Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The Secretariat

Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE
Economic and Environmental Activities

Vienna, 20 October 2004

First Preparatory Seminar to the 13th Economic Forum: Demographic Prospects in the OSCE area: Economic and Security Implications

Trieste, Italy, 8-9 November 2004

Background Note

Demographic Changes in the OSCE region: Challenges and Responses (Selected aspects)

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1 Introduction

This background note provides selected basic information about demographic trends in the OSCE area and some of the main explanations for the occurring changes. It also looks at the expected impact of these changes on the economy and public finances, and the measures proposed to address the challenges. Unless otherwise specified, the reference data used are those provided by the United Nations and its specialised bodies.

2 Overview of current population trends

2.1 The world population

2.1.1 History

- Over the last 50 years, the world population has more than doubled. It has increased from 2.5 billion in 1950 to 6.3 billion in 2003 (see Table 1 in Annex III).
- Most of the population increase took place in so-called "less developed countries (LDCs)".
- For "developed countries (DCs)", the increase was about 50%.
- Most industrialised countries have undergone the first demographic transition from high to low birth and death rates. Most of them also completed a second demographic transition, from around-replacement to sub-replacement fertility, what has lead to dramatic ageing of developed societies and will lead to shrinking populations in the foreseeable future.

Box 1: "Planet under pressure"

Six areas in which experts expect possible crises :

Food: An estimated sixth of the world population suffer from hunger and malnutrition, while attempts to grow food are damaging swathes of productive land.

Water: By 2025, two-thirds of the world's people are likely to be living in areas of acute water stress.

Energy: Oil reserves are expected to run out over the coming century.

Climate change: Predicted increases in extreme weather are, according to the prime minister Tony Blair, the world's greatest environmental challenge.

Biodiversity: Many scientists think the Earth is now entering another great extinction phase with the disappearance of many species.

Pollution: Hazardous chemicals are now found in the bodies of all new-born babies, and an estimated one in four people worldwide are exposed to unhealthy concentrations of air pollutants.

Underlying all these pressures is a seventh factor- **GROWING HUMAN POPULATION**.

Source: "Planet under pressure" by Alex Kirby, BBC, 2004/10/01.

2.1.2 Prospects

- The world population is estimated to increase by about 50% until 2050, when it should reach approximately 9 billion (estimates vary from 8.5 - 9.6).
- According to various forecasts, the world population is expected to peak at approximately 10 billion between 2080 and 2090, before starting to decline.
- All regions of the world, except Europe, will continue to have growing populations over the next 50 years, yet there is disagreement about the possible trajectories of change outside Europe.
- Most of the world population increase will take place in the LDCs.
- Developed countries host about 20% of the world population. According to forecasts, that share should decline by one third to about 14% over the first half of this century.
- During this period, some LDCs are expected to change their status to "developed countries".
- The urban population is growing much faster than the rural population. This process is expected to accelerate, particularly in LDCs.
- India and China are the most populous countries with a combined population representing about one third of the world population in 2000. This proportion should decline in the next 50 years.

2.2 The OSCE population

2.2.1 Tendencies

- Overall, the total OSCE population is expected to increase by 7% over the next 50 years and reach about 1.3 billion.
- Within the OSCE area, the geographical distribution of the population will change as can be seen in the table below.
- Ageing is an issue of growing concern in most OSCE countries, except in Central Asia, which has large share of young citizens..

(continued on next page)

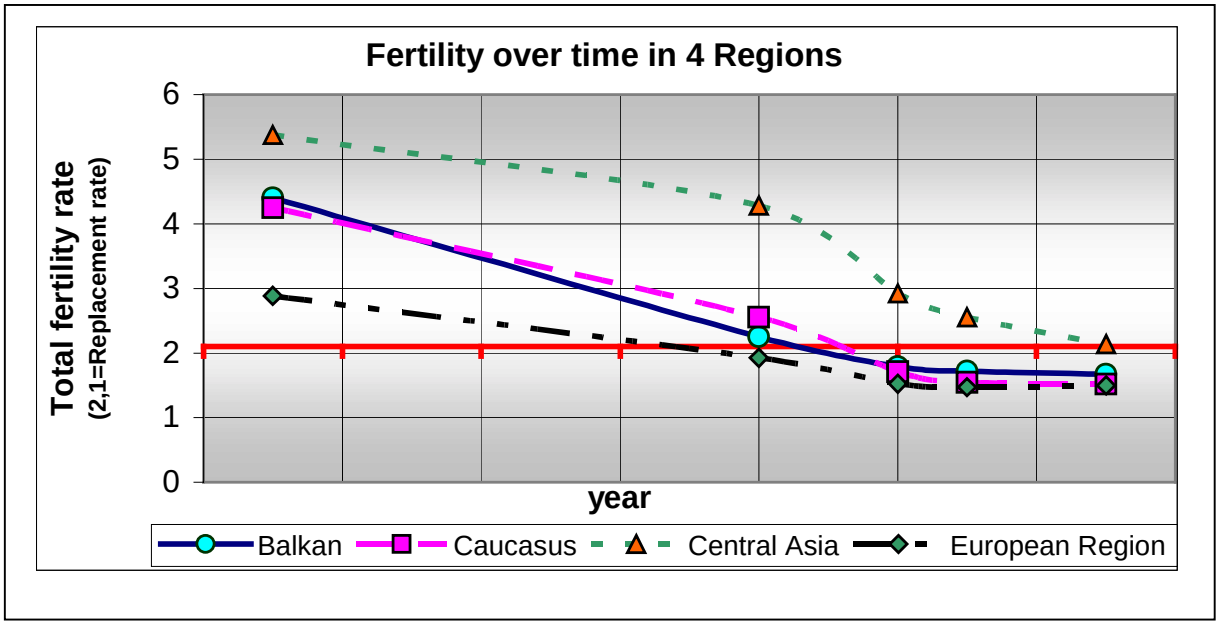
2.2.2 Geographical Distribution

The EU-25 population should decrease by 4.6%, from 452 million in 2000 to 431 million in 2050, mainly because of low fertility rates. In the EU-25, the population is expected to increase in seven countries : Luxembourg, Ireland, United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Malta, Cyprus
Turkey's population changes would partly compensate for the decline of the population elsewhere in Europe. With 68 million in 2000 and a projected 98 million in 2050, it will become the third most populous country in the OSCE region after the US and Russia. It could overtake Russia after 2050.
Western CIS countries (Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine) and Russia are also confronted with a significant decline of their population levels, reflecting very low fertility rates and a decline of life expectancy, particularly for men. This decline is likely to be amplified by the growing HIV/AIDS crisis.
In the **Caucasus**, the population is projected to remain stable until 2050.
In **Central Asia**, with the exception of Kazakhstan, the population will increase significantly, reflecting high fertility rates, above the so-called "replacement rate". In the case of Kazakhstan, negative population growth will be largely due to the importance of European minorities (i.e. Russian and Ukrainian) in the total population, as well as emigration.
In **North America** (US and Canada, i.e. traditional destinations for immigrants), the population is expected to increase by about 130 million until 2050 (+ 40%).

3 Explaining demographic changes

3.1 Declining fertility rates

- Overall population growth reflects both the natural change (births *minus* deaths; increase or decrease) and net migration flows (emigration *minus* immigration).
- The birth rate is itself depending on the fertility rate.
- When the total fertility rate falls below a critical threshold, usually around 2.1 (the so-called "replacement level of the total fertility rate"), the population starts to decline in the long run. The exact threshold depends on factors such as life expectancy, which may grow overtime, compensating for lower fertility, as well as migration.
- The decline of total fertility rates is generally associated with the increase of women's education and participation in the labour force, changing behaviours, and an insufficient institutional framework assuring a balance between family and work responsibilities.
- However, in some countries, such as the Nordic countries, total fertility has been relatively high in the European context (between 1.64 to 1.80 in the period 2000-2005), and has even been slightly increasing in recent years.
- In Southern Europe, lower total fertility has *not* been accompanied by a drastic change of the participation rate of women in the labour force.
- In some transition countries, total fertility rates (TFR) have decreased significantly since 1990, but in many cases TFR increased in the second half of the 1990s.
- In Central Asia, total fertility rates are higher than in other OSCE regions.
- In the Caucasus, there are contrasting tendencies.



3.2 Ageing

- Other things being equal, the average age of the population decreases when the total fertility rate increases, and increases when life expectancy increases.
- Life expectancy has increased considerably over the last century due to many factors, including progress in health care, new life styles (more exercise, improved diets), higher incomes, etc.
- In all OSCE countries, the ageing of populations is expected to continue, albeit at a slower rate in Central Asia. *(See Annex III: Population Pyramids)*

3.3 The consequences of economic transition

- Most transition countries (mainly in the CIS and the Baltic region) are confronted with serious population decreases.
- For instance, the CIS population alone is expected to decline from 282 million to 237 million (-16%) until 2050. In absolute terms, the decline in Russia is expected to reach 45 million, or minus 30%. In Ukraine, the corresponding decline can reach 18 million, or minus 36%.
- These trends reflect at least three factors: significantly lower fertility rates, a decrease of life expectancy in some countries, particularly for men and emigration.

  Lower fertility rates reflect the impact of difficult and uncertain economic conditions on the reproductive behaviour : people postpone decisions about having children. There are theories also pointing at changing values (professional careers more important than large families) and modernisation processes (large families not needed any more to sustain elderly parents).

  The **decrease of life expectancy** is mainly caused by the rapid deterioration of social circumstances, a significant rise of inequalities in terms of income and wealth distribution, as well as the resulting widespread poverty, high unemployment, shrinking safety nets, worsening health conditions associated with alcohol and drug abuse, but also hazardous and communicable diseases (mainly HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis – *see Box 2, page 8).*

  The incentives for emigrating are high, particularly among the young.

- For some countries, demographic trends are made worse because of conflicts.

