DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE AND CHALLENGE IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

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Agnieszka Fihel, Marek Okólski
Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw
The change in population size in NUTS2 regions between 1990 and 2017 (as % of the 1990 value)
Natural change and net migration in the EU member states, 1989–2017
FERTILITY
Total fertility rates, trends in post-communist EU countries, 1989–2017
The Total Fertility Rate in NUTS2 regions

Blank regions mean no available data

- 1.7 and more
- 1.5 to 1.7
- 1.3 to 1.5
- 1.1 to 1.3
- Less than 1.1

Coef. of variation 1990–96: 22% of NUTS2 average
International variation: 70% of total variation
Intra-national variation: 30% of total variation
Coef. of variation 1990–96: 22% of NUTS2 average
International variation: 70% of total variation
Intra-national variation: 30% of total variation

2016: 11% of NUTS2 average
32% of total variation
68% of total variation
Mean age at first childbirth in EU11 countries, 1985–2015
Share of non-marital births in EU11 countries, 1985–2015 (in %)
• Wide adoption of post-modern values: personal freedom, self-realization, individual achievement, specific lifestyles

• Austerities of transition to market-oriented and competitive economy: declining living standards, inferior terms of employment, precarious labour market situation

• Paring down of state-funded social welfare policies: some measures abandoned (i.e. crèches at large industrial groups), fiscal measures waned due to inflation
MORTALITY
Life expectancy at birth in six EU11 countries, 1990–2016
Life expectancy at birth in five EU11 countries, 1990–2016
• In the **first group of countries**, reduction in mortality for all age groups and for most groups of causes of death (=> due both to the changes in healthcare systems and the shift in lifestyles)

• **Baltic States, Bulgaria and Romania** lagged behind, mostly due to alcohol-related mortality (including external causes of deaths and cardiovascular diseases)

• In 2005: variation in \( e(0) \) **between the countries** constituted 84% of the overall variation in \( e(0) \) between NUTS2 regions; in 2016: 78%

• Most important causes of death treatable through the health care systems (and health policies) organized at the national level

• Intra-national variation in mortality due to causes attributable in the first place to individual behaviours
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION
Emigration from EU11 countries in 2009–12 and 2013–16 (annual averages)

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<td>Bulgaria</td>
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<td>16 615(^a)</td>
<td>27 111</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>12 737</td>
<td>25 552</td>
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<td>1 933</td>
<td>3 521</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
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<td>15 282</td>
<td>14 551</td>
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<td>EU11(^b)</td>
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<td>661 150</td>
<td>645 663</td>
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EU-11 citizens among five leading foreign nationalities:

- Austria: Romanians, Hungarians and Poles
- Belgium: Poles, Romanians
- Denmark: Poles (1\textsuperscript{st}), Romanians
- Finland: Estonians (1\textsuperscript{st})
- Germany: Poles (1\textsuperscript{st}), Romanians, Bulgarians, Hungarians
- Italy and Spain: Romanians (in both countries 1\textsuperscript{st})
- the Netherlands: Poles (1\textsuperscript{st}), Bulgarians
- Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the UK: Poles
- Portugal: Romanians
POPULATION AGEING
Population pyramids for EU-11 1989 and 2050 (Eurostat forecast)
Lowest-low fertility trap (Lutz et al. 2006)
It’s published!