

# Introduction: The State of Europe's Population, 2003

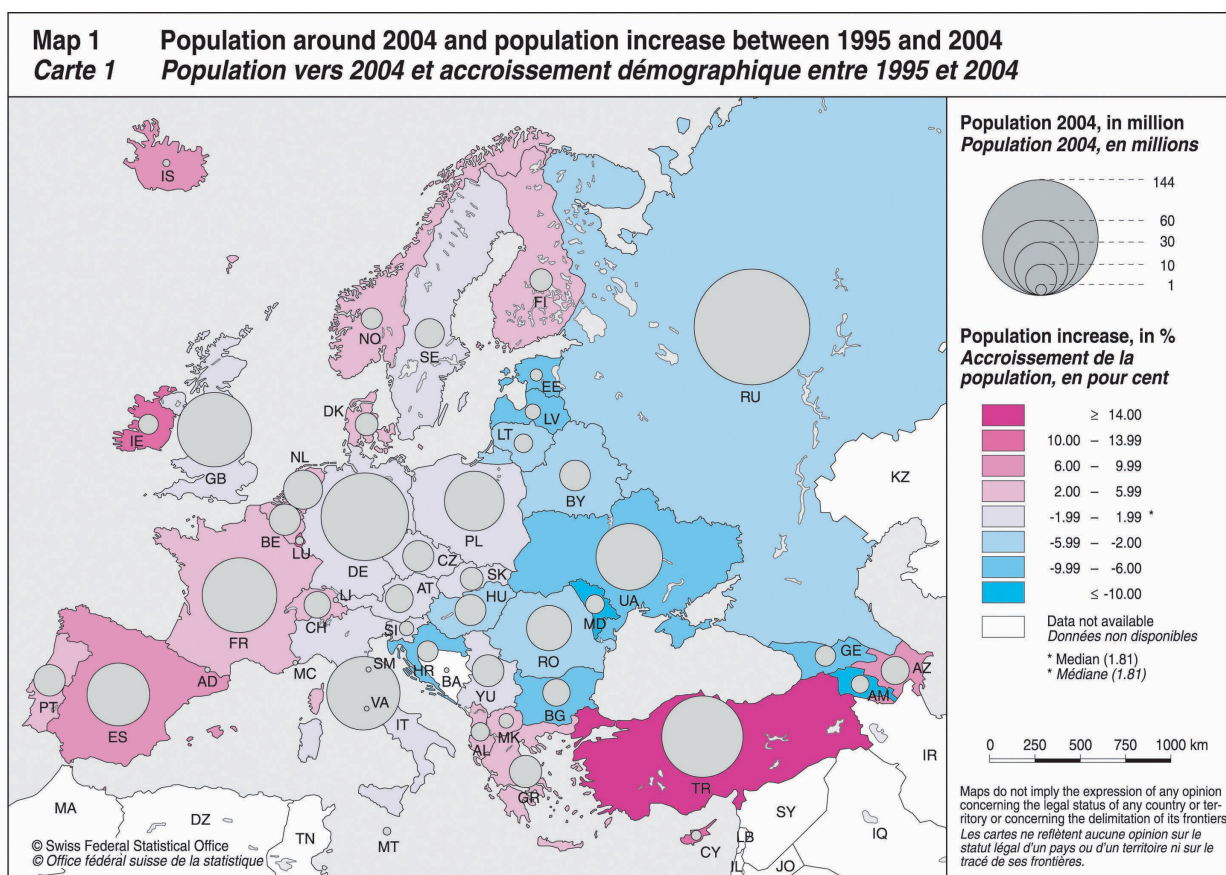
Changes in the size, growth and composition of the population are of key importance to policy-makers in practically all domains of life. To provide reliable demographic indicators, as well as insights into the determinants and consequences of current and future demographic trends, has been an ongoing concern of the Council of Europe for many years. The Council's European Population Committee (CAHP) provides these indicators for all member states, and occasionally also non-member states, in its annual publication "Recent Demographic Developments in Europe". The Committee also executes policy-oriented population research projects on a wide array of topics relevant to the work programme of the Council.

As before, the 2004 edition of the report on Recent Demographic Developments, contains the most comprehensive and up to date Europe-wide demographic information. After this Introduction, which summarises the major outcomes, the report contains an overview of the main indicators in comparative tables, and a methodological note. The CD-Rom presents national reports and demographic indicators by country including detailed time-series data for the main indicators.

## Population growth and population density

According to United Nations estimates, the current size of the world population is 6.3 billion. After a period of historically unprecedented population growth during the 20th century, when the world population grew from 1.6 to 6.1 billion, population growth rates have come down to a current overall level of 1.2% with further declines projected. The bulk of world population increase is concentrated in the developing countries. United Nations population projections, in their so-called medium variant, indicate a world population of 8.9 billion by the year 2050 (UN, 2003).

The share of Europe in the world population has declined from some 25% at the beginning of the 20th century to a current 12%, and a further decrease is foreseen. At the beginning of 2004, the total population of Europe is estimated at 815 million. The majority of Europe's population is living in the European Union (56%). The other member states of the Council of Europe account for 43% and the remaining 1% comes to the only non-member European country, Belarus (cf Map 1).



During 2003, the total population of Europe grew by 1.9 million people, corresponding to an annual growth rate of 0.23%. As is shown in Figure 1, this increase is due entirely to the previous EU-15 countries. Both in the ten new EU member states and in the other Council of Europe member states the population slightly declined because of a negative natural increase (more deaths than live births) which is not compensated for by a small surplus of international migration.

European countries vary greatly according to geographical size and population. The smallest in population is San Marino, with 29 thousand inhabitants, followed by six other countries with less than one million inhabitants (Liechtenstein, Andorra, Iceland, Malta, Luxembourg, and Cyprus). The most populated countries in Europe are the Russian Federation with 144 million, Germany (83 million), Turkey (71 million), France (60 million), the United Kingdom (60 million), and Italy (58 million). Together these six countries account for 58% of Europe's total population.

Population density, which is a function of a country's land area as well as its population, also fluctuates greatly from one state to another. The most inhabitants per square kilometre live in Malta (1 265), followed by the Netherlands (481), San Marino (471) and Belgium (339). Of the countries with over 50 million inhabitants, the United Kingdom (246) and Germany (231) have relatively high densities. At the other extreme, in northern Europe, Iceland (just 3 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>), the Russian Federation (8), Norway (14) and Finland (15) are characterised by very low densities. Variation within countries may however be significant.

Of the 39 European countries with more than one million inhabitants, 4 (Ireland, Albania, Spain and Turkey) had the highest rates of population

growth in 2003, i.e. around 16 per 1000 of the population at the beginning of that year (see Figure 2). However, the composition of these growth rates varies: for Ireland the contribution of natural increase more or less equals the contribution of net migration, for Albania and Turkey natural increase is the main growth component while for Spain net migration accounts for the high growth rate. The second country in transition (after Albania) in the top ten of fastest growing populations is Azerbaijan, due to natural increase. Obviously, these two countries are exceptions to the rule that countries in transition can generally be characterised by negative growth rates. Indeed, all the bottom ten countries belong to this group, starting with Ukraine with a population decrease of 8 per 1000, followed by Georgia (-6), Bulgaria (-6), the Russian Federation (-5), Latvia (-5), and Lithuania (-5).

Generally speaking natural population growth is declining in Europe; increasingly, natural growth is negative or only marginally positive (cf Map 2). As a result, for Europe as a whole, more people died in 2003 than were born, although this difference is still very small. While in 1990 only three countries (Germany, Bulgaria and Hungary) had a negative natural growth, in 2003 this is true for almost all countries in transition and also for Italy and Greece. The country with currently the highest rate of natural growth is Turkey (14), although also in this country this rate is falling slowly but steadily.

Most of the countries in transition have been characterised by a modest negative rate of net migration since 1990 (cf Map 3). In 2003, exceptions are the Czech Republic (+2.5), Croatia (2.5), Slovenia (1.8), Hungary (1.6), the Russian Federation (0.7), Belarus (0.5), and the Slovak Republic

**Figure 1 Population growth in Europe in 2003**

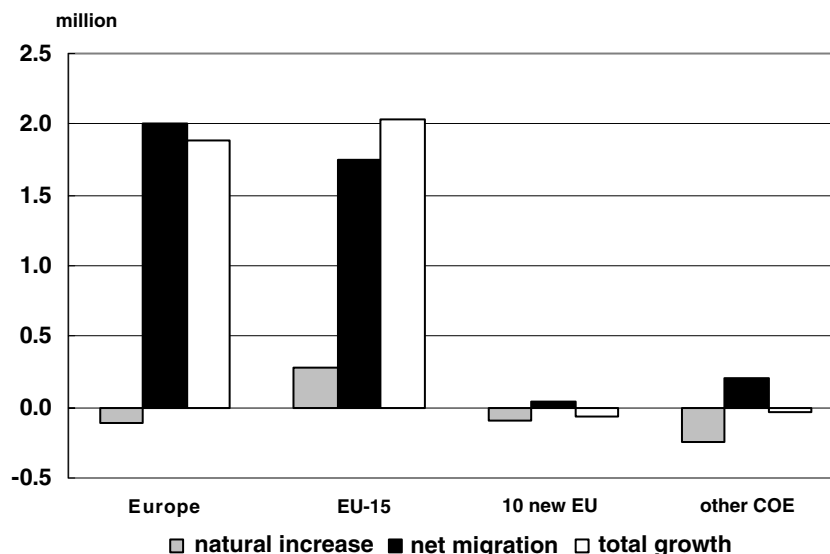
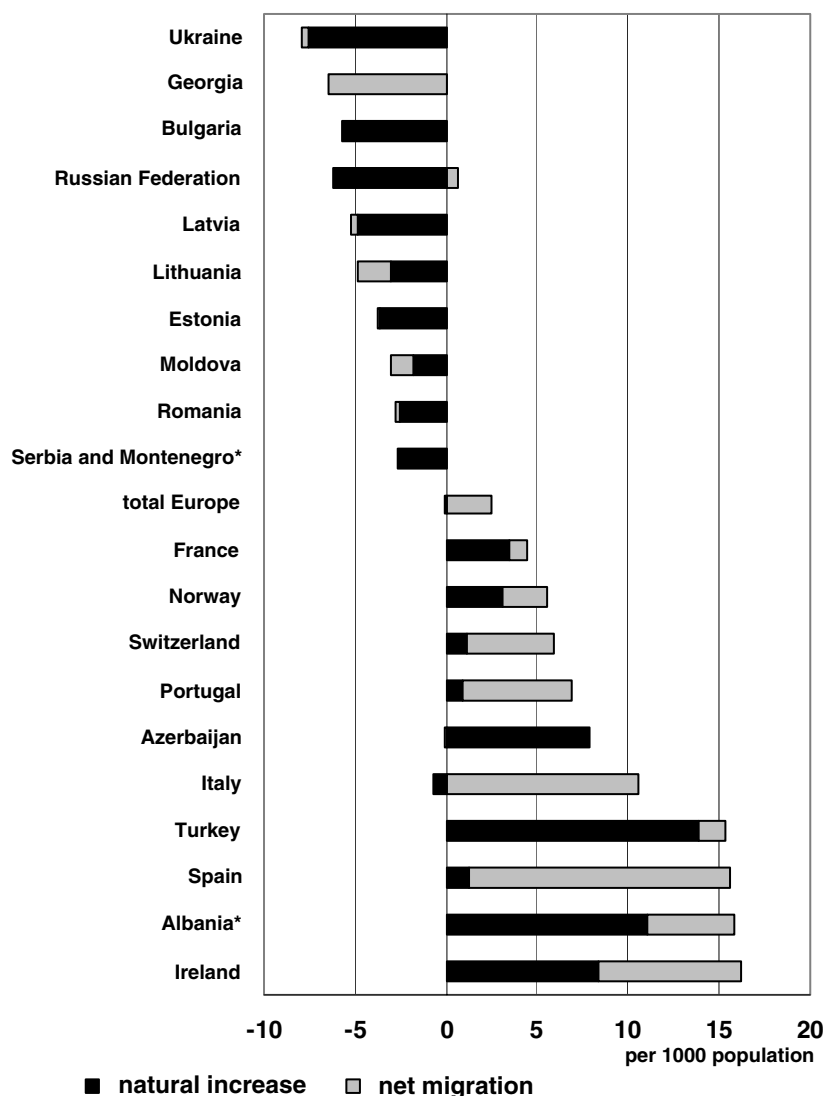


Figure 2 Ten highest and ten lowest rates of population growth in Europe in 2003



\* Rough estimates.

NB Countries with fewer than one million inhabitants have been ignored.

(0.3). However, except for Slovenia, net immigration in these countries is not sufficient to compensate for negative natural growth.

In 2003 the highest rates of positive net migration can be found in the southern part of Europe: Andorra (70), Cyprus (16), Spain (14), San Marino (14), and Italy (11). Of the older countries of immigration, the Netherlands (0.4) and France (1.0) had the lowest, and Switzerland (4.7) and Belgium (3.4) the highest rates of positive net migration in 2003, the others being Sweden (3.2), Austria (3.1), Norway (2.5), Germany (1.9), the United Kingdom (1.7), and Denmark (1.3). Since the 1990s, the group of immigration countries was joined by Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece, and Ireland, all formerly countries of emigration.

