



Statistics Netherlands

Division of Social and Spatial Statistics
Projectgroup European Demography

*P.O.Box 4000
2270 JM Voorburg
The Netherlands*

Demographic consequences of enlargement of the European Union with the 12 Candidate Countries

**Harri Cruijsen
Harold Eding
Taeke Gjaltema**

Summary

If the 12 Candidate countries join the European Union:

- *Population decline will occur several years sooner;*
- *Population ageing will be slightly suppressed;*
- *Population dejuvenation will be somewhat stronger during some future decades;*
- *Expected decline of the working age population will hardly change.*

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Date: January 2002

1. Introduction

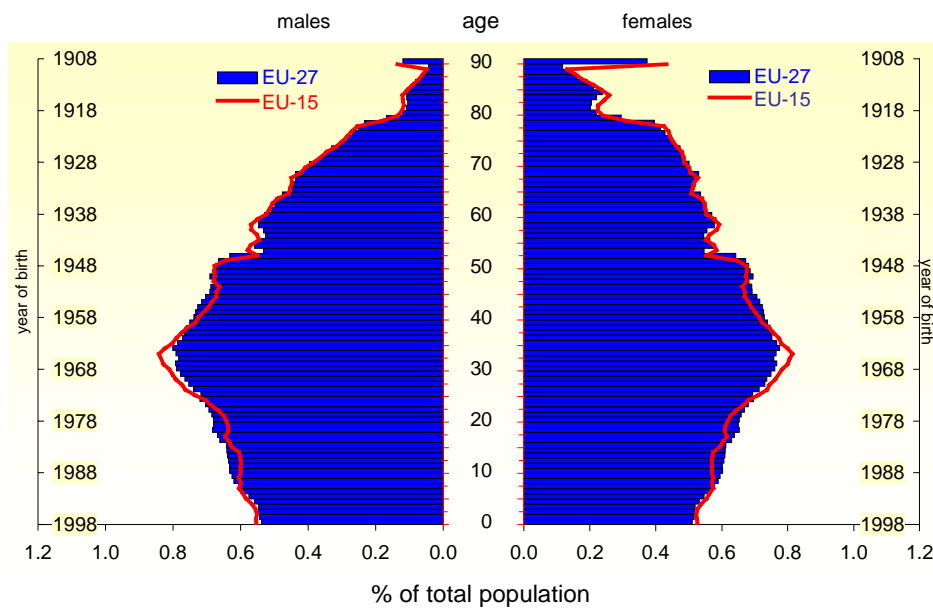
The European Union has had a number of demographic surprises over the last 30 years. Fertility levels have dropped dramatically (EU15: from ± 2.4 to almost 1.4 children per woman), life expectancy has continued to increase strongly (EU15: for males from 68.4 to almost 75 years, and for females from 74.7 to 81 years) and all Member States of the EU have become immigration countries (see tables 1-4 of appendix III). Consequently, the number of young people has declined significantly, whilst both those of working age and the elderly continued to grow.

During the 1990s also most of the 12 Candidate countries experienced unexpected demographic events. Fertility levels dropped drastically (from ± 2 to around 1.2 children per woman), life expectancies for males went down with 1-2 years and improvements in those for females slowed down and significant net outflows were reported, especially in the Baltic States (see tables 1-4 of appendix III). Apparently the unforeseen, rapid changes in both economic and political systems have caused great(er) uncertainties in starting and/or expanding a family, more unhealthy life styles and/or less possibilities to get appropriate health care and finally great(er) difficulties in finding or keeping a job.

Anyhow, as a result of these basic demographic trends, population growth has rapidly become negative in this part of Europe. Before this very dynamic decade, population growth was quite high due to relatively high fertility levels, almost continuously increasing life expectancies and barely any (out)migration.

The present population age pyramids of both EU and the 12 Candidate countries mirror the different developments over the last decades (*graph 1*): the 12 Candidate countries currently shelter slightly less young children, and persons aged 25-35 and 80 and over than EU15, whilst relatively higher shares can be observed in the age brackets 10-25 and 40-50. In other words: the process of dejuvenation seems to go faster while that of ageing seems to go slower in the 12 Candidate countries.

Graph 1: Age pyramid on 1st January 1999



In order to investigate whether and how these recently observed differences will influence the demographic future of an enlarged Europe, a study was commissioned by DGREGIO. Two major goals were stated:

- To analyse the impact of enlargement on population ageing in the EU
- To analyse the impact of enlargement on population growth in the EU.

This draft final report presents the principal outcomes of this study. In chapter 2 the past and future course of population growth will be described at both EU, national and regional level. Chapter 3 shows the results for the process of population ageing. Chapter 4 reports main findings concerning other relevant demographic trends such as the expected decline and ageing of the working age population. Appendix I discusses the population projections used. Appendix II provides some additional, meaningful graphs and appendix III contains a number of important demographic time series. Data behind the graphs used in this report are presented in appendix 4. Finally, appendix V a relevant lists of regions.

2. Population change

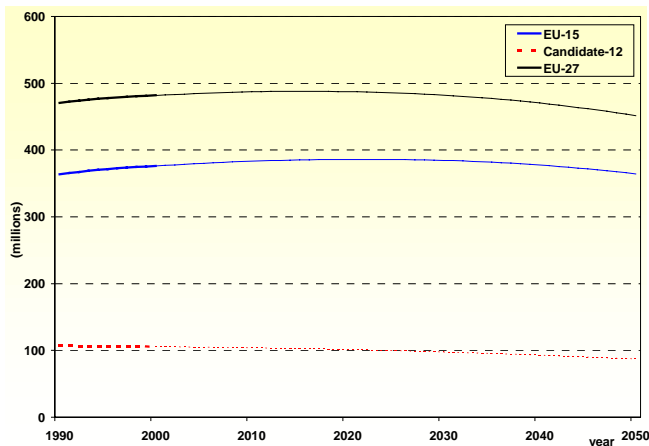
Despite the fact that people no longer get enough children to replace themselves, the EU population will continue to grow for some years (*graphs 2 and 3*). This is mainly the result of net immigration. The EU is expected to stay an area of immigration with a more or less stable net inflow of about 600 thousand per year (*graph 5*). A possible further decrease of the annual number of asylum seekers and migration due to family reunification might be counterbalanced by a possible increase of labour migrants and migration due to family formation.

Another reason why EU population will still grow somewhat in the near future is the relatively high number of (potential) mothers, a result of the baby boom that peaked in the mid-sixties for the EU15 as a whole. Finally, further increasing life expectancies will (temporarily) have a positive effect on population growth. For example, a gain of 1 year in longevity implies an increase of survival rates of about 10%.

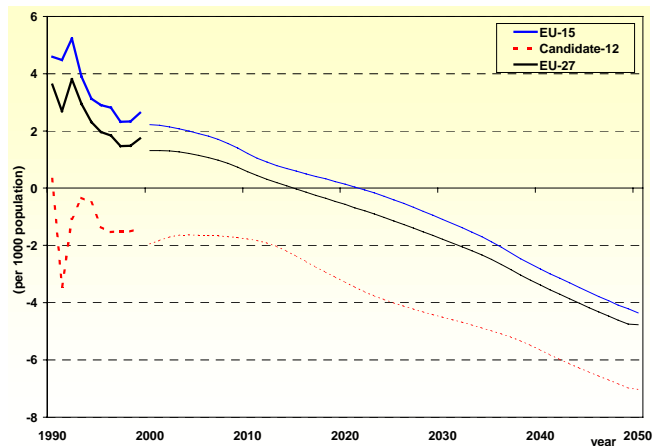
Soon, however, the continuous declining of natural population growth (births less deaths) is expected to become negative (*graph 4*) and will in the longer run outweigh positive net migration and consequently the total EU population will start to decline. This is projected to happen around 2022 (refer to table 5 of appendix III).

In the Candidate countries as a group, both natural increase as well as net migration are currently negative. Enlargement of the EU15 with the twelve Candidate countries will therefore advance the onset of population growth. On the basis of the Eurostat assumptions for the EU15 and the expectations of the UN for the twelve candidate countries, this will mean that the population decline of the, then, EU27 will be seven years earlier.¹

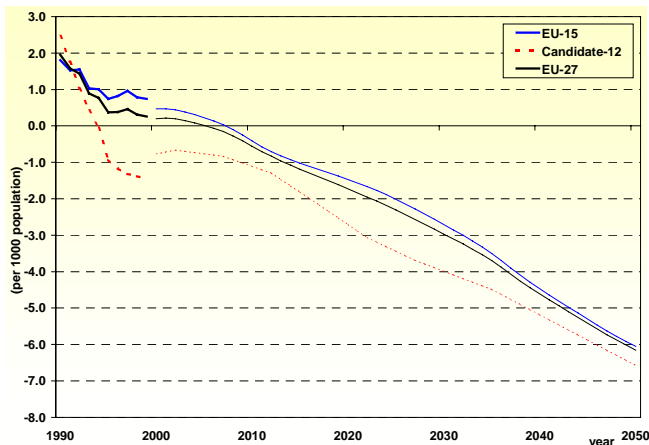
Graph 2: Total population at 1st January, 1990-2050



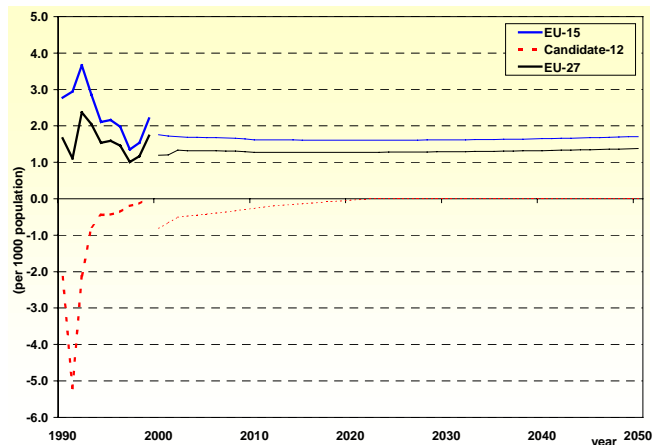
Graph 3: Crude rate of total population change, 1990-



Graph 4: Crude rate of natural change, 1990-2050



Graph 5: Crude rate of net migration, 1990-2050



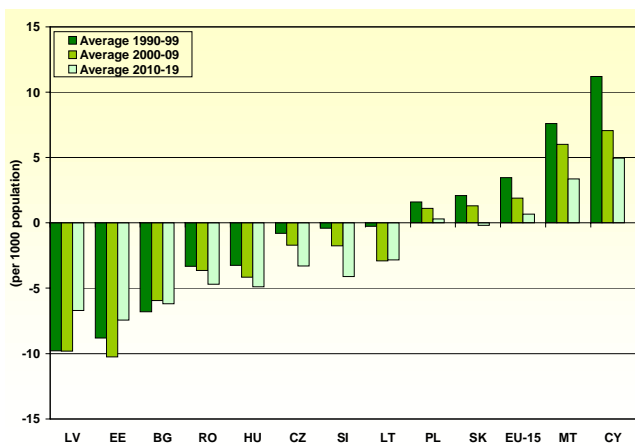
Not all EU Member States and Candidate countries will experience these trends in the same pace (see table 6 of appendix III). Some EU countries such as Germany, Greece, Italy and Sweden have already registered a natural population decline. Net migration is neither spread evenly throughout the EU. From region to region there is even more heterogeneity (*maps 1-3*). During the period 1995-1999, 75 out of 190 NUTS II regions (for which data was available) already observed a negative natural increase. They are mainly concentrated in Northern Spain, eastern Germany and central and northern Italy. For many regions (51) the sum of net migration and natural increase has even resulted in population decline in the past few years (see table 7 of appendix III).

Between and within the Candidate countries similar differences appear, although now more on the negative side (decrease). Eight out of the 12 countries reported population losses during the 1990s (*graph 6*). Deaths outnumbered births in half of the countries (*graph 7*). Both life expectancy at birth and the total fertility rate are in general lower for the Candidate countries than the EU15 average (*see appendix II*).

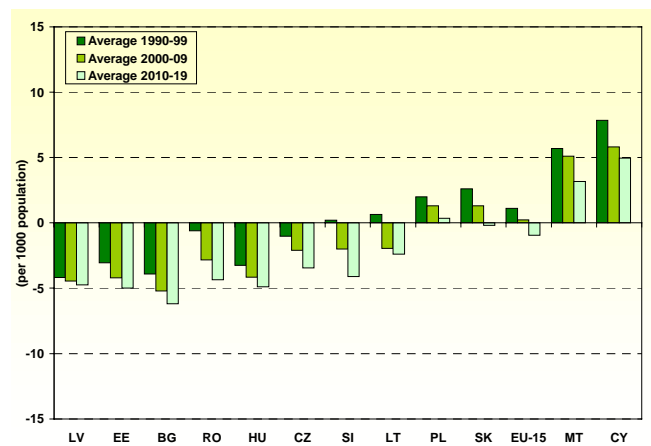
Only Czech Republic, Malta and Cyprus measured positive crude net migration rates during the period 1990-1999 (*graph 8*). Especially in Latvia and Estonia net outflow of people has been considerable. The two Mediterranean island states were the only countries with both higher crude net migration rates and higher crude rates of natural increase than the EU15.

UN's latest population projections show that the recently observed differences between the Candidate countries as regards of (components of) population growth will diminish somewhat during the next two decades. However, the mutual order of differences will not change. As within the EU15, the situation differs from region to region. In 32 out of the 52 NUTS II regions in the Candidate countries the population decreased in the period 1995-97 (*map 1* and table 7 in appendix III). Natural population decrease was measured in 34 out of the 52 regions, and net migration was negative in 31 regions. At both the national and regional level, enlargement of the EU will therefore mean that there will be relatively more areas with population decline now (and probably also in the future).

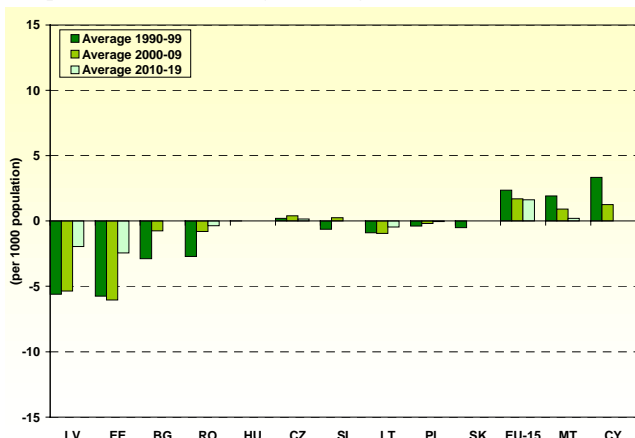
Graph 6: Crude rate of total population change

