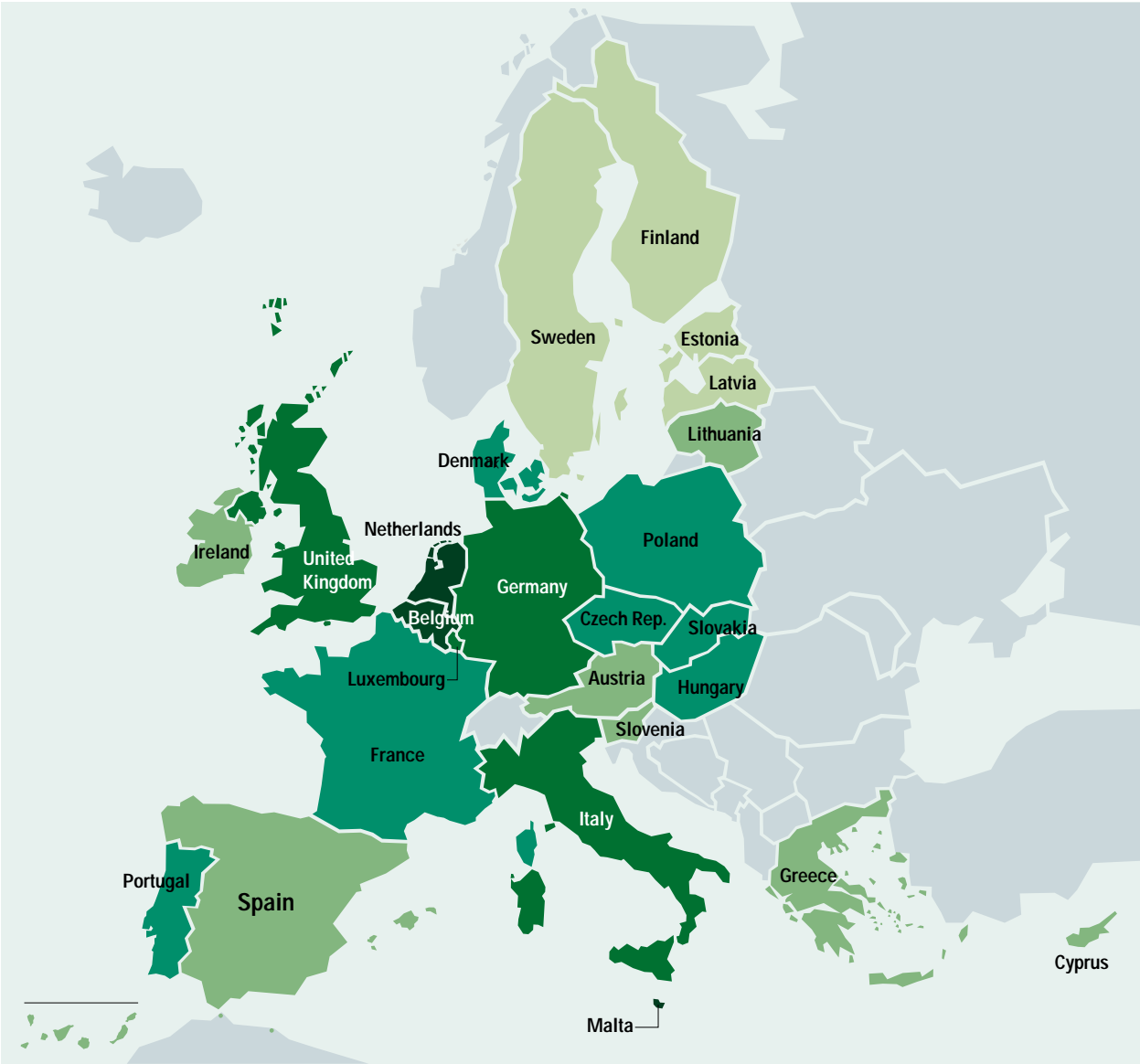
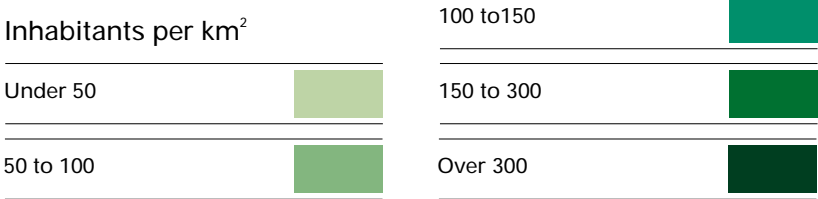


