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Analysis of European demographic development and refugee crisis

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Abstract
The aim is to analyze the problems of European refugees, with special emphasis on economic refugees. At first look the history evolution and migration of human the European peoples, begin with Neanderthal (Homo neanderthalensis) and Modern humans (Homo sapiens). Scientists believe that they lived at the same time in Europe 5,000 years. It is alleged based on the DNA, so that they are also mixed with each other, coexistence with Homo sapiens.
This could add to great Migration to Europe over the last few thousands of years, transatlantic migrations and Atlantic slave trade. The world population is expected to increase from 6.9 billion to 9.3 billion in 2050 and to reach 10.1 billion by 2100. Developed countries as a whole will little or no population growth, and much of that growth will be from immigration from less developed countries. The world's poorest countries will see the growth. Africa population is expected to account for almost 24% of the world population in 2050 and for 35% in 2100. The share of Europe is expected to decline: from nearly 22% in 1950 to less than 7% in 2100.
The biggest problems in EU were refugee crisis, mass immigration and Islamic terrorism. How cope with volume of refugees, and what is its impact on the European economy? EU governments are trying in every way to reduce the flow refugees to Europe. Taken to speak in order to arrive in Syria and North Africa peaceful solution to that people should not have to flee their homes. The continuing wave of refugees at the border of EU has set itself the problem of how to cope with it, and what is the impact on the European economy. Europe has changed multicultural regions. What should be Europe in the future? Will European values are preserved?
The methodology, definitions and theoretical foundations are based in earlier publications of the author.

Keywords: population, Europe, economic refugees, future.

1. Introduction

Demographic development

Anthropologists believe the human species dates back at least 3 million years. For most of our history, these distant ancestors lived a precarious existence as hunters and gatherers. This way of life kept their total numbers small, probably less than 10 million. However, as agriculture was introduced, communities evolved that could support more people. World population expanded to about 300 million by A.D. 1 and continued to grow at a moderate rate. But after the start of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century living standards rose and widespread famines and epidemics diminished in some regions. Population growth accelerated. The population climbed to about 760 million in 1750 and reached 1 billion around 1800.
In 1800, the vast majority of the world's population (85%) resided in Asia and Europe, with 65 percent in Asia alone. By 1900, Europe's share of world population had risen to 25%, feeds by the population increase that accompanied the Industrial Revolution. Some of this growth spilled over to the Americas, increasing their share of the world total. World population growth accelerated after World War II, when the population of less developed countries began to increase dramatically. After millions of years of extremely slow growth, the human population indeed grew explosively, doubling again and again; a billion people were added between 1960 and 1975; another billion were added between 1975 and 1987. Throughout the 20th century each additional billion has been achieved in a shorter period of time. Human population entered the 20th century with 1.6 billion people and left the century with 6.1 billion. The growth of the last 200 years appears explosive on the historical timeline. The overall effects of this growth on living standards, resource use, and the environment will continue to change the world landscape long after. [14]
According to the medium variant of the 2010 Revision, the world population is expected to increase from 6.9 billion in mid-2011 to 9.3 billion in 2050 and to reach 10.1 billion by 2100 [2]. If fertility were to remain constant in each country at the level it had in 2005-2010, the world population could reach nearly 27 billion by 2100. A future fertility that remains just half a child above that projected in the medium variant would result in a population of 15.8 billion in 2100 (high variant), but if fertility remains just half a child below that of the medium variant, the world population in 2100 could be 6.2 billion, the same size it had at the start of the 21st century. [2]
Today, 42% of the world population lives in low-fertility countries, that is, countries where women are not having enough children to ensure that, on average, each woman is replaced by a daughter who survives to the age of procreation. Another 40% lives in intermediate-fertility countries where each woman is having, on average, 1 - 1.5 daughters, and the remaining 18% lives in high-fertility countries where the average woman has more than 1.5 daughter. Even if the fertility of each country would reach replacement level in 2010-2015, the world population would continue to increase over the rest of the century, reaching 9.1 billion in 2050 and 9.9 billion in 2100. [2]
Next, let's see the world demographic development, with emphasis on Europe.

