

Demographic outlook

National reports on the demographic developments in 2010

2012 edition

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
AUSTRIA.....	5
BULGARIA	9
CROATIA	11
CZECH REPUBLIC.....	13
DENMARK.....	15
ESTONIA.....	16
FINLAND	18
FRANCE	20
HUNGARY	22
ICELAND	25
ITALY	26
LATVIA.....	29
LIECHTENSTEIN	32
LITHUANIA	33
LUXEMBOURG.....	35
MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF	37
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF	39
NORWAY.....	42
POLAND.....	45
PORTUGAL.....	49
ROMANIA.....	51
SLOVAKIA	53
SLOVENIA.....	57
SPAIN	60
SWEDEN	61

FOREWORD

This publication presents the recent demographic developments in the European countries and the reports are produced by the corresponding national statistical authorities. These reports are part of a regular demographic data collection that is carried out every year by Eurostat and the United Nations Statistics Division over 49 countries and territories. The coverage in this publication is however limited to those countries that have provided a report on their demographic developments in 2010 and includes EU Member States and candidate countries as well as other Council of Europe Member States.

Please note that the views expressed in this publication are those of the authors of each individual country and do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the European Commission.

Data on demography can be found on Eurostat's website on the link described below:

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/population/data/database>

AUSTRIA

1. Population

1.1 Population change

The population of Austria stood at 8.4 million on 1 January 2011, an increase of 29 000 people (0.3%) compared to the beginning of 2010. Most of the population growth was attributed to gains from international migration of about 27 700 people. In addition the balance of births and deaths was positive at 1 500 people.

Overall, the development of the population in Austria in 2010 was - like in the past - characterized by regional contrasts: The western federal states continued to face population increases by the superposition of birth surpluses and international migration gains. In the eastern and south-eastern part of Austria international migration gain was the main driver of population growth actually compensating the surplus of deaths over births.

Different paths of the population development were even more marked on municipal level: Suburban districts remained the big 'winners' through birth surpluses and high migration gains. Larger cities saw increases in their populations, though high international migration gains could compensate the surplus of deaths over births as well as out-migration to the suburbs. However, like in previous years, inner alpine regions of Styria and Carinthia continued to be affected by population declines.

1.2 Population by age

On 1 January 2011, there were 1.7 million children and young people (aged 0 to 19 years) living in Austria, equating to one fifth (20.6%) of the total population. The highest percentages were found in the federal provinces of Vorarlberg (23.4%), Upper Austria (21.8%) and Tyrol (21.5%). This can be attributed on the one hand to the fertility rate, which lies above the federal average and on the other hand to the continuing high immigration of younger persons and families from abroad. Some 5.2 million inhabitants (61.8% of the total population) were

of working age (between 20 and 64 years) on 1 January 2011. With 63.8% of inhabitants in this age group, only the federal capital, Vienna, was above the national average. On that date, approximately 1.5 million people were aged 65 years and above, corresponding to 17.6% of the total population. Analysed by federal provinces, the percentage of older persons in Burgenland (19.5%), Carinthia (19.2%) and in Styria (18.7%) was above the national average, while the percentage in Tyrol (16.2%) and Vorarlberg (15.3%) was below the national average.

1.3 Population by citizenship

On 1 January 2011, some 927 612 people with foreign citizenship lived in Austria. This represents a share of about 11.0% of the total population of Austria. Of foreign citizens, 359 282 were citizens of other Member States of the European Union, 201 830 of which came from the 14 countries that had joined the EU prior to 2004. Furthermore, 104 328 people held the citizenship of the ten accession countries of 2004 while there were 53 124 people of Bulgarian and Romanian citizenship. Besides, 302 057 citizens of former Yugoslavia lived in Austria on 1st January 2011 as well as 113 457 Turkish citizens. A little more than 100 000 people held the citizenship of a non-European country of which persons from Asia formed the largest group with 64 500 people.

In 2010, the number of naturalisations declined by more than one-fifth (-22.5%) over the previous year and by as much as more than four-fifths over 2003. Austrian citizenship was granted to a total of 6 190 people (including 55 persons who were resident abroad) in 2010 (2009: 7 990). Close to two-fifths of those naturalised (2 342 or 37.8%) were born in Austria.

Two aspects are essentially responsible for the seventh consecutive decline in naturalisation rates since the "record year" in 2003 (45 112 naturalisations): firstly, the amendments to the Citizenship Act which came into force on 23 March 2006 and on 1 January 2010 were introduced stricter requirements for the acquisition of Austrian citizenship. Secondly,

immigration numbers have dropped since 1993 and as a consequence of this development the number of persons eligible for naturalisation (for example those with at least ten years of uninterrupted main residence in Austria - § 10 para. 1 Citizenship Act) also decreased over the past six years. While 15 835 persons became Austrian citizens on these legal grounds in 2003 (35% of all naturalisations), the figure fell to 1 093 in 2010 (18%).

2. Marriage and divorce

2.1 Marriages

37 545 marriages were celebrated in Austria in 2010, i.e. 4.5 marriages per 1 000 population. Compared with the 2009 figures this is a strong rise of 5.9%. The average age for first-time marriages (median age) rose from 24.3 years to 29.3 years for women and from 26.5 years to 31.9 years for men between the early 1990s and 2010.

It should be noted that individual registry statistics cover only those marriages that occur in Austria. Marriages abroad (which presumably have a greater effect on resident people with a migration background) are not included in the data.

2.2 Divorces

In 2010, an annual total of 17 442 divorces was recorded in Austria, corresponding to 2.1 divorces per 1 000 population. Compared to the 2009 figure, this is a decrease of 1 364 divorces or 7.3%. The total divorce rate was 43.0% in 2010 compared to the all-time high of 49.5% in 2007. The median duration of marriage for those that were divorced in 2010 was 10.5 years.

In Vienna the total divorce rate was nearly 50% whereas in Upper Austria the figure was only 37.0%. A large majority (87%) of all divorces were by mutual agreement. In 2010, the annual total of children affected by parental divorce was 19 574 (an average of 1.12 children per divorced couple), thereof 13 657 children under 18 years of age.

3. Fertility

The annual number of live births in Austria in 2010 was 78 742, an increase of 3.1% compared with 2009 (76 344). Total fertility rate (TFR) increased to 1.44 (2009: 1.39). Over the past ten years the total fertility rate has fluctuated only marginally between 1.33 (2001) and 1.42 (2004). By comparison, in 1963 the total fertility rate reached a post-war maximum of 2.82, almost twice as high as the current value. Since 1973 the TFR has been consecutively below replacement level of 2.1.

The fact that the period fertility is so low in Austria is also due to the ever rising age at childbirth ("postponement" of births). The mean age at childbearing has risen steadily since the mid-1970s. In 2010 this indicator was 29.8 years, i.e. 1.6 years higher than in 2000. The mean age at first birth has risen above average and is currently 28.2 years.

The number of births to unmarried women increased from 24 497 to 31 611 between 2000 and 2010, while the proportion of non-marital births increased from 31.3% to 40.1%. Non-marital childbearing has become very common in the case of first births: currently 52.0% of first births occur outside wedlock.

4. Mortality

77 199 deaths were recorded in Austria in 2010, which corresponds to a crude death rate of 9.2 deaths per 1 000 population. In 2000 the crude death rate was as high as 9.6 per 1 000 population; in the 1970 it was as high as 13.2 per 1 000 population.

Between 2000 and 2010 life expectancy at birth in Austria has increased by 2.6 years for men (from 75.1 years to 77.7 years) and by 2.0 years for women (from 80.5 years to 83.2 years). The difference between female and male life expectancy has diminished since its highest level in 1982 (then 7.2 years), but it is still 5.5 years.

A break in time series of mortality indicators occurred in 2009 due to a better coverage of deaths occurring abroad which was leading to

slightly higher death rates and lower life expectancies.

Initially the increase in life expectancy over the past 100 years was achieved first and foremost through a drop in infant and childhood mortality; in recent decades the decrease in old-age mortality has contributed increasingly towards the rise in life expectancy. In 2010 the remaining life expectancy of a 60 year old male in Austria was 21.5 years; for a 60 year old woman, the figure was 25.3 years.

Infant mortality rate – infant deaths per 1 000 live births – was 3.9 per thousand in Austria in 2010. Since 1997 this figure has always been below the 5-per-thousand mark; since 2006 also below the 4-per-thousand mark. A detailed analysis shows that infant mortality is higher for male newborn children than for female newborns, and that legitimate newborn children have a lower infant mortality than live births outside of wedlock.

5. Migration

5.1 International Migration

The figure of 114 398 arrivals from abroad and 86 703 departures to foreign countries produced an international net migration of 27 695 people in 2010. In relation to Austria's resident population, this corresponded to a migration balance rate of 3.3 per 1 000. Migration gains thus were about a third higher than in 2009 (+20 596 people). Following a longstanding trend, net-migration losses with Austrian nationals continued to occur in 2010, at -4 163 people. This was however counterbalanced by migration gains with foreign citizens, which in 2010 amounted to 31 858 people, thus accounting for a quarter more than in 2009 (+25 696). In regional terms, and as in previous years, Vienna continued to predominate as the destination of choice for international migration to Austria. The federal capital alone accounted for around 40% of all arrivals and for half of all migration gains.

In contrast, immigration from non-EU-countries again held much less importance in 2010 than in the years before 2006, not least because of restrictive Austrian immigration laws. About two thirds of migration gains with third-country nationals were with citizens of European states outside the EU, i.e. Turkey (+1 375 people) and

the West Balkans except Slovenia (+3 631). Of importance remained migration surpluses with Russian citizens (+590), which consisted to a large part of asylum seekers from the Russian Federation (i.e. Chechnya).

Notable migration surplus with non-European citizens occurred mainly with Asia at +2 288 people. Overall the reduction of migration gains with European non-EU citizens led to the shifted weight of migration of non-EU-citizens in Austria to non-European countries.

At the level of the federal provinces, Vienna remained the prime destination for international immigration to Austria. The federal capital accounted for about two fifths of the net migration (42% or +11 640 people). Styria (+3 302), Lower Austria (+3 194) and Upper Austria (with +2 923 people) registered the highest gains from international migration after Vienna. Within the federal provinces, international immigration focused on the provincial capitals and their environs; in Tyrol, Salzburg and Carinthia, it also gravitated towards tourist regions and in the case of Lower Austria towards the southern suburbs of Vienna.

5.2 Internal Migration

There were 677 206 cases of people migrating within Austria in 2010, down from 680 237 in 2009. The majority of these internal migrations involved relatively short distances, with around 54% of cases concerning moves within a municipality. As the figures for intraregional migrations demonstrate (disaggregated by the various NUTS levels), the majority of internal migrations involved relatively short distances.

As a result of Vienna being the single city in Austria with more than 1 million inhabitants and the resulting intensified functional linkages with surrounding regions, migration gains from internal migration occurred more frequently in the East of Austria than in other parts of the country. Most migrants are between 20 and 34 years old and are Austrian nationals, albeit the relative frequency of internal migration is higher with foreigners. Age-specific patterns of internal migration show a pronounced trend for suburbanisation, which with increasing age, also extends to further outlying areas. Only young adults, aged 18 to 26 years, predominantly move to central cities to benefit from their larger offer of educational and vocational opportunities.

Austria's eastern provinces (Lower Austria, Burgenland and Vienna) showed the largest internal migration gains in 2010. Slight gains of internal migration occurred also in Styria. By contrast, all the other federal provinces recorded migration deficits, the highest being in Upper Austria and Carinthia, followed by Salzburg and the Tyrol. While there were a few shifts in migration flows at supra-regional level, little change occurred in migration patterns at the regional level, with suburban districts once again registering the highest migration gains. The areas most affected by migration losses were the inner-alpine districts of Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Upper and Lower Austria, some peripheral regions of Tyrol, and the Mühlviertel and Waldviertel regions.

6. Demographic projections

Austria had a population of 8.36 million in 2009, the reference year for the new population projection. According to the assumptions for fertility, mortality and migration, the total population will increase to 9.02 million people (+7.9 per cent) until 2030 and to 9.45 million (+13.0 per cent) in 2050.

According to the main scenario, the population development will vary substantially among the nine provinces during the next decades. Vienna, the capital of Austria (+21 per cent), and Lower

Austria (+20 per cent) are expected to have the most marked population growth until 2050, followed by Burgenland and Vorarlberg (+14 per cent), Tyrol (+12 per cent), Upper Austria (+9 per cent), Salzburg (+7 per cent) and Styria (+5 per cent). Carinthia is the only province being expected to lose some population by 2050 (-2 per cent).

Children and youngsters under 15 years are projected to account for a slightly smaller proportion of the total population, namely 13 per cent in 2050 as compared to 15 per cent in 2009. The majority of the provinces will follow this trend, except Vienna, where rising proportions are expected. As the "baby-boom generation" (those born between 1955 and 1970) will reach the retirement age after 2015, the size of the elderly population (ages 60 years and over) is projected to increase in all of the nine provinces. Thus for Austria as a whole, the proportion of the elderly population will grow from 23 per cent in 2009 to 34 per cent by 2050. By then, Burgenland and Carinthia (each 39 per cent) and Styria (37 per cent) are expected to remain the "oldest" regions, while the western part of Austria (Tyrol and Vorarlberg) as well as Vienna will still rank as the "youngest" regions. Vienna will hold a share of 29 per cent elderly people by 2050. The average age of Austria's population will significantly increase over the next decades from 41.3 years (2009) to 46.9 years (2050).

BULGARIA

1. Population

The population data on 31 December 2010 were calculated on the basis of the population of the previous year updated with the natural and migration increase of the population during the year 2010. At the end of 2010 the country's permanent population was 7 504 900 persons, of whom 71.6% lived in urban areas. Over the last year, as a result of the significantly greater number of deaths compared to that of births and the negative international migration balance, the number of the population has decreased by 59 000 persons or 0.8%.

The relative share of females in the total population (51.6%) remains higher than that of males. In 2010 there were 1 000 males to 1 068 females, while in 2000 and 2001 the number of women in this ratio was 1 054, and in 2009 was 1 067.

Ageing of population continues. In 2001 the share of young population up to 15 years of age was 15.0% and of persons 65 years and over was 16.9%, compared to 13.6% and 17.5% in 2009. In 2010 the share of young people was 13.8% and of persons 65 years and over it was 17.7% of the total population. Ageing of the population is stronger amongst the female population. The share of the female population over 65 years is 20.4%, compared to 14.9% amongst male. The difference is due to the higher mortality amongst men and the respective lower life expectancy.

The ageing of the population naturally leads to higher values of the mean age indicator. This indicator in 2001 stood at 40.4 years, and rose to 41.8 years in 2009. In 2010 the mean age of the population was already 41.9 years. The mean age in villages (45.5 years) was higher than that in cities (40.5 years).

Since 1990 the natural increase is negative, as a result the population of Bulgaria has been decreasing. In 2010 the absolute number of the natural increase was -34 652 persons. Compared

to the previous year the negative natural growth increased by 7 540 persons.

The negative value of the crude rate of natural change increased from -0.4‰ in 1990 to -5.0‰ in 1995, reaching its highest value in 1997, (-7.0‰). Over the following years the negative value of the natural change rate has decreased and dropped to -5.6‰ in 2001, -3.5‰ in 2009 and in 2010 it was -4.6‰.

2. Marriage and divorce

The number of marriages continues to decrease in 2010. There were 24 286 marriages registered, 1 637 less than during the previous year. The decrease in the number of the juridical marriages is due to the fact that young people prefer to live in consensual unions, without juridical marriage.

Mean age at first marriage continues to increase: amongst male it increases from 28.1 years in 2001 to 29.6 years in 2009, and 30.0 years in 2010. The corresponding figures for females are: 24.8, 26.4 and 26.9 years.

In 2010 the number of registered divorces was 11 012 or 650 less than in 2009. Nearly 84.0% of them referred to the urban population. The highest number of divorces is by mutual agreement (64.0%), followed by the incompatibility of temperament (25.0%) and by virtual parting (about 6.0%). Other reasons refer to 5% of the divorces.

For the last seven years, the average duration of the marriage up to the divorce is about 14 years.

3. Fertility

The absolute number of births in 2010 decreased compared to 2009. There were 76 105 births registered and 75 513 (99.2%) out of them were live born. Compared to the previous year, the number of live born children decreased by 5 443 and compared to 2008, by 2 199 children. Despite the decrease registered compared to the last two years, the number of live born children remains at the level of 2007, and is bigger compared to each of the year within the period 1995-2007.

The crude birth rate in 2010 was 10.0‰, compared to 10.7‰ and 10.2‰ in 2009 and 2008 respectively.

The higher fertility level during the last years is mainly due to the increase of the total fertility rate. The average number of children born by a woman in 2001 is 1.24 children, compared to 1.48 in 2008, 1.57 in 2009 and 1.49 in 2010. The values of the total fertility rate during the last three years are the highest since 1991 when it was 1.65 children.

In 2010 a concentration of births was recorded among women aged 20-29 years (54.0% of total live births). The births are concentrated primarily to first and second births, which represent approximately 87.5% of all live births. In practice, the birth of a fourth or even a third child is very rare in Bulgaria today.

The tendencies of increase of the mean age of women at birth of the first child and at the first marriage continued in 2010, 26.2 and 26.9 years respectively. The corresponding values in 1995 were 22.2 and 22.6 years, and 23.8 and 24.8 years in 2001.

A tendency started in 1991 of an increase of the absolute number and share of the extramarital births. The share of the extramarital births continuously increases from 18.5% in 1992, to 42.1% in 2001 and 53.4% in 2009. The number of children born outside marriage in 2010 is 40 850 or 54.1%.

The high extramarital fertility is due to the considerable increases of the number of cohabiting without legal marriage among the young people.

In 68% of the cases of extramarital birth, there are data on the father, which means that most probably these children are growing up in families, by parents living in consensual union, without marriage.

4. Mortality

Mortality in 2010 increased compared to the previous year. The number of dead persons was 110 165 or 2 097 higher than in 2009. The crude mortality rate (14.6‰) increased by 0.4‰.