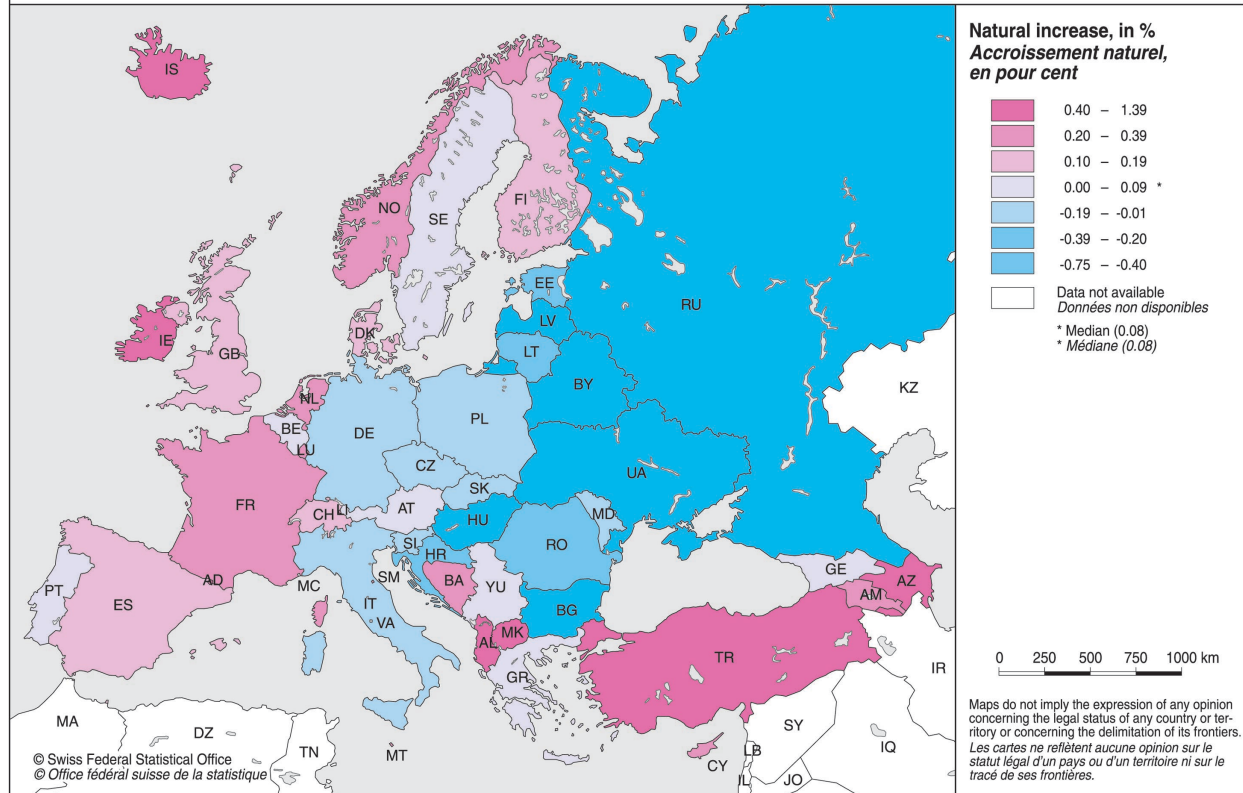
Low and declining population growth irreversibly results in changing age structures, with population ageing as its main outcome.

## Population ageing

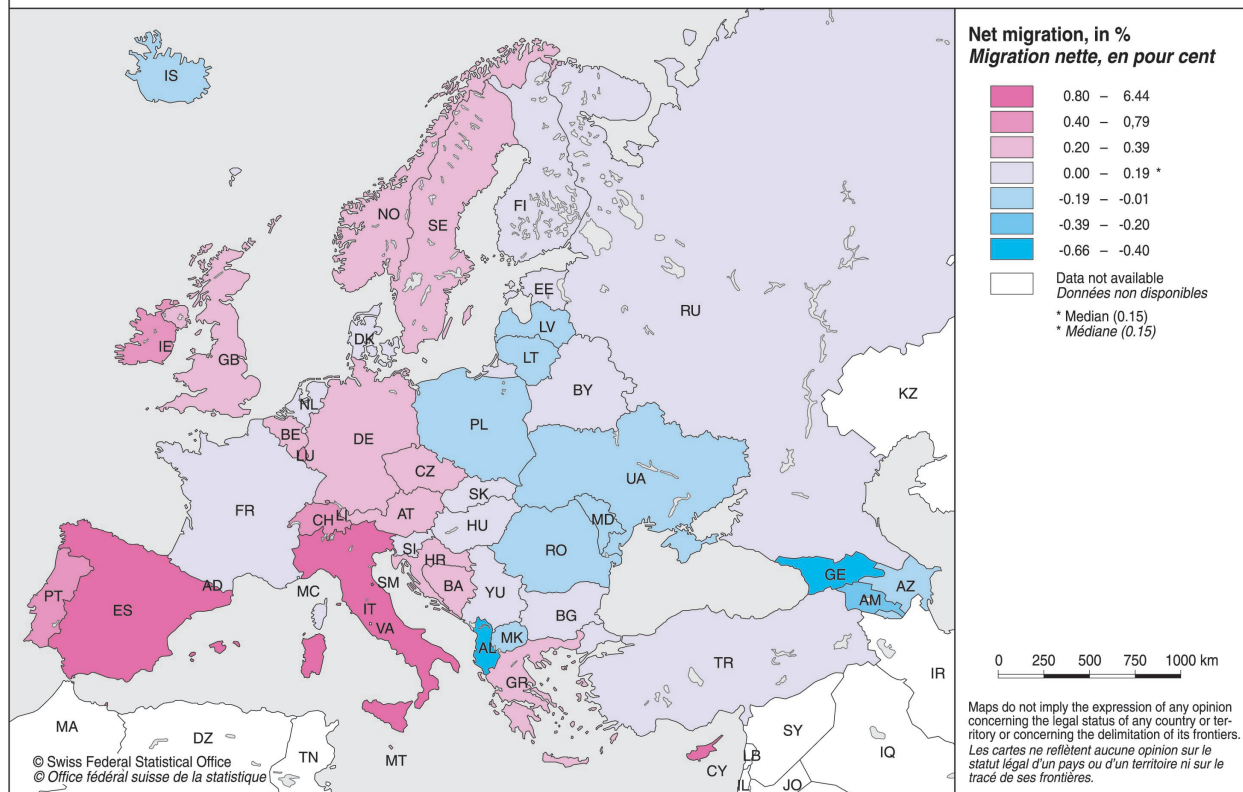
One of the most outstanding features of Europe's demography is population ageing, i.e. the decreasing share of the younger age groups in the overall population and the increasing share of the older age groups. Viewed from a global perspective, Europe is by far the oldest world region. The median age, i.e. the age that divides the population into two equal halves, may be used as an indicator of population ageing. Currently the median age is 37.7 in Europe, compared to a world level of 26.4; in the other major world regions the median age is 35.4 in Northern America, 30.7 in Oceania, 26.1 in Asia, 24.2 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 18.3 in Africa (UN, 2003).

The current age structure of a population reflects its demographic past and is the inevitable outcome of structural changes in fertility and mortality. As there are no indications of major changes in both these root causes of population ageing in Europe, it

**Map 2** Natural increase around 2003  
**Carte 2** Accroissement naturel vers 2003



**Map 3** Net migration around 2003  
**Carte 3** Migration nette vers 2003



follows that population ageing is “here to stay”. It is self-evident that population ageing poses major challenges to society. As the main thrust of population ageing is yet to come, these challenges can only intensify. Accommodating policies to cope with the multiple impacts of population ageing are urgently needed and should be multifold, inter alia addressing the labour market, social and health care, housing, education, social protection, including pension schemes and social cohesion.

The root causes of population ageing are two-fold. On the one hand population ageing is fuelled by low fertility, primarily resulting in lower shares of the young. Current fertility levels are below the so-called replacement level of 2.1 children per woman on average in the overwhelming majority of European countries (see below). Low mortality levels and thus increasing life expectancy (below) also trigger population ageing and yield growing shares of the older population. It should be noted that population ageing not only impacts on the extremes of the age structure: it also affects, for instance, the potentially active population in cases where the labour force is ageing as well.

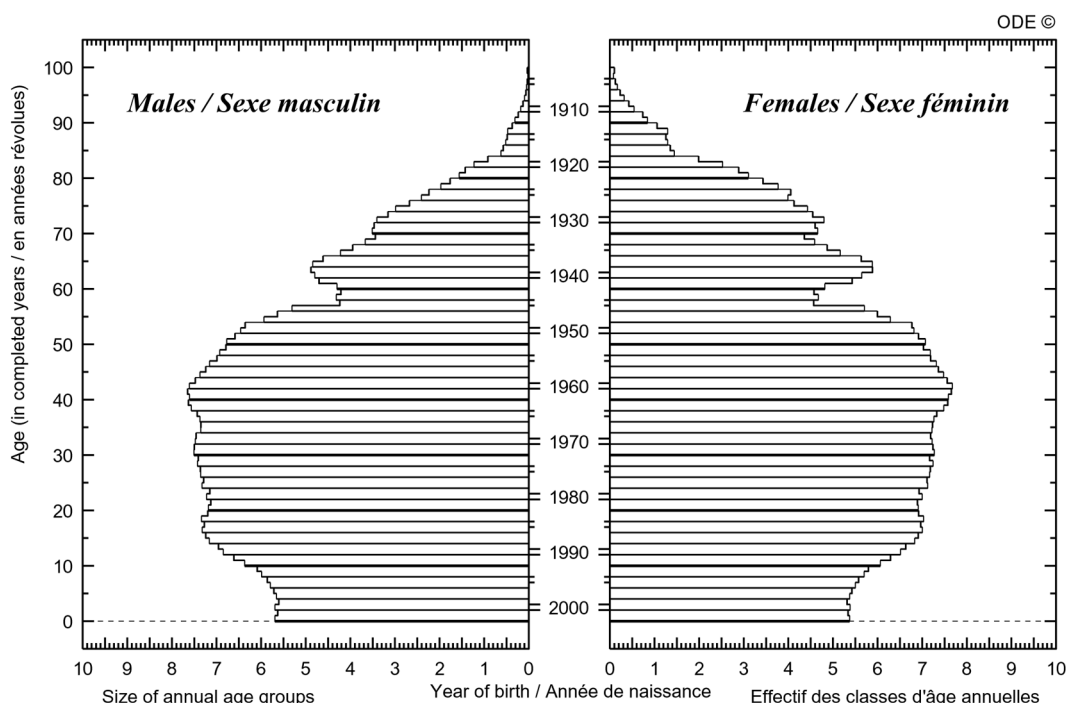
In Figure 3 (Age pyramid on January 1st 2003), the current age structure of Europe’s population is presented. It is obvious that the largest age groups are those around age 40 (i.e. born in the early 1960s). Especially the birth cohorts after 1985 are substantially smaller, as are the birth cohorts from the early 1940s, the latter due to the impacts of the Second World War.

In Figure 4 the current highest and lowest ranking countries as regards the shares of the youngest age groups (0-14 years) in the total populations are presented. According to this indicator, by far the youngest countries are Albania (32% of its population was 0-14 years of age in 2000), Turkey (29% in 2004) and Azerbaijan (26% in 2004). The lowest shares of younger people are all between 14,2% (Bulgaria) and 15.2% (Ukraine).

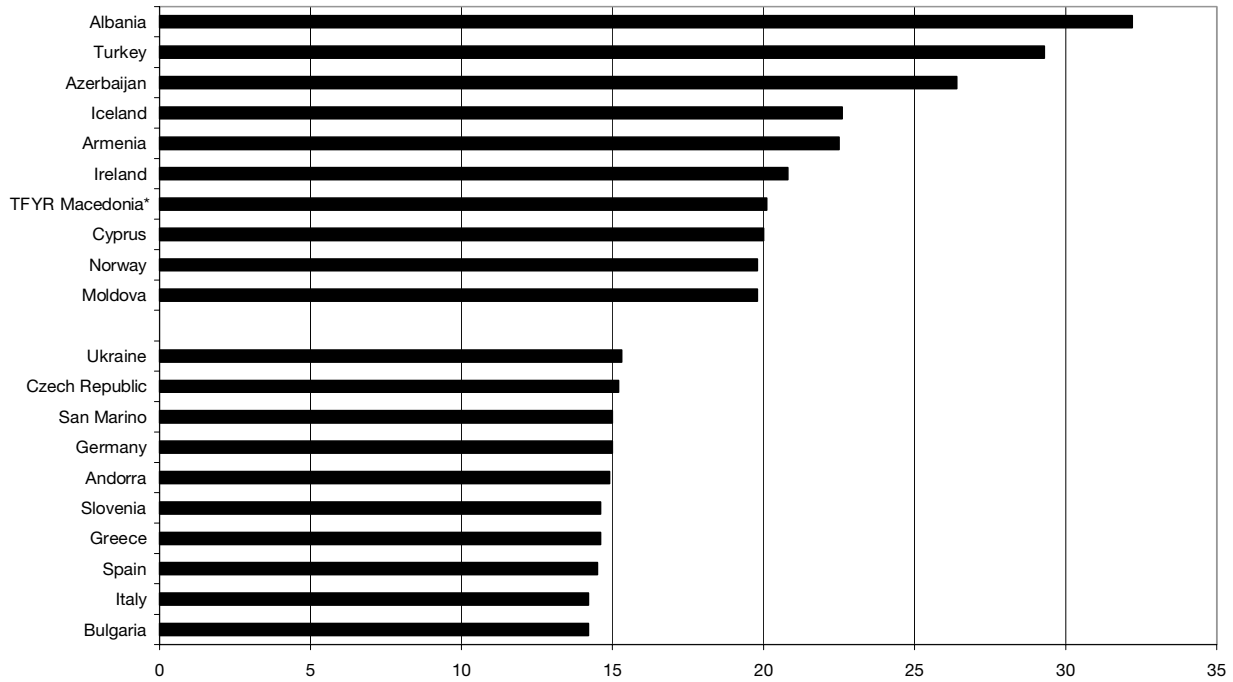
Figure 5 presents similar data for the older age groups (65 years or over) in the total populations. Five of oldest countries, with shares of over 16%, also had low shares of young: Italy, Greece, Germany, Bulgaria and Spain.

