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IIASA International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis www.iiasa.ac.at

PRB POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU

European Demographic **Data Sheet** 2008


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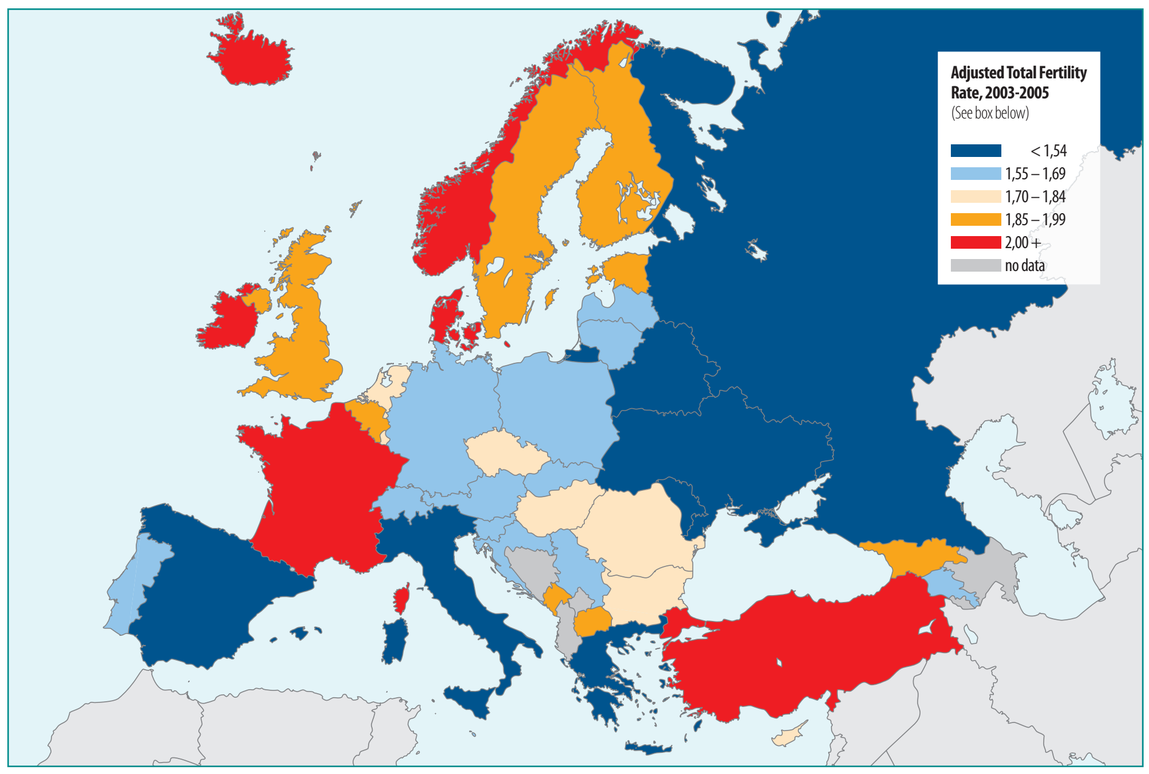