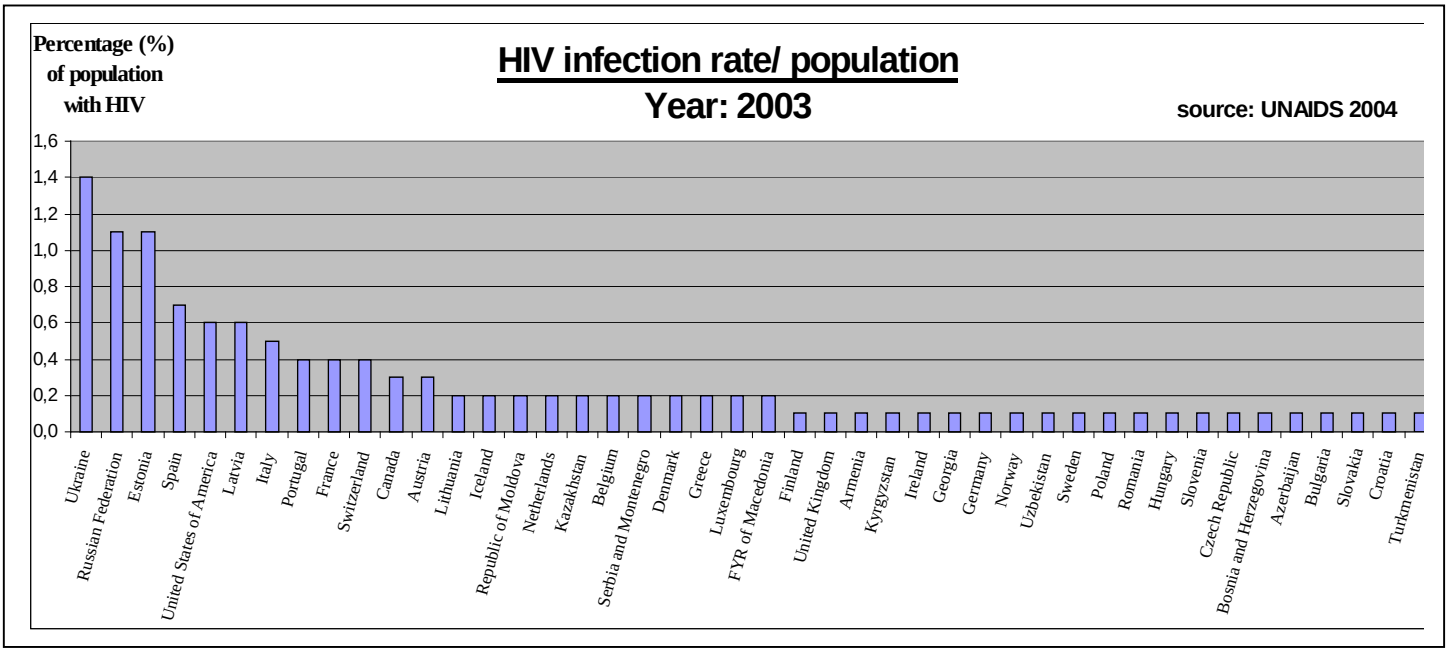
Box 2: HIV/AIDS in Central Europe, the CIS and South Africa

Central Europe, the Baltic countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States have some of the fastest growing rates of HIV/AIDS infection in the world. The impact is compounded by insufficient public awareness, frequent stigmatisation and the lack of adequate policy instruments to cope with the disease.

Growth rates in new HIV infections reported over the last several years in Estonia, Russia and Ukraine are among the world's highest. In 2004, more than 1% of the adult population of these three countries is estimated to be carrying the virus, a critical threshold above which efforts to turn back the epidemic have failed in many other countries. If not curbed, the disease will threaten development prospects in these countries.
Source: UNDP

Because AIDS was not identified as the potential killer it is, it has become South Africa's biggest threat, former President F.W. De Klerk said. *"Sadly, nobody [at least among political leaders] foresaw the AIDS pandemic or imagined that within 20 years some six million South Africans would have died of this new and terrible disease."*

Source: "De Klerk: AIDS Poses Threat in South Africa", ELLIOTT SYLVESTER, Associated Press Writer, 4 October 2004



4 The impact of population trends

4.1 Shrinking working population

- In most OSCE countries, the working age population is expected to decline.
- The decline is expected to be particularly pronounced in Russia and Ukraine.
- In other European countries, it will also decline in absolute and relative terms.
- In the US and Canada, the working age population will continue to increase in number.
- However, its share in the total population will decrease, mainly because of ageing.
- Most Central Asian countries will see an increase in their youth population.

4.2 Ageing, economic growth and safety nets

- In OECD countries, ageing is expected to increase the pressure on public finances, requiring an additional 6-7% of GDP to pay for pensions in 2050. At that time the labour force (or at least the working age population), is expected to be lower in absolute and/or relative terms.
- As more pensions will have to be paid, it could negatively impact on savings and investments, reducing growth prospects.
- As workers of different ages may have different levels of productivity and different prospects for improved productivity in the future, ageing could eventually cause lower productivity.
- However, if aggregate labour supply growth slows and the labour force is on average becoming older, this may stimulate innovative ways of producing goods and services with less labour input. On the other hand, an ageing workforce may have less capacity for innovation and entrepreneurship.
- According to some scholars, the above arguments should also take into account the positive impact of education on human capital and productivity growth as in many countries education continues to raise the quality of human capital, which should contribute to productivity growth. As a result, in a few decades, standards of living may be higher than today.
- The education argument may not fully apply to transition countries, where economic transformation has had a strong negative impact on public services.

4.3 Population and the environment

- Population change will have an impact on the sustainability of ecosystems and their ability to support people and supply markets with natural resources.

- Equally, changes in environmental conditions may cause significant demographic changes.

- Irrespective of the causality, in both cases the result is the same: an implication for security and stability.

Box 3: The Aral Sea Disaster:

The extension of cotton production, unreliable irrigation flows, increasing soil salinisation, declining river-delta fish stocks and resulting economic collapse is threatening almost 4 million people. Since the 1960s, about 500,000 people have been displaced as a result. It has been proven that families with higher education in the region are almost two times more likely to consider relocation.

5 Addressing demographic challenges

5.1 Retirement and pension systems

5.1.1 Delaying retirement

- The following policy responses have been proposed to address the concerns created by ageing, e.g.:

  to increase the retirement age;

  to introduce more disciplined access to long-term sickness, disability pensions and unemployment benefits;

  to offer re-training opportunities for older workers, and;

  to reduce age and gender discrimination in the labour market.

  The key factor in this context is the increase in labour force participation rates among the working age population

5.1.2 Reforming pension schemes

- Pension schemes have to be modified.
- The prevailing pension system in most countries still is based on income transfers from the working population to the retired population ("pay as you go" scheme).
- Reform consists generally in setting up pension funds based on partially obligatory and partially voluntary contributions that are invested during the working period and paid back as interest and principal payments when retiring.
- Pension funds are subject to strict regulations and supervision from official bodies for safety reasons.
- Individuals are encouraged to invest in assets that may provide additional and stable resources for retirement.

5.2 Family, health and education policies

5.2.1 Family policies and women's labour force attachment

- Family policies - such as maternity policies, parental leave policies, childcare services and child benefits - have an impact on fertility by allowing women to combine maternity and work.
- Maternity provisions aim at protecting income and job positions during pregnancy and after childbirth. Maternity leave is generally between 14 to 20 weeks, and more in some countries. During that period, salaries continue to be paid.

- Childcare services, namely day nurseries, kindergartens and pre-school for young children also allow mothers to be active and have regular jobs. These services are provided in most OSCE countries. They can be supplied by both the public and private sector.
- Child benefit systems were first designed to target specific social groups in need. They are now seen as a factor able to influence fertility rates.
- Former command economies had comparable policies and infrastructures that would allow women to be part of the labour force. Transition has had a negative impact on these facilities, especially in countries confronted with severe economic and financial problems.
- Overall, adequate family policies should increase both women participation in the labour force and fertility rates.
- Unpaid parental leave is another element of family policies that has been subject to extensive changes over the last two decades. Such leave can reach 2-3 years.
- Part time work is also seen favourably in this context.

5.2.2 Healthcare policies

- Adequate healthcare policies are essential for addressing population decline, especially in countries confronted with the threat of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, especially tuberculosis.

5.2.3 Education policies

- Societies that can ensure that their children, especially girls, go to school, often experience a rapid decrease in birth and death rates associated with the additional effects that capability-raising measures can have.

Annex I: Selected Sources of Information and Bibliography

Information on Demography

Census & Demographics, maintained by L. Schankman, North Hall Library, Mansfield University, PA, USA
Comité International de Coopération dans les Recherches Nationales en Démographie (CICRED) in France maintains:
- ACERD, a directory of population study or research centres throughout the world
- Repertory of Research Projects, an international repertory of national population studies and research carried out in the world

Demography, maintained by the Plausible Futures Newsletter, information for scenario planners and learning organisations
Historische Demographie, maintained by A.E. Imhof, Fachbereich Geschichtswissenschaften, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany (in German)
History of International Migration, maintained by the Department of History, Leiden University, the Netherlands
Internet Resources of Interest to Demographers, maintained by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University, USA
Migratie: altijd en overal, for (history) students about research and migration (in Dutch)
Netlinks, searchable Database of Internet Resources in Population, Health and Development maintained by the Center for Communication Programs of the Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health
PopNet, a resource for population information, produced and maintained by the Population Reference Bureau
Population and Demography Information, links maintained by the Population Research Institute, Pennsylvania State University, USA
Population-Environment Research Network (PERN), an on-line research database and a cyber seminar series, a project of IUSSP and IHDP
The "Passerelle" - information about migration worldwide ... , by the Center for International and European Law on Immigration and Asylum, Konstanz, Germany
Population Information Network (POPIN), United Nations:
- Regional Population Information Networks:
  - POPIN - Africa
  - POPIN - Asia-Pacific
  - POPIN - Europe
  - IPALCA - Latin America and the Caribbean
- Worldwide Directory of Population Institutions

Population links selected by Gerhard K. Heilig, CL&F, Austria
Worldwide Demography Resources, maintained by the Social Science Information Gateway (SOSIG), University of Bristol, UK
World Directory of Development Organizations and Programs
World-Wide Web Virtual Library: Demography & Population, a collection of links maintained by the Australian National University (ANU)
World-Wide Web Virtual Library: Migration and Ethnic Relations, a collection of links maintained by the European Documentation Centre and Observatory on Migration and Ethnic Relations (EDCOMER), Utrecht University, the Netherlands

International and national research institutes and organisations in the field of demography and population studies are available on request from OCEEA

Annex II: Definitions

Net migration rate - The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a given period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as the net number of migrants per 1,000 population.

