Statistics in focus

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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Author

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Long-term population projections at regional level

Ageing will affect EU regions to differing degrees

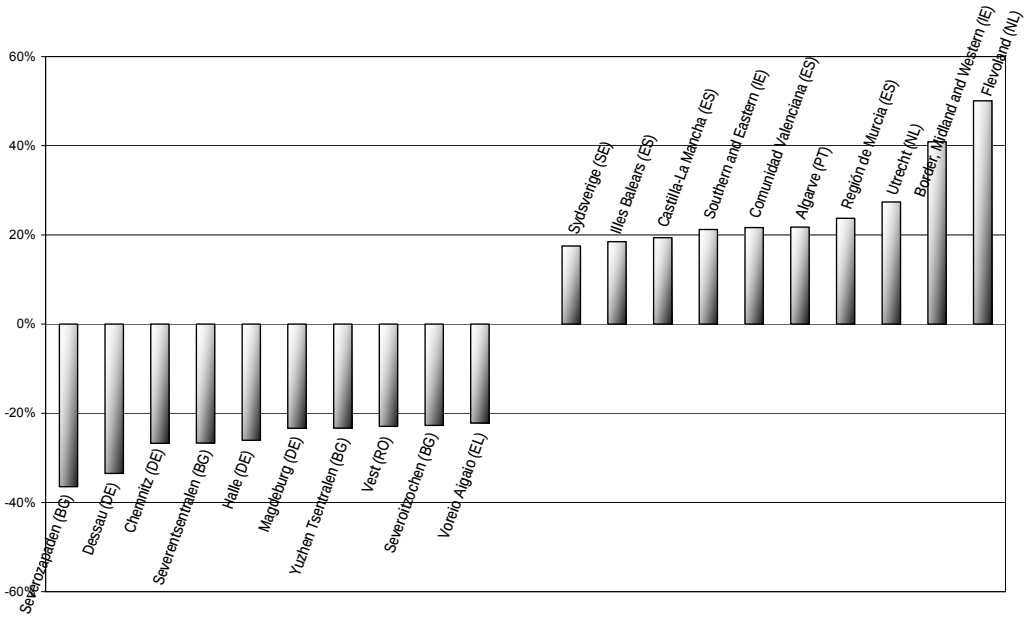
Based on past trends, an analysis of components of population change and expert opinion, Eurostat has produced a set of internationally consistent population projections at national level (EUROPOP2004: EUROstat POpulation Projections 2004-based). This exercise has been followed by a regional breakdown for those Member States that, according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) as of 2003, have a NUTS 2 level that is different from the national level. Owing to the unavailability of data, France and the United Kingdom were excluded from this regional exercise. Overall, the details of the population projections at NUTS 2 level cover 17 of the 27 Member States (eight countries having a NUTS 2 level which coincides with the national level), making a total of 197 regions.

Eurostat population projections should not be considered as forecasts. They show possible demographic developments based upon assumptions about fertility, mortality and migration (a "*what-if" scenario*), relying mainly on observed trends. Regional results are available from 1 January 2005 to 1 January 2031 by sex, age, year and NUTS 2 level region for BE, BG, CZ, DE, IE, EL, ES, IT, HU, NL, AT, PL, PT, RO, SK, FI and SE. For the countries not concerned by the regional detail, and for further information on the EUROPOP2004 exercise, readers can refer to Statistics in Focus "*Long-term population projections at national level*" (Eurostat, 2006).

Not all regions are likely to decline…

Whilst it is likely that population at EU level will decline by 2030, it may well be that many regions will not experience any reduction in the population by that time. Looking at the baseline variant of the regional projections, 101 out of 197 regions will see a decrease in their population size by 2031. There might be noticeable differences among regions (Figure 1), although differences on such a scale usually reflect particular situations: for instance, Flevoland (NL), with its young population structure and relatively high fertility rate, is the leading region in terms of projected growth in the EU.

Figure 1: Ten highest and ten lowest NUTS 2 level regions for relative change of population size over 2004-2031



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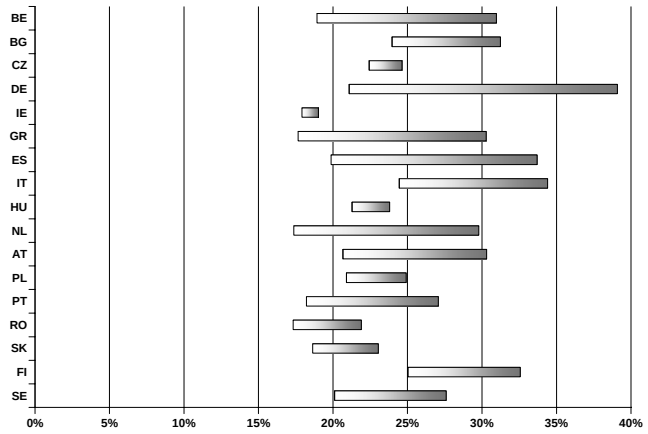
Leaving aside the extreme cases, a pattern of population growth can be identified across the European Union (Map 7): the regions belonging to the Western and Northern countries are projected, with a few exceptions (mainly in the east of Germany), to show an increase in population between 2004 and 2031; the Southern European countries have a dual nature, comprising both regions with strong growth (e.g. the south of Spain and Greece) and declining regions (like the south of Italy or the regions in the north-west of Spain). Poland and the Central European countries are characterised by a majority of declining regions, while projections show that the Baltic countries, together with the Central-Eastern regions, are likely to experience a population decline of more than 10%.

…but they are certain to age

As a result of improving life expectancy and increasing numbers of persons (belonging to the post-war *baby boom* generations) entering the older age categories, the share of the population over the age of 65 will increase in all the regions of the European Union. On average, the projected increase at NUTS 2 level is more than 8 percentage points. This share will vary in the individual regions of the European Union. As can be seen from Figure 2, even within the same country the range may be well above 10 percentage points.

Figure 2: Projected ranges of shares of population aged 65 years and over in the NUTS 2 regions in 2031 by Member State



On the other hand, the younger age groups (0-14 years old) are projected to reduce their share. On average across the EU regions a moderate reduction of about three percentage points is projected to take place up to 2031, reflecting the effect of continuing low fertility levels.

From the geographical point of view, regions that had an above-average share of population aged 65 years and over in 2004 will mostly continue to be above the average (Maps 1 and 2). In particular, the share is projected to increase further in Eastern Germany and in some regions of Italy. Regions in the south of Germany and in Austria will see values moving to above average levels. Similarly, Maps 3 and 4 illustrate how the deficit in the young generations will continue to affect the east of Germany, the north of Italy and northern Spain. Faster than average declines in the share of young population are projected for several regions of Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and Southern Italy.

The decrease in the share of the population aged 0-14 years will lead to a decrease in the share of population of working age (15-64 years old). This suggests that demographic pressure from the younger age group will fall, whereas that due to the elderly will increase further. Indeed, the old age dependency ratio (OADR) is expected to rise as a regional average from its original level of 25% in 2004 to 41% in 2030 (Table 1).

The speed of the increase in the OADR is projected to be faster in most regions of Germany, and in Austria, the south of Italy, Finland and Czech Republic (Maps 5 and 6). At the end of the projection period, the value of the OADR will vary across regions between 0.26 and 0.74, i.e. between 1 and 3 elderly persons for every 4 persons of working age. This illustrates the diversity of demographic situations which is likely to be a feature of the EU regions by 2031.

Migration – the main driver of regional population growth

The population changes described above can be ascribed to natural change, i.e. to the difference between live births and deaths, and to migration. At the regional level, migration can be further split into an international and an interregional component.

Over the regional projections timeframe, migration will play a major role as a driver of population growth: for 85 of the 96 regions projected to have population growth, migration (international and/or interregional) will be either the only or the strongest growth factor (Table 2). In another 51 regions, migration will not reach levels high enough to offset the decline due to natural change.

Growth due to migration is projected to be mostly in the south of Spain, Portugal, Greece, Germany, Finland and Sweden, in the north of Italy and Ireland, and in the Benelux countries (Map 8). On the other hand, the decline due to natural change will affect the eastern parts of the European Union, with a few exceptions mostly located in Poland, the north of Spain and Greece and the south of Italy. Several countries do have regions with different population developments: for instance, while in Oberbayern (DE) there will be on average every year nearly one person fewer per 1000 inhabitants due to natural change and five more due to migration, making a net increase of four persons per year (Table 2), in Magdeburg (DE) there will be 10 persons fewer per 1000 inhabitants, due to natural decline (8) and net migration (2). The high values projected for migration in Braunschweig (DE) are due to the presence there of the only admission office in Germany for ethnic German immigrants.

Table 1: Projected population indicators on 1 January for selected years (in thousand).