The forces driving unprecedented **population ageing**

More information: www.populationeurope.org

Country	Population size on January 1st, 2007 (millions)	Projected population size, 2030 (millions)	Number of live births, 2006 (thousands)	Number of deaths, 2006 (thousands)	Average net migration, 2002 - 2006 (thousands)	Annual net migration rate, 2002 - 2006 (per 1000)	Total fertility rate (children per woman), 2006	Adjusted TFR, 2003-05 (children per woman) See box below	Cohort fertility rate, cohort 1965 (children per woman)	Mean age at first birth, 2006 (years)	Male life expectancy at birth, 2006 (years)	Male life expectancy increase, 1996 - 2006 (years)	Female life expectancy at birth, 2006 (years)	Female life expectancy increase, 1996 - 2006 (years)	Male life expectancy at age 65, 2006 (years)	Female life expectancy at age 65, 2006 (years)	Proportion of the population above age 65, 2007 (%)	Projected proportion of the population above age 65, 2030 (%)	Proportion of the population above age 80, 2007 (%)	Projected proportion of the population above age 80, 2030 (%)	Old-age dependency ratio 65+ / 15-64, 2007 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+ / 15-64, 2030 (%)	Proportion with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2007 (%) See box below	Projected proportion with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2030 (%)	Population average remaining years of life, 2007 (years) See box below	Projected population average remaining years of life, 2030 (years)	Country
Albania	3.2	3.5	34.2	16.9	-11.0	-3.5	*1.78*	-	2.48	-	*72.1*	-	*78.6*	-	-	-	8.8	16.6	1.4	3.5	13.3	25.6	6.9	10.5	47.2	44.1	Albania
Andorra	0.1	-	0.8	0.3	*2.4*	*31.4*	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.8	-	3.5	-	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
Armenia	3.2	3.2	37.6	27.2	-7.4	-2.3	1.34	*1.62*	2.18	23.8	69.7	3.3	76.0	1.6	12.9	15.7	10.9	18.1	1.4	2.4	15.7	27.0	11.3	15.1	41.4	38.4	Armenia
Austria	8.3	8.8	77.9	74.3	44.1	5.4	1.40	1.64	1.65	27.5	77.2	3.5	82.8	2.6	17.3	20.7	16.9	24.9	4.5	7.4	25.0	40.9	11.1	13.4	41.6	41.2	Austria
Azerbaijan	8.5	10.2	148.9	52.2	-1.2	-0.1	1.97		2.28	24.8	70.1	3.8	75.4	1.6	13.9	15.7	7.1	12.9	0.9	1.5	10.2	19.1	7.1	9.5	44.5	42.5	Azerbaijan
Belarus	9.7	8.6	96.7	138.4	4.1	0.4	1.29	*1.47*	1.62	24.2	62.8	-0.2	75.0	0.7	11.3	16.0	14.6	20.3	2.6	3.7	20.7	30.4	15.5	17.9	35.6	34.7	Belarus
Belgium	10.6	11.4	121.4	101.6	43.3	4.1	1.74	1.86	1.79	27.9	76.6	2.7	82.3	1.6	17.0	20.6	17.1	23.9	4.6	6.9	25.9	39.9	12.4	13.7	41.5	42.4	Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	-	34.0	33.2	3.7	1.0	*1.19*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria	7.7	6.3	74.0	113.4	-	-	1.38	1.70	1.53	24.9	69.2	1.8	76.3	1.8	13.2	16.3	17.3	24.2	3.5	5.9	24.9	38.3	17.2	20.4	35.4	34.6	Bulgaria
Croatia	4.4	4.4	41.4	50.4	9.6	2.2	1.38	1.61	1.88	26.6	72.5	3.4	79.3	2.6	14.2	17.7	17.1	23.4	3.1	5.5	25.4	37.3	15.3	17.1	38.1	38.1	Croatia
Cyprus	0.8	1.0	8.7	5.1	11.6	15.6	1.44	*1.79*	2.57	27.9	78.8	3.8	82.4	2.4	17.7	19.7	12.3	22.1	2.8	5.9	17.6	35.5	8.4	12.3	45.1	43.0	Cyprus
Czech Republic	10.3	10.2	105.8	104.4	25.5	2.5	1.33	1.76	1.93	26.9	73.5	3.1	79.9	2.4	14.8	18.3	14.4	23.3	3.3	6.7	20.2	37.0	11.9	16.8	39.1	38.3	Czech Republic
Denmark	5.4	5.8	65.0	55.5	7.7	1.4	1.85	*2.00*	1.89	*28.4*	76.1	3.0	80.7	2.4	16.2	19.2	15.3	23.2	4.1	7.2	23.2	38.9	11.4	14.5	41.1	42.0	Denmark
Estonia	1.3	1.3	14.9	17.3	0.1	0.1	1.55	1.85	1.95	25.4	67.4	3.1	78.6	3.0	13.2	18.3	17.1	21.3	3.5	5.7	25.1	33.8	14.7	15.6	37.0	38.0	Estonia
Finland	5.3	5.6	58.8	48.1	7.5	1.4	1.84	1.91	1.91	28.0	75.9	2.8	83.1	2.4	16.9	21.2	16.5	26.1	4.2	8.5	24.8	45.4	11.1	15.9	41.4	41.7	Finland
France	61.5	68.1	796.9	516.4	131.8	2.2	1.98	2.07	2.03	27.8	77.4	3.3	84.4	2.3	18.2	22.7	16.4	24.0	4.9	7.8	25.2	40.9	10.4	12.4	43.8	44.4	France
Georgia	4.4	4.1	47.8	42.3	2.6	0.6	1.39	*1.85*	1.79	24.8	69.7	0.4	78.4	1.8	13.8	18.1	14.6	21.1	2.3	4.5	21.6	33.2	12.7	14.7	40.5	38.8	Georgia
Germany	82.3	81.6	672.7	821.6	110.0	1.3	1.33	1.59	1.55	-	77.2	3.6	82.4	2.3	17.2	20.5	19.8	28.2	4.6	8.3	29.9	47.8	12.9	15.7	39.7	39.2	Germany
Greece	11.2	11.5	112.0	105.5	39.0	3.5	1.40	1.52	1.77	28.5	77.2	2.1	81.9	1.7	17.5	19.4	18.6	25.8	3.9	7.6	27.6	41.5	13.6	15.5	40.5	39.2	Greece
Hungary	10.1	9.6	99.9	131.6	15.2	1.5	1.34	1.75	1.97	26.9	69.2	2.9	77.8	2.8	13.6	17.7	15.9	22.1	3.6	5.8	23.2	34.7	14.3	17.3	36.8	36.8	Hungary
Iceland	0.3	0.4	4.4	1.9	1.8	6.2	2.08	*2.22*	2.39	*26.3*	79.6	3.0	83.5	1.7	18.5	20.7	11.6	19.2	3.1	5.1	17.2	31.1	8.0	9.9	47.1	47.1	Iceland
Ireland	4.3	5.6	64.2	27.5	49.4	12.0	1.90	*2.17*	2.32	28.7	77.3	4.2	82.1	3.4	16.8	20.2	11.1	17.6	2.7	4.6	16.2	27.6	8.0	10.1	45.9	45.3	Ireland
Italy	59.1	59.2	560.0	557.9	443.0	7.6	1.35	*1.48*	1.50	*28.7*	78.3	2.8	83.9	2.1	*17.5*	*21.5*	19.9	27.9	5.3	9.4	30.2	46.3	13.0	15.2	40.9	39.7	Italy
Kosovo	2.1	-	34.2	7.5	-	-	*3.00*	-	3.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*6.2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kosovo
Latvia	2.3	2.0	22.3	33.1	-1.4	-0.6	1.35	1.59	1.84	25.5	65.4	2.3	76.3	1.5	12.7	17.3	17.1	21.2	3.4	5.4	24.8	32.8	15.9	16.8	35.3	35.7	Latvia
Liechtenstein	0.0	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	5.0	1.43	-	-	-	78.9	2.7	83.1	1.5	18.4	20.7	11.9	-	3.0	-	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	3.4	3.1	31.3	44.8	-6.3	-1.8	1.31	1.68	1.74	25.2	65.3	0.7	77.0	1.1	13.0	17.6	15.6	20.7	3.1	5.0	22.7	32.2	14.0	15.3	36.6	36.6	Lithuania
Luxembourg	0.5	0.6	5.5	3.8	4.8	10.4	1.64	1.82	1.82	-	76.8	3.5	81.9	1.7	17.0	20.3	14.0	19.8	3.3	5.3	20.7	31.2	9.7	10.4	42.9	44.0	Luxembourg
Macedonia, FYR	2.0	2.1	22.6	18.6	-5.8	-2.8	1.46	1.88	2.20	25.4	71.7	1.4	76.2	1.4	13.6	15.5	11.2	18.1	1.6	3.3	16.0	27.8	11.5	14.9	40.4	39.5	Macedonia, FYR
Malta	0.4	0.5	3.9	3.2	1.8	4.5	1.39	1.58	2.00	-	77.0	2.2	81.9	2.3	16.1	19.5	13.8	24.7	3.0	6.9	19.8	40.3	10.5	15.4	42.2	40.6	Malta
Moldova	3.6	3.2	37.6	43.1	-3.6	-1.0	1.22	*1.36*	1.97	23.8	*64.6*	*1.6*	*72.4*	*1.9*	*11.4*	*14.2*	10.3	17.6	1.8	2.7	14.4	25.6	12.0	17.0	37.4	34.9	Moldova
Montenegro	0.6	0.6	7.5	6.0	*-0.7*	*-1.1*	1.62	*1.97*	-	*26.5*	*71.4*	-	*77.0*	-	*13.9*	*16.3*	12.9	18.8	1.9	3.8	19.1	29.6	12.3	14.6	40.7	40.4	Montenegro
Netherlands	16.4	17.8	185.1	135.4	-4.8	-0.3	1.72	1.82	1.78	29.0	77.7	3.0	82.0	1.5	16.8	20.3	14.5	24.3	3.7	7.1	21.5	40.8	10.3	14.1	42.6	42.3	Netherlands
Norway	4.7	5.6	58.5	41.3	16.7	3.6	1.90	2.01	2.07	27.7	78.2	2.8	82.9	1.7	17.7	20.9	14.6	21.3	4.7	6.5	22.2	35.1	10.3	12.0	43.8	44.9	Norway
Poland	38.1	36.8	374.2	369.7	-18.0	-0.5	1.27	1.58	2.04	25.9	70.9	2.8	79.7	3.1	14.5	18.8	13.4	22.6	2.9	5.5	19.0	35.5	11.0	15.8	39.9	38.3	Poland
Portugal	10.6	10.7	105.4	102.0	49.0	4.7	1.36	1.65	1.82	27.5	75.5	3.9	82.3	3.3	16.6	20.2	17.3	25.1	4.1	7.4	25.6	40.6	12.7	15.1	40.8	39.5	Portugal
Romania	21.6	19.6	219.5	258.1	-6.6	-0.3	1.32	1.75	1.93	25.1	69.2	4.1	76.2	3.4	13.6	16.5	14.9	19.8	2.7	4.5	21.3	29.8	14.4	16.5	37.8	36.7	Romania
Russia	142.2	124.2	1479.6	2166.7	144.4	1.0	1.29	1.52	1.67	24.2	60.4	0.7	73.2	0.8	11.4	15.7	14.0	19.0	2.3	3.2	19.7	28.3	15.2	18.8	33.8	33.3	Russia
San Marino	0.0	-	0.3	0.2	*0.3*	*9.7*	*1.11*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino
Serbia	7.4	6.9	71.0	102.9	7.5	1.0	1.42	1.68	-	25.9	70.8	-	76.2	-	13.5	15.6	17.3	22.0	2.9	4.6	25.7	34.6	17.7	18.6	36.1	37.0	Serbia
Slovakia	5.4	5.3	53.9	53.3	2.5	0.5	1.24	1.66	2.09	25.9	70.4	1.6	78.4	1.4	13.3	17.3	11.9	20.6	2.5	4.4	16.5	31.4	11.0	15.6	39.6	37.7	Slovakia
Slovenia	2.0	2.1	18.9	18.2	4.0	2.0	1.31	1.55	1.78	27.9	74.5	3.4	82.0	3.0	15.8	20.0	15.9	25.9	3.4	6.9	22.7	42.0	11.7	15.8	40.0	38.4	Slovenia
Spain	44.5	47.1	483.0	371.5	626.0	14.7	1.38	1.39	1.61	29.3	77.0	3.2	83.7	2.4	17.9	22.0	16.7	24.6	4.5	7.2	24.2	38.4	11.8	13.1	42.2	40.1	Spain
Sweden	9.1	10.2	105.9	91.2	32.5	3.6	1.85	1.96	2.00	28.8	78.8	2.2	83.1	1.4	17.7	20.9	17.4	23.6	5.4	8.2	26.4	39.9	11.9	13.8	42.3	43.8	Sweden
Switzerland	7.5	8.5	73.4	60.3	39.2	5.3	1.44	1.65	1.65	29.4	79.2	3.2	84.2	2.0	18.5	22.1	16.2	25.0	4.6	7.9	23.8	42.7	10.2	12.7	43.1	43.4	Switzerland
Turkey	73.4	92.1	1362.0	456.0	-1.4	-	2.18	2.19	-	-	69.1	3.2	74.0	3.4	-	-	6.0	9.8	1.0	1.2	9.1	14.5	7.2	9.6	44.1	42.4	Turkey
Ukraine	46.5	38.9	460.4	758.1	-13.3	-0.3	1.33	*1.43*	1.64	23.7	62.3	0.8	73.8	1.0	11.7	15.5	16.4	20.5	2.9	4.1	23.6	30.8	17.4	18.8	33.8	33.5	Ukraine
United Kingdom	60.9	67.3	748.6	502.6	193.9	3.2	1.84	1.98	1.96	27.4	*77.1*	*2.8*	*81.1*	*1.6*	*17.0*	*19.5*	16.0	22.2	4.5	6.8	24.1	36.5	11.6	12.8	42.2	43.1	United Kingdom
EU-27	**493.3**	**509.1**	**5189.7**	**4667.0**	**1805.8**	**3.7**	**1.53**	**1.72**	**1.79**	**27.7**	**74.6**	**3.1**	**80.9**	**2.3**	**15.5**	**19.4**	**17.0**	**24.6**	**4.3**	**7.3**	**25.2**	**40.3**	-	-	-	-	**EU-27**
United States	300.3	363.6	4138.3	2416.0	1063.1	3.6	2.10	2.24	2.11	25.7	*75.2*	*2.1*	*80.4*	*1.3*	*17.1*	*20.0*	12.5	19.7	3.7	5.4	18.6	32.4	9.0	-	40.4	-	United States
Japan	*127.8*	115.2	1092.7	1084.5	*35.6*	*0.3*	1.32	1.42	1.60	28.7	79.0	*2.6*	85.8	*3.0*	18.5	23.4	21.5	31.8	5.6	13.6	33.1	54.4	12.4	-	40.7	-	Japan

