | 4.1 |
| **LU** | 4169 | 2153 | 51.6 | 404 | 9.7 | 1272 | 30.5 | 340 | 8.2 |
| **HU** | 16833 | 4058 | 24.1 | 5515 | 32.8 | 3561 | 21.2 | 3699 | 22.0 |
| **MT** | 10187 | 2762 | 27.1 | 2187 | 21.5 | 2612 | 25.6 | 2626 | 25.8 |
| **NL** | 64739 | 25376 | 39.2 | 12878 | 19.9 | 12673 | 19.6 | 13812 | 21.3 |
| **AT** | 34308 | 12652 | 36.9 | 5538 | 16.1 | 3555 | 10.4 | 12563 | 36.6 |
| **PL** | 273886 | 2628 | 1.0 | 23007 | 8.4 | 141668 | 51.7 | 106583 | 38.9 |
| **PT** | 26593 | 12224 | 46.0 | 4734 | 17.8 | 6394 | 24.0 | 3241 | 12.2 |
| **RO** | 11160 | 4155 | 37.2 | 3692 | 33.1 | 1542 | 13.8 | 1771 | 15.9 |
| **SI** | 8271 | 3923 | 47.4 | 596 | 7.2 | 3674 | 44.4 | 78 | 0.9 |
| **SK** | 4416 | 1411 | 32.0 | 829 | 18.8 | 1624 | 36.8 | 552 | 12.5 |
| **FI** | 21112 | 7909 | 37.5 | 5314 | 25.2 | 4719 | 22.4 | 3170 | 15.0 |
| **SE** | 99122 | 43156 | 43.5 | 7474 | 7.5 | 17189 | 17.3 | 31303 | 31.6 |
| **UK** | 724248 | 95028 | 13.1 | 183197 | 25.3 | 108552 | 15.0 | 337471 | 46.6 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

## Ukrainians granted most first residence permits in the EU-28

The highest number of first residence permits in the EU was issued to the citizens of the Ukraine (236 700), followed by India (200 900), the United States (171 800), China (165 600), the Philippines (107 800) and Morocco (102 000). These six citizenships account for about 42% of all permits issued in the EU.

**Table 26: Main citizenship groups granted a first residence permit in the EU-28 and selected EU Member States issuing the permit, in 2013***

| Country of citizenship | Permits (number) | Main EU-28 Member States issuing permits | | | | | | | | | | | | Other EU-28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rank 1 | (number) | (%) | Rank 2 | (number) | (%) | Rank 3 | (number) | (%) | Rank 4 | (number) | (%) | (number) | (%) |
| Ukraine | 236691 | PL | 171769 | 72.6 | CZ | 18622 | 7.9 | IT | 13996 | 5.9 | UK | 7453 | 3.1 | 24851 | 10.5 |
| India | 200844 | UK | 139875 | 69.6 | IT | 15389 | 7.7 | DE | 10491 | 5.2 | NL | 6119 | 3.0 | 28970 | 14.4 |
| USA | 171800 | UK | 105718 | 61.5 | DE | 11829 | 6.9 | IT | 11658 | 6.8 | FR | 7417 | 4.3 | 35178 | 20.5 |
| China | 165569 | UK | 72949 | 44.1 | IT | 19967 | 12.1 | FR | 16409 | 9.9 | DE | 13654 | 8.2 | 42590 | 25.7 |
| Philippines | 107848 | UK | 86801 | 80.5 | IT | 6749 | 6.3 | NO | 2689 | 2.5 | ES | 2362 | 2.2 | 9247 | 8.6 |
| Morocco | 101970 | ES | 37436 | 36.7 | IT | 25165 | 24.7 | FR | 24726 | 24.2 | BE | 5641 | 5.5 | 9002 | 8.8 |
| Belarus | 76800 | PL | 69958 | 91.1 | UK | 1079 | 1.4 | DE | 1001 | 1.3 | LT | 978 | 1.3 | 3784 | 4.9 |
| Russia | 73107 | UK | 10080 | 13.8 | DE | 9719 | 13.3 | CZ | 7146 | 9.8 | ES | 5357 | 7.3 | 40805 | 55.8 |
| Turkey | 59802 | DE | 18601 | 31.1 | FR | 6918 | 11.6 | UK | 6696 | 11.2 | NL | 4480 | 7.5 | 23107 | 38.6 |
| Brazil | 55020 | UK | 9475 | 17.2 | PT | 8023 | 14.6 | IE | 7263 | 13.2 | ES | 6618 | 12.0 | 23641 | 43.0 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)
* Member States selected here are those with the highest number of residence permits issued in 2013.

The distribution of citizenships granted a first permit varies depending on the reason considered. Moroccans represent the largest group granted a permit for family reasons (66 800), followed by Indians (43 300) and Chinese (34 400). Chinese citizens (99 200), US citizens (42 500) and Brazilians (24 000) are the largest groups receiving an education permit, while Ukrainians (151 700), Indians (53 200) and US citizens (38 900) are the top citizenships granted an employment-related permit.

**Table 27: Main citizenship groups granted a first residence permit in the EU-28 and selected EU Member States issuing the permit, by reason, in 2013***

a) permits issued for family reasons

| Country of citizenship | Permits (number) | Main EU-28 Member States issuing permits | | | | | | | | | | | Other EU-28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rank 1 | (number) | (%) | Rank 2 | (number) | (%) | Rank 3 | (number) | (%) | Rank 4 | (number) | (%) | (number) | (%) |
| Morocco | 66774 | ES | 28048 | 42.0 | IT | 15037 | 22.5 | FR | 14094 | 21.1 | BE | 4005 | 6.0 | 5590 | 8.4 |
| India | 43295 | UK | 21631 | 50.0 | IT | 5911 | 13.7 | DE | 3834 | 8.9 | NL | 2449 | 5.7 | 9470 | 21.9 |
| China | 34401 | IT | 9144 | 26.6 | ES | 6887 | 20.0 | UK | 3550 | 10.3 | FR | 3020 | 8.8 | 11800 | 34.3 |
| Turkey | 29104 | DE | 13226 | 45.4 | FR | 4159 | 14.3 | NL | 2903 | 10.0 | AT | 2174 | 7.5 | 6642 | 22.8 |
| Russia | 23914 | DE | 4954 | 20.7 | LV | 2208 | 9.2 | IT | 2055 | 8.6 | ES | 1811 | 7.6 | 12886 | 53.9 |

b) permits issued for education reasons

| Country of citizenship | Permits (number) | Main EU-28 Member States issuing permits | | | | | | | | | | | Other EU-28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rank 1 | (number) | (%) | Rank 2 | (number) | (%) | Rank 3 | (number) | (%) | Rank 4 | (number) | (%) | (number) | (%) |
| China | 99188 | UK | 63550 | 64.1 | FR | 10454 | 10.5 | DE | 7945 | 8.0 | IT | 4636 | 4.7 | 12603 | 12.7 |
| USA | 42476 | UK | 15236 | 35.9 | IT | 5147 | 12.1 | DE | 4111 | 9.7 | ES | 3885 | 9.1 | 14097 | 33.2 |
| Brazil | 23957 | IE | 6923 | 28.9 | DE | 3008 | 12.6 | FR | 2904 | 12.1 | UK | 2821 | 11.8 | 8301 | 34.6 |
| India | 20901 | UK | 11716 | 56.1 | DE | 2830 | 13.5 | FR | 1390 | 6.7 | IE | 1086 | 5.2 | 3879 | 18.6 |
| Russia | 15750 | UK | 3977 | 25.3 | DE | 2081 | 13.2 | CZ | 1749 | 11.1 | FR | 1336 | 8.5 | 6607 | 41.9 |

c) permits issued for employment reasons

| Country of citizenship | Permits (number) | Main EU-28 Member States issuing permits | | | | | | | | | | | Other EU-28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rank 1 | (number) | (%) | Rank 2 | (number) | (%) | Rank 3 | (number) | (%) | Rank 4 | (number) | (%) | (number) | (%) |
| Ukraine | 151718 | PL | 124419 | 82.0 | CZ | 9324 | 6.1 | IT | 8581 | 5.7 | DK | 1818 | 1.2 | 7576 | 5.0 |
| India | 53175 | UK | 25864 | 48.6 | IT | 8070 | 15.2 | DE | 3530 | 6.6 | SE | 3202 | 6.0 | 12509 | 23.5 |
| USA | 38881 | UK | 24797 | 63.8 | DE | 3767 | 9.7 | CH | 2179 | 5.6 | FR | 2064 | 5.3 | 6074 | 15.6 |
| China | 23027 | IT | 5530 | 24.0 | UK | 3062 | 13.3 | DE | 2761 | 12.0 | ES | 1902 | 8.3 | 9772 | 42.4 |
| Morocco | 19127 | IT | 9211 | 48.2 | ES | 7506 | 39.2 | FR | 1725 | 9.0 | UK | 206 | 1.1 | 479 | 2.5 |

