Population and social conditions

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Regional population projections EUROPOP2008: Most EU regions face older population profile in 2030

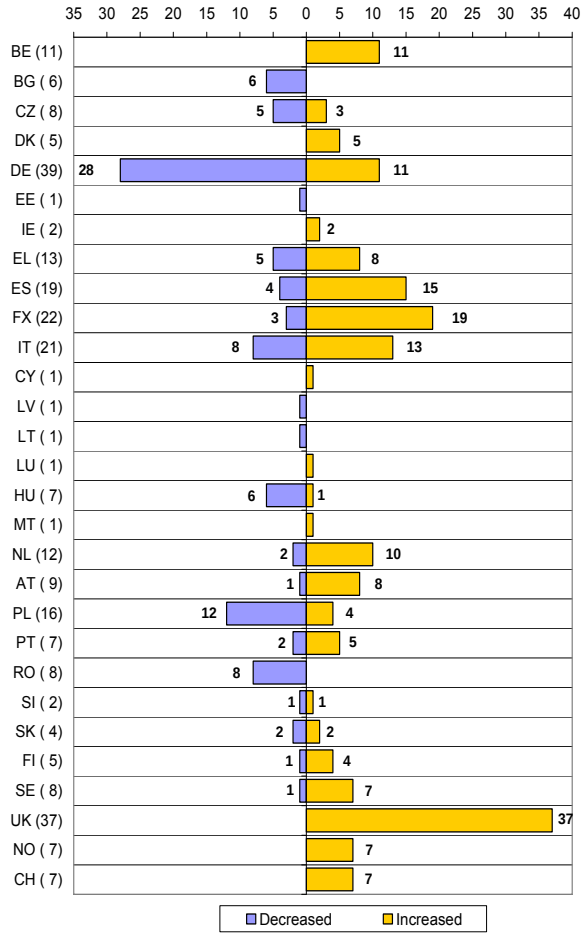
Population projections are 'what-if' scenarios that aim to provide information about the likely future size and structure of the population. As with Eurostat population projections at national level, EUROPOP2008 regional population projections present one of several possible population change scenarios at NUTS level 2 based on assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration for the period 2008-2030.

The current regional scenario complements the demographic profile suggested by population projections produced by other statistical institutes or other international organisations, which draw alternative paths for the possible evolution of the population.

Highlights

- The 2008-based regional population projections EUROPOP2008 show that population may increase in two out of three regions between 2008 and 2030.
- However, in 2030, slightly more than half of the regions are projected to continue to increase their population.
- The median age of the regions' population in 2030 is projected to be between 34.2 years and 57.0 years, while in 2008 the range was between 32.9 years and 47.8 years.
- Similarly, in 2030, the share of the population aged 65 years or over is expected to range between 10.4 % and 37.3 %. In 2008, the range was between 9.1 % and 26.8 %.

Figure 1: Number of regions with decreased / increased population between 2008 and 2030



CY, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT: NUTS level 2 coincides with the country level; FX: Metropolitan France;
Total number of regions for the respective countries in parenthesis
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

A majority of the European regions are projected to have a larger population in 2030

While the EU population is projected to rise by 5 % between 2008 and 2030, there is considerable variation between the 281 regions in the Member States, Norway and Switzerland.

In fact, as shown in Figure 1, population may increase in Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta and in all regions in Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland by 2030. Similarly, the most heavily populated regions of Austria, the Czech Republic, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden and Slovenia are projected to increase in population over the period.

Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and the majority of regions in Bulgaria, Romania, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia are expected to have a lower population by 2030.

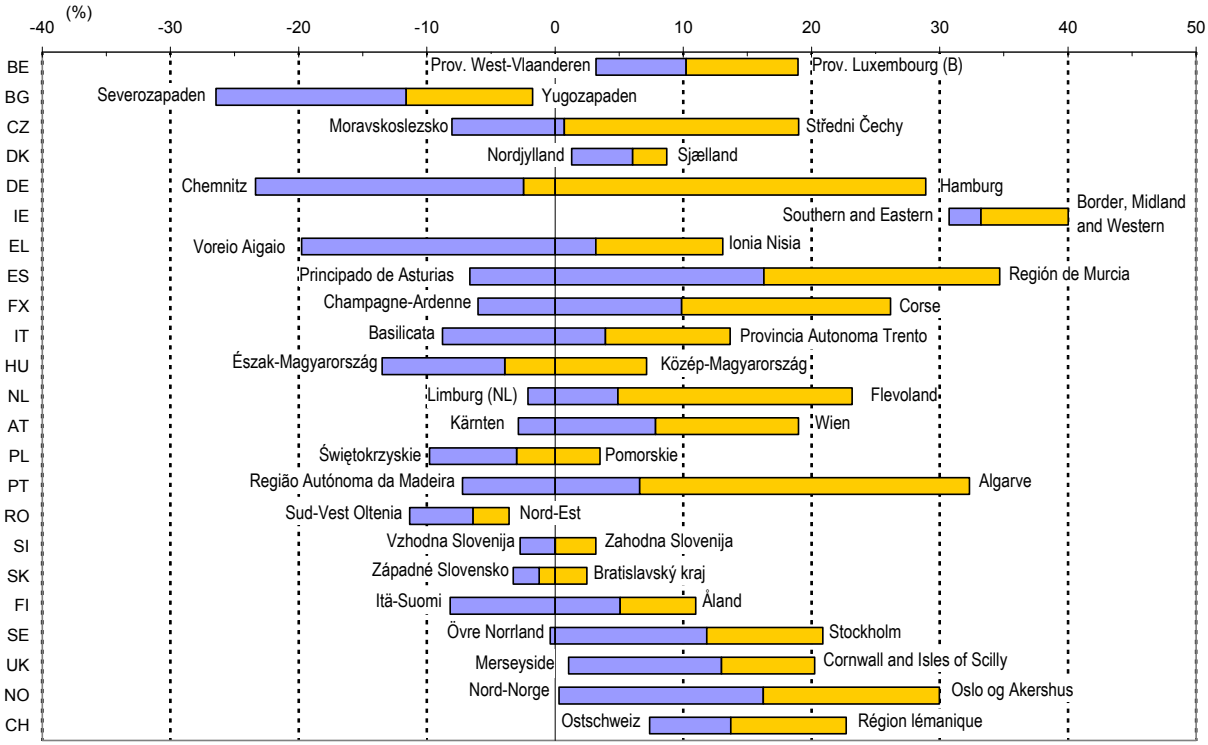
Figure 2 shows the range of the regions' relative population change between 2008 and 2030 for each country. Additionally, between the highest and lowest values the bars illustrate the national figure.

Different shading is used for the range above and below the countries' relative population change. For example, in the Czech Republic, the regions of Moravskoslezsko and Střední Čechy are projected to have a relative population change of -8.0 % and +19.0 % respectively, while the national figure is +0.7 %.

The regions with the highest population increase, more than 30 % over the period 2008-2030 are the two regions in Ireland (the Border, Midland and Western region; and the Southern and Eastern region); the two Spanish coastal regions bordering the Mediterranean – the Región de Murcia and the Comunidad Valenciana; the Algarve in the southern part of Portugal; Cyprus; and the capital city region of Oslo og Akershus in Norway.

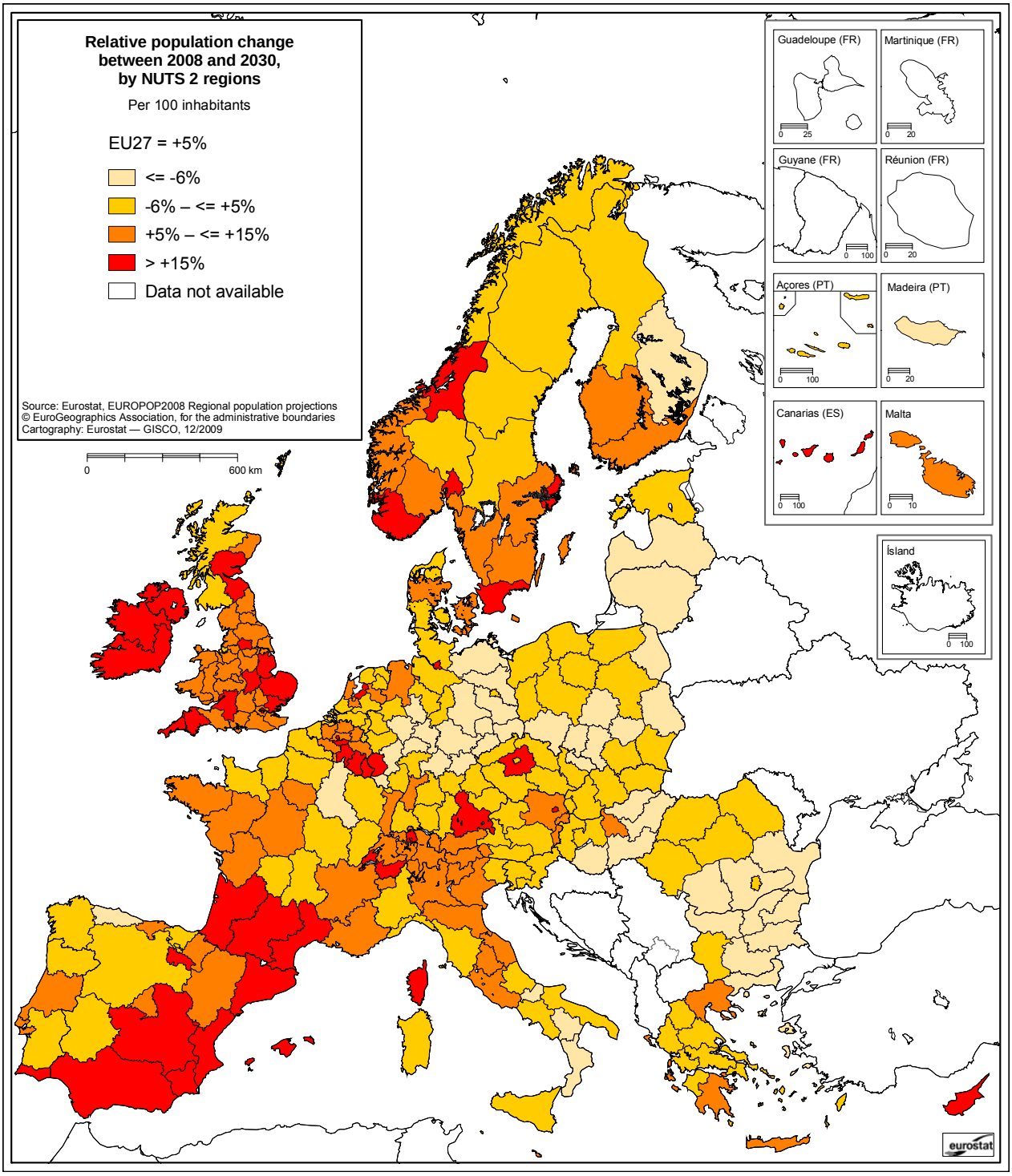
The regions with a projected population decrease of more than 20 % are Severozapaden in Bulgaria and Chemnitz, Sachsen-Anhalt, Dresden and Thüringen in Germany.