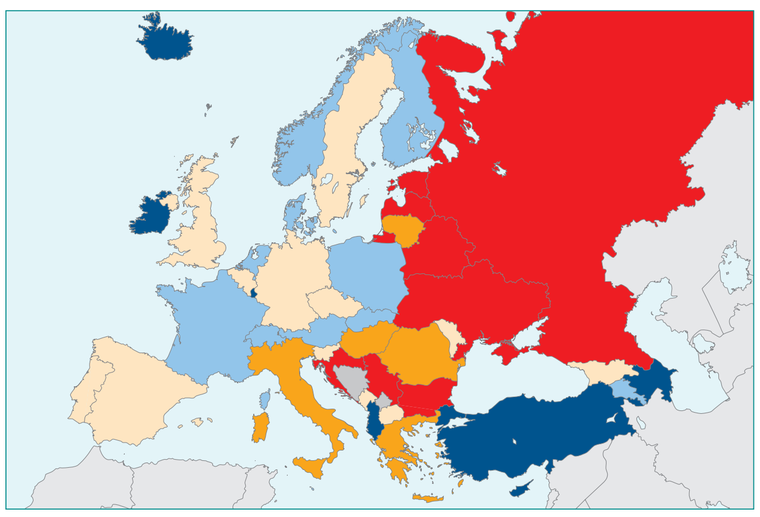
Notes: Numbers in italics refer to years different from the one on the column heading. Apart from the US and Japan, population projections were calculated by VID. EU-27 total population excludes French overseas departments. Some indicators for the EU-27 are computed as weighted averages. For further information about data sources and country-specific definitions see www.populationeurope.org.