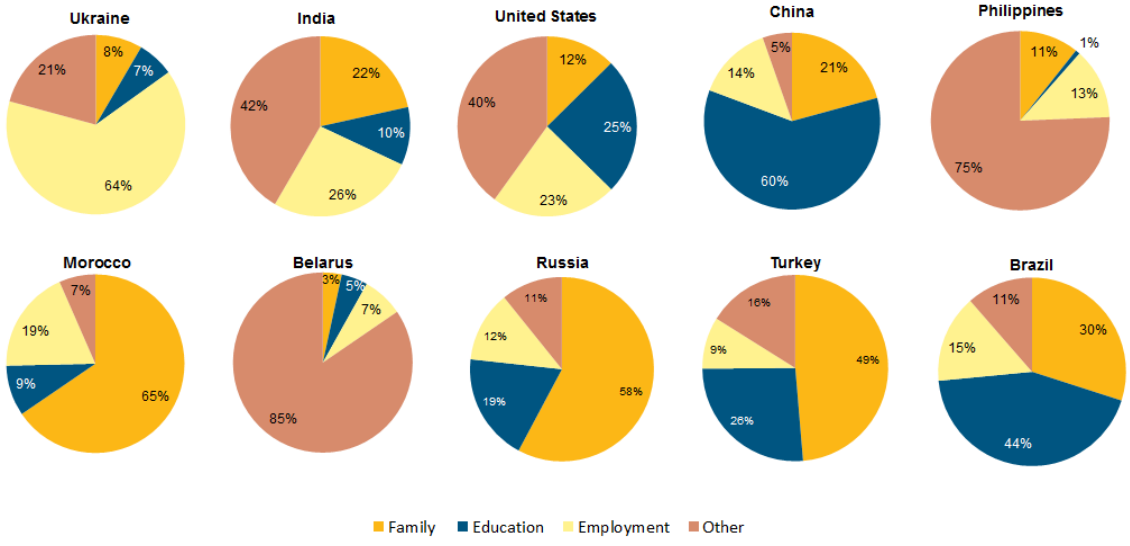
d) permits issued for other reasons

| Country of citizenship | Permits (number) | Main EU-28 Member States issuing permits | | | | | | | | | | | Other EU-28 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rank 1 | (number) | (%) | Rank 2 | (number) | (%) | Rank 3 | (number) | (%) | Rank 4 | (number) | (%) | (number) | (%) |
| India | 83473 | UK | 80664 | 96.6 | IT | 626 | 0.7 | IE | 577 | 0.7 | PL | 360 | 0.4 | 1246 | 1.5 |
| Philippines | 81575 | UK | 79947 | 98.0 | IT | 351 | 0.4 | IE | 275 | 0.3 | EL | 253 | 0.3 | 749 | 0.9 |
| USA | 68773 | UK | 58867 | 85.6 | IT | 3172 | 4.6 | FR | 1120 | 1.6 | ES | 1013 | 1.5 | 4601 | 6.7 |
| Belarus | 64909 | PL | 63718 | 98.2 | UK | 568 | 0.9 | CZ | 213 | 0.3 | IT | 59 | 0.1 | 351 | 0.5 |
| Ukraine | 49228 | PL | 36193 | 73.5 | CZ | 5303 | 10.8 | UK | 4896 | 9.9 | IT | 622 | 1.3 | 2214 | 4.5 |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)
* Member States selected here are those with the highest number of residence permits issued in 2013.

For some non-EU citizens the reasons for immigrating into the EU are mixed. For certain citizens there are specific migration patterns reflecting their reasons for immigration. While family-related reasons are predominant among Moroccans, Russians and Turks granted EU residence permits, nearly two thirds of Ukrainians are granted employment-related permits. For Chinese and Brazilian citizens the main reason is education, while other reasons are predominant for persons from the Philippines and Belarus.

**Chart 26: Main citizenship groups granted a new residence permit, by reason, 2013, EU-28**




Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_resfirst)

# Marriages and divorces

The number of marriages is declining and the number of divorces is increasing. The decline in the number marriages may be due in part to ageing of the population. More and more children are also being born to unmarried women.

Marriage, as recognised by the law in each country, has long been considered to indicate family formation. However, the analysis of trends in family formation and dissolution based on marriage and divorce data alone may not offer a full picture. Legal alternatives to marriage, like registered partnerships, have become more widespread and national legislation has evolved to give unmarried couples more rights. Alongside these new legal forms, other forms of non-marital relationships have appeared, making it more difficult for statisticians to collect data that can be compared across countries.

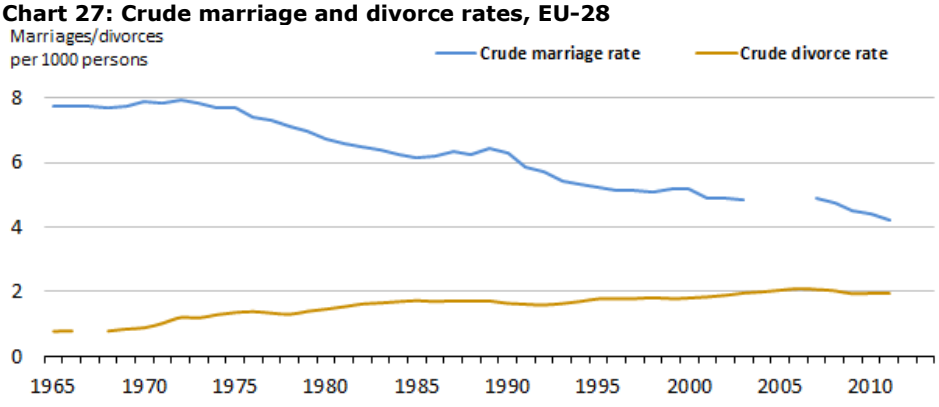
Due to differences among countries in the timing and formal recognition of changing patterns of family formation and dissolution, these concepts have become more difficult to use.

## Fewer marriages, more divorces

2139 thousand marriages and 986 thousand divorces took place in the EU-28 in 2011, according to the most recent available aggregated data for the EU. These figures may be expressed as 4.2 marriages for every 1000 persons (i.e. the crude marriage rate) and 2.0 divorces for every 1000 persons (i.e. the crude divorce rate).

Since 1965, the crude marriage rate in the EU-28 has declined by almost 50% in relative terms (from 7.8 per 1000 persons in 1965 to 4.2 in 2011[9]).

**Chart 27: Crude marriage and divorce rates, EU-28**




Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_nind and demo_ndivind)
Note: The series of marriage rates in the EU-28 is discontinued due to the unavailability of data for all Member States.