For the period 2008 - 2010 the life expectancy at birth for men was 70.0 years, while for women it was 7.2 years longer, of 77.2 years. Life expectancy at birth for men increased by 1.5 years and for women by 2.1 years, during the period 1999-2001.

The premature mortality decreased to 23.4% in 2010. During the previous years it was higher: 28.3% in 1995, 25.2% in 2001 and 24.4% in 2009. Premature mortality in Bulgaria was twice as high amongst male (30.9%) than amongst female (15.2%). The high mortality level in the country is mainly due to the deaths of people over 65 years of age.

A stable tendency of decrease of the infant mortality started after 1997. There were 708 deaths of children up to 1 year in 2010. Compared to the previous year their number decreases by 21. The infant mortality rate was 9.4‰, or 0.4‰ higher than in 2009 due to the lower number live births. The infant mortality level during the last four years is the highest in the country demographic development.

5. Migration

From the beginning of 2007 the migration of population includes people who have changed their current address within or outside the country.

27 708 persons declared at the civil registration offices that they had changed their current address in Bulgaria with a new address abroad in 2010. During the same year 3 518 persons have declared a change of their current address abroad with a new one in Bulgaria. As a result of the international migration, the country population decreased by 24 190 persons.

CROATIA

1. Population

According to 2010 mid-year estimate Croatia had 4 417 781 inhabitants (48.3% men and 51.7% women).

The average age of population is constantly increasing and in 2010 it reached 41.3 years (39.5 years for men and 43.0 years for women).

Demographic ageing of population continues. In 2010 the share of population aged 0-14 years was 15.2% and that aged 65 years and over was 17.3%. The share of working age population (15-64 years) was 67.5%.

Life expectancy at birth was 73.5 years for men and 79.6 years for women.

The population density is 78.1 inhabitants per square kilometre.

2. Marriage and divorce

There were 21 294 marriages in 2010 which is 4.9% less than in previous year. The marriage rate per 1000 inhabitants was 4.8. The average age at first marriage is constantly increasing. In 2010 it was 27.3 years for women and 30.1 years for men. The proportion of remarriages in the total number of marriages was 8.8% for men and 8.4% for women. The share of religious marriages was 60.9% in 2010.

The number of divorces amounted to 5 058 in 2010, which is 238 per 1000 marriages. The divorce rate per 1000 inhabitants was 1.1. The average duration of a marriage ending in divorce was about 14 years. The number of divorces without dependent children was 42.7%, with one dependent child 32.9% and with two or more dependent children 24.4%.

3. Fertility

In 2010 there were 43 361 live births which is 2.7% less than in previous year. The crude birth rate was 9.8 and the total fertility rate was 1.46, well below replacement level.

The vital index (live births per 100 deaths) in 2010 was 83.2.

In 2010 the average age of mothers at childbirth was 29.3 years and at birth of first child 27.7 years.

First birth order amounts 47.1%, second order 34.9%, third order 12.3% and the fourth and higher birth orders 5.7% of the total number of live births.

The children in Croatia are mainly born inside marriage (86.7% in 2010).

The number of legally induced abortions has been decreasing and in 2010 amounted 3 774, which is 8.7 per 100 live births.

In 2010 the proportion of infants born with a low weight (less than 2 500 grams) was 4.5%.

4. Mortality

In 2010 there were 52 096 deaths, which is 0.6% less than in the previous year. The crude death rate was 11.8.


The infant mortality rate was 4.4 per thousand live births. Analyses of infant mortality during a longer period show a significant fall.

The most common causes of death in 2010 were diseases of the circulatory system (42.5% of men and 55.7% of women) and neoplasms (30.6% of men and 22.1% of women).

5. Migration

In 2010, there were 4 985 persons that immigrated to the Republic of Croatia and 9 860 persons that emigrated from it. Out of the total number of migrants, there were 83.8% Croatian citizens and 16.2% foreigners who immigrated into the Republic of Croatia, while 97.6% of the emigrants were Croatian citizens.

In 2010 net migration with foreign countries was negative and amounted to -4 875 persons. The year 2010, as compared to 2009, recorded a



decrease of more than 40% in the number of immigrants from abroad.

The most intensive migration flows in 2010 were with neighbouring countries, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Out of the total number of immigrants, there were 51.9% of persons who arrived from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Out of the total number of emigrants from the Republic of Croatia, 36.0% of persons departed to Bosnia and Herzegovina and 30.9% to Serbia. Migrations with the EU countries are as follows: out of the total number of immigrants and emigrants, there were 20.0% persons who arrived from, and 17.2% persons who departed to the EU countries.

CZECH REPUBLIC

1. Population

According to the statistical balance the total population of the Czech Republic on 31 December 2010 was 10 532 770, 26 000 more than on 31 December 2009. The total increase, that was a third lower than in 2009, was 39.7% owing to natural movement (difference between the number of live births and deaths). Although the number of immigrants was lower and the number of emigrants was higher than the previous year, the international migration formed the total increase by 60.3% (72.2% in 2009).

2. Marriage and divorce

Only 46 700 marriages were entered into during the year 2010, 1 100 down on the previous year. The same number of marriages was recorded two hundred years ago but then only a half of the present number of population lived in the territory of the Czech Republic. The decrease of nuptiality rate is long-term and moreover, large generations of 1970s have crossed the age of high nuptiality. Single men mostly get married at the age of 28-31 years, single women at the age of 25-29 years. A total of 1 707 men and 2 403 women with Czech citizenship got married to foreign citizen: men mostly with Slovaks and Ukrainians, women with Slovaks, Germans and British.

After a temporary decrease in 2009 the number of divorces returned to a higher level. A total of 30 800 marriages got divorced in 2010, which was 1 600 more than in 2009. The share of marriages ending in divorce (total divorce rate) went back to 50%. The highest divorce rates were at 2-5 years after the wedding. A woman was a plaintiff for divorce by two-thirds. A total of 57.3% of the divorcees had minor children. There were a total of 26 500 minor children affected by the divorces.

3. Fertility

The number of live born children in 2010 was 117 200. After the natality peak in 2008 the number of births has been declining for the second year, down by 1 200. The whole drop was concentrated on the first order children (decreased by 1 700), whereas the number of children in the second and third order was slightly higher. Accordingly, the specific fertility rates went down for women up to 29 years of age and slightly up for women above 30 years old. The total fertility rate stagnated at the level of 1.49. The trend of later childbearing was continuing to a small extent. The average age of mothers increased by 0.2 years to 29.6 years, the average age of first mothers to 27.6 years. A total of one third of all children were born to women aged 29-32 years. The share of live births born outside marriage is continuously increasing, for the first time it reached above 40% (40.3% in 2010 in comparison with 38.8% in 2009). A total of 47 200 children were born by unmarried women. The number of children with other than Czech citizenship (3 000) was comparable to the figure of 2009.

4. Mortality

During the year 2010 there were 106 800 deaths, which was 600 less than in 2009. While the male life expectancy at birth increased only by 0.2 years to 74.4 years, the female life expectancy climbed up to 80.6 years after two-year stagnation at the level of 80.1 years. There were 313 deceased children under 1 year of age; the infant mortality rate was lower than ever before and is one of the lowest worldwide. Per 10 thousand live births, a total of 27 infants died before reaching the age of 1 year.

The structure of all deceased by causes of death does not change significantly. Half of the deaths occurred due to diseases of the circulatory system (53 600), a total of 28 200 of the deceased (26.4%) died due to neoplasms, a total of 6 200 (5.8%) due to diseases of the respiratory system and a total of 6 000 deaths (5.6%) were caused by external causes (transport accidents, falls, suicides, violent deaths, poisonings).

5. Migration

According to the data from the Central Population Register Record of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic the international migration added up a total of 15 600

inhabitants during the year 2010, which was 12 700 less than in 2009. Markedly lower net migration resulted from the lower number of immigrants (by 9 500) and simultaneous higher number of emigrants (by 3 200). Besides a total of 2 500 immigrants with Czech citizenship there were mainly immigrants with citizenship of Slovakia (5 100), Russia (3 700), Ukraine (3 500) and Germany (2 000). The emigrants were mostly people with citizenship of Slovakia (6 400), Czech Republic (2 400), Poland (2 300) and Germany (1 600). According to the Foreign Information System a total of 425 301 foreigners lived in the Czech Republic as of 31 December 2010, and corresponded to 4.0% of the total population.

DENMARK

1. Population

In 2010 the population reached 5 560 628, an increase of 25 890 or 0.47%. Net migration was responsible for 87% of the increase.

Although the average age of the population during the last ten years has increased from 39.2 to 40.3 years, the ageing ratio (persons of 65 years or older per 100 persons below the age of 15) has increased from 80 to 94. This is a consequence of an increasing percentage of persons at 65 years or older from 14.8% to 16.8% and a decreasing proportion of children aged 0 to 14 years from 18.6% to 17.9%.

Non-nationals make up 6.2% of the population. The biggest groups of these are Turkish (8.4% of all non-nationals) and 11.4% with citizenship in another Nordic country (Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden). Other big national groups are: Poland (6.5%), Germany (6.3%), Iraq (4.8%) and United Kingdom (4.2%).

2. Fertility

In 2010 the number of live births was 63 411. The total fertility rate was 1.88 which is a little higher than the average for the preceding 5 years (1.86). In the same span of years the average age of mothers giving birth continued to increase from 30.3 years in 2006 to 30.6 years in 2010. The net reproduction rate was 908 per 1 000 or 0.92% below replacement level.

3. Mortality

In 2010 the number of deaths was 54 368. Life expectancy at birth has gone up steadily, resulting in an increase for men from 75.6 years in 2004/05 to 77.1 years in 2009/10. For women the increase is from 80.2 years to 81.2 years. This development follows a period of a slower increase in life expectancy and even a tendency towards stagnation for women.

4. Migration

In 2010, 68 282 persons immigrated to Denmark and 45 882 persons emigrated, resulting in a net migration of 22 400 persons. The average figure for the previous ten-year period was 59 043 immigrations and 44 441 emigrations, giving a net migration of 14 602 persons. The immigration of foreign citizens in 2010 was 21 549. For Danish citizens the immigration was 851 persons.

5. Demographic projections

According to the 2011 population projection, the population in Denmark on 1 January 2050 will be 6.1 million.

ESTONIA

1. Population

On 1 January 2011, the population number in Estonia was estimated to be 1 340 194. In 2010, the natural increase was positive, by 35 persons, due to a decline in the number of deaths. The natural increase of males was positive already in 2009. But the natural increase of females is continuously negative. The natural increase of native Estonians continued to increase in 2010 compared to the previous year – the difference between the number of births and deaths of native Estonians was 1 704.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, 5 066 marriages were contracted, which is 6% less than a year before. To compare, in 2009 as well in 2008 the number of marriages had an annual decrease of over 12%. Per 1 000 inhabitants 3.8 marriages were contracted. The mean age of males at the contraction of their first marriage was 30.4 years and that of females – 27.9 years, which is for both males and females 0.3 years higher compared to the year before. Nearly 30% of newly married couples had common children. For 27% of males and 26% of females, the contracted marriage was not their first marriage.

The number of divorces also fell. In 2010, 2 989 marriages were dissolved, which is 6% less than a year earlier. 30% of the dissolved marriages had lasted less than five years. A quarter of the dissolved marriages had lasted for over 20 years, and almost as many (22%) lasted for 5–9 years. The proportion of remarriages among dissolved marriages increased to 24% for males, for females it was 22%. 53% of the divorced couples had at least one common minor child, a year earlier their share was 50%.

3. Fertility

The number of live births increased. In 2010, 15 825 children were born. The crude birth rate increased to 11.8 and the total fertility rate to

1.64. The proportion of marital births increased to 40.9%.

The fertility decreased among 15–29 year old women, but increased among 30–44 year old women. The mean age of mothers at childbirth keeps rising. In 2010, the mother's mean age at childbirth was 29.3 years and the mean age at the birth of the first child was 26.3 years. 42% of the children born in 2010 were firstborn. However, the proportion of firstborns is uniformly declining during recent years due to the increase in the number of second, third, fourth and also fifth born children. In 2010 compared to 2009, the number of second born children increased by 7%, of third born children by 6%, of fourth born children by 12%, and of fifth born children by 5%.

The number of abortions keeps decreasing. In 2010 compared to 2009, the number of legally induced abortions decreased by over 6%. 21.6 abortions were induced per 1 000 women of fertile age. The number of abortions per 100 live births decreased to 44.7.

4. Mortality

The number of deaths keeps declining in both absolute and relative terms. In 2010, 15 790 persons died, which makes 11.8 deaths per 1 000 inhabitants. A year earlier the death rate was 12.0. For the second consecutive year, fewer males died than females – 49.2%. More than a half of all deaths are caused by diseases of the circulatory system, 48% in the case of males and even 63% in the case of females in 2010. Malignant neoplasms constitute the second main cause of death, and injuries and poisonings the third main cause. The proportion of deaths because of injuries and poisonings has declined to 7% in 2010 and over the last three years it has significantly declined especially among males. In 2010, 867 males and 258 females died in accidents.

Infant mortality continues to decline, too. In 2010, 53 infants (34 boys and 19 girls) died before their first birthday, which makes 3.3 infant deaths per 1 000 live births. There were 66 stillbirths (4.2 stillbirths per 1 000 births), which is 11 stillbirths less than a year earlier. In the two last years, there were less infant deaths than stillbirths.

5. Migration

The external migration, that had been stable for the last few years, underwent a leap in 2010 in immigration and emigration: 2 810 persons immigrated to and 5 294 persons emigrated from Estonia. One of the reasons for the increase in emigration was definitely a slow recovery of the labour market from the economic recession and long-term unemployment that forced people to find a job abroad. Immigration decreased for the same reason.

The proportion of Estonian citizenship has remained slightly below 90% in emigration while it grew in immigration from 47% to 57%. The next biggest citizenship is Russian with 13% in immigration and 4% in emigration.

6. Government decisions and developments in legislation

In 1 July 2010 a new Family Law Act and a Vital Statistics Registration Act came into force.

These acts brought along some changes:

- In addition to vital statistics official and the minister of church, notaries have also the right to contract and divorce marriages.
- A court may extend the active legal capacity of a person who has attained at least 15 years of age pursuant to the provisions concerning the extension of active legal capacity of minors for the performance of acts required for the contraction of marriage.
- A prospective spouse shall state in the application for marriage whether the prospective spouses wish their proprietary relationship to be subject to the jointness of property, the set-off of assets increment or separateness of property regulation deriving from the Family Law Act.
- If the parents of a child are married to each other or have married each other after the birth of a child, data concerning joint right of curatorship shall be entered into the Population Register. If the parents are not married to each other, they shall state upon submitting the application of acknowledgement of paternity and the relevant consent of the mother, whether they wish to exercise the right of curatorship jointly or have the right of curatorship assigned only to one parent.
- The birth of a stillborn child shall not be registered.

FINLAND

1. Population

At the end of 2010, the population of Finland totalled 5 375 276. This represents an increase of 23 849 persons, i.e. 0.4%, from the year before. In the previous year, population growth was 25 113 persons.

Of the population, 16.5% were aged under 15 years, 66.0% were between 15 and 64 years and 17.5% over 65 years. The proportion of children in the total population decreased by 0.09 percentage points from the previous year, whereas the proportion of elderly people rose by 0.49 percentage points. The mean-age of the population was 41.4 years. From the beginning of the 1990s the mean-age has risen by 3.9 years.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, the number of marriages was 29 952, which is 116 more than the year before. 13 619 couples divorced, which is 92 more compared to the previous year.

At the end of 2010, there were 1 455 073 families in Finland. The number is 4 585 higher than previous year. As many as 313 221 couples were cohabiting, i.e. 21.5% of all families. There were 2 530 cohabiting couples more than the year before.

3. Fertility

In 2010, 60 980 births occurred, which were 550 more than the previous year. The total fertility rate was 1.87, a little higher than the year before. The fertility rate was highest for women aged 30 to 34 years. During the last 35 years, the birth rate has gone both up and down. The total fertility rate has varied between 1.50 in 1973 and 1.87 in 2010.

4. Mortality

The number of deaths totalled 50 887 in 2010, which was 1 004 more than the year before. As measured by the 2010 mortality rate, the life expectancy at birth of males was 76.7 years and that of females 83.2 years. Life expectancies at birth of males and females were slightly higher than the year before. From the early 1990s, the life expectancy at birth of males has extended by 5.8 years and that of females by about 4.4 years.

Infant mortality was 2.3‰ in 2010. For the year 2001 infant mortality was 3.2 per thousand live births, and the figure has varied between 2.3‰ and 3.3‰ during the past few years.

5. Migration

In 2010, a total of 25 636 persons immigrated to Finland and 11 905 persons emigrated from Finland. Net immigration was thus 13 731, that is 817 less than the year before. Immigration decreased over the previous year by 4 063 persons and emigration decreased by 246 persons.

The majority of immigrants were from Estonia, 4 043 persons. The second highest number of immigrants came from Sweden, 2 875 persons. Most of them were Finnish citizens. The highest emigration occurred to Sweden, 2 828 persons, and the second most to the United Kingdom, 1 086 persons.

At the end of 2010, 167 954 foreign citizens were living in Finland, which means 3.1% of the total population. The number of foreign citizens was 12 249 higher than the previous year. Finnish citizenship was granted to 4 334 foreigners in 2010, which was 921 more than year before.

6. Demographic projections

The latest population projection by municipality up to the year 2040 and a projection for the whole country up to the year 2060 were made in autumn 2009. According to the projection, the population of Finland will grow until the end of the projection period, when it will be over 6.2 million.

The large age groups born after the Second World War will reach the age of 65 years from 2010 onwards. The number of pensioners and their proportion in the total population will go up sharply at that time. In 2040 the number of over 65 year olds will be 80% more than now. Pensioners will then account for 27% of the total population, 0-14 year olds for 15% and 15 to 64 year olds for 58%. In 2040 the mean age of the population will be 45.5 years.

