

Demographic trends in EU27 and V4

Three drivers of population change:

- Trends in fertility
- Trends in life expectancy
- Trends in migration

There are two main positive trends in EU and V4:

- Increase in fertility
- Greater life expectancy

The main indicator of fertility

Total fertility rate (TFR):

This is the **mean number** of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year.

There are two values of TFR, which are more important than others:

Replacement level of fertility

A total fertility rate of around **2.1** children per woman is considered to be replacement level, that is, the average number of children per woman required to keep the population size constant in the absence of inward or outward migration.

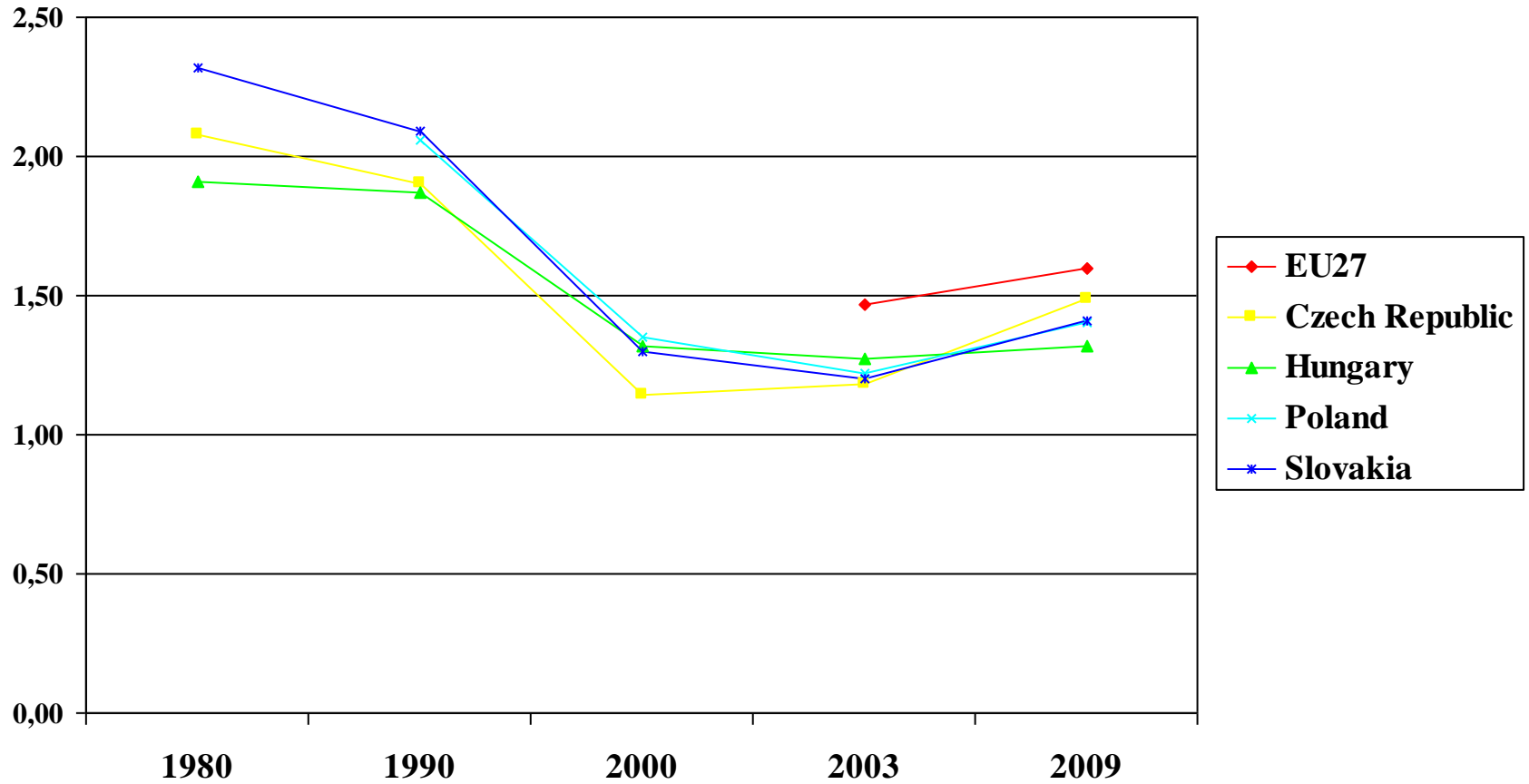
Lowest low level of fertility

A TFR below 1.3 children per woman is described as ‘lowest low fertility’.