Figure 2: Range of the regions' relative population change between 2008 and 2030



CY, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT: NUTS level 2 coincides with the country level;
CY: +34.9 %, EE: -5.3 %, LV: -10.4 %, LT: -8.4 %, LU: +25.8 % and MT: +5.1 %;
FX: Metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

Map 1: Relative population change between 2008 and 2030, by NUTS 2 regions



For Norway and Switzerland level 2 statistical regions
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

Migration sustains population growth over the period 2008 - 2030

Population growth is the result of two components: (N) natural change (births minus deaths) and (M) total net migration (international and internal migration). Regions can be divided into six groups according to the results of combining natural change and migration.

Regions with positive population growth

- ***N+, M+:*** Positive natural change and positive net migration
- ***N- < M+:*** Negative natural change and positive net migration; migration compensates for the negative natural change
- ***N+ > M-:*** Positive natural change and negative net migration; natural increase compensates for the negative migration

Regions with negative population growth

- ***N-,M-:*** Negative natural change and negative net migration
- ***N- > M+:*** Negative natural change and positive net migration; migration does not compensate for the negative natural change
- ***N+ < M-:*** Positive natural change and negative net migration; natural increase does not compensate for the negative migration

Below, we discuss the population growth components first for the whole period 2008-2030 (Table 1) and then for the year 2030 (Table 2).

Table 1 shows the number of NUTS 2 regions for each country in each of the six groups over the whole projection period, taking into account the cumulative births and deaths and the total net migration over the period 2008-2030.

Table 2 shows the effects of the natural change and the total net migration on the positive or negative population growth in 2030. It presents the number of the NUTS 2 regions in each country only for the last year of the projection period, taking into account the natural change and the total net migration in 2030.

For example, while Table 1 shows eight Austrian regions increasing in population and one decreasing over the period 2008-2030, in Table 2 only five Austrian regions are projected still to have a growing population in 2030 and hence on a trajectory of positive population growth.

As shown in Table 1, for the majority of the regions projected to have positive growth over the period 2008-2030 (the three first groups), positive migration is an important factor, either combined with positive natural change (92) or compensating for negative natural change (75).

Conversely, for more than half of the regions (50 out of the 98 regions) in which population is projected to decline over the period 2008-2030, positive migration may not compensate for negative natural change.

Table 1: Population growth components for the period 2008-2030 (number of regions)

2008-2030	Positive growth			Negative growth			Number
Country	N+,M+	N-<M+	N+>M-	N-,M-	N->M+	N+<M-	of regions
BE	9	2	-	-	-	-	11
BG	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
CZ	-	3	-	1	4	-	8
DK	2	2	1	-	-	-	5
DE	2	9	-	11	17	-	39
EE	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
IE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
EL	3	5	-	2	3	-	13
ES	8	5	2	-	4	-	19
FX	8	7	4	-	-	3	22
IT	1	11	1	2	6	-	21
CY	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
LV	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LT	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LU	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
HU	-	1	-	2	4	-	7
MT	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
NL	8	1	1	-	2	-	12
AT	4	4	-	-	1	-	9
PL	1	3	-	12	-	-	16
PT	-	5	-	1	-	1	7
RO	-	-	-	4	4	-	8
SI	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
SK	-	1	1	-	2	-	4
FI	3	-	1	1	-	-	5
SE	4	3	-	-	1	-	8
UK	24	9	4	-	-	-	37
NO	5	1	1	-	-	-	7
CH	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
Total	**92**	**75**	**16**	**44**	**50**	**4**	**281**

Table 2: Population growth components in 2030 (number of regions)

2030	Positive growth			Negative growth			Number
Country	N+,M+	N-<M+	N+>M-	N-,M-	N->M+	N+<M-	of regions
BE	6	4	1	-	-	-	11
BG	-	-	-	5	1	-	6
CZ	-	1	-	1	6	-	8
DK	1	3	1	-	-	-	5
DE	2	6	-	5	26	-	39
EE	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
IE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
EL	2	2	1	-	8	-	13
ES	2	10	2	1	4	-	19
FX	6	8	3	2	1	2	22
IT	-	11	-	2	8	-	21
CY	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
LV	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LT	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
LU	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
HU	-	-	-	2	5	-	7
MT	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
NL	4	3	1	1	3	-	12
AT	1	4	-	-	4	-	9
PL	-	-	-	12	4	-	16
PT	-	5	-	2	-	-	7
RO	-	-	-	5	3	-	8
SI	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
SK	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
FI	-	3	-	-	1	1	5
SE	3	2	-	-	3	-	8
UK	20	13	4	-	-	-	37
NO	4	2	-	1	-	-	7
CH	3	4	-	-	-	-	7
Total	**58**	**81**	**13**	**43**	**83**	**3**	**281**

Overall, as shown in Table 2, slightly more than half of the regions (152) are projected to be on a trajectory of positive population growth in 2030 (the three first groups). For these, the number of regions for which positive migration may compensate for the negative natural change (81) remains almost the same as in Table 1 (75).

However, fewer regions (58 compared to 92 in Table 1) may be on a trajectory of positive population growth with both components positive.

As a result of below replacement fertility, smaller cohorts of women reaching the reproductive age result in fewer births than in the past.

At the same time the number of deaths is projected to rise. Consequently, as Table 2 shows, over all six groups, 3 out of 4 regions (207) are projected to have more deaths than births (N-) in 2030, compared with less than 2 out of 4 (131) in 2008.

Widespread population ageing in almost all regions

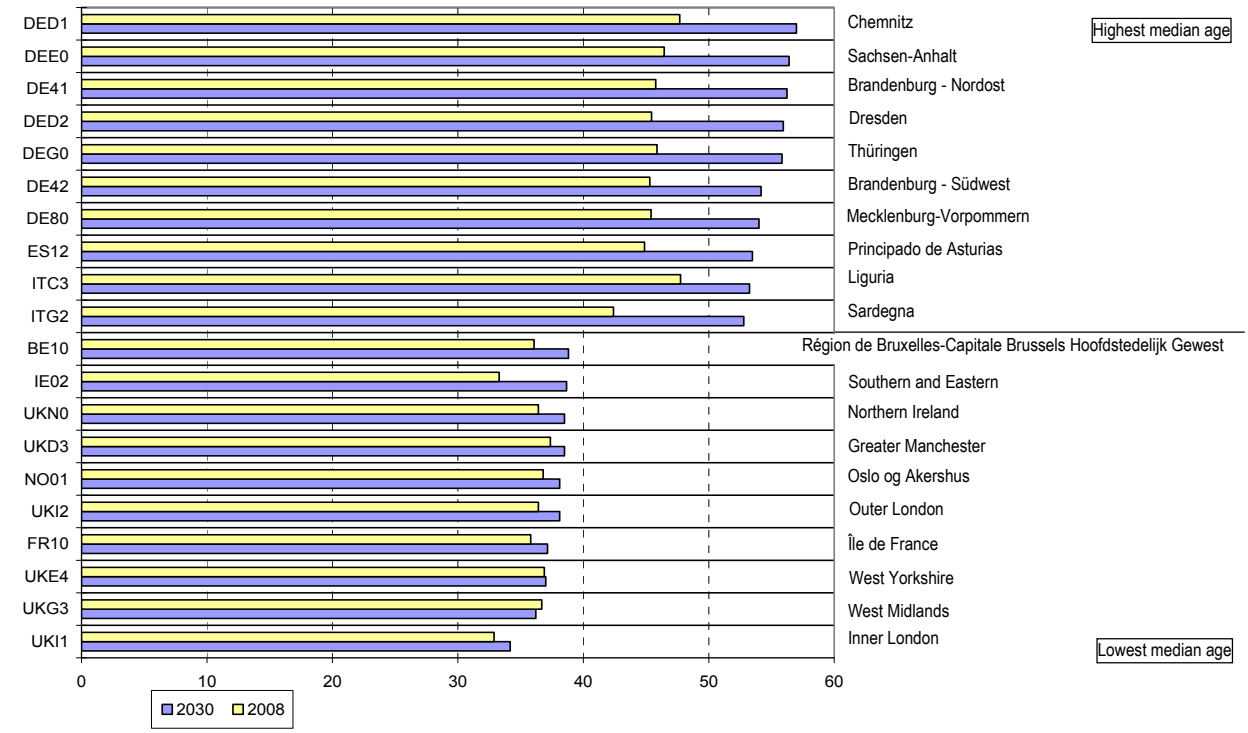
The population profile is projected to become older in almost all regions. The combined effect of three factors – the existing population structure, fertility lower than replacement levels, and steadily rising numbers of people living longer – is likely to increase the median age in all but seven regions out of the 281.

These are the regions of Hamburg and Trier in Germany, Sterea Ellada and Peloponnisos in Greece, Wien in Austria, and West Midlands and North Eastern Scotland in the United Kingdom whose median age is projected to be between 36.2 and 42.1 years in 2030.

In the EU27 as a whole, the median age of the population was 40.4 in 2008. This is projected to increase to 45.4 in 2030 and almost one in four regions may have a median age of the population higher than 48 years.

As shown in Figure 3, in 2030, the 10 regions with the highest median age of the total projected population – above 52.8 years – are the eastern regions of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Brandenburg-Südwest, Brandenburg-Nordost, Thüringen, Dresden, Sachsen-Anhalt and Chemnitz in Germany, the coastal region of Principado de Asturias in north-west Spain and Liguria and Sardegna in Italy.

Figure 3: The ten regions with the highest / lowest median age in 2030 and 2008



Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

In contrast, the 10 regions with the lowest median age of the total projected population – below 38.8 years – include six capital city regions, namely the region of Île de France in France, Oslo og Akershus in Norway, the Southern and Eastern region in Ireland, the Région de Bruxelles-Capitale in Belgium, and Inner London and Outer London in the United Kingdom. It should be noted that in

these capital city regions, positive population growth over the period 2008-2030 is expected to be due mainly to significant positive natural change.