According to the projection, the annual number of births will fluctuate around the level of 60 000 until year 2060: the annual number of births will be at its highest during the late 2040s (62 400) and lowest around the early 2030s (59 600). The annual number of deaths will increase until 2046; the number will then be over 67 000, i.e. 40% more than now. According to the projection, the annual number of deaths will exceed that of births in 2030s.

The fertility rates were kept constant when calculating the projection. The total fertility rate is 1.85. Mortality is expected to go down in accordance with the trend calculated from the early 1980s to the early 2000s. The projection predicts that the life expectancy at birth of men will be 84.3 years and that of women 88.9 years in 2040. Annual net immigration is expected to be 15 000 persons.

FRANCE

1. Population

On 1 January 2011, the French population topped 65 million people for the first time in its history, with 63.1m people living in mainland France and 1.9m in the country's overseas departments. This figure represents ten million more than in 1981 and twenty million more than in 1958. If we include the 795 000 people living in the country's overseas territories (French Polynesia, Saint-Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna, Saint Martin, Saint Barthélemy), the total French population currently numbers 65.8 million people. During the previous year, some 358 000 people had been added to the population, an increase in line with recent trends. The main factor behind this increase has been the rise in the number of births compared to the number of deaths, with migration playing a correspondingly less significant role

The French population continues to age under the twin effects of increased life expectancy and the ageing of the large baby-boom generations. On 1 January 2011, the mean age of men living in France was 38.9 years old and that of women 41.9 years. The mean age for the whole population is now over 40 years, compared with less than 37 years just twenty years ago. People aged 65 years or over account for 16.8% of the French population, which is close to the European average.

In France, the large baby-boom generations (1946-1973) have not yet reached the age of 65 years. However, that will change next year, and the proportion of over-65s in the population is likely to increase.

2. Marriage and divorce

The number of Pacs (*Pacte civil de solidarité*, a form of civil union) continued to rise in 2010, but less rapidly than in previous years. 195 000 Pacs were contracted in 2010, that is 13% more than in 2009, after increases of 20% in 2009 and 40% in 2008. The number of Pacs is getting closer and closer to the number of marriages: 185 000 Pacs were contracted by mixed-sex couples (95% of the total) and 249 000 weddings were celebrated. The drop in the

number of weddings, which began before the creation of the Pacs, continues but seems to have slowed down in 2010. Two years ago there were two weddings for every Pacs; today the ratio is four to three.

A continuing trend has been an increase in the age at marriage. In 2009, the age at first marriage rose for men and women, a trend unchanged in the last thirty-five years. In ten years, there has been a two-year increase. The current figure for first marriages is 31.7 years for men and 29.8 years for women.

3. Fertility

The French population continued to grow in 2010 at a rate similar to that of the last three years. Between 1 January 2010 and 1 January 2011, the population increased by 358 000, a rise of 0.55%. The natural increase was estimated at 283 000, which is slightly higher than last year. Net migration was estimated at + 75 000 in 2010 and therefore contributed less than natural increase to the growth in the French population. This strong contribution of natural increase is specific to French population trends.

On 1 January 2010, the population of the EU-27 countries numbered 501 million. France, with 13% of the Europeans, is the second most-populous country in the Union after Germany (81.8 million inhabitants). The United Kingdom and Italy are in third and fourth places (with 62.1 million and 60.3 million inhabitants respectively on 1 January 2010).

In 2010, 828 000 children were born in France, of which 797 000 in mainland France, a similar figure to those of 2006 and 2008, also years of record fertility in the context of the last twenty-five years. In mainland France, the number of births has remained below 800 000 since 1980-1981, two extraordinary years since the end of the baby-boom in 1973.

The increase in fertility since 2005 is the result of greater numbers both of first births and second or third births. It thus concerns both changing behaviour among previously childless couples, and those wishing to enlarge their families beyond two children.

Fertility remains at a historically high level in France. While the number of women aged 20 to 40 years old has dropped in the last ten years, 20 000 more births occurred in 2010 than in 2000. The total fertility rate has reached its highest level since the end of the baby-boom, with 2.01 children per woman.

In 2010, the rise in fertility was due to women aged over 30 years and especially to those aged 35 years and over. If the level of fertility had remained static during the last ten years, only 776 000 children would have been born in 2010, that is 50 000 fewer than the births observed today. In contrast, the ageing of the population has had a negative effect on the number of births: if the number of women of childbearing age had been as high in 2010 as in 2000, an additional 30 000 children would have been born.

The mean age at childbearing continues to rise. In 2010, it reached the symbolic age of 30 years for the first time in France. This age had already been reached on the French mainland in 2009, and rose again to 30.1 years in 2010. This figure represents two years more than in 1998 and three more than in 1982. There are currently twice as many women giving birth after 40 years as twenty years ago, although it is still not very common. You have to go back to the years following World War II to find an equivalent number of late births. There are also more women aged 35 to 39 years giving birth than twenty years ago (17% of births compared with 10%). On the other hand, only 46% of babies born in 2010 had a mother aged less than 30 years whereas this group accounted for 62% of births in 1990. Everywhere in Europe, women are having children later and later. France is close to the European average in this respect (29.9 years in 2009).

4. Mortality

In 2010, 545 000 people died in France, including 535 000 in mainland France. These figures are close to the average of the previous period, if we exclude 2003, when a heat-wave led to exceptional mortality and the year after when, thanks to a catch-up effect, very few people died. Mortality fell for every age group in 2010. While the number of elderly people increased, the number of deaths remained quite low, very close to its 2000 level (541 000). If the mortality risks had remained at their 2000 level, the total number of deaths would have been 120 000 higher than was actually observed in 2010.

After a slight increase in 2009, infant mortality in mainland France returned in 2010 to the level of previous years, and in the overseas departments to a slightly lower level. The infant mortality rate in France is 3.7 per 1 000 births, close to the average of the EU15. However, while it continued to drop in many European countries, it has remained stable for five years in France.

Life expectancy at birth increased by four months in 2010, for both men and women. In 2008 and 2009, gains in life expectancy had been quite moderate and the 2010 increase could be considered as a catch-up. Over the last 15 years, life expectancy has increased regularly, especially for men, apart for in the exceptional climatic conditions.

Life expectancy for French women (84.4 years in 2009) is much higher than the European average for women (82.6 years). Life expectancy for men (77.7 years old in 2009) is also higher than the European average (76.7 years old in 2009), but remains slightly lower than the average of the EU 15.

HUNGARY

1. Population

On 1 January 2011 the population was estimated at 9 985 722 which is 28 602 less than in the previous year. The natural decrease in 2010 was 4.0‰ compared to 3.4‰ in 2009. Because of the positive balance of international migration the actual population decrease in 2010 was 2.9‰, which is 1.2‰ more than in the previous year. Population size has been decreasing steadily since 1980, albeit with varying levels of intensity, and represents a decrease of 723 741 (6.8%) in the last three decades. The decrease of the population took place simultaneously with the ageing process of the population. On 1 January 2011 the ratio of children under 15 years was 14.6% compared to 16.6% in 2001 and 20.5% in 1990. However, the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over was 16.7%, compared to 15.1% in 2001 and 13.2% in 1990. The composition of the population by marital status changed significantly. At the end of 2010 only 45.0% of the adult population aged 15 years and over was married, while in 1990 their ratio was 61.2%. During this period the proportion of never married persons increased from 20.3% to 32.9%, and the proportion of divorced people rose from 7.4% to 10.9%. There were 1 105 females per 1 000 males at the end of 2010.

2. Marriage and divorce

Since the middle of the 1970s the number of marriages has shown a declining trend. The reduction was significant especially in the last two decades. Between 1990 and 2010 the number of marriages fell by 46.5%, and the total first marriage rate (TFMR) for females decreased from 0.77 to 0.39 during the same period. Marriage movement has touched a bottom again in 2010. The 35 520 marriages for 2010 means a fall of 3.3%, that is more than 1 200 fewer marriages, than a year before. The crude marriage rate was equal to 3.6‰, and the 0.39 value of TFMR for women in 2010 showed a decline of 0.01 compared to the previous year. While the decline in marriages can be observed in all age groups, the fall was much greater in the younger age groups. Thus, the increase in mean age at first marriage continued. Since the

turn of the millennium, the mean age for women at first marriage increased by 4.0 years and it reached 28.7 years.

The expansion of cohabitation played the crucial role in the falling number of marriages. In the last two decades the number of cohabiting people increased almost threefold, and according to the results of the 2005 micro census 15.0% of the couples lived in cohabitation.

In 2010, 23 873 marriages ended in divorce, which is 0.2% more than in the previous year (23 820). The crude divorce rate was 2.4‰, and the total divorce rate indicates that 46% of all marriages would end in divorce. The most affected age-group is 20-34 year old.

3. Fertility

After the fertility nadir in 2003, the number of births started a slow increase but this process stopped in the last two years. In 2010 there were 90 335 births, which is 6 107 newborn children less than a year before. The total fertility rate decreased from 1.33 in 2009 to 1.26 in 2010. The decrease in fertility was mainly attributed to the changing behaviour of women aged under 35 years. Compared to the previous year, the fertility level decreased by 8% for women aged 15-19 years, and by 9.6% for women aged 20-29 years. In the last two years after a long term increasing period the fertility level started also to decrease for women aged 30-34 years.

Conversely in the last two decades the fertility level has been increasing continuously for women over 34 years. However, the increase in fertility aged over 34 years could not compensate the fall in fertility observed for women aged under 35 years. As a consequence the general level of fertility decreased in 2010.

The changing age-specific fertility behaviour have contributed to the ageing process of mothers. During the last twenty years the mean age at childbirth increased by almost 4.2 years and reached 29.8 years in 2010. In the same period the mean age at birth of the first child increased by 5.2 years to 28.2 years.

Among the total number of births, the proportion of extra-marital births continued to increase. In 2010, 40.8% of total births were outside marriage compared to 13.1% in 1990 and 29.0% in 2000. The overwhelming majority of the extra-marital births were conceived by single women (87.6%), while nearly 11.7% by divorced women. In 2010 the proportion of infants born with a low weight (less than 2 500 grams) was 8.6%, compared to 8.4% in the previous year.

In the last nearly two decades the number and ratio of induced abortions showed an auspicious trend. Since 1990 the number of abortions has fallen to less than the half, and in 2010 there were 16.9 induced abortions per 1 000 women aged 15-49 years. After a temporary break in 2008 the long term improving trend continued because the 40 449 induced abortions carried out in 2010 were 6.3%, i.e. 2 732 less than in the previous year. The total abortion rate, measured 0.58 per woman in 2010, which is much lower compared to its value of 1.23 in 1990, and 0.82 in 2000. In the last twenty years the induced abortions decreased to a higher degree than the number of births. As a result the number of induced abortions per 100 live births decreased from 71.9 in 1990 to 44.8 in 2010, thereby indicating a more responsible contraception.

4. Mortality

From the middle of the 1960s until the early 1990s death rates increased. Since then a definite improvement can be observed in mortality. However in the past few years the number of deaths seemed to be fluctuant mainly due to the flu epidemic of the spring and winter months. In 2010, 130 456 people died, 42 (0.03%) more than in the previous year. This represents 13.0‰ which is the same value as in 2009.

The gender aspect of mortality deserves special attention. In the last fifteen years the mortality rate for men decreased to a greater extent than for women. The improvement is most significant among middle-aged men. In 2010 the average life expectancy at birth was 70.5 years for men and 78.1 years for women. This is an increase of 0.4 years for men and 0.2 years for women compared to the result of the 2009 life table. Life expectancy at birth for men is now almost 6.0 years higher than in 1993, for

women it is 4.3 years higher. However it is much lower, than the average of industrialized and EU countries.

There are significant differences in mortality by regions which mainly reflect the diverse social situation in the country: the death rate of adult males is much higher in rural than in urban areas. The geographic differences in mortality are not so remarkable in case of women.

The infant mortality rate in 2010 was 5.3 per thousand live births, 0.2 higher than in 2009. This is still high on an international scale, but on long term it shows a definite improvement in the last decades. The relatively high infant mortality can be attributed partly to the relative high proportion of premature birth.

5. Migration

Hungary is first and foremost a transit and only then a destination country. In the early 1990s the official migration decreased, while in the following years it slightly grew after the major international migration movement. In 2010, 23 884 migrants arrived in Hungary, of whom 73% were Europeans, mostly Romanians, Germans, Ukrainians and Slovaks, 17% came from Asia, mostly from China. The number of foreign citizens leaving the country increased in 2010 when 6 047 foreigners left the country.

On 1 January 2011 the number of foreigners residing permanently in Hungary reached 206 909 persons, which represents 2.1% of the total population. Migrants are distributed unevenly between the different counties. Immigration primarily concerns the capital and large towns. After the capital and Pest County, most foreigners reside in Csongrád County. The age composition is characterized by a predominance of young adults (20-39 years old).

Compared to the previous year there was an increase in the number of naturalisations in 2010. According to the preliminary data 6 086 migrants were naturalized in 2010, compared to 5 802 in 2009. Among new Hungarian citizens, Romanians have the highest proportion followed by Serbians and Ukrainians by their previous citizenship. For the time being, 54.6% of the new Hungarian citizens live in Central Hungary, 28.8% in the Great Plain and in

Northern Hungary, while 16.6% in Transdanubia.

6. Demographic projections

Population projections are made regularly and provide information on the population by age and sex up to 2060. In addition, the population is also projected by level of education, as well as by categories of economic activity and inactivity. Usually every five years a regional population projection is added to the projection set.

According to the latest national population projection, the total fertility rate will be around 1.3 in the short term and then increase slowly to 1.5. Life expectancy at birth is assumed to increase from 70.0 to 80.0 years by 2060 for men and from 78.3 to 88.9 years for women. International migration is included into the projection: net migration is assumed to be rather high, with a 15 000 surplus annually. (These assumptions concern the baseline variant; in the old and the young variants fertility, mortality and net migration are assumed to have lower or higher levels.)

The projections show a further and significant population decline, with a new phase of ageing process and changing size of given age groups as a consequence of fluctuations in the annual number of births in the past.

The size of the population is projected to be 8.7 million by 2060, and the proportion of those aged 65 years and over is estimated to be 33.2%. This set of projections is based on the final data of the 2001 census and yearly population estimation afterwards to 2008⁽¹⁾.

7. Government decisions and development in legislation

In June 2009 changes in the legislation on child care allowance and child care fee system was adopted. For children to be born after 1 May 2010 the child care allowance period was reduced from 3 to 2 years, and the accessibility to child care fee was rearranged in a way that the compulsory employment period increased from 180 to 365 days for mothers who give birth to their children from 1 of May 2010.

On 1 July 2009 the Act No. XXIX/2009 regarding registered partnership entered into force which rules the formation and cessation of partnership between same sex persons.

⁽¹⁾ The national population projection will be updated in 2012, on the base of results of 2011 year's census.

ICELAND

1. Population

The population of Iceland grew by 822 inhabitants, from 317 630 on 1 January 2010 to 318 452 on 1 January 2011, or 0.26 per cent.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, 1 547 marriages and 563 divorces were recorded. During 2010, 1 938 consensual unions were recorded, with 594 separations of such unions recorded.

3. Fertility

In 2010, 4 907 live births were recorded. The TFR is calculated as 2.197 children per woman.

4. Mortality

In 2010, a total of 2 020 deaths were recorded. The Crude death rate is thus 6.4 per 1 000 population

5. Migration

In 2010, 5 625 persons immigrated, with 7 759 persons emigrating, causing a net outflow of

2 134 persons. These figures will be updated, using the methodology for migration data developed for the purposes of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 863/2007.

On 1 January 2010, 21 701 foreign citizens (6.8%) were registered in Iceland, while the total immigrant population and the second generation was estimated as 28 425 persons, or 8.9% of the total population.

6. Demographic projections

An updated population projection 2011-2060 was published in May, using the component method separately for cross tabulations of gender and citizenship (2x2 groups). Three variants were produced. The main variant projects a population of 433 000 persons by 2060, with the low and high variant projecting a population of 384 000 and 491 000 respectively.

7. Government decisions and developments in legislation

Marriage laws were unified. Registered partnerships replaced by same sex marriage.

ITALY

Cinzia Castagnaro

1. Population

1.1 Total population

At the end of 2009 the total resident population was 60 340 328; the annual growth amounted to 295 000 (+ 0.5%). The increase was due to the net migration (including internal migration and migration for other reason) that, following a long established trend, is strongly positive +311 658 (net migration by 380 085 if we consider migration to and from abroad). The natural balance shows a surplus of deaths on births (-25 544).

1.2 Foreign population

The number of foreigners counted in the resident population is continuously increasing: at the end of 2010 they were 4 570 317 (7.5% of total population). In relative terms the increase has been +7.9% in the last year, +236.9% in the last nine years. During this period important regularization process took place.

The main factor of increase of foreign population are immigration flows (424 499 in 2010) leading to a net migration of +391 682. Still a very high value after the peak registered in 2007. The growth of the resident Romanian population has lowered its speed (+9.1% in 2010). The natural balance is positive as well (+72 958), due to an increase of births and a very low number of deaths.

With regard to countries of origin, the composition of foreign population is such that the three first citizenships (Romania, Albania and Morocco) account for 41.7% of the total. China and Ukraine are relevant as well (respectively 4.6% and 4.4%). The rest of the foreigners are quite heterogeneous, coming from a wide range of countries: the first ten citizenships account for only 63.8% of total.

The number of acquisitions of Italian citizenship is growing: in 2010 it was 65 938 (+11.1%). It is a flow that displaces population from the

“foreign” segment to the “national” one, nevertheless maintaining the characteristics of immigrant population.

2. Marriage and divorce

During 2009 the number of marriages occurring in Italy started to decrease again: they were 230 613 with a marriage rate of 3.8 per thousand (compared to 246 613 with a marriage rate of 4.1 per thousand related to 2008).