Table 1: Demographic overview, midyear population in millions [14]

	1950	1970	1990	2005	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
World	2,557	3,712	5,287	6,473	7,250	7,628	8,314	8,898	9,383
More	807	1003	1144	1213	1254	1271	1294	1305	1307
Least	1538	2392	3626	4509	5049	5298	5718	6039	6268
Less	1750	2709	4143	5260	5996	6357	7020	7593	8076
Growth, %			1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5

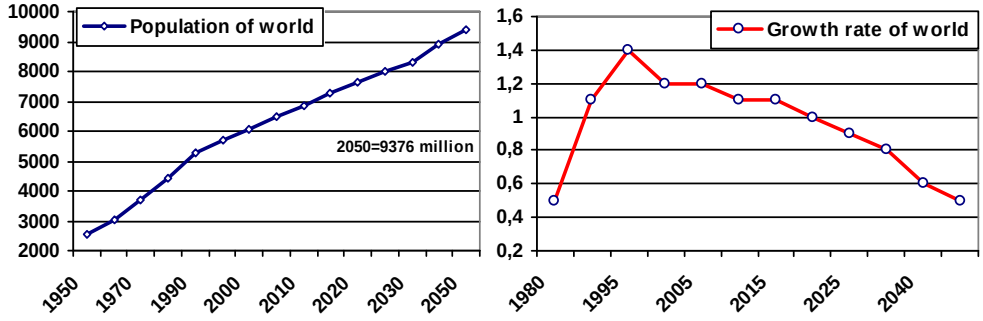

Fig 1: World demographic overview [14]

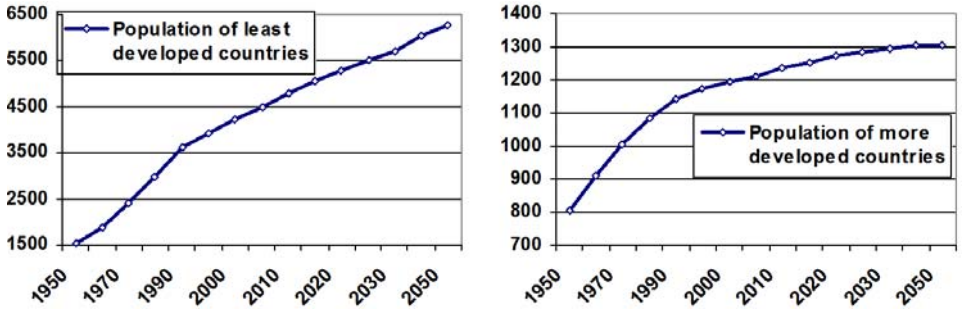

Fig 2: Demographic overview of least and more developed countries [14]

More developed countries include all of North America and Europe, as well as Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. The remaining countries of the world are considered less developed countries [3].

Developed countries as a whole will experience little or no population growth in this century, and much of that growth will be from immigration from less developed countries. The world's poorest countries will see the growth. In 1950, 1.7 billion people lived in less developed countries - about two-thirds of the world total; by 2050, the population of less developed countries will number over 8 billion, or 86 percent of world population. In 1950, only about 200 million of the population of the less developed countries resided in countries now defined as "least developed" by the United Nations, but that population is projected to rise to nearly 2 billion by 2050. Those countries have especially low incomes, high economic vulnerability, and poor human development indicators [3].

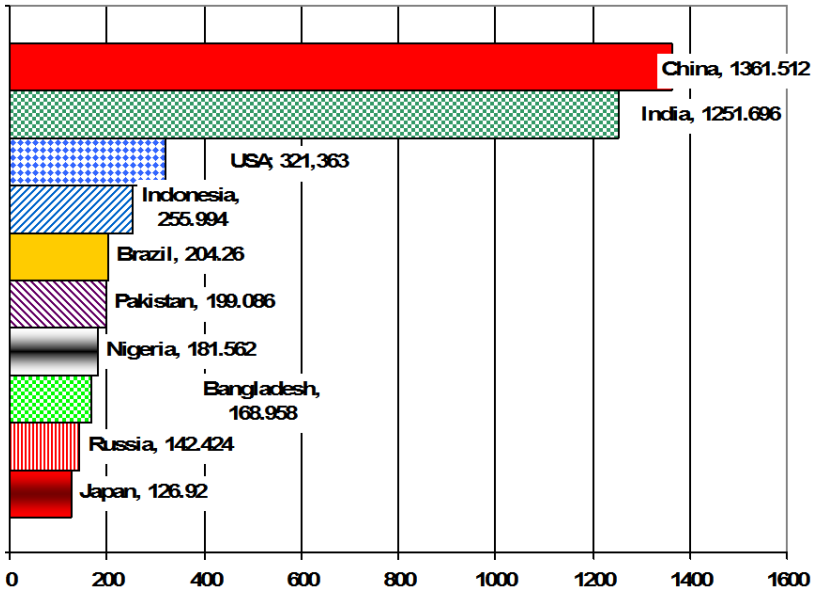

Fig 3: Rank country of population, 2015, thousands [3]