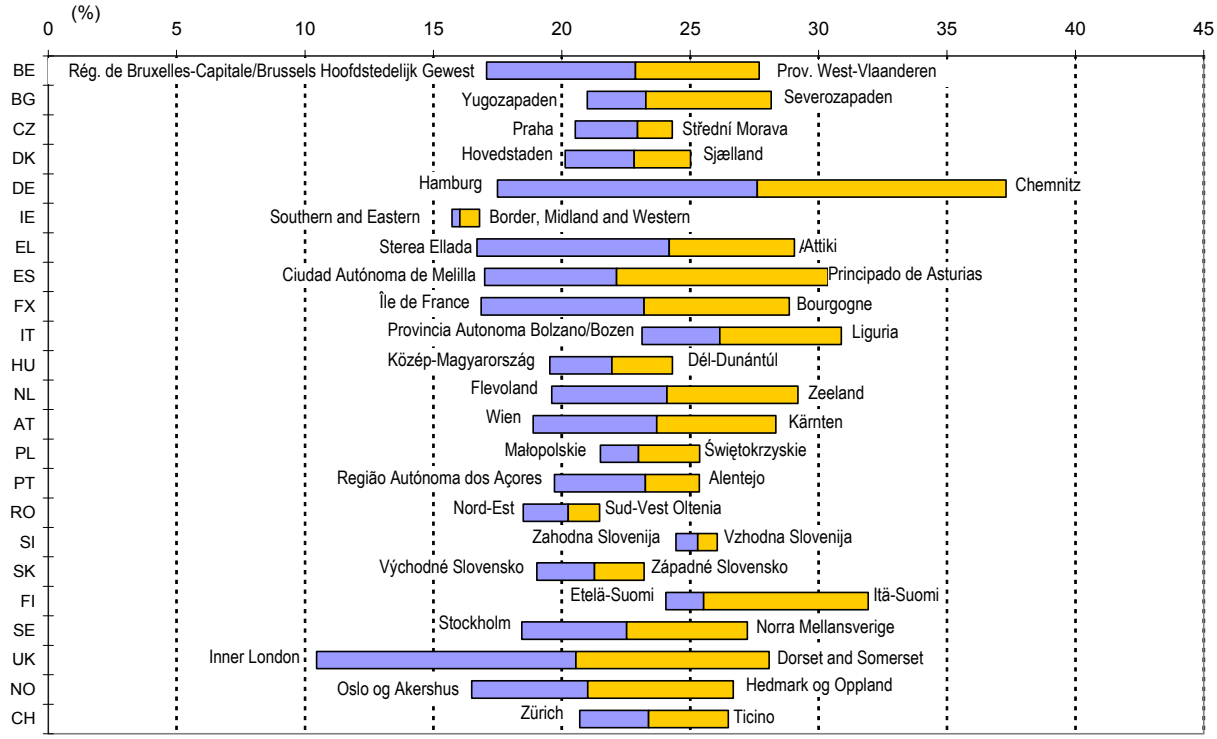
The other four regions are the region of Greater Manchester, Northern Ireland, West Yorkshire and West Midlands in the United Kingdom. For the latter four regions, positive population growth over the period 2008-2030 may also be boosted mainly by natural increase.

In the coming decades, the high number of ageing baby boomers will swell the number of elderly persons. Consequently, the proportion of the regions' population aged 65 or over is projected to increase considerably over the period 2008-2030.

In 2030, for the 281 regions, the proportion of the regions' population aged 65 or over is projected to range between 10.4 % in the capital city region of Inner London in the United Kingdom and 37.3 % in the German region of Chemnitz on the border with the Czech Republic. In 2008, the range was between 9.1 % in the region of Flevoland – the region with the youngest population among all regions – and 26.8 % in the coastal region of Liguria in north-west Italy.

For the EU27, the share of the total population aged 65 years or over is projected to increase to 23.5 % in 2030, from 17.1 % in 2008.

Figure 4: NUTS level 2 regions with the highest / lowest proportion of people aged 65+ in the total population in 2030



CY, EE, LV, LT, LU, MT: NUTS level 2 coincides with the country level,
CY: 17.9 %, EE: 21.7 %, LV: 22.2 %, LT: 22.1 %, LU: 19.6 % and MT: 24.2 %;
FX: Metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

The old age dependency ratio is used as an indicator of the extent to which the older population (65 years or over) must be supported by the population of working age (conventionally 15-64 years old).

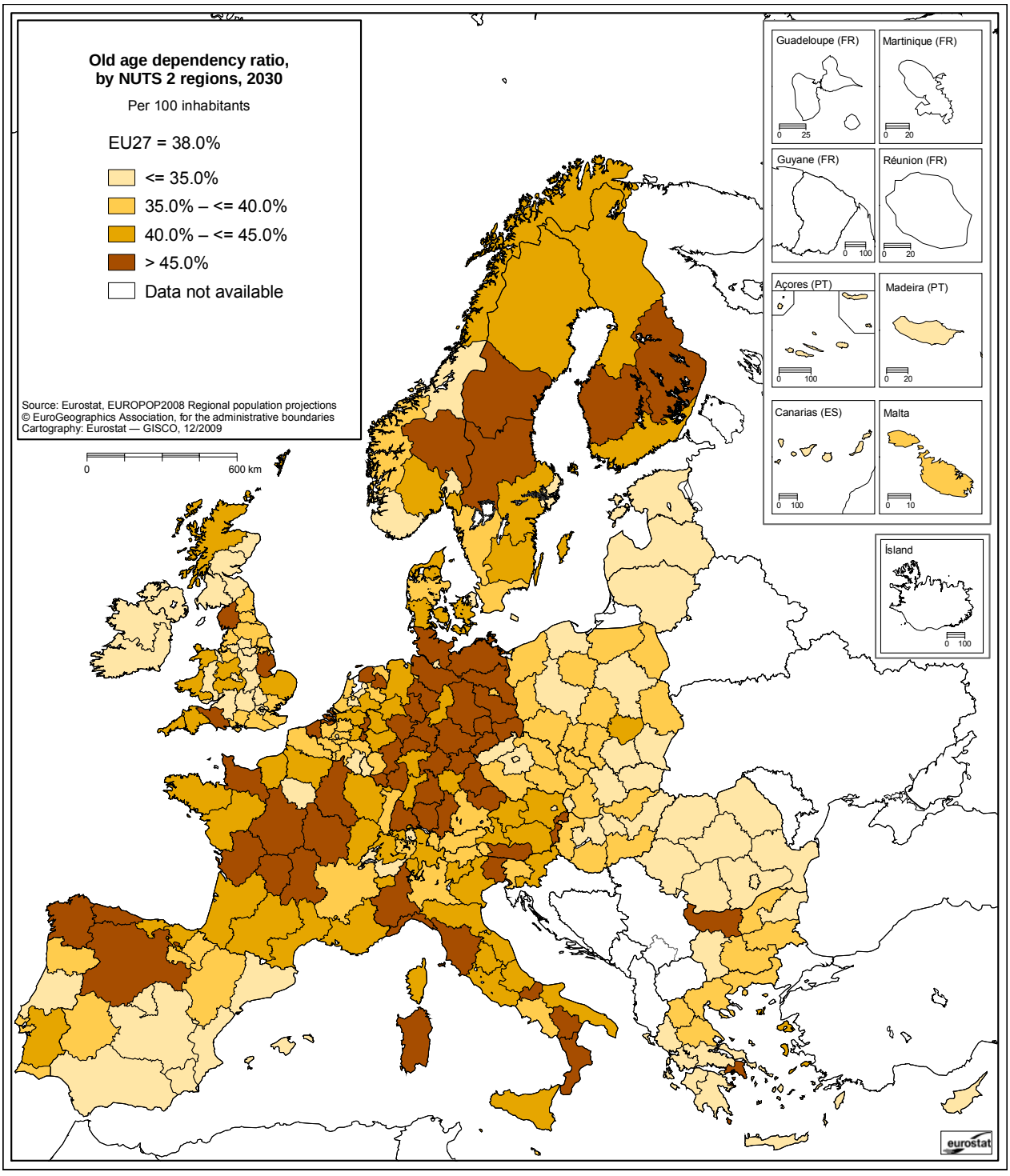
In 2030, the combination of the increased proportion of the projected population aged 65 or over and the decrease in the working age population for the vast majority of the regions may push the old age dependency ratio much higher than it was in 2008.

For the EU27 the old age dependency ratio in 2030 is expected to rise to 38.0 % from 25.4 % in 2008. This means that where, in 2008, 100 persons of working age supported 25 persons aged 65 or over, in 2030 they are projected to support 38 persons.

The regions' old age dependency ratio is projected to be between 14.8 % and 70.2 % while in 2008 it ranged between 12.7 % and 43.3 %.

It is noted that in more than half of the 281 regions the old age dependency ratio is projected to increase by more than 13 percentage points over the period 2008-2030.

Map 2: Old age dependency ratio by NUTS 2 regions, 2030



For Norway and Switzerland level 2 statistical regions
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

Table 3: Regional population (1 January) and population structure indicators for selected years

NUTS code	NUTS label	Total population (in thousand)		Share of the total population aged 65 or over (%)		Old age dependency ratio (%)	
		2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
EU27	European Union	499 389	519 942	17.4	23.6	25.9	38.0
BE	Belgique-België	10 784	11 745	17.2	22.9	26.1	37.6
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	1 075	1 210	14.2	17.1	21.3	26.3
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	1 735	1 875	17.9	23.6	27.2	39.1
BE22	Prov. Limburg (B)	835	878	16.6	25.6	24.5	42.8
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	1 422	1 534	18.1	23.2	27.4	38.0
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	1 073	1 189	17.7	23.4	27.0	38.7
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	1 155	1 186	20.5	27.7	31.9	47.9
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	380	438	15.8	22.3	24.0	36.8
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	1 307	1 405	16.4	22.2	24.7	36.4
BE33	Prov. Liège	1 064	1 179	16.9	22.0	25.6	36.1
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (B)	268	314	15.3	20.1	23.4	32.7
BE35	Prov. Namur	471	536	16.0	21.8	24.1	35.9
BG	Bălgarija	7 564	6 753	17.5	23.3	25.3	36.3
BG31	Severozapaden	901	684	21.4	28.1	32.7	47.5
BG32	Severen tsentralen	915	762	18.7	24.9	27.1	39.4
BG33	Severoiztochen	985	887	16.1	22.4	23.1	34.7
BG34	Yugoiztochen	1 115	999	17.0	23.0	25.0	36.5
BG41	Yugozapaden	2 120	2 078	16.3	21.0	22.9	31.2
BG42	Yuzhen tsentralen	1 529	1 342	17.3	24.3	25.1	38.4
CZ	Česká Republika	10 394	10 420	15.4	22.9	21.8	35.7
CZ01	Praha	1 220	1 265	16.5	20.5	23.2	30.4
CZ02	Střední Čechy	1 224	1 425	14.8	21.1	21.1	32.6
CZ03	Jihozápad	1 196	1 201	15.6	23.8	22.1	37.3
CZ04	Severozápad	1 137	1 122	13.9	22.3	19.5	34.8
CZ05	Severovýchod	1 497	1 474	15.5	23.7	22.1	37.2
CZ06	Jihovýchod	1 652	1 614	15.9	23.7	22.7	37.3
CZ07	Střední Morava	1 228	1 173	15.7	24.3	22.3	38.3
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	1 240	1 145	15.0	24.2	21.1	38.2
DK	Danmark	5 512	5 808	16.4	22.8	25.0	37.8
DK01	Hovedstaden	1 655	1 751	15.4	20.1	22.9	31.6
DK02	Sjælland	827	891	17.6	25.0	27.5	43.6
DK03	Syddanmark	1 200	1 244	17.3	24.6	26.8	42.2
DK04	Midtjylland	1 250	1 335	15.4	22.3	23.4	36.9
DK05	Nordjylland	579	586	17.6	25.0	27.1	42.6
DE	Deutschland	82 145	80 152	20.6	27.6	31.2	46.2
DE11	Stuttgart	3 996	3 800	19.6	27.8	29.8	46.5
DE12	Karlsruhe	2 765	2 899	19.6	25.8	29.4	42.4
DE13	Freiburg	2 196	2 143	19.7	28.6	30.0	48.4
DE14	Tübingen	1 807	1 758	18.8	27.6	28.3	46.5
DE21	Oberbayern	4 409	5 145	18.8	22.3	28.0	35.2
DE22	Niederbayern	1 198	1 217	19.0	27.1	28.6	45.3
DE23	Oberpfalz	1 084	1 044	19.1	27.6	28.5	45.9
DE24	Oberfranken	1 076	949	21.2	30.7	32.4	53.0
DE25	Mittelfranken	1 718	1 708	20.0	26.8	30.1	44.2
DE26	Unterfranken	1 326	1 224	20.0	30.0	30.0	51.5
DE27	Schwaben	1 790	1 770	19.9	27.8	30.4	47.0
DE30	Berlin	3 452	3 571	19.0	24.1	27.6	38.1
DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost	1 135	1 045	22.3	35.2	33.6	64.0
DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	1 376	1 270	22.5	33.1	34.0	58.6
DE50	Bremen	668	696	21.2	23.7	31.9	37.7
DE60	Hamburg	1 827	2 281	18.3	17.5	26.6	25.9
DE71	Darmstadt	3 789	3 772	19.6	26.7	29.5	44.0
DE72	Gießen	1 045	957	19.8	29.3	29.7	50.0
DE73	Kassel	1 226	1 092	21.9	30.8	33.9	53.6
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 655	1 434	22.0	34.3	32.8	62.1
DE91	Braunschweig	1 636	1 626	21.5	24.9	32.9	40.7
DE92	Hannover	2 154	2 098	21.6	27.5	33.3	46.2
DE93	Lüneburg	1 696	1 665	20.9	29.1	32.6	50.3
DE94	Weser-Ems	2 507	2 706	19.0	24.6	28.9	40.5
DEA1	Düsseldorf	5 201	5 074	21.1	26.7	32.3	44.4
DEA2	Köln	4 412	4 499	19.4	25.8	29.1	42.3

