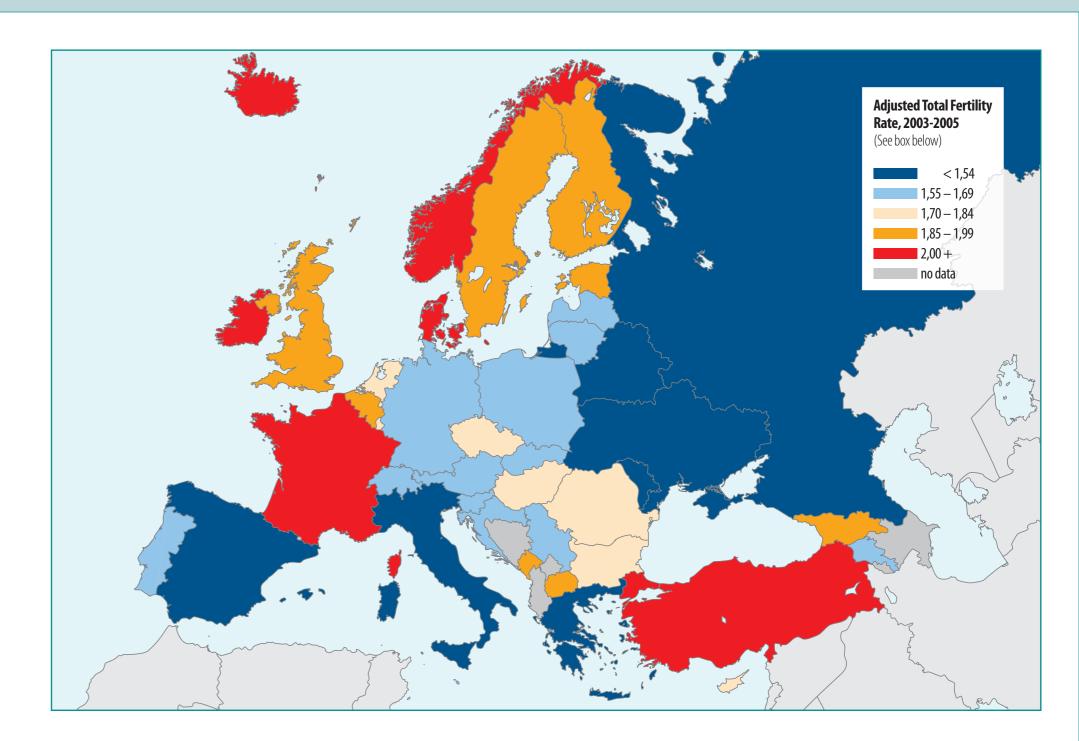
View metadata, citation and similar papers at core.ac.uk