A summary indicator of ageing is provided by the so-called dependency ratio. Usually two dependency ratios are distinguished: the share of the young population (below age 15) relative to the potentially active population (of 15-64) indicates what may be labelled as the “green pressure”. Higher green pressures are associated with for instance higher costs for education. The “grey pressure” gives the share of the older (65-plus) population relative to the potentially active population. A high grey pressure is commonly associated with for instance high cost for (health) care and pensions. Taken together, the green and the grey pressure give the overall dependency ratio, as an indicator of “population” pressure. It will come as no surprise that young and growing populations have a larger green pressure than older and declining

**Figure 3 EUROPE, 2003**  
Age-pyramid on January 1st, 2003, with population reduced to 1,000 persons in both cases  
Pyramide des âges au 1er janvier 2003, population ramenée à 1 000 personnes dans les deux cas

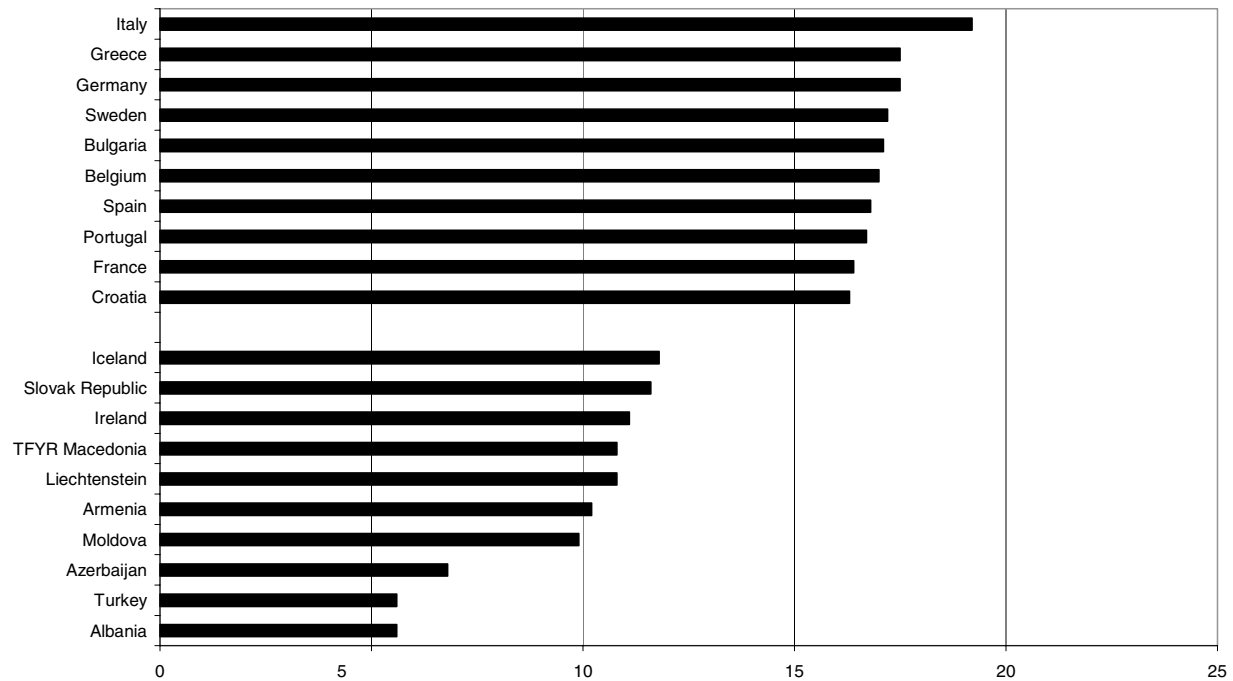


**Figure 4 Ten highest and ten lowest percentage 0-14 years of age in Europe, 2000-04**



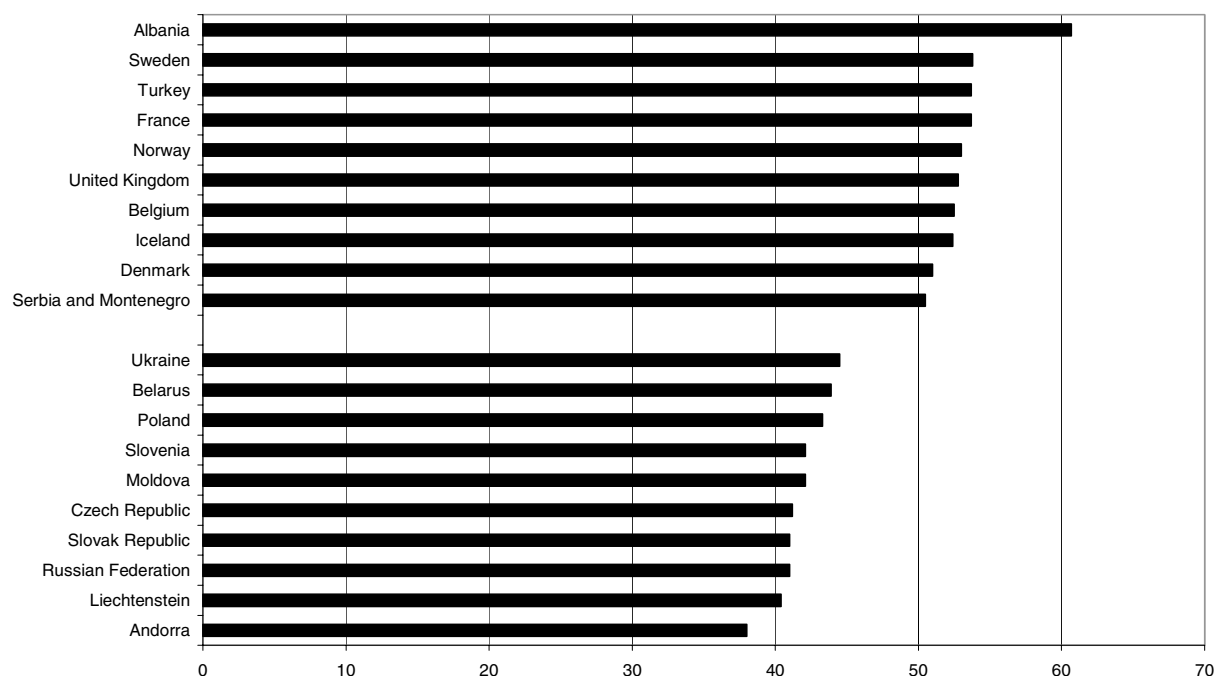
\* The use in the figures of the term “TFYR Macedonia” is for descriptive purposes and the convenience of the reader.

**Figure 5 Ten highest and ten lowest percentage 65 years of age or over in Europe, 2000-04**



populations, where the grey pressure is most dominant. It should however be noted that for several reasons, these are rough indicators. On the one hand, education usually does not stop at age 15 (increasingly education needs are present throughout the life course: life-long learning); also young people may be active on the labour market before age 15. At the other extreme, some elderly may remain economically active after age 65. Finally it

should be noted that the “potentially” active population includes those that are not economically active for reasons of unemployment, disability, and the like. Taking this into account, Figure 6 presents the ranking of countries with respect to the dependency ratio. The highest overall dependency ratios are registered for Albania, Turkey and Iceland, which also have high shares of young persons and low shares of older persons. The high dependency

**Figure 6 Ten highest and ten lowest dependency ratios in Europe, 2000-04**

ratios in Sweden, France and Belgium, on the contrary, are caused by the fact that these countries have high shares of older persons. The low dependency ratios in Ukraine, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Andorra are mainly caused by the low shares of young persons, while in Moldova, the Slovak Republic and Liechtenstein they are basically caused by low shares of the older population.

### Family formation and dissolution

In recent years major changes in family formation and dissolution trends took place, generally with declining numbers of marriages and increasing numbers of divorces and consensual unions; moreover the age at first marriage increased as well.

In 2002, the most recent year for which almost all European countries have data available, the total first marriage rate for women below the age of 50 years was 0.62 on average in Europe, which is well below the level of 0.77 in 1990. The variation among countries is significant as is shown in Figure 7 and Map 4. Note that two countries (Cyprus and Malta) have a first marriage probability above 1.00, which is due to a strong concentration of the number of marriages contracted in a specific year. Irrespective of these two, all other countries have rates ranging between a low of 0.42 (Estonia) and a high of 0.85 ("The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia").

The mean age of women at first marriage shows an even larger variation (Figure 8 and Map 5). On average a European woman married for the first

time at the age of 26,5 years in 2002. Around 1990 the average age still was about 24,2 years. In 2002 all Scandinavian countries have a pattern of late first marriage which is also the case nowadays for the Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland. Early first marriage is almost completely located in Eastern Europe, i.e. in several of the new EU member states and in other non-EU members of the Council of Europe.

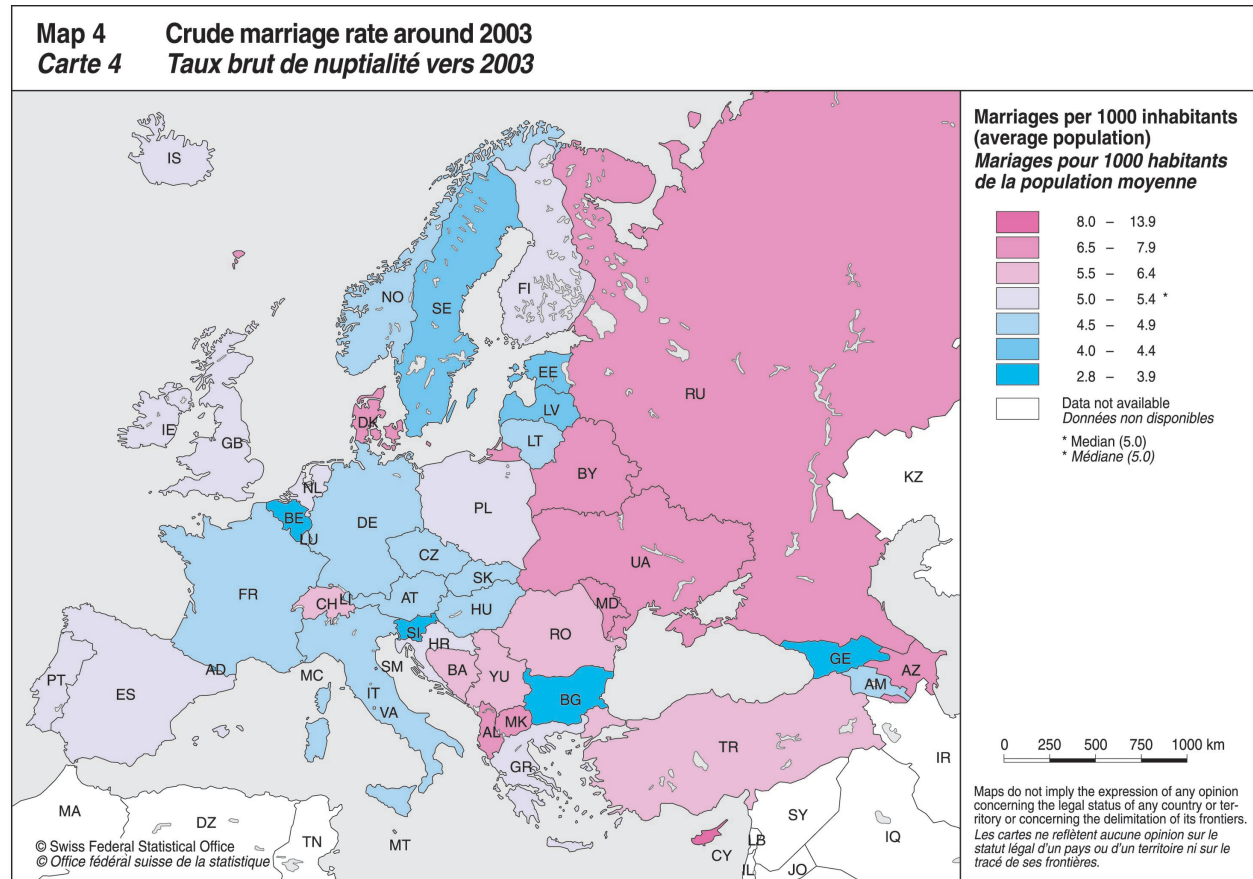
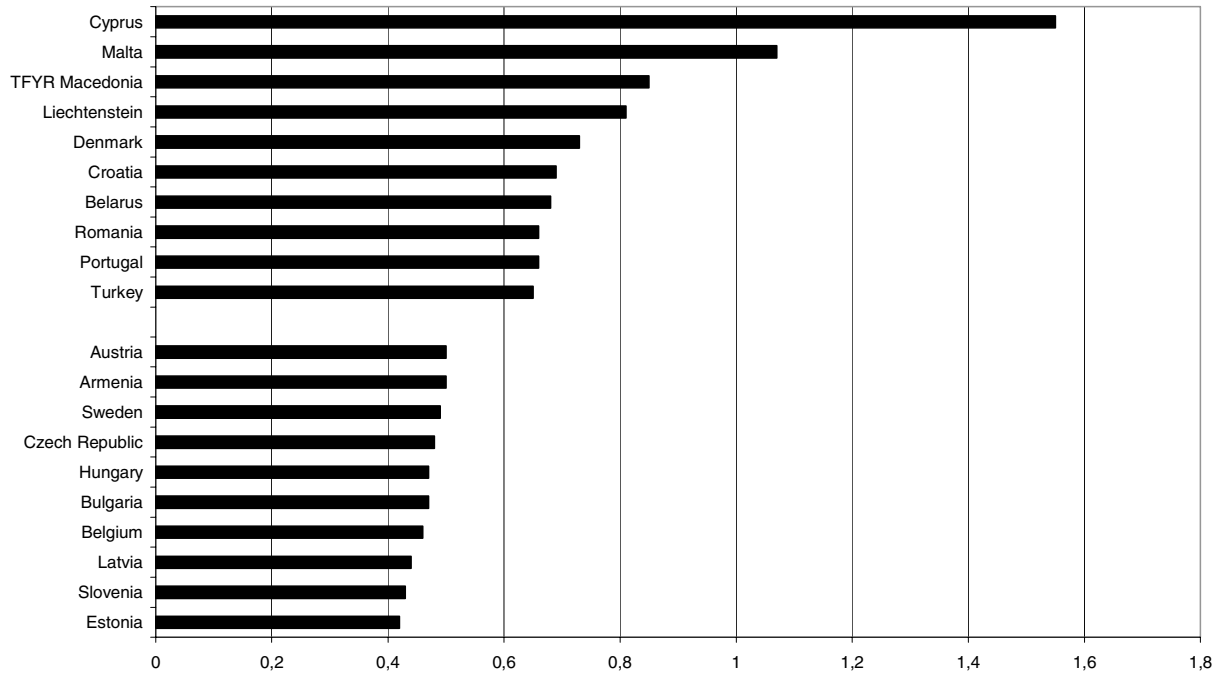
Marriage dissolution by divorce also shows strong variation (Figure 9 and Map 6). On average the European probability of having a divorce is 0.32 in 2002 as compared to 0.26 around 1990. Very low divorce rates still prevail in countries like Italy, Poland, Spain and Turkey. The highest divorce rates are observed in Scandinavia, where marriage rates are relatively low, and the age at marriage high. This Northern European pattern of family formation can also be observed in Belgium and Luxembourg as well as in Austria and the Czech Republic.