Net migration - Net number of migrants, i.e. the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands.

Total fertility - The average number of children a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed in children per woman.

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE RESULTS OF THE 2002 REVISION OF WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS (Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2003)) :

To describe the different projection variants, the assumptions made regarding fertility, mortality and international migration are described first.

A. Fertility assumptions

Fertility assumptions are described in terms of the following groups of countries:

High-fertility countries: Countries that until 2000 had had no fertility reduction or only an incipient decline;

Medium-fertility countries: Countries where fertility has been declining but whose level was still above 2.1 children per woman in 1995-2000;

Low-fertility countries: Countries with total fertility at or below 2.1 children per woman in 1995-2000.

Medium-fertility assumptions:

Fertility in high-fertility and medium-fertility countries is assumed to decline following a path derived from models of fertility decline established by the United Nations Population Division on the basis of the past experience of all countries with declining fertility during 1950-2000. The models relate the level of total fertility during a period to the average expected decline in total fertility during the next period. Under the medium variant, whenever the total fertility projected by a model falls below 1.85 children per woman, the value actually used in projecting the population is set to 1.85. That is, 1.85 children per woman represents a floor value below which the total fertility of high and medium-fertility countries is not allowed to drop before 2050. However, it is not necessary for all countries to reach the floor value during by 2050. If the model of fertility change used produces a total fertility above 1.85 children per woman for 2045-2050, that value is used in projecting the population.

Fertility in low-fertility countries is generally assumed to remain below 2.1 children per woman during most of the projection period and reach 1.85 children per woman by 2045-2050. For low-fertility countries whose total fertility in 1995-2000 is estimated to be below 1.85 children per woman, projected fertility often declines further before increasing slowly to reach 1.85 in 2045-2050.

B. Mortality assumptions

Normal-mortality assumption:

Mortality is projected on the basis of the models of change of life expectancy produced by the United Nations Population Division. A medium pace of mortality decline is generally used to project future mortality levels in most developing countries. However, for countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the slow pace of mortality decline has generally been used to project the reduction of general mortality risks not related to HIV/AIDS.

In addition, for the countries highly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, estimates of the impact of HIV/AIDS are made explicitly through assumptions about the future course of the epidemic-that is, by projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. The model developed by the UNAIDS Reference Group on Estimates, Modeling and Projections[1] has been used to fit HIV prevalence data provided by UNAIDS so as to derive the parameters determining the past dynamics of the epidemic. For most countries, the model is fitted assuming that the relevant parameters have remained constant in the past. For projection purposes, the parameters are kept constant until 2010. Thereafter, the parameter PHI, which reflects the rate of recruitment of new individuals into the high-risk group, is projected to decline by a third over intervals of increasing length. In addition, the parameter R, which represents the force of infection, is projected to decline by 15 per cent over the same intervals. A reduction in R is based on the assumption that changes in behavior among those subject to the risk of infection will reduce the chances of transmitting the virus.

C. International migration assumptions

Normal-migration assumption:

The future path of international migration is set on the basis of past international migration estimates and an assessment of the policy stance of countries with regard to future international migration flows.

D. The projection variants

Table 1 presents in a schematic way the different assumptions underlying the four projection variants. As shown, the four variants (low, medium, high and constant-fertility) share the same assumptions regarding mortality and international migration. They differ among themselves only with respect to the assumptions regarding fertility. A comparison of their results allows therefore an assessment of the effects that different fertility paths have on other demographic parameters.

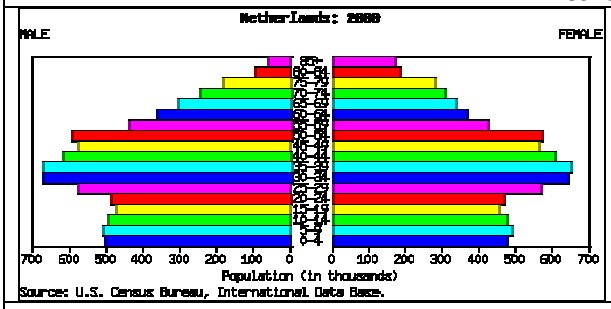
	Assumptions		
Projection variant	*Fertility*	*Mortality*	*International migration*
Low	Low	Normal	Normal
Medium	Medium	Normal	Normal
High	High	Normal	Normal
Constant-fertility	Constant	Normal	Normal
Constant-mortality	Medium	Constant	Normal
Zero-migration	Medium	Normal	Zero

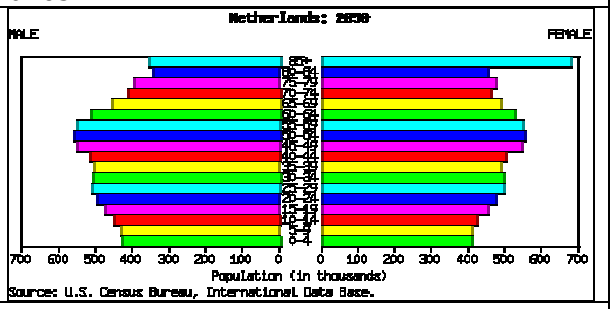
Table 1. Projection variants in terms of assumptions for fertility, mortality and international migration

Annex III: Tables and Figures

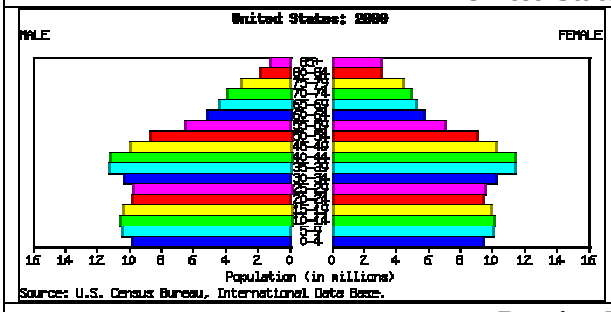
Comparison of population pyramids 2000 - 2050

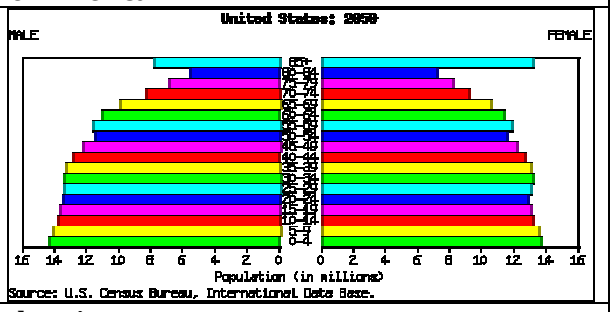
Netherlands



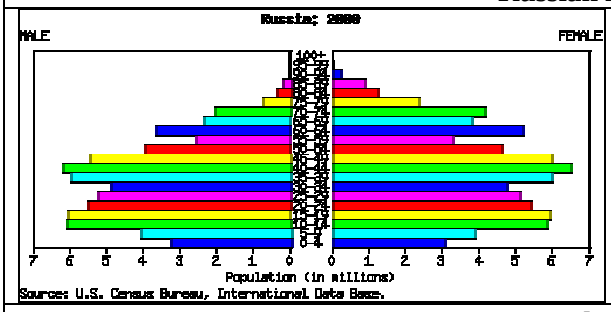


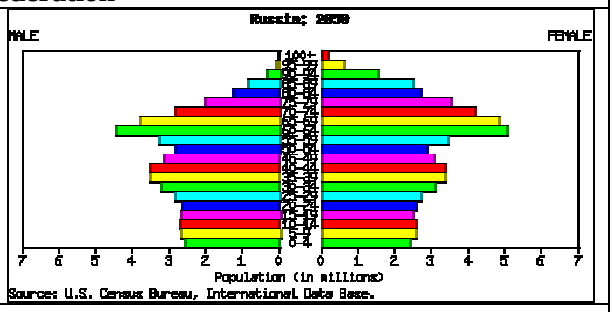
United States of America



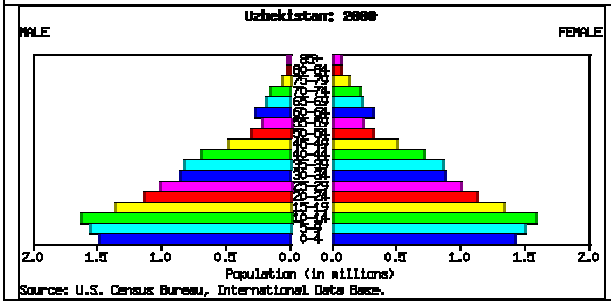


Russian Federation





Uzbekistan



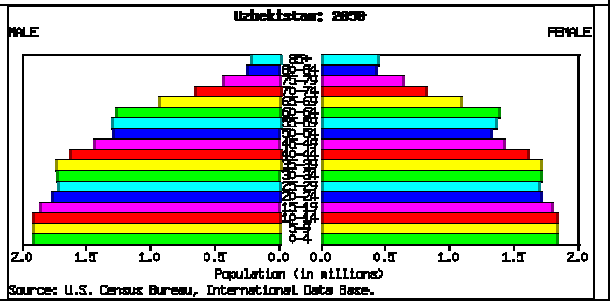


TABLE 1: Demographic Data and Estimates for the OSCE Participating States and the Mediterranean Partners