European Demographic Data Sheet 2008



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)	tion, 2002		Total fertility rate (children per woman), 2006	Adjusted TFR, 2003-05 (children per woman) See box below	Cohort fertility rate, co- hort 1965 (children per woman)	Mean age at first birth, 2006 (years)	Male life expect- ancy at birth, 2006 (years)	Male life expect- ancy increase, 1996 - 2006 (years)	Female life ex- pectancy at birth, 2006 (years)	Female life ex- pectancy increase, 1996 - 2006 (years)	Male life expectan- cy at age 65, 2006 (years)	Female life ex- pectancy at age 65, 2006 (years)	Proportion of the population above age 65, 2007 (%)	Projected propor- tion of the popula- tion above age 65, 2030 (%)	tion of the popula- tion above	tion of the	Old-age depend- ency ratio 65+ / 15-64, 2007 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+/15-64, 2030 (%)	tion with a remaining life	Projected proportion with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2030 (%)	Population average re- maining 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 Austria	3.2 8.3	3.2 8.8	37.6 77.9	27.2 74.3	-7.4 44.1	-2.3 5.4	1.34	1.62 1.64	2.18	23.8	69.7 77.2	3.3	76.0 82.8	1.6 2.6	12.9 17.3	15.7	10.9 16.9	18.1	1.4 4.5	7.4	15.7 25.0	27.0 40.9	11.3	15.1	41.4	38.4 41.2	Armenia Austria
Azerbaijan	8.5	10.2	148.9	52.2	-1.2	-0.1	1.97	1.04	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 Herzegovii	na 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 Czech Republic	0.8	1.0	8.7	5.1	11.6 25.5	15.6 2.5	1.44	1.79 1.76	2.57 1.93	27.9 26.9	78.8 73.5	3.8	82.4 79.9	2.4	17.7 14.8	19.7	12.3 14.4	22.1	3.3	5.9 6.7	17.6 20.2	35.5 37.0	8.4 11.9	12.3 16.8	45.1 39.1	43.0 38.3	Cyprus 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 11.2	81.6 11.5	672.7	821.6 105.5	110.0 39.0	1.3 3.5	1.33	1.59 1.52	1.55 1.77	28.5	77.2 77.2	3.6	82.4 81.9	2.3	17.2 17.5	20.5	19.8 18.6	28.2	4.6 3.9	7.6	29.9 27.6	47.8	12.9	15.7 15.5	39.7 40.5	39.2 39.2	Greece
Greece Hungary	10.1	9.6	99.9	131.6	15.2	1.5	1.40	1.75	1.77	26.9	69.2	2.1	77.8	2.8	13.6	17.7	15.9	22.1	3.9	5.8	23.2	41.5 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 Lithuania	0.0 3.4	3.1	31.3	0.2 44.8	-6.3	5.0 -1.8	1.43	1.68	1.74	25.2	78.9 65.3	0.7	83.1 77.0	1.5	18.4	20.7	11.9 15.6	20.7	3.0	5.0	16.8 22.7	32.2	14.0	15.3	36.6	36.6	Liechtenstein 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 Poland	4.7 38.1	5.6 36.8	58.5 374.2	41.3 369.7	16.7 -18.0	3.6 -0.5	1.90	2.01 1.58	2.07	27.7 25.9	78.2 70.9	2.8	82.9 79.7	3.1	17.7 14.5	20.9	14.6 13.4	21.3	4.7 2.9	6.5 5.5	22.2 19.0	35.1 35.5	10.3	12.0 15.8	43.8 39.9	38.3	Norway 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 Spain	2.0	47.1	18.9 483.0	18.2 371.5	4.0 626.0	2.0	1.31	1.55 1.39	1.78 1.61	27.9 29.3	74.5 77.0	3.4	82.0 83.7	3.0	15.8 17.9	20.0	15.9 16.7	25.9 24.6	3.4 4.5	7.2	22.7	42.0 38.4	11.7	15.8	40.0	38.4 40.1	Slovenia 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 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

argue that both the biological and social dimensions of age are not only a remaining life expectancy of 15.0 or less years and calculate what pro-

portion 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.

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

Proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2007 (%)

< 9.9
 13.0 – 14.4
 10.0 – 11.4
 14.5 +
 11.5 – 12.9
 no data

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).

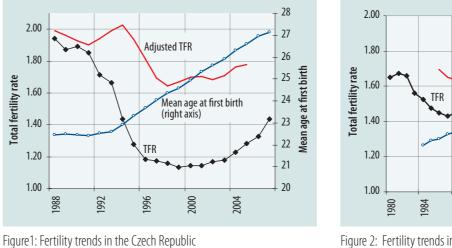
Figure 1 illustrates the tempo adjustment for the Czech Republic where childbearing postponement was particularly pronounced after 1992 and the TFR fell sharply in tandem with an increase in the mean age at childbearing, reaching a low of 1.13 in 1999. Subsequently, it has 'recovered' somewhat and increased 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

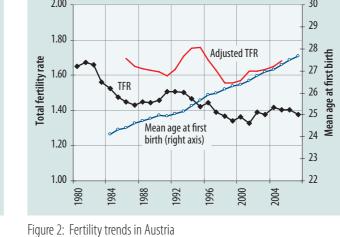
Austria provides an example of a low-fertility country with comparatively smaller fluctuations in the TFR during the last two decades. Fertility post-ponement has proceeded with a lower intensity there and consequently the gap between the TFR and the adjusted TFR is less pronounced (see Figure 2). In 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.