# Population and territory





Population density of the **25** state EU  
2003



Total population to 1 January 2004  
(in thousands)

<b>European Union</b>	<b>456,448.5</b>
Germany	82,538.6
France	59,900.7
United Kingdom	59,515.7
Italy	57,804.1
<b>Spain</b>	<b>42,197.9</b>
Poland	38,190.6
Netherlands	16,254.9
Greece	11,041.1
Portugal	10,474.9
Belgium	10,396.0
Czech Republic	10,211.5
Hungary	10,116.7
Sweden	8,975.7
Austria	8,114.0
Denmark	5,397.6
Slovakia	5,380.1
Finland	5,219.7
Ireland	4,024.6
Lithuania	3,445.9
Latvia	2,319.2
Slovenia	1,996.4
Estonia	1,350.6
Cyprus	730.7
Luxembourg	451.6
Malta	399.9

## The second largest in area, the fifth largest in population

Spain has the second largest surface area in the EU with **504,790 km<sup>2</sup>** after France and is the fifth most populated with **42.2 million inhabitants**. The average population density is **84 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>**, one of the lowest in Europe and specifically, the eighteenth highest in the EU. The Spanish population represents **9% of the community population**.

The **European Union** reached the figure of **456.4 million inhabitants** with the enlargement to the East and Mediterranean in May 2004. The contribution of the new Member States is 74.2 million which represents 16% of the total population.

The six most populated countries (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Spain and Poland) represent 75% of the EU population; the least populated (Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus) represent only 0.4%.

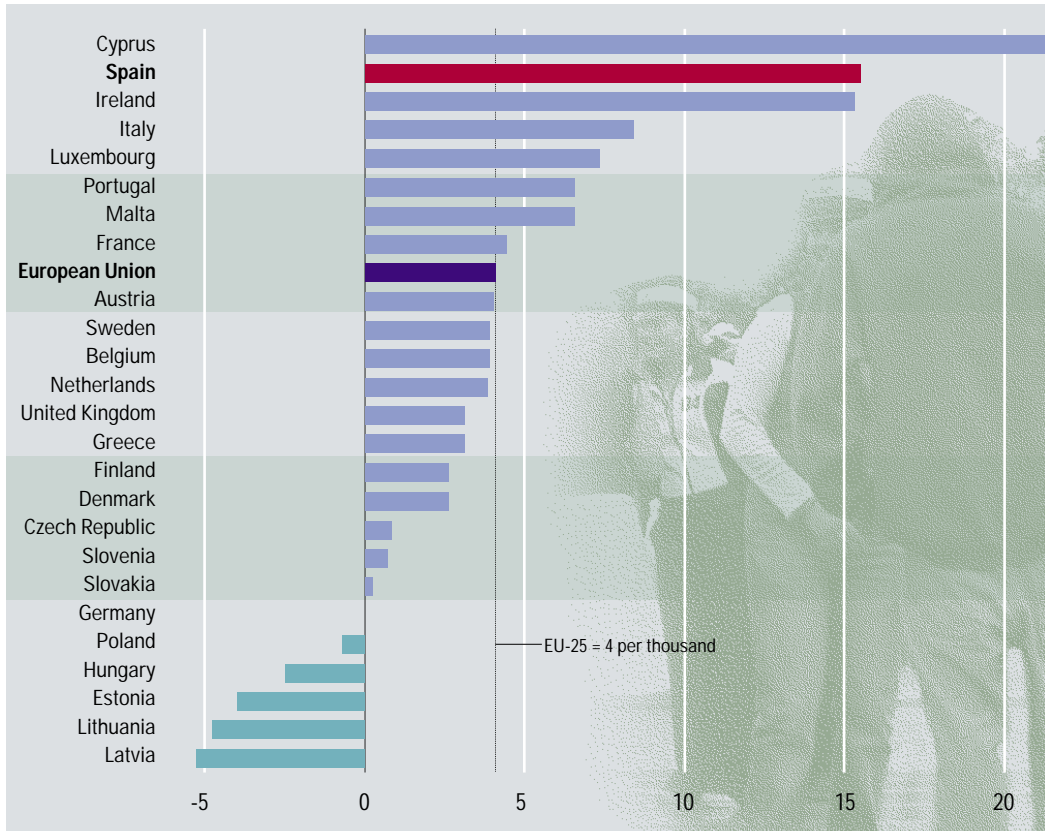
In the 25 state Europe there are countries with very different sizes. The population of Germany is greater than the 16 least populated countries put together.



