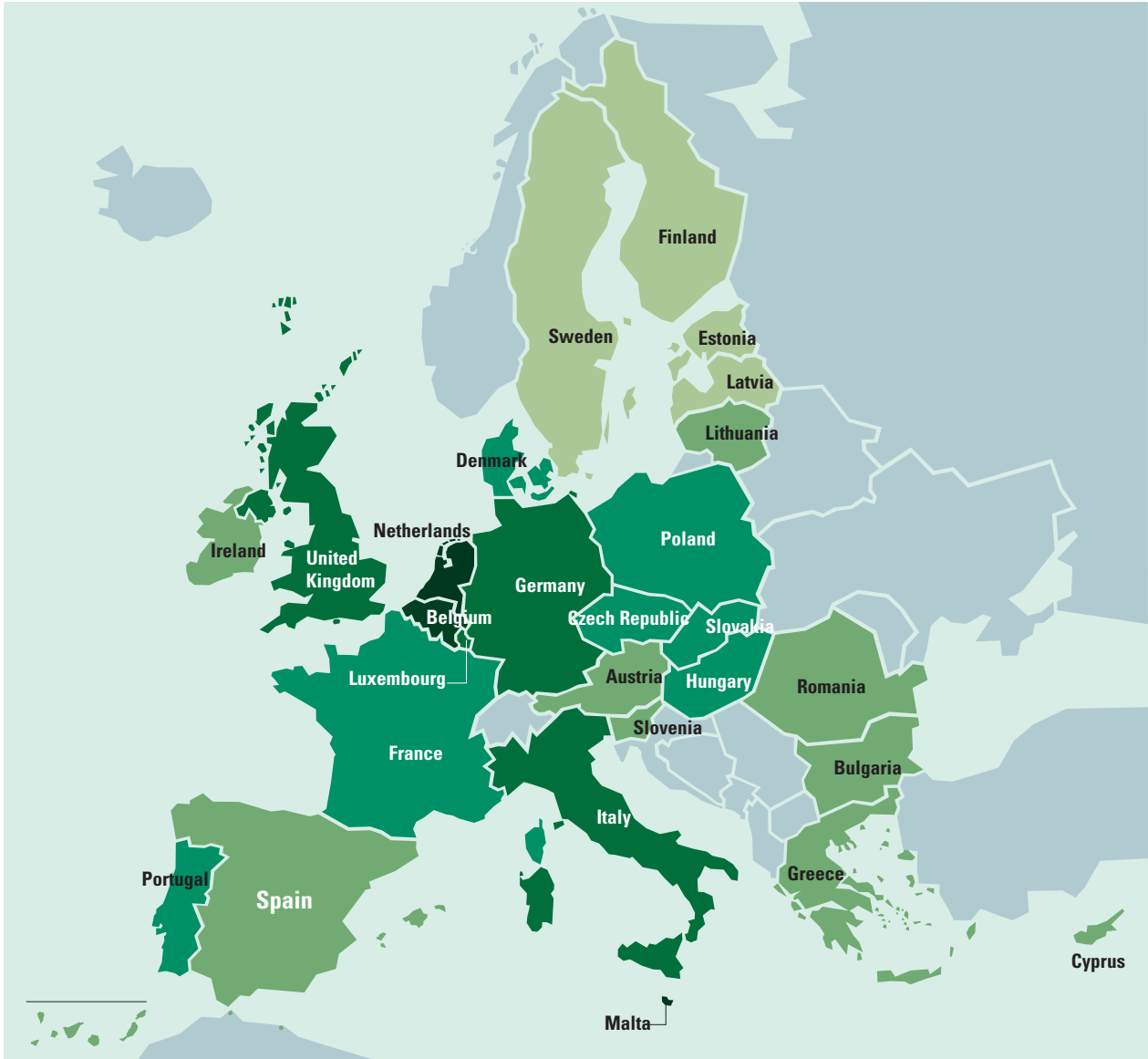


Population and territory



Photo: banco-imagenes@cnice.mec.es



Population density of the EU 27
2007

Inhabitants per km²

Under 50



50-99



100-149



150-299



300 or more



Population and territory

Population of the EU 27

Total population at 1 January 2007

EU-27	495,128,529
Germany	82,314,906
France	63,392,140
United Kingdom	60,852,828
Italy	59,131,287
Spain	44,474,631
Poland	38,125,479
Romania	21,565,119
Netherlands	16,357,992
Greece	11,171,740
Portugal	10,599,095
Belgium	10,584,534
Czech Republic	10,287,189
Hungary	10,066,158
Sweden	9,113,257
Austria	8,298,923
Bulgaria	7,679,290
Denmark	5,447,084
Slovakia	5,393,637
Finland	5,276,955
Ireland	4,314,634
Lithuania	3,384,879
Latvia	2,281,305
Slovenia	2,010,377
Estonia	1,342,409
Cyprus	778,684
Luxembourg	476,187
Malta	407,810

The second largest in area, the fifth largest in population

Spain has the second largest surface area in the European Union with 505,990 km² after France, and it is the fifth most highly populated country with 44.5 million inhabitants at 1 January 2007, which represents 9.0% of the Community population. The average population density in Spain is 88 inhabitants per km².

With the new accessions of Romania and Bulgaria in January 2007 the EU population rises to 495.1 million inhabitants. The contribution of these countries is 29.2 million inhabitants, which represents 5.9% of the total Community