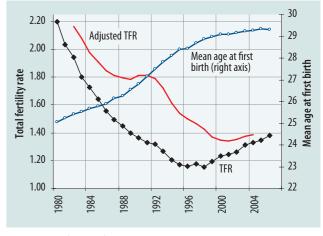


Figure 3: Fertility trends in Spain

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

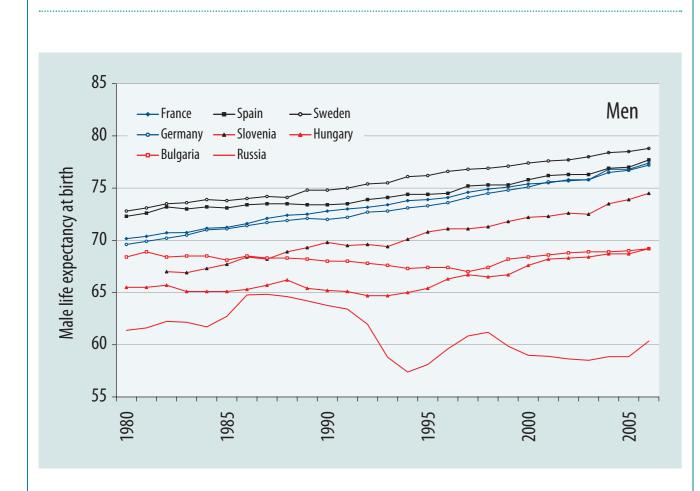
POPULATION AGEING

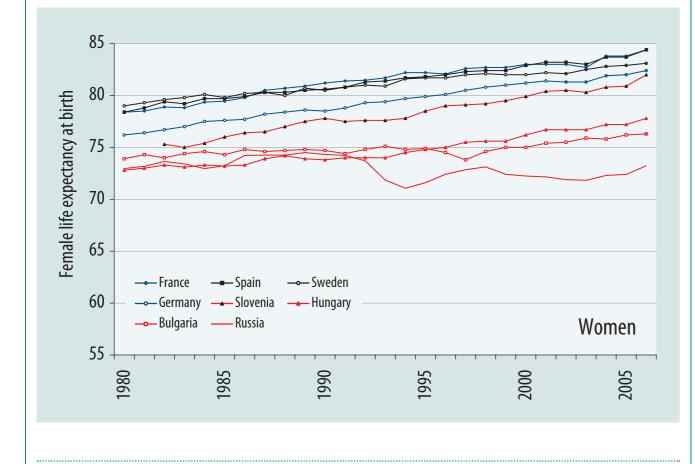
Region	Proportion of the population above age 65, 2007 (%)	Projected proportion of the population above age 65, 2030 (%)	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/15-64, 2007 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+/15-64, 2030 (%)
Southern Europe	18.4	26.2	27.3	42.4
Western Europe	15.9	23.1	24.1	38.6
German speaking 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

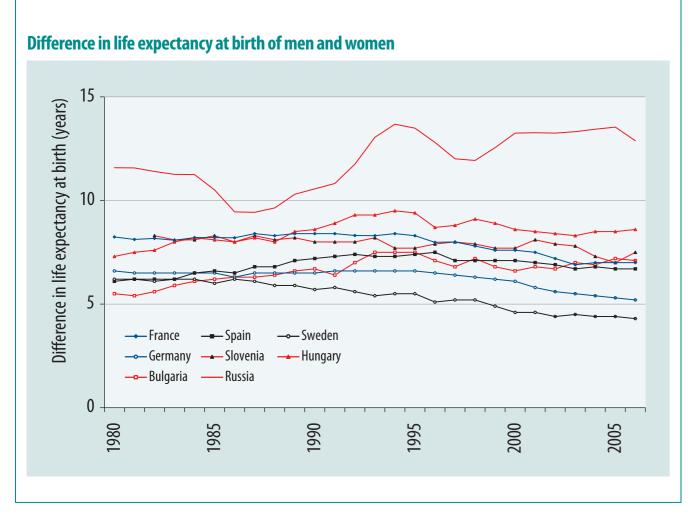
FERTILITY INDICATORS

Region	Total fertility rate, 2006	Adjusted total fertili- ty 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