### Fertility

Also European fertility patterns changed considerably in recent decades. The major changes may be summarised by a drop in the fertility level (the number of children per woman) as well as the rise in the age at first birth. In addition to low and late fertility, extra-marital fertility became more common.

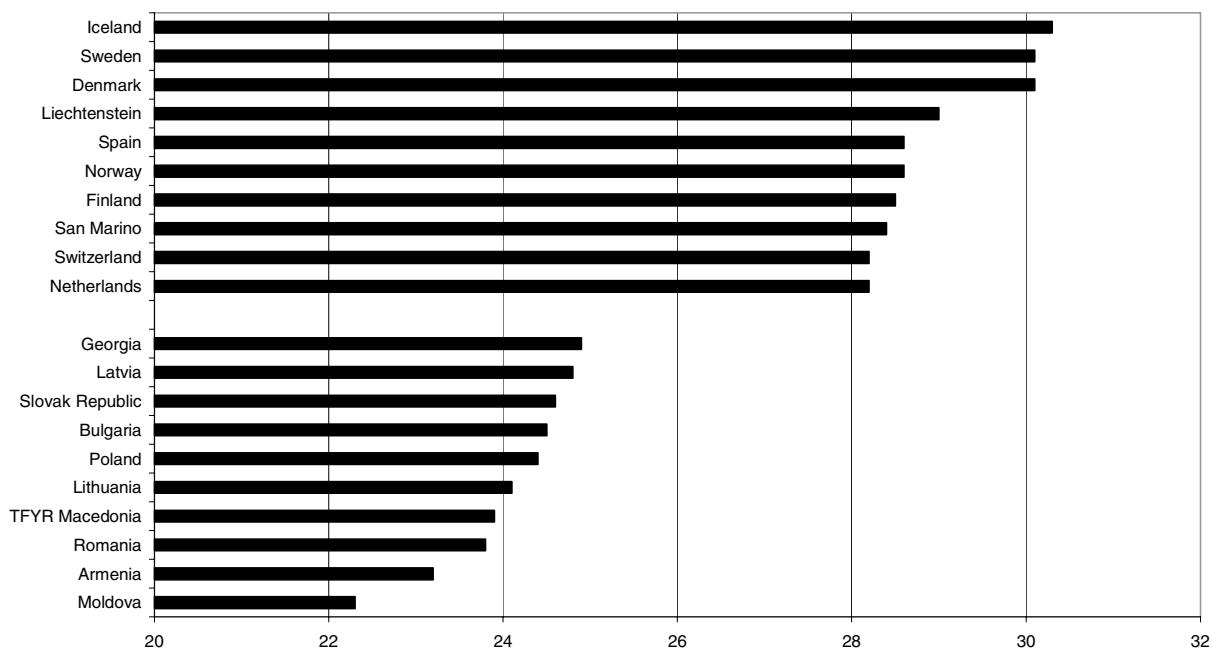
A ranking of the total (period) fertility rates in 2002 is given in Figure 10. For Europe as a whole this rate was 1.8 in 1990 and 1.5 in 2002. The list

**Figure 7 Ten highest and ten lowest total female first marriage rates (below age 50) in Europe, 2002**

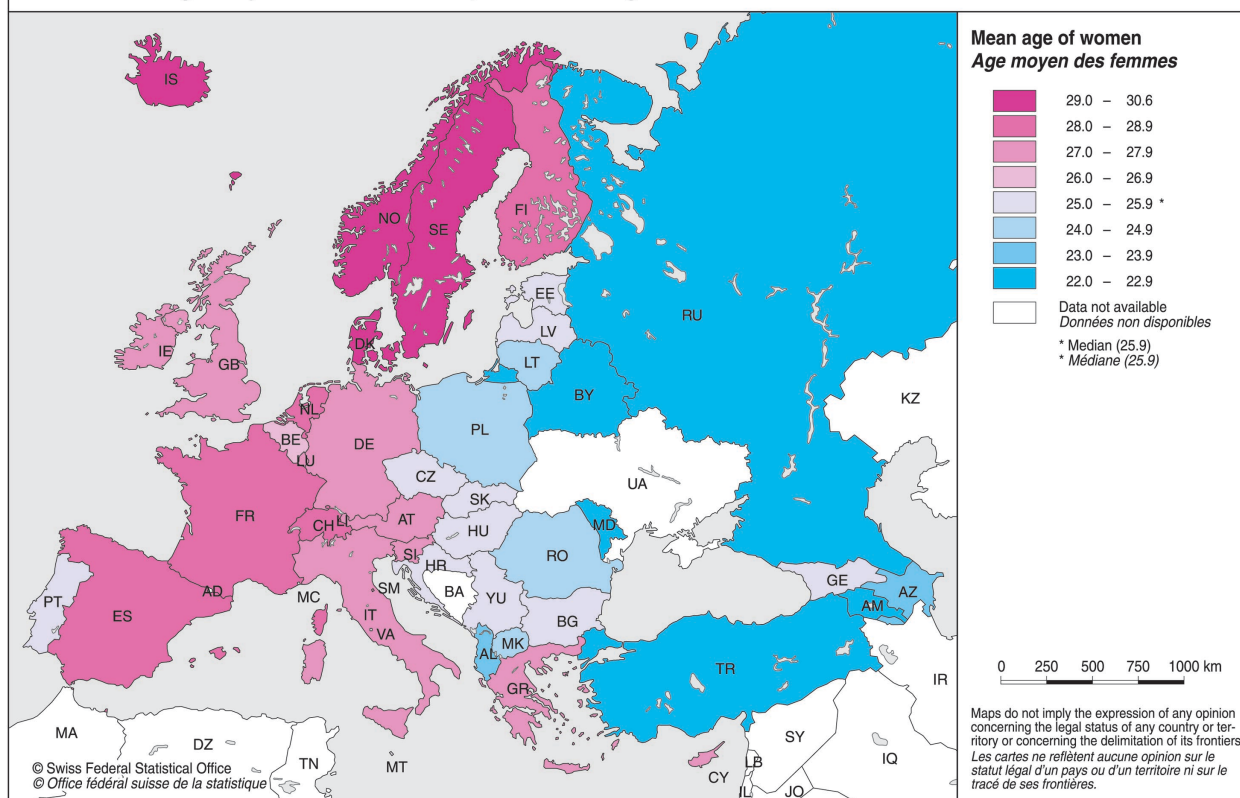




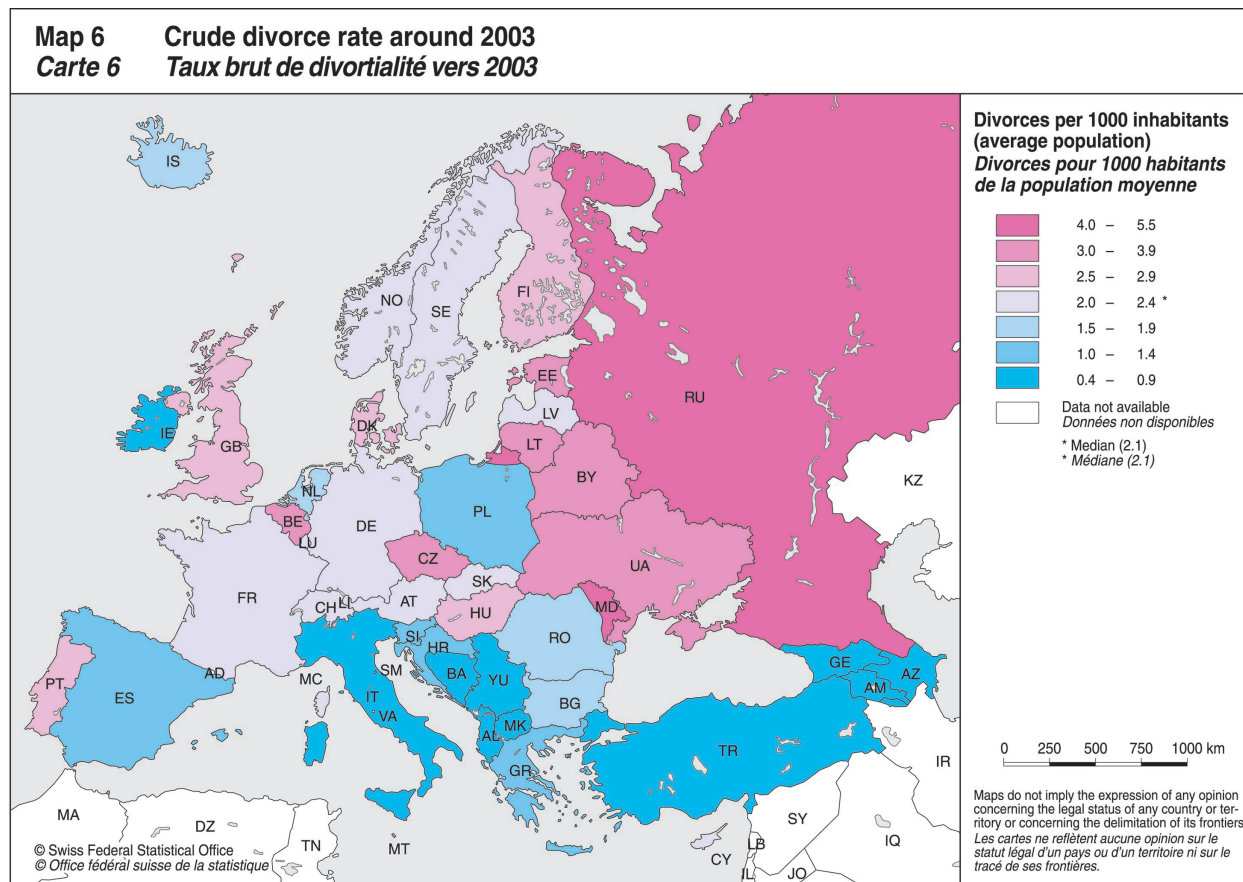
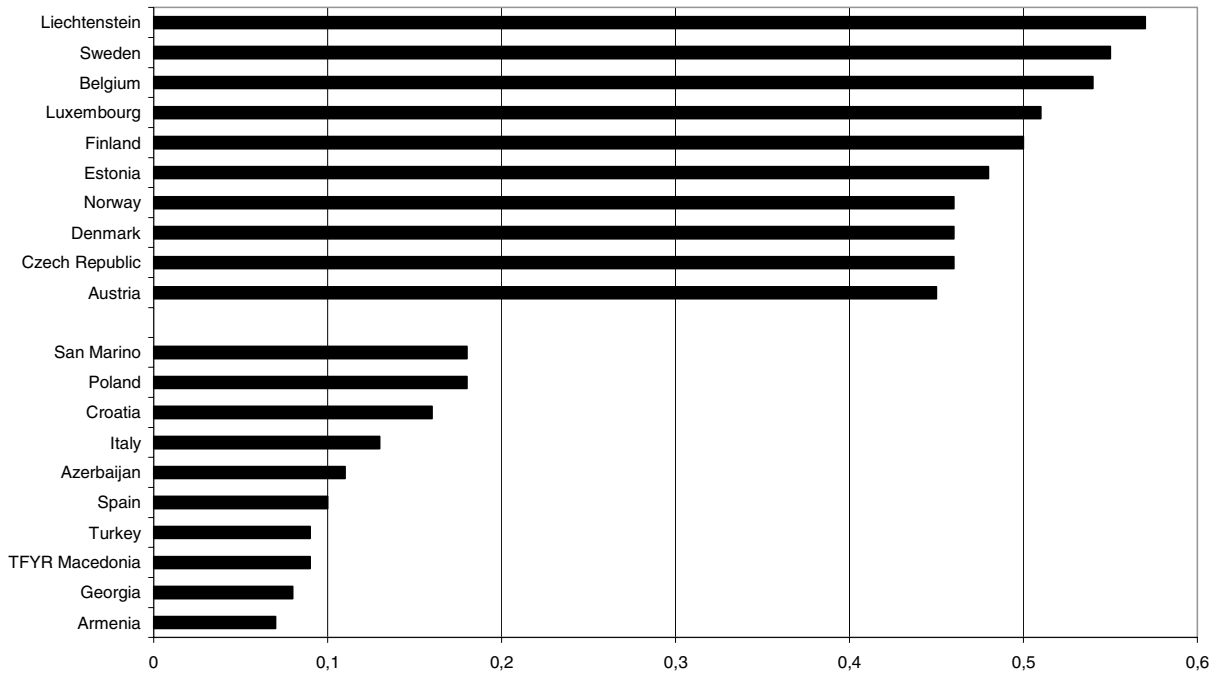
**Figure 8 Ten highest and ten lowest mean ages of women at first marriage (below age 50) in Europe, 2002**