During 2009, the first nuptiality rates (per thousand) were 486.9 for men and 545.0 for women. First marriages are largely prevailing, even though the percentage of subsequent weddings is continuously increasing (14.3% of total weddings in 2009, 9.7% in 2000).

The general postponement in the passage to adult life results also in an increase of the mean age at first wedding, which in 2009, reached 33.1 years for men and 30.1 years for women. In 2000 it used to be about two years lower.

An emerging phenomenon is the formation of mixed couples, between Italians and foreigners, which are 9.3% of the total (in 2009). If we consider marriages with at least one foreign spouse this percentage rises to 13.9%, a little bit less than the previous year (15% in 2008); they were only 4.9% ten years before. The most frequent typology of couples with at least one foreign spouse is Italian groom and foreign bride; more frequently Italian men marry women from EU, followed by women from Eastern and Central European countries. When the mixed couple is Italian bride and foreign groom, they often come from North Africa.

The number of divorces in 2009 was 54 456, a figure quite similar to the one that occurred during the last year (54 351 divorces occurred in Italy during 2008). During the last thirteen years, the total number of divorces doubled (27 038 in 1995).

3. Fertility

It can be observed a decrease in total live births (from 568 857 in 2009 to 561 944 in 2010).

During the last decade the total fertility rate (TFR) has slightly increased from the historical minimum of 1.19 observed in 1995. The TFR in 2010 is estimated to be 1.40, as the result of a converging trend between northern and southern regions.

The estimated mean age at childbearing has risen to 31.3 years (in 2010), an augmentation of about four years since 1979, when it was at its minimum (27.4), even though the fertility levels were higher. It indicates that the process of postponement of fertility is still under way, as part of a more general delay in the transition to adult life.

The contribution given by foreign women is not negligible due to their higher fertility (2.23 in 2009); however their Total Fertility Rate shows a decrease compared to 2008 (- 3.46%). In spite of the decrease of the synthetic indicator, the number of foreign new-borns is increasing with 78 082 in 2010, compared to 77 109 in 2009. The foreign new-borns are, in 2010, 13.9% of the total births.

4. Mortality

In 2010 the number of deaths of the resident population was 587 488, with a slight decrease compared to 2009 (-4 175), and a crude death rate for resident population of 9.7 per thousand. Life expectancy at birth continues to increase: the latest estimates for 2010 are 79.2 years for men and 84.4 years for women, with an increase in the last decade more marked for men (+3.9 years) than for women (+2.8 years).

The most frequent cause of death continues to be the diseases of the circulatory system. The crude death rate has reached in 2008 (last available data from the Istat source: Cause of Death Register) 37.7 per 10 thousand (34.0 for men and 41.2 for women) compared to 43.9 in 1998.

Data show that deaths due to neoplasm continue to rise, the crude death changing from 27.6 per 10 thousand in 1998 to 28.9 in 2008.

Infant mortality rate occurring in Italy is still 3.3 per thousand live births (same figure as in 2007), compared to 4.9 per thousand in 1999.

5. Migration

The net-migration rate amounts to +5.2 per thousand in 2010. It is lower than in the previous period. The higher value of 2007 was due to the regular migration flows of new workers and to the subsequent family reunifications, but also to recent changes in laws concerning entry and stay in Italy for the EU citizens, together with the recent entry (1 January 2007) of Romania and Bulgaria in EU.

Internal migration causes a significant redistribution of population between southern regions and the rest of Italy, following a well-established migration path, and is driven by the economic differentials still characterizing the country. A significant part of internal migration flows (about 15%) is due to changes of residence of foreigners.

In 2010 immigration from abroad increased by 3.6% over the previous year, and emigration decreased by 2.3%.

6. Demographic projections

Official population projections produced by Istat are commonly carried out according to well-known scientific standards, the most advanced scientific best practices at international level. The cohort component model is the core of the elaborations. Population change is controlled by accounting, year by year, for newborns births, deaths and migration flows.

Projections are periodically updated (every three-five years) by formulating new demographic assumptions about fertility, survival and migration processes. The latest projections set was released in the summer 2008 for the period 2007-2051. A new set of population projections is under preparation with reference to the period 2010-2065. In order to take into account plausible uncertainty about the future demographic evolution of the country, the projections are formulated into three distinct and deterministic scenarios. The first of them, well-known labelled as main variant, produces a set of point estimates considered to be highly

"plausible", built on the basis of the most recent demographic trends. Thus users are so in the first instance addressed to make use of such scenario. Besides the main variant there are two alternative scenarios that have played the role of designing the future field of uncertainty. These two scenarios, respectively defined labelled as low and high variant, differ from the main variant because they are set by formulating a different future evolution for each component of the population change. The two variants ideally trace alternative paths, where each demographic component will bring more (high variant) or less (low variant) contribution to the population change. For the high variant, this means higher fertility levels, higher life expectancy and higher net migration than in the main variant, while for the low variant it is exactly the opposite.

The basic territorial domain considered is the regional one (NUTS2). On the side of the methodological approach, the projection model has runs in an integrated multiregional frame approach, which intrinsically grants to win including the challenge of producing reliable and consistent internal migration flows among from/to the 21 regions of Italy. The results for Italy, as a whole, are then obtained by summing up the results that are obtained at regional level.

With the occasion of the latest release of projections (2007-2051) two important news were introduced. First, in addition to age and sex, also citizenship (Italian/non Italian) was introduced in the projection model as core variable. Secondly, from the regional level data the territorial domain was furthermore exploited by introducing top-down projections at provincial level (NUTS3).

7. Government decisions and development in legislation

The main legislative measures about population relate to immigration.

Article 1 (ter) of Law 3 August 2009, n° 102 introduced a regularization process for foreign domestic workers. It established that families which had hired an irregular migrant as a domestic employee since at least 1 April 2009, starting from September 2009 were able to apply for their regularization.

Legislative decree 30/2007 implementing Directive 2004/38/EC stated new criteria for entry and stay in Italy for EU citizens. Following it residence permit is no more necessary for an EU citizen to stay in Italy for more than three months, provided that he is registered in the population register.

The law 189/2002 established the rules for a regular entry to Italy of foreign workers, at the same time allowing the clarification of the position of those irregularly present on the territory, who could eventually obtain a residence permit. It contained measures to prevent illegal entry and to contrast illegal stay as well.

The legislative procedure to fix on a three year basis the flows of immigrant workers was established in 1998, and then partially revised with the law 189/2002. The procedure involves governmental bodies and social actors.

As for naturalization, the law 91/1992 establishes as main requisite ten years of continuative residence in Italy. For Italians who emigrated abroad and for their descendants the procedure is eased, recognizing citizenship as a right that can be handed down. It is possible to acquire Italian citizenship also by marriage and, for foreigners born in Italy, after having the legal age.

LATVIA

1. Population

At the beginning of 2011 the population in Latvia comprised 2 230 000. Since the beginning of year 2000 the number has decreased by 152 100 persons or by 6.4%. Population reduction rate in 2010 was higher than a year before: 0.83%, if compared to 0.57% in 2009.

The population density is 34.5 inhabitants per square kilometre.

In 2010, the average age of the population increased by 0.2 years, and was 41.1 years at the beginning of 2011. The average age of men was 38.1 years, of women it was 43.7 years. Data on the age structure of the population show that the population of Latvia continues to age.

Mortality prevailing over the fertility and the negative net migration of the population in Latvia also changes the age structure of the population.

Since year 2000 the number of population under working age (0–14 years) decreased by almost 122 000, and their share in the total number of population decreased from 18.0% to 13.7%.

The number of population of working age has increased by 65 000, or from 58.9% to 65.8% in the respective period. This increase was influenced mainly by the gradual rise of the retirement age for both males and females. During the corresponding period the number of population over working age has decreased by 95 000 or from 23.1% to 20.5%.

Since 1993 the share of pension-age population in the demographic burden is higher than the share of children and minors. At the beginning of 2011 the number of the pension-aged population per 1000 working-aged population was 1.5 times higher than the number of children and minors.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, 9 290 marriages were contracted in Latvia, representing a 6.4% decrease compared with the previous year. Between 2005 and 2010 the crude marriage rate decreased from 5.5 to 4.1.

The average age at first marriage is currently 27.4 years for brides, and 29.4 years for bridegrooms. Roughly one half of the population aged 18 years and over (48.4% of males and 41.0% of females) is legally married. The share of married persons has decreased in 2010 compared with the previous year.

4 930 divorces were registered in 2010. The number of divorces in 2010 was 531 per 1000 marriages, and the crude divorce rate was 2.2.

3. Fertility

The number of live births was 19 219 in 2010 (42 135 in 1987, the highest number in the post-war period), which is equal to a total fertility rate of 1.18. At present it is slightly over half of the replacement level (2.1 - 2.2) and is one of the lowest in Europe.

The average age of the mother of new-born in 2010 comprised 29.0 years, but the age of the mother at first childbirth is 26.4 years.

An increase in illegitimate births has been observed in Latvia. In 2010, 44.1% of all births belonged to females not legally married. In 1990, only 16.9% of births were out of wedlock.

4. Mortality

Statistical data describing mortality show that compared to 2009, the number of deaths in 2010 has slightly increased. In 2010, 30 000 deaths were recorded, and the crude death rate (number of deaths per 1 000 population) comprised 13.4 (in 2009 – 13.3).

The mortality trends in Latvia are rather different from those of the developed European

countries. 54.2% of all deaths were caused by diseases of the circulatory system (727 per 100 000 population), followed by 20.4% from neoplasms (274 per 100 000 population), and 7% from external causes (93.6 per 100 000 population).

Life expectancy at birth was 68.8 years for men and 78.4 for women.

In Latvia 110 children died not reaching the age of 1 year (5.7 deaths per 1000 live births).

5. Migration

According to Recommendations of the United Nations and the corresponding Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council the category of long-term international migrants includes persons arriving into the country for a permanent settlement or for a stay period of one year or more, and persons departing from a certain country to another with an aim to change the permanent place of residence or to stay in this destination country for one year or more.

Statistics of international migration of population has been developed using data of the Office of Citizenship and Migration Affairs. The data show that in the previous year, due to international long-term migration, the population of Latvia decreased by 7 912 persons.

In 2010, 2 790 persons arrived in Latvia from 68 countries for a permanent stay (3.8% more than in 2009), while 10 702 persons left our country for a permanent stay in 86 other countries (45% more than in 2009).

In 2010 the proportion of EU countries in the flow of international long-term immigration comprised 48.7% (in 2009 – 54.9%), but in emigration flow it was 65.9% (55.7%).

The majority of emigrants who left for Western countries went to United Kingdom (2 920), Ireland (1 086) and Germany (801), the majority of emigrants who left for Eastern European countries went to the Russian Federation (1 589), Ukraine (369), and Belarus (175).

The number of foreigners in the country is currently 53 700 persons, or about 2.4% of the total population.

6. Demographic projections

In compliance with the requests of ministries and other governmental agencies, as well as international organisations, a new set of demographic projections for the period up to the year 2050 has been developed by the Statistical Office of the European Communities - Eurostat in co-operation with the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia and with the Department of Demography at the University of Latvia. The 2000 Population and Housing Census data and recent statistical data on demographic development and migration served as a background for these projections. On this basis, the in-country demographic projections will be carried out for the 7 largest cities under the state jurisdiction and 5 statistical regions.

7. Government decisions and developments in legislation

The Parliament of Latvia adopted amendments to the Law on State Statistics of the Republic of Latvia that came into effect on 14 April 2006. The law states that the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia is responsible for the organisation of the work of official statistics in the Republic of Latvia, and for the correctness of data it has obtained, compiling the information received from respondents.

The CSB of Latvia shall perform the following functions:

- Implementation of a unified State policy in the field of the management, compilation, analysis and publication of statistical information;
- Provision of users of statistics with information included in the National Programme for Statistical Information for which the Central Statistical Bureau is responsible;
- Preparation, within the limits of regular annual financial resources, of a national programme for statistical information and official statistical questionnaires. The National Programme for Statistical Information and official statistical questionnaires shall be approved by the Cabinet;

- Responsibility for the development of a unified mandatory system of classification and codification of economic information which complies with international standards. The procedure for preparing (adapting), implementing and using the unified classification system for economic information shall be determined by the Cabinet;
- Co-ordination of the whole flow of statistical information at the national level, as well as the mutual harmonisation of the statistical indicators to be included in State registers and other information systems;

- Co-ordination of the activities of State and local government institutions regarding matters of statistics.

The above mentioned Law also states that the methods used in state statistics and the prepared information shall be impartial and independent of political processes and interest groups, the statistical information shall be available to state and local government institutions as well as to the general public.

If summary statistical data have been collected according to the State Statistical Programme, adopted by the Government of Latvia, these data are available for users free of charge.

LIECHTENSTEIN

1. Population

The permanent resident population at the end of 2010 was 36 149, the highest population total ever recorded in Liechtenstein. This represents an increase of 255 persons, or 0.7%; compared to an increase of 305 persons, or 0.9%, in the previous year. The number of foreigners living in Liechtenstein at 31 December 2010 was 12 004 persons, or 33.2%, of the population. This was an increase of 118 persons. The proportion of foreigners from German speaking countries was 58.0% of all foreign residents: 29.9% of the foreigners living in Liechtenstein were Swiss, 17.1% Austrian, and 11.0% German nationals. Residents from Italy contributed 9.6%, followed by Turkey with 6.5%. Altogether there were 102 different nationalities living in Liechtenstein.

The proportion of children and adolescents (under 20 years) has decreased from 24.7% in 2000 to 21.9% in 2010. On 31 December, 2010, the number of persons under 20 years was 7 930 compared to 7 889 in 1995. The working-age population (ages 20–64 years) increased from 19 846 persons, or 64.2% of the permanent resident population, in 1995 to 23 197, or 64.2%, in 2010. The number of retired people (age 65 years and older) was 5 022, or 13.9% of the permanent resident population. In 1995 the number of retired persons was 3 188, or 10.3%.

1.1 Naturalisation

In 2010, 100 foreigners obtained Liechtenstein citizenship compared to 103 in 2009, 256 in 2008 and 211 in 2007. The highest number of naturalisations ever recorded was in 1997, with 1 129, due to the revision of the respective legal act. The total for the last ten years period was 1 953 persons, or 16.3% of the actual foreign population. Most of the new citizens had either a Liechtenstein mother or had been living in Liechtenstein for many years.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010 (2009), 185 (154) permanent resident men and 170 (148) women married. This resulted in 355 (302) marriages with at least one partner living in Liechtenstein. The average age of the men for the first marriage in 2010 was 33.0 (33.8) years and for women 30.5 (30.3) years.

In 2010 (2009), 87 (101) permanent resident men and 83 (105) women had divorced. The number of divorces with at least one partner living in Liechtenstein was 92 in 2010, and 117 in 2009. The average age at divorce was 44.2 (44.3) years for men and 40.9 (41.8) years for women (2010: preliminary data).

3. Fertility

The number of births in 2010 was 329, compared to 406 in 2009, and 350 in 2008. Since 1999 the number of births has decreased continuously, from 430 to 329, with the exception of 2004, 2005 and 2009 when an increase of 7.2%, 2.4% and 16.0% was registered. The total fertility rate was 1.40 in 2010, and 1.71 births per woman in 2009. In 2010, 51.4% (54.9%) of the mothers had the Liechtenstein citizenship.

The number of births outside marriage was 21.3% in 2010, and 18.5% in the previous year.

4. Mortality

The total number of deaths was 238 in 2010, and 229 in the previous year. 55% of those who died in 2010 were 80 years or older. About 70% of the persons who died in this age group were women.

5. Government decisions and developments in legislation

The legislation on naturalisation has not been revised in the years 2009 and 2010.

LITHUANIA

1. Population

At the beginning of 2011, the estimated population of the Republic of Lithuania made 3 244 601, i.e. 84 438 (2.5%) persons less than at the beginning of 2010. The decline in the population was caused by negative net international migration and natural decrease. The impact of negative net migration accounted for 92.3% of the decline.

At the beginning of 2011, there were 230 065 women more than men (1 737 333 and 1 507 268 respectively). Women made up 53.5% of the total population. There were 1 153 women per 1000 men.

The population has been ageing. At the beginning of 2011, 21.6% of the total population was aged 60 years and older; the share of children (aged 0–14 years) made up 15% (at the beginning of 2010, 20.9% and 15% respectively). At the beginning of 2011, the number of men aged 60 years and older amounted to 249 099, that of women 452 099, i.e. each sixth man and each fourth woman belonged to this age group.

At the beginning of 2011, the mean age of the population was 39.8 years, i.e. 0.4 years higher than at the beginning of 2010. The mean age of men was 5.2 years lower than that of women.

At the beginning of 2011, population density was 49.7 inhabitants per square kilometre.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, 18 688 marriages were contracted, that is 1 854 couples less than in 2009. The number of marriages per 1 000 population decreased from 6.2 in 2009 to 5.7 in 2010. In 2010, the average age at first marriage for men was 28.7 years, for women 26.4 years. Women contracting a marriage were, on average, 3.4 years younger than men. In 2010, 21.4% of men and 20.1% of women had been married previously.

In 2010, the total number of divorces made 10 006, i.e. 736 more than in 2009. In 2010, the number of divorces per 1 000 population was 3.0 (in 2009, 2.8). In 2010, the average duration of marriage was 13 years. In 2010, the number of divorces per 100 marriages stood at 54 (in 2009, 45). The total divorce rate indicates that 43% of all marriages end in divorce. In 2010, 43.8% of couples who divorced did not have common children, 37.7% had one common child and 18.5% had two and more common children. After divorce in 2010, 7 883 children were left in the family without one of the parents (usually without a father).

3. Fertility

In 2010, the total number of live births made 35 626, i.e. 1 056 less than in 2009. The number of live births per 1 000 population decreased from 11 in 2009 to 10.8 in 2010. However, the increased crude birth rate does not ensure generational change. In 2009–2010, the total fertility rate was 1.55.

In 2010, the mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child was 26.6 years, compared with 2009, it increased by 1.1 years.