Alternative Indicators of **Age and Population Ageing**

While age has traditionally been measured as the time since birth, researchers from IIASA and VID have recently proposed alternative measures that are based on the expected time to death instead. The basic idea behind this is that due to increasing life expectancy, e.g., a 60 year old man today cannot be considered to be at a comparable stage of his life cycle as a man of 60 years of age several decades ago: He is on average of better health status and can count on many more years of life to come, which will also influence his behaviour in term of investments. Hence, one may argue that both the biological and social dimensions of age are not only a function of time since birth but also of expected time to death. Consequently, the traditional definition of age should be complemented by one that reflects the changing life expectancy at the level of individuals as well as populations.

The alternative indicators of age and ageing listed here are both based on conventional life tables. The "proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less" is calculated in the following way: from a period life table we select all single-year age groups that have a remaining life expectancy of 15.0 or less years and calculate what proportion of the total population have ages that fall into this category. This new measure can be viewed as the complement of indicators such as the proportion of the population above age 65 measured in the conventional way. The "population average remaining years of life" is the complement of the conventional mean age of the population in reflecting the average years to death of persons alive today. It is calculated by weighting the remaining life expectancy of all ages in a period life table with the proportions of people at those ages in the population under consideration.

The map shown for the regional distribution of the proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less reflects two demographic dimensions: the age structure of the population and the current period life expectancy. Countries with a rather old population and a low life expectancy have the highest proportions and countries with young populations and high life expectancy the lowest ones. These two dimensions partly make up for each other so that in the middle range there are combinations of both younger age structures with lower life expectancy as well as older age structures with a higher one. The appearing geographic pattern shows an East/West divide with the countries of the former Soviet Union showing by far the highest proportions of population with life expectancies of 15 or less years.



Reference:
Lutz, W., Sanderson, W., Scherbov, S. 2008. The Coming Acceleration of Global Population Ageing, Nature, Vol. 451: 716-719
Sanderson,W., Scherbov, S. 2005. Average Remaining Lifetimes Can Increase As Human Populations Age, Nature, Vol. 435: 811-813

Tempo Effect and **Adjusted TFR**

The conventionally reported indicator of the level of fertility in a given calendar year, the period Total Fertility Rate or TFR, reflects the interplay of two components: tempo (timing) and quantum (level) of fertility. When the age at which women give birth changes, the TFR is affected by this shift. In Europe many countries have been experiencing a postponement of births (especially of first births) for several decades, which has been also reflected in an increasing mean age of childbearing. Childbearing postponement results in a decline in the number of births in a given year and therefore depresses the period TFR, even if the number of children that women have over their life course does not change. One can also think of this tempo effect in terms of an expansion of the interval between generations during which fewer births fall into each calendar year.