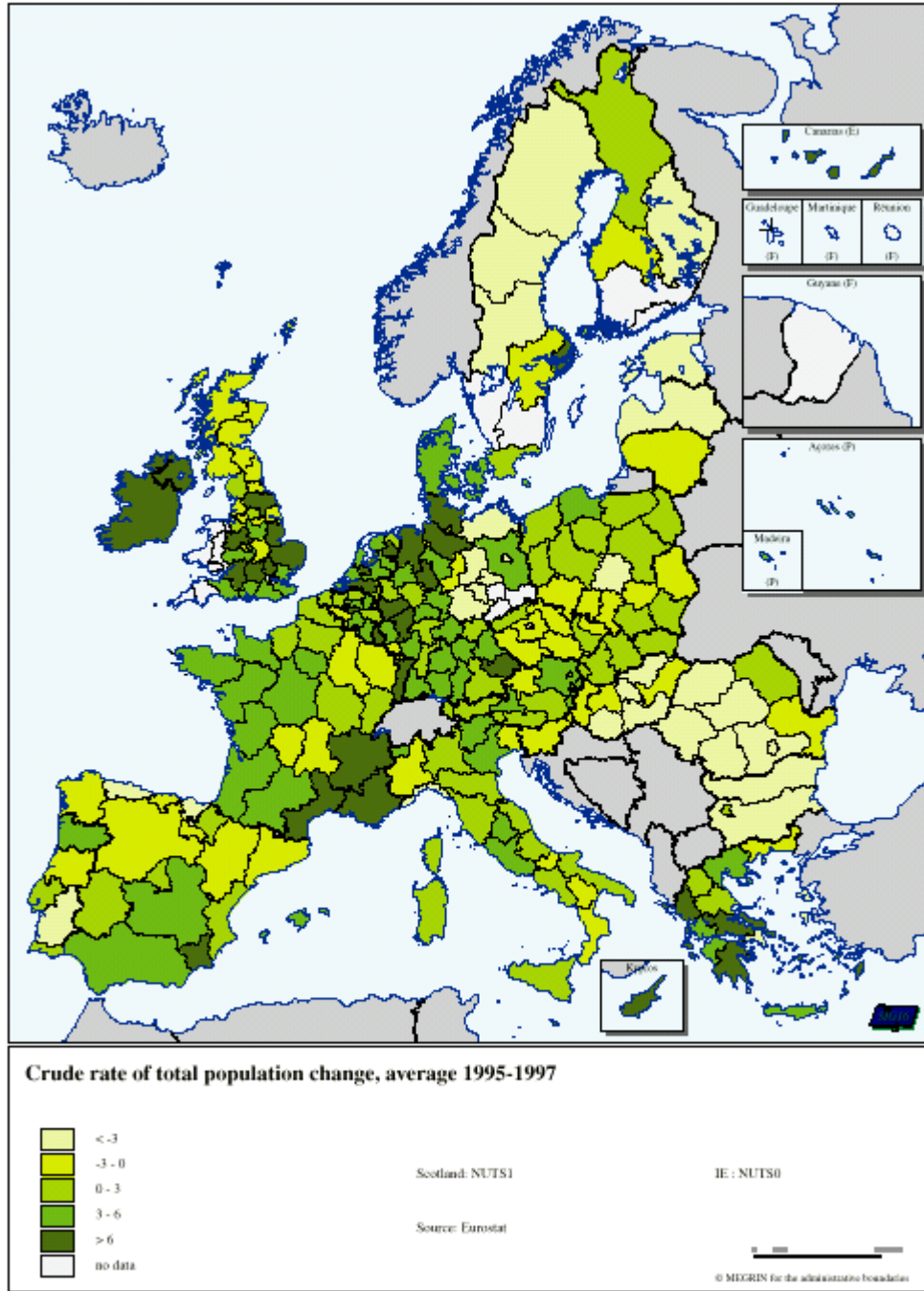


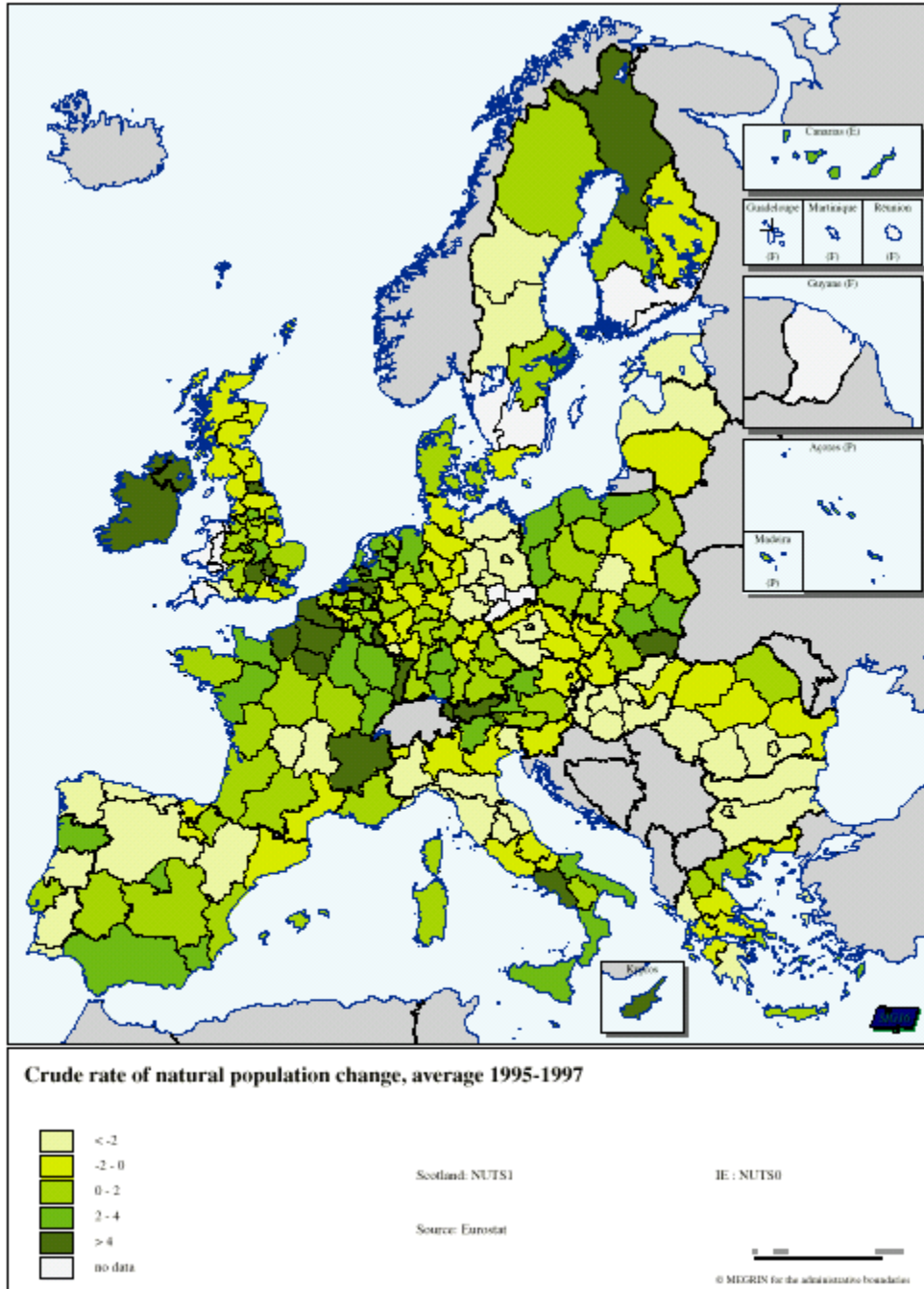
Graph 7: Crude rate of natural population change

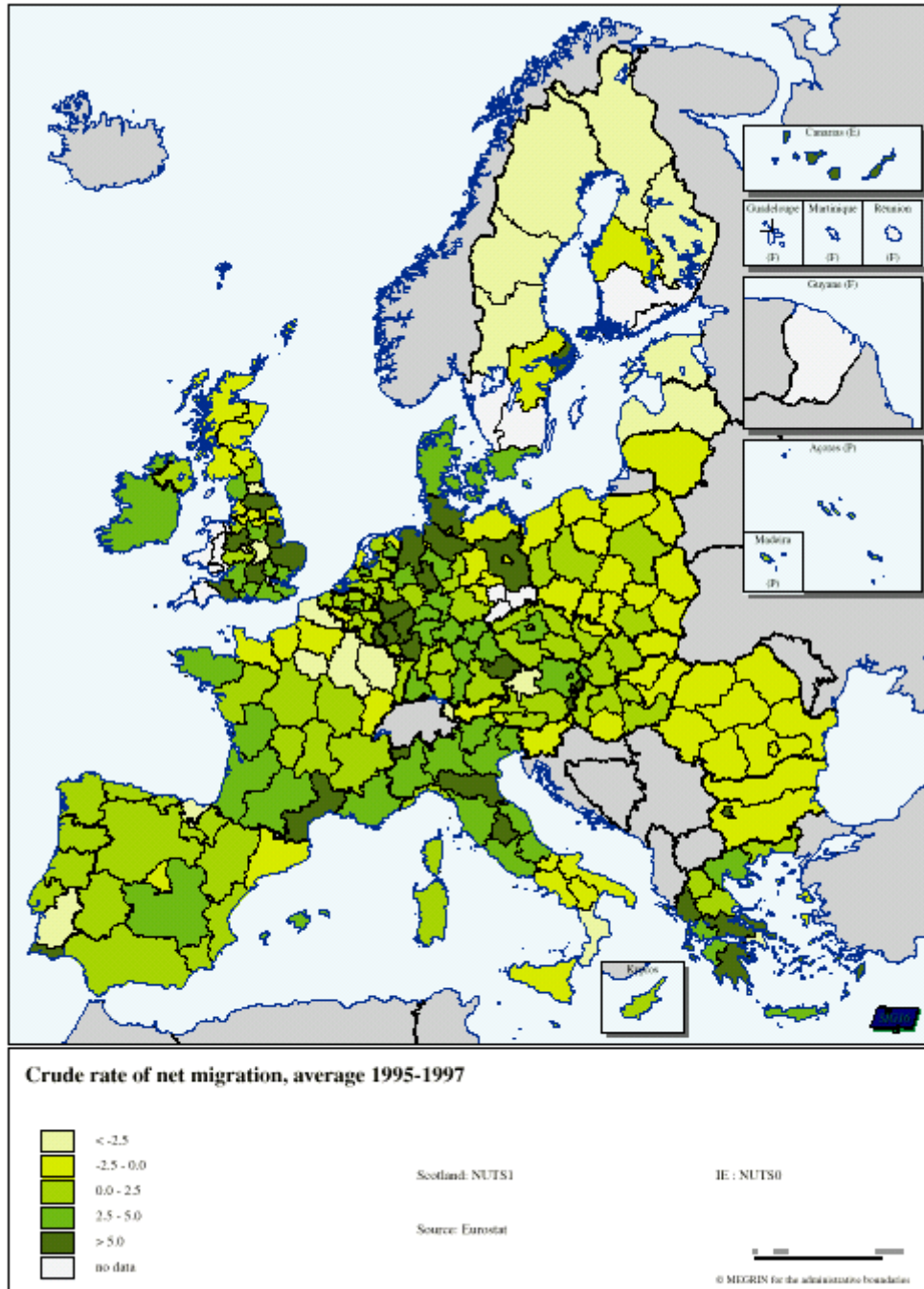


Graph 8: Crude rate of net migration









3 Population ageing

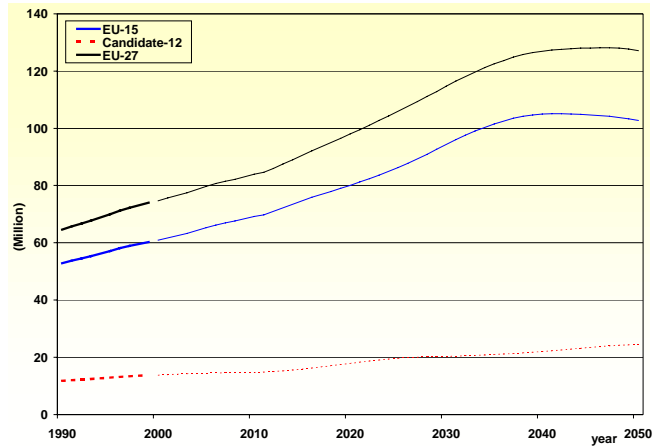
One of the main features of current population dynamics in the EU15 is the process of ageing. The decline in fertility, which went below replacement level in the EU15 in the beginning of the 1970s, together with the ever increasing life expectancies have led to a change in the age structure towards higher ages. There have never been so many persons above age 65 as now and the number will continue to grow for the time being (*graph 9*). The entering of the ‘baby boom’ generation in this age group between 2010 and 2030, will speed the increase further. It is expected to slow down and stop growing, and ultimately decline, only when this group reaches the ages with higher mortality, in the early 2040s. The main uncertainty with these projections is in the very high age groups, as it will depend on future gains in life expectancy of the ‘oldest old’.

Similar processes are at play in the twelve Candidate countries. However, unlike in the EU15, no decline in elderly population is expected for these countries up to 2050.

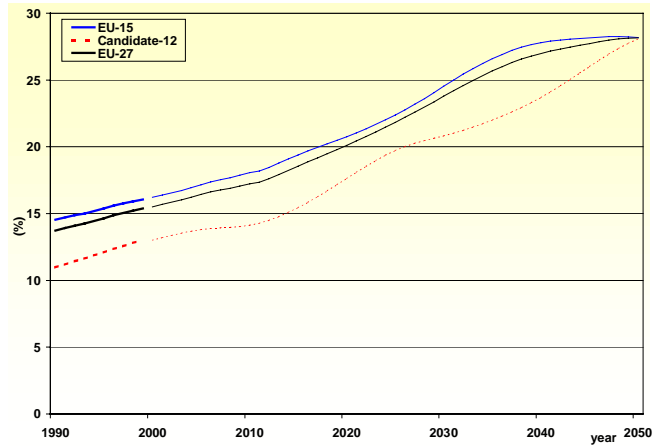
Because the number of births will decline, developments are even more pronounced in relative terms. For both the EU15 as the twelve Candidate countries, the share of the population above age 65 will most likely increase until the end of the projection period (*graph 10*). The share of the elderly population in the EU15 will grow from around 16% in 2000 to about 21% in 2020, and it might grow to 28% in 2050.

The Candidate countries have a younger age structure, from a share of 13% now it will grow to 18% in 2020 and move rapidly towards EU15 levels at the end of the forecast period. Enlargement of the European Union with the twelve Candidate countries will therefore lead to a slight suppression of the growth of the old-age population in the short and medium term (see again *graph 10*).

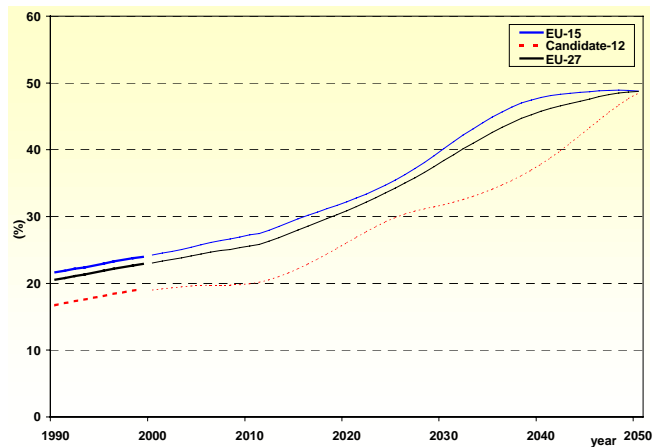
Graph 9: Population aged 65 and over, 1990-2050



Graph 10: Percentage of population aged 65 and over, 1990-2050



Graph 11: Old age dependency ratio, 1990-2050



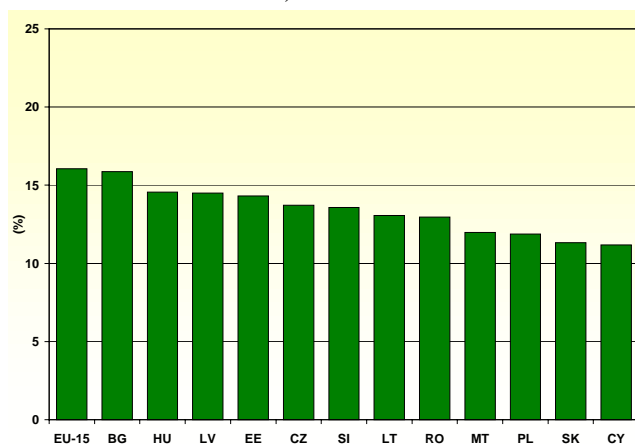
The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is for all Candidate countries below the EU15 average and by 2020 only the Czech Republic will possess a more aged population (*graphs 12 and 13*). The speed of ageing will be relatively low in Latvia and high in Malta (*graph 14*).

Another indicator for population ageing is the old-age dependency ratio. This is the number of people aged 65 and over compared to the population aged 15 - 64 (expressed per hundred). In the EU15 there were about 24 of elderly people on every hundred in the working age group in 1999 (*graph 11*). By 2020 this ratio will be 33, and by 2050 it might have gone up to nearly 50. So by the year 2050 for every two persons at working age there will be one at pension age in the EU15 as a whole.

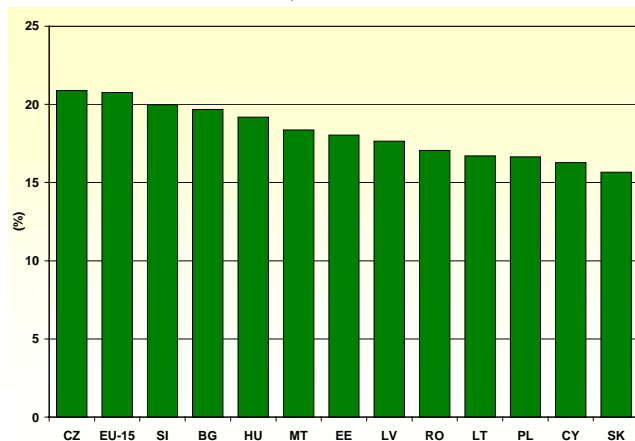
Levels in the Candidate countries are currently somewhat lower than the EU15 aggregate figure. By 2020 this will still be the case (see table 8 of appendix III).

From region to region the percentage of population aged 65 and over in 1998 ranges from below 12 to above 18% (*map 4*), old age dependency can range from ratios of under 19 to over 28 (*map 5*). The regions with a percentage in the lowest ranges are predominantly located in the Candidate countries (only Ireland is an exception). Poland, the largest of the twelve Candidate countries, and Slovakia dominate among the lowest in this group.

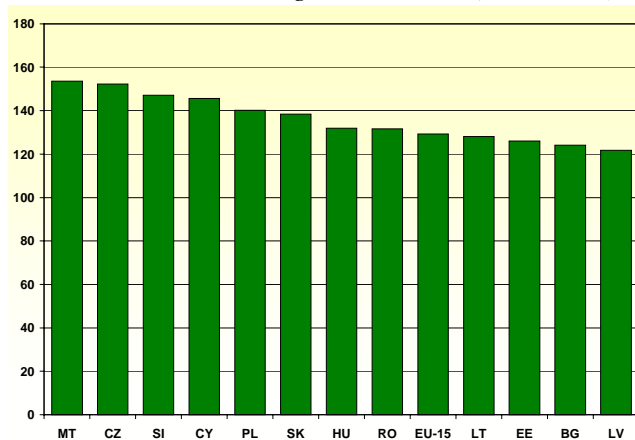
Graph 12: Percentage of population aged 65 and over, 1999