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)		Projected Population Change (%)	Share of Pop to OSCE total (%)		Age Group 15-59 absolute number		Age Group 15-59 in %		Age Group 60+ absolute number		Age Group 60+ in %		Elderly dependency ratio*		Total dependency**	
	2000	2025	2050	2000-2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
WORLD	**6.070.581**	**7.851.455**	**8.918.724**	**46,9**			**3.636.278**	**5.217.454**	**59,9**	**58,5**	**607.058**	**1.908.607**	**10,0**	**21,4**	**16,7**	**36,6**	**66,9**	**70,9**
OSCE	**1.185.269**	**1.267.684**	**1.270.892**	**7,2**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**730.897**	**677.630**	**61,7**	**53,3**	**210.211**	**384.301**	**17,7**	**30,2**	**28,8**	**56,7**	**62,2**	**87,5**
Albania	3.113	3.629	3.670	17,9	0,26	0,29	1.914	2.088	61,5	56,9	280	962	9	26,2	14,6	46,0	62,6	75,7
Andorra	66	115	165	150	0,01	0,01		0			0	0						
Armenia	3.112	2.866	2.334	-25,0	0,26	0,18	1.964	1.141	63,1	48,9	411	878	13,2	37,6	20,9	76,9	58,5	104,5
Austria	8.102	7.979	7.376	-9,0	0,68	0,58	5.080	3.629	62,7	49,2	1.677	2.744	20,7	37,2	33,0	75,6	59,5	103,3
Azerbaijan	8.157	10.222	10.942	34,1	0,69	0,86	4.829	6.270	59,2	57,3	759	2.703	9,3	24,7	15,7	43,1	68,9	74,5
Belarus	10.034	8.950	7.539	-24,9	0,85	0,59	6.221	3.634	62	48,2	1.937	2.835	19,3	37,6	31,1	78,0	61,3	107,5
Belgium	10.251	10.516	10.221	-0,3	0,86	0,80	6.192	5.264	60,4	51,5	2.265	3.404	22,1	33,3	36,6	64,7	65,6	94,2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.977	4.183	3.564	-10,4	0,34	0,28	2.629	1.753	66,1	49,2	593	1.304	14,9	36,6	22,5	74,4	51,3	103,3
Bulgaria	8.099	6.609	5.255	-35,1	0,68	0,41	5.070	2.522	62,6	48	1.757	2.002	21,7	38,1	34,7	79,4	59,7	108,3
Canada	30.769	36.128	39.085	27,0	2,60	3,08	19.754	20.481	64,2	52,4	5.138	12.585	16,7	32,2	26,0	61,5	55,8	90,8
Croatia	4.446	4.088	3.587	-19,3	0,38	0,28	2.721	1.890	61,2	52,7	960	1.130	21,6	31,5	35,3	59,8	63,4	89,8
Cyprus	783	892	892	13,9	0,07	0,07	480	476	61,3	53,4	123	272	15,7	30,5	25,6	57,1	63,1	87,3
Czech Republic	10.269	9.806	8.553	-16,7	0,87	0,67	6.695	4.028	65,2	47,1	1.879	3.378	18,3	39,5	28,1	83,9	53,4	112,3
Denmark	5.322	5.469	5.273	-0,9	0,45	0,41	3.284	2.842	61,7	53,9	1.064	1.614	20	30,6	32,4	56,8	62,1	85,5
Estonia	1.367	1.017	657	-51,9	0,12	0,05	831	289	60,8	44	290	272	21,2	41,4	34,9	94,1	64,5	127,3
Finland	5.177	5.289	4.941	-4,6	0,44	0,39	3.210	2.564	62	51,9	1.030	1.611	19,9	32,6	32,1	62,8	61,3	92,7
France	59.296	64.165	64.230	8,3	5,00	5,05	35.993	33.271	60,7	51,8	12.156	20.746	20,5	32,3	33,8	62,4	64,7	93,1
Georgia	5.262	4.429	3.472	-34,0	0,44	0,27	3.199	1.757	60,8	50,6	984	1.215	18,7	35	30,8	69,2	64,5	97,6
Germany	82.282	81.959	79.145	-3,8	6,94	6,23	50.357	39.810	61,2	50,3	19.089	27.305	23,2	34,5	37,9	68,6	63,4	98,8
Greece	10.903	10.707	9.814	-10,0	0,92	0,77	6.716	4.583	61,6	46,7	2.551	3.886	23,4	39,6	38,0	84,8	62,3	114,1
Holy See	1	1	1	0,0	0,00	0,00		0	na		0	0						
Hungary	10.012	8.865	7.589	-24,2	0,84	0,60	6.338	3.795	63,3	50	1.972	2.732	19,7	36	31,1	72,0	58,0	100,0
Iceland	282	325	300	6,4	0,02	0,02	174	161	61,6	53,7	43	91	15,1	30,4	24,5	56,6	62,3	86,2
Ireland	3.819	4.668	4.996	30,8	0,32	0,39	2.417	2.653	63,3	53,1	580	1.509	15,2	30,2	24,0	56,9	58,0	88,3
Italy	57.536	52.939	44.875	-22,0	4,85	3,53	35.442	20.822	61,6	46,4	13.866	18.219	24,1	40,6	39,1	87,5	62,3	115,5
Kazaksthan	15.640	15.388	13.941	-10,9	1,32	1,10	9.525	7.681	60,9	55,1	1.783	3.973	11,4	28,5	18,7	51,7	64,2	81,5
Kyrgyzstan	4.921	6.484	7.235	47,0	0,42	0,57	2.810	4.290	57,1	59,3	443	1.642	9	22,7	15,8	38,3	75,1	68,6
Latvia	2.373	1.857	1.331	-43,9	0,20	0,10	1.443	598	60,8	44,9	503	544	21,2	40,9	34,9	91,1	64,5	122,7
Lichtenstein	33	38	40	21,2	0,00	0,00		0			0	0						
Lithuania	3.501	3.035	2.526	-27,8	0,30	0,20	2.125	1.250	60,7	49,5	676	826	19,3	32,7	31,8	66,1	64,7	102,0
Luxembourg	435	580	716	64,6	0,04	0,06	272	401	62,6	56	80	196	18,4	27,4	29,4	48,9	59,7	78,6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.024	2.199	2.156	6,5	0,17	0,17	1.275	1.190	63	55,2	291	608	14,4	28,2	22,9	51,1	58,7	81,2
Malta	389	418	402	3,3	0,03	0,03	245	206	63	51,2	66	134	17	33,4	27,0	65,2	58,7	95,3
Moldova	4.283	4.096	3.580	-16,4	0,36	0,28	0	0			0	0						
Monaco	33	40	42	27,3	0,00	0,00	0	0			0	0						
Netherlands	15.898	17.123	16.954	6,6	1,34	1,33	10.063	9.087	63,3	53,6	2.893	5.205	18,2	30,7	28,8	57,3	58,0	86,6
Norway	4.473	4.859	4.895	9,4	0,38	0,39	2.711	2.575	60,6	52,6	872	1.576	19,5	32,2	32,2	61,2	65,0	90,1
Poland	38.671	37.337	33.004	-14,7	3,26	2,60	24.827	16.271	64,2	49,3	6.419	11.947	16,6	36,2	25,9	73,4	55,8	102,8
Portugal	10.016	9.834	9.027	-9,9	0,85	0,71	6.260	4.504	62,5	49,9	2.083	3.214	20,8	35,6	33,3	71,3	60,0	100,4
Romania	22.480	20.806	18.063	-19,6	1,90	1,42	14.140	9.104	62,9	50,4	4.249	6.304	18,9	34,9	30,0	69,2	59,0	98,4
Russian Federation	145.612	124.428	101.456	-30,3	12,29	7,98	92.464	50.119	63,5	49,4	26.938	36.524	18,5	36	29,1	72,9	57,5	102,4
San Marino	27	32	34	25,9	0,00	0,00	0	0			0	0						