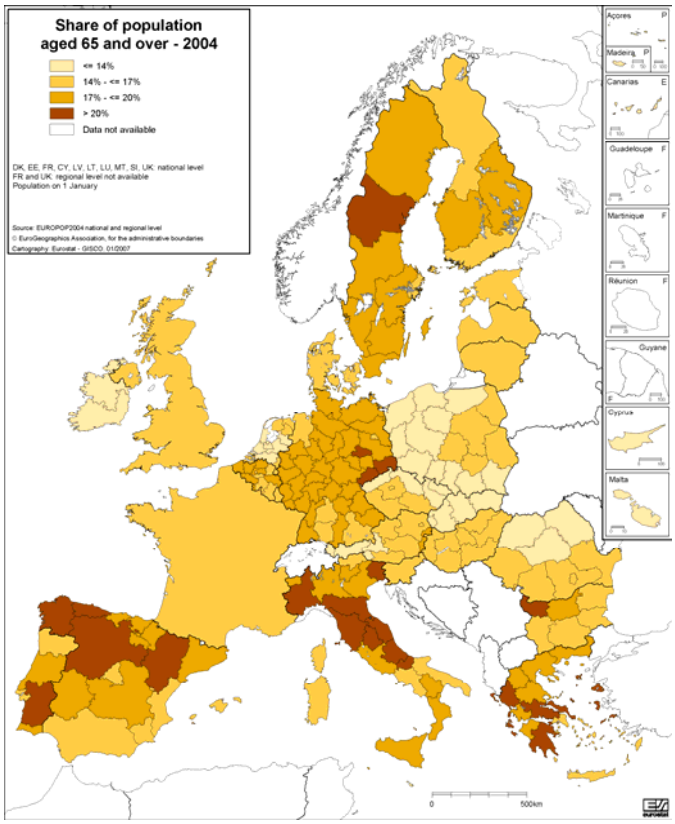
Source: EUROPOP2004 national and regional level, baseline variant.

NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Total population			Population aged 65 years and over			Old age dependency ratio		
		2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030
BE	*BELGIQUE-BELGIË*	*10 396*	*10 674*	*10 984*	*1 780*	*2 022*	*2 717*	*26.1%*	*29.1%*	*41.3%*
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	1 000	1 038	1 078	156	158	201	23.7%	23.0%	29.1%
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	1 669	1 706	1 739	292	333	439	26.7%	30.1%	42.4%
BE22	Prov. Limburg (B)	806	828	834	122	156	225	22.2%	28.3%	45.8%
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	1 374	1 402	1 430	245	276	353	27.0%	30.1%	40.8%
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	1 032	1 070	1 111	179	207	279	26.4%	29.8%	42.1%
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	1 136	1 149	1 151	219	263	350	29.9%	36.3%	54.2%
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	361	387	415	55	70	100	23.1%	28.3%	40.9%
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	1 283	1 291	1 322	218	235	319	26.2%	27.9%	40.2%
BE33	Prov. Liège	1 030	1 054	1 096	178	195	263	26.6%	28.4%	40.1%
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (B)	254	272	296	41	45	65	25.2%	25.2%	36.2%
BE35	Prov. Namur	453	478	513	74	84	122	25.2%	27.0%	39.7%
BG	*BULGARIA*	*7 801*	*7 130*	*6 175*	*1 334*	*1 399*	*1 580*	*24.9%*	*29.0%*	*40.4%*
BG11	Severozapaden	513	421	330	112	103	102	34.0%	38.5%	53.1%
BG12	Severen tsentralen	1 166	1 030	865	227	228	234	28.9%	33.6%	43.6%
BG13	Severoiztochen	1 286	1 170	1 004	196	216	246	21.9%	27.2%	38.3%
BG21	Yugozapaden	2 110	2 032	1 854	345	374	441	23.2%	26.5%	36.1%
BG22	Yuzhen tsentralen	1 944	1 763	1 505	328	347	405	24.6%	29.2%	43.2%
BG23	Yugoiztochen	783	714	617	127	132	152	23.8%	27.5%	39.2%
CZ	*CESKA REPUBLIKA*	*10 211*	*10 012*	*9 693*	*1 423*	*1 824*	*2 283*	*19.7%*	*26.8%*	*37.1%*
CZ01	Praha	1 166	1 130	1 105	185	221	246	22.2%	28.7%	33.7%
CZ02	Střední Čechy	1 136	1 173	1 214	161	214	280	20.1%	27.2%	36.4%
CZ03	Jihozápad	1 176	1 157	1 121	166	214	273	20.0%	27.3%	38.8%
CZ04	Severozápad	1 125	1 097	1 067	138	187	240	17.1%	25.1%	35.3%
CZ05	Severovýchod	1 481	1 449	1 387	207	268	334	19.9%	27.3%	38.3%
CZ06	Jihovýchod	1 640	1 598	1 532	236	294	367	20.4%	27.1%	37.9%
CZ07	Střední Morava	1 228	1 194	1 127	172	215	274	19.8%	26.4%	38.4%
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	1 260	1 213	1 140	160	210	270	17.8%	25.0%	37.5%
DK	*DANMARK*	*5 398*	*5 498*	*5 577*	*805*	*1 020*	*1 263*	*22.5%*	*28.7%*	*37.1%*
DE	*DEUTSCHLAND*	*82 532*	*82 864*	*81 146*	*14 860*	*17 435*	*22 308*	*26.8%*	*32.0%*	*46.0%*
DE11	Stuttgart	3 995	4 129	4 168	675	830	1 077	25.2%	30.5%	42.5%
DE12	Karlsruhe	2 723	2 825	2 862	477	572	764	26.0%	30.5%	44.3%
DE13	Freiburg	2 179	2 277	2 334	379	451	618	26.2%	29.8%	43.9%
DE14	Tübingen	1 797	1 884	1 937	294	361	501	24.5%	28.9%	43.1%
DE21	Oberbayern	4 196	4 479	4 663	692	896	1 159	24.2%	30.3%	40.2%
DE22	Niederbayern	1 194	1 237	1 264	205	240	339	25.7%	29.2%	44.7%
DE23	Oberpfalz	1 090	1 109	1 112	188	213	291	25.9%	28.5%	43.2%
DE24	Oberfranken	1 110	1 083	1 033	212	232	295	29.0%	32.5%	48.4%
DE25	Mittelfranken	1 707	1 745	1 743	304	360	469	26.6%	31.3%	44.8%
DE26	Unterfranken	1 345	1 358	1 342	238	273	369	26.7%	30.2%	46.4%
DE27	Schwaben	1 782	1 852	1 898	309	373	496	26.2%	30.7%	43.4%
DE30	Berlin	3 388	3 407	3 256	541	684	842	22.3%	29.6%	41.3%
DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost	1 167	1 129	1 064	207	258	371	25.0%	34.5%	62.4%
DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	1 407	1 346	1 252	253	308	419	25.6%	34.7%	58.9%
DE50	Bremen	663	686	692	129	146	171	29.0%	32.1%	39.5%
DE60	Hamburg	1 734	1 782	1 787	305	343	397	25.4%	28.2%	34.0%
DE71	Darmstadt	3 763	3 834	3 812	643	794	1 021	25.1%	31.5%	44.3%
DE72	Gießen	1 065	1 063	1 040	189	214	287	26.5%	30.3%	46.3%
DE73	Kassel	1 261	1 234	1 181	245	274	342	29.8%	34.4%	49.7%
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 732	1 589	1 403	308	359	486	25.1%	34.1%	62.0%
DE91	Braunschweig	1 663	1 706	1 588	323	326	327	29.5%	29.1%	32.2%
DE92	Hannover	2 167	2 187	2 166	416	477	590	29.1%	33.6%	45.6%
DE93	Lüneburg	1 698	1 762	1 794	304	377	496	27.3%	33.3%	47.2%
DE94	Weser-Ems	2 465	2 574	2 637	417	498	669	25.7%	29.4%	42.3%
DEA1	Düsseldorf	5 245	5 174	5 000	997	1 134	1 387	28.7%	33.6%	46.6%
DEA2	Köln	4 350	4 530	4 620	750	897	1 180	25.6%	29.8%	41.7%
DEA3	Münster	2 626	2 639	2 598	456	520	689	26.3%	29.8%	44.5%
DEA4	Detmold	2 072	2 101	2 095	378	423	545	28.2%	30.8%	43.5%
DEA5	Arnsberg	3 787	3 710	3 558	711	789	967	28.5%	32.5%	45.7%
DEB1	Koblenz	1 528	1 534	1 519	293	330	438	29.5%	33.0%	49.5%
DEB2	Trier	514	517	514	98	105	139	29.2%	30.5%	45.5%
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	2 017	2 045	2 032	364	421	563	27.1%	31.1%	46.7%
DEC0	Saarland	1 061	1 034	985	211	229	292	30.0%	33.5%	50.8%
DED1	Chemnitz	1 568	1 392	1 164	341	372	424	32.1%	42.7%	67.2%
DED2	Dresden	1 674	1 563	1 388	339	391	462	29.5%	39.5%	58.9%
DED3	Leipzig	1 079	1 039	954	211	245	297	28.1%	36.2%	53.2%
DEE1	Dessau	517	437	349	106	117	134	29.6%	41.9%	71.6%
DEE2	Halle	833	740	624	166	185	214	28.8%	38.9%	60.9%
DEE3	Magdeburg	1 173	1 056	909	226	256	315	27.8%	37.2%	62.0%
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	2 823	2 904	2 913	518	646	818	27.8%	34.7%	47.6%
DEG0	Thüringen	2 373	2 173	1 895	448	517	645	26.9%	36.5%	60.3%
EE	*EESTI*	*1 351*	*1 279*	*1 202*	*218*	*224*	*256*	*23.8%*	*26.3%*	*33.4%*