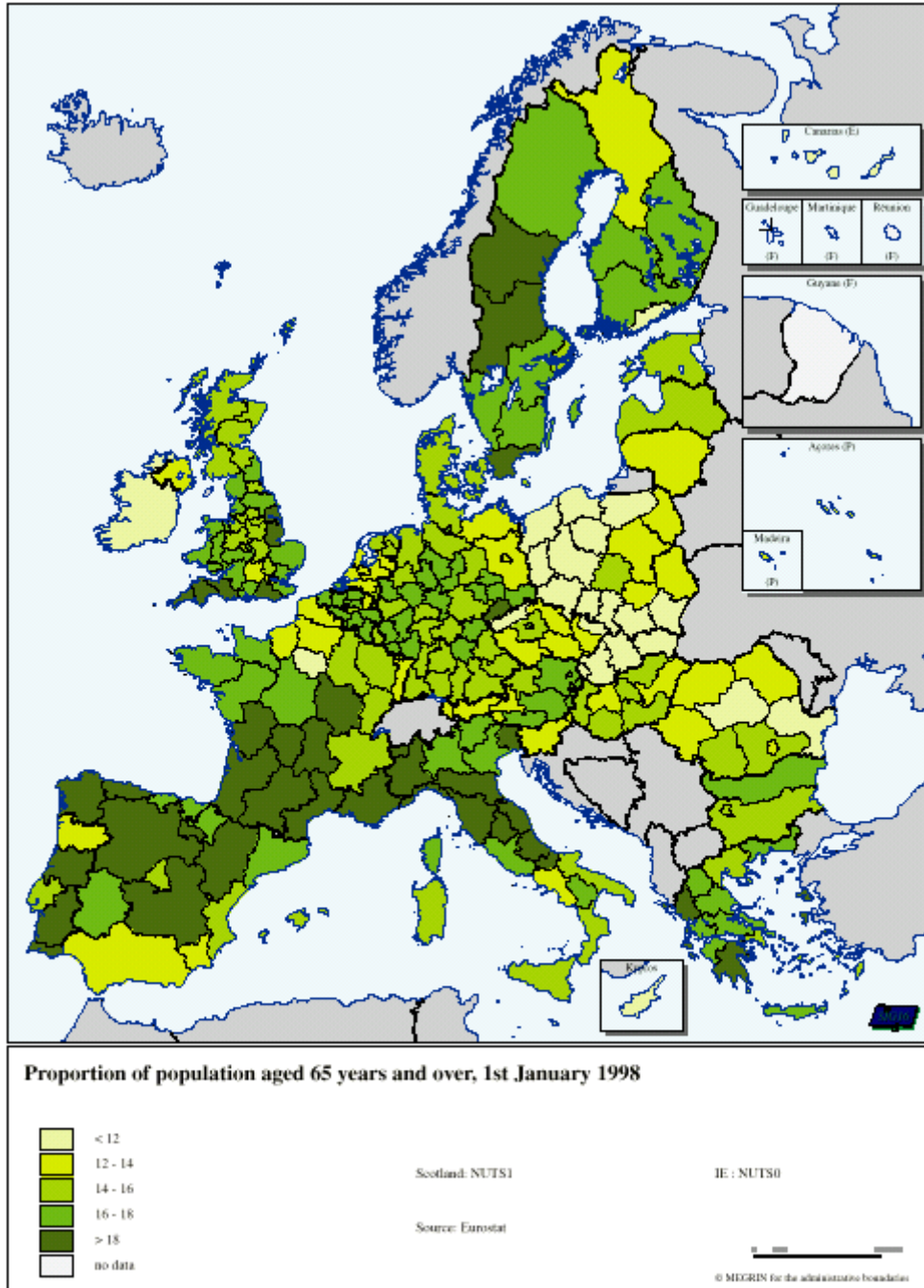


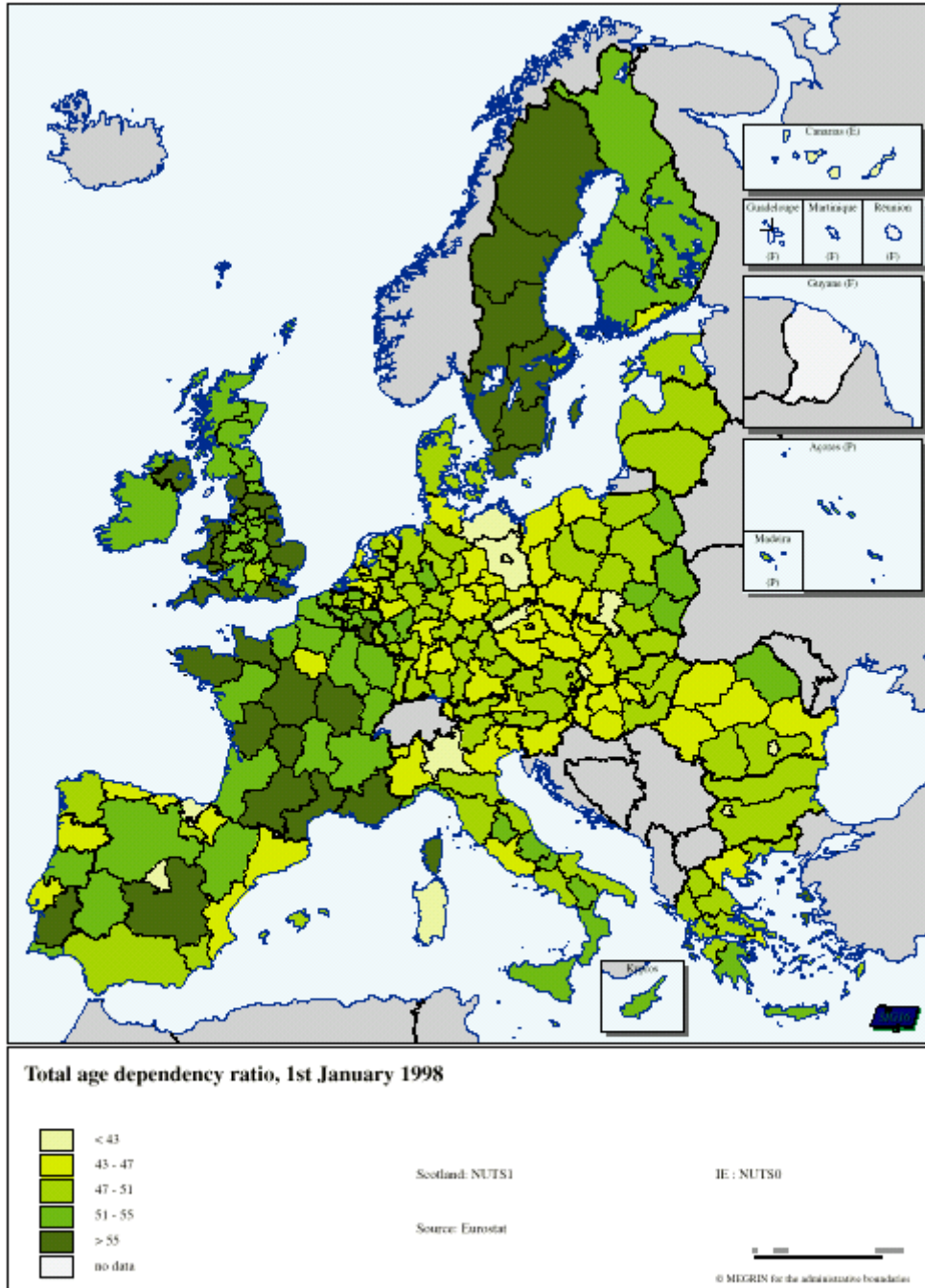
Graph 13: Percentage of population aged 65 and over, 2020



Graph 14: Percentage of population aged 65 and over, changes 2020-1999 (1999=100)







4 Other demographic trends

While the number and share of older people will increase, the number and share of young people (0-14 years) is expected to decline (*graphs 15 and 16*). The continuation of low fertility levels below replacement level has led to this process of dejuvenation. According to the national population projections used in this study this trend will continue in the short and medium term, although both Eurostat and UN foresee some increase in annual fertility rates. Only towards the end of the projection period, between 2040-2050, it is expected that the process of dejuvenation will level off. This will be the case in the EU15 as well as in all the twelve candidate countries.

The proportion of children aged 0-14 years in the total population is still higher in the Candidate countries than that in the EU15, but due to the fact that the share of young children aged 0-9 years is currently already lower (see again *graph 1*), it is declining quite rapidly towards the average levels of the Member States and during the periods 2005-2015 and 2025-2045 it will probably be at a lower level (*graphs 17 and 18*). In other words, if the 12 candidate countries would join the EU, the process of dejuvenation will be somewhat stronger during some future decades, but by 2050 probably no significant differences will exist.

In 1999, only Bulgaria and Slovenia had lower shares than the EU15 average, by 2020 the Candidate countries will be more or less evenly spread around the EU15 average for that year. The decline between 1999 and 2020 is more or less uniform, and faster than the EU15 in all but Malta (*graph 19*). As a result of the assumptions of the projections, the young age dependency ratio will continue its decline in the near future, but soon level off and even increase a little (*graph 20*). Results however, have to be seen in the light of the uncertainty in future fertility levels.

The potential labour force, the population aged 15-64, of EU15 is expected to reach its largest size of about 255 million around 2010 (*graph 21* and table 5 of appendix III). In the Candidate countries the number of 15-64 year olds will probably reach a maximum a few years earlier. Hence, enlargement of the EU would hardly change the expected timing of a declining working age population.

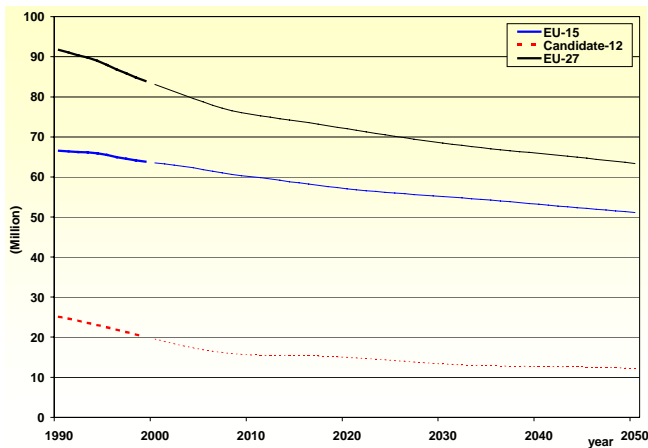
The combination of dejuvenation in the younger age groups, the expected future decline of the working age population and the ongoing trend of ageing is obscured in the total dependency ratio (number of 0-14 and 65 and over compared to the population between 15-64). In the EU15 countries this ratio was stable in the past ten years, and will remain so for another ten, there was however an underlying shift from less young towards more old dependants (combine *graphs 11, 20 and 23*).

Once the less numerous generations born in the 1980s and 1990s enter the work force the total dependency ratio will change rapidly for the EU15. From around 2010 onwards the share of the population at working ages is expected to decline from about two-third to about 58% in 2050 (*graph 22*).

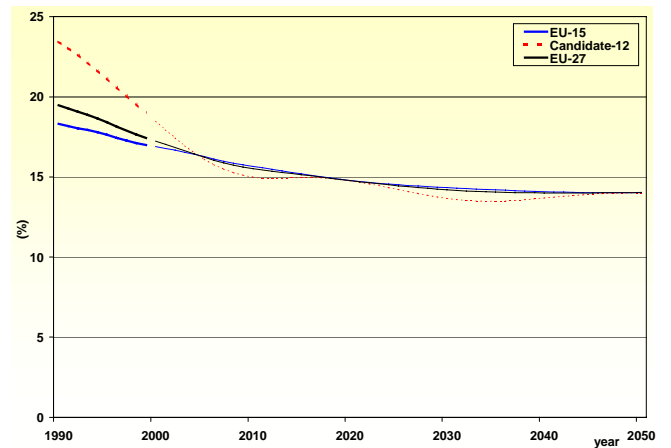
Developments in the Candidate countries are somewhat different. The decline in total age dependency will continue for some years. Only when the small post-‘Wende’ birth cohorts enter the working ages there will be a rapid increase in the total dependency ratio. Nearly all Candidate countries currently have a lower total age dependency ratio than the EU15 average and will remain having so in 2020 (*graphs 24 and 25* and table 8 of appendix III).

Regionally differences are relatively homogenous within countries (*map 6*). Higher total age dependencies are mainly measured in France and the northern EU countries (Ireland, England, Sweden, Finland). The lower dependency levels in regions in the Netherlands, Germany, Austria and Italy are more similar to the Candidate countries. Relatively low levels of total age dependency are generally seen in capital regions where a young labour force and large student population lowers the dependency. Again therefore, the general effect of enlargement of the European Union from fifteen to 27 countries will mean a slight suppression of the demographic burden.

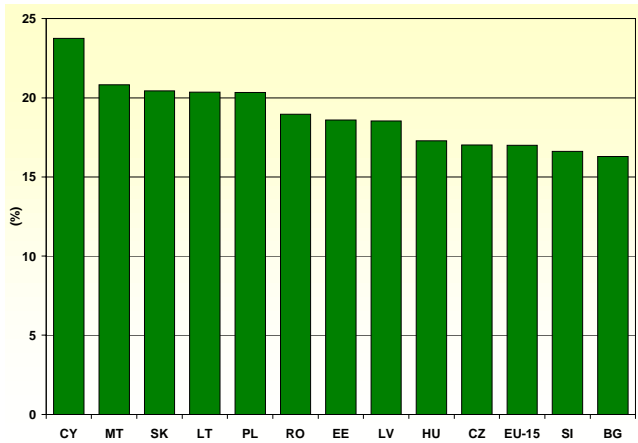
Graph 15: Population aged under 15 years, 1990-2050



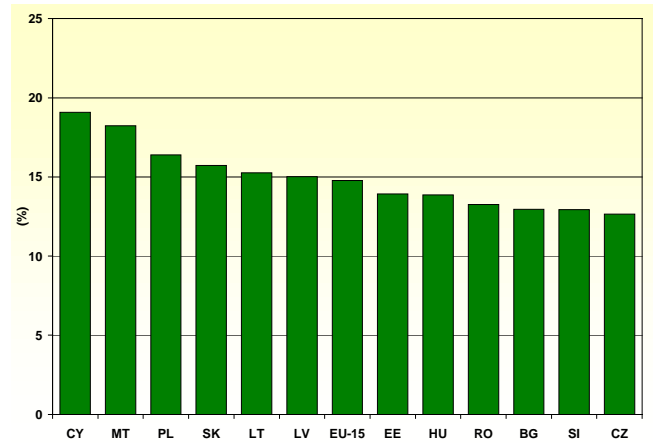
Graph 16: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 1990-2050



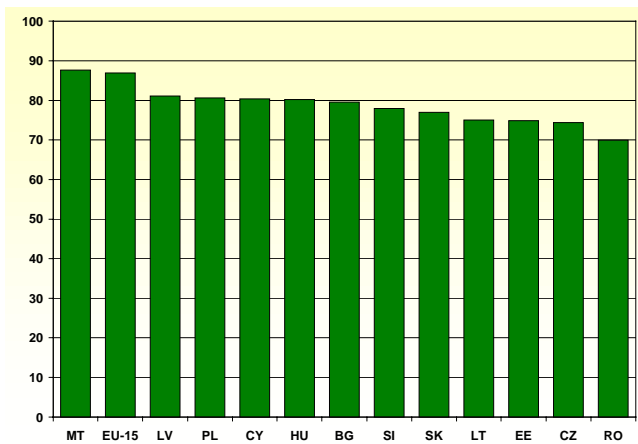
Graph 17: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 1999



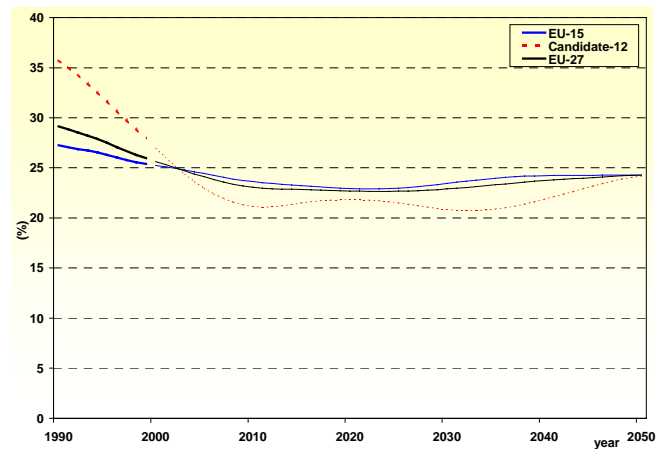
Graph 18: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 2020



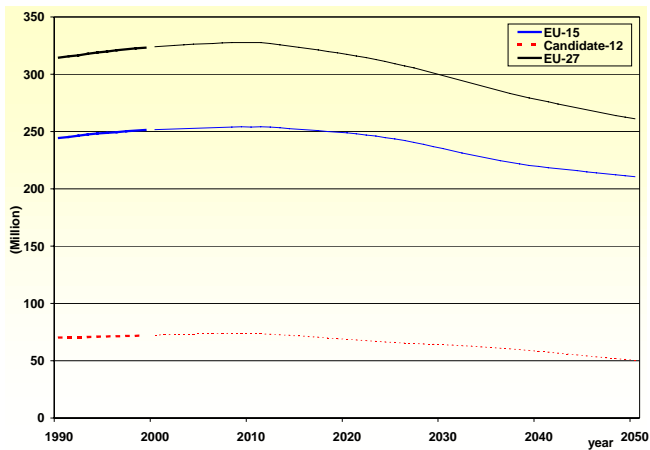
Graph 19: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 1999-2020 (199=100)



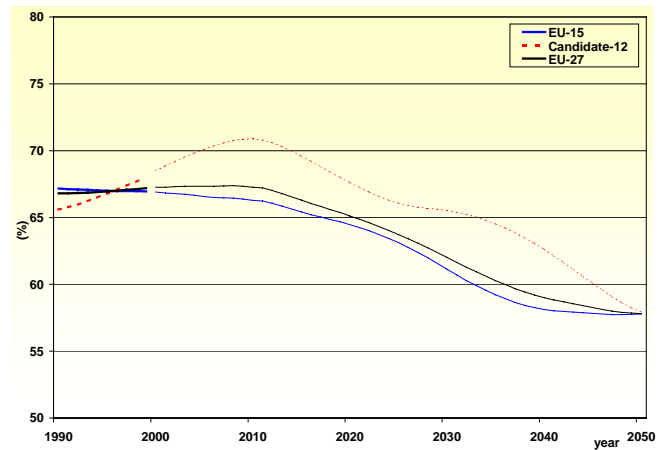
Graph 20: Young age dependency ratio, 1990-2050



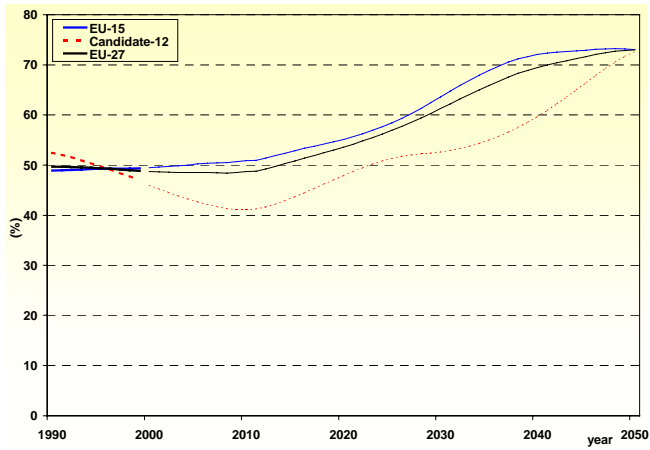
Graph 21: Population aged 15-64 years, 1990-2050



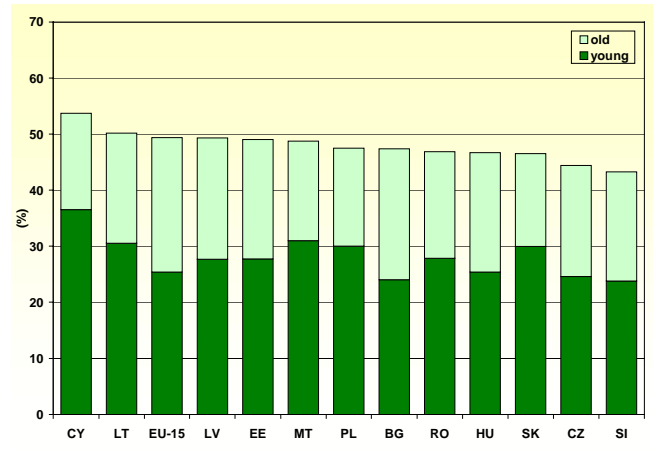
Graph 22: Percentage of total population aged 15-64 years, 1990-2050



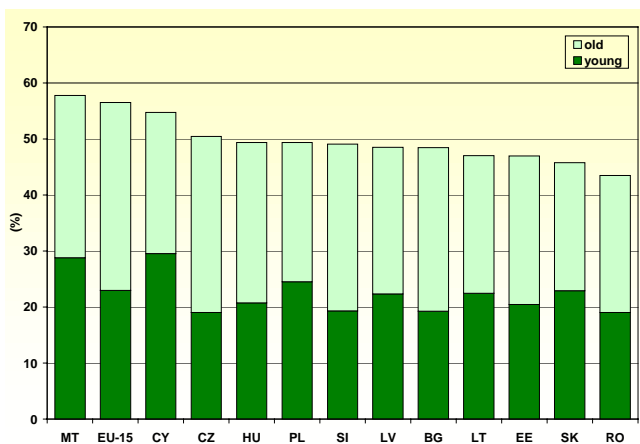
Graph 23: Total age dependency ratio, 1990-2050