The EU population represents 7.2% of the world population, much higher than 4.6% for the USA and 2% for Japan

### Interannual population increase. 2003

Per thousand inhabitants



## Spectacular growth

In 2003, the community population increased by **1.9 million** inhabitants which represents an annual variation of 4 per thousand.

**Spain** has the second highest population increase within the European Union, with a **rise of 15.5 inhabitants for each thousand**; of them only 1.3 per thousand is due to natural population growth, while the remaining 14.2 is due to migration.

Cyprus has the highest growth with 21.5 inhabitants per thousand.

Life expectancy of  
women at birth  
2003


## Spanish women live the longest

<b>Spain</b>	<b>83.7</b>
France	82.9
Italy	82.9
Sweden	82.4
Austria	81.8
Finland	81.8
Belgium	81.7
Luxembourg	81.5
Germany	81.3
<b>European Union</b>	<b>81.1</b>
Cyprus	81.0
Malta	81.0
Netherlands	80.8
Greece	80.7
United Kingdom	80.7
Portugal	80.5
Ireland	80.3
Slovenia	79.9
Denmark	79.5
Poland	78.9
Czech Republic	78.5
Slovakia	77.8
Lithuania	77.7
Estonia	77.0
Latvia	76.8
Hungary	76.6

The average life expectancy for EU citizens is 81.1 years for women and 74.8 years in the case of men. **Spanish women** who are **nearly 84**, have the **highest life expectancy** of all member states, ahead of the French and Italians (82.9). **Spanish men** are in second position with **77.2 years**, behind the Swedish men (77.9).

This 7 years difference in longevity of women with respect to men in Spain contrasts with nearly 12 years difference in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The number of women is always greater than the number of men in all European Union countries. In Spain, there are **104 women for every 100 men**. This figure is 117 women in the case of Latvia while in Ireland the figure is only 101.



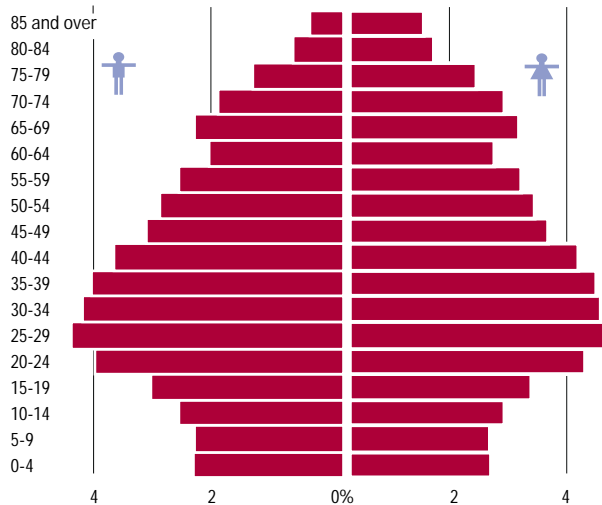
**In Spain  
there are one  
and a half million  
octogenarians**



The highest life expectancy in the world is in Japan; for women it is 84.3 years. Spain has the second highest life expectancy in the world

The **structure by age** of the community population is not distributed homogeneously in all states. **Each country has its own structure.**

Population of Spain. 2001



## We are getting older

The pyramid for Spain is characterised due to having an especially **low birth rate**, a continuous entry of **immigrants** and **higher survival** of the population, especially women.

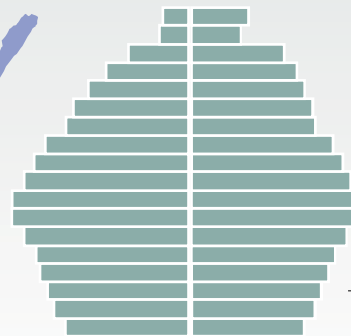
Spain has the second least percentage of those **under 15** (14.4%) in the European Union. **Persons over 65** represent **17.1%** of the population.