At the same time, the crude divorce rate increased from 0.8 per 1000 persons in 1965 to 2.0 in 2011. Part of this increase is due to the fact that in several countries divorce was legalised during that period.

Table 28 shows that in 2013, the crude marriage rate among the EU-28 Member States was highest in Lithuania (6.9 per 1000 persons), Cyprus (6.4), and Malta (6.1). At the other end of the scale, the lowest crude marriage rates were recorded in Bulgaria and Slovenia (3.0 per 1000 persons) and Portugal (3.1).

[9] 2012 and 2013 data on marriages and divorces are not yet available for all Member States. See Table 28 and Table 29.

**Table 28: Crude marriage rate (marriages per 1000 persons)**

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU-28 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 4.2 | : | : |
| BE | 7.6 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.8 | : |
| BG | 8.6 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| CZ | 9.2 | 7.6 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| DK | 7.4 | 5.2 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.9 |
| DE | 7.4 | 6.3 | 6.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.6 |
| EE | 9.1 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| IE | 7.0 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.5 | : |
| EL | 7.7 | 6.5 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| ES | 7.3 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| FR | 7.8 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | : |
| HR | 8.5 | 7.2 | 5.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 |
| IT | 7.3 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.2 |
| CY | 8.6 | 7.7 | 9.7 | 13.4 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 6.7 | 6.4 |
| LV | 10.2 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| LT | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 6.9 |
| LU | 6.4 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| HU | 9.3 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 |
| MT | 7.9 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 |
| NL | 9.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 3.8 |
| AT | 7.1 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| PL | 8.6 | 8.6 | 6.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 4.7 |
| PT | 9.4 | 7.4 | 7.2 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 |
| RO | 7.2 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| SI | 8.3 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| SK | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| FI | 8.8 | 6.1 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.6 |
| SE | 5.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.4 |
| UK | 8.5 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 4.5 | : | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_nind)
Note: FR excludes French overseas departments for 1970 to 1990. CY: Up to and including 2000, data refer to the total number of marriages contracted in the country, including marriages between non-residents; 2010-2013 data refer to marriages where at least one spouse was resident in the country.

Ireland (0.6 per 1000 persons in 2012) and several southern European Member States, including Malta (0.8 in 2013), Italy (0.9 in 2012), Slovenia (1.1 in 2013) and Greece (1.3 in 2012) had significantly lower crude divorce rates than Latvia (3.5 per 1000 persons in 2013) and Lithuania and Denmark (3.4 in 2013).

**Table 29: Crude divorce rate (divorces per 1000 persons)**

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU-28 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | : | : |
| BE | 0.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.3 | : |
| BG | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| CZ | 2.2 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| DK | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| DE | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| EE | 3.2 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| IE | - | - | - | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | : |
| EL | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.3 | : |
| ES | - | - | 0.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| FR | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | : | : |
| HR | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| IT | : | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | : |
| CY | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | : |
| LV | 4.6 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| LT | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| LU | 0.6 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| HU | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| MT | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| NL | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| AT | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | : |
| PL | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| PT | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| RO | 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.4 |
| SI | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| SK | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| FI | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| SE | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| UK | 1.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_ndivind)
Note: FR excludes the French overseas departments for 1970 to 1990. Divorce was not possible by law in Italy until 1970, in Spain until 1981, in Ireland until 1995 and in Malta until 2011.

## A rise in births outside marriage

The proportion of births outside marriage in the EU-28 in 2012 was 40%. It continues to increase, signalling new patterns of family formation alongside the more traditional pattern where children are born within marriage. Extra-marital births occur in non-

marital relationships, for example in registered partnerships, among cohabiting couples and to lone parents.

**Table 30: Live births outside marriage (% of total live births)**

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EU-28 | : | : | : | 27.3 | 38.6 | 39.3 | 40.0 | : |
| BE | 2.8 | 4.1 | 11.6 | 28.0 | 45.7 | 50.0 | 52.3 | : |
| BG | 8.5 | 10.9 | 12.4 | 38.4 | 54.1 | 56.1 | 57.4 | 59.1 |
| CZ | 5.4 | 5.6 | 8.6 | 21.8 | 40.3 | 41.8 | 43.4 | 45.0 |
| DK | 11.0 | 33.2 | 46.4 | 44.6 | 47.3 | 49.0 | 50.6 | 51.5 |
| DE | 7.2 | 11.9 | 15.3 | 23.4 | 33.3 | 33.9 | 34.5 | 34.8 |
| EE | : | : | 27.2 | 54.5 | 59.1 | 59.7 | 58.4 | : |
| IE | 2.7 | 5.9 | 14.6 | 31.5 | 33.8 | 33.9 | 35.1 | : |
| EL | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 7.0 |
| ES | 1.4 | 3.9 | 9.6 | 17.7 | 35.5 | 37.4 | 39.0 | 40.9 |
| FR | 6.8 | 11.4 | 30.1 | 43.6 | 55.0 | 55.8 | 56.7 | : |
| HR | 5.4 | 5.1 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 13.3 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 16.1 |
| IT | 2.2 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 21.5 | 23.4 | 24.5 | 26.9 |
| CY | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 15.2 | 16.9 | 18.6 | : |
| LV | 11.4 | 12.5 | 16.9 | 40.4 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 44.6 |
| LT | 3.7 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 22.6 | 25.7 | 27.7 | 28.8 | 29.5 |
| LU | 4.0 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 21.9 | 34.0 | 34.1 | 37.1 | 37.8 |
| HU | 5.4 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 29.0 | 40.8 | 42.3 | 44.5 | 45.6 |
| MT | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 10.6 | 25.3 | 23.0 | 25.7 | 25.9 |
| NL | 2.1 | 4.1 | 11.4 | 24.9 | 44.3 | 45.3 | 46.6 | 47.4 |
| AT | 12.8 | 17.8 | 23.6 | 31.3 | 40.1 | 40.4 | 41.5 | : |
| PL | 5.0 | 4.8 | 6.2 | 12.1 | 20.6 | 21.2 | 22.3 | 23.4 |
| PT | 7.3 | 9.2 | 14.7 | 22.2 | 41.3 | 42.8 | 45.6 | 47.6 |
| RO | : | : | : | 25.5 | 27.7 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 30.5 |
| SI | 8.5 | 13.1 | 24.5 | 37.1 | 55.7 | 56.8 | 57.6 | 58.0 |
| SK | 6.2 | 5.7 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 37.0 |
| FI | 5.8 | 13.1 | 25.2 | 39.2 | 41.1 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 42.1 |
| SE | 18.6 | 39.7 | 47.0 | 55.3 | 54.2 | 54.3 | 54.5 | 54.4 |
| UK | 8.0 | 11.5 | 27.9 | 39.5 | 46.9 | 47.3 | 47.6 | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)
Note: FR excludes the French overseas departments for 1970 to 1990.

Extra-marital births increased in almost every country in the EU-28 during 2012[10] compared to 2011, with the exception of Estonia. In six Member States most live births were outside marriage: Bulgaria (59.1% in 2013), Estonia (58.4% in 2012), Slovenia (58.0% in 2013), France (56.7% in 2012), Sweden (54.4% in 2013) and Belgium (52.3% in 2012). Mediterranean countries like Greece, Croatia, Cyprus, Italy and Malta, along with Poland and Lithuania, are at the other end of the scale with a large proportion, over 70%, of births occurring within marriage.

## Mean age at first marriage increases

In 2013, based on the available data for the EU Member States, the mean age at first marriage ranged between 29.0 and 35.7 for men and between 26.3 and 33.0 for women.

For men marriages were the earliest in Poland (29.9), Lithuania (29.5) and Romania (29.7) and the latest in Sweden (35.7) and Denmark and Spain (34.3). The bride's age at first marriage was the youngest in Romania (26.3), Bulgaria (26.7), Poland (26.6) and Bulgaria (26.7) and the oldest in Sweden (33.0), Spain (32.2) and Denmark (31.9).