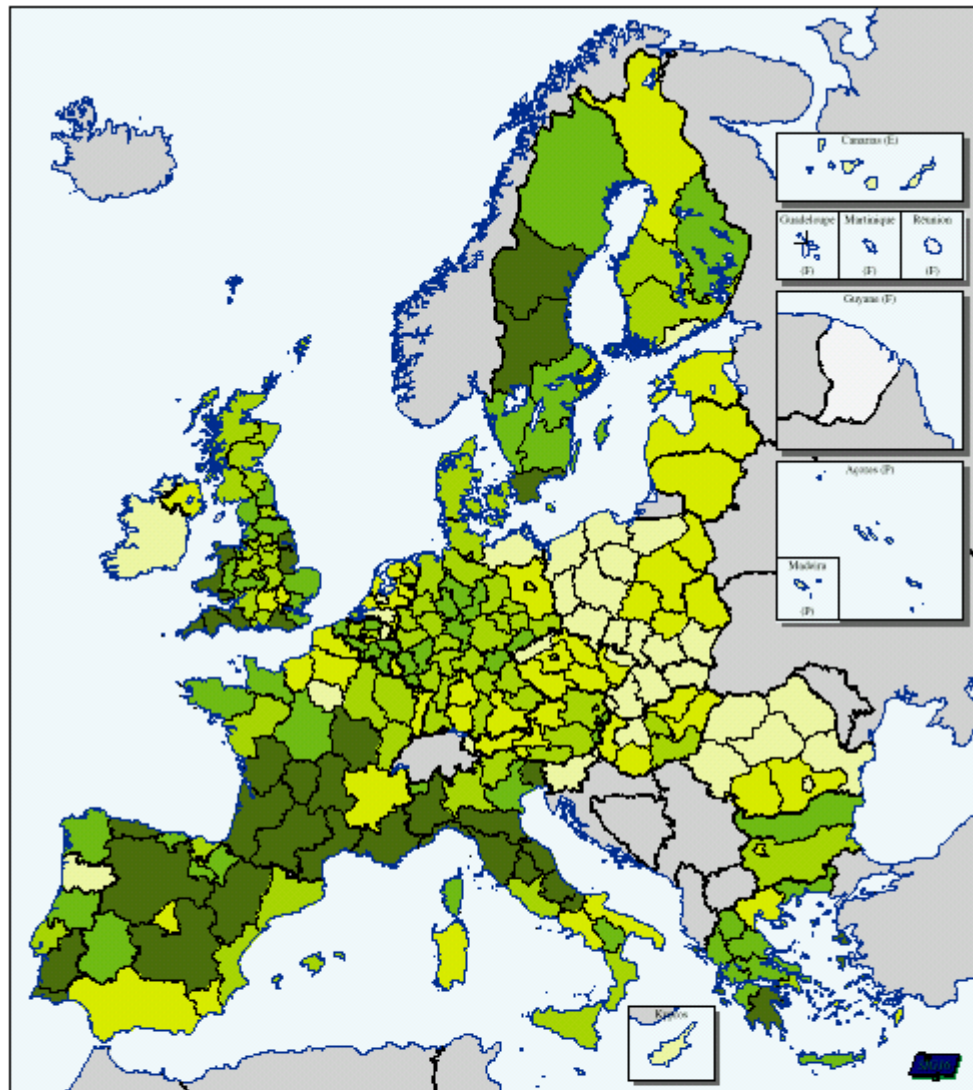


Graph 24: Total age dependency ratio, 1999

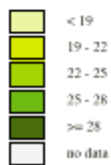


Graph 25: Total age dependency ratio, 2020





Old age dependency ratio, 1st January 1998



Scotland: NUTS1

IE: NUTS0

Source: Eurostat



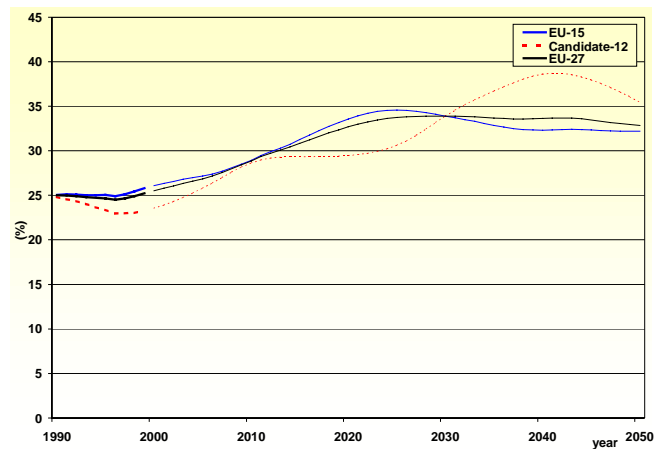
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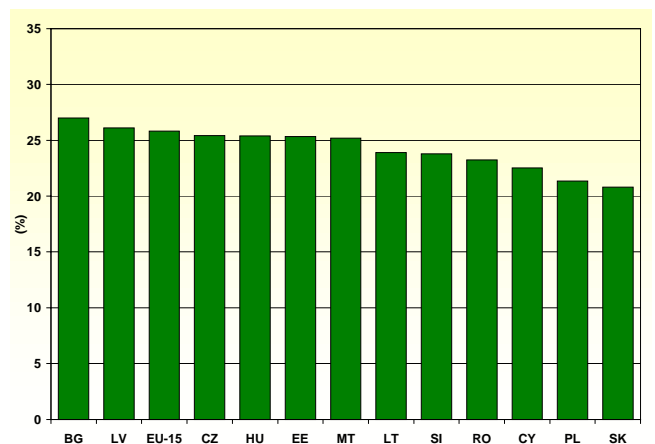
The future changes in the age structure of the potential labour force is also of interest. Not only the total population is ageing, the same processes that govern changes between the three broad age groups also work within the 15-64 year olds. Ageing, expressed in terms of the population aged 50 to 64 as a percentage of the total working age population, has already started for a few years in the EU15 and is starting in the Candidate countries (*graph 26*). In 1999, the proportion of 50-64 olds in the population aged 15-64 for the EU15 was about one-quarter, in 2020 the share will probably have increased to one-third. Nearly all Candidate countries are expected to have a less ageing potential labour force in the same period (*graphs 27 and 28* and table 9 of appendix III).

The present population age structure and the assumptions on fertility and mortality will make that in the EU15 the highest ageing of this age group will be observed between 2020 and 2030 (refer to table 6 of appendix 6). For the Candidate countries a somewhat higher peak is expected some fifteen years later. The initial effect of enlargement of the EU of lowering of the ageing of the working force age group is therefore projected to reverse in the longer time span: after around 2030 EU27 will possess a higher proportion of 50-64 people in the population aged 15-64 than EU15.

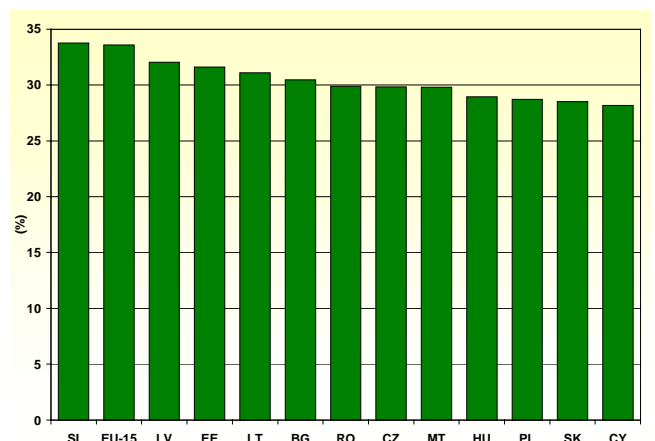
Graph 26: Percentage of population aged 50-64 in 15-64 years, 1990-2050



Graph 27: Percentage of population aged 50-64 in 15-64 years, 1999



Graph 28: Percentage of population aged 50-64 in 15-64 years, 2020



¹ Naturally, this precise forecast should be treated with some caution. One should bear in mind that for the period 2000-2010, UN's medium variant population projections assume no recovery of currently very low fertility levels in this part of Europe. Also life expectancies are expected to remain low, and finally net immigration is set at zero. Therefore, UN's latest forecast assumes that the recently observed 'negative' population growth trends in most of the Candidate countries will remain for at least another 10 years, and therefore it implicitly expects that EU enlargement will have no immediate positive impact.

However, after 10-15 years of postponing births and increasing mortality risks, fertility levels and survival rates might catch up quickly when both young and old people see a more stable economic and political future. Even net immigration might become positive as many potential migrants from outside EU are probably inclined to first move to the relatively less prosperous but economically, rapidly growing new EU Member States.

On the other hand, it is also possible that EU enlargement together with the ongoing process of population ageing and declining working age population will cause a structural and significant outflow of young, relatively highly educated people from C12 to EU15. If such a 'brain drain' would occur, the economic development of the Candidate countries concerned would be permanently negatively affected, and consequently also a durable and strong improvement of fertility and mortality levels would most likely not happen.

Hence, the impact of EU enlargement on (components of) future population growth in the Candidate countries is far from clear yet and therefore the exact timing of future population decline in these countries is for the time being not easy to predict.

Appendix I: Latest population projections for Europe

There are three main sources of national population projections for Europe: National Statistical Offices (NSIs), Eurostat and the United Nations. In the official national population forecasts produced by NSIs generally different base years (i.e. year where the population projections starts) and time horizons are being used and various methodologies are being applied. Some countries apply rather simple extrapolation techniques and/or work with quite unrealistic assumptions. For some countries (recent) population projections are not available at all. For example France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain base their forecasts on their latest population round of population censuses, held in the period 1990-1992.

Due to this lack of international consistency and timeliness, Eurostat has been compiling a set of long-term population scenarios for the countries of the European Union. Because a cross-country consistent methodology was used, results for the fifteen member countries are comparable. The latest population scenarios of Eurostat were published in 1997 and use 1995/1996 as base year. These scenarios were recently provisionally updated, with 1999/2000 as base year. Apart from the most likely future population size, the base line scenario, a high and a low (population growth) scenario were made. These two reflect the uncertainty inherent to future developments in populations. The assumptions for the baseline scenario were chosen as much as possible in line with the forecasts made by the NSIs.

Eurostat has not (yet) compiled population projections for the candidate countries. Therefore other sources were needed. Only a limited number of recent national population forecasts are available from the NSIs of the candidate countries. The UN, however, has made population projections covering all candidate countries. The latest round is the 1998 Revision. Again a common methodology secures comparability of the results. Apart from a medium variant, only a low and high fertility variant were compiled.

Also Eurostat and UN are using different projection methodologies. Despite this Eurostat's projections do not cover the 12 candidate countries. However, the latter projections are more up to date and use more expert information from the national countries themselves. Therefore it was decided to use for this study the Eurostat baseline scenarios for the 15 EU Member States, and to apply the medium variant of UN's population projections for the 12 Candidate countries.

Important though is that both sets of projections are described and compared. In the remainder of this appendix the principal characteristics and differences of the Eurostat baseline scenario and the medium variant of the UN will be discussed. First a summary will be given of key-assumptions. Next, a number of comparisons are made for the Member States of EU15. Finally, projections for the 12 Candidate countries will be briefly examined, including those recently compiled by NSIs.

UN's medium variant

The cohort-component method is used to project the population of each country for one quinquennium at a time. Countries with a total fertility level in the period 1990-1995 of 1.5 to 2.1 were assumed to reach a target fertility level of 1.9. If the level was less than 1.5 the target value was set at 1.7. These target values could be adjusted if completed fertility data of the 1962 cohort were available (to the average of the target value and the 1962 cohort fertility). Observed trends up to and including trends

were extrapolated to the 2000-2005 period, after which it was assumed that they will move towards the target value at a pace of 0.07 children per woman per quinquennium.

Assumptions for mortality were made in terms of life expectancies at birth. The maximum possible level for 2050 were set at 82.5 years for male and 87.5 years for females (however, no country is assumed to reach this). Three models with possible future paths of mortality were developed (fast, medium and slow pace of improvements). They generally show a slowdown in the improvement of mortality decline. If necessary, a switch is made to the medium-pace model after 2025. Model life tables are used to determine the survivor ratios for five-year age groups.

Migration assumptions are based on past migration histories, migration policies, and recent influxes of population. Models were chosen on the basis of available age-specific migration data to allocate the projected net-migration across the age dimension.

Eurostat's baseline scenario

Both period and cohort fertility trends were considered. Trends in parity specific fertility rates were studied. On the basis of data for the cohort 1960 the end values for the total fertility rate were assumed to converge to either 1.5 or 1.8 in the end of the projection period. These could be adjusted with 0.1 child if national forecasts were too different. Recent information was used to make further adjustments in the 2000 revision.

Mortality trends in the previous ten years were extrapolated. The results were averaged with a uniform increase of one year per decenium. As with fertility, convergence was assumed for mortality. In revision for the most recent developments were used to adjust the starting level and in some cases the end values.

The total (net-im) migration levels were fixed for the EU as a whole and subsequently subdivided to the individual member states on the basis of recent observations. Again convergence was assumed, meaning mainly that countries with traditionally a low net immigration would experience an increase.

Comparisons for the EU15

Table 1 and 2 review the major differences in assumptions between the UN and the Eurostat projections. Fertility levels start lower in the UN projections but finish higher than the Eurostat projections. The result of this is in the whole period of 2000 to 2050 there will be about nine million less births in the fifteen member states according to the UN than as projected by Eurostat. The lower fertility levels of the UN projection in first years lead fewer mothers in later periods and lower number of births, despite higher fertility levels per woman.

Table I - 1
Main assumptions UN 1998 revision and Eurostat 2000 revision

	Total fertility rate		Net migration		
	UN	EuroStat	UN	EuroStat	
2000	1.44	1.49	520	661	2000
2005	1.48	1.54	405	640	2005
2010	1.54	1.57	325	622	2010
2020	1.66	1.62	260	622	2020
2050	1.80	1.65	210	622	2050

	Male life expectancy at birth		Female life expectancy at birth		
	UN	EuroStat	UN	EuroStat	
2000	74.7	75.0	81.0	81.3	2000
2005	75.4	75.9	81.5	82.0	2005
2010	76.0	76.7	82.0	82.7	2010
2020	77.0	78.1	83.0	83.9	2020
2050	79.2	80.1	85.0	85.4	2050

Table I - 2
Population Change in UN 1998 revision and Eurostat 2000 revision (x1000)

United Nations									
	2000-5	2005-9	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2025-29	2030-39	2040-49	2000-50
Births	3686	3555	3539	3548	3482	3384	3250	3167	170140
Deaths	3916	4057	4219	4363	4488	4622	4852	5074	227585
Migrants	470	346	308	274	250	210	210	210	13490
B-D	-230	-502	-680	-815	-1006	-1238	-1602	-1907	-57445
B-D+M	240	-156	-372	-541	-756	-1028	-1392	-1697	-43955

Eurostat									
	2000-5	2005-9	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2025-29	2030-39	2040-49	2000-50
Births	3960	3832	3719	3661	3613	3545	3439	3306	179097
Deaths	3803	3828	3984	4123	4259	4426	4757	5241	222086
Migrants	647	637	622	622	622	622	622	622	31303
B-D	157	4	-264	-462	-646	-881	-1318	-1935	-42989
B-D+M	804	641	358	160	-24	-259	-696	-1313	-11686

Difference (UN-Eurostat)									
	2000-5	2005-9	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2025-29	2030-39	2040-49	2000-50
Births	-274	-277	-180	-113	-131	-161	-189	-139	-8957
Deaths	113	229	235	240	229	196	95	-167	5499
Migrants	-177	-291	-314	-348	-372	-412	-412	-412	-17813
B-D	-387	-506	-416	-353	-360	-357	-284	28	-14456
B-D+M	-564	-797	-730	-701	-732	-769	-696	-384	-32269

The UN is slightly less optimistic about future increases in life expectancies. Up to 2050 they project around 5.5 million more deaths. In total, therefore, the natural increase in the UN projections is about 14.5 million less between 2000 and 2050.

The biggest differences between the two projections concern the migration assumptions. Net migration streams towards the European Union in the Eurostat projections are much higher. By 2050 the difference has accumulated to nearly eighteen million people.

Combining natural increase and net migration leads to a difference in the total population at the end of the projection period of more than 30 million or nearly 10 percent (UN as base). For some countries the differences are quite large (table 3). For Portugal and Luxembourg the difference is more than 30 percent, and for Greece and the Netherlands nearly 25%. As mentioned before, NSI forecasts have a more short and medium projection period.

Table I - 3

Population 2050 in UN 1998 revision and Eurostat 2000 revision (x1000)

pop	UN 2050	Eurostat 2050	Difference	%
at	7094	7595	-501	-7.1
be	8918	10089	-1171	-13.1
dk	4793	5551	-758	-15.8
fi	4898	4942	-44	-0.9
fr	59883	62071	-2188	-3.7
de	73303	75795	-2492	-3.4
gr	8233	10209	-1976	-24.0
ie	4710	4755	-45	-1.0
it	41197	47875	-6678	-16.2
lu	430	560	-130	-30.2
nl	14156	17667	-3511	-24.8
pt	8137	10659	-2522	-31.0
es	30226	35008	-4782	-15.8
se	8661	9199	-538	-6.2
uk	56667	61720	-5053	-8.9
eu	331307	363695	-32388	-9.8

Table 4 compares the total population of the fifteen member states for the year 2020 as projected in the most recent National forecasts, the UN 1998 revision and the Eurostat 2000 revision. In general, results for the NSI forecasts are much closer to the Eurostat than to the UN projections.

Table I - 4

Population 2020 in NSIs, UN 1998 revision and Eurostat 2000 revision (x1000)

	NSIs	Eurostat	UN	% difference with NSIs	
				Eurostat	UN
at	8092	8170	8279	-1.0	-2.3
be	10338	10483	10017	-1.4	3.1
dk	5667	5554	5283	2.0	6.8
fi	5297	5314	5266	-0.3	0.6
fr	63453	62840	61500	1.0	3.1
de	78445	83295	80996	-6.2	-3.3
gr	11269	10806	10141	4.1	10.0
ie	4416	4427	4302	-0.3	2.6
it	55939	55985	52913	-0.1	5.4
lu	488	500	464	-2.4	4.9
nl	17069	17270	15876	-1.2	7.0
pt	10513	10526	9515	-0.1	9.5
es	39331	39528	37627	-0.5	4.3
se	9224	9115	9099	1.2	1.4
uk	63470	62173	59845	2.0	5.7
eu	383012	385984	371123	-0.8	3.1

figures for NSIs and Eurostat 1st of January, UN refers to mid-year

Table 5 gives an overview of the differences in population structure for 2010, 2020 and 2050. Differences are not very large, although dejuvenation is slightly faster in the UN projection. In absolute terms, however, differences are quite extensive. Lower fertility in the first projection years in the UN projections result in fewer children than the Eurostat projections. Together with lower positive net migration assumptions these UN projections, this lower fertility levels also lead to an increasing difference in the population at working ages. Finally, the UN expects less improvement in life expectancies, leading to a smaller number of elderly population.

Table I - 5

Share main population groups UN 1998 revision and Eurostat 2000 revision

	% UN				Absolute UN		
	2010	2020	2050		2010	2020	2050
0-14	14.9	14.4	14.4	0-14	55978	53442	47708
15-64	66.8	64.4	56.7	15-64	250964	239005	187851
65+	18.3	21.2	28.9	65+	68752	78679	95748
Eurostat							
	Eurostat				Eurostat		
	2010	2020	2050		2010	2020	2050
0-14	15.7	14.8	14.0	0-14	60053	57044	51159
15-64	66.3	64.5	57.8	15-64	254090	248817	210606
65+	18.1	20.8	28.2	65+	69254	80122	102720
Difference							
	Difference				Difference		
	2010	2020	2050		2010	2020	2050
0-14	-0.76	-0.38	0.36	0-14	-4075	-3602	-3450
15-64	0.53	-0.06	-1.08	15-64	-3127	-9813	-22755
65+	0.24	0.44	0.72	65+	-502	-1444	-6972

Comparisons for the 12 Candidate countries

For the 12 Candidate countries not many (recent) scenarios are available. Seven countries (Bulgaria, Czech republic, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, and Slovenia) made data available. The projected total population for Poland, the largest candidate country, and Bulgaria are very similar (table 6). For the other five countries, the UN expected a total population between 4.5 and 12.5 per cent smaller than the NSIs.