Table 3 (cont.): Regional population (1 January) and population structure indicators for selected years

NUTS code	NUTS label	Total population (in thousand)		Share of the total population aged 65 or over (%)		Old age dependency ratio (%)	
		2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
DEA3	Münster	2 613	2 552	19.2	26.7	29.1	44.5
DEA4	Detmold	2 042	1 867	20.2	28.3	31.4	48.2
DEA5	Arnsberg	3 695	3 398	20.9	28.0	31.9	47.2
DEB1	Koblenz	1 493	1 363	21.4	31.2	33.0	54.8
DEB2	Trier	526	613	19.8	22.2	29.7	35.6
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	2 028	2 043	20.0	27.3	30.1	45.7
DEC0	Saarland	1 024	901	22.1	31.6	33.6	55.1
DED1	Chemnitz	1 469	1 152	25.9	37.3	40.9	70.2
DED2	Dresden	1 608	1 294	24.8	35.9	38.7	65.9
DED3	Leipzig	1 065	977	23.2	30.3	35.2	51.7
DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	2 354	1 854	24.2	36.0	37.0	66.1
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	2 841	2 871	21.6	28.3	33.5	48.0
DEG0	Thüringen	2 243	1 822	23.1	35.6	34.9	64.9
EE	Eesti	1 333	1 267	17.0	21.7	25.0	34.4
IE	Ireland	4 614	5 881	11.3	16.0	16.7	24.6
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	1 241	1 657	12.2	16.8	18.4	26.3
IE02	Southern and Eastern	3 373	4 224	11.0	15.7	16.0	24.0
GR	ELLADA	11 307	11 573	18.9	24.2	28.2	38.5
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	604	550	20.2	23.8	30.9	36.7
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	1 962	2 071	18.9	23.4	28.6	37.0
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	293	281	20.8	24.1	31.9	38.2
GR14	Thessalia	737	729	21.1	23.3	32.8	37.6
GR21	Ipeiros	352	351	21.8	20.4	33.3	30.6
GR22	Ionia Nisia	232	258	20.4	20.1	31.1	31.4
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	743	760	18.6	19.6	27.6	29.8
GR24	Sterea Ellada	555	563	20.5	16.7	31.1	24.6
GR25	Peloponnisos	597	639	21.8	17.4	33.7	26.1
GR30	Attiki	4 111	4 217	17.5	29.1	25.6	48.7
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	196	161	21.8	26.2	33.3	40.1
GR42	Notio Aigaio	309	313	15.5	21.2	22.8	32.3
GR43	Kriti	617	680	17.2	19.6	26.0	30.2
ES	España	46 673	52 661	16.7	22.1	24.4	34.3
ES11	Galicia	2 744	2 638	21.7	28.5	32.6	46.2
ES12	Principado de Asturias	1 057	989	21.9	30.4	32.4	50.1
ES13	Cantabria	582	624	18.5	26.4	26.9	42.3
ES21	País Vasco	2 154	2 087	19.4	27.7	28.7	45.0
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	622	685	17.8	24.1	26.5	38.2
ES23	La Rioja	323	368	18.2	23.7	26.8	37.2
ES24	Aragón	1 326	1 428	20.0	24.6	30.1	39.1
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	6 419	7 097	15.0	21.3	21.7	32.7
ES41	Castilla y León	2 514	2 455	22.4	29.2	34.0	48.1
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	2 053	2 557	17.6	21.4	26.3	33.2
ES43	Extremadura	1 086	1 116	18.8	24.6	28.2	39.2
ES51	Cataluña	7 520	8 659	16.6	21.5	24.4	33.3
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	5 133	6 409	15.8	20.2	22.9	30.8
ES53	Illes Balears	1 100	1 350	13.7	19.7	19.6	29.7
ES61	Andalucía	8 286	9 646	14.6	20.0	21.3	30.6
ES62	Región de Murcia	1 485	1 901	13.4	17.5	19.4	26.3
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	73	76	12.6	18.4	18.7	28.7
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	71	79	11.5	17.0	17.3	26.4
ES70	Canarias	2 127	2 498	12.8	19.9	17.8	29.6
FX	France metropolitaine	62 583	67 982	16.7	23.2	25.8	39.0
FR10	Île de France	11 841	13 112	12.5	16.9	18.4	26.6
FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	1 322	1 249	17.1	26.6	26.4	46.3
FR22	Picardie	1 899	1 926	15.0	23.8	23.1	40.6
FR23	Haute-Normandie	1 811	1 816	15.8	24.5	24.4	42.0
FR24	Centre	2 546	2 680	18.6	26.3	29.4	46.0
FR25	Basse-Normandie	1 462	1 479	18.9	27.7	29.9	49.3
FR26	Bourgogne	1 626	1 627	20.1	28.9	31.9	51.6
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	4 009	3 969	14.4	22.1	21.9	37.0
FR41	Lorraine	2 327	2 277	16.7	25.2	25.4	42.8
FR42	Alsace	1 848	1 976	15.4	23.0	23.1	38.3

Table 3 (cont.): Regional population (1 January) and population structure indicators for selected years

NUTS code	NUTS label	Total population (in thousand)		Share of the total population aged 65 or over (%)		Old age dependency ratio (%)	
		2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
FR43	Franche-Comté	1 161	1 190	17.0	24.8	26.5	42.3
FR51	Pays de la Loire	3 552	3 997	17.0	23.7	26.8	40.4
FR52	Bretagne	3 172	3 544	18.4	25.2	29.0	43.2
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	1 754	1 903	20.4	27.7	32.5	48.8
FR61	Aquitaine	3 207	3 641	19.3	25.9	30.2	44.3
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	2 877	3 379	18.9	23.9	29.4	40.2
FR63	Limousin	735	767	22.6	28.7	36.2	50.7
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	6 198	6 975	16.1	22.0	24.8	36.5
FR72	Auvergne	1 340	1 373	20.4	28.0	32.1	49.0
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	2 641	3 158	19.3	25.3	30.5	43.6
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	4 945	5 565	19.4	24.9	30.6	42.9
FR83	Corse	309	380	20.3	25.9	31.4	43.9
IT	Italia	60 017	61 868	20.3	26.2	31.0	42.4
ITC1	Piemonte	4 420	4 428	23.0	28.1	35.8	46.3
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	127	132	20.9	27.0	31.9	43.9
ITC3	Liguria	1 611	1 592	27.0	30.9	43.7	52.5
ITC4	Lombardia	9 767	10 515	20.2	25.0	30.7	40.0
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	501	550	17.7	23.1	27.1	36.9
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	521	583	19.4	25.0	29.7	40.6
ITD3	Veneto	4 890	5 221	20.0	26.2	30.4	42.2
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 225	1 214	23.6	29.4	36.8	49.1
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	4 333	4 725	22.7	26.1	35.3	41.9
ITE1	Toscana	3 706	3 844	23.5	27.9	36.7	45.9
ITE2	Umbria	895	970	23.4	26.8	36.6	43.8
ITE3	Marche	1 568	1 665	22.6	26.8	35.2	43.6
ITE4	Lazio	5 610	5 873	19.9	25.5	30.0	41.2
ITF1	Abruzzo	1 333	1 384	21.4	27.0	32.7	43.8
ITF2	Molise	319	301	21.9	28.9	33.5	48.0
ITF3	Campania	5 822	5 819	15.9	23.3	23.7	37.4
ITF4	Puglia	4 084	4 027	18.2	26.1	27.3	42.6
ITF5	Basilicata	587	538	20.2	28.3	30.4	46.9
ITF6	Calabria	1 997	1 865	18.8	27.4	28.2	45.4
ITG1	Sicilia	5 033	4 991	18.5	25.1	27.9	41.1
ITG2	Sardegna	1 668	1 633	19.1	29.4	27.8	48.5
CY	Kypros / Kibris	821	1 072	12.7	17.9	18.0	27.4
LV	Latvija	2 247	2 033	17.4	22.2	25.2	34.6
LT	Lietuva	3 337	3 083	16.0	22.1	23.2	34.7
LU	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	494	607	14.3	19.6	21.1	30.8
HU	Magyarország	10 023	9 651	16.6	22.0	24.2	34.1
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	2 931	3 104	16.9	19.5	24.6	29.6
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	1 103	1 063	16.0	22.5	22.9	34.8
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	997	965	16.7	23.3	24.1	36.3
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	950	855	17.0	24.3	24.8	38.6
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	1 219	1 070	17.0	23.4	25.2	37.1
HU32	Észak-Alföld	1 501	1 372	15.2	21.8	22.2	34.1
HU33	Dél-Alföld	1 324	1 222	17.5	23.8	25.7	37.6
MT	Malta	414	432	14.8	24.2	21.2	39.1
NL	Nederland	16 503	17 208	15.3	24.1	22.8	40.0
NL11	Groningen	575	582	15.7	23.8	22.9	38.5
NL12	Friesland (NL)	645	645	16.5	26.5	25.3	45.6
NL13	Drenthe	491	508	17.8	28.0	27.5	49.6
NL21	Overijssel	1 129	1 197	15.3	23.0	23.2	38.2
NL22	Gelderland	1 995	2 071	15.6	24.7	23.5	41.6
NL23	Flevoland	389	466	9.6	19.6	13.9	31.7
NL31	Utrecht	1 220	1 370	13.5	21.1	19.8	34.0
NL32	Noord-Holland	2 645	2 802	14.7	23.4	21.6	38.2
NL33	Zuid-Holland	3 476	3 593	14.9	23.2	22.0	38.0
NL34	Zeeland	381	380	18.5	29.2	28.7	51.7
NL41	Noord-Brabant	2 437	2 493	15.7	25.0	23.3	41.8
NL42	Limburg (NL)	1 121	1 100	17.9	27.7	26.7	47.7
AT	Österreich	8 405	8 988	17.6	23.7	26.0	38.1
AT11	Burgenland (A)	283	296	19.8	27.8	29.7	46.4