The number of first and second order live births amounted to 85.5% of all live births in 2010 (86% in 2009). However, the share of third, fourth and higher order live births increased, and in 2010 accounted for 14.5% of all live births (in 2009, 14%). In 2010, children born out of wedlock made up 28.7% of all live births (in 2009, 27.9%).

4. Mortality

In 2010, 42 120 deaths were registered, which is 88 deaths more than in 2009. The number of deaths per 1 000 population increased from 12.6 in 2009 to 12.8 in 2010. In 2010, age adjusted death rates for men were more than twice as high as those for women.

In 2010, the number of infant deaths made 153, which is by 28 deaths less than in 2009. In

2010, the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births made 4.3 deaths (in 2009, 5 deaths).

In 2010, life expectancy at birth for men was 68.0 years, that for women 78.8 years. Compared to 2009, life expectancy at birth for men increased by 0.5 years, that for women by 0.2 years. This quite significant difference between the life expectancy at birth for men and women has been decreasing: in 2009, life expectancy at birth for men was 11.1 years lower than that for women, while it was 10.8 years in 2010.

In 2010, 85.0% of the total number of deaths fell within the three main causes of death: diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms and external causes of mortality. In 2010, 47.0% of men and 65.6% of women deaths were attributed to diseases of the circulatory system. Mortality due to malignant neoplasms accounts for 19.3% of all deaths. Of great concern to society is mortality due to external causes, which accounted for as much as 14.5% of men and 4.5% of women deaths in 2010. The highest number of deaths caused by the external causes of mortality included intentional self-harm – 25.2%.

5. Migration

In 2010, 83 157 residents of the Republic of Lithuania left the country, which is 61 187, or 3.8 time more than a year ago. There were, on average, 25.3 emigrants per 1000 population (in 2009, only 6.6).

In 2010, the increase in the number of emigrants was influenced by the obligation laid down in the Law on Health Insurance of the Republic of Lithuania for permanent residents of the country

to pay compulsory health insurance contributions.

In 2010, 49.2 per cent of the emigrants left the country for the United Kingdom, 15.7% – Ireland, 5.9% – Norway, 4.6% – Germany, 4.3% – Spain, 3.3% – United States of America and other. In 2010, emigrants within the age group of 25–29 years made up 22.3% of all emigrants, those aged 20–24 years represented 18.2%, and 30–34 years were 14.4%. Each eighth emigrant was a child under 18 years, and people aged 60 years and older made up only 0.9% of all emigrants.

In 2010, 5 213 persons immigrated to the Republic of Lithuania, which is 1 274 less than in 2009. There were, on average, 1.6 immigrants per 1000 population (in 2009, 1.9). The biggest share of immigrants (84.9%) were aged 15–59 years, while children aged 0–14 years made up 10.4%, and persons aged 60 years and older were 4.7% of immigrants. Returning nationals of the Republic of Lithuania, as compared to the total number of immigrants, made up 79.7%.

5.1 Stocks of foreign population

At the beginning of 2011, citizens of the Republic of Lithuania made up the major share (99%) of the country's population, those of the Russian Federation – 0.3%, Belarus – 0.1%.

Ethnic Lithuanians (2 721 500 people) made up 83.9%, Poles (212 800) – 6.6%, Russians (174 900) – 5.4%, Belarusians (41 100) – 1.3%, Ukrainians (21 100) – 0.6%, of the country's population.

Most residents of the country (3 036 700, or 93.6%) were born in Lithuania.

LUXEMBOURG

Germaine Thill

1. Population

As in past years, the population of Luxembourg is increasing. During the last 100 years it has almost doubled, and on 1 January 2011, 511 840 persons were living in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

The population growth observed in 2010 is due 78.3% to net positive migration balance.

After a diminution of the percentage of foreign residents between 2009 and 2010 (for the first time since World War II), a stagnation is observed between 2010 and 2011: 43.1% on 1 January 2010 to 43.2% in 1 January 2011. Most of these foreign residents (85.9%) are citizen from the EU27, the most represented nationality is Portuguese (15.9% of the total population), followed by the French (6.1%) and the Italian (3.5%).

The stagnation of the percentage of Luxembourgish between the last two years (despite of widely negative natural and migration balances) is due to the implementation in 2009 of the law of the 23rd October 2008 on the Luxembourgish citizenship. In fact, this law allows the foreigners who want to acquire the Luxembourgish nationality to keep their nationality of origin which has led to a real "explosion" of the number of naturalizations / options.

2. Marriage and divorce

The decline of the number of marriages observed last years is interrupted. Now we observe a stagnation: 1 739 marriages were observed in 2009 and 1 749 in 2010. The number of weddings is low compared to the previous years (around 2 000 weddings since the year 2000). The marriage rate is 3.5‰, which is equal to the previous year.

The mean age at the first marriage is rising continuously: 33.1 years old for men and 30.7

years for women. Moreover, the first marriage rate was respectively 34.9‰ for men and 38.9‰ for women.

The number of divorces increased a little during the last two years. 1 083 divorces were pronounced in 2010, instead of 1 052 in 2009. The divorce rate is 2.1‰, as in 2009, but the total divorce rate increased from 0.50 to 0.52.

3. Fertility

After a quasi-stagnation in 2009 (+0.8% compared to 2008), the number of births progressed significantly in 2010. With 5 874 live births in 2010 against 5 638 in 2009, the increase was +4.2%.

For the first time since the beginning of the last decade, the number of Luxembourgish births is higher than the number of foreign births. The number of Luxembourgish births in 2010 increased considerably, from 2 686 in 2009 to 3 029 in 2010 (+12.7%). However, this growth is, most probably, due to the new law on Luxembourgish citizenship

The proportion of births outside marriage is growing continuously. In 2009, 34.0% of the children were born outside marriage, compared to 32.1% in 2009.

In 2010, the total fertility rate was 1.63 children per woman and the birth rate was 11.6 per 1000 population.

The average age of the mother at birth is constantly getting higher. In 2010 mothers were 31.3 years old at birth of a child, compared to 30.2 years five years earlier.

4. Mortality

The number of deaths varied slightly between 2009 and 2010. After the sensitive decline observed in 2008, it rose by +2.9% in 2010.

The growth was much more important in the foreign population. With 711 deaths against 659 in 2009, equivalent to an increase of nearly 8%, while the native deaths increased by only 1.8%. As the increase of the number of the deaths came along with an increase of the population, the mortality rate stagnated. In 2010, it was 7.4‰ against 7.3‰ the year before.

The number of deaths of children below the age of one year, which amounted only to 10 units for 2007 and 2008, to reach the level of 2004, and in 2010 we observed that 20 children died before their first birthday. With an infant mortality rate of 3.4‰, Luxembourg is favourably situated in the comparison with the other European countries.

5. Migration

Concerning international migration flows, the figures extracted from a file of the general Register of Natural Persons, and transmitted by the Centre des technologies de l'information de l'Etat (CTIE) to STATEC, show a positive migration balance of +7 660 persons (16 962 arrivals and 9 302 departures).

More than a half (52.2%) of this positive migration balance is due to the migration of persons aged 20 and 34 years old.

6. Demographic projections

The demographic projections start on the year 2010 and finish on the year 2060. Luxembourg has used the “cohort component” methodology. Five scenarios were realised. In the five scenarios, fertility and mortality assumptions are the same. The total fertility rate grows from 1.63 (2010) to 1.72 (2060). The life expectancy at birth for males is 78.5 years in 2010 and 84.5 years in 2060, and respectively for the women 83.4 and 88.3 years. Only the net migration differs in the different scenarios.

In the baseline scenario, the net migration decreases of more or less 50% between 2010 and 2060: +5 936 to +2 758.

The total population, in the baseline scenario, increases, in 50 years, from 502 066 to 774 782. With a low migration, the population in 2060 will represent 511 958 persons and with a high migration scenario it will be 877 667 persons.

MACEDONIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF

1. Population

The last Census of the Population, households and dwellings was carried out on 31 October 2002. According to the census data, the total population was 2 022 547 persons (1 015 377 male and 1 007 170 female). At the end of 2010 the population amounted to 2 057 284 persons, which is an increase of 0.22% more than at the end of 2009.

The age structure at the end of 2010 showed that 17.4% of the total population is aged under 15 years, 70.8% aged 15-64 years, 11.7% aged 65 years and over

and 0.02% of unknown age. The average age is 37.2 years and the life expectancy at birth is 74.6 years for men and women.

Since 2004, the State Statistical Office presents data in accordance with the methodological changes in the presentation of vital statistical data. The data for the period 1994 to 2010 are presented in the following table:

Vital statistical data for the period 1994-2010

Year	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Marriages	Divorces
1994	31 421	15 649	15 772	15 736	612
1995	29 886	16 169	13 717	15 823	710
1996	28 946	15 882	13 064	14 089	705
1997	26 830	16 373	10 457	14 072	1 021
1998	26 639	16 628	10 011	13 993	1 027
1999	24 964	16 622	8 342	14 172	1 045
2000	26 168	17 085	9 083	14 255	1 325
2001	24 183	16 790	7 393	13 267	1 448
2002	24 154	17 866	6 288	14 522	1 310
2003	23 596	17 813	5 783	14 402	1 405
2004	23 361	17 944	5 417	14 073	1 645
2005	22 482	18 406	4 076	14 500	1 552
2006	22 585	18 630	3 955	14 908	1 475
2007	22 688	19 594	3 094	15 490	1 417
2008	22 945	18 982	3 963	14 695	1 209
2009	23 684	19 060	4 624	14 923	1 287
2010	24 296	19 113	5 183	14 155	1 720

Source: State Statistical Office of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

2. Marriage and divorce

The number of marriages in 2010 was 14 155, which is 768 (5.1%) less than in 2009.

The number of divorces was 1 720, which is 433 (33.6%) more than in 2009. There were 121.5 divorces per 1000 marriages, which is 35.3 more than in 2009.

In 2010, the age at first marriage continued to rise; the mean age at which women contracted their first marriage was 25.2 years and 28.0 years for men.

3. Fertility

In 2010 the number of live births was 24 296, which is 612 (2.6%) more than in 2009.

The total number of births outside marriage was 2 958, which is 66 more than 2009, and represented 12.2% of the total live birth.

The structure of live births by age of the mother shows that 35.9% of the live births belonged to mothers aged 25-29 years. The percentage of live births by mothers aged 20-24 years was 24.9%, while the percentage of those born to mothers aged 30-34 years was 23.6%, and by mothers aged 35-39 years was 8.3%.

The mean age of women at childbirth continued to rise and reached 27.8 years in 2010, while the mean age at first birth was 26.0 years.

The Total fertility Rate (TFR) in 2010 was 1.55.

4. Mortality

The number of deaths in 2010 was 19 113, which is 53 (0.3%) more than in 2009. In 2010, 185 children died before they reached their first birthday. The infant mortality rate was 7.6‰.

The main causes of death in 2010 were circulatory diseases (57.9%), neoplasms (19.4%) and endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (3.9%).

5. Migration

Net migration in 2010 was positive (652 persons) as in previous years. The highest net migration in 2010 was recorded for citizens of Turkey (293), followed by citizens of Albania (282).

In 2010, the number of emigrants was 923, and the majority of them went to European countries.

The majority of the foreign population live in the Skopje region (714), while the majority of the emigrants were from the Polog region (289).

The data for asylum seekers and refugees are not included, but in the near future we will start to collect these data.

MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF ⁽¹⁾

1. Population

On 1 January 2011, the population represented 3 560 400 persons, of which 1 481 700 (41.6%) were urban population, and 2 078 700 (58.4%) were rural. The population breakdown by sex is as follows: 51.9% (1 848 300 persons) women and 48.1% (1 712 100 persons) men.

The number of population decreased with 3 300 persons as compared to the previous year. The natural decrease and the emigration of population are the main reasons of this drop.

The population age structure is influenced by the characteristics of a process of demographic ageing, due to a decrease of birth rate, which determined the absolute and relative reduction of young population (0-14 years).

The reduction of share of young population (0-14 years) from 23.8% to 16.4% (-280 300 persons) and the increase of share of the elderly population (65 years and over), from 9.4% to 10.1% (+13 600 persons) was recorded in 2010 in comparison with 1 January 2000.

Masculinity rate constituted 926 men per 1000 women. As for the age group of 65-74 years, this rate represented 663 men per 1000 women, in the age group of 75 years and over, female population was approximately twice higher than the male one (512 men per 1000 women).

Approximately 10.9% of the rural population exceeded the age of 65 years and over, the share of elderly women constituted 13.4% in the total of the rural female population. The structure of the population by age groups and areas confirms the fact that the process of demographic ageing is more obvious in the rural area. The elderly

population in the rural area is 1.8 times higher than in the urban area.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, there were 26 500 signed marriages, 1.1% less in comparison to the previous year, the marriage rate is 7.4 marriages per 1000 inhabitants.

Most of the marriages were registered in October (16.0%) and less of them in March (3.8%) from the total of registered marriages. From the total number of persons married in 2010, the majority of them were women of 20-24 years (47.9%); men of 25-29 years represented 35.1%.

The marriages by areas are presented as follows: about 17.9% of all marriages in rural areas were signed by women under 20 years as compared to 7.2% in urban areas. The average age at first marriage is 26 years for men and 23 years for women.

From the total registered marriages registered in 2010, those signed by single persons represented 82.7% for men and 85.0% for women. 16.7% divorced men and 13.7% divorced women remarried in 2010. Concerning the widowed persons, 0.6% men and 1.3% women remarried 2010.

In 2010, the number of divorces pronounced by judge decisions represented 11 500, in average 3.2 divorces per 1000 inhabitants, which is 3.2% less as compared to 2009.

In 2010, 31.6% divorces occurred after a marriage under 5 years, followed by divorces after a marriage lasting 5-9 years (21.6%), 10-14 years (13.7%) and 20 years and over (19.8%), from the total number of divorces. The

(¹) Information is presented without the data on districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender.

average marriage period, which ended with divorce, is 11 years.

The divorces in the families with minor children represented 30.0% of all total divorces, and the number of minors affected by divorces represent 4 700 children.

3. Fertility

In 2010, the number of live-born children represented 40 500, decreasing with 329 persons (0.8%) as compared to 2009; the birth rate represented 11.4 live-born children per 1000 inhabitants. The birth rate is still higher in rural localities (12.2‰) as compared with urban localities (10.2‰).

Total fertility rate started to decrease, reaching 1.31 children delivered by a woman during her fertility life.

In 2010, more than half the total of all live born children were boys (51.3%), the masculinity rate representing 105 boys per 100 girls (12.1‰).

The majority of children (99.6%) were born in health care units with skilled medical assistance. Taking into consideration the weight at birth, 94.6% of live-born children had a weight of more than 2500 grams; those underweight represented 5.4%. The majority of children were born after a period of pregnancy of 35 weeks (96.9%).

The distribution of live-born children by mother's age group presents a concentration for the age under 30 years. At the same time, it should be mentioned that in 2010, the tendency of a decrease of the share of births for women under 20 years was maintained, thus representing 9.4% from the total number of the live-born children, as compared to 9.9% in 2009, and 16.9% in 2000. The average age of mothers at first childbirth was 23.5 years. Mothers from rural areas give birth at a younger age than urban area mothers, 22.7 years and 24.8 years accordingly.

During the reference year, a slight increase was registered for the share of live-borns of the I rank, thus representing 54.3%, while the share of live-borns of the II, III ranks and over decreased significantly. The majority of

children from numerous families belong to mothers of rural areas, 81.4% of all births in this group.

From the viewpoint of marital status, the share of children born outside marriage continues to decrease, from 22.9% in 2009 to 22.4% in 2010.

From the total number of live-born children, 30 000 (74.2%) were born by mothers in the first marriage.

4. Mortality

In 2010, 43 631 persons died, 1 492 persons more as compared to 2009; the mortality rate represented 12.3 per 1000 inhabitants. The discrepancy is maintained between the rates of general mortality by areas: in urban areas, 9.1 deaths were registered per 1000 inhabitants, and 14.5 deaths per 1000 inhabitants in rural areas. The relevant difference between the rates of general mortality by areas reflects a pronounced process of population ageing in the rural area.

The structure of mortality by causes of death reveals that most deaths (56.2%) have as cause cardio-vascular system diseases, followed by tumours (13.1%), disease of digestive apparatus (10.0%), accidents, intoxications and trauma (8.5%), respiratory apparatus diseases (5.6%).

In 2010, 476 children under one year of age died, thus the infant mortality rate represented 11.7 infant deaths per 1000 live-births. Since 1 January 2008 the European standards and criteria of registration of births and new-borns with a weight from 500 grams and from 22 weeks of pregnancy in the official statistics have been implemented. (Mortality rate recalculated according to old methodology represented 11.7 infant deaths per 1000 live-births).

The above-mentioned tendencies in vital statistics influence the life expectancy at birth. This indicator has decreased as compared to 2009, and constituted 69.1 years, for the total population of the country, 65.0 years for men, and increased to 73.4 years for women. In average, women live longer than men with 8.4 years. The reason is the high level of premature men mortality.

5. Migration

In 2010, according to the data of the Ministry of Informational Development and Communication, 4 714 persons left the country to settle abroad for permanent residence. 523 Moldovans have chosen USA as their new residence, 232 - Israel, and 220 - Germany. From CIS countries, the most active ones in the migration relations still are Ukraine and Russia (1162 and 2227 emigrants accordingly). Most of the emigrants, both women and men, are aged between 20-29 years and 30-39 years accordingly. Most of the emigrants, regardless of their sex, have a secondary education level, high education. Higher education emigrants represent less than 16% from the total.

As it is known, a part of the country's emigration is compensated by repatriation of persons originally from the Republic of Moldova and immigration. According to information received from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2010, 1 678 persons repatriated in Moldova. Most of the repatriates came from Russia and Ukraine, 51.0% and 31.5% accordingly.