Table 2: Most populous countries, millions, 2014 and 2050 [3]

2014 Country population		2050 Country population	
China	1,364	India	1,691
India	1,296	China	1,311
United States	318	United States	423
Indonesia	251	Nigeria	402
Brazil	203	Pakistan	314
Pakistan	194	Indonesia	309
Nigeria	177	Bangladesh	226
Bangladesh	158	Brazil	213
Russia	144	Congo, DR	194
Japan	127	Ethiopia	166

For the last 50 years, world population multiplied more rapidly than ever before, and more rapidly than it is projected to grow in the future. In 1950, the world had 2.5 billion people; and in 2005, the world had 6.5 billion people. By 2050, this number could rise to more than 9 billion.

Key result: according to the medium variant, the future distribution of the world population by major area is likely to change significantly.

Next, analyze the population change by major region between 2010 and 2100. Over the past century, Asia has been consistently the most populous major area of the world and is expected to remain so during the 21st century. Therefore, it accounts for the largest share of the world population, amounting to 60 per cent today and expected to decline to 55 per cent in 2050. During the second part of the 21st century, Asia is expected to lose its claim to having the majority of the world's inhabitants, because its share of the world population is projected to drop below 50 % (it is projected at 45% in 2100).

Whereas between 1950 and 1996, Europe was the second most populous region, Africa overtook it in 1996 and now accounts for nearly 15% of the world population, up from 9% in 1950. Furthermore, because Africa is projected to maintain a rapid population growth over the rest of the century, its population is expected to account for almost 24% of the world population in 2050 and for 35% in 2100. By contrast, the share of Europe is expected to decline: from nearly 22% in 1950 to less than 7% in 2100. The joint share of Northern America plus Latin America and the Caribbean is not expected to change markedly, passing from 13.6% in 2010 to 12.0% in 2100. [2]

By the end of the 21st century Europe's population is projected to have declined by 63 million people as compared to 2010. It is the only major region of the world for which a population decline is projected over this period. Africa's population is projected to increase by almost 2.6 billion people between 2010 and 2100. If fertility would decline only half a child less (from 4.64 to 2.62 children per woman) Africa's population would increase by 4.2 billion between 2010 and 2100.

Compared to Africa, the population increase in Asia, Northern America, Latin America and Oceania is projected to be quite small between 2010 and 2100. Asia's population is projected to increase by 432 million, Northern America by 182, Latin America by 97 and Oceania by 29 million. [2]

In 1950, Africa's population was about 40% of the population of Europe. In 2010 Africa's population had already outgrown the population of Europe by almost 40%. By 2050, Africa will have three times as many people as Europe; and by 2100 the population in Africa is projected to be much more than 5 times the population of Europe. The project average *total* fertility to decline from 4.64 children in the period 2005-2010 to 2.89 *children* in 2050 and further to 2.13 in 2100. Without this very significant fertility decline, Africa's population would increase even further. [18]

Key result: population is projected to increase primarily in Africa.

Table 3: Population Clock of regions, 2012 [16]

	Population mid-2012 (millions)	Births per 1000 Popul	Deaths per 1000 Popul	Deaths per 1000 Popul	Rate of Natural Increase %	Net Migration Rate per 1000	
						mid-2025	mid-2050
World	7,058	20	8	1.2	-	8,082	9,624
More Developed	1,243	11	10	0.1	2	1,292	1,338
Less Developed	5,814	22	8	1.4	-1	6,789	8,286
Least Developed	876	35	10	2.4	-1	1,185	1,899
Europe	740	11	11	0.0	2	750	732
European Union	502	10	10	0.1	2	517	520
Northern Europe	101	13	9	0.3	3	111	122
Western Europe	190	10	9	0.1	3	194	194
Eastern Europe	295	11	13	-0.2	2	287	259
Southern Europe	154	10	9	0.0	2	158	157

When in 2012 in Europe was *infant mortality rate* 4, in Eastern Europe 7, and more developed countries 5, then in less developed countries 45, in least developed countries 72 and in Middle Africa 98. The world average was 41.