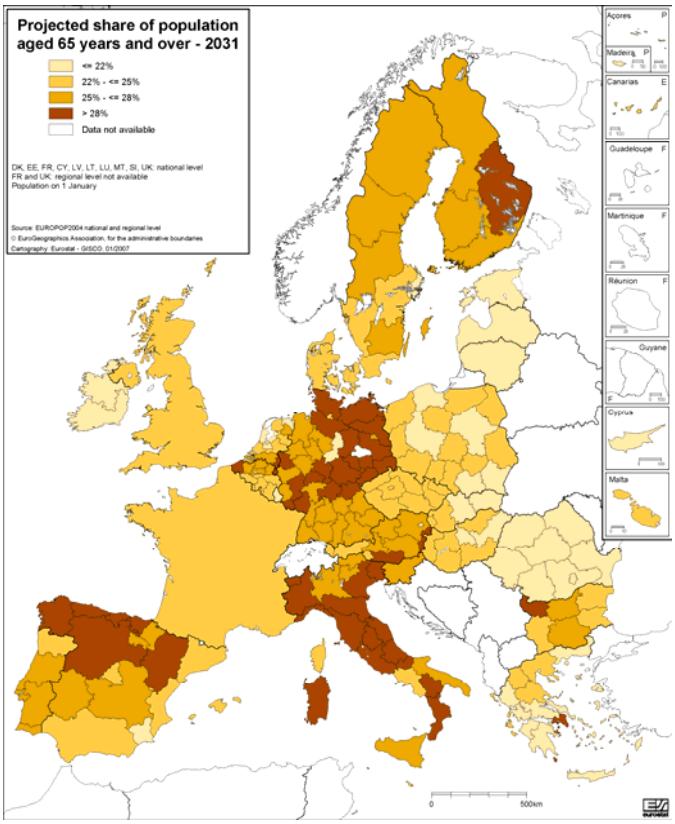
NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Total population			Population aged 65 years and over			Old age dependency ratio		
		2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030
IE	*ÉIRE / IRELAND*	*4 028*	*4 555*	*5 066*	*449*	*600*	*928*	*16.4%*	*19.9%*	*28.3%*
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	1 074	1 284	1 502	132	168	264	18.6%	20.9%	28.0%
IE02	Southern and Eastern	2 954	3 271	3 564	317	432	664	15.6%	19.6%	28.3%
GR	*ELLADA*	*11 041*	*11 390*	*11 316*	*1 971*	*2 271*	*2 780*	*26.4%*	*30.3%*	*39.1%*
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	606	580	543	118	114	113	29.6%	29.7%	31.3%
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	1 909	2 028	2 053	333	403	495	25.7%	30.4%	38.3%
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	294	290	279	58	59	65	30.6%	30.8%	36.9%
GR14	Thessalia	737	737	713	146	157	168	30.2%	33.3%	38.0%
GR21	Ipeiros	341	342	340	73	68	69	33.0%	29.7%	30.6%
GR22	Ionia Nisia	219	235	242	45	48	56	32.1%	31.1%	36.4%
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	730	747	745	135	134	153	27.8%	26.6%	31.5%
GR24	Sterea Ellada	559	560	552	115	99	96	31.3%	25.9%	25.6%
GR25	Peloponnisos	599	615	624	134	115	117	34.9%	28.0%	28.2%
GR30	Attiki	3 940	4 126	4 089	624	877	1 214	22.5%	32.6%	50.0%
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	203	174	158	44	35	32	34.0%	29.6%	29.2%
GR42	Notio Aigaio	303	312	310	44	51	62	21.4%	24.1%	30.3%
GR43	Kriti	600	643	669	102	112	138	25.5%	26.4%	31.8%
ES	*ESPAÑA*	*42 345*	*45 264*	*45 379*	*7 144*	*8 343*	*11 226*	*24.6%*	*27.7%*	*38.9%*
ES11	Galicia	2 706	2 642	2 430	573	630	748	31.5%	37.0%	51.0%
ES12	Principado de Asturias	1 060	1 008	907	232	243	299	32.2%	36.9%	55.8%
ES13	Cantabria	545	570	564	103	118	164	27.5%	31.1%	47.5%
ES21	País Vasco	2 095	2 071	1 911	383	449	564	26.2%	33.0%	48.4%
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	573	605	598	102	121	161	26.2%	30.5%	43.7%
ES23	La Rioja	288	313	315	55	62	84	28.0%	30.3%	42.7%
ES24	Aragón	1 229	1 254	1 212	259	275	342	31.8%	33.9%	46.0%
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	5 706	6 124	5 939	829	1 039	1 387	20.5%	25.2%	36.0%
ES41	Castilla y León	2 462	2 387	2 205	557	585	717	34.5%	38.2%	55.4%
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	1 823	2 032	2 170	352	388	547	29.6%	29.1%	40.3%
ES43	Extremadura	1 066	1 068	1 035	203	213	279	29.1%	30.4%	44.0%
ES51	Cataluña	6 637	7 238	7 291	1 132	1 347	1 778	24.8%	28.2%	38.3%
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	4 400	5 021	5 340	709	864	1 216	23.3%	25.6%	35.0%
ES53	Illes Balears	932	1 061	1 103	131	167	247	20.0%	22.9%	34.3%
ES61	Andalucía	7 553	8 197	8 519	1 106	1 312	1 883	21.4%	23.8%	34.2%
ES62	Región de Murcia	1 266	1 455	1 561	179	214	316	20.6%	21.9%	30.8%
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	71	69	65	8	9	13	17.0%	20.3%	31.9%
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	67	67	64	7	8	12	16.5%	18.5%	30.3%
ES70	Canarias	1 865	2 082	2 150	223	299	467	16.6%	20.3%	32.7%
FX	*FRANCE Métropolitaine*	*59 901*	*62 616*	*65 118*	*9 806*	*11 715*	*15 771*	*25.2%*	*29.5%*	*40.7%*
IT	*ITALIA*	*57 888*	*58 630*	*57 071*	*11 122*	*12 933*	*15 715*	*28.9%*	*34.3%*	*45.2%*
ITC1	Piemonte	4 270	4 214	3 953	934	1 061	1 199	33.2%	40.2%	51.1%
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	122	125	123	24	28	34	29.2%	34.2%	45.3%
ITC3	Liguria	1 577	1 507	1 380	413	437	465	41.7%	48.1%	59.1%
ITC4	Lombardia	9 247	9 535	9 393	1 742	2 112	2 537	27.8%	34.4%	43.8%
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano	472	494	503	76	95	125	24.1%	29.6%	40.3%
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	491	521	538	90	109	143	27.6%	32.4%	43.6%
ITD3	Veneto	4 643	4 823	4 812	868	1 053	1 328	27.7%	33.7%	45.0%
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 198	1 200	1 160	262	303	349	33.0%	40.2%	50.2%
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	4 080	4 226	4 239	924	1 023	1 189	34.7%	38.4%	45.8%
ITE1	Toscana	3 566	3 608	3 516	816	912	1 037	35.1%	40.4%	49.0%
ITE2	Umbria	848	872	867	196	216	248	35.8%	39.6%	47.3%
ITE3	Marche	1 505	1 560	1 567	333	367	434	34.2%	37.0%	45.3%
ITE4	Lazio	5 205	5 309	5 187	971	1 156	1 425	27.7%	33.7%	45.0%
ITF1	Abruzzo	1 286	1 307	1 283	268	296	360	31.9%	35.1%	46.1%
ITF2	Molise	322	316	301	69	73	87	33.2%	35.5%	47.9%
ITF3	Campania	5 760	5 809	5 657	851	1 015	1 348	22.0%	26.5%	38.5%
ITF4	Puglia	4 041	4 033	3 852	671	818	1 036	24.7%	31.2%	44.3%
ITF5	Basilicata	597	578	535	115	123	151	29.4%	32.6%	46.8%
ITF6	Calabria	2 011	1 958	1 830	355	400	507	26.5%	31.1%	45.9%
ITG1	Sicilia	5 003	4 989	4 808	870	990	1 243	26.4%	30.6%	42.5%
ITG2	Sardegna	1 643	1 644	1 566	275	348	471	23.9%	31.7%	49.8%
CY	*KYPROS / KIBRIS*	*730*	*828*	*921*	*87*	*127*	*193*	*17.5%*	*22.1%*	*32.9%*
LV	*LATVIJA*	*2 319*	*2 174*	*2 022*	*375*	*385*	*430*	*23.6%*	*26.3%*	*33.4%*
LT	*LIETUVA*	*3 446*	*3 258*	*3 092*	*518*	*543*	*661*	*22.3%*	*24.2%*	*33.4%*
LU	*LUXEMBOURG*	*452*	*499*	*567*	*64*	*77*	*112*	*21.0%*	*22.8%*	*31.5%*
HU	*MAGYARORSZAG*	*10 117*	*9 834*	*9 484*	*1 567*	*1 772*	*2 118*	*22.6%*	*26.7%*	*35.1%*
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	2 830	2 843	2 836	455	535	606	23.2%	28.1%	33.0%
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	1 113	1 085	1 040	160	188	235	20.7%	25.2%	35.4%
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	1 003	990	970	155	180	225	22.2%	26.5%	36.4%
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	984	931	869	154	168	205	22.8%	26.6%	37.7%
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	1 280	1 202	1 119	201	215	255	23.4%	26.9%	36.6%
HU32	Észak-Alföld	1 547	1 490	1 426	220	240	302	21.0%	23.8%	33.4%
HU33	Dél-Alföld	1 360	1 295	1 224	221	245	290	23.9%	28.2%	37.9%
MT	*MALTA*	*400*	*439*	*479*	*52*	*76*	*107*	*19.0%*	*25.7%*	*36.0%*

NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Total population			Population aged 65 years and over			Old age dependency ratio		
		2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030	2004	2015	2030
NL	*NEDERLAND*	*16 258*	*16 957*	*17 589*	*2 251*	*2 898*	*3 957*	*20.5%*	*26.0%*	*36.7%*
NL11	Groningen	574	601	631	83	102	133	21.1%	25.1%	33.3%
NL12	Friesland	642	673	700	94	122	162	22.1%	28.2%	38.6%
NL13	Drenthe	482	501	518	76	98	132	24.2%	31.1%	43.9%
NL21	Overijssel	1 106	1 157	1 207	154	194	262	20.9%	25.9%	35.4%
NL22	Gelderland	1 967	2 040	2 096	275	356	488	20.8%	26.8%	38.6%
NL23	Flevoland	360	446	535	31	49	91	12.7%	16.1%	26.9%
NL31	Utrecht	1 162	1 310	1 472	145	192	275	18.2%	22.0%	29.5%
NL32	Noord-Holland	2 587	2 778	3 005	349	447	618	19.7%	24.1%	32.7%
NL33	Zuid-Holland	3 452	3 525	3 593	476	590	796	20.4%	25.2%	35.8%
NL34	Zeeland	379	387	388	63	81	106	25.6%	33.2%	47.6%
NL41	Noord-Brabant	2 407	2 442	2 420	328	441	595	20.1%	27.5%	40.8%
NL42	Limburg (NL)	1 139	1 097	1 023	178	226	300	23.0%	31.6%	50.9%
AT	*ÖSTERREICH*	*8 114*	*8 358*	*8 520*	*1 260*	*1 573*	*2 135*	*22.8%*	*28.1%*	*40.8%*
AT11	Burgenland	276	278	280	51	59	83	27.6%	32.4%	50.5%
AT12	Niederösterreich	1 552	1 620	1 693	254	329	459	24.3%	31.1%	45.5%
AT13	Wien	1 594	1 678	1 755	243	292	356	21.8%	25.5%	31.2%
AT21	Kärnten	557	546	522	93	113	154	24.8%	31.4%	50.5%
AT22	Steiermark	1 188	1 197	1 186	199	236	314	24.7%	29.4%	43.4%
AT31	Oberösterreich	1 385	1 408	1 410	210	256	359	22.5%	27.1%	41.9%
AT32	Salzburg	521	536	540	72	97	137	19.8%	26.8%	41.6%
AT33	Tirol	684	719	744	94	127	179	20.1%	26.0%	38.9%
AT34	Vorarlberg	357	376	390	46	63	92	18.8%	25.1%	38.0%
PL	*POLSKA*	*38 191*	*37 428*	*36 542*	*4 951*	*5 713*	*8 248*	*18.6%*	*21.7%*	*35.7%*
PL11	Łódzkie	2 597	2 476	2 318	383	418	571	21.2%	24.1%	39.5%
PL12	Mazowieckie	5 136	5 208	5 256	737	816	1 139	20.7%	22.4%	33.8%
PL21	Małopolskie	3 253	3 518	3 573	423	492	732	19.0%	19.6%	31.6%
PL22	Śląskie	4 715	4 337	4 056	590	722	1 000	17.4%	23.8%	39.5%
PL31	Lubelskie	2 191	2 126	2 025	308	331	459	20.7%	22.3%	36.2%
PL32	Podkarpackie	2 097	1 937	1 912	263	295	405	18.5%	22.1%	33.7%
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	1 292	1 270	1 199	188	205	292	21.3%	22.9%	39.3%
PL34	Podlaskie	1 205	1 170	1 128	171	182	257	21.0%	22.2%	36.4%
PL41	Wielkopolskie	3 360	3 396	3 409	393	477	723	16.7%	19.8%	33.1%
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	1 696	1 637	1 577	200	242	372	16.6%	20.8%	37.8%
PL43	Lubuskie	1 009	1 017	995	115	141	227	16.1%	19.3%	36.1%
PL51	Dolnośląskie	2 898	2 785	2 635	382	434	635	18.5%	21.9%	38.2%
PL52	Opolskie	1 056	913	854	136	158	212	18.2%	25.0%	39.8%
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 068	2 042	2 000	249	298	448	17.2%	20.7%	35.5%
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	1 429	1 406	1 384	160	188	302	16.1%	18.8%	34.7%
PL63	Pomorskie	2 189	2 190	2 221	252	314	473	16.4%	20.5%	33.6%
PT	*PORTUGAL*	*10 475*	*10 762*	*10 660*	*1 761*	*2 030*	*2 591*	*24.9%*	*28.8%*	*39.0%*
PT11	Norte	3 712	3 836	3 839	540	644	909	21.2%	24.9%	37.7%
PT15	Algarve	405	463	493	76	92	131	28.0%	31.2%	43.8%
PT16	Centro (P)	2 367	2 360	2 269	469	495	562	30.3%	32.3%	39.9%
PT17	Lisboa	2 740	2 847	2 811	440	562	702	23.4%	30.9%	40.5%
PT18	Alentejo	768	768	757	174	174	197	35.6%	35.9%	42.5%
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	240	245	251	30	31	45	18.8%	18.5%	27.4%
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	243	243	240	32	33	45	19.4%	19.8%	28.9%
RO	*ROMANIA*	*21 711*	*20 917*	*19 244*	*3 133*	*3 211*	*3 817*	*20.9%*	*22.1%*	*29.6%*
RO01	Nord-Est	3 743	3 733	3 649	523	526	630	20.9%	20.7%	25.9%
RO02	Sud-Est	2 855	2 749	2 516	400	417	510	20.1%	21.7%	30.3%
RO03	Sud	3 350	3 189	2 938	542	542	602	23.9%	24.8%	30.7%
RO04	Sud-Vest	2 325	2 201	2 001	370	368	406	23.5%	24.3%	30.4%
RO05	Vest	1 943	1 795	1 504	274	281	329	20.1%	22.1%	32.7%
RO06	Nord-Vest	2 743	2 714	2 671	366	387	480	19.2%	20.3%	26.4%
RO07	Centru	2 544	2 400	2 058	340	360	443	19.0%	21.5%	32.5%
RO08	Bucuresti	2 208	2 136	1 908	318	330	418	19.7%	21.3%	31.9%
SI	*SLOVENIJA*	*1 996*	*2 019*	*2 006*	*300*	*359*	*503*	*21.4%*	*25.9%*	*40.4%*
SK	*SLOVENSKO*	*5 380*	*5 309*	*5 186*	*620*	*729*	*1 078*	*16.3%*	*19.1%*	*31.7%*
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	600	592	574	72	89	125	16.3%	20.6%	32.8%
SK02	Západné Slovensko	1 864	1 812	1 738	227	268	394	17.0%	20.4%	34.6%
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	1 352	1 328	1 286	156	181	268	16.3%	18.9%	31.8%
SK04	Východné Slovensko	1 564	1 577	1 588	165	191	291	15.2%	17.1%	28.0%
FI	*SUOMI / FINLAND*	*5 220*	*5 353*	*5 443*	*813*	*1 078*	*1 423*	*23.3%*	*31.6%*	*45.0%*
FI13	Itä-Suomi	669	637	601	123	150	194	28.1%	38.2%	60.4%
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	2 569	2 687	2 780	369	514	688	21.1%	29.4%	41.5%
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	1 325	1 360	1 386	226	289	369	26.0%	34.0%	46.3%
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	629	641	646	91	119	163	21.9%	29.5%	44.5%
FI20	Åland	26	28	30	4	6	8	25.3%	32.7%	44.9%
SE	*SVERIGE*	*8 976*	*9 373*	*9 911*	*1 541*	*1 889*	*2 289*	*26.4%*	*32.0%*	*38.5%*
SE01	Stockholm	1 861	1 987	2 128	261	333	421	20.8%	25.6%	31.6%
SE02	Östra Mellansverige	1 510	1 577	1 661	261	331	404	26.6%	33.7%	41.3%
SE04	Sydsverige	1 303	1 399	1 525	232	283	342	27.5%	32.2%	37.1%
SE06	Norra Mellansverige	827	816	819	164	193	224	31.3%	38.7%	47.9%
SE07	Mellersta Norrland	372	365	365	75	86	98	31.8%	39.0%	46.8%
SE08	Övre Norrland	509	510	513	92	111	128	27.9%	34.6%	42.5%
SE09	Småland med öarna	799	810	838	151	179	212	29.9%	36.0%	43.5%
SE0A	Västsverige	1 796	1 908	2 061	307	373	460	26.3%	30.8%	37.0%
UK	*UNITED KINGDOM*	*59 652*	*61 934*	*64 388*	*9 543*	*11 350*	*14 754*	*24.3%*	*28.1%*	*37.4%*