During 2010, 2 512 immigrants arrived to the Republic of Moldova, of which 140 persons received a permanent residence permit, and 2 372 persons – temporary residence permit. According to their purpose, these can be distinguished as follows: for work – 32.4%, for study – 31.6%, family immigration – 36.0%.

NORWAY

1. Population

At the turn of the year, 1 January 2011, there were 4 920 305 residents in Norway. The population in Norway increased by 62 100 in 2009, which is 3 200 more than in 2009. The population growth is still on a high level historically. In relative terms, the population increase was high in 2010, with a growth of 1.29%. In the previous year, 2009, the corresponding growth was 1.23%.

2. Marriage and divorce

A total of 23 600 couples were married in 2010, 10 200 marriages were dissolved by divorce and 11 700 couples were separated. The number of contracted marriages decreased with 1 000 couples, while the number of divorces and separations was at the same level as in 2009.

Even if the number of marriages decreased slightly from the year before, there were many who got married in 2010. Except for the last four years and some years around 2000 the number of marriages has never been as high since the 1970s.

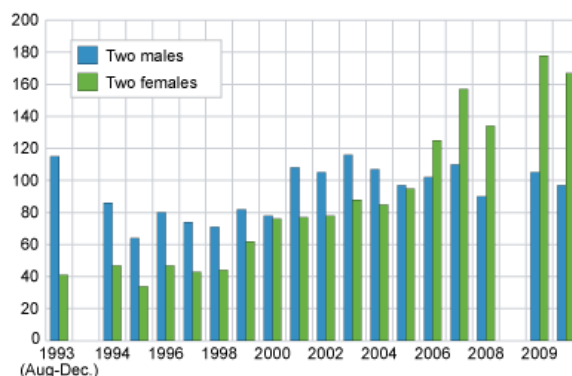
The slight decrease in marriage age, from 2008 to 2009, continues for females, but is unchanged for first time married males, from 2009 to 2010. The average age for first time married males was 33.8 years and 30.9 years for females in 2010. This is a decrease of 0.1 years for females compared to the year before.

The number of marriages dissolved by divorce is at the same level as the year before. The number of separations was also roughly unchanged. The divorce rate, which is divorced per 1 000 married and separated, was still highest for males in the age group 40-44 years, as for the previous five years. For females, the divorce rate is steadier in all age groups between 25 and 44 years.

During the second year of the new Marriage Act, 264 couples of the same sex got married; 97 were between males and 167 were between females. In the first year of the new Marriage Act, there were 283 couples of the same sex who got married. When the Act about registered partnerships came into force in 1993 it was mostly males who registered their partnership, but since 2006 it has been mostly women who have registered their partnership/got married among same sex couples.

On 1 January 2009 the Marriage Act was changed in such a way that two persons of the same sex may marry. Simultaneously, partnerships can no longer be contracted. Persons already in a partnership can change their partnership to a marriage.

Registered partnerships 1993-2008. Marriages of two persons of the same sex. 2009-2010



Source: Statistics Norway

2.1 Families and households

On 1 January 2010 the average household size is 2.22 persons per household. In the Population and Housing Census in 1960 there was an average of 3.27 persons per household. Thus, there is now one person less in an average dwelling compared to 50 years ago.

3. Fertility

A total of 61 400 children were born in Norway in 2010, a decrease of 400 compared with 2009. The total fertility rate was 1.95 children per woman.

Women aged 30-34 years had the highest fertility rate, with 128.0 live births per 1 000 women, followed by women aged 25-29 years, with 124.0 live births per 1 000 women. Most men who became father last year were in the age group 30-34 years. In 2010, the average age for women giving birth for the first time was 28.2 years, and the average age for men at their first child's birth was 30.8 years. It seems that the increase in the average age at births since the 1970s is about to flatten out.

4. Mortality

Women still live longer than men, but the difference between the sexes is decreasing. From 2009 to 2010, life expectancy at birth increased by 0.1 years for women and 0.3 years for men, to 83.2 years for women and 78.9 for men.

In 2010, 41 500 persons died; 21 500 women and 20 000 men. The number of deaths is influenced by the population growth, age cohorts and life expectancy, and we must go back to the 1970s to find a lower number of deaths. Since the end of the 1990s there has been an increasing majority of women dying, due to the fact that there are now more women in the higher age groups. The summary deaths rate, i.e. the number of deaths per 1 000 of the mean population, has never been lower. In 2010 the rate was 8.5 for both sexes; 8.2 for men and 8.8 for women. From the 1970s until 1999 the death rate was about 10 for both sexes.

The infant mortality rate for boys was 3.1 and for girls 2.5 per 1 000 live births in 2010. This

is the lowest infant mortality for boys ever registered in Norway. For both sexes in total, the rate was 2.8, which is 0.3 lower than the year before. There may, however, be some coincidences from one year to another. In 2010, 171 children below 1 year of age died, 97 boys and 74 girls. These are the lowest numbers ever.

5. Migration

The number of immigrants and Norwegian-born to immigrant parents grew by 48 600 to 600 900 persons in 2010. These two groups accounted for 12.2 per cent of the total population in Norway as per 1 January 2011.

During 2010, the population growth among immigrants was very high, with 41 200 persons. Only in the year 2008 has the growth of immigrants been higher, with 41 900. As in the last few years, the number of Polish immigrants grew the most in 2010, by 7 600. There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of Lithuanian and Swedish immigrants, by 5 700 and 2 800 respectively.

In 2010, 73 850 immigrations and 31 500 emigrations were registered. Both are the highest numbers ever. Net migration was 42 350; down 1 000 from the highest ever registered (2008). Polish and Baltic citizens contributed with 38 per cent of the net migration.

Of the 65 100 immigrants having citizenship other than Norwegian, 41 700 or 64 per cent were citizens of EU member countries. Similar percentages could also be seen in the 1960s, but the share decreased and, as late as in 2003, was at 37 per cent. Extensive immigration in previous years has been due to large numbers of refugees, but in later years, labour immigration from Poland in particular, but also from Sweden, Lithuania and Germany accounts for the high net immigration.

Of the 31 500 who emigrated, 22 500 were foreign citizens, which is the highest figure ever registered, not far from twice the average for the last 20 years. While Polish citizens for the first and only time made up the largest group in 2009, the Swedish citizens again made up the largest group in 2010 with their 4 300 emigrations compared with the 3 700 Polish. There was then a big leap down to the German citizens, with 1 200 emigrations.

5.1 Stocks of foreign population

At the beginning of 2011, the number of foreign citizens in Norway was 369 200, which is 7.5 per cent of the population. The increase in foreign citizens in 2010 was 35 400.

6. Demographic projections

The population growth is probably going to increase for a few more years before it will decline. The 5 million mark will be passed in 2012 and 6 million in 2028 according to the main variant of the new projections. Uncertainty about the immigration is considerable, however.

The projections have been made on the basis of alternative assumptions about the projection components: *fertility, life expectancy, internal*

migration (mobility) and net immigration. The assumptions have been named L (low), M (medium), H (high), K (constant, for life expectancy) and 0 (for internal migration and net immigration).

The main projection variant is called MMMM, meaning medium values for fertility, life expectancy, internal migration and net immigration. For the two variants yielding the highest and lowest population growth, the values for all components have been chosen to either give low growth, as in LLML, or high growth, as in HHMH. It is, however, quite unlikely that the actual development will follow these rather extreme alternatives simultaneously for an extended period.

POLAND

1. Population

Year 2010 has been the third and the last from the consecutive ones in which a positive natural population growth was observed. At the end of 2010, the population of Poland was 38 200 037 persons, i.e. nearly 33 000 more than at the end of 2009. The annual population growth rate also increased, and it was 0.09% in 2010 compared to -0.03% in 2007.

Thanks to the positive changes in the level of both births and deaths, the natural growth was positive and equalled 34 822. Population growth rate is definitely higher in rural areas – it was 1.4‰ in 2010 (comparing with 0.6‰ in urban areas).

In the total population of Poland nearly 52% were women. In 2010 the median age of the population was 38 years. The median age for men was 36.2 years and for women, who are older due to longer life, it was 40.0 years.

A rapid decrease in the number of children and teenagers (aged 0-17 years) is the result of changes in the demographic processes, and first of all due to the deep birth depression in the 90s and at the beginning of the new century. At the end of 2010, their share in the total population was about 18.7%.

In 2010, the percentage group of persons at working age (women aged 18–59 years, men aged 18–64 years) was 64.5%. According to the estimations at the end of 2010, the share of the working age group was 3.7 points higher than in 2000 (60.8%). At the same time, the ageing process of the labour force slowed down, i.e. the tempo of the growth of the population at non-mobile age (aged over 44 years in the working age group) decreased. In the last year a further increase in the number of the persons at retirement age was observed (men aged 65 years and more, women aged 60 years and more). In 2010 the share of this population group in total population was 16.9%. By the end of 2010, the post-working population was nearly 6.5 million.

The relations between economic age groups of population that shows a dependency ratio are becoming increasingly more relevant. Currently there are 55 persons at non-working age per 100 persons at working age.

The ageing process of the population will accelerate in the next years. The number of population at retirement age will increase by 1 million people by the year 2015. When the absolute numbers of people at this age will rise irregularly in time (the highest growth rate at the end of the period), the share of this group can reach over 19% of the total population. The share of the persons aged 65 years and more (men and women) increased to 13.6% in 2010.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, there were 228 330 new marriages, over 22 000 less than in the previous year. The marriage rate (calculated per 1 000 persons) was lower by 0.6 points up to the level 6.0‰. The frequency of contracting new marriages is similar in urban and rural areas. Among the new marriages about 85% are first-time marriages, i.e. contracted by single persons (90% in rural areas respectively).

Within the past dozen years, there has been a significant increase in the age of the persons entering into marriage. Men tend to get married "before thirty"; in 2010, the average age of entering into marriage was 28 years, i.e. over 3 years more than at the beginning of the 90s. Brides were also older and, in 2010, their age was nearly 26 years compared with nearly 23 years at the beginning of the 90s.

In relation to the 90s there was some change in the structure of education level of newlyweds. Nowadays women tend to have higher education level. There were 44% brides with high education degree in comparison to only 4% in the 90's. The presented change seems to be another example of the transformation in young people's behaviour, who first invest in themselves, i.e. in education, work, and then in a family.

At the end of 2010 in Poland there were 8 984 855 estimated existing marriages. From 2008 this number has risen, i.e. each year the number of new contracted marriages is larger than dissolute (by death and divorce).

In 2010 about 61 300 couples ended in divorce, about 4 000 less than a year earlier; the divorce rate decreased by 0.1 point and it was 1.6‰. The number of divorces has been regularly increasing for some years. In 2010, 68 of 10 000 existing marriages were terminated through the court ruling in contrast to less than 50 in the 90's.

On average, divorced spouses have lived together for 14 years (and the duration of their marriage became slightly longer). Year by year they are a bit older. In 2010, the mean-age of men was about 42 years and women were over 2 years younger, at the time of divorce.

Constantly in over 2/3 of all cases, it was women who filled a petition for a divorce. The rate of divorces due to woman's fault was about 3%, but in the majority of cases (over 73%) the fault was not adjudicated.

Based on the data from 2010, approx. 60% of marriages were raising about 52 165 adolescent children (below 18 years of age). In the majority of the cases (57% in 2010), the courts awarded the child custody exclusively to mothers, and in about 4% of cases exclusively to fathers.

3. Fertility

In 2010 over 413 300 live births were registered, which means an increase with 4 000 as compared to 2009; the birth rate was 10.8‰ (1 point more than at the beginning of the present decade).

In 2010, the total fertility rate (TFR) was 1.40, which means an increase (by 0.16 points) against the observed one in 2003, which was the lowest one for over 50 years. But still this rate is lower by 0.75 point than the optimal value for the stable demographic development.

One of the results of the demographic transformations in the 90s was a shift of the highest female fertility, from the group aged 20-24 years to the group aged 25-29 years, and significant increase fertility rate at the age group

30-34 years, which is the result of realization postponed births. The consequence of all the changes in procreation behaviour is the increase of the median age of women giving birth to a child. In 2010 this was 28.7 years, compared with 26.1 years in 2000.

The average age of the women giving birth to their first child increased by nearly 3 years, from 23.7 years (2000) to 26.6 years (2010).

The female fertility is definitely predominated by the number of new marriages. Nowadays about 80% of children are born into families created by legal marriages, whereas nearly half of marital children are born within the first three years of marriage. Simultaneously, the percentage of extra-marital births has been increasing for the past several years. At the beginning of the 90s, the extra-marital birth share was 6-7% and 17-20% during the recent years.

4. Mortality

In 2010 there were 378 478 deaths, that means more than 6 000 less than in 2009. Death rate was 9.9‰ (in 2009 – 10.1‰). The total number of deaths included about 47% of women.

A high excessive mortality of men is being experienced in Poland that is already observed among the boys. In younger age groups, starting from age group 20-25 years, the mortality rate of men is fourfold higher than that of women, whereas in older age groups – threefold and twofold higher.

The main causes of deaths in Poland are circulatory system diseases and neoplasms, that comprise over 70% of all diseases, the third group of causes are injuries and poisoning, accounting for nearly 7%.

For several years, there has been a slight decrease in mortality due to circulatory system diseases. In 2009 this was the main cause of about 46% of all causes, comparing with 51% in 1994.

There is also a gradual decrease in the number of deaths caused by injuries and poisoning, comprising currently 6.3% of all deaths. In this case there is also a large difference in the number of deaths by sex; among men, the

injuries and poisoning comprise 9.1% of the causes of deaths and about 3.1% among women.

An increasing rate of deaths due to neoplasm diseases with a simultaneous increase in the number of new illnesses is an unfavourable trend. In 2009, the malignant neoplasms were the cause of 24.2% of all causes of death (nearly 26% among men and nearly 23% among women).

Observed from the beginning of the 90s the improvement in the situation of death has profitable influence on life expectancy of Poles. At the same time, there is still a significant difference in the average life expectancy for men and women. In 2010, the life expectancy at birth was 72.1 years for men and 80.6 years for women. As compared with the beginning of the 90s the life expectancy has extended by nearly 6 years for men and 5.4 years for women.

In 2010 there were 2 057 deaths of children below 1 year of age registered (about 100 infants less than year before). A trend was uninterruptedly observed of the decrease in the infant death rate, the number of infant deaths per 1 000 live births, which amounted 5.0‰ in 2010.

Over 70% of all infants die within the first month of life (in the neonatal period), of which about 50% within the first week of life. The causes of nearly 55% of infant deaths are the diseases and conditions during the perinatal period.

Similarly like infant death rate also the perinatal death rate (still births and deaths of infants aged 0-6 days per 1 000 live and still births) show a decreasing tendency; in 2010 it was running at 6.8‰.

In Poland, the steady decrease in infant mortality is also accompanied by a gradually decline in mortality of children aged 1-14 years. The mortality of children aged 5-14 years is particularly low, especially compared with the successive age groups. Only 16 children per 100 000 children aged 1-14 years died in 2010. The mortality of children and youths living in rural areas (18 per 100 000) is much higher than the urban population (14 per 100 000), especially among teenagers. Injuries and poisonings are the most common cause of mortality of children and adolescents,

constituting more than half of all deaths. 60% of all deaths from these causes are deaths of boys. It is distressing that the number of suicides among children and youth (aged 5-19 years) increases. Suicide among this group of population accounted for nearly 25% of all deaths due to injuries. The further causes of death in this group are cancers (more than 10% of all deaths), then the congenital defects (especially among 1-4 year-olds), and more and more frequently the diseases of the nervous system.

5. Migration

The decrease in number of Poles' departures to abroad, both for permanent and temporary stay, was noticed from 2007. The negative balance of definite international migration was only about 2 000 in 2010, due to significant limitation of Poles' departures to abroad. Thus the number of immigrants was nearly equal to the number of emigrants, just as the previous year.

The most rapid increase in emigration for permanent residence was observed in 2006 (from about 20-25 000 registered in earlier years to 47 000), the rate amounted to -36 000. At the same time, the number of immigrants is systematically increasing, from 7 000 in 2003 to about 15 000 in 2010. Poles predominate among all immigrants (in 2010 our country citizens amounted about 91% all immigrants)

At the end of 2009 about 1 870 000 inhabitants of Poland were temporary abroad, i.e. about 400 000 less than in 2007. Among all emigrants the dominant group is those who came abroad in order to seek or take up a job. It is estimated that nearly 75% of the temporary emigrants stay abroad at least 1 year.

At the same time the increase of Poles' returns from abroad was observed (probably in connection with worldwide crisis). Most of them came from the United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, countries that are the main place for Poles' staying abroad, and from the USA. During that time – more often than in previous years – Poles, which were staying abroad for permanent residence, decided to return to Poland.

6. Demographic projections

The Population Projection for the years 2008-2035, issued in 2008, is still valid.

In the end of each year a short report concerning differences between the estimated and the forecasted size of the population is prepared. For 2010 the estimated size of the population based on vital statistics was higher by 108 000 than the projected number for this year. The forecasted number of births was slightly underestimated (by 3 400), while the projected number of deaths was somewhat larger (by 18 400). Both internal and international migrations

for permanent residence assumed for 2010 differ from registered outflows and inflows. Nevertheless these factors affect the size of population insignificantly.

The projection of *de jure population* for 2008-2035, made for Poland, for regions (NUTS1) and voivodships (NUTS2) and divided into urban and rural areas was prepared using cohort-component model. It was calculated separately for each voivodships. So that the results are the sum of the population states in the specific voivodships. The calculation basis was the population state according to sex, age and voivodships as of 31 December, 2007.

PORTUGAL

In 2010 the number of live births increased compared to the previous year, resulting in a recovery of the total fertility rate (average number of children born per women). The overall mortality rate showed the highest value of the last five years and the infant mortality rate reached a low peak. The number of marriages continued to decrease, with the crude marriage rate reaching the lowest value ever, and with divorces keeping a rising tendency.