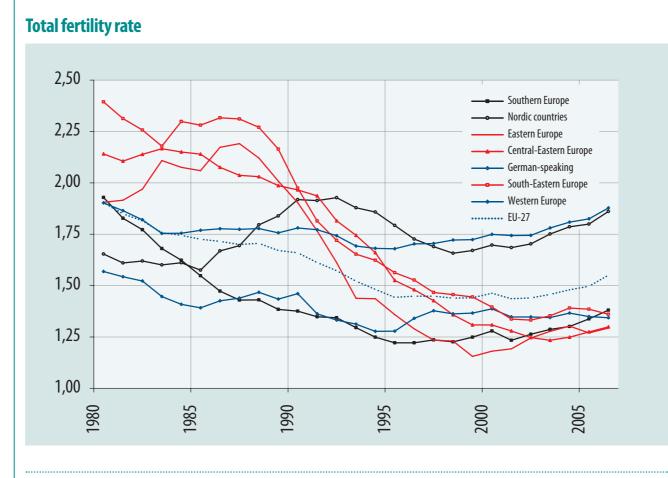
Life expectancy at birth, selected European countries

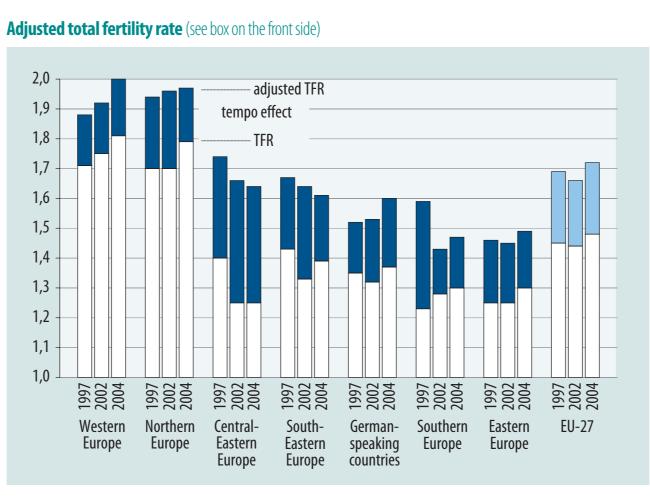




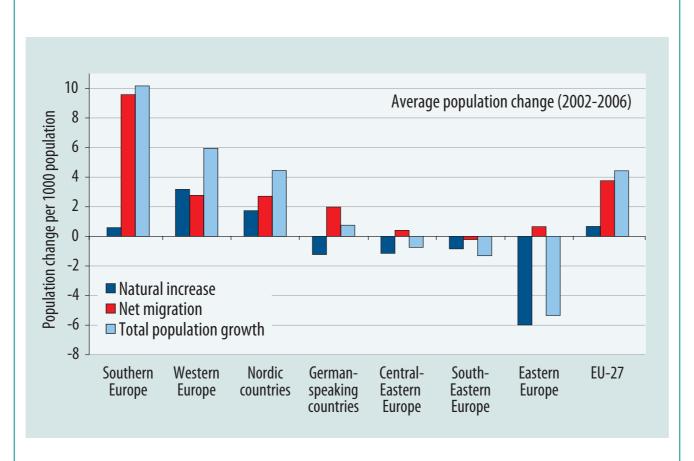


Period fertility indicators, selected regions of Europe





Population change, selected countries and regions of Europe



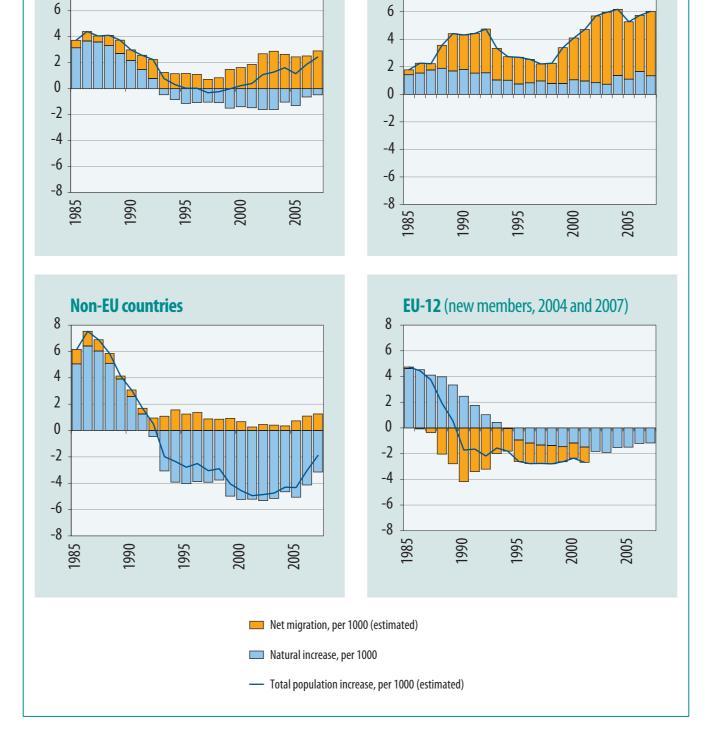
LARGEST POPULATION GAIN (1985-2007)