Across the EU Member States the age at first marriage has been increasing over the past 20 years. This may be explained by the general postponement of family formation as well as by the increase in the incidence and duration of legal alternatives to marriages and of non-marital relationships, with couples in many countries living together for a long time before getting married.

[10] 2013 data on live births outside marriage are not yet available for all Member States. See Table 30.

**Table 31: Mean age at first marriage (years)**

| | Men | | | | Women | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2013 |
| EU-28 | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| BE | 26.5 | 29.1 | 31.7 | : | 24.4 | 26.9 | 29.4 | : |
| BG | 24.6 | 28.5 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 21.5 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 26.7 |
| CZ | 24.3 | 27.6 | 30.8 | 31.3 | 21.6 | 24.6 | 27.9 | 28.5 |
| DK | 30.5 | 32.5 | 33.6 | 34.4 | 27.8 | 29.9 | 31.2 | 31.9 |
| DE | 28.2 | 30.5 | : | 33.2 | 25.5 | 27.7 | : | 30.5 |
| EE | : | 28.1 | 30.5 | 31.3 | : | 25.2 | 28.0 | 28.8 |
| IE | 28.7 | : | 33.1 | : | 26.6 | : | 31.3 | : |
| EL | 29.0 | 31.1 | 32.6 | 32.9 | 24.9 | 27.2 | 29.3 | 29.7 |
| ES | 27.8 | 30.2 | 33.1 | 34.4 | 25.6 | 28.1 | 30.9 | 32.2 |
| FR | : | 30.7 | 32.8 | : | : | 28.4 | 30.7 | : |
| HR | : | : | 30.0 | 30.5 | : | : | 27.1 | 27.6 |
| IT | 28.9 | 30.9 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 25.9 | 27.8 | 30.3 | 31.1 |
| CY | 27.9 | 29.3 | : | : | 24.9 | 26.9 | : | : |
| LV | : | : | 29.4 | 31.3 | : | : | 27.1 | 28.3 |
| LT | 24.6 | 26.1 | 28.7 | 29.5 | 22.7 | 23.8 | 26.5 | 27.1 |
| LU | 27.7 | 30.3 | 32.8 | 32.7 | 25.6 | 27.4 | 30.2 | 29.7 |
| HU | 24.7 | 27.6 | 31.2 | 31.9 | 22.0 | 24.8 | 28.3 | 29.0 |
| MT | 27.2 | : | 31.3 | : | 24.6 | : | 28.6 | : |
| NL | 28.5 | 30.7 | 32.4 | 32.9 | 26.1 | 28.0 | 29.8 | 30.3 |
| AT | 27.7 | 30.0 | : | : | 25.2 | 27.4 | : | : |
| PL | : | 26.5 | 28.4 | 29.0 | : | 24.1 | 26.1 | 26.6 |
| PT | 26.6 | 27.4 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 24.6 | 25.2 | 27.7 | 29.4 |
| RO | 25.6 | 27.3 | : | 29.7 | 22.4 | 23.7 | : | 26.3 |
| SI | 26.9 | 29.9 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 23.9 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 29.6 |
| SK | : | 26.9 | 30.0 | 30.6 | : | 24.1 | 27.2 | 27.8 |
| FI | 28.4 | 30.5 | 32.5 | 32.7 | 26.3 | 28.3 | 30.2 | 30.4 |
| SE | 30.3 | 33.0 | 35.6 | 35.7 | 27.7 | 30.4 | 32.7 | 33.0 |
| UK | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_find)

# Implications of demographic change on employment growth

## Introduction

The previous sections have shown that demographic ageing is under way. This section discusses the potential impact on employment growth. It is a short extension of earlier analysis by *Peschner and Fotakis (2013)*, presenting additional country-evidence. It follows Eurostat's 2013 demographic projection and takes on board Eurostat's latest (2014) annual results from the Labour Force Survey

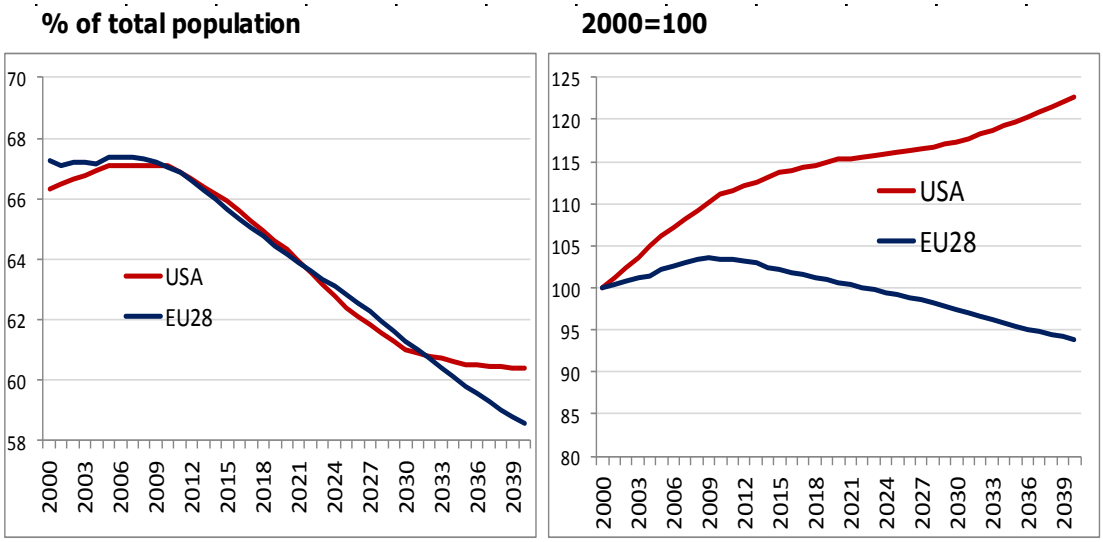
Demographic change has become a major policy concern in literally all EU Member States. According to Eurostat's EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), the EU's working age population (WAP) is expected to decline by an average of 0.3% per year by the year 2060. At the same time, the number of elderly people will increase by no less than 1% every year. As a result, demographic dependency is projected to almost double, posing major challenges to the social security systems over the decades to come. In its Baseline scenario, the 2015 Ageing Report by the European Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs projects that strictly age-related expenditure (pensions, long-term care and education) will increase by some 2 percentage points of GDP by the year 2060. The projected increase in the Baseline scenario appears modest as it takes on board Member State's reform activity and it assumes continuous GDP growth of 1.4% p. a. on average.[11] However, in the absence of a further WAP increase, this growth would almost exclusively rely on further productivity gains. At the same time, Europe's recent productivity performance has been weak compared to its main global competitors, especially the US.[12]

As the number of potential workers is projected to decline, productivity gains will become the sole determinant of economic growth in the long run. As safeguarding high standards of social welfare crucially depends on the EU's capacity to safeguard growth, it is crucial to understand the extent to which the demographic change could impact on employment growth and economic expansion. This section will elaborate on the link between the declining WAP on the one hand and its implication on potential employment growth on the other hand, explicitly taking on board the EUROPE 2020 employment objective. It will then look at the possible implications of limited employment growth on future productivity growth requirements if the EU economies were to continue growing at the same speed as they did in the recent past – before the crisis hit in 2008.

In order not to narrow the debate o down to only demographic dependency and the immediate consequences for the social security schemes, i.e., the discussion on how to redistribute a given GDP, the section extends it towards the question of how to generate future GDP-growth necessary to maintain high standards of social welfare. Indeed, a similar development in demographic dependency can have very different implications on potential employment and hence economic growth in the long run. Chart 28 reveals that while the EU and the USA are set to experience similar increases in demographic dependency, the absolute number of people of working age would continue to increase in the US, while in the EU it has been on the descent since 2010. Apart from the differences in terms of productivity growth, this will have further implications for both regions' future growth potential.

