European Demographic Data Sheet 2010

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Europe reaches 500 million through Combination of Accessions, Migration and Natural Growth

...When this is done, we will be able to estimate the '500 million day' with a higher precision.

...result they provide predicted distributions of future population sizes.

...in thinking about the future we have to be aware that such projections are associated with great uncertainties. Migration flows are the most volatile component of population change and so are projections of net migration. When this is done, we will be able to estimate the '500 million day' with a higher precision.

...the population of the current EU is more than 26 million people smaller than that of the USA, which has a population of 315 million.

...The medium variant shows that, if nothing changes, the number of people in the USA will be 344 million, which is 18.5 million people (6.3 percent) more than the population of the current EU.

...the population of the current EU is currently slightly above 800 million, it is expected to start declining slowly over the next decades, with the median at around 700 million in 2050.

...500 million

...Population

...EU-27

...EU-15

...the population of the current EU will be 500 million persons.

...The United Nations – only project the uncertainties derived from three different assumed fertility projections.

...2030

...2050

...the dependent age groups (i.e., the 65+ and the 15-64 age groups) as a proportion of the total population or the so-called dependency ratio.

...the population of the current EU will be significantly lower than the United Nations medium variant prediction of 500 million persons.
The essential component in the definition of fertility is the tempo of childbearing (timing), whereas the quantum (level) of childbearing is reflected in the total fertility rate (TFR). The TFR is defined as the average number of children that women in a given age group would have if they experienced the current age-specific fertility rates throughout their reproductive lives. The Total Fertility Rate in selected regions of Europe and USA shows significant variations across regions and countries. For example, in EU-12 (new members), the TFR was estimated at 1.40 in 2010, whereas in Central-Eastern Europe, it was 1.41. In Western Europe, the TFR reached 1.94, and in the EU-27, it was 1.77.

The Tempo-adjusted TFR (Adjusted TFR) has been developed to adjust for the timing effect in the TFR calculation. The Adjusted TFR is calculated by taking the TFR and adjusting it for the average age at childbearing, which is estimated either with the most recent available data or from the overall mean age of childbearing. This reduces annual fluctuations that are often quite large.

The Adjusted Total Fertility Rate in Europe and USA has been calculated for various regions and countries. The table shows the Adjusted TFR for different regions such as EU-12 (new members), Central-Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and EU-27. The Adjusted TFR for these regions ranges from 1.40 to 1.94, with the highest values observed in Western Europe and the lowest in EU-12 (new members).

The fertility trends in Spain show a remarkable upturn in the TFR after 2000, prior to the economic recession. Many European countries have seen remarkable upturns in the TFR after 2000, prior to the economic recession. This illustrates such trend reversals in the Czech Republic and Spain and shows that they were well under way before the economic downturn.

The fertility trends in the Czech Republic and Spain show a remarkable upturn in the TFR after 2000, prior to the economic recession. This illustrates such trend reversals in the Czech Republic and Spain and shows that they were well under way before the economic downturn.

The European fertility trends and projections show a relatively stable TFR across the 2000s, with minor fluctuations. The future TFR is expected to remain stable or slightly decrease in most European countries, with some exceptions where fertility rates are expected to increase.

The table ranks countries by their life expectancy at birth and the projected proportion of the population aged 65+ in 2030. The countries are ranked from highest to lowest life expectancy at birth and the projected proportion of the population aged 65+. The life expectancy at birth is calculated for various regions and countries, such as EU-15, EU-27, Western Europe, and German-speaking countries. The projected proportion of the population aged 65+ is also provided for these regions.

The population change and future population projections show a decline in the population of many European countries, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe. The population decline is expected to continue in the coming decades, with some countries experiencing a more rapid decline than others.

The annual net migration rates show significant variations across European countries. Some countries, such as France, Sweden, and the Netherlands, have high annual net migration rates, while other countries, such as Spain, Italy, and Portugal, have much lower rates.

The population of European countries is projected to continue to decline in the coming decades, with some countries experiencing a more rapid decline than others. The table ranks countries by their projected population size in 2050, with France, Spain, and Italy having the highest projected populations, and Greece, Portugal, and the Baltic states having the lowest.