Table 3 (cont.): Regional population (1 January) and population structure indicators for selected years

NUTS code	NUTS label	Total population (in thousand)		Share of the total population aged 65 or over (%)		Old age dependency ratio (%)	
		2010	2030	2010	2030	2010	2030
AT12	Niederösterreich	1 614	1 774	18.7	24.8	28.2	40.7
AT13	Wien	1 708	1 997	16.7	18.9	24.2	28.7
AT21	Kärnten	561	545	19.1	28.3	28.7	48.0
AT22	Steiermark	1 210	1 226	18.8	25.5	27.9	41.4
AT31	Oberösterreich	1 415	1 445	17.0	24.7	25.3	40.4
AT32	Salzburg	534	549	16.4	25.0	24.1	40.6
AT33	Tirol	711	761	16.1	23.5	23.6	37.7
AT34	Vorarlberg	370	394	15.2	23.0	22.4	36.9
PL	Polska	38 092	36 975	13.6	23.0	19.0	36.0
PL11	Łódzkie	2 537	2 316	14.9	25.0	21.0	39.8
PL12	Mazowieckie	5 217	5 325	14.5	22.0	20.6	34.0
PL21	Małopolskie	3 296	3 311	13.6	21.5	19.3	33.1
PL22	Śląskie	4 626	4 323	14.2	24.6	19.8	38.7
PL31	Lubelskie	2 155	1 991	14.4	23.4	20.6	37.1
PL32	Podkarpackie	2 095	2 060	13.2	21.7	18.6	33.7
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	1 268	1 151	14.9	25.4	21.2	40.8
PL34	Podlaskie	1 187	1 113	14.8	23.5	21.0	37.0
PL41	Wielkopolskie	3 402	3 438	11.9	21.6	16.5	33.4
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	1 690	1 616	12.3	24.0	17.0	38.0
PL43	Lubuskie	1 009	982	11.8	23.2	16.2	36.5
PL51	Dolnośląskie	2 869	2 705	13.5	24.3	18.6	38.1
PL52	Opolskie	1 028	969	14.3	24.5	19.8	38.3
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 066	2 004	12.6	22.8	17.6	35.9
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1 425	1 384	11.8	22.3	16.4	35.2
PL63	Pomorskie	2 223	2 288	12.3	21.5	17.2	33.5
PT	Portugal	10 723	11 317	17.8	23.3	26.6	36.6
PT11	Norte	3 776	3 928	15.7	23.5	22.8	36.8
PT15	Algarve	443	564	18.8	23.2	28.8	37.3
PT16	Centro (P)	2 409	2 564	20.5	22.4	31.2	34.9
PT17	Lisboa	2 845	3 019	17.6	23.7	26.6	37.8
PT18	Alentejo	763	779	22.9	25.4	36.0	40.7
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	242	234	12.6	19.7	18.4	30.1
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	245	229	13.1	20.2	19.0	30.6
RO	Romania	21 334	20 049	14.9	20.3	21.3	30.3
RO11	Nord-Vest	2 702	2 550	14.0	19.6	19.9	29.2
RO12	Centru	2 504	2 407	14.1	20.1	20.1	30.3
RO21	Nord-Est	3 696	3 572	14.4	18.5	21.3	27.9
RO22	Sud-Est	2 797	2 605	14.9	20.8	21.2	31.4
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	3 248	2 956	16.8	21.4	24.5	32.4
RO32	Bucureşti - Ilfov	2 243	2 143	14.2	20.8	19.3	30.3
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	2 235	2 004	16.4	21.5	23.8	32.4
RO42	Vest	1 909	1 813	14.4	20.0	20.1	29.6
SI	Slovenija	2 034	2 023	16.6	25.3	23.9	40.8
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	1 089	1 057	16.5	26.1	23.6	42.2
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	945	966	16.8	24.4	24.3	39.4
SK	Slovenská republika	5 407	5 332	12.3	21.3	16.9	32.3
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	615	626	12.9	21.5	17.3	32.1
SK02	Západné Slovensko	1 862	1 802	13.2	23.2	18.0	35.3
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	1 349	1 306	12.2	21.3	16.9	32.3
SK04	Východné Slovensko	1 581	1 598	11.1	19.0	15.6	28.9
FI	Suomi-Finland	5 337	5 569	17.1	25.5	25.7	43.9
FI13	Itä-Suomi	652	603	20.3	31.9	31.3	59.9
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	2 662	2 856	15.9	24.1	23.5	40.1
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	1 354	1 413	18.4	26.1	28.2	45.6
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	643	667	15.9	24.7	24.3	43.6
FI20	Åland	28	30	17.9	26.0	27.4	44.8
SE	Sverige	9 306	10 270	18.2	22.5	27.8	37.4
SE11	Stockholm	1 996	2 356	14.8	18.4	22.0	29.2
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	1 551	1 675	18.7	24.1	28.8	40.9
SE21	Småland med öarna	810	851	20.1	25.0	31.4	43.2
SE22	Sydsverige	1 379	1 598	18.5	21.5	28.4	35.4
SE23	Västsverige	1 864	2 082	17.9	22.3	27.4	36.9

Table 3 (cont.): Regional population (1 January) and population structure indicators for selected years

NUTS code	NUTS label	Total population (in thousand) 2010	2030	Share of the total population aged 65 or over (%) 2010	2030	Old age dependency ratio (%) 2010	2030
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	825	829	21.2	27.2	33.3	47.8
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	370	372	21.2	26.2	33.5	45.8
SE33	Övre Norrland	509	506	19.6	25.6	30.1	43.8
UK	United Kingdom	61 984	69 224	16.4	20.5	24.7	33.2
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	1 178	1 279	16.9	22.0	25.5	36.4
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1 409	1 487	17.4	22.4	26.1	36.7
UKD1	Cumbria	500	536	20.2	27.7	31.4	48.3
UKD2	Cheshire	1 014	1 104	17.5	23.6	26.8	39.6
UKD3	Greater Manchester	2 593	2 857	14.8	17.8	22.1	28.2
UKD4	Lancashire	1 465	1 604	17.3	22.6	26.6	37.7
UKD5	Merseyside	1 348	1 365	17.2	22.2	26.0	36.6
UKE1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	921	1 033	17.7	22.8	27.0	38.0
UKE2	North Yorkshire	803	909	19.0	23.9	28.9	39.7
UKE3	South Yorkshire	1 317	1 465	16.4	19.4	24.6	31.0
UKE4	West Yorkshire	2 233	2 632	14.5	16.5	21.6	26.0
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2 091	2 352	16.8	20.7	25.1	33.3
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1 690	1 966	15.3	19.8	22.9	31.9
UKF3	Lincolnshire	709	833	20.6	26.5	32.4	45.8
UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1 279	1 421	18.8	25.1	29.2	42.8
UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire	1 533	1 654	18.1	24.7	27.8	41.8
UKG3	West Midlands	2 633	2 848	15.4	16.6	23.5	26.4
UKH1	East Anglia	2 368	2 760	18.8	24.1	29.1	40.4
UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	1 695	1 895	15.0	19.4	22.8	31.1
UKH3	Essex	1 729	1 984	17.4	21.7	26.8	35.6
UKI1	Inner London	3 090	3 487	9.0	10.4	12.2	14.8
UKI2	Outer London	4 623	5 083	13.1	15.6	19.4	24.0
UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2 224	2 492	14.3	19.1	21.3	30.5
UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	2 682	3 007	18.9	23.6	29.5	39.4
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1 879	2 110	17.4	22.4	26.4	36.6
UKJ4	Kent	1 679	1 903	17.3	22.4	26.7	37.1
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2 329	2 684	16.8	20.7	25.4	33.3
UKK2	Dorset and Somerset	1 249	1 410	22.1	28.1	35.6	49.5
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	543	642	21.2	25.7	33.6	43.9
UKK4	Devon	1 159	1 351	20.6	24.7	32.2	41.7
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	1 912	2 099	19.1	24.3	29.9	41.2
UKL2	East Wales	1 105	1 232	16.9	21.1	25.7	34.4
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	2 002	2 288	16.6	20.9	24.7	33.5
UKM3	South Western Scotland	2 297	2 404	16.5	21.6	24.5	34.8
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	456	509	15.5	20.1	22.8	32.5
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	447	455	19.5	25.9	30.0	43.6
UKN0	Northern Ireland	1 797	2 083	14.3	18.2	21.6	29.0
NO	Norge	4 816	5 506	15.0	21.0	22.7	34.3
NO01	Oslo og Akershus	1 112	1 402	12.8	16.5	18.7	25.4
NO02	Hedmark og Oppland	374	385	18.7	26.7	29.1	46.2
NO03	Sør-Østlandet	922	1 032	16.3	23.9	25.0	40.1
NO04	Agder og Rogaland	700	833	13.5	19.4	20.5	31.5
NO05	Vestlandet	826	908	15.5	22.0	23.8	36.7
NO06	Trøndelag	420	482	15.3	20.8	23.1	34.0
NO07	Nord-Norge	463	463	16.0	24.6	24.5	41.9
CH	Confoederatio Helvetica	7 695	8 631	16.9	23.4	24.9	37.7
CH01	Région lémanique	1 438	1 728	16.1	21.0	23.7	33.3
CH02	Espace Mittelland	1 729	1 867	17.8	24.9	26.4	41.1
CH03	Nordwestschweiz	1 047	1 142	17.5	25.2	25.7	41.4
CH04	Zürich	1 333	1 550	16.4	20.7	23.9	32.1
CH05	Ostschweiz	1 082	1 153	16.7	25.1	24.6	41.4
CH06	Zentralschweiz	733	825	15.7	23.6	22.9	38.2
CH07	Ticino	333	366	20.3	26.5	30.8	43.5

For Norway and Switzerland codes refer to level 2 statistical regions
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