[11] European Commission (2015), esp. pp. 9 and 44.
[12] For example: Rincon-Aznar et al (2014), van Ark et al (2013), Fotakis and Peschner (2015).

**Chart 28: Demographic Dependency and Working-Age Population in the EU and in the USA. Population aged 15-64 years**




Source: DG EMPL calculation based on UN population projection (medium variant) for the US, Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 population projection (main scenario).
From 2015 to 2040, WAP in the US would increase by +8% whereas in the EU it would decline by -8%. However, whereas total population in the EU is projected to increase by a mere +3%, the US would see a further strong population increase by almost +18% so that demographic dependency would develop similarly in the two regions.

## Growth potential at EU level

In order to demonstrate the impact of WAP-decline on potential employment growth, *Peschner and Fotakis* consider two alternative scenarios with respect to the development of active population (employment plus unemployment). Both scenarios assume that the EU will see employment grow, from now on, so as to attain the 75%-employment rate objective set out in 2010: starting out from an employment rate of around 68% amongst people in the age group between 20 and 64 years, the Member States and the Commission agreed to target a rate of 75% by 2020 as one of the core objectives within the EUROPE 2020 growth strategy. Following modest recovery since 2010, today's employment rate is still below 70% (2014). Were the target rate of 75% to be successfully achieved, this would imply an annual employment growth of around 1%, starting from now (base year: 2014). Such 1% employment growth path would also correspond to the long-term average in the EU before the onset of the crisis in 2008.

Assuming the EU will manage to achieve its 75%-target by the year 2020, *Peschner and Fotakis* ask for how long would EUROPE 2020-compatible employment growth of 1% every year be possible, with WAP declining, assuming one modest and one very optimistic scenario on the development of active population:

In the modest **Low Activity** scenario, it is assumed that age- and gender specific activity rates[13] remain constant at 2014 level. Hence, the recent trend of increasing activity rates would come to a halt. The **High Activity** scenario, on the other hand, assumes to fully tap into existing labour resource as three hypotheses cumulate:

[13] 'Activity rate' refers to the share of people aged between 20 and 64 years who are active on the labour market, i.e. either employed or unemployed.

- An older workers effect assumes that recent increases of activity rates by age and gender will continue until 2030 (+20%-pts. for the age group between 55 and 65 years).
- A gender effect assumes that female labour market participation rates will catch up to those for males by 2030.
- An education effect: Ample evidence shows that activity rates, across all age groups, increase as the workforce's education-mix moves towards the high end. It is assumed that educational progress will continue in the coming decades. This is done in a way as to project the shares of high-educated and low-educated people aged 25-34 years up to the year 2040, the medium-educated being the residual. No further progress is assumed for age groups beyond 34 years. A log-linear progression prolongs the trend as seen between 2000 and 2014 into the future. It is hence implied that educational progress will continue, but slow down somewhat.

The High Activity scenario hence constitutes a 'ceiling' of what is possible in terms of mobilising so-far inactive people of working age for the labour market in order to facilitate further employment growth. The main findings at EU level are illustrated in Charts 29 and 30.

Chart 29 shows WAP (black line) with its peak in 2009 and the decline ever since. It further shows the active population in the two scenarios (red and blue line) and employment (green line) on its 1% growth path (dotted prolongation), the difference between the active population and employment being the unemployed. The right chart shows employment and active population as percent of WAP.

Both charts look at how long a hypothetical annual employment growth of 1% can be sustained in the two activity scenarios. We assume that employment will start its EUROPE 2020-compatible growth path of 1% per year in the current year 2015. Under these conditions, the right chart confirms that by 2020 the employment rate would have reached the EUREOPE 2020 75% employment target. However, under the assumptions made in the **Low Activity** scenario (stagnant activity rates), the only labour reserve from which to recruit in order to safeguard the hypothetical employment growth of 1% every year will be the stock of unemployed. This would only be possible until 2022 when employment would hit the active population. By then the reserve would be exhausted and further employment growth would not be possible any longer in the absence of further shifts in the activity rate as assumed in the Low scenario. As a result, after 2022 employment growth would turn negative, following the decline in WAP.

In reality, a continuous 1% employment growth would hardly be compatible with the Low scenario's assumption of stagnant activity rates[14]. With WAP declining, the more employment grew the more additional employment would need to draw from the inactive part of WAP and not only from the unemployed. The reasoning behind the Low Activity scenario is to demonstrate the full potential of policies to bring inactive people[15] back into the labour market in order to facilitate employment growth. To that end, it is necessary to define one lower 'no policy' and one upper 'maximum policy' extreme. The latter is the **High Activity** scenario which assumes full policy impact (blue line) as it brings so-far inactive older people and women back to the labour market and assumes further progress via educational progress.

[14] This implied that employment growth recruited from the stock of unemployed only.
[15] Inactive people are assumed to be the furthest away from the labour market as they are not in employment and not unemployed.

If it became reality, the EU could continue on its 1% employment growth-path for 10 more years, compared to the Low scenario, with an employment rate climbing up to levels close to 90% for the whole EU by 2031 (to compare: Today's benchmark, Sweden, sees an employment rate of around 80%).

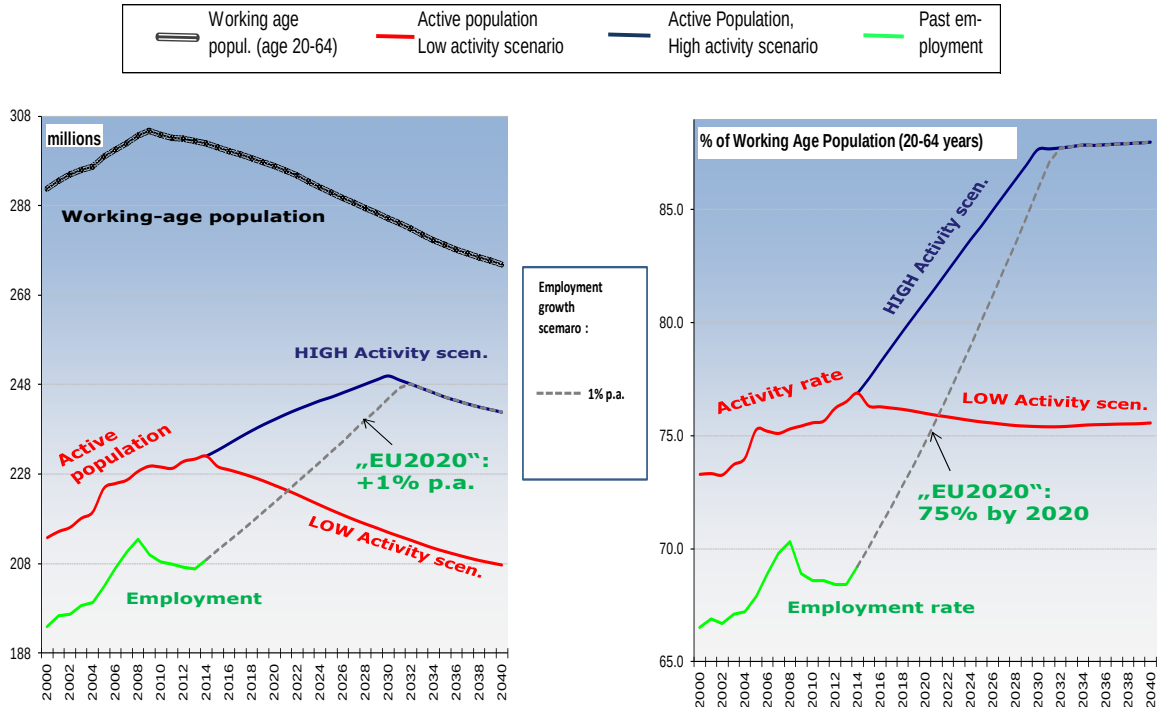
As the EU approaches this situation, employment growth would recruit from all sources: the unemployed *and* the so-far inactive part of WAP because we assume strong increases in the activity rate in the High scenario. However, after 2032, all these labour reserves would be exhausted also in the High Activity scenario and employment growth would have to turn negative because no further shift in the activity rate is deemed possible.