Population of the 10 new countries from the 2004 enlargement  
2000



In the ten new Member States, the demographic effect that is clearly observed is a **very marked gap between 25 and 39 years old.**

Population of the 25 state EU  
2000



There is a clear **ageing process** in the European Union, due both to the loss of relative weight of the population **under 15** (16.6%), and the increase in **over 65s** (16.3%)

**One in every six citizens in the EU is over 65 years old**

Fertility rate\*  
2003

Ireland	1.98
France	1.89
Denmark	1.76
Finland	1.76
Netherlands	1.75
Sweden	1.71
United Kingdom	1.71
Luxembourg	1.63
Belgium	1.61
<b>European Union</b>	<b>1.48</b>
Portugal	1.44
Malta	1.41
Austria	1.39
Estonia	1.35
Germany	1.34
Hungary	1.30
<b>Spain</b>	<b>1.29</b>
Italy	1.29
Latvia	1.29
Greece	1.27
Lithuania	1.25
Poland	1.24
Slovenia	1.22
Czech Republic	1.18
Slovakia	1.17
Cyprus	1.16

\* Average number of children  
per woman of fertile age

## Fertility increases slightly

The **fertility rate** in the European Union was **1.48** in 2003; very different from the **2.1 children** that ensures the **renewal** of generations. All EU countries are below this figure.

Fertility in **Spain** has fallen from **2.9 children per woman** in the **1970s** to its minimum (**1.15**) in **1998**. Since then, a slight recovery has been noted which reached **1.29** children per woman in **2003**.

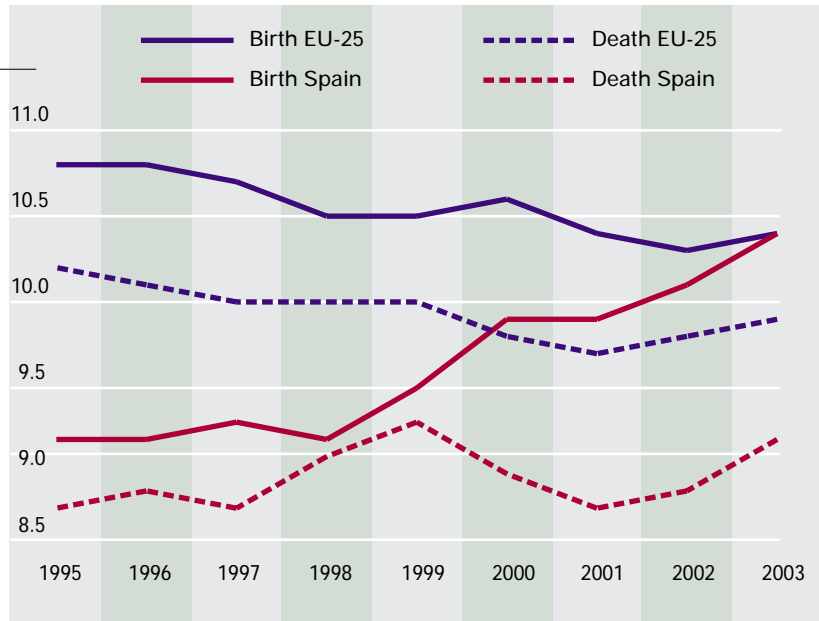
The Member States from the last enlargement are characterised by a low fertility rate and occupy seven of the last positions in the Union ranking.

With respect to the **average age at birth of the first child**, Spanish women have their first child on average, at **29.1** years old; whilst the youngest women, Latvian women have their first child at 24.3 years old.



The fertility rate is  
2.07 in the USA  
and 1.38 in Japan

## Evolution of birth and death rates



## The number of births is rising slightly...

Spain registered a **gross birth rate** which was the same as the community average in 2003 with 10.4 births per thousand inhabitants. The highest birth rate is in Ireland (15.4 per thousand) and France (12.7 per thousand) and the lowest in Latvia and Germany (8.7 per thousand).

The proportion of **children born outside marriage** in the European Union increased by one point to 30.2%. This remains below the average in **Spain** at 23.2%. Although this rate is increasing quickly in our country (10.8% in 1993), it is still a far cry from the 56% in Sweden.

## ...as well as the number of deaths

As for the **gross death rate** - number of deaths for every thousand inhabitants - this has risen slightly in **Spain** due to the ageing of the population, increasing from 8.9 to **9.2 per thousand**. This figure is similar to that of France and less than Germany (10.4), United Kingdom (10.3) and Italy (10).

The **community average** is 9.9 deaths for every one thousand inhabitants. Latvia (13.9) and Estonia (13.5) have the highest mortality rates, while Ireland (7.2) and Cyprus (7.6) have the lowest rates.