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)		Projected Population Change (%)	Share of Pop to OSCE total (%)		Age Group 15-59 absolute number		Age Group 15-59 in %		Age Group 60+ absolute number		Age Group 60+ in %		Elderly dependency ratio*		Total dependency**	
	2000	2025	2050	2000-2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
WORLD	**6.070.581**	**7.851.455**	**8.918.724**	**46,9**			**3.636.278**	**5.217.454**	**59,9**	**58,5**	**607.058**	**1.908.607**	**10,0**	**21,4**	**16,7**	**36,6**	**66,9**	**70,9**
OSCE	**1.185.269**	**1.267.684**	**1.270.892**	**7,2**	**100,0**	**100,0**	**730.897**	**677.630**	**61,7**	**53,3**	**210.211**	**384.301**	**17,7**	**30,2**	**28,8**	**56,7**	**62,2**	**87,5**
Serbia and Montenegro	10.555	10.230	9.371	-11,2	0,89	0,74	6.512	4.985	61,7	53,2	1.932	2.933	18,3	31,3	29,7	58,8	62,1	88,0
Slovakia	5.391	5.397	4.948	-8,2	0,45	0,39	3.510	2.489	65,1	50,3	830	1.722	15,4	34,8	23,7	69,2	53,6	98,8
Slovenia	1.990	1.859	1.569	-21,2	0,17	0,12	1.292	715	64,9	45,6	382	651	19,2	41,5	29,6	91,0	54,1	119,3
Spain	40.752	40.369	37.336	-8,4	3,44	2,94	26.163	17.100	64,2	45,8	8.639	15.270	21,2	40,9	33,0	89,3	55,8	118,3
Sweden	8.856	9.055	8.700	-1,8	0,75	0,68	5.252	4.454	59,3	51,2	1.975	2.923	22,3	33,6	37,6	65,6	68,6	95,3
Switzerland	7.173	6.801	5.810	-19,0	0,61	0,46	4.447	2.841	62	48,9	1.528	2.179	21,3	37,5	34,4	76,7	61,3	104,5
Tajikistan	6.089	8.193	9.552	56,9	0,51	0,75	3.276	5.750	53,8	60,2	414	2.044	6,8	21,4	12,6	35,5	85,9	66,1
Turkey	68.281	88.995	97.759	43,2	5,76	7,69	41.105	56.700	60,2	58	5.462	24.244	8	24,8	13,3	42,8	66,1	72,4
Turkmenistan	4.643	6.549	7.541	62,4	0,39	0,59	2.647	4.525	57	60	306	1.621	6,6	21,5	11,6	35,8	75,4	66,7
Ukraine	49.688	40.775	31.749	-36,1	4,19	2,50	30.608	15.430	61,6	48,6	10.236	11.969	20,6	37,7	33,4	77,6	62,3	105,8
United Kingdom	58.689	63.287	66.166	12,7	4,95	5,21	35.331	35.928	60,2	54,3	12.149	19.585	20,7	29,6	34,4	54,5	66,1	84,2
United States of America	285.003	358.030	408.695	43,4	24,05	32,16	176.987	231.321	62,1	56,6	45.885	104.217	16,1	25,5	25,9	45,1	61,0	76,7
Uzbekistan	24.913	33.774	37.818	51,8	2,10	2,98	14.101	22.388	56,6	59,2	1.769	8.849	7,1	23,4	12,5	39,5	76,7	68,9
MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS																		
Algeria	30.245	42.429	48.667	60,9			17.784	28.422	58,8	58,4	1.815	11.485	6	23,6	10,2	40,4	70,1	71,2
Egypt	67.784	103.165	127.407	88,0			38.569	78.355	56,9	61,5	4.609	23.825	6,8	18,7	12,0	30,4	75,7	62,6
Israel	6.042	8.598	9.989	65,3			3.541	5.734	58,6	57,4	792	2.497	13,1	25	22,4	43,6	70,6	74,2
Jordan	5.035	8.116	10.154	101,7			2.845	6.265	56,5	61,7	232	1.929	4,6	19	8,1	30,8	77,0	62,1
Morocco	29.108	40.721	47.064	61,7			17.610	27.956	60,5	59,4	1.892	10.307	6,5	21,9	10,7	36,9	65,3	68,4
Tunisia	9.519	12.037	12.887	35,4			5.845	7.088	61,4	55	800	3.634	8,4	28,2	13,7	51,3	62,9	81,8

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderley dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 2: Regional Demographic Data and Estimates for the OSCE Participating States and the Mediterranean Partners

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (millions)		Projected Population Change (%)	Share of Pop to OSCE total (%)		Age Group 15-59 absolute number		Age Group 15-59 in %		Age Group 60+ absolute number		Age Group 60+ in %		Elderley dependency ratio*		Total dependency**	
	2000	2025	2050	2000-2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
North America	**315.772**	**394.158**	**447.780**	**41,80**	**26,6**	**35,2**	**196.741**	**251.802**	**62,3**	**56,2**	**51.024**	**116.803**	**16,2**	**26,1**	**25,9**	**46,4**	**60,5**	**77,8**
EU-25	**452.080**	**454.422**	**431.241**	**-4,61**	**38,1**	**33,9**	**279.816**	**217.031**	**61,9**	**50,3**	**95.241**	**149.911**	**21,1**	**34,8**	**34,0**	**69,1**	**61,6**	**98,7**
EU candidate countries* **	**103.306**	**120.498**	**124.664**	**20,67**	**8,7**	**9,8**	**63.036**	**70.217**	**61,0**	**58,3**	**12.429**	**33.680**	**12,0**	**28,0**	**19,7**	**48,0**	**63,9**	**71,6**
Other European countries** **	**31.757**	**32.452**	**30.048**	**-5,38**	**2,68**	**2,36**	**19.662**	**15.594**	**61,9**	**48,1**	**5.538**	**9.653**	**17,4**	**29,7**	**28,2**	**61,9**	**61,5**	**108,1**
CIS	**282.354**	**266.154**	**237.159**	**-16,01**	**23,82**	**18,66**	**171.642**	**122.986**	**60,8**	**51,9**	**45.979**	**74.254**	**16,3**	**31,3**	**26,79**	**60,38**	**64,50**	**92,83**
Russian Federation	145.612	124.428	101.456	-30,3	12,29	7,98	92.464	50.119	63,5	49,4	26.938	36.524	18,5	36	29,1	72,9	57,5	102,4
Western CIS*****	64.005	53.821	42.868	-33,02	5,40	3,37	36.829	19.064	57,54	44,5	12.172	14.804	19,0	34,5	33,05	77,66	73,79	124,87
Caucasus	16.531	17.517	16.748	1,31	1,39	1,32	9.992	9.168	60,44	54,7	2.153	4.795	13,0	28,6	21,55	52,31	65,44	82,68
Central Asia	56.206	70.388	76.087	35,37	4,74	5,99	32.358	44.635	57,57	58,7	4.715	18.130	8,4	23,8	14,57	40,62	73,70	70,46
MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS****	**147.733**	**215.066**	**256.168**	**73,4**			**86.194**	**153.819**			**10.139**	**53.678**						

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderley dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

*** EU candidate countries = Bulgaria,Croatia, Romania, and Turkey.

****Other European countries=Albania, Andorra, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Holy See, Iceland, fYRMacedonia, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Serbia & Montenegro, and Switzerland

*****Western CIS = Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine

******Mediterranean partners = Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia

TABLE 3 : Projected Population change in the OSCE area

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)		Projected Population Change (%)
	2000	2025	2050	2000-2050
WORLD	**6,070,581**	**7,851,455**	**8,918,724**	**46.9**
OSCE	**1,185,269**	**1,267,684**	**1,270,892**	**7.2**
Andorra	66	115	165	150
Luxembourg	435	580	716	64.6
Turkmenistan	4,643	6,549	7,541	62.4
Tajikistan	6,089	8,193	9,552	56.9
Uzbekistan	24,913	33,774	37,818	51.8
Kyrgyzstan	4,921	6,484	7,235	47.0
United States of America	285,003	358,030	408,695	43.4
Turkey	68,281	88,995	97,759	43.2
Azerbaijan	8,157	10,222	10,942	34.1
Ireland	3,819	4,668	4,996	30.8
Monaco	33	40	42	27.3
Canada	30,769	36,128	39,085	27.0
San Marino	27	32	34	25.9
Lichtenstein	33	38	40	21.2
Albania	3,113	3,629	3,670	17.9
Cyprus	783	892	892	13.9
United Kingdom	58,689	63,287	66,166	12.7
Norway	4,473	4,859	4,895	9.4
France	59,296	64,165	64,230	8.3
Netherlands	15,898	17,123	16,954	6.6
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,024	2,199	2,156	6.5
Iceland	282	325	300	6.4
Malta	389	418	402	3.3
Holy See	1	1	1	0.0
Belgium	10,251	10,516	10,221	-0.3
Denmark	5,322	5,469	5,273	-0.9
Sweden	8,856	9,055	8,700	-1.8
Germany	82,282	81,959	79,145	-3.8
Finland	5,177	5,289	4,941	-4.6
Slovakia	5,391	5,397	4,948	-8.2
Spain	40,752	40,369	37,336	-8.4
Austria	8,102	7,979	7,376	-9.0
Portugal	10,016	9,834	9,027	-9.9
Greece	10,903	10,707	9,814	-10.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	4,183	3,564	-10.4
Kazaksthan	15,640	15,388	13,941	-10.9
Serbia and Montenegro	10,555	10,230	9,371	-11.2
Poland	38,671	37,337	33,004	-14.7
Moldova	4,283	4,096	3,580	-16.4
Czech Republic	10,269	9,806	8,553	-16.7
Switzerland	7,173	6,801	5,810	-19.0
Croatia	4,446	4,088	3,587	-19.3
Romania	22,480	20,806	18,063	-19.6
Slovenia	1,990	1,859	1,569	-21.2
Italy	57,536	52,939	44,875	-22.0
Hungary	10,012	8,865	7,589	-24.2
Belarus	10,034	8,950	7,539	-24.9
Armenia	3,112	2,866	2,334	-25.0
Lithuania	3,501	3,035	2,526	-27.8
Russian Federation	145,612	124,428	101,456	-30.3
Georgia	5,262	4,429	3,472	-34.0
Bulgaria	8,099	6,609	5,255	-35.1
Ukraine	49,688	40,775	31,749	-36.1
Latvia	2,373	1,857	1,331	-43.9
Estonia	1,367	1,017	657	-51.9

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderly dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 4 : Working Group Population in absolute numbers in the OSCE area