Eurostat projects a decline of WAP for the next five decades. From the findings above one can conclude that it is therefore practically unavoidable that employment growth will turn negative at some stage even if one makes the extreme assumption that the entire stock of unemployed was readily available for recruitment (which is done here for both scenarios). In the absence of further employment growth, productivity growth will sooner or later become the only source of economic expansion.

Chart 30 transforms the information of Chart 29 into annual growth rates. Before the crisis hit in 2008, the annual average EU employment growth was around 1% every year (green line). It added to labour productivity increases also around 1% per year on average. This implies that the pre-crisis potential GDP growth (the sum over employment and labour productivity growth) amounted to some 2% every year. After 2008, both productivity and employment growth collapsed so that annual average GDP growth has been slightly negative.

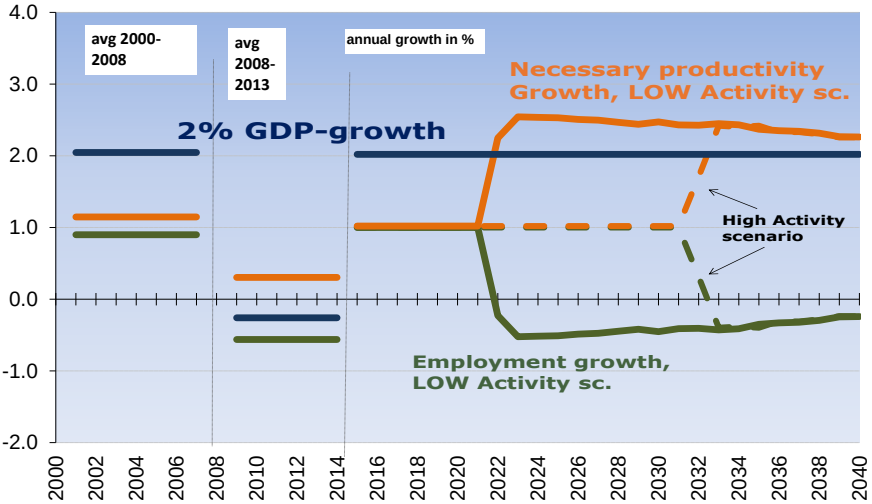
However, assume the EU wanted to turn back to its pre-crisis speed of economic growth of around 2% every year. As said earlier, employment growth, after following its EUROPE 2020 growth path of 1% for some time, would turn negative by 2022 in the Low and 2032 in the High Activity scenario, follow the solid and the dotted green line in Chart 30, resp. That is, if the EU was to maintain its pre-crisis medium-term average GDP growth of 2% per year (blue line), the EU would have to double its pre-crisis 1% productivity growth in the future in order to compensate for the loss in employment growth. This situation would occur after 2022 in the Low and after 2032 in the High Activity scenario, follow the solid and dotted orange line in Chart 30. That is, in the High Activity scenario, successful policies to bring inactive people back into employment could extend the period of employment growth for ten more years, providing more time to implement the necessary reforms for an economy which in the long run will have to rely exclusively on productivity to sustain growth.

**Chart 29: Potential employment path assuming different activity scenarios, EU28**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey

**Chart 30: Employment and necessary productivity growth at 2% GDP growth (% p.a.), EU28**



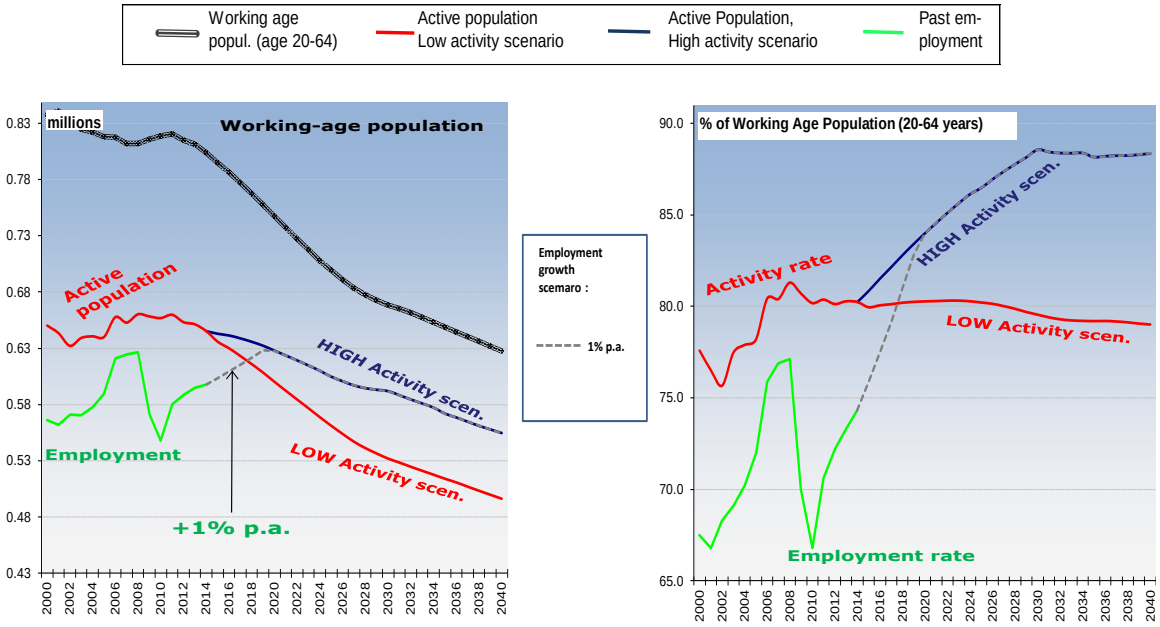

Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey, National Accounts

## Growth potential at Member State level

The above illustration at aggregate EU level hides significant cross-country differences. Indeed, the projected development of working-age population varies greatly across Member States, as does the initial size of labour reserves.
Both magnitudes are the main determinants of the bottleneck which materialises when hypothetical employment, following its 1% growth path, hits the active population in the two theoretical scenarios. On the examples of Estonia, the Netherlands, and Belgium, Charts 31 to 34 illustrate these differences. Whereas Estonia's WAP would see a fast and accelerating decline, averaging around -0.9% p.a. over the next three decades, in the Netherlands the decline is projected to be comparably moderate (- 0.3%) whereas Belgium would continue to see its WAP increasing.

Given the fast WAP decline in Estonia, theoretical labour reserves from which to recruit in order to maintain a hypothetical employment growth of 1% p. a. would be exhausted very soon, already by 2018 in the Low Activity scenario. The hypothetical employment rate will have surpassed the 80%-mark by then. Assuming strong increases in the activity rate as in the High Scenario will postpone the bottleneck by no more than two more years. By 2020, at the latest, the declining working-age population will result in decreasing employment growth in Estonia while the employment rate would keep increasing, approaching its maximum of 88% in the long run.