In 2050 population as a multiple of 2012 of world average was 1.4. When in 2012 in Europe and in the European Union was it 1.0, in Northern Europe 1.2, and more developed countries 1.1, then in less developed countries 1.4, in least developed countries 2.2, in Americas 1.3, in Asia 1.2, in Western Asia 1.7, in total Africa 2.2, in Sub-Saharan Africa 2.3, in Western Africa 2.4 and in Eastern Africa 2.3 and in Middle Africa 2.6.

From Europe countries was in 2012 *infant mortality rate* Sweden 2.1, Finland 2.4, in Estonia 3.3, in Germany 3.4, in France 3.5, in USA 6.0, in Russia 7.5, in China 17, in India 47 and in Nigeria 77.

From Europe countries was *in 2050 population as a multiple of 2012* in Latvia 0.8; in Germany, Estonia, Lithuania and Russia 0.9; in China 1.0; in France, Sweden and Finland 1.1; in USA, United Kingdom, India and Indonesia 1.3 and in Nigeria 2.4.

Table 4: Population Clock of regions, 2014 [16]

	Population mid-2012 (millions)	Births per 1000 popul	Deaths per 1000 popul	Deaths per 1000 popul	Rate of natural Increase %	Net migration rate per 1000	
						mid-2025	mid-2050
World	7,238	20	8	1.2	-	8,444	9,683
More Developed	1,249	11	10	0.1	2	1,292	1,309
Less Developed	5,989	22	7	1.4	0	7,152	8,375
Least Developed	916	33	9	2.4	-1	1,290	1,855
Africa	1,136	36	10	2.5	0	1,637	2,428
Americas	972	16	7	0.9	0	1,106	1,217
Asia	4,351	18	7	1.1	-0	4,907	5,252
Oceania	39	18	7	1.1	6	48	60
Europe	741	11	11	0.0	2	746	726
European Union	507	10	10	0.0	1	517	514

This table shows how the world has changed to two years.

Table 5: Life expectancy at birth (years) [16]

	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Males	Females
	1970	2013	2013	2013
World	58	71	69	73
More Developed	71	79	75	82
Less Developed	55	69	67	71
Least Developed	44	61	60	62
Africa	45	59	58	60
Americas	65	76	73	79
Asia	57	71	69	73
Oceania	66	77	75	79
Europe	70	78	74	81
European Union	71	80	77	83

Table 6: Demographic overview, Europe, midyear population in millions [19]

	1950	1970	1990	2010	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
Europe	547	658	722	738	742	744	738	724	702
Growth, %			0,2	0,1	0,1	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,4

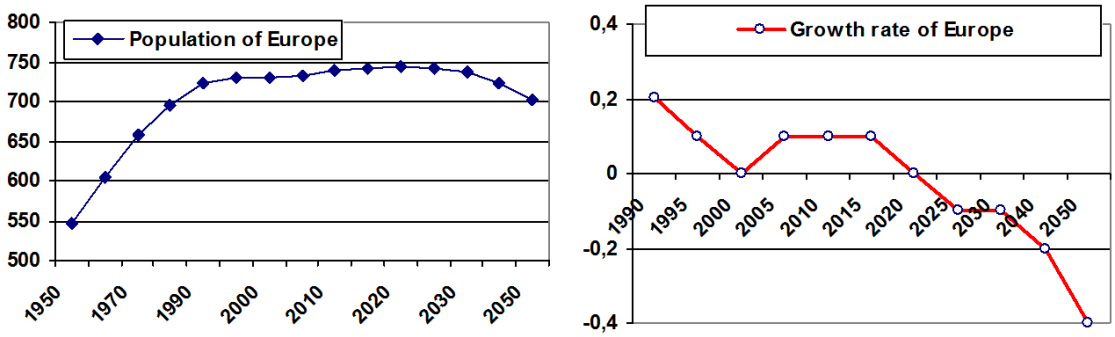

Fig 4: Midyear population of Europe in millions [19]

When the population of Europe in 1900 amounted to 24.7% of the world's population, in 2000 11.9% and based on projections for 2050 only 7.2%.