In order to come up with a measure of the level (quantum) of fertility that is free from the tempo effect and thus a better indicator for the average number of children per woman in a given year than the observed period TFR, the "tempo-adjusted TFR" has been developed. The adjusted TFR as listed in this data sheet is calculated on the basis of the Bongaarts-Feeney (1998) formula which uses fertility data by birth order. When available, the datasheet gives the mean of the adjusted TFR for the three-year period of 2003-2005. For countries where no such data are available the adjusted TFR is estimated either with the most recent available data or on the basis of an estimated relation of the observed change in the overall mean age of childbearing to the size of the tempo effect. (For a detailed description of methods and data see www.populationeurope.org).

Figure 1 illustrates the tempo adjustment for the Czech Republic where childbearing postponement was particularly pronounced after 1992 and the TFR fell sharply in tandem with an increase in the mean age at childbearing, reaching a low of 1.13 in 1999. Subsequently, it has 'recovered' somewhat and increased to 1.44 in 2007. However, the adjusted TFR reached a considerably higher level (1.78) in 2004-2006, indicating that most of the precipitous fall in the TFR during the 1990s was driven by marked postponement of first births rather than by a genuine decline in fertility level.

Austria provides an example of a low-fertility country with comparatively smaller fluctuations in the TFR during the last two decades. Fertility postponement has proceeded with a lower intensity there and consequently the gap between the TFR and the adjusted TFR is less pronounced (see Figure 2). In 1986-2005, the average TFR level was 1.42, whereas the average for the adjusted TFR was 1.64. So far there have been no signs of a diminishing of the tempo effect as shown by a continued increase in the mean age at first birth and the persisting gap between TFR and adjusted TFR.

In Spain (see Figure 3) the pattern has been quite different, with the adjusted TFR at first following the decline in the conventional TFR and a divergence only emerging for the early 1990s. Recently the increase in the mean age at first birth has levelled off at a high value of 29.3 years. As a consequence, the difference between the two fertility measures has disappeared, resulting in a slight increase in the TFR combined with a continued decline of fertility quantum as represented by the adjusted TFR.

This analysis suggests that the recent increase in the TFR in Spain should not be interpreted as a major turn in the fertility trend but rather as the expected consequence of the ending fertility postponement. The fact that the quantum of fertility also fell so much indicates that many of the postponed births are not recuperated. In many European countries between 2000 and 2006 the conventional TFR has increased somewhat, similar to Spain and the Czech Republic, and this increase is in part attributable to the diminishing tempo effect. The table above shows both the conventional and adjusted TFR for individual countries in Europe.

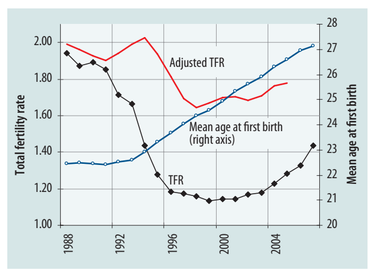


Figure1: Fertility trends in the Czech Republic

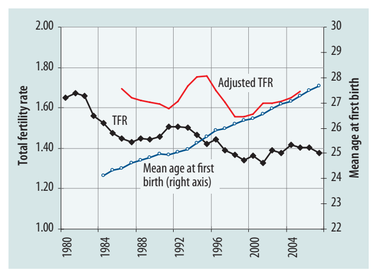


Figure 2: Fertility trends in Austria

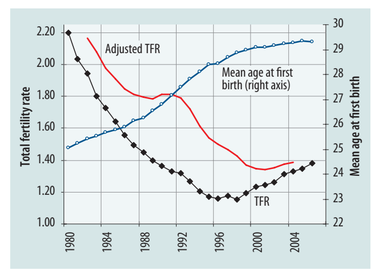


Figure 3: Fertility trends in Spain

Team at VID/IIASA: Wolfgang Lutz, Marija Mamolo, Michaela Potančoková, Sergei Scherbov, Tomáš Sobotka. Vienna Institute of Demography (VID), Austrian Academy of Sciences, Wohllebengasse 12-14, 6th floor, 1040 Vienna, Austria. Responsible for the contents: Wolfgang Lutz. Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728, USA. Web: www.populationeurope.org.

Regional overview

POPULATION CHANGE

Region	Population size on January 1st, 2007 (millions)	Projected population size, 2030 (millions)	Annual rate of population change, 2002-2006 (per 1000)	Projected annual rate of population change, 2007-2030 (per 1000)
Southern Europe	126.6	130.1	10.2	1.2
Western Europe	154.1	170.8	5.9	4.5
German-speaking countries	98.1	98.9	0.8	0.4
Nordic countries	24.8	27.5	4.4	4.5
Central-Eastern Europe	77.3	74.7	-0.7	-1.5
South-Eastern Europe	42.5	38.9	-1.3	-3.8
Eastern Europe	202.0	175.0	-5.3	-6.2
Caucasus	16.2	17.5	5.4	3.5
EU-27	**493.3**	**509.1**	**4.4**	**1.4**
EU-15	390.0	411.5	5.8	2.3
EU-12	103.3	97.7	-1.0	-2.5