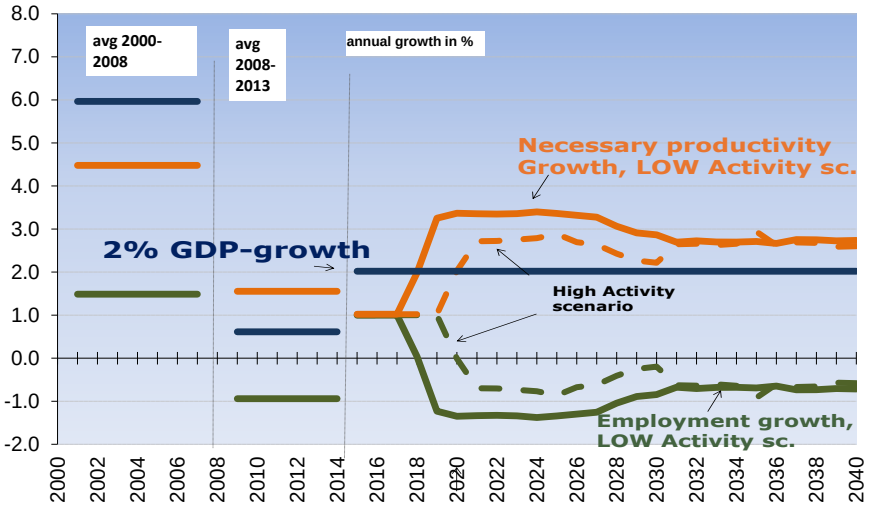
**Chart 31: Potential employment path assuming different activity scenarios, Estonia**




Source: Own calculations based on Eurostat EU LFS and Eurostat Europop 2013 population projection
Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey

In order to grow by 2% every year, Estonia would have to achieve strong productivity growth of above 3% over the next decade.

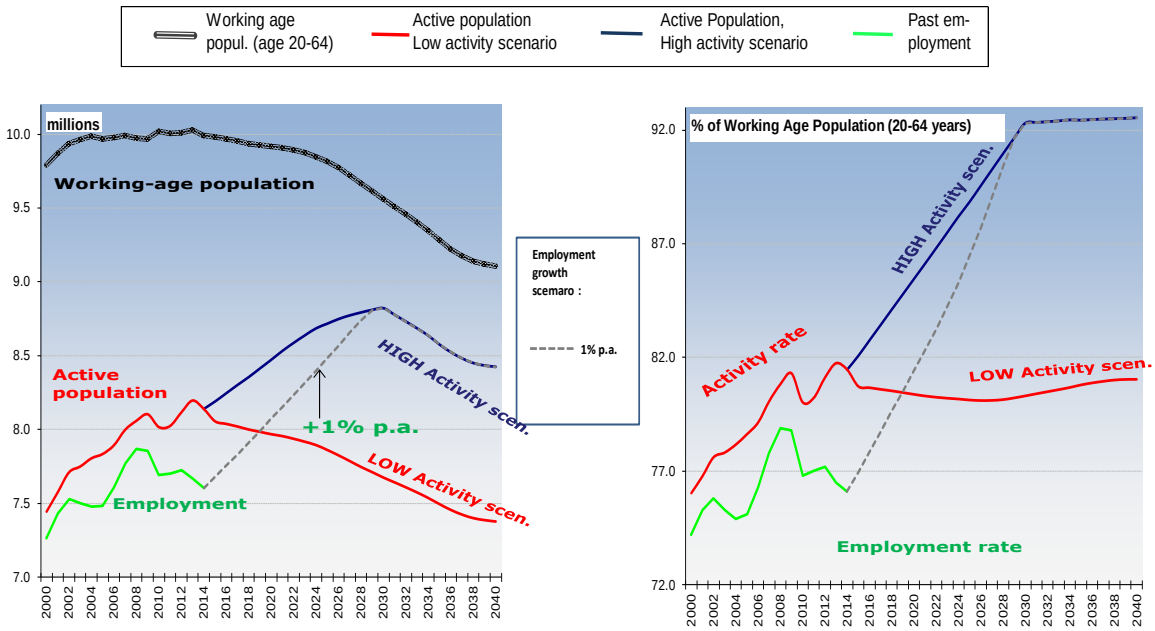
**Chart 32: Employment and necessary productivity growth at 2% GDP growth (% p.a.), Estonia**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey, National Accounts

The situation in the Netherlands is similar to that of the EU as a whole. Due to the declining WAP, in the Low Activity scenario, 1% employment growth would have to come to an end by 2019 whereas the High Activity scenario would bring as many so-far inactive people back to the labour market as necessary to allow employment to grow for another ten years, until 2029, before turning negative thereafter. The employment rate theoretically attained in the High Activity scenario after 2030 would pass the 90%-mark.

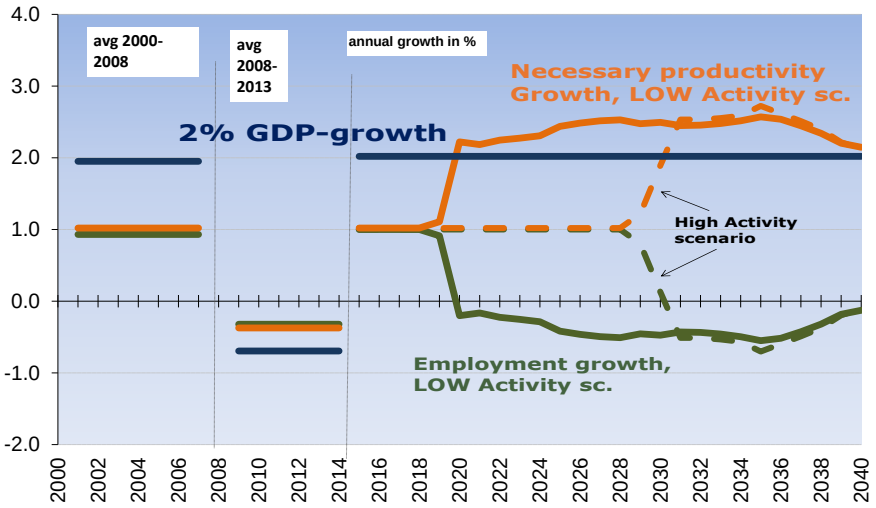
**Chart 33: Potential employment path assuming different activity scenarios, Netherlands**




Source: Own calculations based on Eurostat EU LFS and Eurostat Europop 2013 population projection

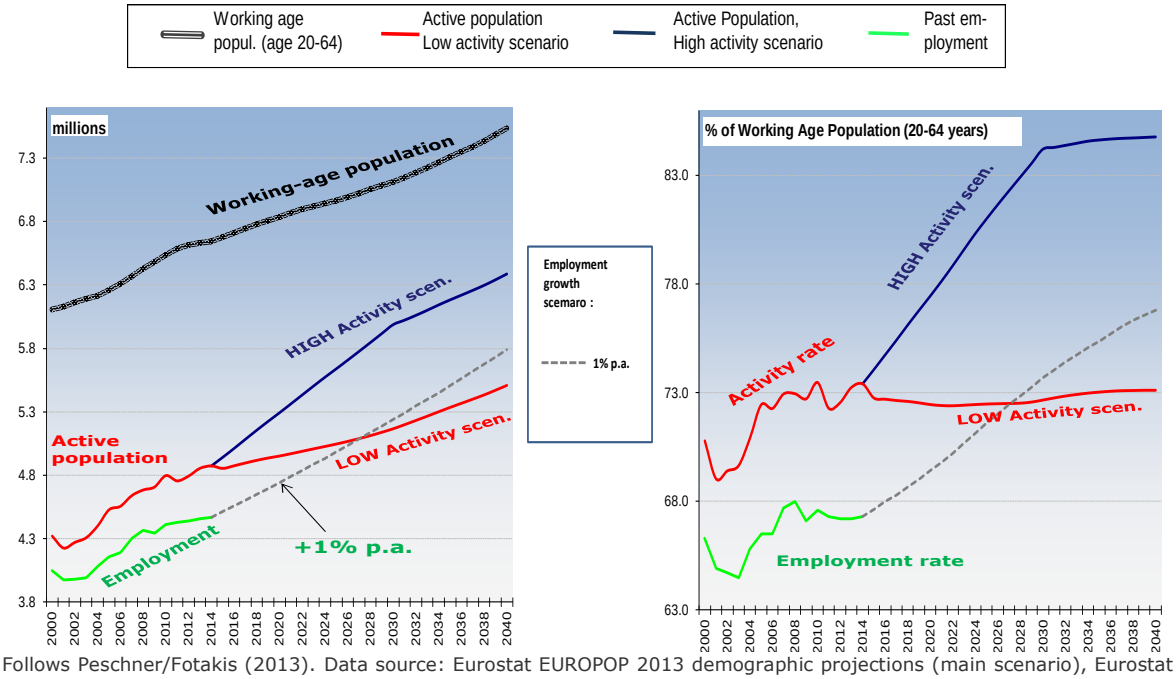
Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey

**Chart 34: Employment and necessary productivity growth at 2% GDP growth (% p.a.), Netherlands**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey, National Accounts

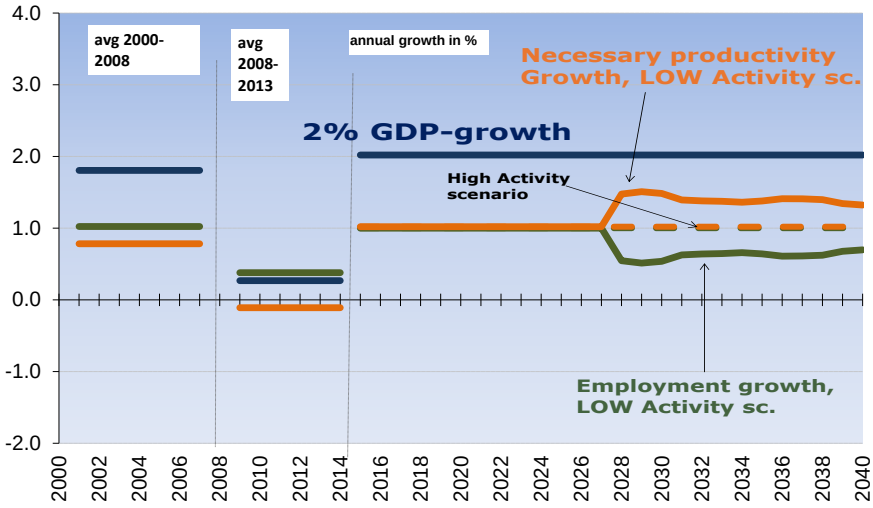
**Chart 35: Potential employment path assuming different activity scenarios, Belgium**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey

Finally, in Belgium the bottleneck in the Low Activity scenario will not materialise before 2028 and, despite the bottleneck, the country will continue to see positive employment growth thereafter. The High Scenario would allow employment to continuously grow, without limits, at its theoretical 1% path until a point in time far beyond 2040.

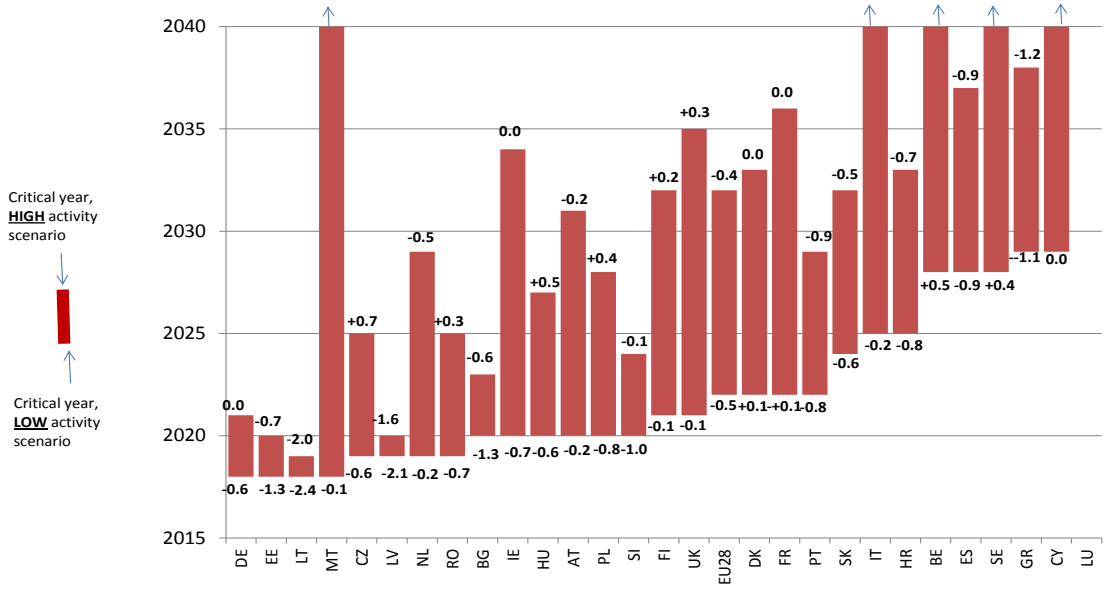
**Chart 36: Employment and necessary productivity growth at 2% GDP growth (% p.a.), Belgium**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey, National Accounts

The variety of situations across Member States is summarized by Chart 37 which shows, for each Member State, the critical year from which on a hypothetical 1% employment growth would touch its limits in both the Low (lower end of the bars) and the High (upper end) Activity scenario. After the critical year employment growth of 1% will not be possible any longer. The potential employment growth immediately after the critical year is indicated below (for the Low Activity scenario) and above (High Activity) the bar. It would correspond to the growth of WAP as we assume no further increase of the age-specific activity rate after the critical year.

**Chart 37: Critical year from which on 1% employment growth would not be possible any more, Low and High activity scenario; Labels: employment growth immediately after the critical year**




Follows Peschner/Fotakis (2013). Data source: Eurostat EUROPOP 2013 demographic projections (main scenario), Eurostat EU Labour Force Survey

The length of the bars represents the number of additional years of unlimited employment growth a country could win by bringing so-far inactive people of working age back into employment. It corresponds to the vertical difference between the active population in the Low (red line) and the High (blue line) Activity scenario in Charts 29, 31, 33, and 35 above. In the Low Activity scenario, 14 Member States will experience their limits to a further (hypothetical) 1% employment growth already by 2020 or before. On the other hand, countries like Italy, Spain, Greece or Malta, with their currently low employment rates, will gain a lot through bringing inactive people back to the labour market.

## Conclusion

Working age population in the EU has started declining in 2010. At the same time, Europe is slowly recovering from the financial crisis, with still around 10% of the active population in unemployment and 23% of the working-age population not active at all on the labour market. In contrast, the situation in the future could be characterised by labour shortages. The analysis shows that the decline of WAP will put pressure on growth, also under optimistic active population scenarios. As a consequence, the EU will need to speed productivity growth over the next decades and so-far inactive parts of working-age population will need to (re) enter the labour market in order to be able to sustain the EU's EUROPE 2020-compatible employment growth of 1% every year after 2022. This situation would happen earlier if one dropped the assumption made here that the unemployed would be readily employable to sustain employment growth.

Under these circumstances:

1. In the short term: EU's human resource potential should be fully tapped into in order to bring so-far inactive parts of WAP (those neither in employment nor in unemployment) back to the labour market. Under the assumptions made here, tapping into so-far inactive labour resources could prolong the EU's potential of 'unlimited' employment growth by one decade.
2. In the medium term: this open window of opportunity should be used to implement policies designed to speed productivity growth. Productivity gains are expected to become the only remaining source of economic growth in the long run.

The Commission's 2014 Report on Employment and Social Developments in Europe presents evidence that investment in human resources through training and education are efficient tools within a broader strategy to close the EU's productivity gap vis-à-vis the US. At the same time, education and training help to create the jobs necessary to ensure high levels of growth in times of demographic change.

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