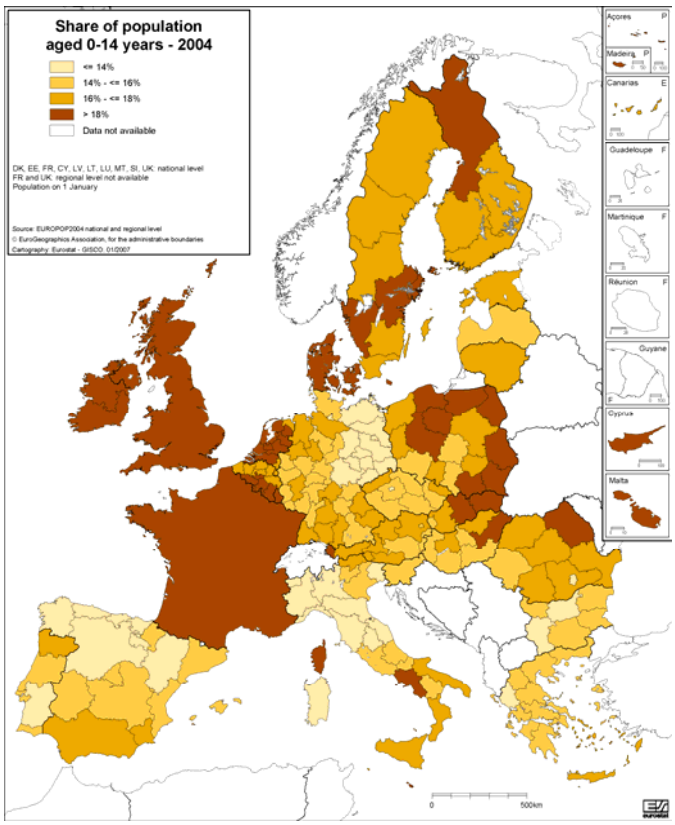
Map 1



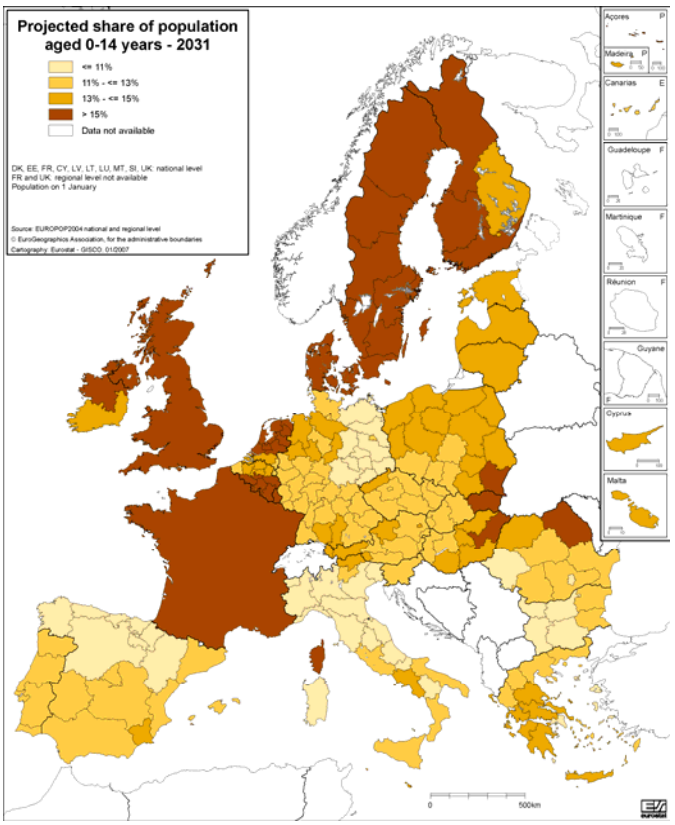
Map 2



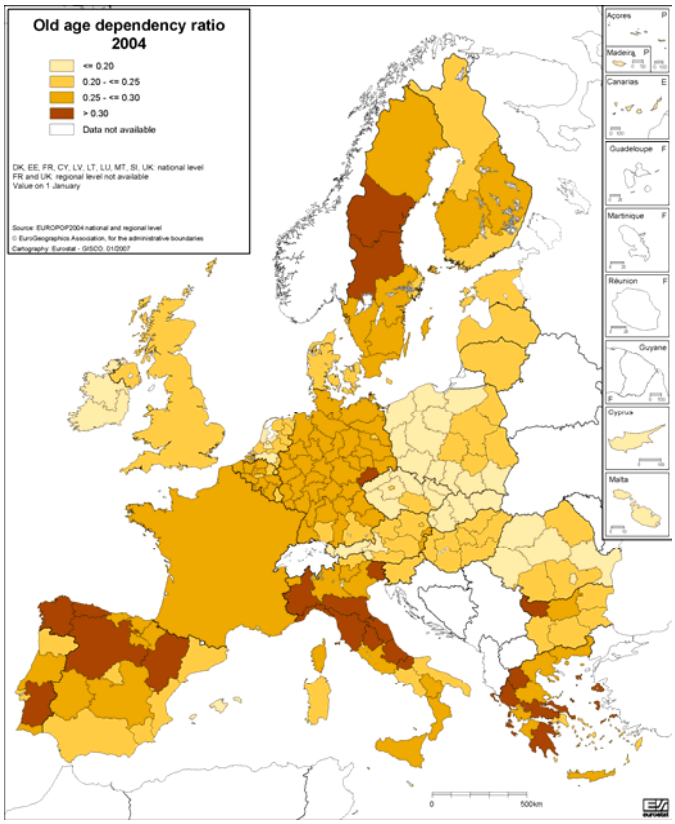
Map 3



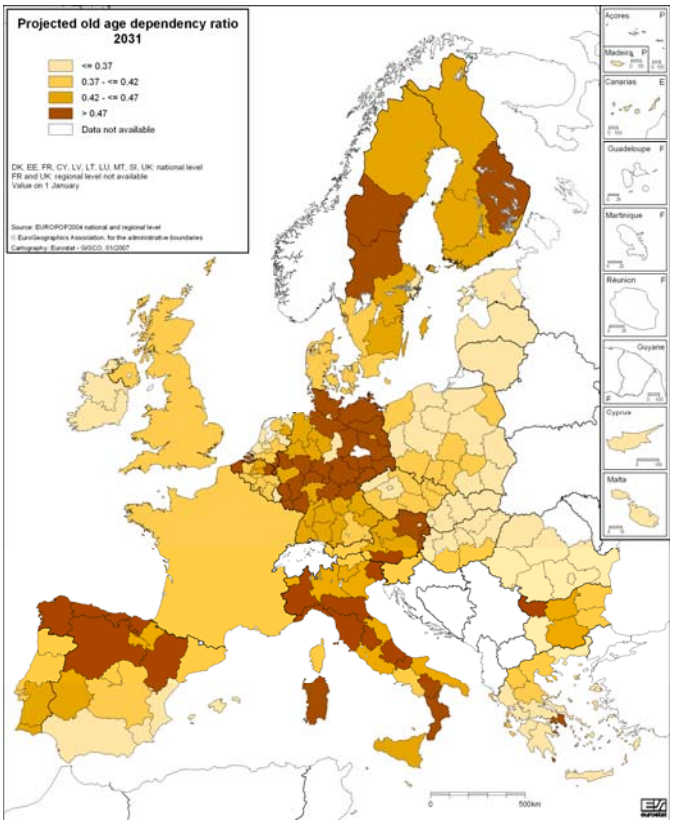
Map 4



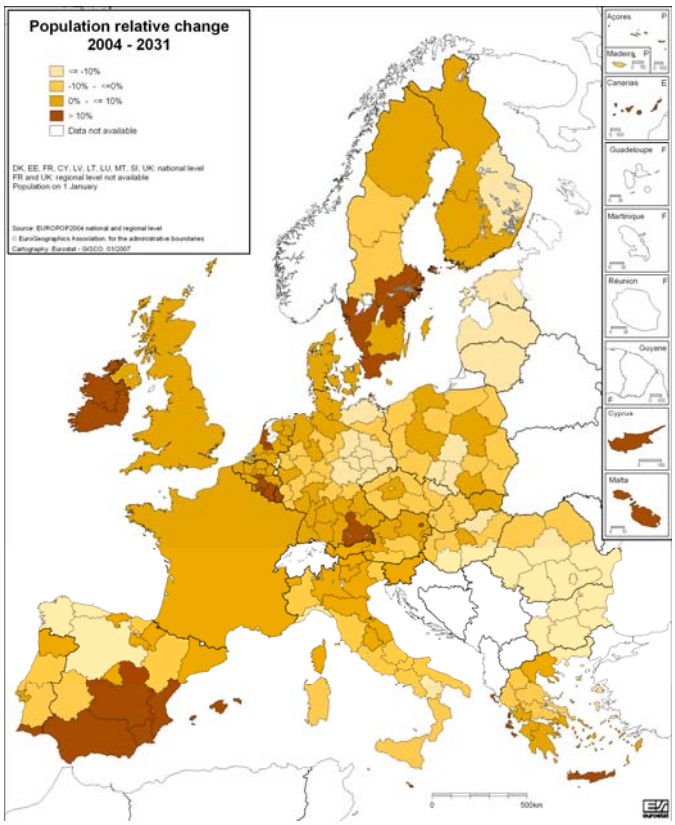
Map 5



Map 6



Map 7



Map 8

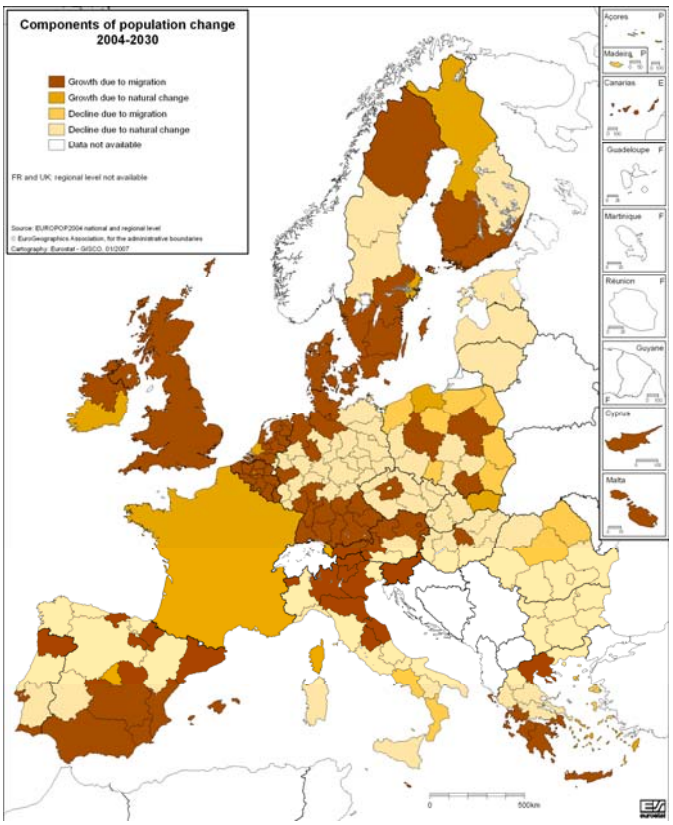


Table 2: Projected crude rates over the period 2004-2031 (x 1000).