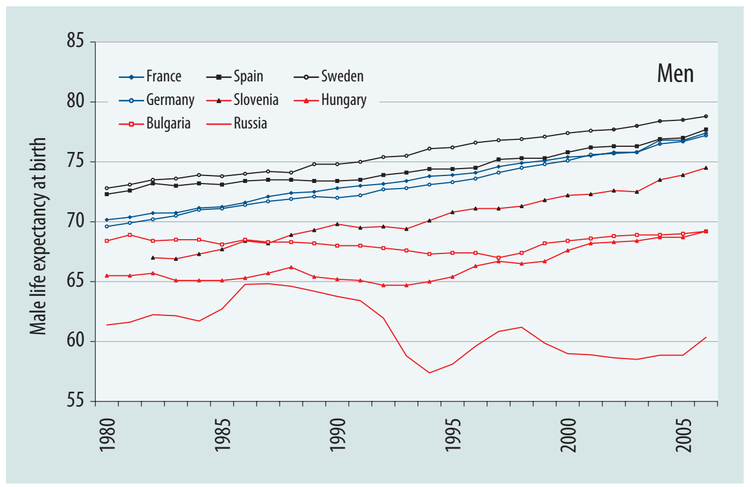
POPULATION AGEING

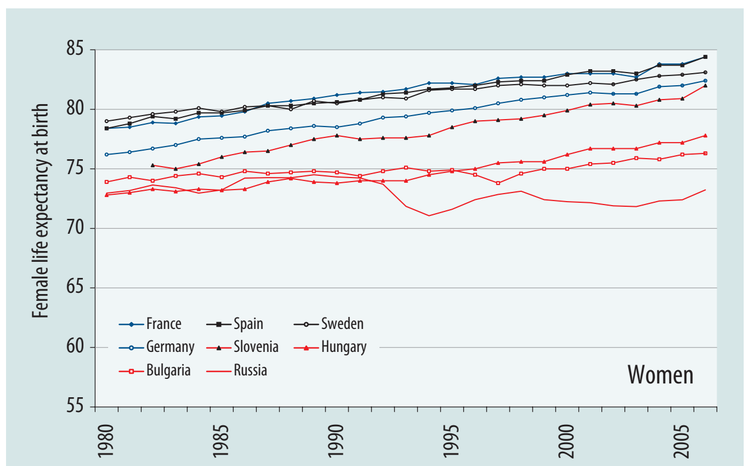
Region	Proportion of the population above age 65, 2007 (%)	Projected proportion of the population above age 65, 2030 (%)	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/15-64, 2007 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+/15-64, 2030 (%)
Southern Europe	18.4	26.2	27.3	42.4
Western Europe	15.9	23.1	24.1	38.6
German speaking countries	19.3	27.6	29.0	46.7
Nordic countries	16.1	23.5	24.5	39.7
Central-Eastern Europe	14.3	22.5	20.4	35.3
South-Eastern Europe	15.1	20.5	21.8	31.5
Eastern Europe	14.5	19.4	20.5	28.9
Caucasus	9.9	15.8	14.4	23.7
EU-27	**17.0**	**24.6**	**25.2**	**40.3**
EU-15	17.6	25.2	26.5	41.8
EU-12	14.5	22.0	20.7	34.3

FERTILITY INDICATORS

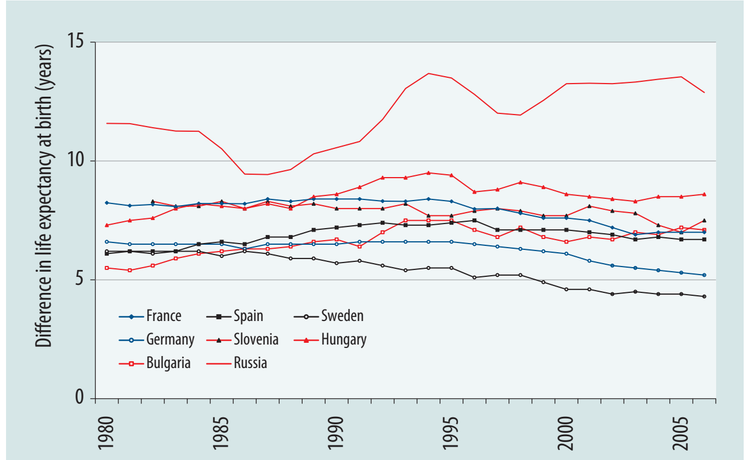
Region	Total fertility rate, 2006	Adjusted total fertility rate, 2004	Mean age at first birth, 2006	Completed fertility rate, birth cohort 1965
Southern Europe	1.37	1.47	29.1	1.60
Western Europe	1.88	2.00	27.8	1.96
German speaking countries	1.34	1.60	28.4	1.56
Nordic countries	1.86	1.97	28.3	1.97
Central-Eastern Europe	1.30	1.64	26.2	1.98
South-Eastern Europe	1.39	1.61	25.2	1.90
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.49	24.1	1.67
Caucasus	1.69	1.75	24.6	2.13
EU-27	**1.53**	**1.72**	**27.7**	**1.79**
EU-15	1.59	1.73	28.4	1.75
EU-12	1.31	1.67	25.9	1.94