1. Population

On 31st December 2010 the resident population in Portugal was estimated at 10 636 979 ⁽¹⁾. The population growth rate has decreased to -0.01% (0.10% in 2009), as a result of a decreasing net migration rate to 0.04% (0.14% in 2009) and a negative natural growth rate of -0.04% (-0.05% in 2009).

The trend towards demographic ageing has continued. The proportion of young population (under 15 years) decreased to 15.1% (15.2% in 2009), alongside with an increase in the proportion of older persons (65 years and over) from 17.9% in 2009 to 18.2% in 2010 resulted in an increase of the ageing index from 116 in 2009 to 120 in 2010. The share of the working age population (15-64 years) has also declined to 66.7% (66.9% in 2009).

2. Marriage and divorce

There were 39 993 marriages recorded in Portugal during 2010 (40 391 in 2009), from which 39 727 were between opposite sex individuals and 266 between same sex individuals ⁽²⁾. The marriage rate was 3.8 marriages per thousand inhabitants (the same as in 2009).

⁽¹⁾ Data from Provisional Annual Resident Population Estimates 2001-2010 (Census 2001 based-population). 2001-2010 Provisional Resident Population Estimates will be reviewed after the dissemination of final results from Census 2011.

⁽²⁾ Law No. 9 / 2010, from May 31st, legalized civil marriage between same-sex individuals. From 2010 figures include same-sex civil marriages.

The mean age at marriage stood at 34.1 years for men and 31.6 years for women (33.4 years and 30.8 years respectively for men and women, in 2009).

Although the marriage between Portuguese and foreign individuals has been seen to be an emerging phenomenon, in 2010 the number of these mixed marriages has decreased slightly. In 2010 the percentage of marriages between Portuguese and foreign individuals has decreased to 10.8% (11.5% in 2009).

In 2010 there were 27 903 divorces registered in Portugal, 1 439 more than in 2009 (26 464). The divorce rate was of 2.6 divorces per thousand inhabitants, a slightly higher value than the 2.5‰ from 2009.

3. Fertility

In 2010, 101 381 live births of mothers resident in Portugal were recorded (99 491 in 2009) corresponding to a birth rate of 9.5 live births per thousand inhabitants (9.4 in 2009) and to a total fertility rate of 1.37 children per woman, above the value of 1.32 observed in 2009. The mean age of women at childbirth went up to 30.6 years (30.3 years in 2009).

The majority of births occurred inside the wedlock, even though the number of live births born out of the wedlock has been growing, reaching 41.3% of all total live births in 2010 (38.1% in 2009), split by 32.0% of live births whose parents were cohabitating (30.2% in 2009) and 9.2% of live births from parents that were not cohabitating (7.9% in 2009).

The percentage of live births from foreign mothers has continued to grow, accounting in 2010 for 10.6% of live births from mothers residing in Portugal (10.4% in 2009).

4. Mortality

In 2010 there were 105 954 registered deaths of individuals resident in Portugal (104 434 in 2009). The crude death rate was 10.0 deaths per thousand inhabitants, higher than 9.8‰

observed in 2009. The infant mortality rate decreased to 2.5 deaths of children under one year of age per thousand live births (3.6 in 2009), the lowest value ever observed in Portugal. According to the 2008-2010 national complete life table, life expectancy at birth has reached 76.1 years for men and 82.1 years for women.

5. Migration

Net migration remained positive, as has been the case since the 1990s. This indicator reached its highest levels between 2001 and 2003, after which it has dropped significantly until 2010. For 2010 the net migration was estimated to 3 815 individuals – 27 575 for the immigration flow and 23 760 for the emigration flow.

In 2010, the foreign population resident in Portugal, with a legal status, was estimated at 448 083 ⁽³⁾ (457 306 in 2009), including 443 055 foreign citizens with valid resident permit, 2 207 foreign citizens with a valid long term-visa (extended) and 2 821 foreign citizens with a valid long term-visa (issued).

6. Demographic projections

The main scenario of the 2008 based Portugal population projection considers, until 2060, the hypotheses of: an increase of the total fertility rate from 1.3 to 1.6, with the mean age at childbearing rising from 29.5 years to 30.4 years; an increase in life expectancy from 75.4 years to 82.3 years for men and from 82.0 years to 87.9 years for women; and, net migration rising from 21 100 up to 36 600 until 2018 and remain stable afterwards.

On the basis of these assumptions, the resident population in Portugal will continue to grow until 2034, when it will reach a maximum population size of 10 898 700 inhabitants, and by 2060 the size of the population is projected to be 10 364 200.

The demographic ageing process will continue. Until 2060 the share of young population (under 15 years) will decrease from 15.3%, and at the same time the share of the working age population (15-64 years) will decline to 55.7%, and the proportion of the older persons (65 years and over) will rise to 32.3%. The ageing index will rise up to 271.

7. Government decisions and developments in legislation

Law No. 9/ 2010, from May 31st, legalized civil marriage between same sex individuals.

⁽³⁾ Provisional data.

ROMANIA

1. Population

On 1 of January 2011, the Romanian population ⁽¹⁾ amounted to 21 414 000, with 48 000 less than on 1 January 2010. From the total population, 10 424 000 were men (48.7%) and 10 990 000 were women (51.3%).

2. Marriage and divorce

115 800 marriages were registered in 2010, with 18 500 less comparing with the previous year. Accordingly, the crude marriage rate decreased to 5.4 marriages per 1000 inhabitants (6.3 marriages per 1000 inhabitants in 2009).

In 2010, the number of first marriages decreased compared with the previous year, with young people continuing to postpone marriage. The percentage of single people increased in the younger age groups.

Men tend to marry later than women. In 2010 the percentages of married men under 35 fold under 80%. Mean-age at marriage reached 30.9 years for men and 27.6 years for women (30.9 years for men and 27.5 years for women in 2009).

In 2010 the number of divorces increased, 32 600 divorces were registered, with a divorce rate of 1.52 divorces per 1000 inhabitants compared with 1.51 divorces per 1000 inhabitants in 2009. The divorce rate level continues to indicate a quite relative stability of the family in Romanian society.

Young generations tend to divorce faster. Most of the young age groups registered an increased divorce rate, especially among those under 20 years. As in previous years, the highest frequency of divorces was recorded among men and women aged 30-34 years, even though the values are not very high. Divorces of first rank continue to prevail, for both sexes about 95% of the total number of divorces being first divorces.

The mean-age at divorce was 40.1 years for men and 36.4 years for women, slightly up compared to previous years. For childless marriages, the highest frequency of divorces was registered after 2 years of marriage. For couples with one child, after 4 years of marriage. Infidelity remained the main cause of divorce (7.2%), followed by alcoholism (5.0%) and physical violence (5.2%).

3. Fertility

In 2010 there were 212 200 live-births, which is 10 000 less than the previous year. Accordingly, the crude birth rate decreased to 9.9 live-births per 1000 inhabitants (10.4 live-births per 1000 inhabitants in 2009). Most of the newborns had mothers aged 25-29 years and fathers aged 25-34 years. More than 35% of the new-borns had mothers aged over 30 years (33.1% in 2009).

Total fertility rate declined steadily over the past decades. Starting with 1995 the value of total fertility rate remained around 1.3 well below the replacement level.

In 2010, the number of children born out of wedlock counted almost 59 000 (27.7%), one third of them having mothers under 20 years old.

In 2010, the mean-age of women at first birth was 26 years (slightly increased with 0.4 year compared with 2009). Mean-age at childbirth was 27.6 years, 0.3 year more than in 2009.

The fertility rate, 39.4 live births per 1000 women (aged 15-49 years), decreased as compared with the previous year (41.0‰).

⁽¹⁾ Population has been calculated through the components method, using the following data: natality, mortality and external migration. The data regarding external migration are obtained through administrative sources which do not cover the entire migration phenomenon, especially at the emigration level. These sources gather only persons who exchanged their home in another country and do not cover the entire migration phenomenon, being difficult to quantify. Therefore, there is a sub evaluation of this phenomenon which leads to an over-evaluation of the Romanian population.

The number of induced abortions has a declining trend. The number of abortions per 100 live births is continuously decreasing. 48 abortions were induced per 100 live births in 2010 (52 in 2009). Accordingly, total abortion rate reached a total of 0.6 induced abortions per women during the fertile period.

4. Mortality

259 700 deaths were registered in 2010, 2 500 more than in 2009. The crude death rate increased slightly from 12.0‰ in 2009 to 12.1‰ in 2010. Mortality continues to be considered high in the European context.

The phenomenon of “male over-mortality” is present in almost all age groups, with highest values in the age groups 20-69 years. Men’s crude death rates in the age groups 20-70 years continue to be more than twice as high as for women.

In the last decade, the most frequent causes of death were diseases of the circulatory system (from which 20.5% ischemic disease and 19.0% cerebral-vascular diseases) and neoplasm which together accounted for 60.2% of the total number of deaths). Men die more often from ischemic disease, neoplasms, tuberculosis, traumatic lesions and poisonings, infectious and parasitic diseases, and mental and behaviour disorders. Female mortality rates exceeded male mortality rates in diseases of the circulatory system (especially cerebral-vascular diseases), endocrine, nutrition and metabolism diseases.

For the period 2008-2010, life expectancy at birth was 73.5 years. Women’s life expectancy exceeded men’s by 7.5 years, which is more than in the previous period (7.4 years).

During 2008-2010, period life expectancy increased for both sexes (with 0.21 years for women and 0.08 years for men). Some variation in men's' survival probabilities for those aged 40 years and over could be attributed to stress, standard of living, work-place security, unhealthy food, environmental pollution, alcohol and tobacco consumption.

SLOVAKIA

Zuzana Podmanická

1. Population

The demographic development in 2010 confirmed the trend of the population growth in the Slovak Republic. The number of population increased by 10 300 so there lived 5 435 300 inhabitants (of which 2 793 000 women) in the Slovak Republic as of 31 December 2010. The positive natural increase and net migration were maintained, even though both were lower than the last year.

The marriage dynamics has continued to slow down already for the second year. Also the divorce dynamics slowed in 2010.

Between 2009 and 2010, the numbers of births and abortions dropped, while the number of deaths increased.

Nevertheless, the year-on-year changes did not cause any turnovers in the ongoing demographic development and the population of the Slovak Republic, like the population across Europe, is aging, which is the fundamental message.

2. Marriage and divorce

In the year 2010, there were 25 400 new marriages concluded in Slovakia; it is 900 less than in the previous year, but 1 600 more compared to the minimum of marriages in 2001. The crude marriage rate is already for the second year below 5 per mille, it decreased year-on-year by 0.2 points and reached the year 2002 level. The tendency of increasing average marriage age by women and men has continued. In 2010, the average marriage age reached 31.9 years for men and 28.8 years for women, which is an annual increase of 0.2 years for both sexes. The average age of first-time marrying spouses grows even faster: it increased for both men and women by about 0.3 years compared with 2009 and by over 3 years compared with 2001. This trend confirms the changes in marriage behaviour of the Slovakia population

characterised by the postponing of marriages by women and men to higher age.

In the year 2010, 12 000 marriages ended in divorce (700 less than in 2009). The year 2010 is characteristic by the fact that the rising trend in divorce rate stopped. The crude divorce rate reached about the level of the year 2005. The divorce index also dropped, by 0.8 percentage points compared to 2009 and by 1.7 points compared to its peak in 2006. The total divorce rate has remained at the level of 0.4 so 40 percent of the concluded marriages in the Slovak Republic terminate in divorce.

The trend of an increasing average divorce age has continued as a consequence of an increased average marriage age as well as increased average marriage duration. Thereby the number of divorces because of *"ill-considered marriage"* decreases – this cause of divorce is rather typical for younger ages and the shorter duration of marriage. In 2010, the average divorce age for men reached 41.1 years, for women 38.4 years.

3. Fertility

The decrease in natality and fertility started in the Slovak Republic in the beginning of the 80s and has continued, with different intensity in individual periods of time, until the beginning of the 21st century. Since the decrease lasted 25 years, the reproductive conditions have changed so much that in the beginning of the 90s the total fertility rate fell below the limit of simple reproduction (2.1), in the mid-90s below the critical value (1.5) and in the period 2000 – 2007 below *'the very low fertility'* (1.3). In 2006, the total fertility rate began to increase, in 2008 it exceeded again the limit of *'the very low fertility'*, in 2010 it slightly declined year-on-year but still remained above the *'the very low fertility'*. The logical consequence of this development is that since the early 90s Slovakia's women have not provided an adequate replacement of themselves: the replacement level is between 0.6 to 0.7 girls per

1 woman. At the same time, the number of potential mothers will decrease by 32 per cent within 1 generation if the current fertility and mortality rate levels are kept on.

After four years of increases in the birth rate, in 2010 the number of births slightly decreased and was comparable with the birth rate in 1996, when 60 400 live children were born including 30 500 boys and 29 900 girls. The main indicator of natality, i.e. the crude live-birth rate has dropped by 0.2 points and reached 11.1 per mille. The proportion of boys was 50.6 per cent, i.e. a decrease of 1 point compared with the year 2009. Stillbirths made 0.3 per cent out of all births.

An essential feature of the fertility development is the postponing of motherhood in women of higher age. At the beginning of the transition period (the early 90s), the fertility curve peaked around the age of 22 years, in the next period there was a peak shift to women of higher age and also balancing the positive asymmetry in relation to maternal age. The peak of fertility rate is now close to the age of 30 years. As far as marital and extramarital fertility is concerned, it is evident that the pattern of a higher marital fertility is maintained in the Slovak Republic. The marital fertility is significantly higher in younger age groups; the marital fertility in the age groups with the highest fertility rates exceeds four times the extramarital fertility.

4. Mortality

There were around 51 – 54 thousand deaths in the Slovak Republic in the period surveyed. Since the early 90s, the crude mortality rate has remained under 10 per mille.

In 2010, there were 500 deaths more than in the previous year 1 500 more than in 2001. Men's deaths accounted for 52 percent of all deaths. There were 1 072 men deaths per 1 000 women deaths. Life expectancy shows the tendency of a long-term slow increase. Compared to 2001, life expectancy at birth increased by 2.1 years for men and 1.3 years for women. There is a convergence trend among men and women in life expectancy. While in the 1950s the gender-based difference was some 4 years, during the next years it increased and reached the maximum of almost 9 years in the early 90s.

Currently, life expectancies tend to converge again, the men-women gap is 7.2 years.

5. Migration

Since 1993, the Slovak Republic has positive net foreign migration. In 2010, the migration turnover between the Slovak Republic and foreign countries dropped for the second consecutive year. It was however 2.4 times higher than in the beginning of the period surveyed and almost identical to the year 2005 in terms of volume and structure. The number of immigrants to Slovakia reached 5 300 persons and the number of emigrants 1 900 persons, so the foreign net migration was 3 400 persons. The majority of immigrants came from Europe, accounting for 90.2% of total immigrants to the Slovak Republic in 2010 (a year-to-year decrease by almost 2 points); the next continents were Asia (4.2%) and America (3.7%). Of the European countries, most immigrants came from the Czech Republic (1 160), Hungary (708), Romania (416), Germany (355), Poland (286), Austria (275), Italy (233). The representation of the main countries has not changed in terms of order by size of immigration flow; there was just a decrease in absolute numbers of immigrants proportionally to the overall decrease. The numbers of immigrants from other countries were less than 200 persons.

For the long term, the main destination countries of emigrants from the Slovak Republic are European countries (more than 90 per cent), in 2010 the top four were: the Czech Republic (629), Germany (304), Austria (245) and the United Kingdom (118). The numbers of emigrants to other countries are below 100 persons.

6. Demographic projections

In 2002, the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic issued the projections of the population development in the SR until 2025. The starting point of the projections was the end of 2001, the age structure on 31 December 2001 was the basis. During the 5 years after the official release of the projection, the circumstances for its update occurred. The middle prognosis was considered to be the most likely scenario and therefore became subject to updates. The updated prognosis is based on the age structure on 31 December 2001. The subsequent development until 2006 is documented by real data of the population change statistics. The updated prognosis was elaborated by INFOSTAT in cooperation with the Faculty of Natural Sciences of the Comenius University, Bratislava. The prognosis was calculated by the cohort-component method. Input data on the population dynamics and structures are the official data of the Statistical Office of the SR.

When comparing results of the prognosis with the real state, the number of live births for 2010 was underestimated (by 3 300), which was caused by the prediction based on a real development in a certain period and the years 2001 – 2006 were years with the lowest birth rates. At the same time, the results confirmed the fact that although Slovak women delay the motherhood in higher age, they do not refuse it. The net migration was actually lower than predicted (by 820) as it decreased year-on-year

probably under the influence of the economic crisis. Generally, however, it can be noted that the prognosis captures the trends correctly.

7. Government decisions and developments in legislation

- Act No. 479/2010 Coll. on Municipal Establishment
- Action of the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic No. 438/2010 Coll., which constitutes specialities about characteristics, basic signs and structure of collected data and publish indent of census sheet for the 2011 Population and Housing Census
- Decree of the Statistical Office of the SR No. 377/2010 Coll. issuing the Statistical Code-list of Countries
- Act No. 222/2010 Coll. On Stay of Aliens and Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts (i.e. full wording of the Act No. 48/2002 Coll. on Stay of Aliens and Amendments and Supplements to Certain Acts)
- Act No. 3/2010 Coll. on National Infrastructure for Spatial Information
- Act No. 250/2010 Coll., which amends and supplements Slovak National Council Act 40/1993 Coll. on Slovak State Citizenship, as amended

Main results of the population projections of the Slovak Republic until 2025

Year	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Net migration	Total increase	Number of inhabitants	Mean age
2011	57 376	52 969	4 407	4 485	8 892	5 432 595	39,10
2012	58 190	53 412	4 778	4 760	9 538	5 442 133	39,36
2013	58 714	53 857	4 857	5 029	9 886	5 452 019	39,61
2014	58 648	54 271	4 377	5 308	9 685	5 461 704	39,85
2015	59 032	54 672	4 360	5 589	9 949	5 471 653	40,09
2016	58 472	55 057	3 415	5 850	9 265	5 480 918	40,33
2017	57 935	55 422	2 513	6 142	8 655	5 489 573	40,57
2018	56 985	55 779	1 206	6 412	7 618	5 497 191	40,81
2019	56 397	56 142	255	6 680	6 935	5 504 126	41,05
2020	55 616	56 493	-877	6 976	6 099	5 510 225	41,30
2021	54 491	56 863	-2 372	7 241	4 869	5 515 094	41,55
2022	53 337	57 256	-3 919	7 520	3 601	5 518 695	41,81
2023	52 189	57 670	-5 481	7 792	2 311	5 521 006	42,07
2024	51 068	58 129	-7 061	8 068	1 007	5 522 013	42,33
2025	50 007	58 626	-8 619	8 351	-268	5 521 745	42,00

Source: Statistical Office of the Slovak republic

SLOVENIA

1. Population

At the beginning of 2011 there were 2 050 189 people living in Slovenia. During 2010 the population grew by 0.2%. In 2010 the population growth was a result of a positive net migration but also a result of natural increase (there were 3 734 live births more than deaths in Slovenia).