Source: EUROPOP2004 national and regional level, baseline variant.

NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	International migration	Interregional migration	Net migration	Growth
BE	*BELGIQUE-BELGIË*	*10.2*	*10.0*	*0.3*	*1.8*	*0.0*	*1.8*	*2.1*
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	14.0	8.3	5.6	7.9	-10.7	-2.8	2.8
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	10.1	10.0	0.1	2.2	-0.7	1.4	1.5
BE22	Prov. Limburg (B)	9.2	9.4	-0.2	2.2	-0.8	1.5	1.3
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	9.8	10.2	-0.4	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.5
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	9.0	9.6	-0.6	0.3	3.1	3.4	2.8
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	9.0	11.2	-2.2	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.5
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	9.8	9.3	0.5	0.3	4.5	4.8	5.3
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	10.0	10.6	-0.6	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.2
BE33	Prov. Liège	10.5	10.4	0.1	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.4
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (B)	11.4	9.1	2.3	1.1	2.5	3.6	5.8
BE35	Prov. Namur	10.9	9.9	1.0	0.6	3.2	3.8	4.8
BG	*BULGARIA*	*7.7*	*15.1*	*-7.4*	*-1.6*	*0.0*	*-1.6*	*-9.0*
BG11	Severozapaden	6.7	19.2	-12.5	-2.7	-1.6	-4.3	-16.8
BG12	Severen tsentralen	7.2	16.8	-9.6	-0.4	-1.5	-1.9	-11.5
BG13	Severoiztochen	8.2	14.6	-6.4	-1.0	-2.1	-3.1	-9.5
BG21	Yugozapaden	7.6	13.9	-6.3	-1.8	3.1	1.3	-5.0
BG22	Yuzhen tsentralen	7.6	14.9	-7.3	-2.4	-0.1	-2.5	-9.8
BG23	Yugoiztochen	8.9	14.6	-5.7	-1.3	-2.1	-3.4	-9.2
CZ	*CESKA REPUBLIKA*	*8.6*	*11.5*	*-2.9*	*0.9*	*0.0*	*0.9*	*-2.0*
CZ01	Praha	8.3	11.4	-3.0	2.2	-1.2	1.0	-2.0
CZ02	Střední Čechy	8.7	11.8	-3.1	1.1	4.5	5.6	2.5
CZ03	Jihozápad	8.5	11.7	-3.2	0.6	0.7	1.3	-1.9
CZ04	Severozápad	9.2	11.6	-2.4	1.3	-1.0	0.4	-2.0
CZ05	Severovýchod	8.7	11.6	-2.8	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-2.6
CZ06	Jihovýchod	8.6	11.4	-2.8	0.7	-0.6	0.1	-2.7
CZ07	Střední Morava	8.4	11.5	-3.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-3.4
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	8.7	11.5	-2.8	0.5	-1.6	-1.1	-3.9
DK	*DANMARK*	*10.8*	*10.9*	*-0.1*	*1.3*	*0.0*	*1.3*	*1.2*
DE	*DEUTSCHLAND*	*8.3*	*11.5*	*-3.2*	*2.4*	*0.0*	*2.4*	*-0.7*
DE11	Stuttgart	9.0	10.1	-1.2	0.4	2.4	2.7	1.6
DE12	Karlsruhe	8.5	10.7	-2.2	2.5	1.6	4.0	1.8
DE13	Freiburg	8.7	10.3	-1.6	0.7	3.5	4.2	2.6
DE14	Tübingen	9.2	9.9	-0.7	1.8	1.7	3.5	2.8
DE21	Oberbayern	9.2	10.0	-0.9	2.1	2.7	4.8	3.9
DE22	Niederbayern	8.4	11.0	-2.5	1.6	3.1	4.6	2.1
DE23	Oberpfalz	8.6	11.0	-2.4	1.0	2.1	3.1	0.7
DE24	Oberfranken	7.8	12.3	-4.5	0.9	0.8	1.7	-2.8
DE25	Mittelfranken	8.5	11.2	-2.7	1.7	1.7	3.4	0.7
DE26	Unterfranken	8.4	11.0	-2.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	-0.1
DE27	Schwaben	8.9	10.8	-1.9	0.7	3.6	4.2	2.4
DE30	Berlin	8.5	10.7	-2.2	2.7	-2.1	0.5	-1.7
DE41	Brandenburg - Nordost	5.6	13.1	-7.5	1.2	2.7	3.9	-3.7
DE42	Brandenburg - Südwest	5.8	13.1	-7.3	0.8	2.0	2.7	-4.5
DE50	Bremen	9.0	11.3	-2.3	4.6	-0.7	3.9	1.5
DE60	Hamburg	9.4	10.2	-0.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.1
DE71	Darmstadt	8.7	10.7	-2.1	1.0	1.4	2.5	0.4
DE72	Gießen	8.3	11.3	-3.0	1.1	0.9	2.0	-1.0
DE73	Kassel	8.1	12.1	-4.0	1.1	0.3	1.4	-2.6
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	6.4	13.3	-6.9	1.4	-2.6	-1.2	-8.1
DE91	Braunschweig	9.7	11.2	-1.5	52.6	-53.8	-1.2	-2.7
DE92	Hannover	8.3	11.8	-3.5	0.7	2.7	3.4	-0.1
DE93	Lüneburg	8.4	11.7	-3.4	0.6	4.8	5.4	2.0
DE94	Weser-Ems	9.4	10.6	-1.2	2.9	0.8	3.7	2.5
DEA1	Düsseldorf	8.2	12.1	-3.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	-1.9
DEA2	Köln	8.8	10.8	-1.9	1.4	2.7	4.1	2.2
DEA3	Münster	8.8	11.2	-2.4	1.6	0.3	1.9	-0.5
DEA4	Detmold	9.3	11.0	-1.7	0.5	1.5	2.0	0.4
DEA5	Arnsberg	8.4	12.0	-3.6	3.1	-2.0	1.1	-2.5
DEB1	Koblenz	8.0	12.0	-4.0	0.4	3.3	3.7	-0.3
DEB2	Trier	8.5	11.5	-3.0	1.9	1.0	2.9	-0.1
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	8.3	11.4	-3.0	1.3	2.0	3.3	0.2
DEC0	Saarland	7.4	12.9	-5.5	2.2	0.4	2.6	-2.9
DED1	Chemnitz	6.2	15.2	-9.0	1.1	-3.6	-2.5	-11.5
DED2	Dresden	7.0	13.5	-6.5	1.6	-2.4	-0.8	-7.3
DED3	Leipzig	7.1	13.1	-6.0	1.3	-0.2	1.2	-4.8
DEE1	Dessau	5.2	15.3	-10.1	0.8	-5.8	-5.0	-15.1
DEE2	Halle	6.4	14.5	-8.1	1.1	-4.3	-3.1	-11.2
DEE3	Magdeburg	6.1	14.3	-8.2	1.4	-3.1	-1.7	-9.8
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	8.1	11.9	-3.8	1.3	3.6	4.9	1.1
DEG0	Thüringen	6.4	13.7	-7.3	0.9	-2.3	-1.4	-8.7
EE	*EESTI*	*10.0*	*14.0*	*-4.0*	*-0.5*	*0.0*	*-0.5*	*-4.4*

NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	International migration	Interregional migration	Net migration	Growth
IE	*ÉIRE / IRELAND*	*12.9*	*7.4*	*5.5*	*3.2*	*0.0*	*3.2*	*8.7*
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	12.2	7.5	4.7	2.9	5.1	8.0	12.7
IE02	Southern and Eastern	13.2	7.4	5.8	3.3	-2.0	1.3	7.1
GR	*ELLADA*	*8.8*	*11.4*	*-2.6*	*3.5*	*0.0*	*3.5*	*0.8*
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	8.8	11.7	-2.9	-7.3	6.1	-1.2	-4.1
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	9.1	11.4	-2.3	5.2	-0.3	4.9	2.7
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	9.2	11.7	-2.5	1.0	-0.6	0.5	-2.0
GR14	Thessalia	9.3	12.1	-2.8	3.7	-2.3	1.4	-1.4
GR21	Ipeiros	8.3	10.5	-2.2	4.2	-2.2	2.0	-0.2
GR22	Ionia Nisia	9.0	11.9	-2.9	13.5	-6.9	6.6	3.7
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	9.3	10.2	-0.9	6.6	-5.1	1.6	0.7
GR24	Sterea Ellada	9.4	9.9	-0.5	7.4	-7.5	-0.1	-0.6
GR25	Peloponnisos	9.1	10.6	-1.6	9.8	-6.8	3.0	1.4
GR30	Attiki	8.1	12.3	-4.2	2.8	2.7	5.5	1.3
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	7.1	11.4	-4.3	-23.5	18.5	-5.0	-9.3
GR42	Notio Aigaio	9.5	8.9	0.6	-1.6	1.8	0.2	0.8
GR43	Kriti	10.4	9.7	0.7	5.5	-2.2	3.3	4.1
ES	*ESPAÑA*	*8.8*	*9.8*	*-1.0*	*3.5*	*0.0*	*3.5*	*2.5*
ES11	Galicia	6.4	12.3	-5.9	1.6	0.1	1.7	-4.2
ES12	Principado de Asturias	5.6	13.2	-7.7	1.3	0.2	1.6	-6.1
ES13	Cantabria	7.3	11.0	-3.7	1.8	3.1	4.9	1.2
ES21	País Vasco	7.1	11.1	-4.0	1.3	-0.9	0.3	-3.6
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	8.6	10.2	-1.6	2.9	0.2	3.0	1.5
ES23	La Rioja	8.1	10.3	-2.3	3.9	1.6	5.5	3.2
ES24	Aragón	7.5	11.6	-4.0	2.9	0.5	3.4	-0.6
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	9.6	8.6	1.1	5.4	-5.1	0.3	1.4
ES41	Castilla y León	6.2	12.3	-6.1	1.7	0.1	1.8	-4.3
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	8.6	10.1	-1.6	2.7	5.5	8.1	6.6
ES43	Extremadura	8.2	10.8	-2.6	1.5	-0.1	1.4	-1.2
ES51	Cataluña	9.2	9.9	-0.7	4.5	-0.4	4.1	3.5
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	9.3	9.5	-0.2	4.9	2.6	7.5	7.3
ES53	Illes Balears	10.1	8.6	1.5	6.0	-1.2	4.8	6.3
ES61	Andalucía	9.8	9.0	0.8	2.4	1.3	3.7	4.5
ES62	Región de Murcia	11.0	8.3	2.7	4.8	0.4	5.2	7.9
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	12.2	7.7	4.5	1.2	-9.4	-8.2	-3.7
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	13.1	7.2	5.9	1.7	-9.4	-7.7	-1.8
ES70	Canarias	9.2	7.9	1.3	4.5	-0.5	4.0	5.3
FX	*FRANCE Métropolitaine*	*11.4*	*9.2*	*2.2*	*1.0*	*0.0*	*1.0*	*3.2*
IT	*ITALIA*	*8.1*	*11.0*	*-2.9*	*2.3*	*0.0*	*2.3*	*-0.6*
ITC1	Piemonte	7.1	12.8	-5.7	2.5	0.2	2.7	-3.0
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	7.8	11.8	-4.0	2.7	1.6	4.3	0.3
ITC3	Liguria	6.1	14.7	-8.7	1.9	1.6	3.5	-5.2
ITC4	Lombardia	8.0	10.8	-2.9	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.5
ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano	9.6	9.1	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.9	2.4
ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento	9.0	10.2	-1.2	2.9	1.8	4.7	3.4
ITD3	Veneto	7.8	10.6	-2.8	2.8	1.3	4.1	1.3
ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6.8	12.6	-5.9	1.9	2.7	4.6	-1.3
ITD5	Emilia-Romagna	7.4	12.0	-4.5	2.6	3.3	5.9	1.4
ITE1	Toscana	7.1	12.5	-5.4	2.7	2.1	4.8	-0.6
ITE2	Umbria	7.5	12.3	-4.7	3.4	2.1	5.5	0.8
ITE3	Marche	7.6	11.5	-3.8	2.6	2.7	5.3	1.5
ITE4	Lazio	8.1	10.9	-2.8	2.2	0.4	2.5	-0.2
ITF1	Abruzzo	7.7	11.3	-3.7	2.8	0.7	3.5	-0.2
ITF2	Molise	7.5	11.7	-4.2	1.3	0.4	1.7	-2.6
ITF3	Campania	10.3	9.3	1.0	2.0	-3.8	-1.7	-0.8
ITF4	Puglia	8.9	9.8	-1.0	1.2	-2.2	-1.0	-1.9
ITF5	Basilicata	8.0	10.9	-2.8	1.0	-2.5	-1.4	-4.3
ITF6	Calabria	8.5	10.3	-1.8	1.2	-3.1	-1.9	-3.7
ITG1	Sicilia	9.5	10.3	-0.8	1.8	-2.5	-0.8	-1.6
ITG2	Sardegna	6.9	10.4	-3.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	-2.0
CY	*KYPROS / KIBRIS*	*10.6*	*8.3*	*2.3*	*6.4*	*0.0*	*6.4*	*8.8*
LV	*LATVIJA*	*9.8*	*14.6*	*-4.8*	*-0.5*	*0.0*	*-0.5*	*-5.2*
LT	*LIETUVA*	*9.4*	*12.9*	*-3.4*	*-0.7*	*0.0*	*-0.7*	*-4.1*
LU	*LUXEMBOURG*	*11.6*	*8.4*	*3.2*	*5.5*	*0.0*	*5.5*	*8.7*
HU	*MAGYARORSZAG*	*9.3*	*13.2*	*-3.9*	*1.4*	*0.0*	*1.4*	*-2.5*
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	9.2	12.8	-3.6	2.8	0.9	3.7	0.1
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	8.9	12.9	-4.0	0.2	1.2	1.4	-2.6
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	8.5	13.2	-4.6	1.9	1.5	3.3	-1.3
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	8.9	13.9	-4.9	0.4	-0.3	0.2	-4.8
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	9.7	13.8	-4.1	0.6	-1.7	-1.0	-5.1
HU32	Észak-Alföld	10.3	12.6	-2.3	1.0	-1.9	-0.8	-3.1
HU33	Dél-Alföld	8.9	13.9	-5.0	1.2	-0.2	1.0	-4.1
MT	*MALTA*	*10.5*	*9.1*	*1.5*	*5.4*	*0.0*	*5.4*	*6.8*

NUTS Code	NUTS Label	Live births	Deaths	Natural change	International migration	Interregional migration	Net migration	Growth
NL	*NEDERLAND*	*10.9*	*9.9*	*1.1*	*1.9*	*0.0*	*1.9*	*3.0*
NL11	Groningen	10.8	9.9	0.8	3.7	-1.0	2.7	3.5
NL12	Friesland	10.8	10.2	0.6	3.2	-0.6	2.6	3.2
NL13	Drenthe	10.2	11.0	-0.8	2.0	1.5	3.5	2.7
NL21	Overijssel	11.6	10.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.7	3.3
NL22	Gelderland	10.8	10.1	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.7	2.4
NL23	Flevoland	13.5	6.6	6.9	4.2	3.9	8.1	15.0
NL31	Utrecht	12.7	8.5	4.2	4.4	0.3	4.7	9.0
NL32	Noord-Holland	11.5	9.2	2.3	4.2	-0.9	3.3	5.7
NL33	Zuid-Holland	11.1	9.7	1.4	0.8	-0.7	0.1	1.5
NL34	Zeeland	9.5	11.4	-1.9	1.9	0.9	2.8	0.9
NL41	Noord-Brabant	10.2	10.4	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
NL42	Limburg (NL)	8.4	12.2	-3.8	-1.0	0.5	-0.4	-4.2
AT	*ÖSTERREICH*	*8.9*	*9.8*	*-0.8*	*2.6*	*0.0*	*2.6*	*1.8*
AT11	Burgenland	6.9	11.7	-4.9	1.2	4.2	5.4	0.6
AT12	Niederösterreich	7.8	10.8	-3.0	1.2	5.1	6.3	3.3
AT13	Wien	10.7	9.0	1.7	6.4	-4.5	1.9	3.6
AT21	Kärnten	7.8	10.7	-2.9	1.0	-0.6	0.4	-2.6
AT22	Steiermark	8.1	10.4	-2.3	1.9	0.2	2.1	-0.1
AT31	Oberösterreich	9.1	9.6	-0.5	1.8	-0.7	1.1	0.6
AT32	Salzburg	9.1	9.0	0.2	2.0	-0.9	1.1	1.2
AT33	Tirol	9.5	8.5	1.0	2.4	-0.3	2.1	3.1
AT34	Vorarlberg	9.9	8.1	1.8	1.9	-0.5	1.5	3.3
PL	*POLSKA*	*9.3*	*10.7*	*-1.3*	*-0.4*	*0.0*	*-0.4*	*-1.7*
PL11	Łódzkie	8.5	12.5	-4.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.4	-4.4
PL12	Mazowieckie	9.4	10.7	-1.4	0.0	2.3	2.2	0.8
PL21	Małopolskie	10.4	9.8	0.5	2.1	0.6	2.7	3.3
PL22	Śląskie	8.1	11.4	-3.3	-1.9	-0.5	-2.4	-5.6
PL31	Lubelskie	9.8	11.2	-1.4	0.3	-2.0	-1.7	-3.1
PL32	Podkarpackie	9.8	9.8	0.0	-2.5	-0.8	-3.3	-3.3
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	9.2	11.6	-2.3	1.0	-1.7	-0.7	-3.0
PL34	Podlaskie	9.4	10.7	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2	-1.3	-2.6
PL41	Wielkopolskie	9.9	10.0	0.0	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.5
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	9.1	10.5	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-1.4	-2.8
PL43	Lubuskie	9.6	10.2	-0.6	0.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.7
PL51	Dolnośląskie	8.4	11.2	-2.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.9	-3.7
PL52	Opolskie	7.6	10.9	-3.4	-4.2	-0.1	-4.3	-7.7
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie	9.7	10.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	-1.3
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie	10.2	9.8	0.4	-0.4	-1.2	-1.7	-1.3
PL63	Pomorskie	10.2	9.6	0.6	-0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6
PT	*PORTUGAL*	*9.7*	*10.9*	*-1.2*	*1.8*	*0.0*	*1.8*	*0.6*
PT11	Norte	9.7	9.6	0.1	1.2	-0.1	1.1	1.2
PT15	Algarve	9.0	11.3	-2.3	4.4	5.1	9.6	7.3
PT16	Centro (P)	9.4	12.4	-2.9	3.4	-2.1	1.3	-1.7
PT17	Lisboa	9.8	10.7	-0.9	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.9
PT18	Alentejo	8.6	13.5	-4.9	1.1	3.2	4.3	-0.6
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	12.4	9.4	3.0	-1.8	0.5	-1.3	1.7
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	11.2	9.9	1.3	-1.5	-0.4	-1.9	-0.6
RO	*ROMANIA*	*9.2*	*12.7*	*-3.5*	*-1.2*	*0.0*	*-1.2*	*-4.6*
RO01	Nord-Est	11.4	11.4	0.0	0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.0
RO02	Sud-Est	9.0	12.6	-3.5	-1.1	-0.2	-1.4	-4.9
RO03	Sud	8.8	13.7	-5.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-5.1
RO04	Sud-Vest	8.8	13.6	-4.8	-0.7	-0.3	-1.0	-5.8
RO05	Vest	8.1	13.7	-5.6	-5.6	1.5	-4.1	-9.6
RO06	Nord-Vest	9.7	12.4	-2.7	2.0	-0.5	1.5	-1.2
RO07	Centru	9.0	12.5	-3.5	-4.7	0.2	-4.5	-8.0
RO08	Bucuresti	7.2	12.4	-5.2	-2.6	2.2	-0.4	-5.6
SI	*SLOVENIJA*	*8.5*	*11.2*	*-2.7*	*2.8*	*0.0*	*2.8*	*0.1*
SK	*SLOVENSKO*	*9.1*	*10.7*	*-1.5*	*0.1*	*0.0*	*0.1*	*-1.5*
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	8.0	10.7	-2.7	0.1	0.9	1.0	-1.7
SK02	Západné Slovensko	7.8	11.5	-3.7	0.1	0.9	0.9	-2.7
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	9.0	10.8	-1.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	-2.0
SK04	Východné Slovensko	11.2	9.7	1.5	0.1	-1.1	-1.0	0.5
FI	*SUOMI / FINLAND*	*10.6*	*10.2*	*0.4*	*1.2*	*0.0*	*1.2*	*1.5*
FI13	Itä-Suomi	8.7	12.6	-3.9	1.0	-1.3	-0.3	-4.2
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	10.9	9.6	1.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	2.9
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	10.3	10.7	-0.4	1.1	1.0	2.0	1.6
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	12.1	9.7	2.4	0.7	-2.1	-1.5	0.9
FI20	Åland	10.4	9.7	0.7	2.0	2.6	4.5	5.3
SE	*SVERIGE*	*11.3*	*10.0*	*1.2*	*2.5*	*0.0*	*2.5*	*3.8*
SE01	Stockholm	13.0	8.1	4.8	2.7	-2.5	0.2	5.1
SE02	Östra Mellansverige	10.7	10.4	0.3	2.2	1.2	3.3	3.6
SE04	Sydsverige	11.4	9.9	1.5	3.3	1.2	4.5	6.0
SE06	Norra Mellansverige	9.5	12.2	-2.7	2.1	0.2	2.3	-0.4
SE07	Mellersta Norrland	10.0	12.3	-2.3	2.0	-0.3	1.6	-0.7
SE08	Övre Norrland	10.4	11.1	-0.7	2.3	-1.3	1.0	0.3
SE09	Småland med öarna	10.5	11.1	-0.6	2.3	0.1	2.4	1.8
SE0A	Västsverige	11.6	9.8	1.8	2.3	1.1	3.4	5.2
UK	*UNITED KINGDOM*	*11.0*	*9.9*	*1.1*	*1.8*	*0.0*	*1.8*	*2.9*