Table I - 6

Difference total population UN and NSI projections (UN as base)

	BG 1995	CZ 1999	EE 1998	LT 2000	LV 1998	PL 2000	SI 1995
2000	0.2	-0.3	-3.0	-0.8	-2.9	0.3	-1.3
2010	0.7	-2.4	-8.6	-4.1	-8.3	1.0	-4.8
2020	0.9	-6.1	-12.5	-4.4	-10.6	0.8	-9.5

The basic assumptions differ between the UN and the NSI projections. However, from country to country not in the same directions (table 7). For the seven countries as a whole, differences are rather small (weighted by population size). The main difference is that the UN expects (more) negative migration and the NSIs zero or positive net migration in 2020. In the years towards 2020 the UN also systematically assumes more negative net migration. The main effect of the difference in level and path of assumptions on the population structure is that the UN forecast less young people (table 8).

Table I - 7
Differences assumptions in UN and NSI projections, 2020

	TFR		Net migration	
	UN	NSI	UN	NSI
BG	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0
CZ	1.4	1.5	0.5	10.0
EE	1.5	1.4	-1.5	0.0
LT	1.6	1.7	-0.5	0.0
LV	1.6	1.4	-1.0	0.0
PL	1.7	1.6	-0.5	2.0
SI	1.5	1.7	0.0	2.0
C7	1.6	1.6	-0.3	2.8

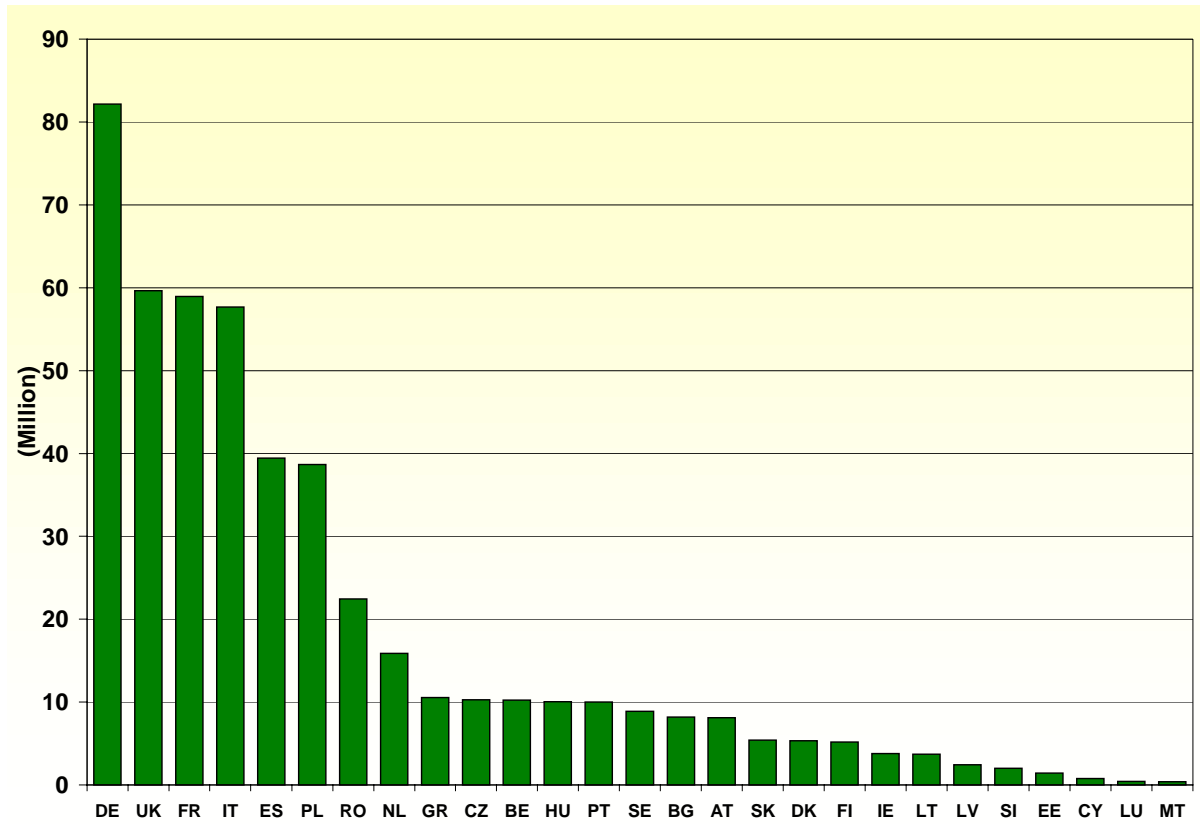
	e0, males		e0, females	
	UN	NSI	UN	NSI
BG	71.6	69.8	78.4	77.9
CZ	75.2	76.7	81.8	82.7
EE	69.5	72.1	78.2	79.3
LT	70.3	68.9	78.8	77.4
LV	69.5	69.0	77.8	78.0
PL	73.0	73.4	80.6	80.0
SI	74.2	74.0	79.5	81.0
C7	72.9	73.1	80.3	80.0

Table I - 8
Share main population groups UN 1998 revision and latest NSI projection, 2020

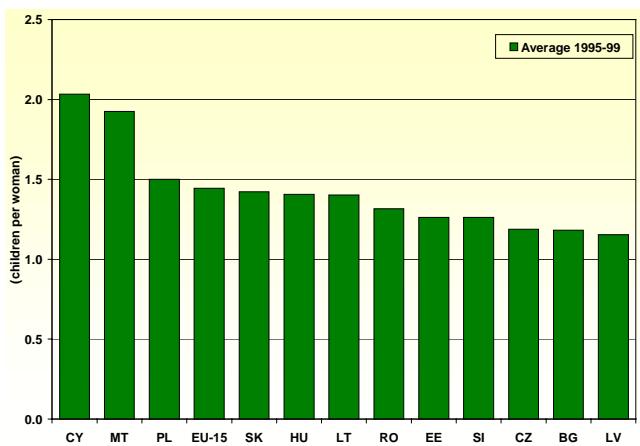
	0-14		15-64		65+	
	UN	NSI	UN	NSI	UN	NSI
EE	13.9	14.2	67.9	67.1	18.2	18.7
LT	15.3	16.9	67.9	68.1	16.8	15.1
PL	16.4	16.8	66.7	65.8	16.9	17.4
CZ	12.6	14.8	66.3	64.3	21.1	20.9
SI	12.9	16.0	66.9	64.7	20.2	19.4

Appendix II: (Extra graphs)

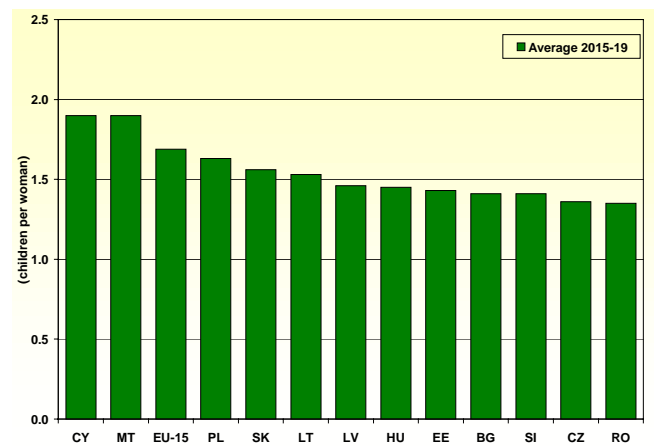
Graph 29: Total population at 1st January



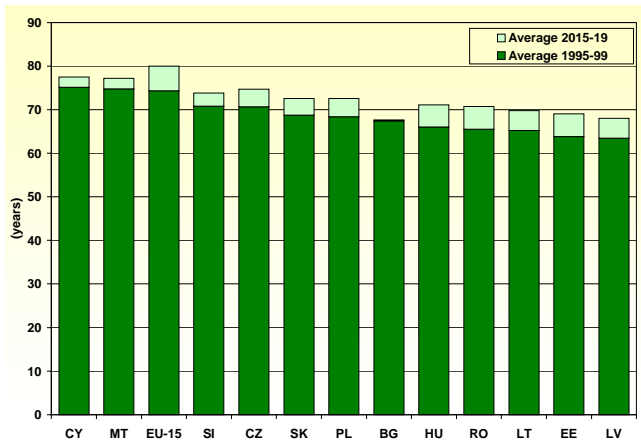
Graph 30: Total fertility rate, average 1995-1999



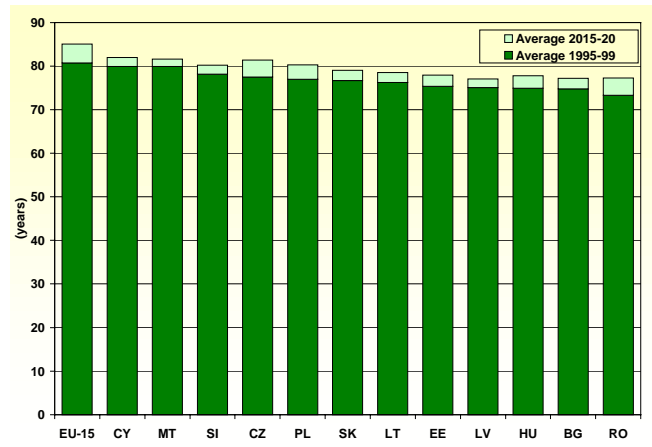
Graph 31: Total fertility rate, average 2015-2019



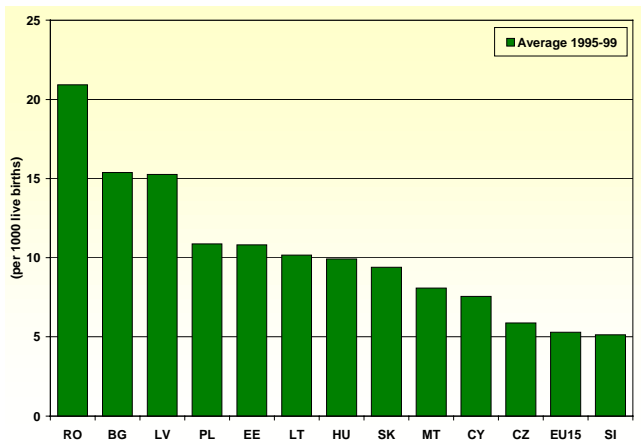
Graph 32: Life expectancy at birth, males



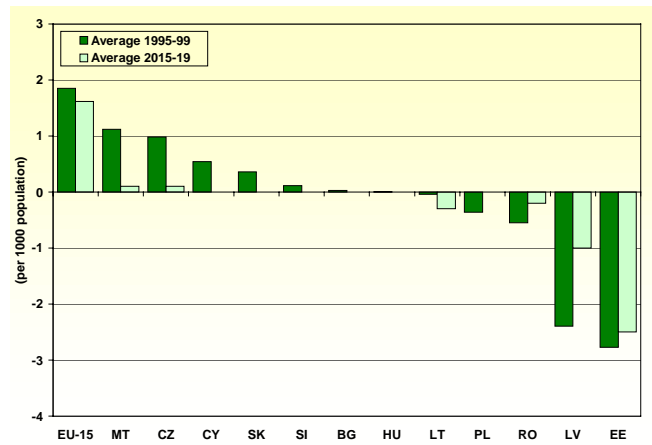
Graph 33: Life expectancy at birth, females



Graph 34: Infant mortality rates



Graph 35: Crude rate of net migration



Appendix III: Additional Tables

Table III-1: Total fertility rate, 1960-2000

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
EU-15	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5
EUR-11	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
B	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
DK	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
D	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4
EL	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3
E	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
F	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8
IRL	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.9
I	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
L	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7
NL	3.1	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
A	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
P	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5
FIN	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7
S	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.5
UK	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Albania	6.9	:	5.2	:	3.6	3.3	3.0	2.7	:
Bosnia and Herzeg.	:	:	:	:	1.9	1.9	:	:	:
Bulgaria	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.2
Croatia	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4
Czech Rep.	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1
Estonia	:	:	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2
F.Y.R.O.M.	4.1	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.8
Hungary	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.3
Latvia	:	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2
Lithuania	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.4
Poland	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
Romania	2.3	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.3
Slovak Rep.	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.3
Slovenia	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
F. R. Of Yugoslavia	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	:
Cyprus	3.5	:	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8
Malta	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	:

1) Excluding Kosovo and Metohija

Table III-2: Life expectancy at birth, males, 1960-2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999
EU-15	67.4	68.4	70.5	72.8	73.9	74.6	74.6	:
EUR-11	67.0	68.1	70.4	72.7	73.9	74.5	74.5	:
B	67.7	67.8	70.0	72.7	73.4	74.1	74.3	74.4
DK	70.4	70.7	71.2	72.0	72.7	73.6	73.9	74.2
D	:	:	69.6	72.0	73.3	74.0	74.5	74.7
EL	67.3	70.1	72.2	74.6	75.0	75.6	75.5	:
E	67.4	69.2	72.5	73.3	74.3	74.9	75.1	:
F	66.9	68.4	70.2	72.7	73.9	74.6	74.8	:
IRL	68.1	68.8	70.1	72.1	72.9	73.4	73.5	73.9
I	67.2	69.0	70.6	73.6	74.9	74.9	75.5	:
L	66.5	67.1	69.1	72.3	73.0	74.1	73.7	74.7
NL	71.5	70.7	72.7	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.2	75.3
A	66.2	66.5	69.0	72.4	73.6	74.3	74.4	75.1
P	61.2	64.2	67.7	70.4	71.2	71.6	71.7	72.0
FIN	65.5	66.5	69.2	70.9	72.8	73.4	73.5	73.8
S	71.2	72.2	72.8	74.8	76.2	76.7	76.9	77.1
UK	67.9	68.7	70.2	72.9	74.0	74.7	74.8	75.0
Albania	63.7	:	67.0	69.3	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herzeg.	:	:	67.9	69.7	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	67.8	69.1	68.7	68.4	67.1	:	:	67.6
Croatia	64.3	65.7	66.6	68.6	:	70.2	:	:
Czech Republic	67.9	66.1	66.8	67.6	69.7	70.5	71.1	71.4
Estonia	64.3	65.5	64.1	64.6	61.7	64.7	64.4	65.5
F.Y.R.O.M.	60.8	65.6	68.1	70.1	69.6	70.3	:	70.4
Hungary	65.9	66.3	65.5	65.1	65.3	66.4	66.1	66.4
Latvia	65.2	66.0	63.6	64.2	60.8	64.2	63.8	64.9
Lithuania	64.9	66.9	65.5	66.6	63.6	65.9	66.5	67.1
Poland	64.9	66.6	66.9	66.7	67.6	68.5	68.9	68.8
Romania	64.2	65.7	66.5	66.6	65.3	65.5	65.5	66.1
Slovak Republic	68.4	66.7	66.8	66.6	68.4	68.9	68.6	69.0
Slovenia	66.1	65.0	67.4	69.5	70.3	71.0	71.1	71.3
F. R. of Yugoslavia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	69.5
Cyprus	:	:	72.3	74.1	75.3	75.0	:	75.3
Malta	66.5	68.4	68.5	73.7	74.9	74.9	74.4	75.1

1) Excluding Kosovo and Metohija

Table III-3: Life expectancy at birth, females, 1960-2000

	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	1997	1998	1999
EU-15	72.9	74.7	77.2	79.4	80.4	80.9	80.9	:
EUR-11	72.5	74.5	77.4	79.5	80.7	81.2	81.2	:
B	73.5	74.2	76.8	79.4	80.2	80.6	80.5	80.8
DK	74.4	75.9	77.3	77.7	77.8	78.4	78.8	79.0
D	:	:	76.1	78.4	79.7	80.3	80.6	80.7
EL	72.4	73.8	76.8	79.5	80.3	80.8	80.6	:
E	72.2	74.8	78.6	80.4	81.5	81.9	82.4	:
F	73.6	75.9	78.4	80.9	81.9	82.2	82.4	:
IRL	71.9	73.5	75.6	77.6	78.4	78.6	79.1	79.1
I	72.3	74.9	77.4	80.1	81.3	81.3	81.8	:
L	72.2	73.4	75.9	78.5	80.2	79.8	80.5	81.2
NL	75.3	76.5	79.3	80.9	80.4	80.5	80.6	80.5
A	72.7	73.4	76.1	78.9	80.1	80.6	80.9	81.0
P	66.8	70.8	75.2	77.4	78.6	78.8	78.9	79.1
FIN	72.5	75.0	77.6	78.9	80.2	80.5	80.8	81.0
S	74.9	77.1	78.8	80.4	81.4	81.8	81.9	81.9
UK	73.7	75.0	76.2	78.5	79.2	79.6	79.7	79.8
Albania	66	:	72.3	75.4	:	:	:	:
Bosnia and Herzeg.	:	:	72.9	75.2	:	:	:	:
Bulgaria	71.4	73.1	74	75.2	74.6	:	:	74.6
Croatia	69	72.3	74.2	76	:	77	:	:
Czech Republic	73.4	73	73.9	75.4	76.6	77.5	78.1	78.13
Estonia	71.6	74.1	74.1	74.6	74.3	76	75.5	76.3
F.Y.R.O.M.	61.8	67.6	71.8	74.0	73.5	74.5	:	74.7
Hungary	70.1	72.1	72.7	73.7	74.5	75.1	75.2	75.2
Latvia	72.4	74.4	74.2	74.6	73.1	75.9	74.9	76.2
Lithuania	71.4	74.8	75.4	76.2	75.2	76.8	76.9	77.4
Poland	70.6	73.3	75.4	76.3	76.4	77.0	77.3	77.5
Romania	67.7	70.3	71.8	73.1	73.1	73.3	73.3	73.7
Slovak Republic	72.7	72.9	74.3	75.4	76.3	76.7	76.7	77.0
Slovenia	72.0	72.4	75.2	77.4	77.8	78.6	78.8	78.8
F. R. of Yugoslavia	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74.7
Cyprus	:	:	77.0	78.6	79.8	80.0	:	80.4
Malta	70.5	72.6	72.7	78.1	79.5	80.1	80.1	79.3

1) Excluding Kosovo and Metohija

Table III-4.1: Crude rate of net migration ¹⁾, 1960-2000

	1960-64	1965-69	1970-74	1975-79	1980-84	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99
EU-15	0.6	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	2.9	1.8
EUR-11	0.7	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	3.1	1.7
B	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	-0.7	0.8	1.9	1.1
DK	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	2.0	3.0
D	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	7.0	2.5
EL	-4.9	-4.1	-2.8	6.1	1.8	2.4	5.7	1.9
E	-3.5	-0.9	-0.9	0.8	0.0	-0.5	0.4	1.1
F	6.5	1.9	2.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7
IRL	-7.4	-5.1	3.4	3.1	-1.9	-9.3	-0.4	4.3
I	-1.8	-1.8	-0.8	0.1	-0.5	0.0	1.9	2.1
L	6.5	2.6	11.1	3.9	1.1	5.9	10.5	10.0
NL	0.3	0.8	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.0
A	0.1	1.4	2.5	-0.4	0.7	2.8	7.5	1.0
P	-8.7	-19.1	-5.2	9.7	0.5	-4.5	-1.3	1.1
FIN	-2.5	-4.1	0.3	-1.5	0.8	0.5	1.8	0.8
S	1.4	3.1	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.9	3.7	1.1
UK	1.1	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.3	2.0