Life expectancy at birth, selected European countries



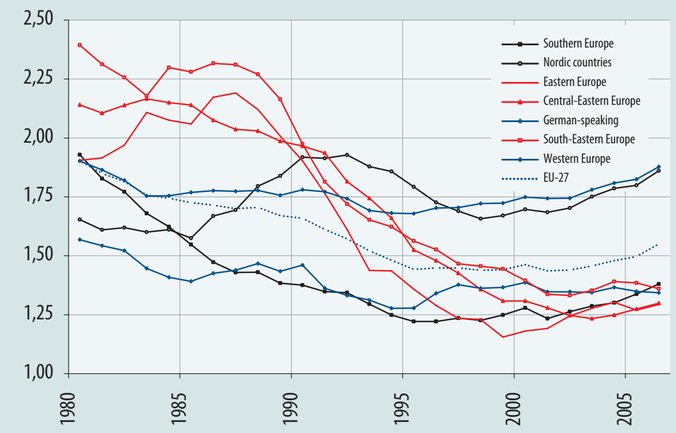


Difference in life expectancy at birth of men and women

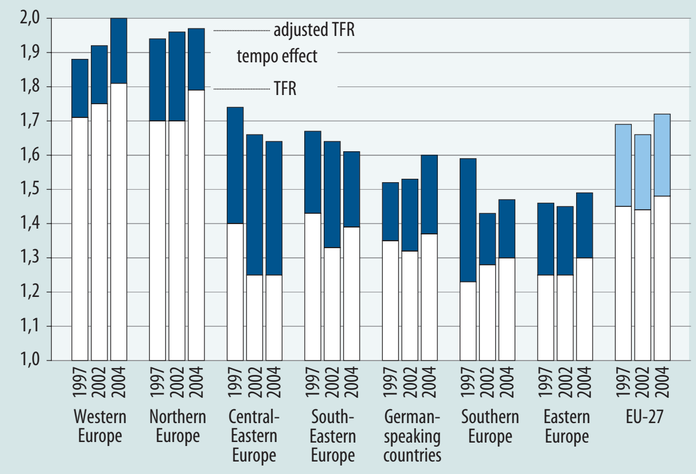


Period fertility indicators, selected regions of Europe

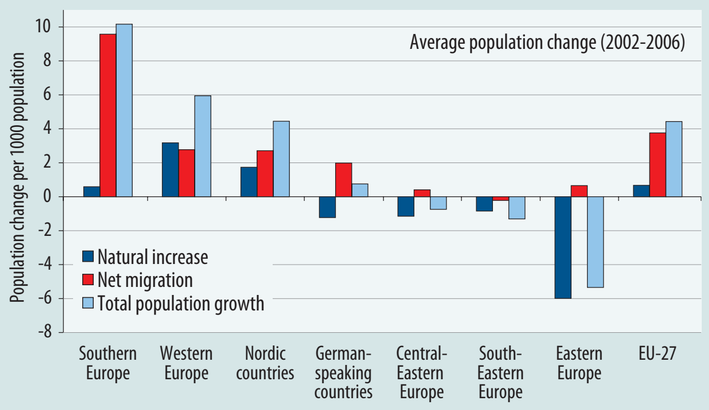
Total fertility rate



Adjusted total fertility rate (see box on the front side)



Population change, selected countries and regions of Europe



LARGEST POPULATION GAIN (1985-2007)

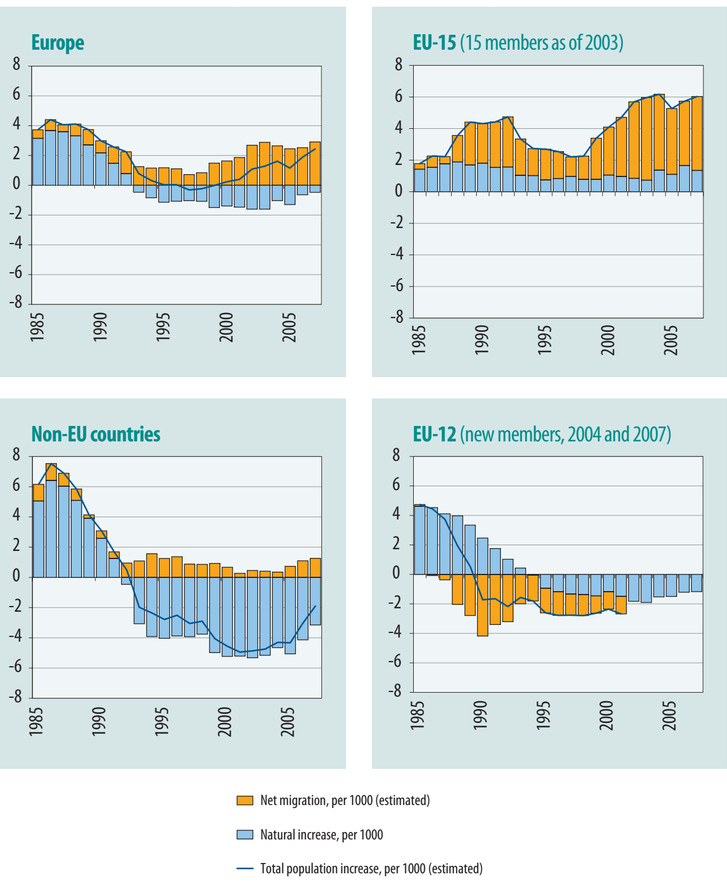
Country	Population (millions)		% change
	1985	2007	
Ireland	3.5	4.3	21.8
Switzerland	6.5	7.5	16.3
Spain	38.4	44.5	16.0
Netherlands	14.5	16.4	13.2
Norway	4.1	4.7	12.9
Greece	9.9	11.2	12.6
France	55.2	61.5	11.6

LARGEST POPULATION LOSS (1985-2007)

Country	Population (millions)		% change
	1985	2007	
Bulgaria	9.0	7.7	-14.4
Estonia	1.5	1.3	-11.9
Latvia	2.6	2.3	-11.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	3.8	-10.5
Ukraine	50.9	46.5	-8.6
Hungary	10.7	10.1	-5.5
Croatia	4.7	4.4	-5.3

Note: Tables exclude countries with population below 1 million

Population change in regions of Europe



Country rankings

POPULATION SIZE

Rank	Population size on January 1st, 2007 (millions)		Projected population size, 2030 (millions)		Rank
	EU-27	**493.3**	**EU-27**	**509.1**	
	USA	*300.3*	*USA*	*363.6*	
1	Russia	142.2	Russia	124.2	1
	Japan	*127.8*	*Japan*	*115.2*	
2	Germany	82.3	Turkey	92.1	2
3	Turkey	73.4	Germany	81.6	3
4	France	61.5	France	68.1	4
5	United Kingdom	60.9	United Kingdom	67.3	5
6	Italy	59.1	Italy	59.2	6
7	Ukraine	46.5	Spain	47.1	7
8	Spain	44.5	Ukraine	38.9	8
9	Poland	38.1	Poland	36.8	9
10	Romania	21.6	Romania	19.6	10