Table 4: Cumulative population growth components, 2008-2030

NUTS code	2008-2030 NUTS label	Demographic events (in thousand)		Net migration (in thousand)		Crude growth rate (‰)	Crude birth rate (‰)	Crude death rate (‰)	Crude total net migration rate (‰)
		Births	Deaths	International	Internal				
EU27	European Union	115 173	120 649	30 268	0	2.1	9.9	10.3	2.6
BE	Belgique-België	2 837	2 602	889	0	4.4	11.0	10.1	3.4
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	370	216	341	-329	6.4	14.2	8.3	0.5
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	455	418	164	-35	4.0	11.0	10.1	3.1
BE22	Prov. Limburg (B)	189	192	61	-5	2.7	9.6	9.8	2.8
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	355	351	73	54	3.9	10.5	10.4	3.8
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	263	253	36	88	5.2	10.2	9.8	4.8
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	255	309	39	53	1.4	9.5	11.5	3.4
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	100	86	9	45	7.2	10.7	9.3	5.8
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	346	333	50	48	3.6	11.1	10.7	3.1
BE33	Prov. Liège	290	268	86	23	5.1	11.3	10.4	4.2
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (B)	82	62	16	16	7.8	12.3	9.3	4.8
BE35	Prov. Namur	134	115	16	40	6.5	11.6	10.0	4.8
BG	Bălgarija	1 395	2 333	3	0	-5.7	8.5	14.2	0.0
BG31	Severozapaden	141	325	0	-72	-13.9	7.7	17.7	-3.9
BG32	Severen tsentralen	150	299	1	-29	-9.2	7.8	15.5	-1.5
BG33	Severoiztochen	195	291	0	-15	-5.2	9.1	13.5	-0.7
BG34	Yugoiztochen	230	342	2	-24	-5.5	9.5	14.1	-0.9
BG41	Yugozapaden	402	617	0	173	-0.9	8.3	12.8	3.6
BG42	Yuzhen tsentralen	277	458	1	-34	-6.5	8.4	13.9	-1.0
CZ	Česká Republika	2 104	2 626	572	0	0.2	8.8	11.0	2.4
CZ01	Praha	264	295	159	-72	2.0	9.3	10.4	3.1
CZ02	Střední Čechy	274	322	98	183	7.7	9.1	10.7	9.3
CZ03	Jihozápad	237	308	54	26	0.3	8.6	11.2	2.9
CZ04	Severozápad	239	289	74	-39	-0.6	9.2	11.2	1.3
CZ05	Severovýchod	298	378	59	-2	-0.7	8.8	11.1	1.7
CZ06	Jihovýchod	327	414	73	-28	-1.1	8.7	11.0	1.2
CZ07	Střední Morava	230	308	38	-20	-2.2	8.4	11.2	0.6
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	235	312	17	-48	-3.9	8.6	11.4	-1.1
DK	Danmark	1 470	1 325	199	0	2.7	11.3	10.2	1.5
DK01	Hovedstaden	491	371	68	-78	2.8	12.6	9.5	-0.3
DK02	Sjælland	193	224	15	90	3.8	9.8	11.4	5.3
DK03	Syddanmark	301	301	38	13	1.8	10.7	10.7	1.8
DK04	Midtjylland	343	283	55	-14	3.4	11.6	9.5	1.4
DK05	Nordjylland	141	146	23	-10	0.6	10.6	10.9	1.0
DE	Deutschland	15 222	21 376	3 948	0	-1.2	8.2	11.5	2.1
DE11	Stuttgart	740	948	-90	79	-2.4	8.3	10.6	-0.1
DE12	Karlsruhe	557	669	359	-85	2.5	8.6	10.3	4.2
DE13	Freiburg	398	536	-37	117	-1.2	8.0	10.8	1.6
DE14	Tübingen	343	420	11	14	-1.3	8.4	10.3	0.6
DE21	Oberbayern	1 083	1 019	408	387	7.9	10.0	9.4	7.3
DE22	Niederbayern	221	306	112	-3	0.9	8.0	11.0	3.9
DE23	Oberpfalz	193	277	27	13	-1.8	7.9	11.3	1.6
DE24	Oberfranken	164	299	0	-11	-6.2	7.0	12.8	-0.5
DE25	Mittelfranken	326	438	63	41	-0.2	8.3	11.2	2.7
DE26	Unterfranken	221	341	-3	7	-3.9	7.5	11.6	0.1
DE27	Schwaben	333	456	56	47	-0.5	8.1	11.2	2.5
DE30	Berlin	728	804	361	-130	1.9	9.1	10.0	2.9
DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost	141	340	-4	95	-4.3	5.6	13.5	3.6
DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	185	406	18	78	-4.1	6.1	13.3	3.1
DE50	Bremen	145	168	92	-35	2.2	9.3	10.8	3.6
DE60	Hamburg	507	400	532	-110	11.4	10.9	8.6	9.1
DE71	Darmstadt	744	921	13	150	-0.2	8.6	10.6	1.9
DE72	Gießen	180	267	11	-24	-4.4	7.8	11.6	-0.6
DE73	Kassel	196	335	19	-33	-5.8	7.3	12.6	-0.5
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	240	478	54	-73	-7.2	6.7	13.4	-0.5
DE91	Braunschweig	325	425	416	-323	-0.2	8.7	11.3	2.5
DE92	Hannover	404	577	108	4	-1.3	8.3	11.8	2.3
DE93	Lüneburg	297	469	8	127	-1.0	7.7	12.1	3.5
DE94	Weser-Ems	554	620	394	-94	3.9	9.3	10.4	5.0
DEA1	Düsseldorf	991	1 396	273	-9	-1.2	8.4	11.8	2.2
DEA2	Köln	890	1 092	223	88	1.1	8.7	10.7	3.0

Table 4 (cont.): Cumulative population growth components, 2008-2030

NUTS code	2008-2030 NUTS label	Demographic events (in thousand)		Net migration (in thousand)		Crude growth rate (‰)	Crude birth rate (‰)	Crude death rate (‰)	Crude total net migration rate (‰)
		Births	Deaths	International	Internal				
DEA3	Münster	502	665	161	-65	-1.1	8.5	11.2	1.6
DEA4	Detmold	376	517	-41	-19	-4.4	8.4	11.5	-1.3
DEA5	Arnsberg	656	989	166	-173	-4.2	8.0	12.1	-0.1
DEB1	Koblenz	241	417	-8	33	-4.6	7.3	12.7	0.8
DEB2	Trier	131	132	131	-29	7.8	10.1	10.2	7.9
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	388	525	147	12	0.5	8.3	11.2	3.4
DEC0	Saarland	153	297	24	-21	-6.3	6.9	13.4	0.2
DED1	Chemnitz	185	470	10	-92	-12.2	6.1	15.6	-2.7
DED2	Dresden	224	479	-163	50	-11.0	6.7	14.3	-3.4
DED3	Leipzig	175	304	21	9	-4.2	7.5	13.0	1.3
DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	293	723	15	-167	-12.0	6.0	14.9	-3.1
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	502	788	50	272	0.5	7.7	12.0	4.9
DEG0	Thüringen	290	662	11	-126	-10.4	6.2	14.2	-2.5
EE	Eesti	307	380	-4	0	-2.6	10.3	12.7	-0.1
IE	Ireland	1 649	794	648	0	12.7	14.0	6.7	5.5
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	441	229	165	110	15.0	13.6	7.1	8.5
IE02	Southern and Eastern	1 208	564	483	-110	11.9	14.1	6.6	4.4
GR	ELLADA	2 287	2 808	877	0	1.4	8.7	10.7	3.3
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	109	159	-100	91	-4.4	8.2	12.0	-0.6
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	413	490	235	-20	3.0	8.9	10.6	4.7
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	57	75	6	-1	-2.0	8.7	11.4	0.7
GR14	Thessalia	159	191	60	-37	-0.5	9.5	11.4	1.3
GR21	Ipeiros	67	81	33	-20	-0.1	8.3	10.0	1.6
GR22	Ionia Nisia	54	59	76	-40	5.5	9.6	10.4	6.3
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	156	166	114	-84	1.2	9.1	9.6	1.8
GR24	Sterea Ellada	123	120	96	-91	0.6	9.6	9.4	0.4
GR25	Peloponnisos	136	140	141	-89	3.3	9.6	9.8	3.6
GR30	Attiki	762	1 080	244	225	1.6	8.0	11.4	4.9
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	26	52	-100	86	-9.7	6.3	12.5	-3.5
GR42	Notio Aigaio	66	62	-12	15	0.9	9.3	8.7	0.4
GR43	Kriti	158	133	84	-33	5.1	10.7	9.0	3.4
ES	España	10 578	10 503	7 387	0	6.6	9.4	9.3	6.6
ES11	Galicia	409	746	171	58	-1.8	6.6	12.1	3.7
ES12	Principado de Asturias	139	305	53	39	-3.2	5.9	13.0	3.9
ES13	Cantabria	108	145	50	40	3.9	7.9	10.5	6.6
ES21	País Vasco	366	531	135	-31	-1.2	7.6	10.9	2.1
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	135	142	71	15	5.3	9.1	9.6	5.8
ES23	La Rioja	69	77	54	10	7.2	8.9	9.8	8.2
ES24	Aragón	261	338	185	24	4.2	8.3	10.8	6.7
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	1 559	1 259	1 357	-755	5.9	10.2	8.3	3.9
ES41	Castilla y León	377	673	197	45	-1.0	6.6	11.8	4.2
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	483	479	265	326	11.4	9.3	9.2	11.4
ES43	Extremadura	210	266	62	31	1.5	8.3	10.5	3.7
ES51	Cataluña	1 838	1 688	1 548	-263	7.9	10.1	9.2	7.0
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	1 282	1 160	1 160	266	12.0	9.9	9.0	11.0
ES53	Illes Balears	282	217	279	-36	11.3	10.3	7.9	8.9
ES61	Andalucía	2 098	1 763	1 013	287	8.0	10.3	8.7	6.4
ES62	Región de Murcia	438	291	339	15	13.2	11.6	7.7	9.3
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	22	13	3	-9	2.2	13.2	7.6	-3.4
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	23	12	5	-7	5.6	13.6	6.9	-1.1
ES70	Canarias	478	400	440	-56	8.9	9.2	7.7	7.4
FX	France metropolitaine	17 938	13 776	2 161	0	4.2	12.0	9.2	1.4
FR10	Île de France	4 379	1 821	1 296	-2 359	5.2	15.4	6.4	-3.7
FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	321	306	-6	-92	-2.8	10.8	10.4	-3.3
FR22	Picardie	507	419	-15	-40	0.8	11.5	9.5	-1.2
FR23	Haute-Normandie	485	401	-25	-51	0.2	11.6	9.6	-1.8
FR24	Centre	645	620	34	97	2.6	10.8	10.3	2.2
FR25	Basse-Normandie	356	365	1	30	0.7	10.6	10.8	0.9
FR26	Bourgogne	367	430	1	64	0.1	9.8	11.5	1.7
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	1 166	857	-12	-337	-0.4	12.7	9.3	-3.8
FR41	Lorraine	574	533	12	-107	-1.0	10.8	10.1	-1.8
FR42	Alsace	512	387	93	-68	3.4	11.7	8.8	0.6