population. The five most highly populated countries (Germany, France, United Kingdom, Italy and Spain) represent 62.6% of the EU population, whilst the five least populated (Malta, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Estonia and Slovenia) only add up to 1.0%.



The EU-27 population is around 8% of the world population

Interannual population increase. 2006

Per thousand inhabitants



High population growth rate

Spain has the third highest population growth of the European Union in 2006, with an increase of 16.2 inhabitants per thousand. It is only surpassed by Luxembourg with an increase of 35.7 inhabitants per thousand and Ireland with 24.8%. At the other extreme we find Latvia with a drop of 5.8 inhabitants per thousand.

The majority of the EU countries present positive growth rates: four countries show rates over 15%, five between 5-15%, and ten between 0-5%. The other Member States have negative growth rates.

Population and territory

Foreign population

Percentage of population with foreign nationality

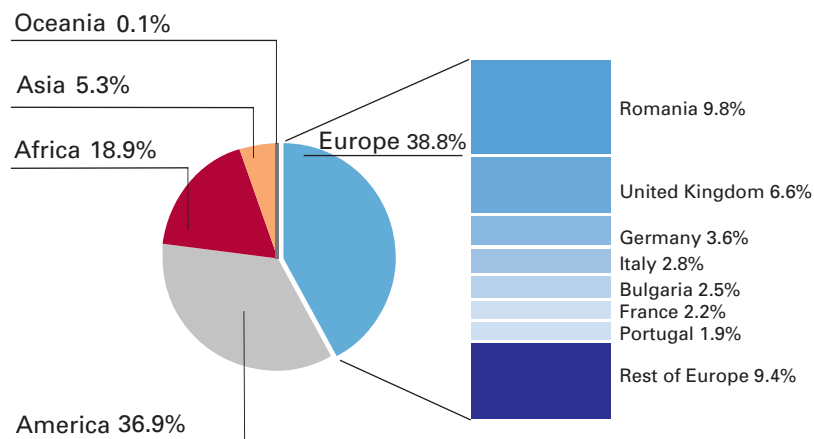
01.01.06 %

Luxembourg	39.6
Latvia	19.9
Estonia	18.0
Cyprus	12.8
Austria	9.8
Spain	9.1
Germany	8.8
Belgium	8.6
Greece	7.9
Ireland	7.4
United Kingdom	5.7
France	5.6
Sweden	5.3
Denmark	5.0
Italy	4.5
Netherlands	4.2
Malta	3.0
Portugal	2.6
Czech Republic	2.5
Slovenia	2.4
Finland	2.2
Poland	1.8
Hungary	1.5
Lithuania	1.0
Slovakia	0.5
Bulgaria	0.3
Romania	0.1