Europe

I	110N GAIN (1985-20	07)	LAKGEST PUPULAT	110N LUSS (1985-20	U/)
	Population (millions)	% change	Country	Population (millions)	% ch

	1985	2007			1985	2007	
Ireland	3.5	4.3	21.8	Bulgaria	9.0	7.7	-14.4
Switzerland	6.5	7.5	16.3	Estonia	1.5	1.3	-11.9
Spain	38.4	44.5	16.0	Latvia	2.6	2.3	-11.2
Netherlands	14.5	16.4	13.2	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.3	3.8	-10.5
Norway	4.1	4.7	12.9	Ukraine	50.9	46.5	-8.6
Greece	9.9	11.2	12.6	Hungary	10.7	10.1	-5.5
France	55.2	61.5	11.6	Croatia	4.7	4.4	-5.3
lote: Tables exclude countries w	ith population be	low 1 million					

Population change in regions of Europe **EU-15** (15 members as of 2003)



Country rankings

POPULATION SIZE

Rank	Population size on January 1st, 2007	(millions)	Projected population size, 2030 (million	ons)	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 (cl	nildren 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

MEAN	I AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BI	RTH	ANN	IUAL NET MIGRA	TION RATE	
Rank	Mean age of mother at first birth, 200	06 (years)	Ran	Annual net migrat	ion rate (2002–2006	, per 1000)
1	Switzerland	29.4	1	Cyprus		15
2	Spain	29.3	2	Spain		14
3	Netherlands	29.0	3	Ireland		12
4	Sweden	28.8	4	Luxembourg		10
	Japan	28.7	5	Italy		7
5	Ireland	28.7		EU-27		3
	EU-27	27.7	36	Moldova		-1
31	Bulgaria	24.9	37	Montenegro		-1
32	Belarus	24.2	38	Lithuania		-1
33	Russia	24.2	39	Macedonia, FYR		-2
34	Moldova	23.8	40	Albania		-3
35	Ukraine	23.7				

DIFFERENCE IN MALE AND FEMALE

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

11.2

11.5

11.7 12.2

12.9

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH,

N			LIFE EXF	PECTANCY AT BIRTH	
nk	Male life expectancy at birth, 2006 (ye	ears)	Rank	Difference in male and female	life expectancy,
	Iceland	79.6		2006 (years)	
<u>)</u>	Switzerland	79.2	40	Cyprus	3.6
	Japan	79.0	39	Iceland	3.9
4	Cyprus	78.8	38	United Kingdom	4.0
4	Sweden	78.8	36-37	Netherlands	4.3
-)	Italy	78.3	36-37	Sweden	4.3
	EU-27	75.8		EU-27	6.1
6	Lithuania	65.3	5	Estonia	11.2
7	Moldova	64.6	4	Ukraine	11.5
8	Belarus	62.8	3	Lithuania	11.7
9	Ukraine	62.3	2	Belarus	12.2
0	Russia	60.4	1	Russia	12.9

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, WOMEN

nk	Female life expectancy at birth, 2006	(years)	Rank	Old-age dependency ratio, 2007 (%)	
	Japan	85.8	1	Italy	30.2
1	France	84.4	2	Germany	29.9
2	Switzerland	84.2	3	Greece	27.6
3	Italy	83.9	4	Sweden	26.4
4	Spain	83.7	5	Belgium	25.9
5	Iceland	83.5		EU-27	25.2
	EU-27	81.9	36	Ireland	16.2
36	Belarus	75.0	37	Macedonia	16.0
37	Turkey	74.0	38	Moldova	14.4
88	Ukraine	73.8	39	Albania	13.3
39	Russia	73.2	40	Turkey	9.1
10	Moldova	72.4			

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION ABOVE AGE 65

Rank	Proportion of the population above age 6	5, 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	roportion of the population that has a remaining life xpectancy 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