1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

Table III-4.2: Crude rate of net migration ¹⁾, 1960-2000

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
Albania	-1.8	0.5	1.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0	:	-4.0
Bosnia and Herzeg.	-7	-7.3	-1.9	0.2	-16.4	-0.1	-0.3	:	:
Bulgaria	0	-0.7	-1.3	-3.8	0	-3.7	-10.5	0	0.0
Croatia	-1.3	-1	1.9	-0.9	0.2	2.2	1.3	-15.6	13.4
Czech Republic	-11	0.4	-12.4	0.2	-4	0.2	0.1	1	0.9
Estonia	4.6	5.5	7.7	4	4.1	4.1	-2.5	-5.4	-0.3
F.Y.R.O.M.	-7.2	-2.8	-1.2	-0.3	0.1	-5.7	-5.1	0.9	-0.8
Hungary	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2	0	0	0.0
Latvia	9.2	5.9	2.9	4.9	1	4.7	-3.3	-4.2	-0.8
Lithuania	1.8	1.8	4.5	1.8	0.6	3.5	3	-0.5	0.4
Poland	-4.4	-3.2	-9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4
Romania	-0.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9	-3.7	-0.9	-0.1
Slovak Republic	-2	-1.5	-7.7	-0.7	-2.3	-0.6	-7.8	0.5	0.3
Slovenia	-2.7	4.4	1	3.8	2.9	10.4	-0.1	0.4	5.4
Fed. Rep. of Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	-16.7	0	:
Cyprus	:	-4.8	-1.5	-45.3	0.4	0.3	7.7	0.6	-0.8
Malta	:	:	-6	58.4	-19.1	0.1	2.4	-0.5	3.0

1) Including corrections due to population censuses, register counts, etc. which cannot be classified as births, deaths or migrations

2) Excluding Kosovo and Metohija

Table III-5: Total projected population, all ages and working ages, EU15, C12 and EU27, 2000-2050

	All ages				Working age population		
	EU15	C12	EU27		EU15	C12	EU27
2000	376.172	105.672	481.844	2000	251.650	72.390	324.041
2001	377.010	105.467	482.477	2001	251.978	72.613	324.591
2002	377.839	105.275	483.113	2002	252.331	72.837	325.168
2003	378.650	105.095	483.745	2003	252.676	73.054	325.730
2004	379.436	104.923	484.359	2004	252.932	73.256	326.188
2005	380.194	104.752	484.946	2005	253.074	73.432	326.506
2006	380.920	104.580	485.500	2006	253.322	73.577	326.899
2007	381.612	104.407	486.019	2007	253.655	73.689	327.344
2008	382.263	104.234	486.496	2008	254.012	73.753	327.766
2009	382.861	104.058	486.919	2009	254.112	73.743	327.855
2010	383.397	103.878	487.275	2010	254.090	73.633	327.723
2011	383.862	103.694	487.556	2011	254.266	73.409	327.675
2012	384.264	103.504	487.769	2012	253.839	73.073	326.912
2013	384.615	103.306	487.921	2013	253.227	72.640	325.867
2014	384.920	103.096	488.016	2014	252.603	72.136	324.739
2015	385.186	102.870	488.055	2015	251.969	71.590	323.558
2016	385.414	102.626	488.040	2016	251.326	71.018	322.344
2017	385.607	102.363	487.970	2017	250.786	70.427	321.213
2018	385.767	102.081	487.849	2018	250.179	69.820	319.999
2019	385.893	101.782	487.675	2019	249.554	69.208	318.762
2020	385.984	101.466	487.450	2020	248.817	68.601	317.418
2021	386.039	101.134	487.173	2021	247.999	68.003	316.002
2022	386.056	100.785	486.841	2022	247.057	67.419	314.476
2023	386.035	100.421	486.456	2023	245.995	66.856	312.851
2024	385.973	100.043	486.016	2024	244.845	66.326	311.172
2025	385.866	99.654	485.520	2025	243.515	65.840	309.355
2026	385.710	99.256	484.966	2026	242.061	65.402	307.463
2027	385.504	98.848	484.352	2027	240.479	65.012	305.492
2028	385.247	98.431	483.678	2028	238.812	64.656	303.468
2029	384.938	98.006	482.943	2029	236.991	64.305	301.296
2030	384.573	97.574	482.146	2030	235.048	63.933	298.980
2031	384.152	97.135	481.287	2031	233.151	63.523	296.674
2032	383.677	96.689	480.366	2032	231.280	63.072	294.351
2033	383.147	96.237	479.384	2033	229.510	62.581	292.092
2034	382.559	95.778	478.337	2034	227.798	62.052	289.851
2035	381.910	95.311	477.221	2035	226.138	61.488	287.626
2036	381.197	94.838	476.034	2036	224.587	60.889	285.476
2037	380.412	94.356	474.768	2037	223.072	60.255	283.327
2038	379.550	93.866	473.416	2038	221.721	59.586	281.306
2039	378.616	93.367	471.983	2039	220.549	58.881	279.430
2040	377.615	92.855	470.470	2040	219.456	58.142	277.598
2041	376.551	92.332	468.883	2041	218.485	57.372	275.857
2042	375.427	91.796	467.223	2042	217.587	56.578	274.165
2043	374.247	91.248	465.495	2043	216.711	55.766	272.477
2044	373.010	90.690	463.700	2044	215.835	54.946	270.781
2045	371.718	90.121	461.840	2045	214.937	54.129	269.065
2046	370.371	89.544	459.916	2046	213.963	53.324	267.287
2047	368.972	88.958	457.930	2047	213.039	52.545	265.584
2048	367.522	88.364	455.886	2048	212.149	51.802	263.952
2049	366.025	87.762	453.787	2049	211.375	51.109	262.484
2050	364.485	87.151	451.636	2050	210.606	50.478	261.085

Table III-6: Start of projected population decline EU15 and Candidate 12

	total		working age population
EU15	2022	EU15	2011
C12	1991	C12	2008
EU27	2015	EU27	2009
BE	2028	BE	2020
DK	2034	DK	2026
DE	2013	DE	2021
EL	2016	EL	2031
ES	2012	ES	2029
FR	2034	FR	2024
IE	2048	IE	2037
IT	1999	IT	2025
LU	2050	LU	2023
NL	2038	NL	2023
AT	2020	AT	2022
PT	2040	PT	2013
FI	2024	FI	2010
SE	2031	SE	2047
UK	2033	UK	2023
BG	1984	BG	1985
CY	2042	CY	2019
CZ	1994	CZ	2006
EE	1990	EE	1990
HU	1980	HU	1974
LT	1992	LT	2006
LV	1990	LV	1989
MT	2029	MT	2010
PL	2017	PL	2010
RO	1990	RO	2006
SI	1996	SI	2003
SK	2014	SK	2010

Table III-7: Regions with population decrease 1995-97

EU-15		C12	
pt14	-8.88	BG2	-8.71
dee2	-8.17	BG3	-6.61
se07	-7.74	CZ01	-3.90
dee1	-6.95	CZ02	-0.62
se06	-6.37	CZ03	-1.10
gr41	-5.93	CZ05	-0.49
dee3	-5.88	CZ06	-0.74
deg	-5.15	CZ08	-2.29
fi13	-5.03	EE	-8.54
es12	-4.98	HU01	-4.13
ukd5	-4.55	HU02	-1.16
it13	-4.42	HU03	-2.93
de8	-4.38	HU04	-5.03
de3	-4.23	HU05	-5.01
se08	-3.75	HU06	-2.25
es21	-3.58	HU07	-4.19
gr3	-3.32	LT	-1.24
at31	-2.94	LV	-9.51
de5	-2.81	PL01	-0.69
es41	-2.54	PL03	-0.76
it72	-2.32	PL05	-3.01
es24	-1.89	PL08	-1.10
it33	-1.82	PL0C	-1.74
es23	-1.79	PL0D	-1.32
uke1	-1.50	RO02	-1.64
fr63	-1.30	RO03	-3.73
es11	-1.18	RO04	-3.16
se02	-1.16	RO05	-4.83
fi14	-0.99	RO06	-3.28
be32	-0.99	RO07	-3.19
ukc1	-0.91	RO08	-5.59
dec	-0.86	SI	-0.76
ukm	-0.86		
it93	-0.82		
de91	-0.76		
pt12	-0.64		
it11	-0.51		
fr21	-0.47		
ukd3	-0.45		
ukc2	-0.42		
es51	-0.40		
ukg3	-0.39		
fr41	-0.36		
gr11	-0.36		
ukd4	-0.30		
ukf2	-0.22		
it92	-0.22		
fr72	-0.13		
uke3	-0.08		
es13	-0.06		
at22	0.00		

Table III-8: Age-dependency ratio, EU15 and Candidate 12, 1999 and 2020
Old-age dependency ratio

Overall age-dependency ratio			Old-age dependency ratio		
	1999	2020		1999	2020
EU15	49.37	55.13	EU15	23.97	32.20
C12	47.04	47.91	C12	19.09	26.08
EU27	48.85	53.57	EU27	22.89	30.88
BE	52.19	56.86	BE	25.29	32.68
DK	49.45	55.15	DK	22.23	30.54
DE	46.52	54.35	DE	23.34	33.47
EL	47.82	54.75	EL	25.01	32.90
ES	46.49	51.13	ES	24.05	30.60
FR	53.19	59.18	FR	24.15	32.57
IE	50.43	51.84	IE	16.97	22.11
IT	47.47	56.13	IT	26.08	36.68
LU	49.50	52.81	LU	21.36	28.21
NL	47.11	54.43	NL	19.89	29.52
AT	48.10	50.12	AT	22.90	29.99
PT	47.21	52.35	PT	22.41	27.47
FI	49.57	60.59	FI	22.00	35.51
SE	56.21	58.91	SE	27.13	34.54
UK	53.47	54.28	UK	24.02	29.15
BG	47.38	48.44	BG	23.37	29.21
CY	53.68	54.72	CY	17.18	25.18
CZ	44.38	50.45	CZ	19.80	31.41
EE	49.04	46.97	EE	21.32	26.51
HU	46.70	49.36	HU	21.34	28.66
LT	50.16	47.00	LT	19.60	24.56
LV	49.31	48.51	LV	21.64	26.20
MT	48.76	57.75	MT	17.80	28.98
PL	47.52	49.36	PL	17.53	24.87
RO	46.85	43.46	RO	19.02	24.45
SI	43.24	49.06	SI	19.45	29.77
SK	46.51	45.72	SK	16.58	22.82

Table III-9: Share of population aged 50-64 in population aged 15-64 years

	1999	2020
EU15	25.81	33.59
C12	23.26	29.48
EU27	25.25	32.70
BE	25.2	33.8
DK	27.5	31.6
DE	27.8	36.4
EL	26.0	32.0
ES	23.4	33.1
FR	23.9	31.2
IE	21.1	26.7
IT	27.1	35.7
LU	24.3	32.4
NL	24.8	33.2
AT	25.1	35.6
PT	24.5	29.7
FI	27.1	32.3
SE	28.2	31.1
UK	25.6	32.5
BG	26.99	30.47
CY	22.52	28.18
CZ	25.42	29.82
EE	25.32	31.60
HU	25.38	28.94
LT	23.89	31.09
LV	26.11	32.03
MT	25.20	29.80
PL	21.35	28.72
RO	23.23	29.89
SI	23.79	33.76
SK	20.79	28.50

Appendix IV: Data behind graphs

Table IV-1: Population by age groups, 1st January 1999 (in % of total population)

		EU-15		EU-27				EU-15		EU-27	
age	Cohort	males	females	males	Females	age	cohort	males	females	males	females
0	1999	0.550	0.521	0.540	0.511	50	1949	0.678	0.676	0.675	0.681
1	1998	0.554	0.526	0.545	0.516	51	1948	0.676	0.676	0.665	0.673
2	1997	0.555	0.525	0.548	0.518	52	1947	0.644	0.645	0.632	0.642
3	1996	0.552	0.523	0.548	0.520	53	1946	0.548	0.553	0.533	0.547
4	1995	0.556	0.527	0.560	0.532	54	1945	0.579	0.584	0.560	0.576
5	1994	0.567	0.539	0.575	0.546	55	1944	0.570	0.576	0.548	0.564
6	1993	0.583	0.554	0.593	0.563	56	1943	0.545	0.553	0.527	0.546
7	1992	0.593	0.563	0.607	0.577	57	1942	0.552	0.563	0.532	0.555
8	1991	0.605	0.574	0.620	0.589	58	1941	0.568	0.585	0.548	0.577
9	1990	0.599	0.571	0.625	0.596	59	1940	0.569	0.592	0.546	0.582
10	1989	0.605	0.575	0.634	0.603	60	1939	0.550	0.576	0.529	0.570
11	1988	0.600	0.570	0.633	0.602	61	1938	0.524	0.554	0.507	0.552
12	1987	0.600	0.571	0.636	0.606	62	1937	0.513	0.550	0.498	0.550
13	1986	0.599	0.570	0.638	0.609	63	1936	0.506	0.549	0.490	0.545
14	1985	0.601	0.571	0.641	0.611	64	1935	0.491	0.538	0.476	0.536
15	1984	0.605	0.575	0.643	0.613	65	1934	0.457	0.508	0.446	0.511
16	1983	0.626	0.595	0.661	0.630	66	1933	0.452	0.512	0.446	0.520
17	1982	0.634	0.604	0.669	0.638	67	1932	0.448	0.515	0.437	0.516
18	1981	0.645	0.615	0.683	0.653	68	1931	0.449	0.528	0.438	0.530
19	1980	0.637	0.609	0.680	0.651	69	1930	0.421	0.506	0.409	0.504
20	1979	0.637	0.612	0.681	0.654	70	1929	0.408	0.501	0.396	0.501
21	1978	0.641	0.618	0.685	0.660	71	1928	0.382	0.486	0.367	0.482
22	1977	0.649	0.626	0.694	0.669	72	1927	0.363	0.485	0.349	0.480
23	1976	0.664	0.642	0.705	0.681	73	1926	0.344	0.479	0.331	0.474
24	1975	0.686	0.665	0.720	0.696	74	1925	0.317	0.464	0.304	0.455
25	1974	0.703	0.681	0.718	0.694	75	1924	0.300	0.452	0.285	0.441
26	1973	0.735	0.710	0.739	0.714	76	1923	0.284	0.443	0.268	0.429
27	1972	0.763	0.737	0.754	0.731	77	1922	0.271	0.439	0.252	0.415
28	1971	0.773	0.744	0.765	0.737	78	1921	0.254	0.426	0.233	0.396
29	1970	0.792	0.762	0.779	0.749	79	1920	0.181	0.312	0.169	0.295
30	1969	0.801	0.773	0.790	0.762	80	1919	0.135	0.241	0.121	0.219
31	1968	0.811	0.784	0.794	0.767	81	1918	0.122	0.225	0.109	0.202
32	1967	0.828	0.800	0.785	0.758	82	1917	0.117	0.225	0.105	0.204
33	1966	0.835	0.805	0.792	0.765	83	1916	0.119	0.242	0.108	0.221
34	1965	0.842	0.815	0.801	0.776	84	1915	0.121	0.259	0.111	0.238
35	1964	0.825	0.800	0.788	0.767	85	1914	0.106	0.235	0.095	0.211
36	1963	0.803	0.782	0.771	0.753	86	1913	0.091	0.211	0.083	0.192
37	1962	0.791	0.773	0.766	0.751	87	1912	0.073	0.178	0.066	0.161
38	1961	0.775	0.758	0.761	0.746	88	1911	0.061	0.157	0.056	0.142
39	1960	0.759	0.745	0.750	0.739	89	1910	0.048	0.131	0.044	0.118
40	1959	0.734	0.723	0.738	0.730	90+	1909	0.135	0.433	0.119	0.374
41	1958	0.725	0.715	0.734	0.727						
42	1957	0.710	0.703	0.726	0.723						
43	1956	0.695	0.690	0.717	0.715						
44	1955	0.685	0.683	0.705	0.706						
45	1954	0.672	0.670	0.690	0.692						
46	1953	0.671	0.670	0.688	0.692						
47	1952	0.663	0.661	0.677	0.682						
48	1951	0.679	0.677	0.691	0.695						
49	1950	0.676	0.674	0.681	0.687						

Table IV-2: Total population at 1st January (in millions), 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	363.8	107.0	470.8	2020	386.0	101.5	487.5
1991	365.4	107.1	472.5	2021	386.0	101.1	487.2
1992	367.1	106.7	473.8	2022	386.1	100.8	486.8
1993	369.0	106.6	475.6	2023	386.0	100.4	486.5
1994	370.4	106.5	477.0	2024	386.0	100.0	486.0
1995	371.6	106.5	478.1	2025	385.9	99.7	485.5
1996	372.7	106.3	479.0	2026	385.7	99.3	485.0
1997	373.7	106.2	479.9	2027	385.5	98.8	484.4
1998	374.6	106.0	480.6	2028	385.2	98.4	483.7
1999	375.5	105.9	481.3	2029	384.9	98.0	482.9
2000	376.4	105.7	482.2	2030	384.6	97.6	482.1
				2031	384.2	97.1	481.3
2001	377.0	105.5	482.5	2032	383.7	96.7	480.4
2002	377.8	105.3	483.1	2033	383.1	96.2	479.4
2003	378.6	105.1	483.7	2034	382.6	95.8	478.3
2004	379.4	104.9	484.4	2035	381.9	95.3	477.2
2005	380.2	104.8	484.9	2036	381.2	94.8	476.0
2006	380.9	104.6	485.5	2037	380.4	94.4	474.8
2007	381.6	104.4	486.0	2038	379.5	93.9	473.4
2008	382.3	104.2	486.5	2039	378.6	93.4	472.0
2009	382.9	104.1	486.9	2040	377.6	92.9	470.5
2010	383.4	103.9	487.3	2041	376.6	92.3	468.9
2011	383.9	103.7	487.6	2042	375.4	91.8	467.2
2012	384.3	103.5	487.8	2043	374.2	91.2	465.5
2013	384.6	103.3	487.9	2044	373.0	90.7	463.7
2014	384.9	103.1	488.0	2045	371.7	90.1	461.8
2015	385.2	102.9	488.1	2046	370.4	89.5	459.9
2016	385.4	102.6	488.0	2047	369.0	89.0	457.9
2017	385.6	102.4	488.0	2048	367.5	88.4	455.9
2018	385.8	102.1	487.8	2049	366.0	87.8	453.8
2019	385.9	101.8	487.7	2050	364.5	87.2	451.6