To 2015 was positive growth rate, in 2020 zero and from 2015 negative growth rate. In 2050 will -0.4%.

In Eastern Europe was max in 1995 - 310,073 thousands; in 2050 will 250,853 thousands.

In Northern Europe has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 107,802 thousands.

In Southern Europe will max in 2030 - 310,073 thousands; in 2050 will 156,571 thousands.

In Western Europe will max in 2025 - 193,625 thousands; in 2050 will 186,670 thousands.

In Western Asia has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 351,976 thousands.

In South-Eastern Asia has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 810,381 thousands.

In South-Central Asia has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 2,517,101 thousands.

In Eastern Asia will max in 2025 - 1,628,991 thousands; in 2050 will 1,513,239 thousands.

In Asia has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 5,192,697 thousands.

In Africa has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 2,232,385 thousands, in 1950 was 229,059 thousands. [19]

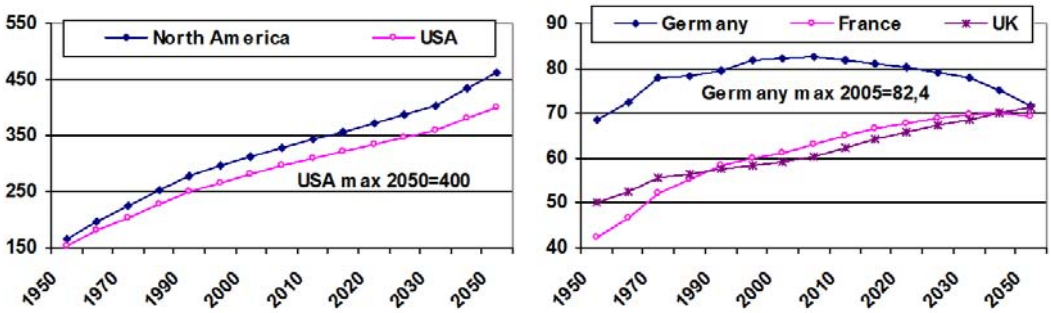

Fig 5: Midyear population of America and Europe, millions [19]

In Northern America has been continuous growth; in 2050 will max 463,813 thousands. Growth rate from 2005 to 2050 is 0.9 – 0.7%. [19]

Table 7: Midyear population of Europe and USA, millions [19]

	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Germany	68,3	77,8	79,4	82,2	81,6	80,8	80,2	79,2	78,0	75,0	71,5
France	42,5	51,9	58,24	61,22	64,9	66,5	67,8	68,9	69,6	70,1	69,5
Italy	47,1	53,6	56,74	57,8	60,7	61,8	62,4	62,6	62,6	62,3	61,4
Spain	28,1	33,9	39,34	40,6	46,5	48,1	50, 1	51,4	52,4	53,4	52,5
UK	50,1	55,6	57,44	59,1	62,3	64,1	65,8	67,2	68,4	70,1	71,1
USA	151,9	204,0	249,64	282,2	309,3	321,4	333,9	346,4	358,5	380,1	399,8

Table 8: Midyear population of Europe countries, thousand [19]

	1950	1980	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Netherlands	10,121	14,155	15,930	16,574	16,948	17,280	17,572	17,797	17,982	17,907
Finland	4,009	4,780	5,169	5,255	5,271	5,272	5,251	5,201	5,027	4,820
Denmark	4,271	5,123	5,337	5,516	5,582	5,642	5,698	5,730	5,691	5,575
Norway	3,265	4,086	4,492	4,891	5,208	5,467	5,682	5,870	6,155	6,364
Sweden	7,014	8,310	8,924	9,432	9,802	10,202	10,587	10,913	11,457	12,011
Austria	6,935	7,549	8,113	8,214	8,224	8,220	8,190	8,120	7,867	7,521
Ireland	2,963	3,401	3,822	4,623	4,892	5,177	5,418	5,631	6,023	6,334

Table 9: Midyear population of Europe countries, thousand [19]