**Map 5 Mean age of women at first marriage around 2003**  
**Carte 5 Age moyen des femmes au premier mariage vers 2003**



**Figure 9 Ten highest and ten lowest total divorce rates in Europe, 2002**



of currently highest ranking countries includes both countries with decreasing rates, like for example Turkey, Ireland and Iceland, and countries which used to have lower rates more recently, like Denmark, Finland, France, the Netherlands and Norway. Until recently Ireland and Iceland were exceptions with respect to the below replacement fertility that was prevalent in Northern and Western Europe already for several decades (see also Map 7). To compensate for period effects, Figure 11 gives the total fertility rate of women born in the year 1965. These women are approaching their 40th birthday and only few among them will still have additional children. As the data in Figure 10 may be distorted by accidental period influences that may have taken place in specific countries – the information in Figure 11 gives a more accurate overview of country-specific variation in childbearing. First of all it is evident that the fertility level of birth cohort 1965 is substantially higher than the 2002 period level. Obviously the women born in 1965 still used to have a large family, while currently new mothers have smaller families. The data also shows evidence from some EU countries that currently show the lowest fertility, like Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, that also the cohort fertility rate is rather low, adding to the doubts about significant fertility recovery.

The mean age of women who become mothers for the first time is shown in Figure 12 and Map 8. The graph is based on data that display the age of the mother at her first biological birth (this excludes Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, where the birth order is calculated in marriages). In countries that

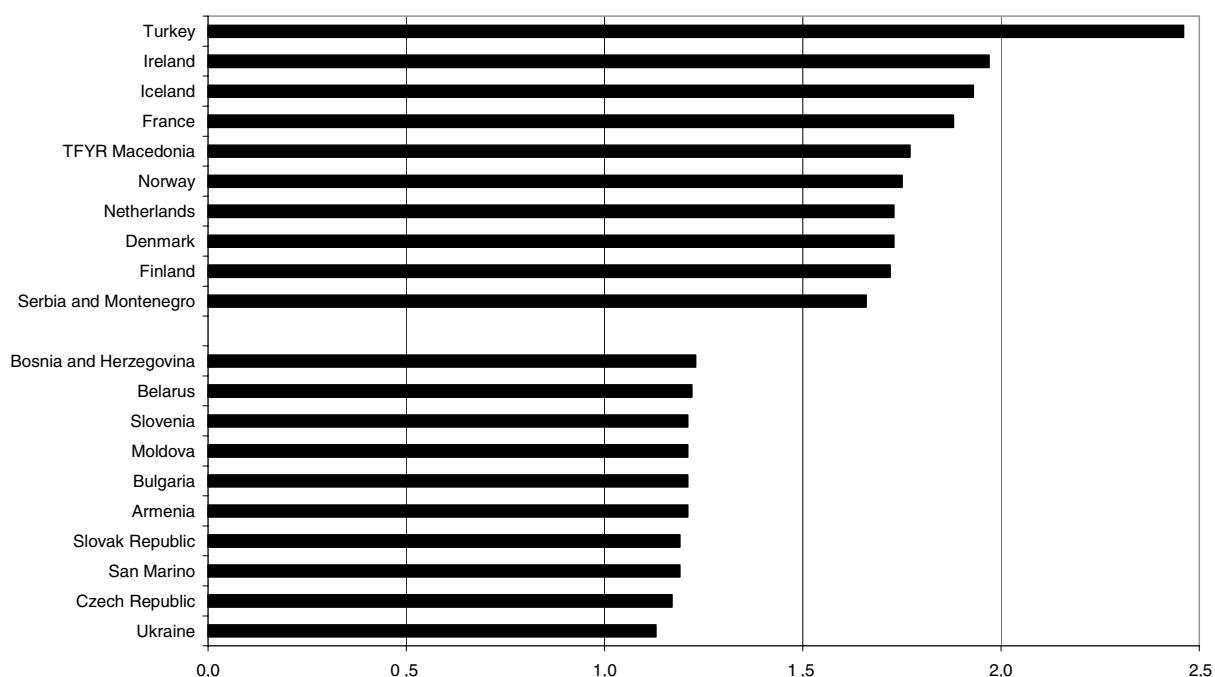
report the age at the biological first birth, the mean age at first motherhood increased from 24,4 in 1990 to 25,9 in 2002. For several years the Netherlands had the ‘oldest mothers’ but currently San Marino and Spain, and possibly also Italy that has no recent information, have taken over. Very late fertility is typically concentrated in the countries of the European Union and in several of these countries the upward trends are slowing down. Early fertility is mainly concentrated in Eastern Europe; here the upward trend has recently started. Also this increasing age at childbearing adds to the low fertility levels.

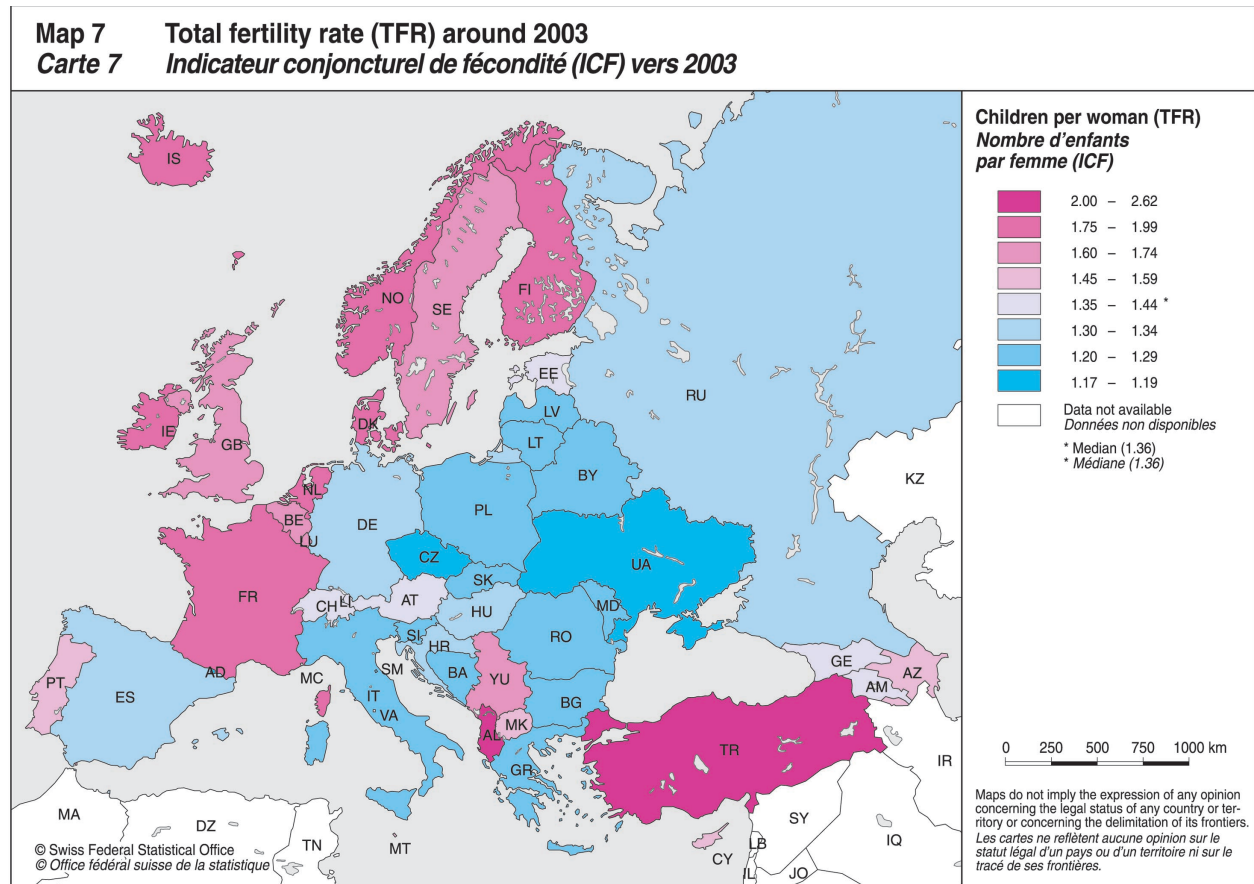
Extra-marital births are becoming increasingly common (cf Map 9). In 1990 about 15% of all births in Europe occurred to non-married women, and by 2002 the percentage had risen to 28. Figure 13 gives the ranking. Not surprisingly, Scandinavian countries are found in the top panel, some with rates above 50%; but also Bulgaria, France and Georgia have significant shares of extramarital fertility. Low rates are observed in several Mediterranean countries.

## Mortality

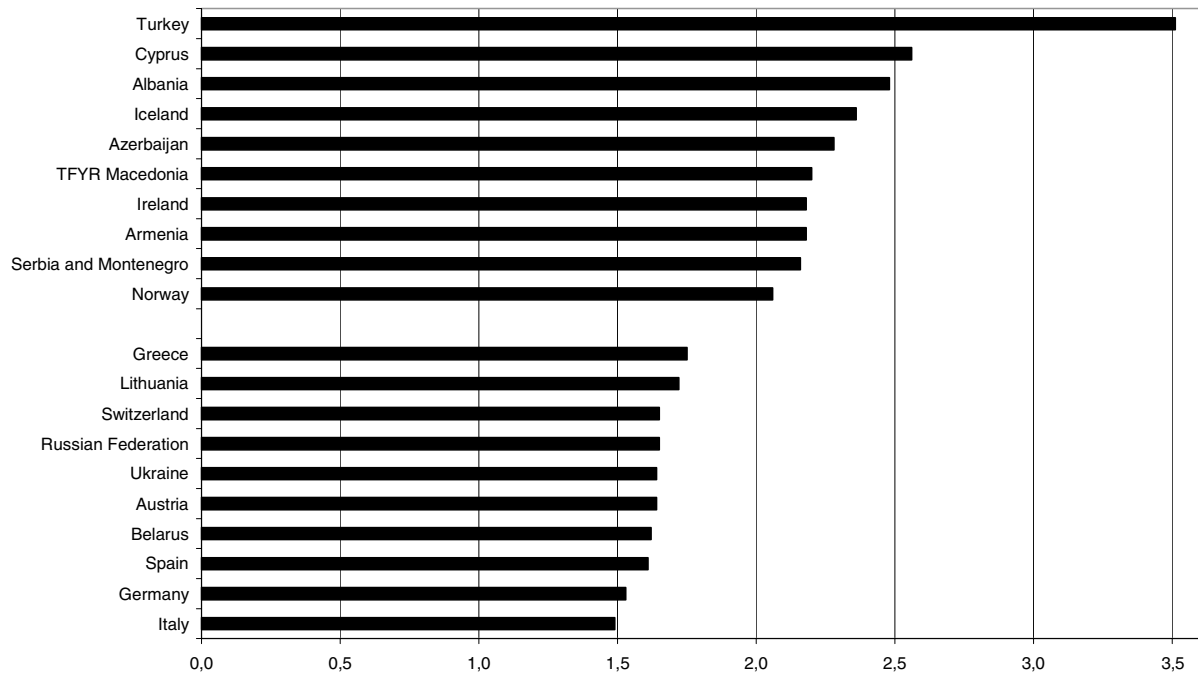
Figures 14A and B summarise life expectancy at birth. For European men, life expectancy increased from 70.0 years in 1990 to 72.1 in 2002. For women the increase was from 77.0 years to 78.8 (cf Maps 10 and 11). Male life expectancy increased stronger than for women. It should be noted that in Georgia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Ukraine and Belarus both male and female