At the beginning of 2011 the population consisted of 4.0% foreign citizens. Almost half of them, 46.9%, were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 10.9% of Kosovo, 10.7% of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and 9.4% of Croatia. In 2010 foreigners from former Yugoslav republics and territories represented 87.7% of all foreigners in Slovenia, whereas foreigners from EU-27 countries represented 6.5% of all foreigners in Slovenia.

In the last 20 years the mean age of the population grew by 5.8 years and reached 41.7 years by the beginning of 2011. On average men were 40.0 years old and women were 43.3 years old, which means that since 1988 the mean age of men has increased by 5.9 years and of women by 5.8 years.

In the past two decades there has been an almost constant decrease in the share of children aged 0-14 years and an increase in the population aged 65 years or more. At the beginning of 2011 the population consisted of 14.2% persons aged below 15 years and 16.5% persons aged 65 years or more. The ageing index of men was 89.6 and of women 145.1.

2. Marriage and divorce

In 2010, 6 528 marriages took place in Slovenia, which is 0.2% less than the year before. In 2010 the number of marriages per 1000 population was 3.2. 88.8% of grooms and 89.8% of brides were married for the first time.

The mean age of grooms and brides at marriage is on the rise. The mean age of grooms has exceeded 30 years of age since the mid-1990s

and it was 33.7 years in 2010. Brides were on average three years younger than grooms and their mean age in 2010 was 30.8 years.

The mean age of grooms and brides at first marriage is also on the rise. A groom married for the first time in 2010 was 31.7 years old and a bride 28.6. Three decades ago a groom at first marriage was on average 6.2 years younger (25.5 years), while a bride was 6.1 years younger (22.5 years).

At the beginning of the 1980s the total female first marriage rate was over 0.70, at the beginning of the 1990s it was over 0.50 and since 2000 onward just over 0.40. In 2005 the total female first marriage rate reached the lowest rate with 0.37. It has grown again and in 2010 it reached 0.42.

In 2010 the number of divorces increased by 5.8% compared to 2009. 2.430 divorces took place in 2010. The divorce rate was 1.2. There were 372.2 divorces per 1000 marriages.

The total divorce rate, which had grown to 0.27 in 2005 due to a large number of divorces, dropped in 2006 to 0.24 and had grown again in 2010 to 0.28.

Marriages that end in divorce tend to last longer than in the past. In 2010, 49.5% of marriages that ended in divorce lasted 15 years or more, while 16.6% of marriages that ended in divorce lasted less than 5 years. 29 divorces (1.2%) were registered in the first year of marriage. Marriages ending in divorce in 2010 lasted on average 13.4 years.

Of all marriages that were divorced in 2010, 1 157 (47.6%) were without dependent children and 562 couples that divorced had no common children. In the remaining 1 273 marriages that ended in divorce there were 1 966 dependent children. Most numerous were divorces with one dependent child (27.9%).

3. Fertility

In 2010, 22 343 children (11 504 boys and 10 839 girls) were born alive, i.e. 487 more than in the previous year and the most in the last 21 years. On average, 10.9 children were born per 1 000 population in 2010.

The total fertility rate was 1.57, which is the highest value in the last 22 years. Despite that, the fertility of the population is still below the replacement rate. Compared to the year before, the fertility rate for women under 25 years remained the same, while for women aged 25 years or over it increased. In 2010 most children were born to women aged 30 years.

The process of postponing motherhood still has not finished. In 2010, mothers were on average 30.1 years old. First-time mothers averaged 28.4 years of age. Both values are the highest mean ages after World War II.

In 2010, almost a half of all births (49.2%) were first order births and over a third (36.7%) was second order births. Every tenth child was third-born.

In 2007 for the first time more than half of all children were born to unmarried mothers. In 2010, the share increased to 55.7%. Marriage is no longer the predominant family form in Slovenia. Among mothers who gave birth in 2010, only at the age of 35 years the share of married mothers prevailed over the share of those who were not married. The share of unmarried first-time mothers in 2010 was over 50% in all ages. Two thirds (67.2%) of first-born children in 2010 were born to unmarried mothers.

4. Mortality

In 2010, 18 609 people died in Slovenia (9 292 men and 9 317 women). Compared to 2009 the number of deaths was lower by 0.8% or 141 persons. The crude death rate was 9.1‰, which is 0.1 less than in 2009. Among deaths there were 56 deaths of infants below one year of age; 24 boys and 32 girls. The number of infant deaths per 1 000 (2.5) was 0.1 higher than in 2009.

For the first time ever, in 2010 the mean age at death reached 75. The mean age at death for

men in 2010 was 0.6 of a year and for women 0.2 of a year higher than the mean age at death for men and women in 2009. In 2010 the mean age of men at death was 8.6 years lower (70.7 years) than the mean age of women at death (79.3 years). Differences in the mean age for men and women have increased since 2000 in the range of 8.4 to 9.6 years.

Life expectancy is still rising in Slovenia. Compared to 2009, life expectancy for men rose by 0.5 of a year and for women by 0.4 of a year. The life expectancy gap between men and women slightly decreased in 2010 as well. If during the individual's lifetime the mortality remains unchanged, a boy born in 2010 can expect to live 76.3 years and a girl 82.7 years.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (cardiovascular diseases) and cancer are the most common causes of death. Per 100 000 men 303 men died due to diseases of the circulatory system and 320 due to cancer, while per 100 000 women 412 women died due to diseases of the circulatory system and 255 due to cancer.

Injuries as results of accidents, suicides and homicides are the third most common cause of death. More men than women die because of this cause. Among all deaths in 2010, 8.1% died due to accidents, suicides and homicides (65% of them were men).

5. Migration

In 2010, 15 416 people immigrated to Slovenia, which is almost half less than in 2009; of them 12 705 were foreigners and 2 711 were Slovenian citizens.

In 2009, economic crisis halted rapid annual growth of foreign immigrants to Slovenia after 2004. After the accession to the EU, Slovenia annually recorded significantly more immigrants to the country than emigrants from it. However, in 2010 this trend changed as 521 people more emigrated from Slovenia than immigrated to it.

Also in 2010 among foreigners who immigrated to Slovenia the highest number were citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina (4 403 or 34.7% of all foreign immigrants). They were followed by citizens of Kosovo (1 888 or 14.9% of all foreign immigrants). Among foreigners who

immigrated to Slovenia in 2010, 2 026 were citizens of EU Member States, mostly citizens of new Member States. Among them the most numerous were citizens of Bulgaria (606), Italy (332) and Slovakia (229).

Among foreign citizens who immigrated to Slovenia men have noticeably outnumbered women since 1995. In 2010, compared to the previous years, among foreign immigrants there were more women (34.8% of all foreign immigrants), and fewer men (65.2%, in 2009 the respective shares were 22.2% and 77.8%).

In 2010, 15 937 people emigrated from Slovenia; 12 032 of them were foreigners and 3 905 were citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. Foreigners mostly returned to their countries of origin (countries on the territory of former Yugoslavia), while citizens of the Republic of Slovenia mostly emigrated to other EU Member States. In 2010, 761 citizens of Slovenia emigrated to Germany, followed by those who emigrated to Austria (544) and Croatia (487).

6. Demographic projections

According to Eurostat EUROPOP2010 population projections, Slovenia will have a population of nearly 2 058 000 in 2060, with just under a third of the population aged 65 years or more.

The population of Slovenia will continue to grow quite quickly until about 2025 (to approximately 2 155 000) when it will start to slowly decline. On 1 January 2060 the population of Slovenia will be 2 057 964, which is 0.5% more than in the starting year 2010.

It is assumed that in 2060, 3 817 more people will immigrate to Slovenia than will emigrate from it. That is almost two thirds less than net migration in 2009.

The total fertility rate in Slovenia is expected to steadily increase and reach 1.65 in 2060. Life expectancy at birth will continue to increase and boys born in Slovenia in 2060 are expected to live to the age of 84 and girls to the age of nearly 89 years.

In the next 50 years the age structure of the population of Slovenia will change significantly. In 2010 the elderly (aged 65 years or more) represented 16.5% of the population, but in 2060 almost every third person will belong to this age group. The share of children (aged under 15 years) will be slightly growing for the next 10 years and then start decreasing. In 2060 there will be 58 elderly and 25 children dependent on 100 working-age population (aged 15-64 years) (in 2010, 24 and 20, respectively).

Demographic projections 2010 for Slovenia are adopted from Eurostat population projections EUROPOP2010.

SPAIN

1. Population

Spain has registered a demographic growth of 0.36% in 2010, similar to the observed one in the previous year. Thus, Spain had 46 152 925 inhabitants at the beginning of 2011. This is the result of an unchanging net migration level with respect to 2009, but much lower than in preceding years, and a natural balance in descending trend since 2008.

2. Fertility

The number of births has dropped to around 484 000 in 2010, 2% less than 2009 and 7% less than 2008. This is mainly the consequence of a progressive and expected decrease in the number of women in fertile ages, taking into account that the Total Fertility Rate (1.38) changed very slightly respect to 2009 (1.39). Besides, the reduction of fertility was observed both among Spanish (1.32) and foreign women (1.64), while the percentage of births from non national mothers kept in a similar level as the previous year (20.3%).

At the same time, the mean age at childbearing has gone on a soft growing trend, reaching 31.2 years. And foreign women continued becoming mothers at younger ages (28.7 years in 2010) than nationals (31.9 years).

3. Mortality

Concerning mortality, Spain kept the rhythm of improvement of life expectancy along the last year, which would have reached 82 years (78.9 years for males and 84.9 years for females, respectively) in 2010. The number of deaths, 379 000 according to the last available estimates, decreased slightly

in respect to the year before. Nonetheless, as a result of the decreasing trend of births above mentioned, the natural balance (difference between births and deaths) has dropped to the lowest level since 2006, hardly over 100 000.

4. Migration

On the other hand, external migration flows have shown similar levels as the previous year. In fact, it is estimated that 465 169 immigrants came to Spain from abroad during 2010, only 3% less than in 2009, and 403 013 left Spain along the same period. Therefore, net migration reached 62 156 people, very far from 2007 levels, when the migration balance with the rest of the world exceeded 700 000.

5. Demographic projections

With regard to the future, the Short Term Population Projection 2011-2021's results show that Spain's population would decrease during the current year, 2011, around 0,07%, after years of intense growth. Furthermore, if the current demographic trends remain stable, this light negative growth would continue in the coming years. An expected decreasing evolution in the number of births, determined by a progressive reduction of women in fertile ages, together with a negative contribution of net migration (projected -130 850 for 2011), would be behind this population decrease.

SWEDEN

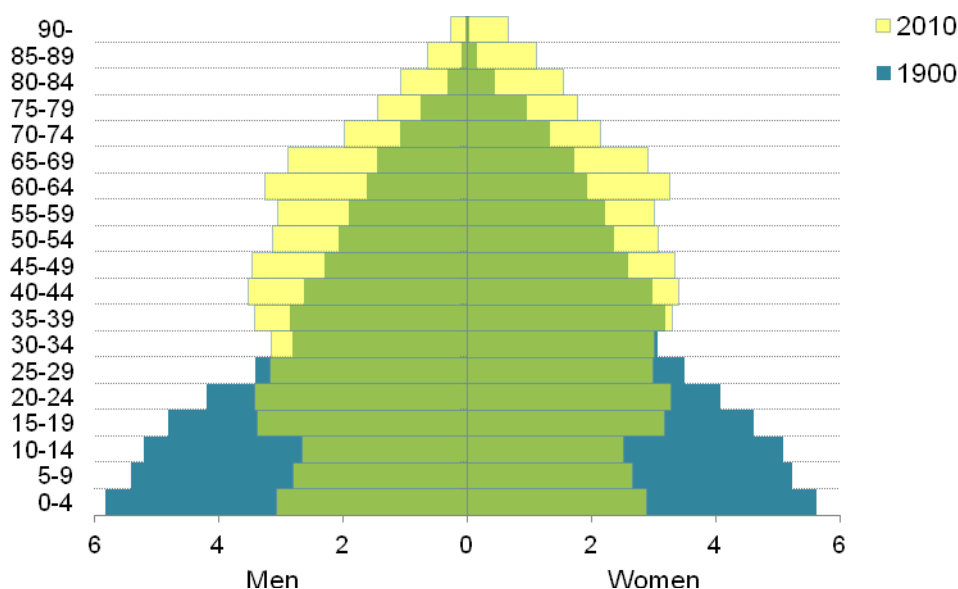
1. Population

The population size was 9 415 570 at the end of 2010. Thanks to both a birth and an immigration surplus the population increased with 74 888 persons during 2010.

With increased life expectancy Sweden has an age distribution where a larger proportion belongs to the older part of the population.

18% of the population was 65 years or older at 2010. A great number of the current population consists of people in the ages of 20-24 years, 40-44 years and 60-64 years. The reason for this is a high number of births during parts of the 1940s, -60s and the -90s. Immigration has of course also shaped these age groups. The last years increase in childbearing is also shown in a higher number of 0-4 year olds. The structure of the population pyramid is thus a result of big variations in births.

Population by age group and sex, 31 December 2010



Source: Statistics Sweden

2. Marriage and divorce

After the record year in 1989, the number of marriages declined and was at its lowest point in 1998 when 31 598 couples got married. In 2010 the number of marriages had risen to 50 730. The number of divorces was 23 593 during the year.

Since 1 May 2009 same-sex marriages have been legal in Sweden, making Sweden the seventh country in the world to open marriage to same-sex couples nationwide. New registered partnerships will therefore no longer be able to be entered into.

Existing registered partnerships will remain in force and can be converted to a marriage if the parties so desire. 419 women couples and 283 male couples got married during 2010

3. Fertility

Sweden's "roller-coaster" fertility rate has received international attention. In 1965 fertility started to decline as in most other European countries and during the period 1965 to 1980 the total fertility rate dropped from almost 2.5 to 1.7 children per woman. In the 1980s fertility rates grew rapidly and reached 2.14 in 1990 –

one of the highest fertility rates in Europe at the time. The high fertility rate imposed a new situation in a country known for piloting modern demographic behaviour and low fertility levels.

The number of births of the second order and above begun to increase already in 1978. The postponement of first births continued until 1984 when the number of first births started to increase among younger women. This trend continued throughout the second half of the 1980s.

Calculations for benefits from Sweden's family insurance system are based on the earnings recorded over the months prior to birth. This provides an incentive to postpone parenthood until the level of earnings corresponds to a suitable level of benefits. Since 1980 the system also contains an element which encourages closely spaced births. If the interval between two births is 30 months or less (24 months during 1980 – 1986) the benefit level for the second child is based on the earnings before the birth of the first child.

In the early 1990s fertility was again declining rapidly. The economic recession, increased unemployment and less generous family policies were contributing factors. In 1999 the total fertility rate reached an all time low of 1.5. The fertility has increased since then and in 2010 the total fertility rate was 1.98.

4. Mortality

Mortality has continued to decrease. In 2010 life expectancy was 79.5 for males and 83.5 for females. Infant mortality, which reached the lowest level ever in 2005 with only 2.4 deaths per 1 000 live births was a little bit higher in 2006 with 2.8 deaths per 1 000 live births. Since 2007 the infant mortality rate has been 2.5 deaths per 1 000 live births.

5. Migration

Due to the introduction of a temporary law, which applied from 15 November 2005 to 30 March 2006, Sweden experienced an immigration increase with around 30 500 people

between 2005 and 2006. The law gave people who had been denied residence permits but still was residing in the country and had done so for a long period of time, the right to a new assessment. The immigration stayed high and during 2008 and 2009 more than 100 000 persons immigrated during each year. Between 2009 and 2010 the immigration number dropped with 3.4 percent and amounted to 98 801 persons during 2010.

Emigration reached the highest level seen in over 100 years when 45 294 people emigrated during 2008. During 2010 the emigration topped the last record when 48 853 people moved abroad. However, a big part of the increase is due to a follow up done by the Swedish Tax Agency. The agency investigated all persons whose residence had been unknown for a long time. If these people were found to no longer be considered residing in Sweden, they were removed from the population register as emigrated. If we ignore the statistics from this group we see that the emigration during 2010 is in level with the emigration during 2006-2008. The mentioned follow up is something the Swedish Tax Agency does continuously, but in 2010 the follow up was of a bigger scale than usual.

6. Demographic projections

The population in Sweden is assumed to increase each year during the forecast period of 2010-2060. The year 2021 is when the population is calculated to reach and pass the 10 million mark. By 2020 the population is expected to increase by about 561 000 people. It is in the older ages the greatest increase is expected. During these years, the number aged 65 years and older will increase with around 342 000 people. At the same time an increase with over 114 000 children and youths 0-19 years old is expected. People in the working ages 20-64 years will increase with a little less than 105 000 people. It is during the first five years the increase in the working ages will be. During the years 2017-2020 the group will instead decrease.

Projections are updated yearly with a major revision every third year (latest major revision 2008)

European Commission

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