Migration rate\*

2003 Per thousand inhabitants

Cyprus	17.9
<b>Spain</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Italy	8.9
Ireland	7.1
Portugal	6.1
Luxembourg	4.6
Malta	4.3
Austria	4.0
<b>European Union</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Belgium	3.4
Greece	3.2
Sweden	3.2
Czech Republic	2.5
Germany	1.8
Slovenia	1.7
United Kingdom	1.7
Hungary	1.5
Denmark	1.3
Finland	1.1
France	0.9
Slovakia	0.3
Netherlands	0.2
Estonia	-0.3
Latvia	-0.4
Poland	-0.4
Lithuania	-1.8

## Around 600,000 immigrants

The European Union received **1.7 million immigrants** during 2003.

**Spain**, presents the **highest figures** of the twenty five Member States with a **migratory balance** - the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants - of **594,300 persons**. This represents **35.3%** of the total of the Union. This demographic phenomenon has significantly modified the form of the Spanish population pyramid.

Italy is the second country which has received the most number of immigrants (511,200) and Germany is in third place with 144,900 persons.

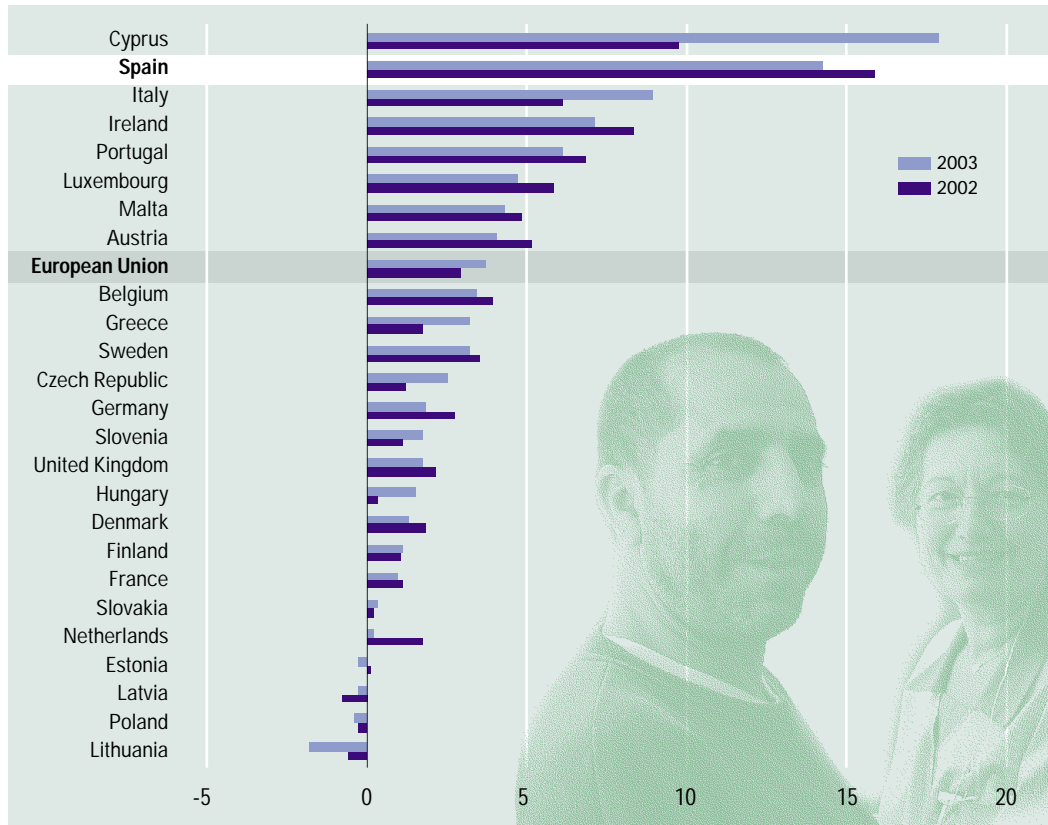
! **One in every three immigrants chooses Spain as a destination**



\* Migratory balance per thousand inhabitants

## Migration rate 2002-2003

Per thousand inhabitants



## The second highest rate

In 2003, the **migration rate** in Spain was **14.2 immigrants for every one thousand inhabitants**, the second highest of the twenty five states. Only Cyprus exceeds this with 17.9 per thousand.

The majority of the states have a positive migratory balance with the exceptions of Poland and the Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania).



While in Japan the migration rate is practically null, in the USA it is 3.5 immigrants for every thousand inhabitants