**Figure 10 Ten highest and ten lowest total fertility rates in Europe, 2002**

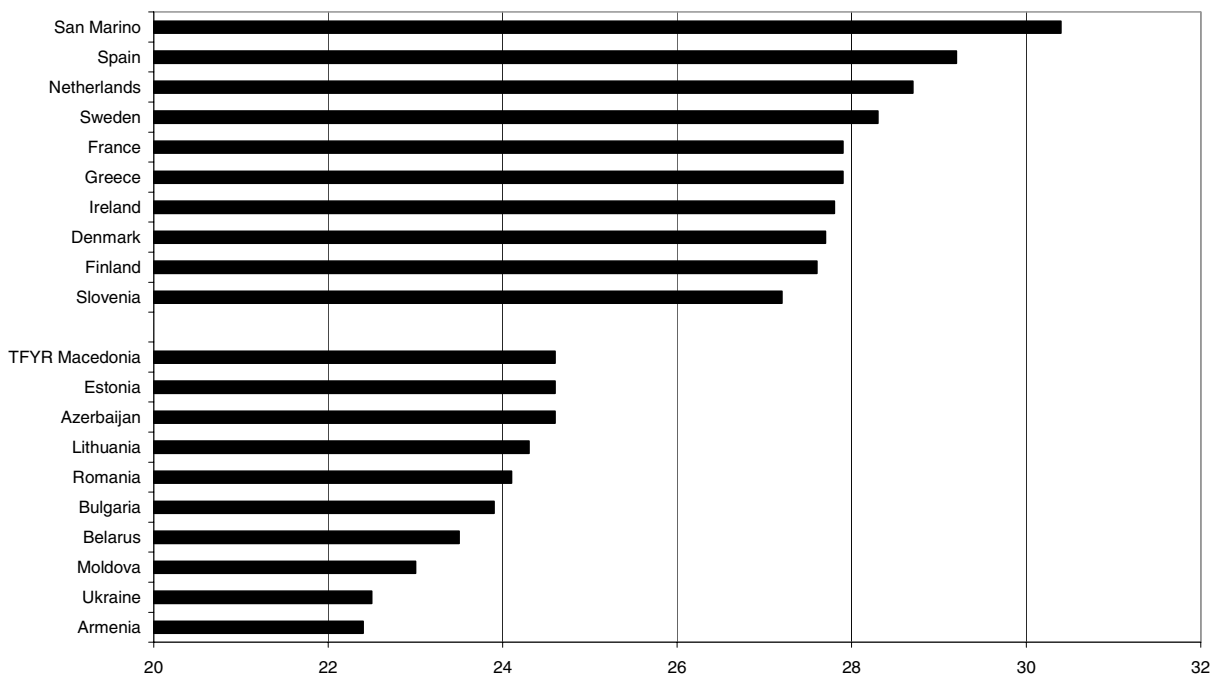




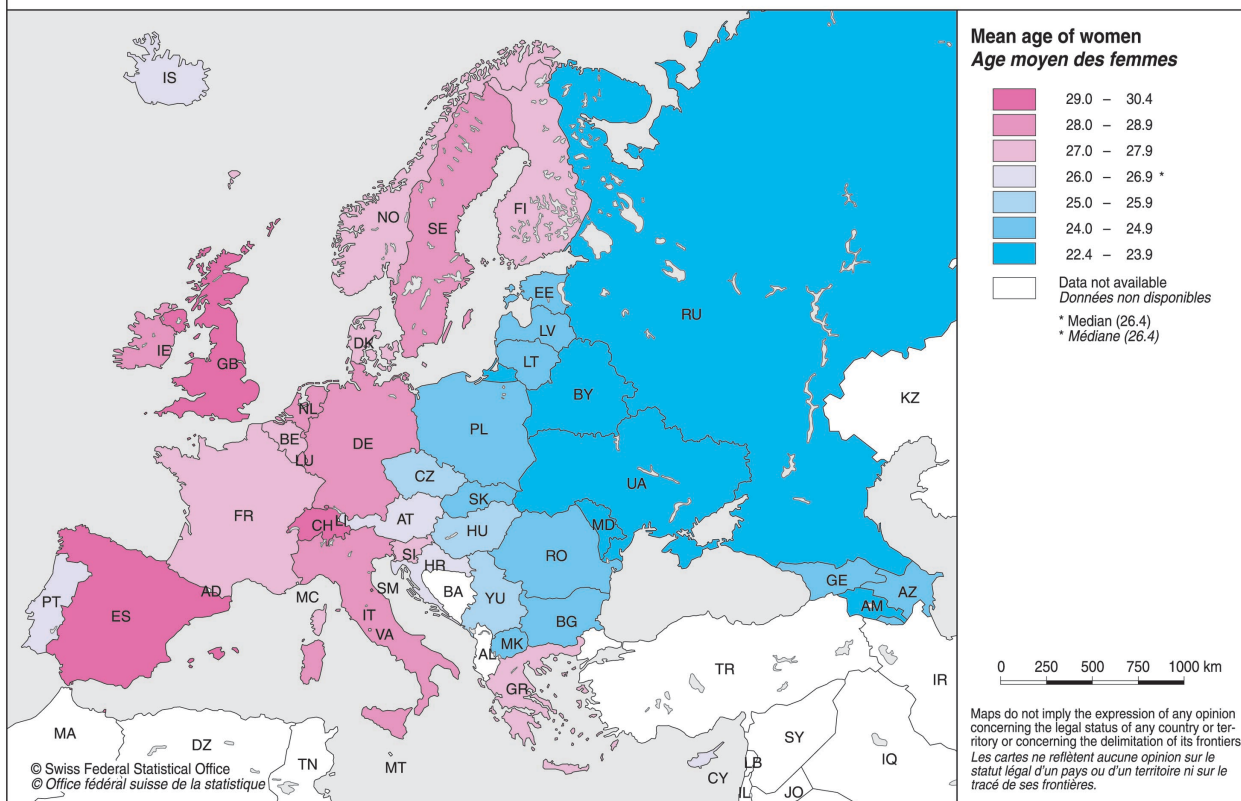
**Figure 11 Ten highest and ten lowest total cohort fertility rates in Europe, birth cohort 1965**

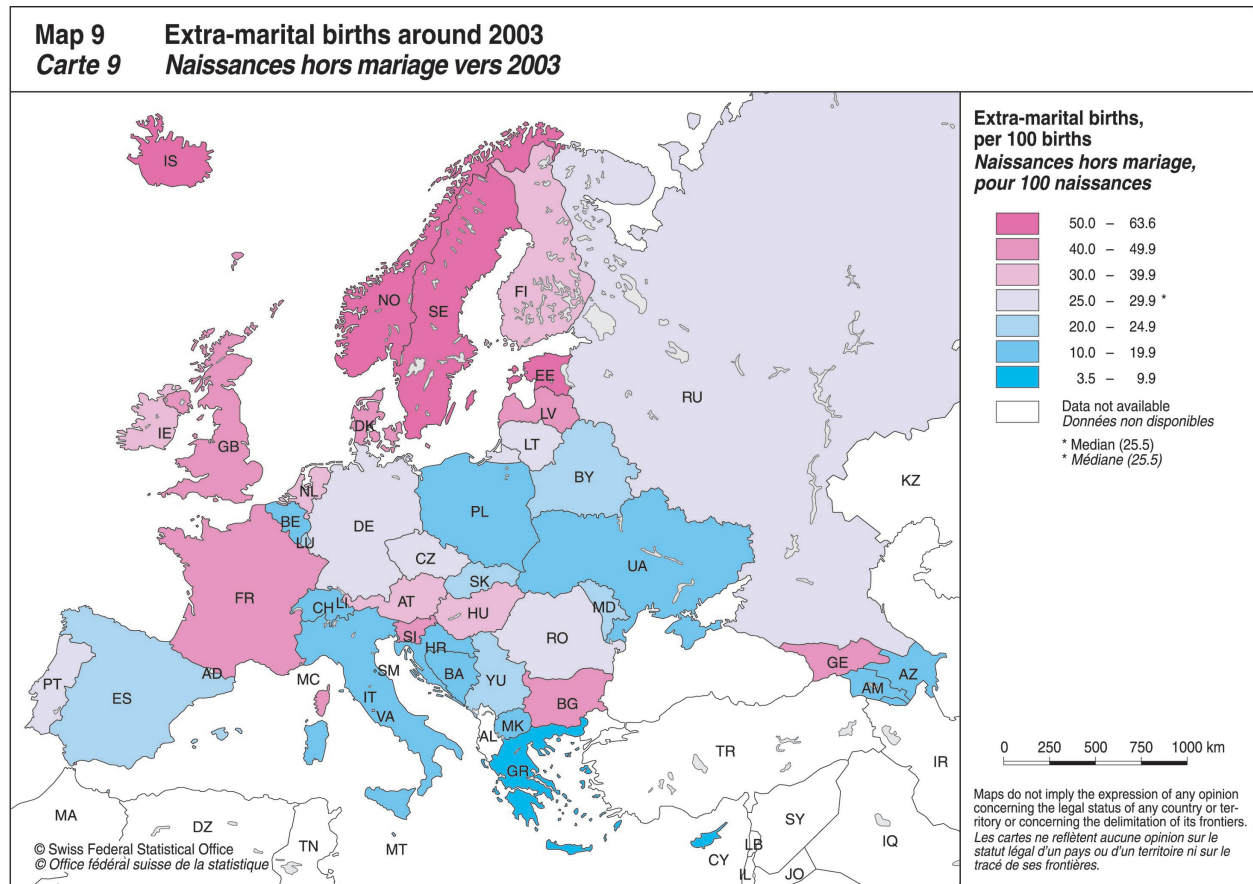


**Figure 12 Ten highest and ten lowest mean ages of women at first birth in Europe, 2002**

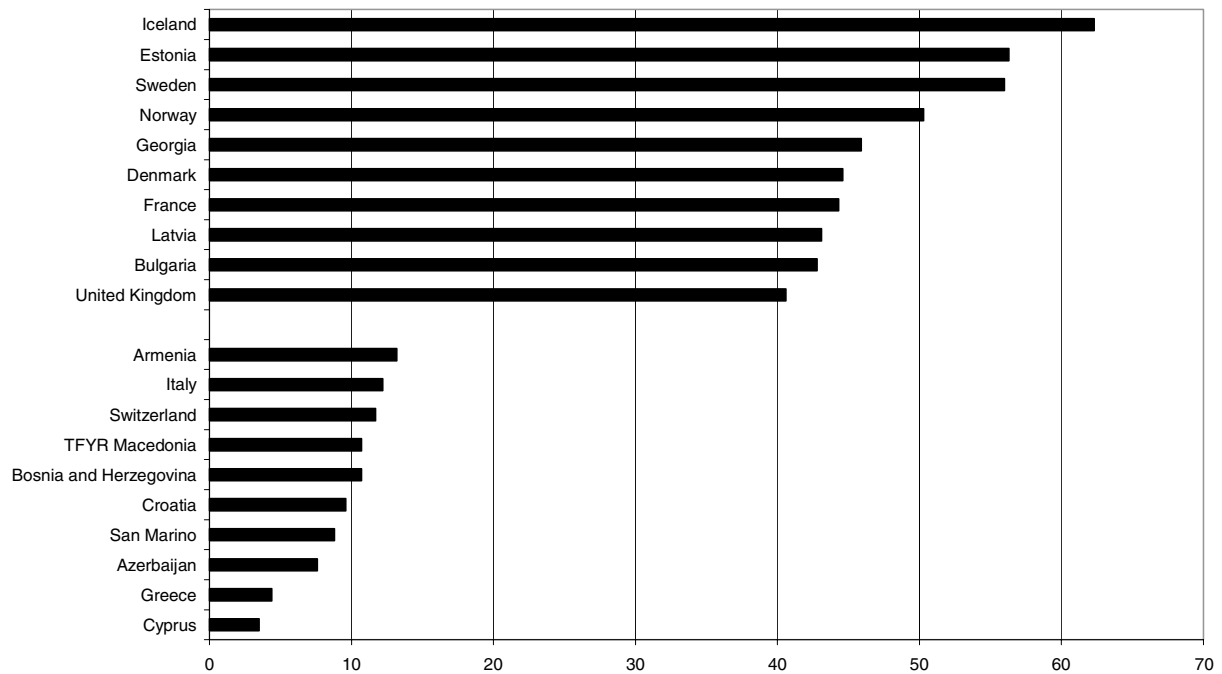


**Map 8 Mean age of women at birth of first child around 2003**  
**Carte 8 Age moyen des femmes à la naissance de leur premier enfant vers 2003**





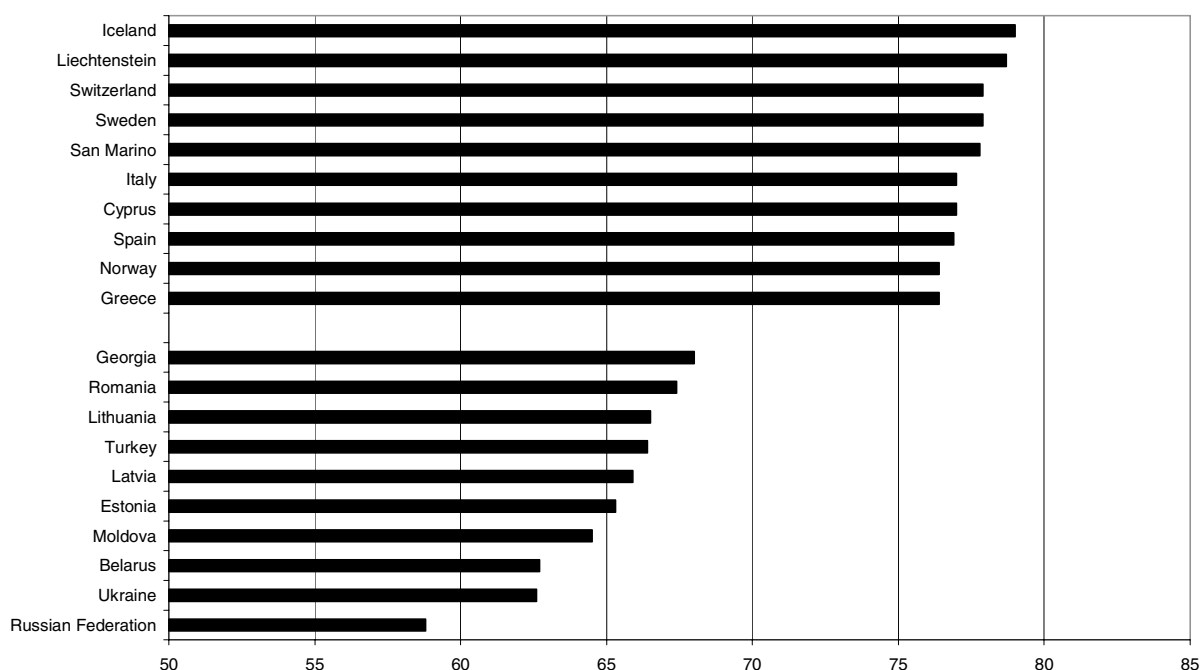
**Figure 13 Ten highest and ten lowest extra marital fertility rates in Europe, 2002**