➢ ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Eurostat's set of regional population projections is just one of several population change scenarios based on assumptions of fertility, mortality and migration. The Eurostat regional projections comprise three variants: 'baseline', 'high population' and 'low population'. All these variants must be interpreted as possible alternative developments, but future results might obviously deviate from the range mapped out by the variants. No variant should be seen as a confidence limit in the statistical sense.

The regional level adopted in the EUROPOP2004 exercise is defined in accordance with the Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics, in line with Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003. The NUTS classification is hierarchical; however, a particular territorial unit may be classified at several NUTS levels.

The regional breakdown at NUTS level 2 of the population projections is computed making the assumptions already formulated for the national-level exercise into region-specific assumptions. The regional variation in demographic behaviour is expressed using the method of indirect standardisation: the national fertility and mortality age- and sex-specific rates are first applied to the regional population, yielding a hypothetical number of events; subsequently, the observed number of regional events is divided by this hypothetical number to obtain a regional scaling factor. This latter is therefore an estimate of the extent to which regional rates are above or below the national value. For international migration, scaling factors were calculated as the ratio of the regional crude migration rate to the national crude migration rate.

On fertility, the regional scaling factors have been relatively stable over the most recent years. Regional differences from the national values are, for the majority of the regions in the respective countries, in the range of ±20% for the recent years that have been used for the regional scaling factor. For the projections, therefore, the regional scaling factors have initially been set at the average value over recent years.

On mortality, the regional scaling factors for males and females have also been relatively stable during the most recent period. On the whole, regional mortality differences were smaller than the corresponding fertility differences. As with fertility, the regional scaling factors for mortality were initially set at the average value for recent years.

On international migration, the usual data limitations encountered at national level are, if anything, amplified at the regional level. This component 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. Owing to the unavailability of the necessary information for Greece, Portugal and Ireland, the data on international migration for these countries were indirectly derived from the last census. This might have affected the results for the regions of these countries. The jump-off regional scaling factors have been set at the average over recent years.

Assumptions thus have to be made concerning the degree to which the scaling factors will change over the projection period. In the 'baseline' variant, a convergence has been assumed such that, by 2030, the difference between the national value and each regional scaling factor will have decreased by one fourth (intermediate values obtained by linear interpolation). For instance, a region whose scaling factor for a component is 0.80 (which means that it is 20% below the national level, by definition equal to 1) will reach a value of 0.85 at the end of the projection period. In the 'high population' variant the difference between national and regional value is halved (based on an assumption of greater convergence), while in the low population variant it is kept constant throughout the projection period.

However, in addition to the traditional components (fertility, mortality and international migration), one issue that is peculiar to the regional dimension has to be considered: interregional migration. The age- and sex-specific rates of interregional migration are estimated by means of a model that uses as input the inter-NUTS2 departures and arrivals by age, sex and region, and the total number of inter-NUTS2 migration by region of origin and region of destination (origin-destination migration matrix). In order to formulate appropriate assumptions on interregional migration for the projection period, the Eurostat model also takes into account national residential mobility and the degree of attractiveness of the regions; therefore, assumptions are formulated on 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). These assumptions are expressed as follows: in the 'baseline' variant, both internal mobility and regional differences remain at the same base year level; in the 'high population' variant, internal mobility increases by 20% in comparison to the base year level and regional differences in terms of attractiveness are halved; in the 'low population' variant, internal mobility drops to 80% of the base year level and regional differences in terms of attractiveness increase by 50%. All the assumptions are quantified in the origin-destination migration matrix. Using a specific model, these assumptions on internal mobility and attractiveness are thus ultimately translated in interregional migration rates.

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

The Eurostat population projections at regional level are fully consistent with the set at national level, in terms of both the input (rates) and, thanks to the application of specific consistency algorithms, the output (events) side. It can therefore be construed that the regional breakdown is linked to the assumptions and results of the exercise at national level. In particular, each variant of the regional projections uses the national data from the corresponding variant of the national exercise (i.e. regional baseline – national baseline, etc.).

The dataset adopted for the projections exercise at national level was the one available in October 2004; the additional data necessary for the regional breakdown were those available in June 2006. Data for France refer to metropolitan France; data for Cyprus refer to the government-controlled area.

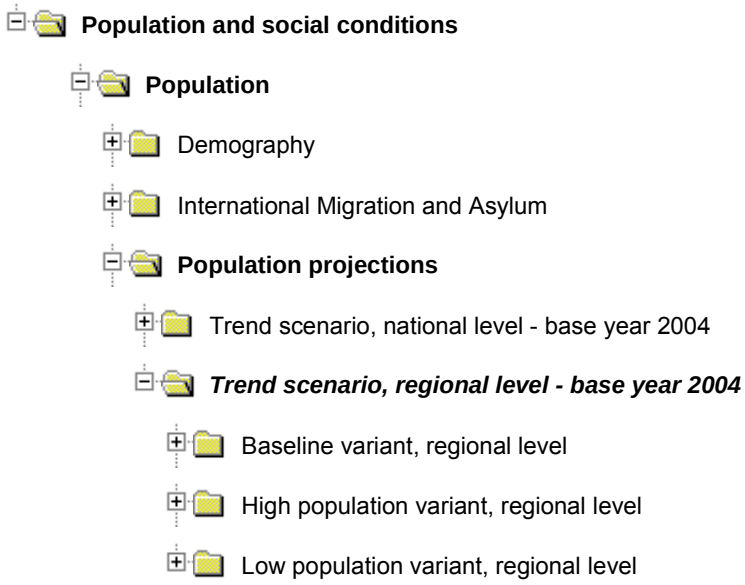
Source of all data, figures and maps in this publication: EUROPOP2004 regional level, baseline variant.

Old age dependency ratio (OADR): persons aged 65 years and over compared with persons 15-64 years old.

Crude rate: the ratio of the number of events to the person-years lived, the latter being estimated assuming a constant annualized growth rate. Usually read as number of events per 1000 inhabitants.

Further information:

Data: EUROSTAT Website/Home page/Population and social conditions/Data



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