Table 4 (cont.): Cumulative population growth components, 2008-2030

NUTS code	2008-2030 NUTS label	Demographic events (in thousand)		Net migration (in thousand)		Crude growth rate (‰)	Crude birth rate (‰)	Crude death rate (‰)	Crude total net migration rate (‰)
		Births	Deaths	International	Internal				
FR43	Franche-Comté	307	260	10	-21	1.3	11.4	9.6	-0.4
FR51	Pays de la Loire	1 014	798	7	298	6.0	11.8	9.2	3.5
FR52	Bretagne	837	802	4	395	5.7	10.9	10.4	5.2
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	419	461	23	193	4.2	10.0	11.0	5.2
FR61	Aquitaine	796	810	76	442	6.4	10.2	10.3	6.6
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	774	698	101	403	8.1	10.8	9.8	7.1
FR63	Limousin	159	213	15	76	2.1	9.2	12.3	5.3
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	1 856	1 280	157	175	6.0	12.3	8.5	2.2
FR72	Auvergne	297	361	-5	108	1.3	9.5	11.6	3.3
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	722	671	93	453	9.0	10.9	10.2	8.3
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	1 368	1 202	246	307	6.0	11.4	10.0	4.6
FR83	Corse	76	82	54	33	10.4	9.8	10.4	11.1
IT	Italia	11 609	14 928	5 691	0	1.7	8.3	10.7	4.1
ITC1	Piemonte	764	1 240	510	-5	0.3	7.5	12.2	5.0
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	24	34	10	7	2.2	8.0	11.3	5.6
ITC3	Liguria	243	508	192	56	-0.4	6.6	13.8	6.8
ITC4	Lombardia	1 954	2 386	1 261	85	3.9	8.4	10.3	5.8
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	119	107	41	7	4.9	9.9	8.9	4.0
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	116	124	56	25	5.8	9.2	9.9	6.4
ITD3	Veneto	950	1 180	526	110	3.5	8.2	10.2	5.5
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	198	346	75	65	-0.3	7.1	12.4	5.0
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	825	1 166	505	308	4.6	8.0	11.3	7.9
ITE1	Toscana	649	1 026	395	158	2.0	7.5	11.9	6.4
ITE2	Umbria	170	249	128	40	4.2	8.0	11.7	7.9
ITE3	Marche	291	413	151	90	3.2	7.9	11.2	6.5
ITE4	Lazio	1 114	1 379	589	2	2.5	8.5	10.5	4.5
ITF1	Abruzzo	241	346	131	37	2.0	7.7	11.1	5.4
ITF2	Molise	51	85	14	-1	-2.9	7.2	11.9	1.8
ITF3	Campania	1 321	1 244	376	-442	0.1	9.9	9.3	-0.5
ITF4	Puglia	791	914	250	-179	-0.6	8.5	9.8	0.8
ITF5	Basilicata	99	143	19	-29	-4.2	7.6	11.1	-0.8
ITF6	Calabria	367	462	92	-144	-3.3	8.3	10.4	-1.2
ITG1	Sicilia	1 070	1 179	288	-216	-0.3	9.3	10.2	0.6
ITG2	Sardegna	254	397	83	24	-0.9	6.7	10.5	2.8
CY	Kypros / Kibris	243	152	197	0	13.4	11.3	7.1	9.2
LV	Latvija	452	692	-9	0	-5.1	9.2	14.1	-0.2
LT	Lietuva	695	980	-14	0	-4.0	9.4	13.3	-0.2
LU	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	143	105	92	0	10.4	11.4	8.4	7.4
HU	Magyarország	2 029	2 911	458	0	-1.9	9.0	12.9	2.0
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	655	821	267	105	3.0	9.5	11.9	5.4
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	211	321	32	33	-1.8	8.5	12.9	2.6
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	185	293	38	34	-1.6	8.2	13.0	3.2
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	175	288	21	-19	-5.3	8.4	13.8	0.1
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	240	367	18	-63	-6.6	9.1	13.9	-1.7
HU32	Észak-Alföld	316	418	33	-80	-4.5	9.6	12.6	-1.4
HU33	Dél-Alföld	246	404	50	-10	-4.0	8.4	13.8	1.4
MT	Malta	90	93	23	0	2.1	9.4	9.6	2.4
NL	Nederland	4 142	3 572	253	0	2.1	10.7	9.2	0.7
NL11	Groningen	134	127	14	-12	0.6	10.1	9.6	0.1
NL12	Friesland (NL)	150	148	4	-4	0.1	10.1	10.0	0.0
NL13	Drenthe	111	120	2	27	1.8	9.7	10.5	2.6
NL21	Overijssel	306	246	20	-2	3.0	11.5	9.2	0.7
NL22	Gelderland	488	442	34	9	1.9	10.5	9.5	0.9
NL23	Flevoland	123	62	8	21	9.3	12.7	6.4	3.0
NL31	Utrecht	359	236	16	35	5.9	12.1	8.0	1.7
NL32	Noord-Holland	685	551	11	36	2.9	11.0	8.8	0.8
NL33	Zuid-Holland	893	729	59	-87	1.7	11.0	9.0	-0.4
NL34	Zeeland	80	94	1	12	-0.1	9.2	10.7	1.5
NL41	Noord-Brabant	578	538	44	-15	1.2	10.2	9.5	0.5
NL42	Limburg (NL)	235	279	40	-20	-1.0	9.2	10.9	0.8
AT	Österreich	1 829	1 881	726	0	3.4	9.2	9.4	3.6
AT11	Burgenland (A)	47	76	12	33	2.3	7.0	11.5	6.8

Table 4 (cont.): Cumulative population growth components, 2008-2030

NUTS code	2008-2030 NUTS label	Demographic events (in thousand)		Net migration (in thousand)		Crude growth rate (‰)	Crude birth rate (‰)	Crude death rate (‰)	Crude total net migration rate (‰)
		Births	Deaths	International	Internal				
AT12	Niederösterreich	315	404	82	191	4.7	8.1	10.4	7.0
AT13	Wien	475	344	367	-168	7.8	11.2	8.1	4.7
AT21	Kärnten	101	135	22	-5	-1.4	8.0	10.7	1.3
AT22	Steiermark	232	287	62	13	0.7	8.3	10.3	2.7
AT31	Oberösterreich	301	310	85	-39	1.1	9.2	9.5	1.4
AT32	Salzburg	112	111	30	-13	1.5	9.0	8.9	1.4
AT33	Tirol	160	141	47	-7	3.5	9.5	8.4	2.4
AT34	Vorarlberg	86	72	20	-5	3.3	9.8	8.2	1.7
PL	Polska	7 802	9 174	77	0	-1.5	9.1	10.6	0.1
PL11	Łódzkie	461	696	2	-21	-4.6	8.3	12.5	-0.3
PL12	Mazowieckie	1 116	1 282	6	288	1.1	9.2	10.6	2.4
PL21	Małopolskie	718	750	-4	60	0.3	9.5	9.9	0.7
PL22	Śląskie	842	1 163	23	-61	-3.5	8.2	11.3	-0.4
PL31	Lubelskie	446	536	0	-97	-3.9	9.4	11.2	-2.0
PL32	Podkarpackie	455	465	9	-44	-0.9	9.5	9.7	-0.7
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	238	325	-1	-45	-4.8	8.6	11.7	-1.6
PL34	Podlaskie	235	286	2	-36	-3.2	8.9	10.8	-1.3
PL41	Wielkopolskie	761	772	5	48	0.5	9.7	9.8	0.7
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	338	400	3	-25	-2.2	8.9	10.6	-0.6
PL43	Lubuskie	211	235	2	-9	-1.4	9.2	10.3	-0.3
PL51	Dolnośląskie	532	714	7	-13	-2.9	8.3	11.2	-0.1
PL52	Opolskie	176	249	10	-11	-3.2	7.7	10.8	-0.1
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	438	485	2	-26	-1.5	9.4	10.4	-0.5
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	319	320	3	-50	-1.5	9.9	9.9	-1.5
PL63	Pomorskie	517	495	9	43	1.4	10.0	9.6	1.0
PT	Portugal	2 239	2 634	1 112	0	2.8	8.9	10.4	4.4
PT11	Norte	755	836	259	5	2.1	8.6	9.5	3.0
PT15	Algarve	107	118	119	33	12.5	9.4	10.4	13.4
PT16	Centro (P)	504	662	473	-130	3.3	8.8	11.6	6.0
PT17	Lisboa	620	681	257	19	3.2	9.2	10.2	4.1
PT18	Alentejo	141	233	47	64	1.1	8.0	13.1	6.3
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	58	51	-24	7	-1.8	10.6	9.3	-3.1
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	53	54	-19	1	-3.4	9.8	9.9	-3.3
RO	Romania	4 243	5 741	31	0	-3.1	8.9	12.1	0.1
RO11	Nord-Vest	555	725	0	-3	-2.9	9.2	12.0	0.0
RO12	Centru	520	645	12	-2	-2.0	9.2	11.4	0.2
RO21	Nord-Est	877	927	7	-101	-1.7	10.5	11.1	-1.1
RO22	Sud-Est	541	746	6	-22	-3.6	8.7	12.0	-0.3
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	598	950	6	9	-4.7	8.4	13.3	0.2
RO32	Bucureşti - Ilfov	393	570	-10	90	-1.9	7.8	11.4	1.6
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	397	649	4	-22	-5.5	8.1	13.3	-0.4
RO42	Vest	361	530	5	51	-2.6	8.4	12.4	1.3
SI	Slovenija	391	498	102	0	-0.1	8.4	10.7	2.2
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	196	279	49	1	-1.4	8.0	11.3	2.0
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	195	220	53	-1	1.3	8.9	10.0	2.4
SK	Slovenská republika	1 100	1 284	99	0	-0.7	8.9	10.4	0.8
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	120	146	20	19	0.9	8.5	10.3	2.7
SK02	Západné Slovensko	318	472	46	40	-1.6	7.6	11.2	2.0
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	271	323	17	-15	-1.6	8.9	10.6	0.1
SK04	Východné Slovensko	391	344	17	-44	0.5	10.7	9.4	-0.7
FI	Suomi-Finland	1 373	1 291	188	0	2.2	11.0	10.3	1.5
FI13	Itä-Suomi	130	187	15	-15	-3.9	9.0	12.9	0.0
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	704	609	115	16	3.6	11.2	9.6	2.1
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	343	342	39	28	2.2	10.8	10.8	2.1
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	188	146	16	-29	1.9	12.5	9.8	-0.9
FI20	Åland	7	7	2	1	4.6	10.5	10.1	4.2
SE	Sverige	2 597	2 175	692	0	5.0	11.6	9.7	3.1
SE11	Stockholm	675	379	177	-55	8.4	13.6	7.7	2.5
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	397	375	94	29	3.9	10.7	10.2	3.3
SE21	Småland med öarna	203	207	58	-7	2.4	10.6	10.9	2.7
SE22	Sydsverige	401	323	150	25	7.5	11.8	9.5	5.1
SE23	Västsverige	529	431	112	40	5.6	11.7	9.6	3.4