Table IV-3: Crude rate of total population change, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	4.6	0.3	3.6	2020	0.1	-3.3	-0.6
1991	4.5	-3.4	2.7	2021	0.0	-3.5	-0.7
1992	5.2	-1.1	3.8	2022	-0.1	-3.6	-0.8
1993	3.9	-0.3	2.9	2023	-0.2	-3.8	-0.9
1994	3.1	-0.5	2.3	2024	-0.3	-3.9	-1.0
1995	2.9	-1.4	2.0	2025	-0.4	-4.0	-1.1
1996	2.8	-1.5	1.8	2026	-0.5	-4.1	-1.3
1997	2.3	-1.5	1.5	2027	-0.7	-4.2	-1.4
1998	2.3	-1.5	1.5	2028	-0.8	-4.3	-1.5
1999	2.6	-1.4	1.7	2029	-0.9	-4.4	-1.7
				2030	-1.1	-4.5	-1.8
2000	2.2	-1.9	1.3	2031	-1.2	-4.6	-1.9
2001	2.2	-1.8	1.3	2032	-1.4	-4.7	-2.0
2002	2.1	-1.7	1.3	2033	-1.5	-4.8	-2.2
2003	2.1	-1.6	1.3	2034	-1.7	-4.9	-2.3
2004	2.0	-1.6	1.2	2035	-1.9	-5.0	-2.5
2005	1.9	-1.6	1.1	2036	-2.1	-5.1	-2.7
2006	1.8	-1.7	1.1	2037	-2.3	-5.2	-2.9
2007	1.7	-1.7	1.0	2038	-2.5	-5.3	-3.0
2008	1.6	-1.7	0.9	2039	-2.6	-5.5	-3.2
2009	1.4	-1.7	0.7	2040	-2.8	-5.7	-3.4
2010	1.2	-1.8	0.6	2041	-3.0	-5.8	-3.5
2011	1.0	-1.8	0.4	2042	-3.1	-6.0	-3.7
2012	0.9	-1.9	0.3	2043	-3.3	-6.1	-3.9
2013	0.8	-2.0	0.2	2044	-3.5	-6.3	-4.0
2014	0.7	-2.2	0.1	2045	-3.6	-6.4	-4.2
2015	0.6	-2.4	0.0	2046	-3.8	-6.6	-4.3
2016	0.5	-2.6	-0.1	2047	-3.9	-6.7	-4.5
2017	0.4	-2.8	-0.2	2048	-4.1	-6.8	-4.6
2018	0.3	-2.9	-0.4	2049	-4.2	-7.0	-4.8
2019	0.2	-3.1	-0.5	2050	-4.4	-7.0	-4.8

Table IV-4: Crude rate of natural population change, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	1.8	2.5	2.0	2020	-1.5	-2.7	-1.7
1991	1.5	1.8	1.6	2021	-1.6	-2.9	-1.8
1992	1.6	1.0	1.4	2022	-1.7	-3.1	-2.0
1993	1.0	0.4	0.9	2023	-1.8	-3.2	-2.1
1994	1.0	0.0	0.8	2024	-1.9	-3.3	-2.2
1995	0.7	-0.9	0.4	2025	-2.0	-3.4	-2.3
1996	0.8	-1.2	0.4	2026	-2.1	-3.6	-2.4
1997	1.0	-1.3	0.5	2027	-2.3	-3.7	-2.6
1998	0.8	-1.4	0.3	2028	-2.4	-3.8	-2.7
1999	0.7	-1.4	0.3	2029	-2.6	-3.9	-2.8
				2030	-2.7	-4.0	-3.0
2000	0.5	-0.8	0.2	2031	-2.9	-4.1	-3.1
2001	0.5	-0.7	0.2	2032	-3.0	-4.2	-3.2
2002	0.4	-0.7	0.2	2033	-3.2	-4.3	-3.4
2003	0.4	-0.7	0.1	2034	-3.3	-4.4	-3.5
2004	0.3	-0.7	0.1	2035	-3.5	-4.5	-3.7
2005	0.2	-0.8	0.0	2036	-3.7	-4.6	-3.9
2006	0.1	-0.8	-0.1	2037	-3.9	-4.8	-4.1
2007	0.0	-0.8	-0.2	2038	-4.1	-4.9	-4.3
2008	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	2039	-4.3	-5.0	-4.4
2009	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	2040	-4.5	-5.2	-4.6
2010	-0.4	-1.1	-0.6	2041	-4.6	-5.3	-4.8
2011	-0.6	-1.2	-0.7	2042	-4.8	-5.5	-4.9
2012	-0.7	-1.3	-0.8	2043	-5.0	-5.6	-5.1
2013	-0.8	-1.5	-1.0	2044	-5.1	-5.7	-5.3
2014	-0.9	-1.6	-1.1	2045	-5.3	-5.9	-5.4
2015	-1.0	-1.8	-1.2	2046	-5.5	-6.0	-5.6
2016	-1.1	-2.0	-1.3	2047	-5.6	-6.2	-5.7
2017	-1.2	-2.2	-1.4	2048	-5.8	-6.3	-5.9
2018	-1.3	-2.3	-1.5	2049	-5.9	-6.4	-6.0
2019	-1.4	-2.5	-1.6	2050	-6.1	-6.6	-6.2

Table IV-5: Crude rate of net migration, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	2.8	-2.2	1.7	2020	1.6	0.0	1.3
1991	2.9	-5.2	1.1	2021	1.6	0.0	1.3
1992	3.7	-2.1	2.4	2022	1.6	0.0	1.3
1993	2.9	-0.8	2.0	2023	1.6	0.0	1.3
1994	2.1	-0.4	1.5	2024	1.6	0.0	1.3
1995	2.2	-0.4	1.6	2025	1.6	0.0	1.3
1996	2.0	-0.4	1.5	2026	1.6	0.0	1.3
1997	1.4	-0.2	1.0	2027	1.6	0.0	1.3
1998	1.5	-0.1	1.2	2028	1.6	0.0	1.3
1999	2.2	0.0	1.7	2029	1.6	0.0	1.3
				2030	1.6	0.0	1.3
2000	1.8	-0.8	1.2	2031	1.6	0.0	1.3
2001	1.7	-0.7	1.2	2032	1.6	0.0	1.3
2002	1.7	-0.5	1.3	2033	1.6	0.0	1.3
2003	1.7	-0.5	1.3	2034	1.6	0.0	1.3
2004	1.7	-0.4	1.3	2035	1.6	0.0	1.3
2005	1.7	-0.4	1.3	2036	1.6	0.0	1.3
2006	1.7	-0.4	1.3	2037	1.6	0.0	1.3
2007	1.7	-0.4	1.3	2038	1.6	0.0	1.3
2008	1.7	-0.3	1.3	2039	1.6	0.0	1.3
2009	1.6	-0.3	1.3	2040	1.6	0.0	1.3
2010	1.6	-0.3	1.3	2041	1.7	0.0	1.3
2011	1.6	-0.2	1.3	2042	1.7	0.0	1.3
2012	1.6	-0.2	1.3	2043	1.7	0.0	1.3
2013	1.6	-0.2	1.3	2044	1.7	0.0	1.3
2014	1.6	-0.2	1.3	2045	1.7	0.0	1.3
2015	1.6	-0.1	1.3	2046	1.7	0.0	1.4
2016	1.6	-0.1	1.3	2047	1.7	0.0	1.4
2017	1.6	-0.1	1.3	2048	1.7	0.0	1.4
2018	1.6	-0.1	1.3	2049	1.7	0.0	1.4
2019	1.6	-0.1	1.3	2050	1.7	0.0	1.4

Table IV-6: Crude rate of total population change, 1990-99, 2000-09, 2010-19

	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19
LV	-9.8	-9.8	-6.7
EE	-8.8	-10.3	-7.5
BG	-6.8	-6.0	-6.2
RO	-3.3	-3.7	-4.7
HU	-3.2	-4.2	-4.9
CZ	-0.8	-1.7	-3.3
SI	-0.4	-1.8	-4.1
LT	-0.3	-2.9	-2.9
PL	1.6	1.1	0.3
SK	2.1	1.3	-0.2
EU-15	3.5	1.9	0.7
MT	7.6	6.0	3.4
CY	11.2	7.1	5.0

Table IV-7: Crude rate of natural population change, 1990-99, 2000-09, 2010-19

	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19
LV	-4.2	-4.5	-4.8
EE	-3.0	-4.2	-5.0
BG	-3.9	-5.2	-6.2
RO	-0.6	-2.9	-4.4
HU	-3.2	-4.2	-4.9
CZ	-1.0	-2.1	-3.5
SI	0.2	-2.0	-4.1
LT	0.6	-2.0	-2.4
PL	2.0	1.3	0.4
SK	2.6	1.3	-0.2
EU-15	1.1	0.2	-0.9
MT	5.7	5.1	3.2
CY	7.8	5.8	5.0

Table IV-8: Crude rate of net migration, 1990-99, 2000-09, 2010-19

	1990-99	2000-09	2010-19
LV	-5.6	-5.4	-2.0
EE	-5.8	-6.1	-2.5
BG	-2.9	-0.8	0.0
RO	-2.7	-0.8	-0.4
HU	0.0	0.0	0.0
CZ	0.2	0.4	0.2
SI	-0.6	0.3	0.0
LT	-0.9	-1.0	-0.5
PL	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1
SK	-0.5	0.0	0.0
EU-15	2.4	1.7	1.6
MT	1.9	0.9	0.2
CY	3.3	1.3	0.0

Tabel IV-9: Population age 65 and over, 1990-2050 (in millions)

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	52.9	11.7	64.6	2020	80.1	17.9	98.0
1991	53.7	12.0	65.7	2021	81.2	18.3	99.5
1992	54.6	12.2	66.8	2022	82.4	18.7	101.1
1993	55.4	12.4	67.8	2023	83.7	19.1	102.7
1994	56.3	12.6	68.9	2024	85.0	19.4	104.3
1995	57.2	12.9	70.0	2025	86.4	19.7	106.0
1996	58.1	13.1	71.2	2026	87.8	19.9	107.7
1997	58.9	13.3	72.2	2027	89.4	20.0	109.4
1998	59.6	13.6	73.2	2028	91.0	20.1	111.1
1999	60.3	13.7	74.0	2029	92.7	20.2	112.9
				2030	94.4	20.3	114.7
2000	61.0	13.7	74.7	2031	96.1	20.4	116.5
2001	61.8	13.9	75.7	2032	97.6	20.5	118.2
2002	62.5	14.1	76.6	2033	99.1	20.7	119.7
2003	63.3	14.2	77.6	2034	100.4	20.8	121.2
2004	64.2	14.4	78.6	2035	101.6	21.0	122.5
2005	65.3	14.5	79.7	2036	102.6	21.1	123.7
2006	66.2	14.5	80.7	2037	103.5	21.3	124.9
2007	67.0	14.5	81.5	2038	104.2	21.5	125.8
2008	67.6	14.6	82.2	2039	104.7	21.8	126.4
2009	68.4	14.6	83.0	2040	105.0	22.0	127.0
2010	69.3	14.7	83.9	2041	105.1	22.3	127.4
2011	69.8	14.8	84.6	2042	105.1	22.6	127.7
2012	70.9	15.0	85.9	2043	105.0	22.9	127.9
2013	72.2	15.3	87.5	2044	104.8	23.2	128.0
2014	73.5	15.6	89.0	2045	104.7	23.4	128.1
2015	74.7	15.9	90.6	2046	104.5	23.7	128.2
2016	75.9	16.3	92.1	2047	104.2	24.0	128.2
2017	76.9	16.6	93.6	2048	103.8	24.2	128.0
2018	78.0	17.1	95.0	2049	103.3	24.4	127.7
2019	79.0	17.5	96.5	2050	102.7	24.5	127.2

Tabel IV-10: Percentage of total population aged 65 and over, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	14.5	11.0	13.7	2020	20.8	17.6	20.1
1991	14.7	11.2	13.9	2021	21.0	18.1	20.4
1992	14.9	11.4	14.1	2022	21.4	18.5	20.8
1993	15.0	11.6	14.3	2023	21.7	19.0	21.1
1994	15.2	11.9	14.4	2024	22.0	19.4	21.5
1995	15.4	12.1	14.6	2025	22.4	19.7	21.8
1996	15.6	12.3	14.9	2026	22.8	20.0	22.2
1997	15.8	12.6	15.0	2027	23.2	20.3	22.6
1998	15.9	12.8	15.2	2028	23.6	20.5	23.0
1999	16.1	13.0	15.4	2029	24.1	20.6	23.4
				2030	24.5	20.8	23.8
2000	16.2	13.0	15.5	2031	25.0	21.0	24.2
2001	16.4	13.2	15.7	2032	25.4	21.2	24.6
2002	16.6	13.4	15.9	2033	25.9	21.5	25.0
2003	16.7	13.5	16.0	2034	26.2	21.7	25.3
2004	16.9	13.7	16.2	2035	26.6	22.0	25.7
2005	17.2	13.8	16.4	2036	26.9	22.3	26.0
2006	17.4	13.9	16.6	2037	27.2	22.6	26.3
2007	17.5	13.9	16.8	2038	27.5	22.9	26.6
2008	17.7	14.0	16.9	2039	27.6	23.3	26.8
2009	17.9	14.0	17.1	2040	27.8	23.7	27.0
2010	18.1	14.1	17.2	2041	27.9	24.1	27.2
2011	18.2	14.3	17.4	2042	28.0	24.6	27.3
2012	18.5	14.5	17.6	2043	28.1	25.0	27.5
2013	18.8	14.8	17.9	2044	28.1	25.5	27.6
2014	19.1	15.1	18.2	2045	28.2	26.0	27.7
2015	19.4	15.4	18.6	2046	28.2	26.5	27.9
2016	19.7	15.8	18.9	2047	28.2	26.9	28.0
2017	19.9	16.3	19.2	2048	28.3	27.4	28.1
2018	20.2	16.7	19.5	2049	28.2	27.8	28.1
2019	20.5	17.2	19.8	2050	28.2	28.1	28.2

Table IV-11: Old age dependency ratio, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	21.6	16.7	20.5	2020	32.2	26.1	30.9
1991	21.9	17.0	20.8	2021	32.8	26.9	31.5
1992	22.2	17.3	21.1	2022	33.4	27.7	32.2
1993	22.4	17.6	21.3	2023	34.0	28.5	32.8
1994	22.7	17.8	21.6	2024	34.7	29.2	33.5
1995	23.0	18.1	21.9	2025	35.5	29.9	34.3
1996	23.3	18.4	22.2	2026	36.3	30.4	35.0
1997	23.5	18.6	22.4	2027	37.2	30.8	35.8
1998	23.8	18.9	22.7	2028	38.1	31.2	36.6
1999	24.0	19.1	22.9	2029	39.1	31.5	37.5
				2030	40.2	31.8	38.4
2000	24.2	19.0	23.1	2031	41.2	32.1	39.3
2001	24.5	19.2	23.3	2032	42.2	32.6	40.1
2002	24.8	19.3	23.6	2033	43.2	33.0	41.0
2003	25.1	19.5	23.8	2034	44.1	33.5	41.8
2004	25.4	19.6	24.1	2035	44.9	34.1	42.6
2005	25.8	19.7	24.4	2036	45.7	34.7	43.3
2006	26.1	19.7	24.7	2037	46.4	35.4	44.1
2007	26.4	19.7	24.9	2038	47.0	36.1	44.7
2008	26.6	19.7	25.1	2039	47.5	37.0	45.2
2009	26.9	19.8	25.3	2040	47.8	37.8	45.7
2010	27.3	19.9	25.6	2041	48.1	38.8	46.2
2011	27.5	20.2	25.8	2042	48.3	39.9	46.6
2012	27.9	20.5	26.3	2043	48.5	41.0	46.9
2013	28.5	21.0	26.8	2044	48.6	42.1	47.3
2014	29.1	21.6	27.4	2045	48.7	43.3	47.6
2015	29.6	22.2	28.0	2046	48.8	44.5	48.0
2016	30.2	22.9	28.6	2047	48.9	45.6	48.3
2017	30.7	23.6	29.1	2048	48.9	46.7	48.5
2018	31.2	24.4	29.7	2049	48.9	47.7	48.6
2019	31.7	25.3	30.3	2050	48.8	48.5	48.7

Table IV-12, 13 & 14: Percentage of total population aged 65 and over, 1999, 2020

	1999		2020		% increase
EU-15	16.1	CZ	20.9	MT	153.5
BG	15.9	EU-15	20.8	CZ	152.2
HU	14.5	SI	20.0	SI	147.1
LV	14.5	BG	19.7	CY	145.6
EE	14.3	HU	19.2	PL	140.1
CZ	13.7	MT	18.4	SK	138.4
SI	13.6	EE	18.0	HU	131.9
LT	13.1	LV	17.6	RO	131.6
RO	13.0	RO	17.0	EU-15	129.3
MT	12.0	LT	16.7	LT	128.0
PL	11.9	PL	16.6	EE	126.1
SK	11.3	CY	16.3	BG	124.1
CY	11.2	SK	15.7	LV	121.7

Table IV-15: Population aged under 15 years, 1990-2050 (in millions)

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	66.6	25.1	91.7	2020	57.0	15.0	72.0
1991	66.4	24.7	91.1	2021	56.8	14.8	71.6
1992	66.2	24.1	90.3	2022	56.6	14.7	71.2
1993	66.2	23.6	89.8	2023	56.4	14.5	70.9
1994	65.9	23.1	89.0	2024	56.2	14.3	70.5
1995	65.5	22.5	88.0	2025	56.0	14.2	70.1
1996	65.0	21.9	86.9	2026	55.8	14.0	69.8
1997	64.5	21.3	85.8	2027	55.6	13.8	69.4
1998	64.1	20.7	84.8	2028	55.5	13.6	69.1
1999	63.8	20.1	83.9	2029	55.3	13.5	68.8
				2030	55.1	13.3	68.4
2000	63.5	19.5	83.1	2031	54.9	13.2	68.1
2001	63.3	18.9	82.2	2032	54.8	13.1	67.9
2002	63.0	18.4	81.3	2033	54.6	13.0	67.6
2003	62.6	17.8	80.5	2034	54.4	12.9	67.3
2004	62.3	17.3	79.6	2035	54.2	12.8	67.1
2005	61.9	16.9	78.7	2036	54.0	12.8	66.8
2006	61.4	16.5	77.9	2037	53.8	12.8	66.6
2007	61.0	16.2	77.2	2038	53.6	12.7	66.3
2008	60.6	15.9	76.5	2039	53.4	12.7	66.1
2009	60.3	15.7	76.0	2040	53.2	12.7	65.9
2010	60.1	15.6	75.6	2041	53.0	12.7	65.6
2011	59.8	15.5	75.3	2042	52.7	12.7	65.4
2012	59.5	15.4	74.9	2043	52.5	12.6	65.2
2013	59.2	15.4	74.6	2044	52.3	12.6	64.9
2014	58.8	15.4	74.2	2045	52.1	12.5	64.7
2015	58.5	15.4	73.9	2046	51.9	12.5	64.4
2016	58.2	15.4	73.6	2047	51.7	12.4	64.2
2017	57.9	15.3	73.2	2048	51.5	12.4	63.9
2018	57.6	15.2	72.8	2049	51.3	12.3	63.6
2019	57.3	15.1	72.4	2050	51.2	12.2	63.4

