European Demographic Data Sheet 2022

Regional overview: key indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population (mill.)</th>
<th>Population change (%)</th>
<th>Total fertility rate</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth (years)</th>
<th>Change in fertility</th>
<th>Change in life expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nordic countries</td>
<td>121,092,643</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe</td>
<td>375,984,103</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>410,359,234</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coronavirus babies: ups and downs in birth trends during the pandemic

In Europe, the COVID-19 pandemic essentially halted births in the first half of 2020, with fewer births reported in 2020 than in 2019. Birth numbers then increased in 2021, but below levels observed in 2019. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden are the Nordic countries. Eastern Europe includes Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. In 2020, the number of births fell in most European countries. The increased mortality combined with stable or decreasing fertility in 2020 led to a drop in natural population growth very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands.

Life expectancy declines during the COVID-19 pandemic

Life expectancy at birth declined in most European countries. The increased mortality combined with stable or decreasing fertility in 2020 led to a drop in natural population growth very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands.

Natural population change during the COVID-19 pandemic

In Europe, the COVID-19 pandemic essentially halted births in the first half of 2020, with fewer births reported in 2020 than in 2019. Birth numbers then increased in 2021, but below levels observed in 2019. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden are the Nordic countries. Eastern Europe includes Belarus, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. In 2020, the number of births fell in most European countries. The increased mortality combined with stable or decreasing fertility in 2020 led to a drop in natural population growth very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands. The number of excess deaths in the first pandemic year, 2020, was very small in all Nordic countries except for Sweden and only modestly in the Netherlands.

Income disparities between young and old Europeans: The role of employment, wages, and pensions

Income differences are great across young and older Europeans. While the young have high employment and wages, the elderly are more likely to be retired and have lower incomes. The young are more likely to have higher educational attainment, which is associated with higher wages. The elderly are more likely to have lower educational attainment, which is associated with lower wages.

Tempo effect and adjusted trends of total fertility

In Europe, the total fertility rate is still falling, but at a slower pace than in the past. The total fertility rate is the average number of children that women of childbearing age have. It is calculated by dividing the number of births by the number of women in the childbearing age group and multiplying by 1,000. The total fertility rate is a measure of the reproductive potential of a population. The total fertility rate is the average number of children that women of childbearing age have. It is calculated by dividing the number of births by the number of women in the childbearing age group and multiplying by 1,000. The total fertility rate is a measure of the reproductive potential of a population.

Can education and health investments compensate for the negative effects of low fertility in Europe?

Spending on education and health care is essential for a healthy and productive workforce. The European Union spends on average 5% of its GDP on education and 5% on health care. The two sectors are closely linked, as education is a key driver of health outcomes. Spending on education and health care is essential for a healthy and productive workforce. The European Union spends on average 5% of its GDP on education and 5% on health care. The two sectors are closely linked, as education is a key driver of health outcomes.

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