Table 4 (cont.): Cumulative population growth components, 2008-2030

NUTS code	2008-2030 NUTS label	Demographic events (in thousand)		Net migration (in thousand)		Crude growth rate (‰)	Crude birth rate (‰)	Crude death rate (‰)	Crude total net migration rate (‰)
		Births	Deaths	International	Internal				
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	185	228	48	-2	0.2	9.7	12.0	2.4
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	88	103	21	-5	0.2	10.4	12.0	1.9
SE33	Övre Norrland	119	130	32	-25	-0.2	10.2	11.1	0.7
UK	United Kingdom	18 408	14 014	3 868	0	5.5	12.3	9.3	2.6
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	330	291	34	43	4.1	11.7	10.3	2.7
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	372	352	42	24	2.6	11.2	10.6	2.0
UKD1	Cumbria	110	140	3	67	3.4	9.2	11.7	5.9
UKD2	Cheshire	262	251	0	90	4.2	10.8	10.3	3.7
UKD3	Greater Manchester	851	560	113	-107	4.7	13.6	9.0	0.1
UKD4	Lancashire	404	368	17	104	4.4	11.5	10.5	3.4
UKD5	Merseyside	360	330	15	-28	0.5	11.5	10.6	-0.4
UKE1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	254	232	43	61	5.7	11.4	10.4	4.6
UKE2	North Yorkshire	205	200	63	53	6.1	10.5	10.2	5.9
UKE3	South Yorkshire	403	301	84	-17	5.3	12.6	9.5	2.1
UKE4	West Yorkshire	804	456	256	-149	8.2	14.5	8.2	1.9
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	597	489	123	66	5.8	11.7	9.6	3.7
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	529	364	145	7	7.6	12.7	8.7	3.6
UKF3	Lincolnshire	171	200	18	153	8.1	9.7	11.4	9.7
UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	323	334	16	156	5.2	10.4	10.8	5.6
UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire	386	395	11	135	3.7	10.5	10.8	4.0
UKG3	West Midlands	930	534	210	-364	3.9	14.8	8.5	-2.4
UKH1	East Anglia	636	597	138	274	7.7	10.9	10.2	7.0
UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	511	350	67	2	5.6	12.4	8.5	1.7
UKH3	Essex	484	406	71	143	6.9	11.4	9.6	5.1
UKI1	Inner London	1 368	375	964	-1 481	6.4	18.3	5.0	-6.9
UKI2	Outer London	1 559	783	435	-690	4.7	14.0	7.0	-2.3
UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	672	428	137	-72	5.7	12.4	7.9	1.2
UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	692	667	69	278	5.7	10.6	10.2	5.3
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	512	435	81	106	5.8	11.2	9.5	4.1
UKJ4	Kent	458	401	49	151	6.3	11.2	9.8	4.9
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	689	524	154	88	7.1	12.0	9.1	4.2
UKK2	Dorset and Somerset	285	356	-2	254	6.0	9.4	11.7	8.3
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	132	152	1	133	8.3	9.7	11.3	9.9
UKK4	Devon	299	312	56	177	7.7	10.4	10.9	8.1
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	503	516	22	201	4.6	10.9	11.2	4.8
UKL2	East Wales	325	256	39	37	5.4	12.1	9.6	2.8
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	558	487	94	160	6.6	11.4	9.9	5.2
UKM3	South Western Scotland	600	582	94	4	2.2	11.1	10.8	1.8
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	140	111	44	-13	5.5	12.7	10.0	2.8
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	95	110	44	-19	0.9	9.2	10.7	2.4
UKN0	Northern Ireland	600	365	118	-27	7.3	13.5	8.2	2.0
NO	Norge	1 430	1 006	374	0	6.8	12.1	8.5	3.2
NO01	Oslo og Akershus	419	199	112	3	11.8	14.7	7.0	4.0
NO02	Hedmark og Oppland	80	97	18	12	1.5	9.1	11.1	3.4
NO03	Sør-Østlandet	224	215	54	64	5.7	10.0	9.6	5.3
NO04	Agder og Rogaland	225	134	70	-8	8.8	12.9	7.7	3.6
NO05	Vestlandet	242	170	61	-37	4.8	12.2	8.6	1.2
NO06	Trøndelag	126	88	30	4	6.9	12.2	8.6	3.3
NO07	Nord-Norge	115	103	28	-39	0.1	10.8	9.7	-1.0
CH	Confoederatio Helvetica	1 804	1 591	864	0	5.8	9.7	8.5	4.6
CH01	Région lémanique	381	280	234	-3	9.2	10.6	7.8	6.4
CH02	Espace Mittelland	385	380	143	8	3.8	9.3	9.2	3.7
CH03	Nordwestschweiz	226	224	85	23	4.4	9.0	8.9	4.3
CH04	Zürich	344	259	197	-31	7.6	10.5	7.9	5.1
CH05	Ostschweiz	231	228	103	-25	3.2	9.0	8.9	3.0
CH06	Zentralschweiz	172	145	67	12	5.9	9.6	8.1	4.4
CH07	Ticino	64	76	35	15	4.9	8.0	9.4	6.3

For Norway and Switzerland codes refer to level 2 statistical regions; crude growth rate is the mean annualised growth rate for the period 2008-2030; crude rates may not add exactly due to rounding
Source: Eurostat, regional EUROPOP2008

METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Statistical symbols and abbreviations

Country names are abbreviated as follows: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Ireland (IE), Greece (EL, GR in the tables referring to the NUTS regional classification), Spain (ES), Metropolitan France (FX), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), the Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), the United Kingdom (UK), Norway (NO), Switzerland (CH).

Coverage and regional classification

The 2008-based (EUROPOP2008) population projections at national level cover all the EU Member States and, as additionally requested, Norway and Switzerland. The regional EUROPOP2008 population projections are based on the latest Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, NUTS/2006, in force from 1 January 2008.

NUTS/2006 subdivides the economic territory of the European Union into 271 regions at NUTS 2 level. For Norway and Switzerland, level 2 statistical regions are defined in a way which resembles the NUTS; seven regions for each country respectively. From the 271 NUTS level 2 regions, the current regional EUROPOP2008 population projections cover 267 regions; the four French overseas departments were not included in the regional population projections for France[1]. For six countries[2] NUTS level 2 coincides with the country.

This publication therefore refers in total to 281 regions: 267 NUTS level 2 regions and 14 statistical regions for Norway and Switzerland.

Methods and concepts

The projections have been compiled using the standard demographic cohort-component model. The country specific input parameters (EUROPOP2008[3] at national level) that were used for the national population projections (Age Specific Fertility Rates, Age Specific Death Rates and Migration) become region-specific for the respective regions. Additionally, the regional variation in demographic behaviour is quantified for the period 2008-2030.

For fertility and mortality the regional variation from the national overall fertility and mortality is expressed using the indirect standardisation method (standardised ratio). First, the national fertility and mortality age- and sex-specific rates are applied to the regional population, yielding a hypothetical number of events; then the observed number of regional events is divided by this hypothetical number to obtain a regional scaling factor. The regional scaling factors thus obtained represent an estimate of the extent to which regional fertility and mortality are above or below the national overall fertility and mortality.

For international migration, scaling factors were calculated as the ratio of the regional crude migration rate to the national crude migration rate. This indicator also equals the ratio of the share of the regional net migration in the total country net migration and of the regional population in the total population.

For fertility, the regional scaling factors have been relatively stable in recent[4] years. Regional differences from the respective national figure (at national level standardised ratio by definition equals to 1) are, for the vast majority of regions, in the range of ±20% for the years that have been used to calculate the regional scaling factors. Similarly, for mortality, the regional scaling factors for males and females have also been relatively stable in recent years. On the whole, regional mortality differences have been smaller than the corresponding fertility differences. For the projections, therefore, the regional scaling factors have initially been set to the average value in recent years.

International migration has been estimated as a residual of the demographic balance and it therefore includes all imperfections which might affect the other components of the equation. In order to calculate the necessary information for Greece, Portugal and Ireland, the data on international migration for these countries were indirectly derived from the internal migration data from the last census. For France data for internal migration were available as an average for the period 2004-2008. This might have affected the results for the regions of these countries. The base year (starting year i.e. 2008) regional scaling factors have been set to the average over recent years where data were available.

Consequently, assumptions have to be made concerning the degree to which the scaling factors will change over the projection period 2008-2030.

Specifically, the difference between the national and the regional scaling factor is assumed to decline by a quarter by 2030. For instance, where a region's scaling factor for a component is 0.80 (meaning that it is 20% below the national level, which by definition equals to 1) this will be 0.85 at the end of the projection period.

The scaling factors for each year between the base year and the target year have been obtained by linear interpolation.

In addition to the above assumptions on fertility, mortality and international migration, assumptions were made about inter-regional migration.

The age and sex-specific rates of inter-regional migration were estimated by means of a model that uses as an input the inter-NUTS level 2 departures and arrivals by age, sex and region, and the total number of inter- NUTS level 2 migrations by region of origin and region of destination (origin-destination migration matrix).

Assumptions were made about national residential mobility and the degree of attractiveness of the regions; therefore, assumptions were made about internal mobility as a whole (intra- plus inter-regional moves) plus the convergence/divergence of the regions in terms of attractiveness (full convergence would signify that net inter-regional migration is zero). In the current regional EUROPOP2008 population projections, internal mobility and regional differences are assumed not to change from the recent situation (calculated as an average of internal migration flows in recent years depending on countries' data availability). The assumptions are quantified in the origin-destination migration matrix. Using a specific model, these assumptions on internal mobility and attractiveness are ultimately translated into inter-regional migration rates.

The age structures for fertility, mortality and international migration at regional level are assumed to be identical to those at national level, while for inter-regional migration they are derived from the model and are region-specific.

The Eurostat regional population projections are fully consistent[5] with the Eurostat national projections, in terms of both the input (rates) and, with the application of specific consistency algorithms, the output (events) side. Therefore, the regional assumptions and results are linked to the assumptions and national results of EUROPOP2008.

Specifically, in order to ensure consistency between the national and the regional EUROPOP2008, the regional projection model checks for each type of event (births, deaths, and international migration), whether the regional numbers add up to the national number from the national EUROPOP2008. If not, the regional numbers of events are proportionally adjusted in line with the national level. Consistency between regional and national scenarios is thus achieved both on the input side (equivalent rates) and on the output side (equivalent numbers of events).

The *crude rate* is the ratio of the number of events to the person-years lived, the latter being estimated assuming a constant annualised growth rate. Usually the *crude rates* are expressed as a number of events per 1000 inhabitants. Differing age structures in the regional populations have an influence on the comparison of *crude rates*.

The *crude growth rate* is the *crude birth rate* minus the *crude death rate* plus the total net migration rate. The latter comprises both international and internal migration.

The *median age* of the population is the age at which exactly half of the population is older and half is younger.

Population refers to the 1 January population for the respective year.

The *replacement level of fertility* is considered in most developed countries, in the absence of migration, to be a total fertility rate of around 2.1 children per woman. In other words, this is the average number of children per woman by which women will replace themselves in a generation.

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[1] Metropolitan France (FX): France (FR) without Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane and Réunion.

[2] EE, CY, MT, LV, LT and LU: Data refer to the EUROPOP2008 national population projections.

[3] For information on the Eurostat 2008-based population projections at national level, see Statistics in Focus *Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies*, 72/2008.

[4] In general, the period 2003-2007 was used; however, the exact number of years may differ between components and countries, depending on data availability.

[5] The base year is 2008 and eventual revisions of the population for 2008 have not been incorporated in the current version of the regional population projections in order to keep them consistent with the EUROPOP2008 national population projections.

Further information

Eurostat Website: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat

Data on “Population projections”
All graphs and tables are based on data that can be found under the data codes
proj_08c2150rp and proj_08c2150re

More information about “Population projections”
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/introduction

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