The sixth largest in percentage of foreign population

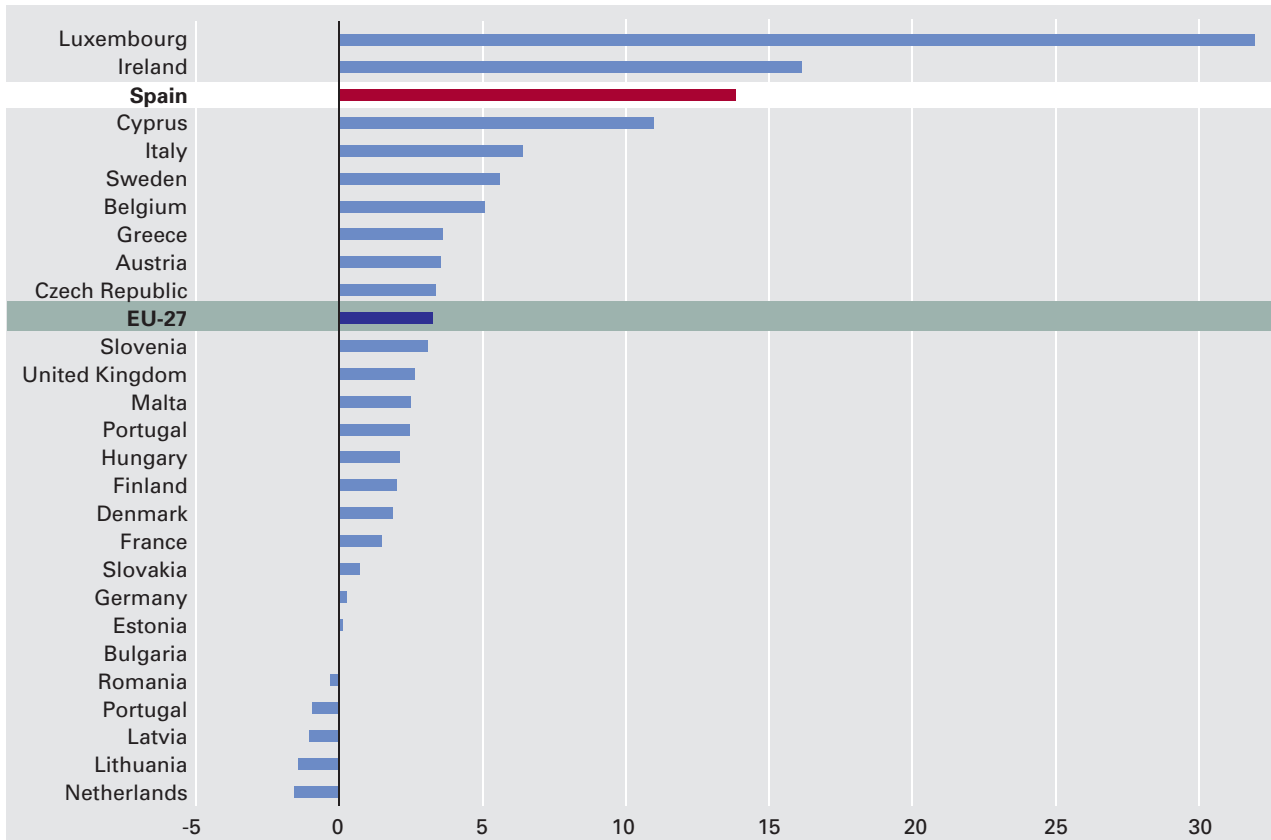
In Spain the percentage of population with foreign nationality stands at 9.1% in 2006. Thus Spain is the sixth largest country in percentage population with foreign nationality in the EU, behind Luxembourg (39.6%), Latvia (19.9%), Estonia (18.0%), Cyprus (12.8%) and Austria (9.8%). The opposite extreme is occupied by Romania (0.1%), Bulgaria (0.3%) and Slovakia (0.5%).

Breakdown of foreign population in Spain by nationality. 2006



Migration rate. 2006

Net migration per thousand inhabitants



The third highest in migration rate

Spain is the country of the Union that has received the largest number of immigrants during 2006, a total of 802,971. The main countries of origin are: Romania with 111,920, Bolivia with 69,467 and Morocco with 60,830 individuals.

The net migration (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants) in Spain is 611,345 persons in 2006, which represents a net migration rate of 13.86‰, only exceeded by Luxembourg (31.93‰) and Ireland (16.16‰).

