



UNITED NATIONS  
UNIVERSITY  
CRIS

Institute on Comparative Regional Integration Studies



## Future Trends Series - GR:REEN Project

### Title of the report

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**European Population Compared with World Population**

### Area

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Demography

### Reporter

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European Commission

### Type of the Reporter

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International Organisation

### Periodically updated?

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No

### First issued year

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2012

### Latest update

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### Official website

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<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

### Language available

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English

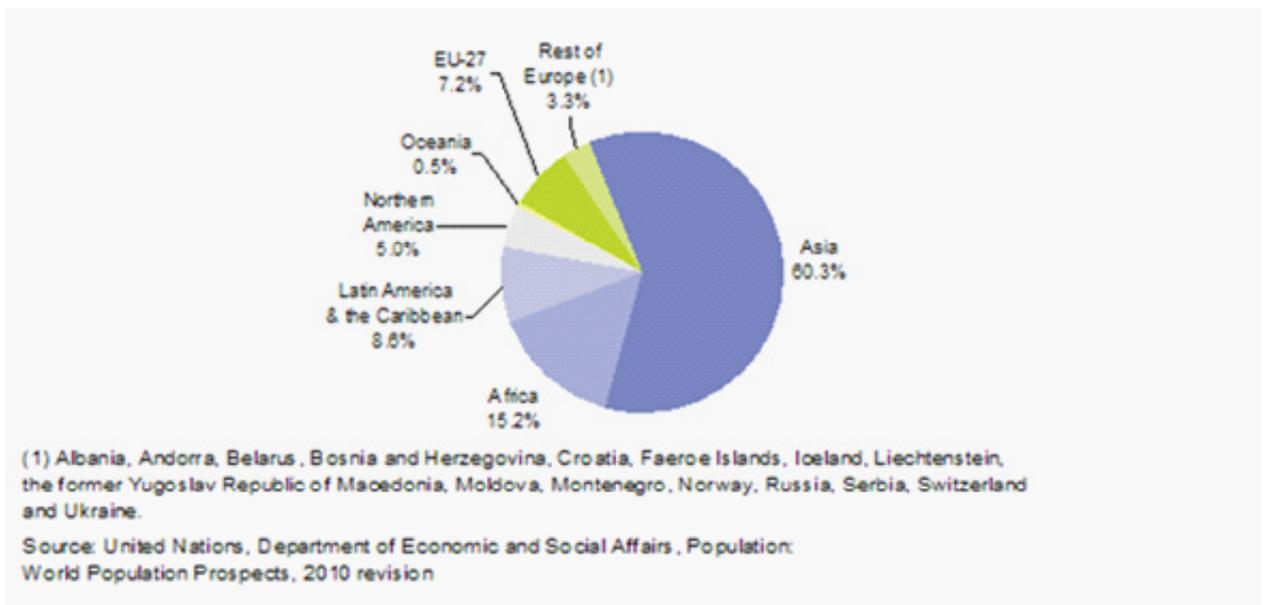
### Short summary

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This article gives an overview of the European Union's (EU's) population in relation to the rest of the world by looking at several key demographic indicators; it includes information on population levels, population density, fertility, life expectancy and old-age dependency ratios.

Ageing society represents a major demographic challenge and is linked to several issues, including, persistently low fertility rates and significant increases in life expectancy during recent decades. Improvements in the quality and availability of healthcare are likely, at least in part, to explain the latter, alongside other factors such as increased awareness of health issues, higher standards of living, or changes in workplace occupations from predominantly manual labour to tertiary activities. The average life expectancy of a new-born baby in the world was estimated at 67.9 years (for the period 2005 to 2010): the value of this indicator increased by 3.5 years compared with the period 1990 to 1995. In the EU-27, life expectancy at birth is generally higher than in most other regions of the world and stood at 79.7 years in 2009.

The table below depicts the world population of 2012 through a pie chart. The suggested trends of a growing population in Asia, Africa, and Latin America can be seen on the chart.



## Key trends

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- Global population more than doubled between 1960 and 2000, rising from just over 3 billion.
- The overall increase in global population between 1960 and 2012 can be largely attributed to growth in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
- Population density within the EU-27 was estimated at 117 persons per km<sup>2</sup> in 2012, more than 3.5 times as high as in the United States, but below the values recorded for Indonesia, China, Japan, India and South Korea.
- The EU-27's population is predicted to grow at a slower rate before peaking in 2040–45, contracting thereafter.
- The proportion of elderly persons within the total population will become particularly acute in Japan and South Korea.

## Suggestions

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## Methodology

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Survey

## Reference to other trends reports? If yes, which reports?

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Eurostat and the United Nations (UN) Population Division (World Population Prospects, 2010 revision).