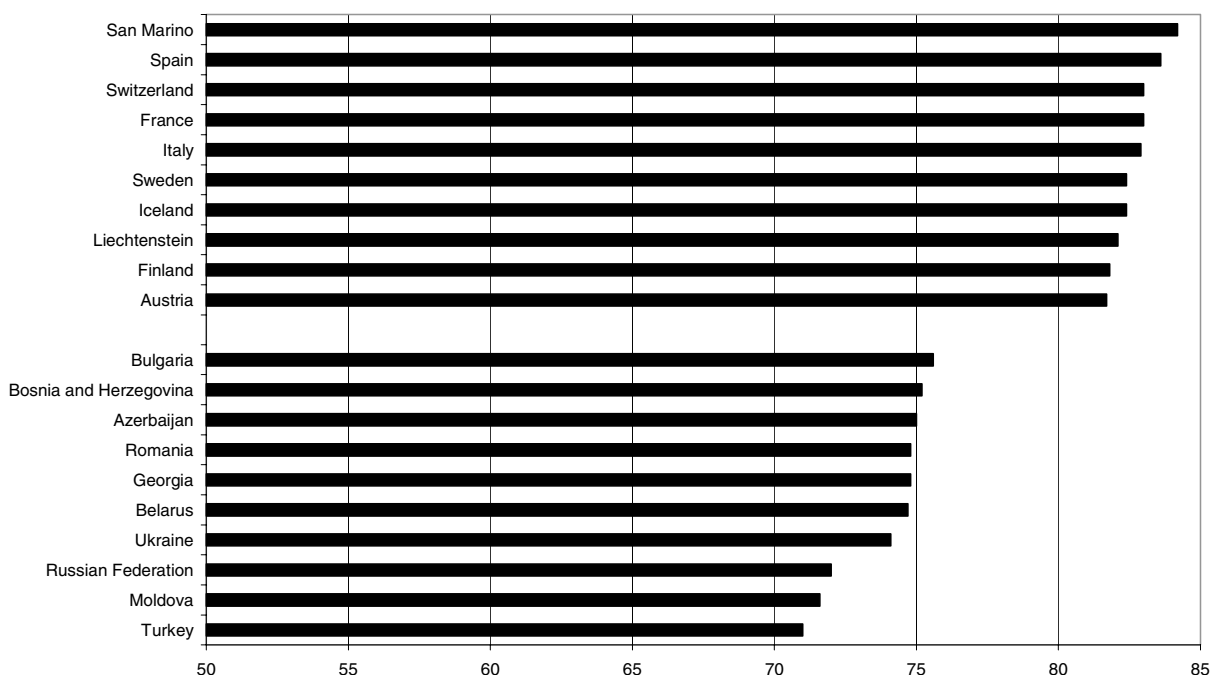
life expectancies declined in this period; Romania and Turkey also have low life expectancies for both sexes. While in Georgia and Turkey the sex difference is 6.8 and 4.6 years respectively, the difference is 11.5 and 13.2 years respectively in Ukraine and the Russian Federation, which is substantially larger than the about 7 years difference that occurs on average for Europe as a whole.

The highest life expectancies for men are observed in some Scandinavian countries, but some Mediterranean countries, like Greece, Italy and Spain, have high life expectancies as well. The ranking for female life expectancy shows similarities with the male ranking, although there is some variation in the sequence.

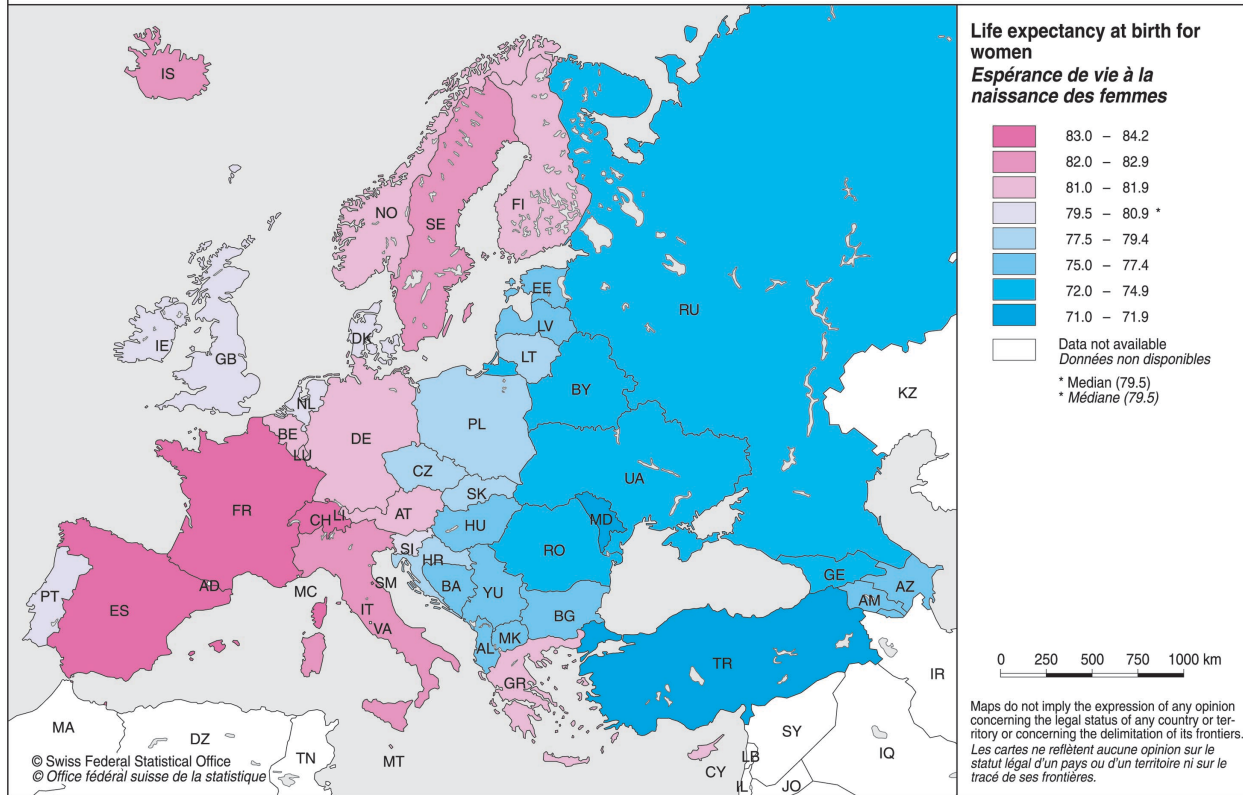
**Figure 14A Ten highest and ten lowest life expectancies in Europe, males, latest (around 2002)**



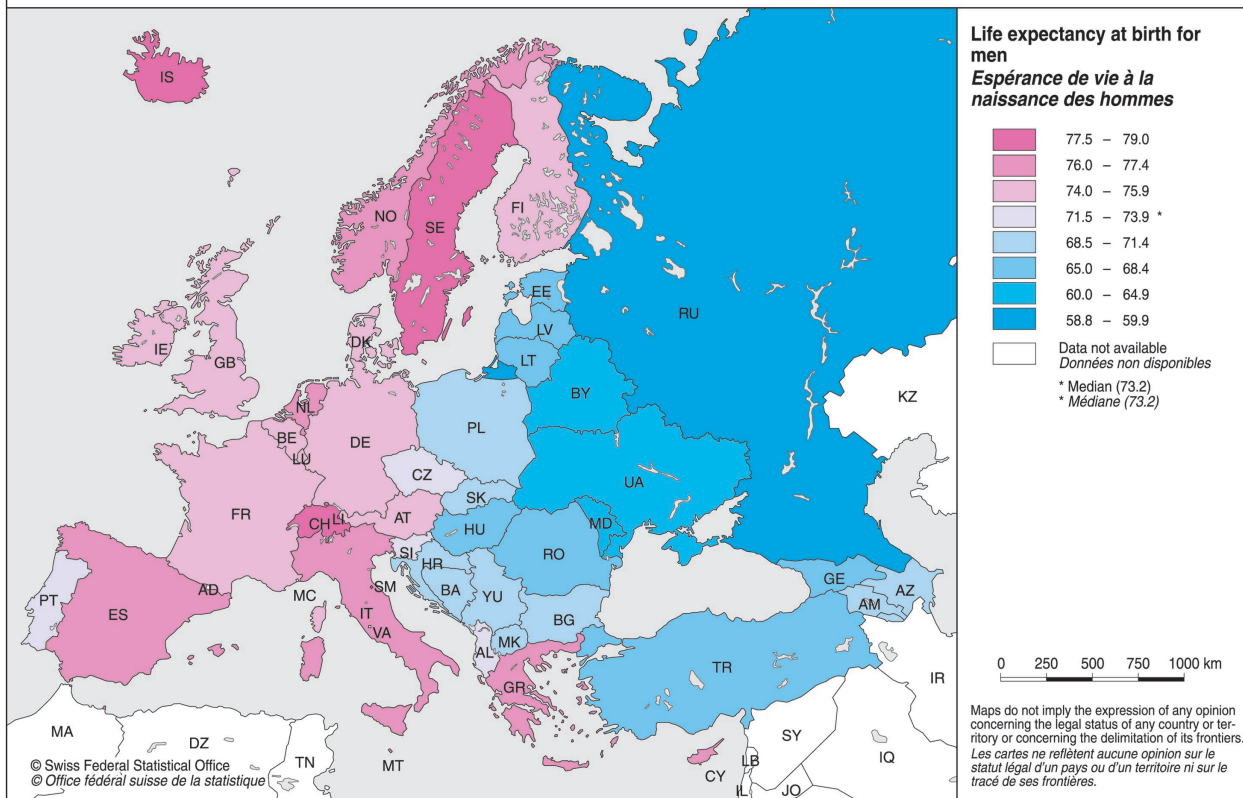
**Figure 14B Ten highest and ten lowest life expectancies in Europe, females, latest (around 2002)**



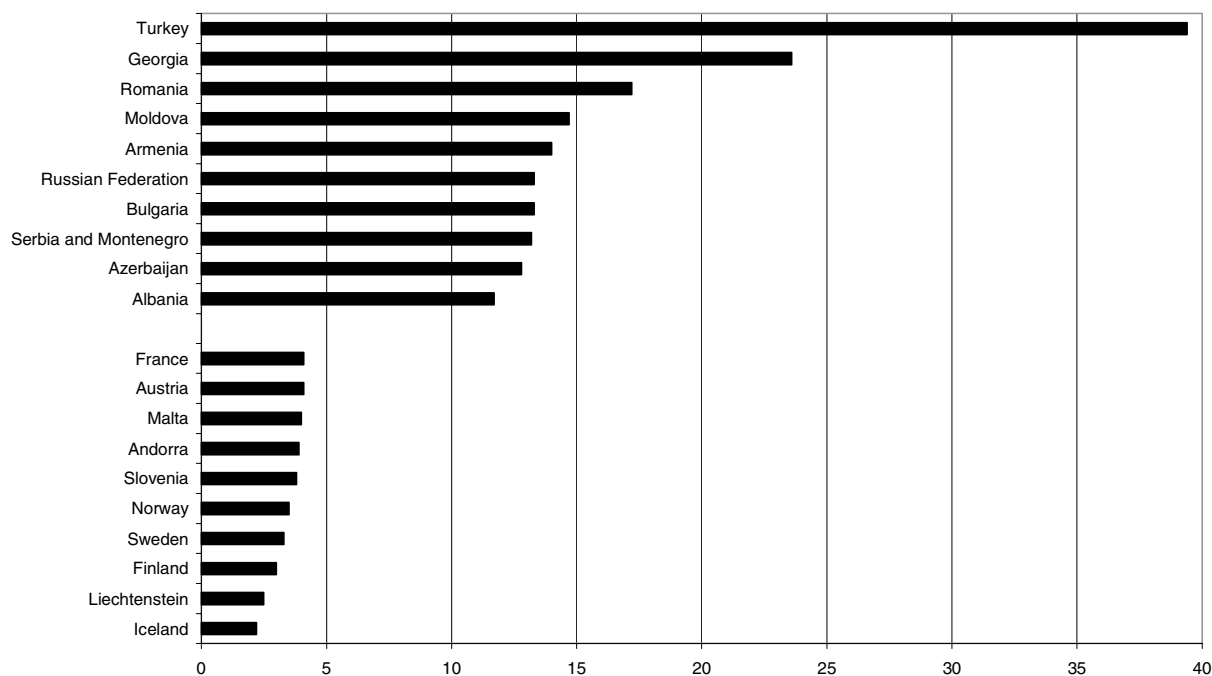
**Map 10** Life expectancy at birth for women around 2003  
**Carte 10** *Espérance de vie à la naissance des femmes vers 2003*



**Map 11** Life expectancy at birth for men around 2003  
**Carte 11** *Espérance de vie à la naissance des hommes vers 2003*