The majority of the Member States have a positive net migration rate. The only countries with negative migration rates are Netherlands (-1.59‰), Lithuania (-1.43‰), Latvia (-1.07‰), Poland (-0.95‰) and Romania (-0.30‰).

Gross birth rate

2006 Per thousand inhabitants

Ireland	15.07
France	13.14
United Kingdom	12.35
Denmark	11.95
Luxembourg	11.67
Sweden	11.66
Belgium	11.51
Netherlands	11.32
Cyprus	11.30
Finland	11.17
Estonia	11.07
Spain	10.95
EU-27	10.57
Czech Republic	10.31
Romania	10.17
Greece	10.05
Slovakia	10.00
Portugal	9.96
Hungary	9.92
Poland	9.81
Latvia	9.73
Bulgaria	9.61
Malta	9.56
Italy	9.50
Slovenia	9.43
Austria	9.41
Lithuania	9.21
Germany	8.17

The number of births is rising slightly...

In 2006 Spain records 482,957 births, which represents a gross birth rate of 10.95 births per thousand inhabitants. The highest birth rates are attained in Ireland (15.07‰), France (13.14‰) and United Kingdom (12.35‰), while the lowest correspond to Germany (8.17‰), Lithuania (9.21‰) and Austria (9.41‰).

In Spain the proportion of children born outside marriage is around 28.4% in 2006, which represents a mid-way position between the 5.6% of Cyprus and the 58.2% of Estonia.

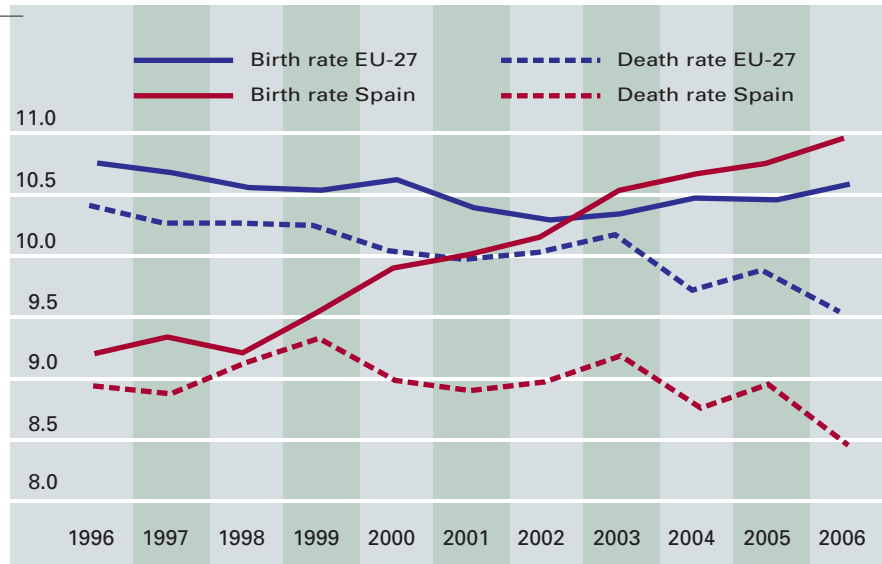
... and the number of deaths is dropping

In 2006, there are 371,353 deaths in Spain, 16,002 fewer than in the previous year, so that the gross death rate stands at 8.42 deaths per thousand inhabitants.

The highest rates in the EU are reached in Bulgaria (14.73‰), Latvia (14.47‰) and Lithuania (13.20‰), whilst the lowest are observed in Ireland (6.45‰), Cyprus (6.64‰) and Malta (7.91‰).

Trend in birth and death rates

Per thousand inhabitants



Rise in fertility rate

In 2006, the fertility rate (average number of children per woman of fertile age) is below the threshold of 2.1 children per woman in all EU countries, a figure that is regarded as adequate for assuring generation replacement.

In Spain the fertility rate stands at 1.38 in 2006, reaching its highest level since 1991.

Regarding the average age at birth of the first child, this varies considerably from one country to another. Thus, in 2005, this age in the United Kingdom is 29.84 years, while in Bulgaria it is 24.72. In Spain the value of this indicator is 29.31 years.