	1950	1980	2000	2010	2015	2020	2030	2040	2050
Czech	8,925	10,289	10,269	10,551	10,645	10,702	10,627	10,432	10,210
Hungary	9,338	10,711	10,147	9,992	9,898	9,772	9,426	8,983	8,490
Poland	24,824	35,578	38,654	38,464	38,302	37,949	36,531	34,481	32,085
Slovakia	3,463	4,966	5,400	5,470	5,496	5,494	5,393	5,202	4,944
Slovenia	1,468	1,833	2,011	2,003	1,983	1,951	1,855	1,735	1,597
Estonia	1,096	1,482	1,380	1,291	1,249	1,203	1,092	978	862
Lithuania	2,553	3,435	3,654	3,545	3,495	3,435	3,257	3,031	2,788
Latvia	1,936	2,525	2,376	2,218	2,152	2,077	1,903	1,728	1,544

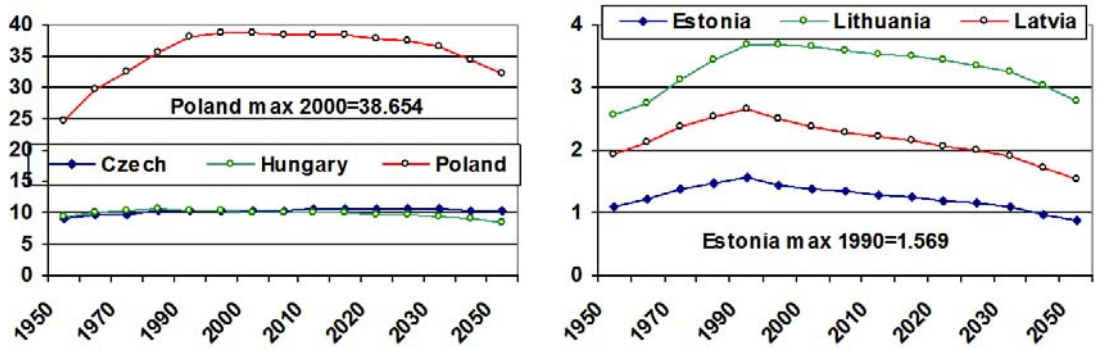

Fig 6: Midyear population of CEE and Baltic states, thousand [19]

When in 1995 of *Germany* was total fertility rate 0.3, then in 2015 1.4 and in 2050 will 1.7. When in 1995 was births 765 thousands, then in 2015 685 thousands and in 2050 will 658 thousands. When in 1995 was life expectancy at birth 76 years, then in 2015 81 and in 2050 will 83 years. Net number of migrants in 1995 was 398 thousands, then in 2015 100 thousands and in 2050 will 120 thousands. Net migration rate is from 0 to 2 per 1,000 populations. [19]

When in 1990 of *Estonia* was total fertility rate 2.1, then in 2015 1.5 and in 2050 will 1.7. When in 1990 was births 22 thousands, then in 2015 13 thousands and in 2050 will 7 thousands. When in 1990 was life expectancy at birth 70 years, then in 2015 74 and in 2050 will 80 years. Net migration rate is 3-5 per 1,000 populations. [19]

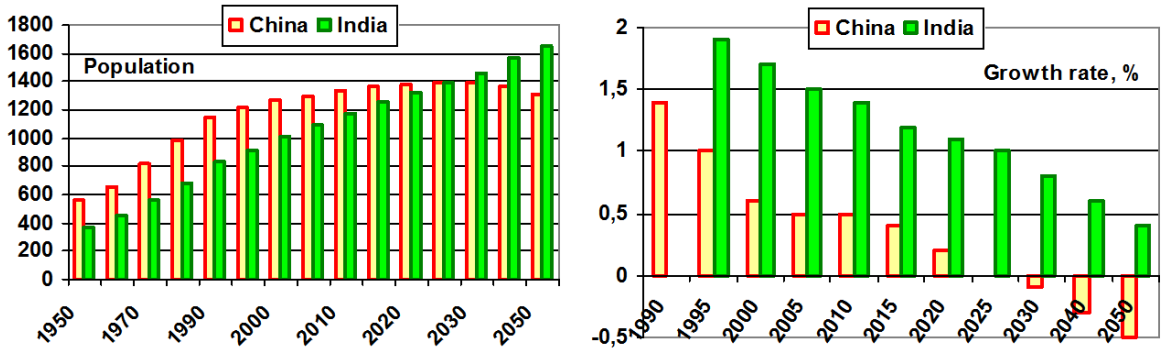

Fig 7: Midyear population of China and India, millions [19]