Trends in TFR between 1980-2009

- The total fertility rate declined between 1980 and 2000-2003 in many Member States, falling far below replacement level, for example Czech Republic and Slovakia from V4.
- After reaching a minimum between 2000-2003, in the six years to 2009 all EU27 countries were displaying rates above 1.3, included all V4 countries.

Total fertility rate in EU27 and V4 1980-2009

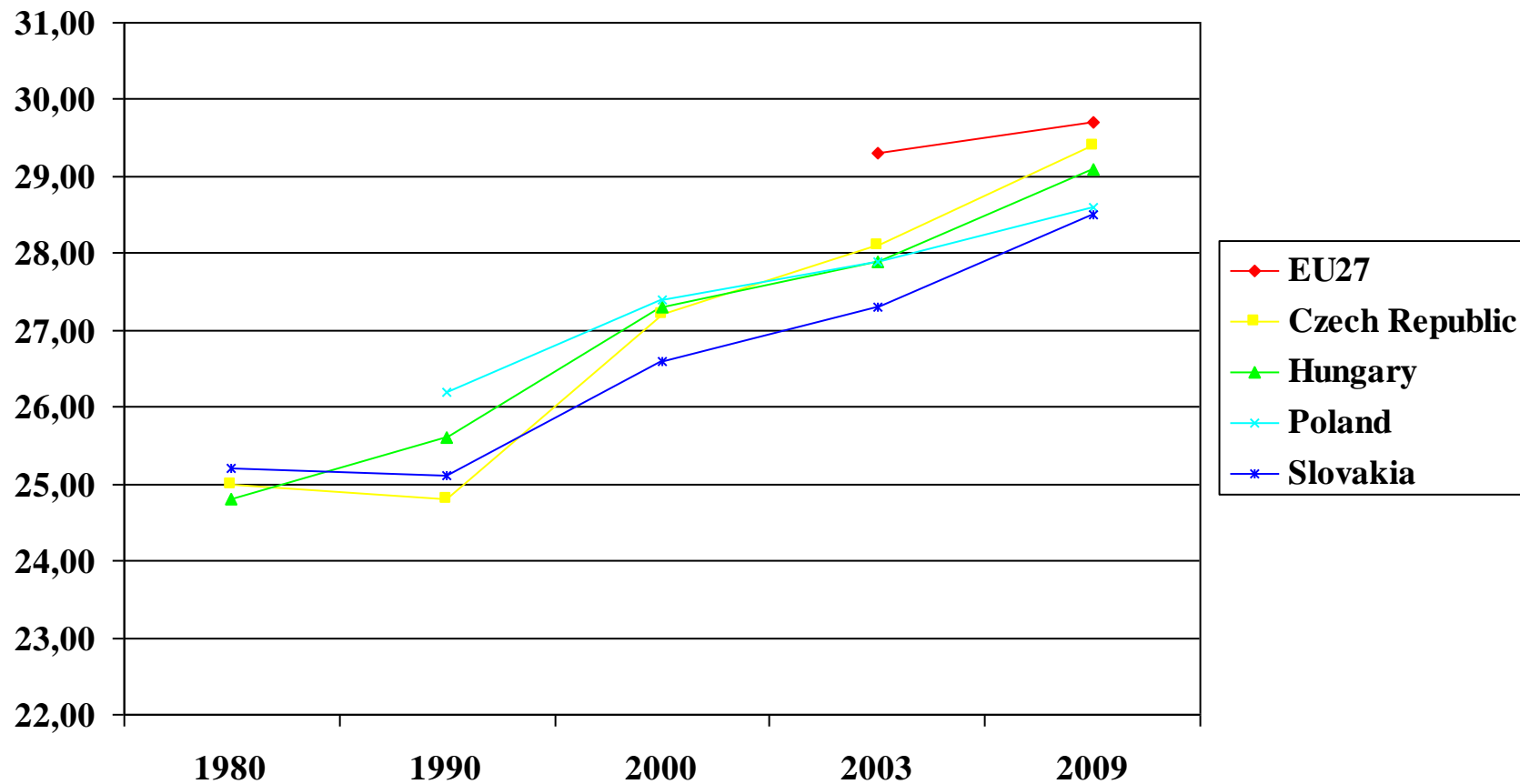


Source: Eurostat

Change the timing of birth between 1980-2009

- Over the past 30 years the mean age of women at childbirth has been postponed.
- In the V4 countries this kind of postponement is more rapid than EU15 countries.