Life expectancy of women at birth 2006

Spain	84.4
France	84.4
Italy**	83.8
Finland	83.1
Sweden	83.1
Austria	82.8
Germany	82.4
Cyprus	82.4
Belgium	82.3
Portugal	82.3
Ireland	82.1
Slovenia	82.0
Netherlands	82.0
Greece	81.9
Luxembourg	81.9
Malta	81.9
United Kingdom*	81.1
EU-27**	80.9
Denmark	80.7
Czech Republic	79.9
Poland	79.7
Estonia	78.6
Slovakia	78.4
Hungary	77.8
Lithuania	77.0
Bulgaria	76.3
Latvia	76.3
Romania	76.2

* datum of 2005

** datum of 2004

Spanish women live the longest

In 2006 Spanish and French women have the longest life expectancy at birth of all the European Union Member States, with over 84 years. Men in Spain, however, have a life expectancy at birth of 78 years, a year less than the Swedish and the Cypriots (79 years), who occupy the first place.

There is, therefore, a difference of 6 years between the life expectancy of men and women in Spain. In the EU the greatest difference arises in Lithuania (12 years) and the smallest in the United Kingdom (4 years).

In all EU countries the number of women exceeds that of men. In Spain there are 103 women per 100 men, a figure that reaches 117 women in the case of Latvia. In Ireland the number of women is practically the same as that of men.

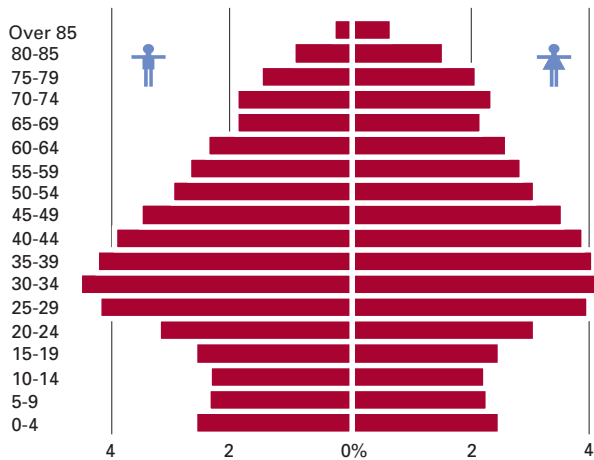


In Spain there are two million people octogenarians



In 2005 Japanese women have the longest life expectancy at birth in the world, with 85.2 years

Population of Spain. 2007

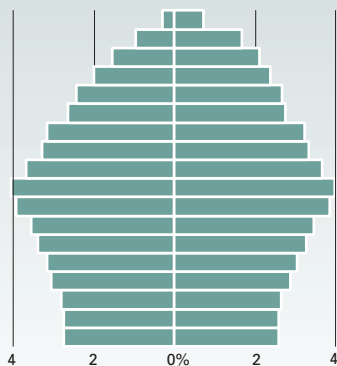


We are getting older

In the last few years the Spanish pyramid has been denoted for having a low birth rate, a high migration rate and a high life expectancy of the population, especially of women.

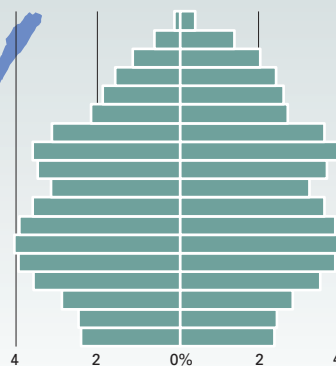
In Spain, 14.5% of the population is under 15 years old, whilst the 16.7% of the population is over 65. The largest percentage is in the 25-64 band (68.8%).

Population of the EU-15
2007



One out of every six citizens in the EU-27 is over 65 years old

Population of the 12 new Member States. 2007



In the EU-15 there is an ageing process due both to the drop in the relative proportion of persons aged under 15 (15.9%), and the rise in the proportion of persons aged over 65 (17.6%).

In the twelve new Member States as a whole (EU enlargements in 2004 and 2007), the demographic effect that is clearly observed is a very marked gap in the group of people aged between 25 and 39.