Table 10: Midyear population of China and India, millions [19]

	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
China	562	820	1148	1263	1330	1361	1384	1394	1391	1358	1303
India	369	553	838	1006	1173	1251	1326	1396	1460	1571	1656

Population of China
1950 > 562,580; **2015** > 1,361,513; **2025** > 1,394,639; **2050**> 1,303,723.
Population **of India:**
1950 > 369,880; **2015** > 1,251,696; **2025** > 1,396,046; **2050**> 1,656,554.
China max 1990 > 1.4%; **min 2050** > -0.5%.
India max 1990 > 1.9%; **min 2050** > +0.4%. [19]

Table 11: Midyear population growth of China and India, % [19]

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
China	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.3	-0.5
India		1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4

When in 1990 of *China* was total fertility rate (births per woman) 2.2, then in 2015 1.6. When in 1990 was births 24,219 thousands, then in 2015 16,406 thousands. When in 1990 was life expectancy at birth 68 years, then in 2015 75 and in 2050 will 81 years. Net migration rate is zero.

When in 1995 of *India* was total fertility rate (births per woman) 3.4, then in 2015 2.5. When in 1995 was births 25,970 thousands, then in 2015 24,471 thousands. When in 1995 was life expectancy at birth 60 years, then in 2015 68 and in 2050 will 77 years. Net migration rate is zero. [19]

China's rapid economic growth in recent decades has translated into general improvements in quality of life but urbanization and increasing migration may exacerbate existing gender inequalities and development gaps between urban and rural areas. In May 2008, a devastating earthquake hit Sichuan Province. Many school children were among the dead and injured.

China has achieved most ICPD indicators and has made great progress towards the MDGs, having met targets for reducing poverty, hunger, illiteracy and infant and under-5 mortality. China is also on track to reduce maternal mortality and to control HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, potentially achieving these targets by 2015. The largest gaps in reaching MDG Five to improve maternal health are in improving access to reproductive health information and services, particularly among unmarried people and adolescents. The Government is committed to incorporate the four indicators for MDG5 into routine reporting systems and surveys.

The national family planning policy which advocates one child for a majority of the population continues and has had a large impact on the aging of the Chinese population. An increasing proportion of the population aged 65 and older will create major challenges for China's future development. While overall HIV prevalence is low, China faces a growing number of HIV-infected people, especially among women and vulnerable groups. The incidence of sexually transmitted infections has also dramatically increased in recent years, particularly among young people aged 15 to 24. There is an absence of laws and social protection to ensure the sexual and reproductive health and rights of young people, as well as sex workers and migrant workers. Progress is seen in certain gender indicators, including a greater gender balance in school enrolment between boys and girls, lower maternal mortality and an increase in life expectancy for women. However, sex-selective abortion has led to an overall increase in the sex ratio at birth,

despite reductions in some provinces. A comprehensive national law on domestic violence is still lacking.
The year 2009 marked 30 years of cooperation between UNFPA and the Government of China. UNFPA is engaged in ongoing policy dialogue primarily on the issues of population policy, aging, migration and youth, and notes progress in efforts to improve reproductive health services and information for adolescents and unmarried individuals. [20]

Table 12: Midyear population of Russia, millions [19]

	1950	1970	1990	2000	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2040	2050
Russia	102	130	148	147	142	142	142	140	138	134	130

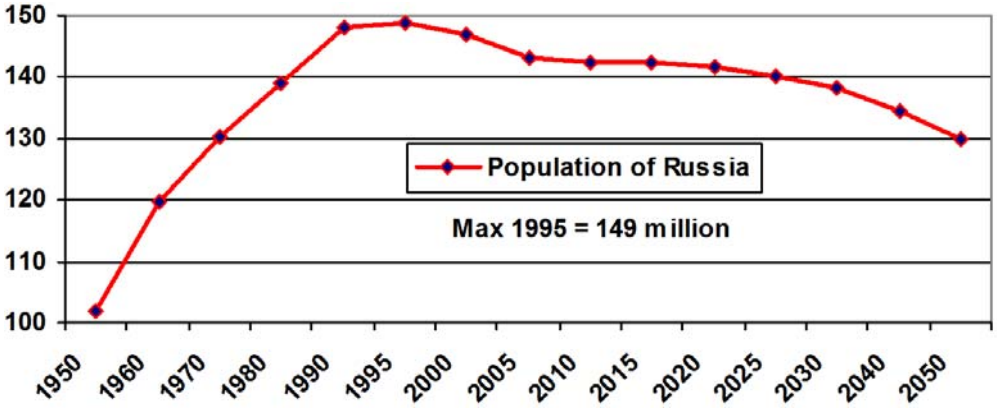

Fig 8: Population of Russia, millions [19]