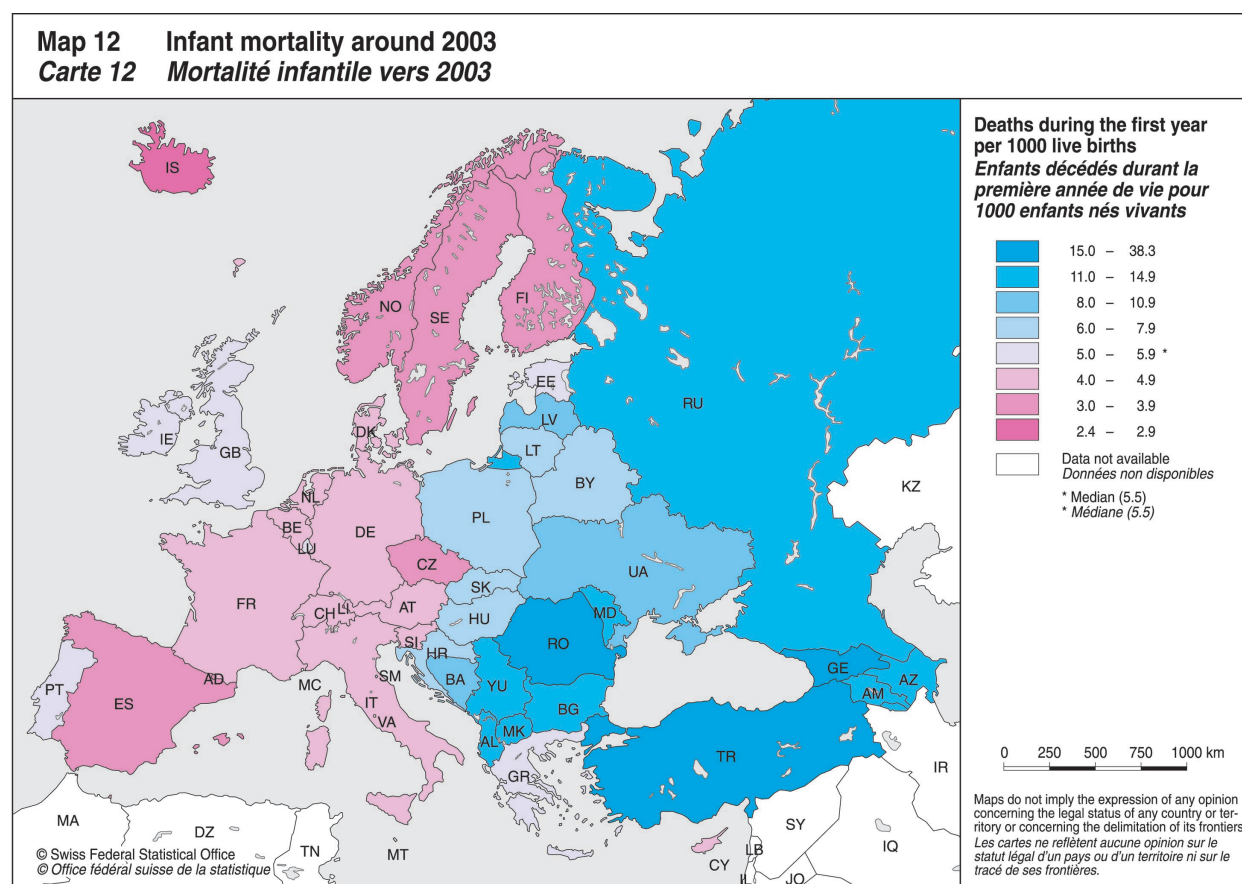




**Figure 15 Ten highest and ten lowest infant mortality rates in Europe, 2002**

Another important mortality indicator is the infant mortality rate. In the period 1990-2002 the Europe-wide rate dropped from 12.7 deaths among children under 1 year of age (per 1000 live born children) to 7.9. Currently Turkey is the obvious exception with

respect to the level of infant mortality as is shown in Figure 15. Other countries with high infant mortality rates are mainly located in Eastern Europe. The lowest rates are mainly observed in Western or Northern Europe (cf Map 12).



## T0.1 Main demographic indicators for Europe 2003

Country	Population on January 1st, 2004 (thousands)	Population growth rate 2003 (%)	Rate of natural increase 2003 (%)	Rate of net migration 2003 (%)	Crude marriage rate 2003 per 1000	Total fertility rate 2003	Infant mortality rate 2003 per 1000
Europa	(E) 814 793,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Member States of the Council of Europe	(E) 804 944,3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andorra	72,3	7,7	0,7	6,4	2,8	1,19	-
Armenia	3 212,2	0,1	0,3	-0,2	4,8	1,35	12,0
Austria	8 140,1	0,4	-0,0	0,4	4,6	1,38	4,5
Azerbaijan	8 265,7	0,8	0,8	-0,0	6,8	1,59	12,8
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	7 801,3	-0,6	-0,6	...	3,9	1,23	12,3
Croatia	...	...	...	...	...	1,33	6,3
Cyprus	818,2	2,0	0,4	1,5	13,9	1,50	4,1
Czech Republic	10 211,5	0,1	-0,2	0,3	4,8	1,18	3,9
Denmark	5 397,6	0,3	0,1	0,1	6,5	1,76	4,4
Estonia	1 351,0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	5 219,7	0,3	0,2	0,1	5,0	1,8	3,1
France	59 900,7	0,4	0,4	0,1	4,6	1,89	4,1
Georgia	4 315,2	-0,6	0,0	-0,6	2,9	1,37	...
Germany	82 531,7	-0,0	-0,2	0,2	4,6	...	4,2
– FRG before unification	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
– Former GDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	10 116,7	0,3	0,4	0,2	4,5	1,28	7,3
Iceland	290,6	0,8	0,8	-0,0	5,1	1,99	2,4
Ireland	4 027,7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	57 888,2	1,0	-0,1	1,1	...	...	...
Latvia	2 319,2	-0,5	-0,5	0,0	4,3	1,29	9,4
Liechtenstein	34,3	1,3	0,4	0,9	4,4	1,30	2,9
Lithuania	3 445,9	-0,5	-0,3	-0,2	4,9	1,30	6,8
Luxembourg	451,6	0,7	0,3	0,5	4,4	1,63	4,9
Malta	399,9	0,6	0,2	0,3	5,9	1,46	5,9
Moldova	3 607,4	-0,3	-0,2	...	6,9	1,22	14,4
Netherlands	16 258,0	0,4	0,4	0,0	5,0	1,75	4,8
Norway	4 577,5	0,6	0,3	0,2	4,9	1,80	3,4
Poland	38 190,6	-0,1	-0,0	-0,0	5,1	1,22	7,0
Portugal	10 474,7	0,6	0,0	0,6	5,1	1,44	4,1
Romania	21 711,3	-0,3	-0,3	-0,0	6,2	1,27	16,7
Russian Federation	144 168,2	-0,6	-0,6	0,1	7,6	1,32	12,4
San Marino	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia and Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovak Republic	5 380,1	0,2	-0,0	0,0	4,8	1,20	7,8
Slovenia	1 996,4	0,1	-0,1	0,2	3,4	1,20	4,0
Spain	42 197,9	1,5	0,1	1,4	5,0	1,30	3,6
Sweden	8 975,7	0,4	0,1	0,3	4,4	1,71	3,1
Switzerland	7 364,2	0,7	0,1	0,6	5,5	1,39	4,3
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	2 029,9	...	0,4	...	7,1	1,54	11,3
Turkey	71 254,0	1,5	1,4	0,1	...	2,43	38,3
Ukraine	47 442,1	-0,8	-0,8	0,0	7,8	1,20	9,6
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Member countries	(E) 9 849,1	-0,5	-0,6	0,1	7,1	1,21	7,7
Belarus	9 849,1	-0,5	-0,6	0,1	7,1	1,21	7,7

(E) Population estimates based on 2004, figures or failing that, estimated on the basis of the latest available data

## T0.2 Main demographic indicators for Europe 2002 (or latest available data)

Country	Population on January 1st, 2003 (thousands)	Population growth rate 2002 (%)	Rate of natural increase 2002 (%)	Rate of net migration 2002 (%)	Crude marriage rate 2002 per 1000	Total fertility rate 2002	Infant mortality rate 2002 per 1000	Life expectancy at birth		
								Males	Females	Latest available year
Europa	(E) 811 494,2	0,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Member States of The Council of Europe	(E) 801 595,6	0,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	3401,2*	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,70	76,40	1999
Andorra	67,2	1,2	0,8	0,4	2,8	1,4	...	...	...	...
Armenia	3 210,3	-0,1	0,2	-0,3	4,3	1,2	14,0	69,90	75,80	2003
Austria	8 102,2	0,5	0,0	0,3	4,5	1,4	4,1	75,82	81,71	2002
Azerbaijan	8 202,5	0,7	0,8	0,0	5,1	1,6	12,8	69,61	75,00	2002
Belgium	10 355,8	0,4	0,1	0,4	3,9	1,6	4,4	75,11	81,13	2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3828,4*	...	...	...	...	1,2	9,4	69,70	75,20	1990
Bulgaria	7 845,8	-0,6	-0,6	...	3,7	1,2	13,3	68,87	75,56	2002
Croatia	4 442,2	-0,0	-0,2	0,2	5,1	1,3	7,0	70,52	77,77	2000
Cyprus	802,5	1,2	0,4	0,8	13,5	1,5	4,7	77,01	81,37	2002-2003
Czech Republic	10 203,3	-0,0	-0,2	0,1	5,2	1,2	4,2	72,03	78,51	2003
Denmark	5 383,5	0,3	0,1	0,2	6,9	1,7	4,4	74,65	79,23	2002
Estonia	1 356,0	-0,4	-0,4	0,0	4,3	1,4	5,7	65,28	77,14	2002
Finland	5 206,3	0,2	0,1	0,1	5,2	1,7	3,0	74,89	81,50	2002
France	59 635,0	0,5	0,4	0,1	4,7	1,9	4,1	75,76	83,00	2002
Georgia	4 342,6	-0,7	0,0	-0,7	2,9	1,4	23,6	68,00	74,80	2002
Germany	82 536,7	0,1	-0,1	0,3	4,8	1,3	4,2	75,47	81,29	2001
– FRG before unification	...	...	...	...	...	1,4	4,3	74,41	80,46	1997
– Former GDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,0	72,41	79,48	1997
Greece	11 006,4	0,3	0,0	0,3	5,3	1,3	5,1	76,39	81,06	2002
Hungary	10 142,4	-0,3	-0,4	0,0	4,5	1,3	7,2	68,29	76,53	2003
Iceland	288,5	0,7	0,8	-0,1	5,7	1,9	2,2	78,97	82,38	2002-2003
Ireland	3 963,6	1,6	0,8	0,8	5,1	2,0	5,3	75,16	80,34	2002
Italy	57 321,1	0,6	0,0	0,6	4,6	1,3	4,5	76,80	82,90	2002
Latvia	2 331,5	-0,6	-0,5	-0,1	4,2	1,2	9,9	65,91	76,86	2003
Liechtenstein	33,9	1,0	0,5	0,5	5,1	1,5	2,4	78,71	82,09	2002
Lithuania	3 462,6	-0,4	-0,3	-0,1	4,7	1,2	7,9	66,48	77,85	2003
Luxembourg	448,3	1,0	0,4	0,6	4,5	1,6	5,0	74,91	81,51	2002
Malta	397,3	0,7	0,2	0,3	5,7	1,5	4,0	76,05	81,24	2002
Moldova	3 618,3	-0,3	-0,2	-0,1	6,0	1,2	14,7	64,49	72,00	2002
Netherlands	16 192,6	0,5	0,4	0,2	5,3	1,7	5,0	75,96	80,69	2002
Norway	4 552,3	0,6	0,2	0,4	5,3	1,8	3,5	76,43	81,48	2002
Poland	38 218,5	-0,0	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,2	7,5	70,39	78,68	2002
Portugal	10 407,5	0,8	0,1	0,7	5,4	1,5	5,0	74,00	80,57	2003
Romania	21 772,8	-0,3	-0,3	0,0	5,9	1,3	17,2	67,40	74,80	2003
Russian Federation	143 097,0	-0,6	-0,7	0,1	7,1	1,3	13,3	58,80	72,00	2003
San Marino	28,8	2,1	0,3	1,7	7,5	1,2	6,7	77,78	84,21	2001
Serbia and Montenegro	10662,3*	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,74	75,56	2001
Slovak Republic	5 379,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	1,2	7,6	69,77	77,62	2003
Slovenia	1 995,0	0,1	-0,1	0,1	3,5	1,2	3,8	73,20	80,70	2003
Spain	41 550,6	1,7	0,1	1,6	5,1	1,3	4,1	76,90	83,58	2003
Sweden	8 940,8	0,4	0,0	0,3	4,3	1,6	3,3	77,90	82,40	2003
Switzerland	7 317,9	0,8	0,1	0,7	5,5	1,4	4,5	77,90	83,00	2003
“The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”	2 023,7	...	0,5	...	7,2	1,8	10,2	70,80	75,70	2002
Turkey	70 173,0	1,6	1,4	1,4	6,4	2,5	39,4	66,20	70,90	2002
Ukraine	47 787,3	-0,9	-0,8	-0,2	6,6	1,1	10,3	62,40	73,60	1999
United Kingdom	59 380,0	0,4	0,1	0,3	4,9	1,6	5,2	75,92	80,50	2002
Non-Member countries	(E) 9 898,6	-0,5	-0,6	0,1	6,7	1,2	7,8	62,27	74,14	2002
Belarus	9 898,6	-0,5	-0,6	0,1	6,7	1,2	7,8	62,27	74,14	2002

(E) Population estimates based on 2003, figures or failing that, estimated on the basis of the latest available data (\*).