PERIOD TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

Rank	Total fertility rate, 2006 (children per woman)		Adjusted total fertility rate, 2004
	Kosovo	*3.0*	
1	Turkey	2.18	2.19
	USA	*2.10*	*2.24*
2	Iceland	2.08	2.22
3	France	1.98	2.07
4-5	Norway	1.90	2.01
4-5	Ireland	1.90	2.17
	EU-27	**1.53**	**1.72**
36-37	Russia	1.29	1.52
36-37	Belarus	1.29	1.47
38	Poland	1.27	1.58
39	Slovakia	1.24	1.66
40	Moldova	1.22	1.36
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	*1.2*	

MEAN AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH

Rank	Mean age of mother at first birth, 2006 (years)	
1	Switzerland	29.4
2	Spain	29.3
3	Netherlands	29.0
4	Sweden	28.8
	Japan	*28.7*
5	Ireland	28.7
	EU-27	**27.7**
31	Bulgaria	24.9
32	Belarus	24.2
33	Russia	24.2
34	Moldova	23.8
35	Ukraine	23.7

ANNUAL NET MIGRATION RATE

Rank	Annual net migration rate (2002–2006, per 1000)	
1	Cyprus	15.6
2	Spain	14.7
3	Ireland	12.0
4	Luxembourg	10.4
5	Italy	7.6
	EU-27	**3.7**
36	Moldova	-1.0
37	Montenegro	-1.1
38	Lithuania	-1.8
39	Macedonia, FYR	-2.8
40	Albania	-3.5

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, MEN

Rank	Male life expectancy at birth, 2006 (years)	
1	Iceland	79.6
2	Switzerland	79.2
	Japan	*79.0*
3-4	Cyprus	78.8
3-4	Sweden	78.8
5	Italy	78.3
	EU-27	**75.8**
36	Lithuania	65.3
37	Moldova	64.6
38	Belarus	62.8
39	Ukraine	62.3
40	Russia	60.4

DIFFERENCE IN MALE AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

Rank	Difference in male and female life expectancy, 2006 (years)	
40	Cyprus	3.6
39	Iceland	3.9
38	United Kingdom	4.0
36-37	Netherlands	4.3
36-37	Sweden	4.3
	EU-27	**6.1**
5	Estonia	11.2
4	Ukraine	11.5
3	Lithuania	11.7
2	Belarus	12.2
1	Russia	12.9

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, WOMEN

Rank	Female life expectancy at birth, 2006 (years)	
	Japan	*85.8*
1	France	84.4
2	Switzerland	84.2
3	Italy	83.9
4	Spain	83.7
5	Iceland	83.5
	EU-27	**81.9**
36	Belarus	75.0
37	Turkey	74.0
38	Ukraine	73.8
39	Russia	73.2
40	Moldova	72.4

OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (65+ / 15-64)

Rank	Old-age dependency ratio, 2007 (%)	
1	Italy	30.2
2	Germany	29.9
3	Greece	27.6
4	Sweden	26.4
5	Belgium	25.9
	EU-27	**25.2**
36	Ireland	16.2
37	Macedonia	16.0
38	Moldova	14.4
39	Albania	13.3
40	Turkey	9.1

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION ABOVE AGE 65

Rank	Proportion of the population above age 65, 2007 (%)		Rank	Projected proportion of the population above age 65, 2030 (%)	
	Japan	*21.5*		*Japan*	*31.8*
1	Italy	19.9	1	Germany	28.2
2	Germany	19.8	2	Italy	27.9
3	Greece	18.6	3	Finland	26.1
4	Sweden	17.4	4	Slovenia	25.9
5	Serbia	17.3	5	Greece	25.8
	EU-27	**17.0**		**EU-27**	**24.6**
36	Macedonia, FYR	11.2	36	Macedonia, FYR	18.1
37	Ireland	11.1	37	Moldova	17.6
38	Moldova	10.3	38	Ireland	17.6
39	Albania	8.8	39	Albania	16.6
40	Turkey	6.0	40	Turkey	9.8

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION THAT HAS A REMAINING LIFE EXPECTANCY OF 15 YEARS OR LESS (SEE BOX ON THE FRONT SIDE)

Rank	Proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2007 (%)		Rank	Projected proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2030 (%)	
1	Serbia	17.7	1	Bulgaria	20.4
2	Ukraine	17.4	2	Ukraine	18.8
3	Bulgaria	17.2	3	Russia	18.8
4	Latvia	15.9	4	Serbia	18.6
5	Belarus	15.5	5	Belarus	17.9
36	Cyprus	8.4	36	Albania	10.5
37	Ireland	8.0	37	Luxembourg	10.4
38	Iceland	8.0	38	Ireland	10.1
39	Turkey	7.2	39	Iceland	9.9
40	Albania	6.9	40	Turkey	9.6

Notes: Data for the USA and Japan are shown in italics and displayed only when their values fall between top five or bottom five European countries.TFR for Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina was estimated and these countries are not ranked and shown in italics as well. Total number of countries ranked reflects the number of countries with available data.

Notes: EU-15 refers to the EU member states prior to 2004; EU-12 covers 12 countries accessing the EU in 2004 and 2007;Non-EU countries represent all other European countries except Turkey and Caucasus region. Countries with total population below 100 000 are not included in regional overview and country ranking figures and tables. Caucasus countries are included only in regional overview tables. Data for France exclude overseas departments. Definitions of regions in the regional overview take into account geo-political criteria as well as similarity in demographic trends in countries they cover. Countries split into regions as follows: Southern Europe (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain); Western Europe (Belgium,France, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom); German-speaking countries (Austria, Germany, Switzerland); Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden); Central-Eastern Europe (Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia); South-Central Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia); Eastern Europe (Belarus, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine); Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia).

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