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)	Age Group 15-59 absolute number	Age Group 15-59 absolute number	Age Group 15-59 in %	Age Group 15-59 in %
	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
WORLD	**6,070,581**	**8,918,724**	**3,636,278**	**5,217,454**	**59.9**	**58.5**
OSCE	**1,185,269**	**1,270,892**	**730,897**	**677,630**	**61.7**	**53.3**
United States of America	285,003	408,695	176,987	231,321	62.1	56.6
Turkey	68,281	97,759	41,105	56,700	60.2	58
Russian Federation	145,612	101,456	92,464	50,119	63.5	49.4
Germany	82,282	79,145	50,357	39,810	61.2	50.3
United Kingdom	58,689	66,166	35,331	35,928	60.2	54.3
France	59,296	64,230	35,993	33,271	60.7	51.8
Uzbekistan	24,913	37,818	14,101	22,388	56.6	59.2
Italy	57,536	44,875	35,442	20,822	61.6	46.4
Canada	30,769	39,085	19,754	20,481	64.2	52.4
Spain	40,752	37,336	26,163	17,100	64.2	45.8
Poland	38,671	33,004	24,827	16,271	64.2	49.3
Ukraine	49,688	31,749	30,608	15,430	61.6	48.6
Romania	22,480	18,063	14,140	9,104	62.9	50.4
Netherlands	15,898	16,954	10,063	9,087	63.3	53.6
Kazaksthan	15,640	13,941	9,525	7,681	60.9	55.1
Azerbaijan	8,157	10,942	4,829	6,270	59.2	57.3
Tajikistan	6,089	9,552	3,276	5,750	53.8	60.2
Belgium	10,251	10,221	6,192	5,264	60.4	51.5
Serbia and Montenegro	10,555	9,371	6,512	4,985	61.7	53.2
Greece	10,903	9,814	6,716	4,583	61.6	46.7
Turkmenistan	4,643	7,541	2,647	4,525	57	60
Portugal	10,016	9,027	6,260	4,504	62.5	49.9
Sweden	8,856	8,700	5,252	4,454	59.3	51.2
Kyrgyzstan	4,921	7,235	2,810	4,290	57.1	59.3
Czech Republic	10,269	8,553	6,695	4,028	65.2	47.1
Hungary	10,012	7,589	6,338	3,795	63.3	50
Belarus	10,034	7,539	6,221	3,634	62	48.2
Austria	8,102	7,376	5,080	3,629	62.7	49.2
Denmark	5,322	5,273	3,284	2,842	61.7	53.9
Switzerland	7,173	5,810	4,447	2,841	62	48.9
Ireland	3,819	4,996	2,417	2,653	63.3	53.1
Norway	4,473	4,895	2,711	2,575	60.6	52.6
Finland	5,177	4,941	3,210	2,564	62	51.9
Bulgaria	8,099	5,255	5,070	2,522	62.6	48
Slovakia	5,391	4,948	3,510	2,489	65.1	50.3
Albania	3,113	3,670	1,914	2,088	61.5	56.9
Croatia	4,446	3,587	2,721	1,890	61.2	52.7
Georgia	5,262	3,472	3,199	1,757	60.8	50.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	3,564	2,629	1,753	66.1	49.2
Lithuania	3,501	2,526	2,125	1,250	60.7	49.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,024	2,156	1,275	1,190	63	55.2
Armenia	3,112	2,334	1,964	1,141	63.1	48.9
Slovenia	1,990	1,569	1,292	715	64.9	45.6
Latvia	2,373	1,331	1,443	598	60.8	44.9
Cyprus	783	892	480	476	61.3	53.4
Luxembourg	435	716	272	401	62.6	56
Estonia	1,367	657	831	289	60.8	44
Malta	389	402	245	206	63	51.2
Iceland	282	300	174	161	61.6	53.7
Andorra	66	165		0		
Holy See	1	1		0		
Lichtenstein	33	40		0		
Moldova	4,283	3,580	0	0		
Monaco	33	42	0	0		
San Marino	27	34	0	0		

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

TABLE 5: Change in the working age population in the OSCE area

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)	Age Group 15-59 absolute number		Age Group 15-59 in %		Change in Age Group 15-59 (%)	Change of share of work.pop in tot.pop.(%)
	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000-2050	2050
WORLD	**6,070,581**	**8,918,724**	**3,636,278**	**5,217,454**	**59.9**	**58.5**		
OSCE	**1,185,269**	**1,270,892**	**730,897**	**677,630**	**61.7**	**53.3**		
Tajikistan	6,089	9,552	3,276	5,750	53.8	60.2	75.5	6.4
Turkmenistan	4,643	7,541	2,647	4,525	57	60	71.0	3.0
Uzbekistan	24,913	37,818	14,101	22,388	56.6	59.2	58.8	2.6
Kyrgyzstan	4,921	7,235	2,810	4,290	57.1	59.3	52.7	2.2
Luxembourg	435	716	272	401	62.6	56	47.2	-6.6
Turkey	68,281	97,759	41,105	56,700	60.2	58	37.9	-2.2
United States of America	285,003	408,695	176,987	231,321	62.1	56.6	30.7	-5.5
Azerbaijan	8,157	10,942	4,829	6,270	59.2	57.3	29.8	-1.9
Ireland	3,819	4,996	2,417	2,653	63.3	53.1	9.7	-10.2
Albania	3,113	3,670	1,914	2,088	61.5	56.9	9.1	-4.6
Canada	30,769	39,085	19,754	20,481	64.2	52.4	3.7	-11.8
United Kingdom	58,689	66,166	35,331	35,928	60.2	54.3	1.7	-5.9
Cyprus	783	892	480	476	61.3	53.4	-0.8	-7.9
Norway	4,473	4,895	2,711	2,575	60.6	52.6	-5.0	-8.0
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,024	2,156	1,275	1,190	63	55.2	-6.7	-7.8
Iceland	282	300	174	161	61.6	53.7	-7.3	-7.9
France	59,296	64,230	35,993	33,271	60.7	51.8	-7.6	-8.9
Netherlands	15,898	16,954	10,063	9,087	63.3	53.6	-9.7	-9.7
Denmark	5,322	5,273	3,284	2,842	61.7	53.9	-13.4	-7.8
Belgium	10,251	10,221	6,192	5,264	60.4	51.5	-15.0	-8.9
Sweden	8,856	8,700	5,252	4,454	59.3	51.2	-15.2	-8.1
Malta	389	402	245	206	63	51.2	-16.0	-11.8
Kazaksthan	15,640	13,941	9,525	7,681	60.9	55.1	-19.4	-5.8
Finland	5,177	4,941	3,210	2,564	62	51.9	-20.1	-10.1
Germany	82,282	79,145	50,357	39,810	61.2	50.3	-20.9	-10.9
Serbia and Montenegro	10,555	9,371	6,512	4,985	61.7	53.2	-23.4	-8.5
Portugal	10,016	9,027	6,260	4,504	62.5	49.9	-28.0	-12.6
Austria	8,102	7,376	5,080	3,629	62.7	49.2	-28.6	-13.5
Slovakia	5,391	4,948	3,510	2,489	65.1	50.3	-29.1	-14.8
Croatia	4,446	3,587	2,721	1,890	61.2	52.7	-30.5	-8.5
Greece	10,903	9,814	6,716	4,583	61.6	46.7	-31.8	-14.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	3,564	2,629	1,753	66.1	49.2	-33.3	-16.9
Poland	38,671	33,004	24,827	16,271	64.2	49.3	-34.5	-14.9
Spain	40,752	37,336	26,163	17,100	64.2	45.8	-34.6	-18.4
Romania	22,480	18,063	14,140	9,104	62.9	50.4	-35.6	-12.5
Switzerland	7,173	5,810	4,447	2,841	62	48.9	-36.1	-13.1
Czech Republic	10,269	8,553	6,695	4,028	65.2	47.1	-39.8	-18.1
Hungary	10,012	7,589	6,338	3,795	63.3	50	-40.1	-13.3
Lithuania	3,501	2,526	2,125	1,250	60.7	49.5	-41.2	-11.2
Italy	57,536	44,875	35,442	20,822	61.6	46.4	-41.3	-15.2
Belarus	10,034	7,539	6,221	3,634	62	48.2	-41.6	-13.8
Armenia	3,112	2,334	1,964	1,141	63.1	48.9	-41.9	-14.2
Slovenia	1,990	1,569	1,292	715	64.9	45.6	-44.6	-19.3
Georgia	5,262	3,472	3,199	1,757	60.8	50.6	-45.1	-10.2
Russian Federation	145,612	101,456	92,464	50,119	63.5	49.4	-45.8	-14.1
Ukraine	49,688	31,749	30,608	15,430	61.6	48.6	-49.6	-13.0
Bulgaria	8,099	5,255	5,070	2,522	62.6	48	-50.2	-14.6
Latvia	2,373	1,331	1,443	598	60.8	44.9	-58.6	-15.9
Estonia	1,367	657	831	289	60.8	44	-65.2	-16.8
Andorra	66	165		0				0.0
Holy See	1	1		0				0.0
Lichtenstein	33	40		0				0.0
Moldova	4,283	3,580	0	0				0.0
Monaco	33	42	0	0				0.0
San Marino	27	34	0	0				0.0

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderly dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 6: Age group 60+ in absolute numbers in the OSCE area

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)	Age Group 60+ absolute number	Age Group 60+ absolute number	Age Group 60+ in %	Age Group 60+ in %
	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
WORLD	**6,070,581**	**8,918,724**	**607,058**	**1,908,607**	**10**	**21**
OSCE	**1,185,269**	**1,270,892**	**210,211**	**384,301**	**17.7**	**30.2**
United States of America	285,003	408,695	45,885	104,217	16.1	25.5
Russian Federation	145,612	101,456	26,938	36,524	18.5	36
Germany	82,282	79,145	19,089	27,305	23.2	34.5
Turkey	68,281	97,759	5,462	24,244	8	24.8
France	59,296	64,230	12,156	20,746	20.5	32.3
United Kingdom	58,689	66,166	12,149	19,585	20.7	29.6
Italy	57,536	44,875	13,866	18,219	24.1	40.6
Spain	40,752	37,336	8,639	15,270	21.2	40.9
Canada	30,769	39,085	5,138	12,585	16.7	32.2
Ukraine	49,688	31,749	10,236	11,969	20.6	37.7
Poland	38,671	33,004	6,419	11,947	16.6	36.2
Uzbekistan	24,913	37,818	1,769	8,849	7.1	23.4
Romania	22,480	18,063	4,249	6,304	18.9	34.9
Netherlands	15,898	16,954	2,893	5,205	18.2	30.7
Kazaksthan	15,640	13,941	1,783	3,973	11.4	28.5
Greece	10,903	9,814	2,551	3,886	23.4	39.6
Belgium	10,251	10,221	2,265	3,404	22.1	33.3
Czech Republic	10,269	8,553	1,879	3,378	18.3	39.5
Portugal	10,016	9,027	2,083	3,214	20.8	35.6
Serbia and Montenegro	10,555	9,371	1,932	2,933	18.3	31.3
Sweden	8,856	8,700	1,975	2,923	22.3	33.6
Belarus	10,034	7,539	1,937	2,835	19.3	37.6
Austria	8,102	7,376	1,677	2,744	20.7	37.2
Hungary	10,012	7,589	1,972	2,732	19.7	36
Azerbaijan	8,157	10,942	759	2,703	9.3	24.7
Switzerland	7,173	5,810	1,528	2,179	21.3	37.5
Tajikistan	6,089	9,552	414	2,044	6.8	21.4
Bulgaria	8,099	5,255	1,757	2,002	21.7	38.1
Slovakia	5,391	4,948	830	1,722	15.4	34.8
Kyrgyzstan	4,921	7,235	443	1,642	9	22.7
Turkmenistan	4,643	7,541	306	1,621	6.6	21.5
Denmark	5,322	5,273	1,064	1,614	20	30.6
Finland	5,177	4,941	1,030	1,611	19.9	32.6
Norway	4,473	4,895	872	1,576	19.5	32.2
Ireland	3,819	4,996	580	1,509	15.2	30.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	3,564	593	1,304	14.9	36.6
Georgia	5,262	3,472	984	1,215	18.7	35
Croatia	4,446	3,587	960	1,130	21.6	31.5
Albania	3,113	3,670	280	962	9	26.2
Armenia	3,112	2,334	411	878	13.2	37.6
Lithuania	3,501	2,526	676	826	19.3	32.7
Slovenia	1,990	1,569	382	651	19.2	41.5
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,024	2,156	291	608	14.4	28.2
Latvia	2,373	1,331	503	544	21.2	40.9
Cyprus	783	892	123	272	15.7	30.5
Estonia	1,367	657	290	272	21.2	41.4
Luxembourg	435	716	80	196	18.4	27.4
Malta	389	402	66	134	17	33.4
Iceland	282	300	43	91	15.1	30.4
Andorra	66	165	0	0		
Holy See	1	1	0	0		
Lichtenstein	33	40	0	0		
Moldova	4,283	3,580	0	0		
Monaco	33	42	0	0		
San Marino	27	34	0	0		