When in 1990 of *Russia* was total fertility rate 1.9, then in 2015 1.6 and in 2050 will 1.6. When in 1990 was births 1,989 thousands, then in 2015 1,652 thousands and in 2050 will 1,124 thousands. When in 1990 was life expectancy at birth 69 years, then in 2015 70 and in 2050 will 78 years. Net number of migrants in 1995 was 768 thousands, then in 2015 241 thousands and in 2050 will 242 thousands. Net migration rate is from 1 to 2 per 1,000 populations.

Key numbers of the world (2014)

Life expectancy at birth of total population: 68.35 years; male: 66.39 years; female: 70.43 years.
Total fertility rate: 2.43 children born/woman [21].
Languages: Mandarin Chinese 11.82%, Spanish 5.77%, English 4.67%, Hindi 3.62%, Arabic 3.3%, Portuguese 2.83%, Bengali 2.69%, Russian 2.33%, Japanese 1.7%, Javanese 1.15%, Standard German 1.09% [22].
List of religious populations: the world population was 7,174,611,584 and the distribution of religions as Christian 33.39% (of which Roman Catholic 16.85%, Protestant 6.15%, Orthodox 3.96%, Anglican 1.26%), Muslim 22.74%, Hindu 13.8%, Buddhist 6.77%, Sikh 0.35%, Jewish 0.22%, Baha'i 0.11%, other religions 10.95%, non-religious 9.66%, atheists 2.01% [23].

Refugee crisis of Europe

The biggest the current problem is *refugee crisis*, mass immigration. EU governments are trying in every way to reduce the flow refugees to Europe. Taken to speak in order to arrive in Syria and North Africa peaceful solution to that people should not have to flee their homes. It also helps refugees EU funding. But not all refugees come to Europe there cannot be any help.
European countries into refugees are treated very differently. Not everyone is favour of their adoption. Refugees support costs. One reason is the negative attitude that some people have of our own daily life hard they have to cope with 500 euro per month. Here comes the protest. The problem is how they are able to integrate them into society. In his part of the opposition is also Islamist terrorism.
The European Commission says 3 million people could arrive in Europe by the end of 2017, and add about 0.25% to the bloc's GDP [5].
The Refugees values differ strongly from those of the Europeans. For example, when will come to war refugees from Ukraine to Estonia, there is no opposition. We know them, there lives of thousands of Ukrainians.
Here comes series of problems. Restoring of internal control in Schengen Area? Why not foreseen this mass immigration? More important, however, is what the future brings. Wars have always resulted war refugees, but the economic refugees? What are population projections?

Discussion & Conclusions

- Never have been in the world of the people's social and economic equality, and does not come.
- It is one of cause of wars and migration. Folks increasingly want to live better and more freedom.
- People's living standards can be increased also more effective job in their own country.
- Native populations defend their territories against intruders.
- Also animals and birds defend their territories. This is a matter for them to survive.
- In connection with today's high level of civilization, it is no longer a problem for people.
- Migration has been greater or lesser extent, all the time.
- The world population is expected to increase, but the share of Europe is expected to decline.
- The poor developing countries population growth is inevitable for Europe.
- In European history are been earlier the major nations wanderings.

- On 21 century, especially after World War II, in Europe living in peace with so many different peoples and races. Xenophobia has practical disappeared.
- Recall the free movement of workers within the European Union.
- In connection with the 2015 events in Europe the traditional values must be reassessed.
- Europe has changed multicultural regions. Does Islam belong to the European cultural area?
- Are these refugees in European culture room suitable?
- What impact the refugees on the European economy?
- Whether these refugees are a security risk? Are they include also be terrorists?
- What should be Europe in the future? What kind Europe do we want? Will European values are preserved?

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