Table IV-16: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	18.3	23.4	19.5	2020	14.8	14.8	14.8
1991	18.2	23.1	19.3	2021	14.7	14.7	14.7
1992	18.0	22.6	19.1	2022	14.7	14.6	14.6
1993	17.9	22.1	18.9	2023	14.6	14.5	14.6
1994	17.8	21.7	18.7	2024	14.5	14.3	14.5
1995	17.6	21.1	18.4	2025	14.5	14.2	14.4
1996	17.4	20.6	18.1	2026	14.5	14.1	14.4
1997	17.3	20.1	17.9	2027	14.4	14.0	14.3
1998	17.1	19.5	17.7	2028	14.4	13.8	14.3
1999	17.0	19.0	17.4	2029	14.4	13.7	14.2
				2030	14.3	13.7	14.2
2000	16.9	18.5	17.2	2031	14.3	13.6	14.2
2001	16.8	18.0	17.0	2032	14.3	13.5	14.1
2002	16.7	17.4	16.8	2033	14.2	13.5	14.1
2003	16.5	16.9	16.6	2034	14.2	13.5	14.1
2004	16.4	16.5	16.4	2035	14.2	13.5	14.1
2005	16.3	16.1	16.2	2036	14.2	13.5	14.0
2006	16.1	15.8	16.0	2037	14.1	13.5	14.0
2007	16.0	15.5	15.9	2038	14.1	13.6	14.0
2008	15.9	15.3	15.7	2039	14.1	13.6	14.0
2009	15.8	15.1	15.6	2040	14.1	13.7	14.0
2010	15.7	15.0	15.5	2041	14.1	13.7	14.0
2011	15.6	14.9	15.4	2042	14.0	13.8	14.0
2012	15.5	14.9	15.4	2043	14.0	13.8	14.0
2013	15.4	14.9	15.3	2044	14.0	13.9	14.0
2014	15.3	14.9	15.2	2045	14.0	13.9	14.0
2015	15.2	15.0	15.1	2046	14.0	14.0	14.0
2016	15.1	15.0	15.1	2047	14.0	14.0	14.0
2017	15.0	14.9	15.0	2048	14.0	14.0	14.0
2018	14.9	14.9	14.9	2049	14.0	14.0	14.0
2019	14.9	14.8	14.8	2050	14.0	14.0	14.0

Table IV-17, 18 & 19: Percentage of total population aged under 15 years, 1990 and 2020

	1999		2020		% increase
CY	23.8	CY	19.1	MT	87.6
MT	20.8	MT	18.2	EU-15	86.9
SK	20.4	PL	16.4	LV	81.1
LT	20.4	SK	15.7	PL	80.6
PL	20.3	LT	15.3	CY	80.4
RO	19.0	LV	15.0	HU	80.2
EE	18.6	EU-15	14.8	BG	79.5
LV	18.5	EE	13.9	SI	77.9
HU	17.3	HU	13.9	SK	76.9
CZ	17.0	RO	13.3	LT	75.0
EU-15	17.0	BG	13.0	EE	74.9
SI	16.6	SI	12.9	CZ	74.4
BG	16.3	CZ	12.7	RO	69.9

Table IV-20: Young age dependency ratio. 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	27.3	35.7	29.1	2020	22.9	21.8	22.7
1991	27.1	35.1	28.8	2021	22.9	21.8	22.7
1992	26.9	34.3	28.5	2022	22.9	21.8	22.7
1993	26.7	33.4	28.2	2023	22.9	21.7	22.7
1994	26.5	32.6	27.9	2024	22.9	21.6	22.7
1995	26.3	31.7	27.5	2025	23.0	21.5	22.7
1996	26.0	30.7	27.1	2026	23.1	21.4	22.7
1997	25.8	29.8	26.7	2027	23.1	21.2	22.7
1998	25.6	28.9	26.3	2028	23.2	21.1	22.8
1999	25.4	28.0	26.0	2029	23.3	20.9	22.8
				2030	23.5	20.8	22.9
2000	25.2	27.0	25.6	2031	23.6	20.8	23.0
2001	25.1	26.1	25.3	2032	23.7	20.7	23.1
2002	25.0	25.2	25.0	2033	23.8	20.8	23.1
2003	24.8	24.4	24.7	2034	23.9	20.8	23.2
2004	24.6	23.6	24.4	2035	24.0	20.9	23.3
2005	24.4	23.0	24.1	2036	24.0	21.0	23.4
2006	24.2	22.4	23.8	2037	24.1	21.2	23.5
2007	24.0	21.9	23.6	2038	24.2	21.4	23.6
2008	23.9	21.6	23.3	2039	24.2	21.6	23.7
2009	23.7	21.3	23.2	2040	24.2	21.9	23.7
2010	23.6	21.2	23.1	2041	24.2	22.1	23.8
2011	23.5	21.1	23.0	2042	24.2	22.4	23.9
2012	23.4	21.1	22.9	2043	24.2	22.6	23.9
2013	23.4	21.2	22.9	2044	24.2	22.9	24.0
2014	23.3	21.4	22.9	2045	24.2	23.2	24.0
2015	23.2	21.5	22.8	2046	24.3	23.4	24.1
2016	23.2	21.6	22.8	2047	24.3	23.7	24.2
2017	23.1	21.7	22.8	2048	24.3	23.9	24.2
2018	23.0	21.8	22.8	2049	24.3	24.1	24.2
2019	23.0	21.8	22.7	2050	24.3	24.2	24.3

Table IV-21: Population aged 15-64 years, 1990-2050 (in millions)

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	244.3	70.2	314.5	2020	248.8	68.6	317.4
1991	245.3	70.4	315.7	2021	248.0	68.0	316.0
1992	246.3	70.4	316.6	2022	247.1	67.4	314.5
1993	247.4	70.6	318.0	2023	246.0	66.9	312.9
1994	248.3	70.8	319.1	2024	244.8	66.3	311.2
1995	248.9	71.1	320.0	2025	243.5	65.8	309.4
1996	249.6	71.3	320.9	2026	242.1	65.4	307.5
1997	250.3	71.5	321.8	2027	240.5	65.0	305.5
1998	250.9	71.7	322.6	2028	238.8	64.7	303.5
1999	251.3	72.0	323.3	2029	237.0	64.3	301.3
				2030	235.0	63.9	299.0
2000	251.7	72.4	324.0	2031	233.2	63.5	296.7
2001	252.0	72.6	324.6	2032	231.3	63.1	294.4
2002	252.3	72.8	325.2	2033	229.5	62.6	292.1
2003	252.7	73.1	325.7	2034	227.8	62.1	289.9
2004	252.9	73.3	326.2	2035	226.1	61.5	287.6
2005	253.1	73.4	326.5	2036	224.6	60.9	285.5
2006	253.3	73.6	326.9	2037	223.1	60.3	283.3
2007	253.7	73.7	327.3	2038	221.7	59.6	281.3
2008	254.0	73.8	327.8	2039	220.5	58.9	279.4
2009	254.1	73.7	327.9	2040	219.5	58.1	277.6
2010	254.1	73.6	327.7	2041	218.5	57.4	275.9
2011	254.3	73.4	327.7	2042	217.6	56.6	274.2
2012	253.8	73.1	326.9	2043	216.7	55.8	272.5
2013	253.2	72.6	325.9	2044	215.8	54.9	270.8
2014	252.6	72.1	324.7	2045	214.9	54.1	269.1
2015	252.0	71.6	323.6	2046	214.0	53.3	267.3
2016	251.3	71.0	322.3	2047	213.0	52.5	265.6
2017	250.8	70.4	321.2	2048	212.1	51.8	264.0
2018	250.2	69.8	320.0	2049	211.4	51.1	262.5
2019	249.6	69.2	318.8	2050	210.6	50.5	261.1

Table IV-22: Percentage of total population aged 15-64 years, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	67.2	65.6	66.8	2020	64.5	67.6	65.1
1991	67.1	65.8	66.8	2021	64.2	67.2	64.9
1992	67.1	66.0	66.8	2022	64.0	66.9	64.6
1993	67.1	66.2	66.9	2023	63.7	66.6	64.3
1994	67.0	66.5	66.9	2024	63.4	66.3	64.0
1995	67.0	66.8	66.9	2025	63.1	66.1	63.7
1996	67.0	67.1	67.0	2026	62.8	65.9	63.4
1997	67.0	67.4	67.1	2027	62.4	65.8	63.1
1998	67.0	67.7	67.1	2028	62.0	65.7	62.7
1999	66.9	68.0	67.2	2029	61.6	65.6	62.4
				2030	61.1	65.5	62.0
2000	66.9	68.5	67.3	2031	60.7	65.4	61.6
2001	66.8	68.8	67.3	2032	60.3	65.2	61.3
2002	66.8	69.2	67.3	2033	59.9	65.0	60.9
2003	66.7	69.5	67.3	2034	59.5	64.8	60.6
2004	66.7	69.8	67.3	2035	59.2	64.5	60.3
2005	66.6	70.1	67.3	2036	58.9	64.2	60.0
2006	66.5	70.4	67.3	2037	58.6	63.9	59.7
2007	66.5	70.6	67.4	2038	58.4	63.5	59.4
2008	66.4	70.8	67.4	2039	58.3	63.1	59.2
2009	66.4	70.9	67.3	2040	58.1	62.6	59.0
2010	66.3	70.9	67.3	2041	58.0	62.1	58.8
2011	66.2	70.8	67.2	2042	58.0	61.6	58.7
2012	66.1	70.6	67.0	2043	57.9	61.1	58.5
2013	65.8	70.3	66.8	2044	57.9	60.6	58.4
2014	65.6	70.0	66.5	2045	57.8	60.1	58.3
2015	65.4	69.6	66.3	2046	57.8	59.6	58.1
2016	65.2	69.2	66.0	2047	57.7	59.1	58.0
2017	65.0	68.8	65.8	2048	57.7	58.6	57.9
2018	64.9	68.4	65.6	2049	57.7	58.2	57.8
2019	64.7	68.0	65.4	2050	57.8	57.9	57.8

Table IV-23: Total age dependency ratio, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	48.9	52.5	49.7	2020	55.1	47.9	53.6
1991	49.0	52.1	49.7	2021	55.7	48.7	54.2
1992	49.0	51.6	49.6	2022	56.3	49.5	54.8
1993	49.1	51.0	49.5	2023	56.9	50.2	55.5
1994	49.2	50.4	49.5	2024	57.6	50.8	56.2
1995	49.3	49.7	49.4	2025	58.5	51.4	56.9
1996	49.3	49.1	49.3	2026	59.3	51.8	57.7
1997	49.3	48.4	49.1	2027	60.3	52.0	58.5
1998	49.3	47.8	49.0	2028	61.3	52.2	59.4
1999	49.4	47.0	48.8	2029	62.4	52.4	60.3
				2030	63.6	52.6	61.3
2000	49.5	46.0	48.7	2031	64.8	52.9	62.2
2001	49.6	45.2	48.6	2032	65.9	53.3	63.2
2002	49.7	44.5	48.6	2033	66.9	53.8	64.1
2003	49.9	43.9	48.5	2034	67.9	54.4	65.0
2004	50.0	43.2	48.5	2035	68.9	55.0	65.9
2005	50.2	42.7	48.5	2036	69.7	55.8	66.8
2006	50.4	42.1	48.5	2037	70.5	56.6	67.6
2007	50.4	41.7	48.5	2038	71.2	57.5	68.3
2008	50.5	41.3	48.4	2039	71.7	58.6	68.9
2009	50.7	41.1	48.5	2040	72.1	59.7	69.5
2010	50.9	41.1	48.7	2041	72.3	60.9	70.0
2011	51.0	41.3	48.8	2042	72.5	62.2	70.4
2012	51.4	41.6	49.2	2043	72.7	63.6	70.8
2013	51.9	42.2	49.7	2044	72.8	65.1	71.2
2014	52.4	42.9	50.3	2045	72.9	66.5	71.6
2015	52.9	43.7	50.8	2046	73.1	67.9	72.1
2016	53.4	44.5	51.4	2047	73.2	69.3	72.4
2017	53.8	45.3	51.9	2048	73.2	70.6	72.7
2018	54.2	46.2	52.5	2049	73.2	71.7	72.9
2019	54.6	47.1	53.0	2050	73.1	72.7	73.0

Table IV-24 & 25: Total age dependency ratio, 1999 and 2020

	1999				2020		
	total	young	old		total	young	old
CY	53.7	36.5	17.2	MT	57.7	28.8	29.0
LT	50.2	30.6	19.6	EU-15	55.1	22.9	33.6
EU-15	49.4	25.4	24.0	CY	54.7	29.5	25.2
LV	49.3	27.7	21.6	CZ	50.5	19.0	31.4
EE	49.0	27.7	21.3	HU	49.4	20.7	28.7
MT	48.8	31.0	17.8	PL	49.4	24.5	24.9
PL	47.5	30.0	17.5	SI	49.1	19.3	29.8
BG	47.4	24.0	23.4	LV	48.5	22.3	26.2
RO	46.8	27.8	19.0	BG	48.4	19.2	29.2
HU	46.7	25.4	21.3	LT	47.0	22.4	24.6
SK	46.5	29.9	16.6	EE	47.0	20.5	26.5
CZ	44.4	24.6	19.8	SK	45.7	22.9	22.8
SI	43.2	23.8	19.4	RO	43.5	19.0	24.4

Table IV-26: Percentage of population aged 50-64 in 15-64 years, 1990-2050

	EU-15	C12	EU-27		EU-15	C12	EU-27
1990	25.1	24.8	25.0	2020	33.6	29.5	32.7
1991	25.1	24.6	25.0	2021	33.9	29.6	33.0
1992	25.1	24.4	24.9	2022	34.2	29.7	33.3
1993	25.0	24.0	24.8	2023	34.4	29.9	33.5
1994	25.0	23.7	24.7	2024	34.6	30.2	33.6
1995	25.0	23.4	24.7	2025	34.6	30.6	33.8
1996	24.9	23.0	24.5	2026	34.6	31.1	33.8
1997	25.1	23.0	24.7	2027	34.4	31.8	33.9
1998	25.5	23.0	24.9	2028	34.3	32.5	33.9
1999	25.8	23.3	25.2	2029	34.1	33.2	33.9
				2030	33.9	33.9	33.9
2000	26.1	23.6	25.5	2031	33.7	34.6	33.9
2001	26.4	23.9	25.8	2032	33.5	35.2	33.9
2002	26.6	24.3	26.1	2033	33.3	35.7	33.8
2003	26.8	24.8	26.3	2034	33.1	36.2	33.8
2004	27.0	25.3	26.6	2035	32.9	36.7	33.7
2005	27.2	25.8	26.9	2036	32.7	37.2	33.6
2006	27.4	26.4	27.2	2037	32.5	37.6	33.6
2007	27.7	27.0	27.6	2038	32.4	38.1	33.6
2008	28.1	27.6	28.0	2039	32.3	38.4	33.6
2009	28.5	28.2	28.4	2040	32.3	38.6	33.6
2010	28.9	28.6	28.9	2041	32.4	38.7	33.7
2011	29.5	29.0	29.4	2042	32.4	38.7	33.7
2012	29.9	29.2	29.7	2043	32.4	38.6	33.7
2013	30.3	29.3	30.1	2044	32.4	38.3	33.6
2014	30.8	29.3	30.4	2045	32.3	38.0	33.5
2015	31.3	29.3	30.8	2046	32.3	37.6	33.3
2016	31.8	29.3	31.2	2047	32.2	37.1	33.2
2017	32.3	29.4	31.6	2048	32.2	36.6	33.1
2018	32.8	29.4	32.0	2049	32.2	36.1	33.0
2019	33.2	29.4	32.4	2050	32.2	35.5	32.8

Table IV-27 & 28: Percentage of population aged 50-65 in 15-64, 1999 and 2020

	1999		2020
BG	27.0	SI	33.8
LV	26.1	EU-15	33.6
EU-15	25.8	LV	32.0
CZ	25.4	EE	31.6
HU	25.4	LT	31.1
EE	25.3	BG	30.5
MT	25.2	RO	29.9
LT	23.9	CZ	29.8
SI	23.8	MT	29.8
RO	23.2	HU	28.9
CY	22.5	PL	28.7
PL	21.3	SK	28.5
SK	20.8	CY	28.2

Table IV-29: Total population at 1st January (millions)

DE	82.165	PT	9.998	CY	0.755
UK	59.623	SE	8.861	LU	0.436
FR	58.950	BG	8.191	MT	0.380
IT	57.680	AT	8.092		
ES	39.442	SK	5.399		
PL	38.654	DK	5.330		
RO	22.456	FI	5.171		
NL	15.864	IE	3.775		
GR	10.546	LT	3.699		
CZ	10.278	LV	2.424		
BE	10.239	SI	1.988		
HU	10.043	EE	1.439		

Table IV-30 & 31: Total fertility rate

Average 1995-99		Average 2015-19	
CY	2.0	CY	1.9
MT	1.9	MT	1.9
PL	1.5	EU-15	1.7
EU-15	1.4	PL	1.6
SK	1.4	SK	1.6
HU	1.4	LT	1.5
LT	1.4	LV	1.5
RO	1.3	HU	1.5
EE	1.3	EE	1.4
SI	1.3	BG	1.4
CZ	1.2	SI	1.4
BG	1.2	CZ	1.4
LV	1.2	RO	1.4

Table IV-32: Life expectancy at birth, males

	1995-99	2015-19	Change
CY	75.2	77.5	2.3
MT	74.8	77.2	2.4
EU-15	74.3	80.0	5.7
SI	70.8	73.8	3.0
CZ	70.6	74.7	4.1
SK	68.8	72.6	3.8
PL	68.4	72.6	4.2
BG	67.4	67.6	0.2
HU	66.0	71.1	5.1
RO	65.5	70.7	5.2
LT	65.3	69.8	4.6
EE	63.8	69.0	5.2
LV	63.4	68.0	4.6

Table IV-33: Life expectancy at birth, females

	1995-99	2015-19	Change
EU-15	80.7	85.1	4.4
CY	79.9	82.0	2.1
MT	79.9	81.6	1.7
SI	78.1	80.2	2.1
CZ	77.5	81.4	3.9
PL	77.0	80.3	3.3
SK	76.7	79.0	2.3
LT	76.3	78.5	2.3
EE	75.3	77.9	2.6
LV	75.1	77.0	1.9
HU	74.9	77.8	2.9
BG	74.8	77.2	2.5
RO	73.3	77.3	4.0

Table IV-34: Infant mortality rate, 1995-1999

	1995-99
RO	20.9
BG	15.4
LV	15.3
PL	10.9
EE	10.8
LT	10.2
HU	9.9
SK	9.4
MT	8.1
CY	7.6
CZ	5.9
EU-15	5.3
SI	5.1

Table IV-35: Crude rate of net migration

	1995-99	2015-19
EU-15	1.85	1.61
MT	1.12	0.10
CZ	0.98	0.10
CY	0.54	0.00
SK	0.36	0.00
SI	0.11	0.00
BG	0.03	0.00
HU	0.00	0.00
LT	-0.04	-0.30
PL	-0.36	0.00
RO	-0.55	-0.20
LV	-2.40	-1.00
EE	-2.77	-2.50