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderly dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 7: Change in the elderly population in the OSCE area

	Population (thousands)	Projected Population (thousands)	Age Group 60+ absolute number		Age Group 60+ in %		Change in Age Group 60+ (%)	Change of share of work.pop in tot.pop.(%)
	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000-2050	2050
WORLD	**6,070,581**	**8,918,724**	**607,058**	**1,908,607**	**10**	**21**		
OSCE	**1,185,269**	**1,270,892**	**210,211**	**384,301**	**17.7**	**30.2**		
Turkmenistan	4,643	7,541	306	1,621	6.6	21.5	429.1	14.9
Uzbekistan	24,913	37,818	1,769	8,849	7.1	23.4	400.3	16.3
Tajikistan	6,089	9,552	414	2,044	6.8	21.4	393.7	14.6
Turkey	68,281	97,759	5,462	24,244	8	24.8	343.8	16.8
Kyrgyzstan	4,921	7,235	443	1,642	9	22.7	270.8	13.7
Azerbaijan	8,157	10,942	759	2,703	9.3	24.7	256.3	15.4
Albania	3,113	3,670	280	962	9	26.2	243.2	17.2
Ireland	3,819	4,996	580	1,509	15.2	30.2	159.9	15.0
Luxembourg	435	716	80	196	18.4	27.4	145.1	9.0
Canada	30,769	39,085	5,138	12,585	16.7	32.2	144.9	15.5
United States of America	285,003	408,695	45,885	104,217	16.1	25.5	127.1	9.4
Kazaksthan	15,640	13,941	1,783	3,973	11.4	28.5	122.8	17.1
Cyprus	783	892	123	272	15.7	30.5	121.3	14.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,977	3,564	593	1,304	14.9	36.6	120.1	21.7
Iceland	282	300	43	91	15.1	30.4	114.2	15.3
Armenia	3,112	2,334	411	878	13.2	37.6	113.6	24.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2,024	2,156	291	608	14.4	28.2	108.6	13.8
Slovakia	5,391	4,948	830	1,722	15.4	34.8	107.4	19.4
Malta	389	402	66	134	17	33.4	103.0	16.4
Poland	38,671	33,004	6,419	11,947	16.6	36.2	86.1	19.6
Norway	4,473	4,895	872	1,576	19.5	32.2	80.7	12.7
Netherlands	15,898	16,954	2,893	5,205	18.2	30.7	79.9	12.5
Czech Republic	10,269	8,553	1,879	3,378	18.3	39.5	79.8	21.2
Spain	40,752	37,336	8,639	15,270	21.2	40.9	76.8	19.7
France	59,296	64,230	12,156	20,746	20.5	32.3	70.7	11.8
Slovenia	1,990	1,569	382	651	19.2	41.5	70.4	22.3
Austria	8,102	7,376	1,677	2,744	20.7	37.2	63.6	16.5
United Kingdom	58,689	66,166	12,149	19,585	20.7	29.6	61.2	8.9
Finland	5,177	4,941	1,030	1,611	19.9	32.6	56.4	12.7
Portugal	10,016	9,027	2,083	3,214	20.8	35.6	54.3	14.8
Greece	10,903	9,814	2,551	3,886	23.4	39.6	52.3	16.2
Serbia and Montenegro	10,555	9,371	1,932	2,933	18.3	31.3	51.9	13.0
Denmark	5,322	5,273	1,064	1,614	20	30.6	51.6	10.6
Belgium	10,251	10,221	2,265	3,404	22.1	33.3	50.2	11.2
Romania	22,480	18,063	4,249	6,304	18.9	34.9	48.4	16.0
Sweden	8,856	8,700	1,975	2,923	22.3	33.6	48.0	11.3
Belarus	10,034	7,539	1,937	2,835	19.3	37.6	46.4	18.3
Germany	82,282	79,145	19,089	27,305	23.2	34.5	43.0	11.3
Switzerland	7,173	5,810	1,528	2,179	21.3	37.5	42.6	16.2
Hungary	10,012	7,589	1,972	2,732	19.7	36	38.5	16.3
Russian Federation	145,612	101,456	26,938	36,524	18.5	36	35.6	17.5
Italy	57,536	44,875	13,866	18,219	24.1	40.6	31.4	16.5
Georgia	5,262	3,472	984	1,215	18.7	35	23.5	16.3
Lithuania	3,501	2,526	676	826	19.3	32.7	22.2	13.4
Croatia	4,446	3,587	960	1,130	21.6	31.5	17.7	9.9
Ukraine	49,688	31,749	10,236	11,969	20.6	37.7	16.9	17.1
Bulgaria	8,099	5,255	1,757	2,002	21.7	38.1	13.9	16.4
Latvia	2,373	1,331	503	544	21.2	40.9	8.2	19.7
Estonia	1,367	657	290	272	21.2	41.4	-6.1	20.2
Andorra	66	165	0	0				0.0
Holy See	1	1	0	0				0.0
Lichtenstein	33	40	0	0				0.0
Moldova	4,283	3,580	0	0				0.0
Monaco	33	42	0	0				0.0
San Marino	27	34	0	0				0.0

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderly dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 8: Elderley dependency ratios in the OSCE area

	Age Group 15-59 in %		Age Group 60+ in %		Elderly dependency ratio*	Elderly dependency ratio*
	2000	2050	2000	2050	2000	2050
OSCE countries						
Estonia	60.8	44	21.2	41.4	34.9	94.1
Latvia	60.8	44.9	21.2	40.9	34.9	91.1
Slovenia	64.9	45.6	19.2	41.5	29.6	91.0
Spain	64.2	45.8	21.2	40.9	33.0	89.3
Italy	61.6	46.4	24.1	40.6	39.1	87.5
Greece	61.6	46.7	23.4	39.6	38.0	84.8
Czech Republic	65.2	47.1	18.3	39.5	28.1	83.9
Bulgaria	62.6	48	21.7	38.1	34.7	79.4
Belarus	62	48.2	19.3	37.6	31.1	78.0
Ukraine	61.6	48.6	20.6	37.7	33.4	77.6
Armenia	63.1	48.9	13.2	37.6	20.9	76.9
Switzerland	62	48.9	21.3	37.5	34.4	76.7
Austria	62.7	49.2	20.7	37.2	33.0	75.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	66.1	49.2	14.9	36.6	22.5	74.4
Poland	64.2	49.3	16.6	36.2	25.9	73.4
Russian Federation	63.5	49.4	18.5	36	29.1	72.9
Hungary	63.3	50	19.7	36	31.1	72.0
Portugal	62.5	49.9	20.8	35.6	33.3	71.3
Romania	62.9	50.4	18.9	34.9	30.0	69.2
Slovakia	65.1	50.3	15.4	34.8	23.7	69.2
Georgia	60.8	50.6	18.7	35	30.8	69.2
Germany	61.2	50.3	23.2	34.5	37.9	68.6
Lithuania	60.7	49.5	19.3	32.7	31.8	66.1
Sweden	59.3	51.2	22.3	33.6	37.6	65.6
Malta	63	51.2	17	33.4	27.0	65.2
Belgium	60.4	51.5	22.1	33.3	36.6	64.7
Finland	62	51.9	19.9	32.6	32.1	62.8
France	60.7	51.8	20.5	32.3	33.8	62.4
Canada	64.2	52.4	16.7	32.2	26.0	61.5
Norway	60.6	52.6	19.5	32.2	32.2	61.2
Croatia	61.2	52.7	21.6	31.5	35.3	59.8
Serbia and Montenegro	61.7	53.2	18.3	31.3	29.7	58.8
Netherlands	63.3	53.6	18.2	30.7	28.8	57.3
Cyprus	61.3	53.4	15.7	30.5	25.6	57.1
Ireland	63.3	53.1	15.2	30.2	24.0	56.9
Denmark	61.7	53.9	20	30.6	32.4	56.8
Iceland	61.6	53.7	15.1	30.4	24.5	56.6
United Kingdom	60.2	54.3	20.7	29.6	34.4	54.5
Kazaksthan	60.9	55.1	11.4	28.5	18.7	51.7
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	63	55.2	14.4	28.2	22.9	51.1
Luxembourg	62.6	56	18.4	27.4	29.4	48.9
Albania	61.5	56.9	9	26.2	14.6	46.0
United States of America	62.1	56.6	16.1	25.5	25.9	45.1
Azerbaijan	59.2	57.3	9.3	24.7	15.7	43.1
Turkey	60.2	58	8	24.8	13.3	42.8
Uzbekistan	56.6	59.2	7.1	23.4	12.5	39.5
Kyrgyzstan	57.1	59.3	9	22.7	15.8	38.3
Turkmenistan	57	60	6.6	21.5	11.6	35.8
Tajikistan	53.8	60.2	6.8	21.4	12.6	35.5
Andorra						
Holy See	na					
Lichtenstein						
Moldova						
Monaco						
San Marino						

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision and the OSCE/OCEEA.