Mean age of women at childbirth in EU27 and V4 1980-2009



Source: Eurostat

One of the main indicator of mortality

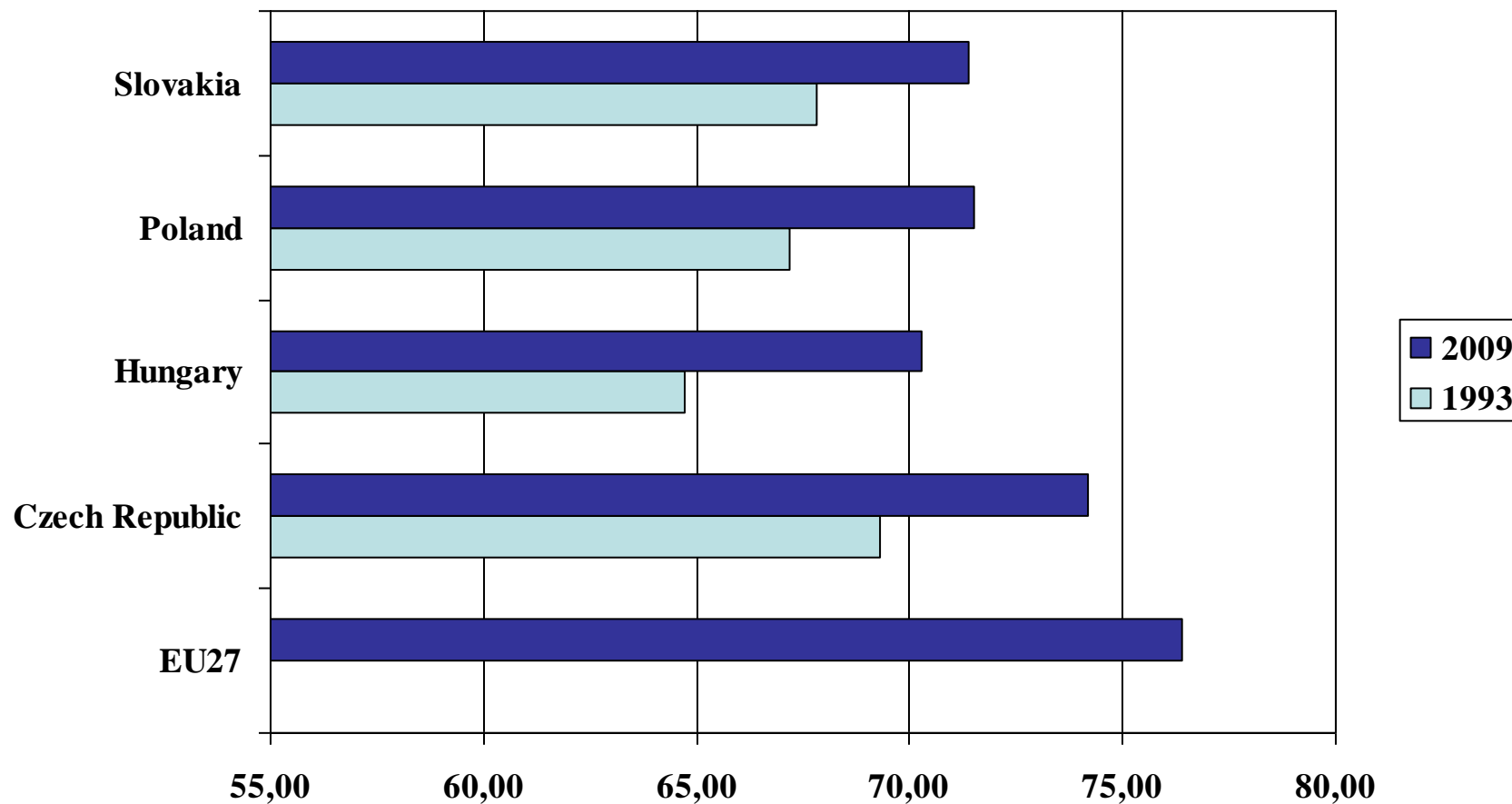
Life expectancy at birth:

This is the **mean number** of years that would be lived conforming to the age-specific mortality rates of a given year.

