Europe reaches 500 million

More information: www.populationeurope.org

### Table: Population Projections of the European Union 2010-2100

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (2010)</th>
<th>Projected population (2085)</th>
<th>Increase (%)</th>
<th>Increase rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU-27</strong></td>
<td>501,940,526</td>
<td>615,119,212</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>0.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU-27 excluding Eastern Europe</strong></td>
<td>482,416,548</td>
<td>581,120,229</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Notes
- The European Union (EU) consists of 27 member states as of 2021.
- The Eastern European countries are defined as those that were part of the former Soviet Union, including Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine.

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### European Demographic Data Sheet 2010

#### Overview
- **Objective:** To present basic demographic facts about the EU and its member states.
- **Data Sources:** Eurostat, United Nations, World Bank.

#### Key Findings
- The EU population reached 500 million in 2010.
- **Growth:** The EU population is expected to increase by 22% to 615 million by 2085.
- **Age Structure:** The EU has a relatively young population, with a median age of 42 years.
- **Geographical Distribution:** The population is concentrated in Southern Europe.

#### Data Highlights
- **Projected Increase:** The EU population is projected to increase from 501 million in 2010 to 615 million in 2085, a 22% increase.
- **Median Age:** The median age of the EU population is 42 years.
- **Population Density:** The population density varies significantly across the EU, with Southern Europe having higher densities.

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### European Commission’s 2060 Vision
- **Objective:** To ensure a sustainable and vibrant future for the EU.
- **Aims:**
  - Promote innovation and competitiveness
  - Enhance social cohesion
  - Ensure environmental sustainability

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### Additional Resources
- [European Commission’s 2060 Vision](https://ec.europa.eu)
- [Eurostat](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat)

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**Disclaimer:** The information provided is for educational purposes only and should not be considered as definitive demographic data.
Regional overview

Total fertility rate in selected regions of Europe and USA

Country rankings

POPULATION CHANGE

POPULATION AGING

Fertility indicators

POPULATION SIZE

PERIOD TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

MEAN AGE AT MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH

ANNUAL NET MIGRATION RATE

OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (65+ / 10-64)

PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION AGED 6+

POPULATION MIGRATION

Tempo Effect and Adjusted TFR

The essentially representative threshold of fertility in any given date is the period total fertility rate (TFR), reflecting the intensity of demographic tempo (tempo effect), that is, the speed and the extent to which fertility changes. Fertility changes are driven by the demographic transition in which the birth rate and the death rate decline. The tempo effect is the difference between the number of births per woman that will occur in the future in the absence of any change in the TFR and the number that will occur if the TFR remains at the same level. The tempo effect is expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women.

Life expectancy at birth, selected European countries

The TFR is adjusted for the tempo effect by the Adjusted Total Fertility Rate (Adjusted TFR). The Adjusted TFR is calculated as the age-specific fertility rates of the actual period multiplied by the age distribution of the female population aged 15-49. The Adjusted TFR is a measure of the number of births that would occur if the TFR and the female age distribution were the same as they were in the reference period.

Population change, selected countries and regions of Europe

Fertility in selected European countries and regions

Figure 1. Fertility trend in the Czech Republic, 1989-2009

Figure 2. Fertility trend in Austria, 1980-2000

Figure 3. Fertility trend in Japan, 1980-2009

Pros of the population of Austria with a conventional TFR of 2.5 in the period 1989-2009. The number of children per woman was 2.5 in 2000.

As against an example of a low-fertility country with comparably small fluctuations in the TFR during the course of decades, the zero population-growth scenario and consequently the zero growth of the TFR and the adjusted TFR is (proposed in Figure 2). In this case, the TFR remains at 1.3, whereas the age-specific fertility rates of the Adjusted TFR are 1.3. The female age structure remains at the same level as in the period 1989-2009. Consequently, the Adjusted TFR is 0.5.

Country THB

Figure 2: Fertility trends in Austria, 1974-2008

Figure 3: Fertility trends in Japan, 1980-2009

Pros of the population size (in millions) and the Adjusted TFR is 1.3. The number of children per woman was 1.3 in 2000.

Population size

Figure 1: Fertility trends in the Czech Republic, 1989-2009

Figure 2: Fertility trends in Austria, 1980-2000

Figure 3: Fertility trends in Japan, 1980-2009

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Life expectancy at birth, selected European countries