The estimates are based on the medium variant calculations.

* Elderly dependency ratio = (Age group 60+/AgeGroup 15-59)*100

** Total dependency = non working age pop/working age pop = (100-age group 15-59/age group 15-59). The working age population is not the actually working population.

TABLE 9a: Fertility for the OSCE Participating States and the Mediterranean Partners

	Total fertility (average number of children per woman*) Replacement-level fertility rate is 2.1**				
	1950-55	1985-90	1995-2000	2000-2005	2010-2015
WORLD			**2.83**	**2.69**	**2.5**
OSCE					
Albania	5,60	3,08	2.43	2.28	2.06
Armenia	4,49	2,58	1.42	1.15	1.18
Austria	2,09	1,45	1.36	1.28	1.27
Azerbaijan	5,49	2,83	2.30	2.10	1.98
Belarus	2,61	2,04	1.27	1.20	1.27
Belgium	2,33	1,56	1.60	1.60	1.67
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,82	1,90	1.35	1.30	1.36
Bulgaria	2,48	1,92	1.14	1.10	1.25
Canada	3,73	1,62	1.56	1.48	1.47
Croatia	2,76	1,84	1.60	1.65	1.68
Cyprus	3,71	2,43	1.96	1.90	1.85
Czech Republic	2,69	1,92	1.18	1.16	1.29
Denmark	2,54	1,54	1.75	1.77	1.78
Estonia	2,06	2,18	1.28	1.22	1.31
Finland	2,97	1,66	1.74	1.73	1.74
France	2,73	1,81	1.76	1.89	1.89
Georgia	3,00	2,26	1.58	1.40	1.40
Germany	2,16	1,43	1.34	1.35	1.42
Greece	2,29	1,53	1.30	1.27	1.31
Hungary	2,73	1,82	1.38	1.20	1.27
Iceland	3,70	2,12	2.06	1.95	1.85
Ireland	3,38	2,29	1.90	1.90	1.85
Italy	2,32	1,35	1.21	1.23	1.27
Kazaksthan	4,41	3,03	2.10	1.95	1.85
Kyrgyzstan	4,51	4,02	2.89	2.64	2.11
Latvia	2,00	2,09	1.17	1.10	1.18
Lithuania	2,71	2,09	1.38	1.25	1.31
Luxembourg	1,98	1,48	1.73	1.73	1.75
Malta	4,14	2,02	1.86	1.77	1.71
Moldova	3,5	2,64			
Netherlands	3,06	1,56	1.60	1.72	1.73
Norway	2,60	1,80	1.85	1.80	1.78
Poland	3,62	2,15	1.48	1.26	1.32
Portugal	3,04	1,59	1.46	1.45	1.43
Romania	2,87	2,28	1.32	1.32	1.41
Russian Federation	2,85	2,13	1.25	1.14	1.21
Serbia and Montenegro	3,22	2,23	1.77	1.65	1.60
Slovakia	3,52	2,15	1.40	1.28	1.40
Slovenia	2,80	1,66	1.25	1.14	1.18
Spain	2,57	1,48	1.19	1.15	1.22
Sweden	2,21	1,91	1.56	1,64	1.80
Switzerland	2,28	1,53	1.47	1.41	1.44
Tajikistan	6,00	5,41	3.72	3.06	2.39
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	5,32	2,22			
Turkey	6,9	3,7	2.70	2.43	2.02
Turkmenistan	6,0	4,55	3.03	2.70	2.34
Ukraine	2,81	1,96	1.25	1.15	1.22
United Kingdom	2,18	1,81	1.70	1.60	1.61
United States of America	3,45	1,92	2.05	2.11	2.08
Uzbekistan	5,97	4,40	2.88	2.44	2.00
MEDITERRANEAN PARTNERS					
Algeria			3.15	2.8	2.28
Egypt			3.51	3.29	2.76
Israel	4,16	3,05	2.94	2.7	2.37
Jordan	7,38	5,87	4.11	3.57	2.78
Morocco			3	2.74	2.4
Tunisia			2.32	2.01	1.85

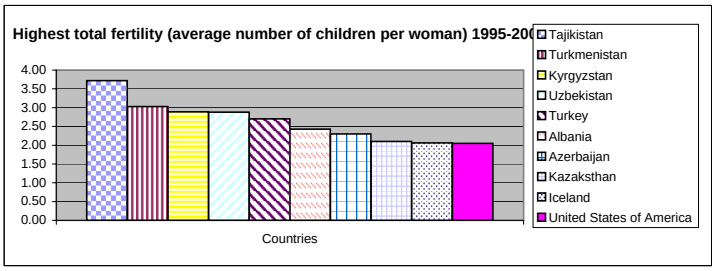
Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision.

* Total fertility = The average number of children a woman would bear if fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime.

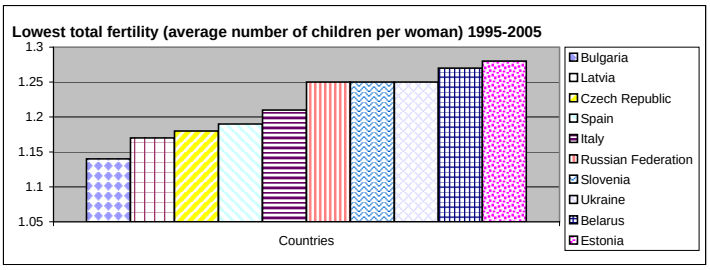
** The replacement-level fertility rate = The level that needs to be sustained over the long run to ensure that a population replaces itself. For most countries, replacement level is close to 2.1 children per woman.

TABLE 9b: Fertility for the OSCE Participating States and the Mediterranean Partners

	1995-2005
Country	Highest total fertility (average number of children per woman)
Tajikistan	3.72
Turkmenistan	3.03
Kyrgyzstan	2.89
Uzbekistan	2.88
Turkey	2.70
Albania	2.43
Azerbaijan	2.30
Kazakstan	2.10
Iceland	2.06
United States of America	2.05



	1995-2005
Country	Lowest total fertility (average number of children per woman)
Bulgaria	1.14
Latvia	1.17
Czech Republic	1.18
Spain	1.19
Italy	1.21
Russian Federation	1.25
Slovenia	1.25
Ukraine	1.25
Belarus	1.27
Estonia	1.28



Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision.

TABLE 10: Net Migration for the OSCE countries*

	Net migration (per 1000 population)		
Country	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
Albania	-19.1	-6.0	-4.3
Armenia	-5.0	-6.5	-5.0
Austria	1.1	1.7	1.7
Azerbaijan	-4.6	-3.4	-1.4
Belarus	0.3	-0.2	-0.2
Belgium	1.0	1.3	1.3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27.0	9.8	2.4
Bulgaria	-1.2	-1.3	-1.3
Canada	5.1	4.9	4.9
Croatia	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
Cyprus	3.9	1.9	0.6
Czech Republic	1.0	1.0	1.0
Denmark	2.7	1.9	1.9
Estonia	-6.1	-6.0	-6.3
Finland	0.8	0.8	0.8
France	0.7	1.3	1.2
Georgia	-5.7	-9.7	-7.1
Germany	2.6	2.6	2.6
Greece	8.9	2.7	2.7
Hungary	0.2	0.1	0.1
Iceland	2.2	0.7	0.0
Ireland	5.9	5.1	2.4
Italy	2.0	1.1	1.2
Kazakhstan	-18.5	-10.3	-9.7
Kyrgyzstan	-0.5	-0.8	-0.7
Latvia	-4.4	-3.5	-3.6
Lichtenstein**			
Lithuania	-1.9	-2.9	-2.4
Luxembourg	9.3	8.7	8.2
Malta**			
Moldova	-3.2	-1.9	-1.9
Netherlands	2.1	1.9	1.8
Norway	2.0	2.2	2.2
Poland	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
Portugal	1.3	1.0	1.0
Romania	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2
Russian Federation	2.0	0.3	0.4
Serbia and Montenegro	-9.8	-1.9	-0.6
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	0.3
Slovenia	0.5	0.5	0.5
Spain	3.4	2.0	1.4
Sweden	1.0	1.1	1.1
Switzerland	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tajikistan	-10.3	-9.8	-5.1
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	-0.5	-1.0	-1.0
Turkey	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7
Turkmenistan	2.3	-0.4	-0.4
Ukraine	-1.5	-2.1	-2.1
United Kingdom	2.0	2.4	2.3
United States of America	4.5	4.1	3.7
Uzbekistan	-0.7	-0.8	-0.7

* Net migration figures reflect legal migration only.

** Comparable net migration data was not available.

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision.

TABLE 10: Net Migration for the OSCE countries

	2000-2005
Country	Lowest net migration flow (per 1000 population)
Kazakhstan	-10.3
Tajikistan	-9.8
Georgia	-9.7
Armenia	-6.5
Albania	-6.0
Estonia	-6.0
Latvia	-3.5
Azerbaijan	-3.4
Lithuania	-2.9
Ukraine	-2.1

	2000-2005
Country	Highest net migration flow (per 1000 population)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9.8
Luxembourg	8.7
Ireland	5.1
Canada	4.9
United States of America	4.1
Greece	2.7
Germany	2.6
United Kingdom	2.4
Norway	2.2
Spain	2.0

Source: United Nations Population Division: World Population Prospects: The 2002 Revision.