Trends in mortality between 1980-2009

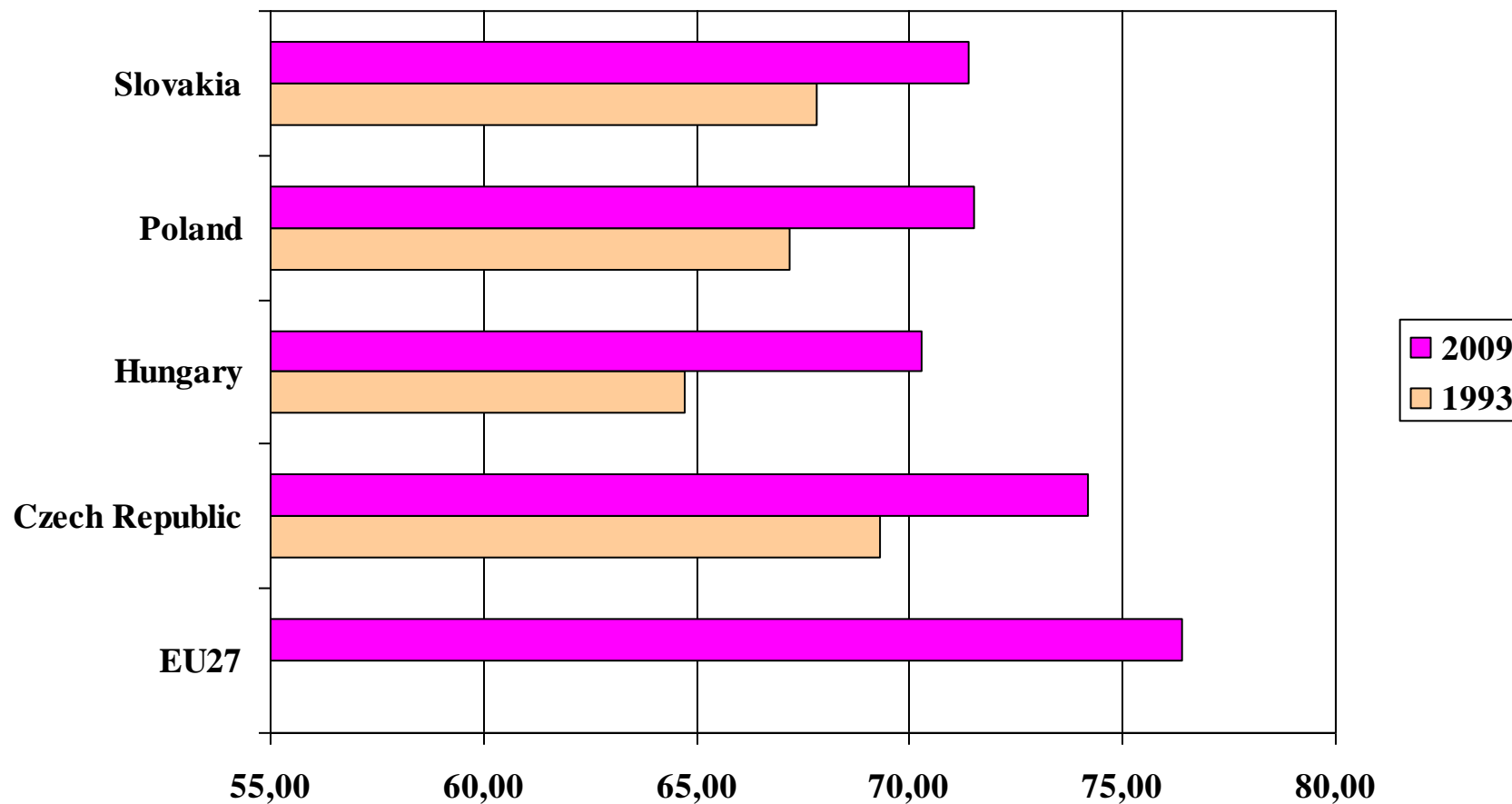
- Economic development and the improvement of environmental conditions and health system across Europe have resulted in a continuous rise in life expectancy at birth. In our days EU27 is a world leader for life expectancy.
- The gradual reduction in mortality is the most important factor contributing to the aging of population in the EU27 and in V4, in conjunction with the reduction in fertility.

Life expectancy at birth of men in EU27 and V4 1993-2009



Source: Eurostat

Life expectancy at birth of men in EU27 and V4 1993-2009

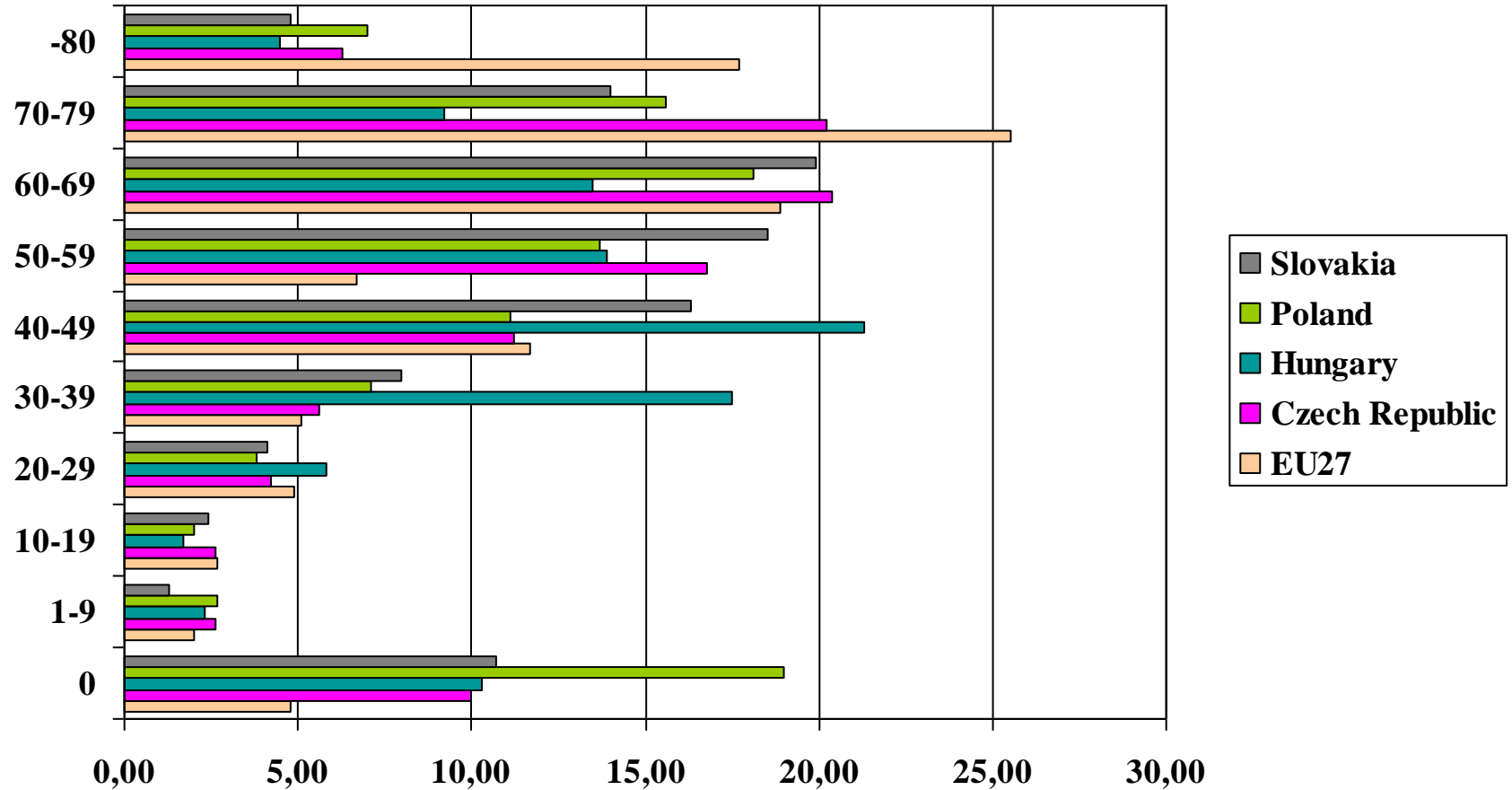


Source: Eurostat

Trends in life expectancy in the beginning of century

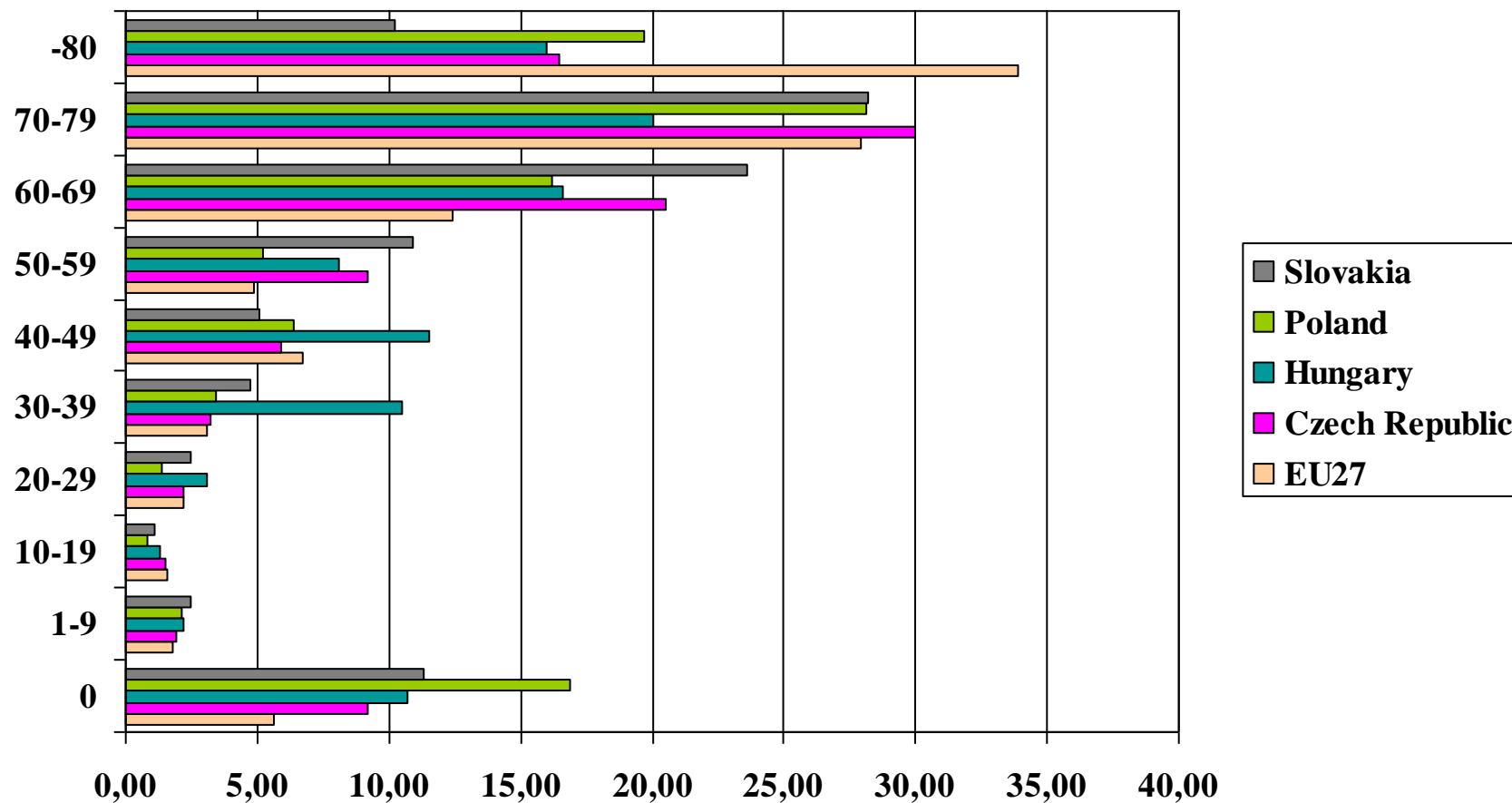
- Life expectancy continues to rise, especially from gains at older ages in life in EU 27 and V4 too.
- Infant mortality rates halved in EU27 from 8,7 to 4,3% between 1993-2009. The fall in the Central and Eastern Member States is greater, than in other states.

Distribution of gains in life expectancy by age group between men in EU27 and V4 1993-2009



Source: Eurostat

Distribution of gains in life expectancy by age group between women in EU27 and V4 1993-2009



Source: Eurostat

Trends in migration between in the beginning of century

- Immigrants tend to be less-well educated and employed in jobs below their qualification.
- The EU population ages at varying speed. Population that are currently the oldest, such as Germany`s and Italy`s, will age rapidly for the next twenty years, than stabilise.
- Some populations, that are currently younger, mainly in the East of the EU, will undergo aging at increasing speed and by 2060 will have the oldest populations in the EU.