

# National reports on the demographic situation in 12 Central European Countries, Cyprus and Malta in 2000



EUROPEAN  
COMMISSION



THEME 3  
Population  
and social  
conditions

3

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.  
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

ISSN 1725-065X  
ISBN 92-894-2039-1

© European Communities, 2002

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Bulgaria.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Croatia .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Cyprus.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Czech Republic.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Estonia.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Hungary .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Latvia .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Lithuania.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Malta .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Poland.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Romania .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Slovak Republic.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Slovenia .....</b>	<b>43</b>

# **BULGARIA**

## **Population**

At the end of 2000, the population of Bulgaria totaled 8 149 468 inhabitants, of which 68,4% lived in urban areas.

The gradual aging of the population has been continuing: in the period 1995-2000 the percentage of persons aged 65 and over has increased from 15,2% to 16,3%. In the age pyramid the proportion of persons aged 60 and over was slowly increasing and reached 21,8% in 2000 compared to 20,4% in 1992. Meanwhile the percentage of young people under 20 has decreased: it dropped to 22,3% in 2000 compared to 23,3% in 1998 and 26,5% in 1992. The process of aging of population is much more remarkable in the countryside, where the percentage of elderly persons (65 and over) is 25,1% in 2000.

The decrease of population which started at the beginning of the 1990s continued in 2000. In 2000 the population of Bulgaria had decreased by 41408 persons. When comparing with preceding 1999 (decrease of 39495 persons) there is a little regress, but if we compare to the corresponding decrease in 1998 (52829 persons) and the highest decrease - 57736 in 1997, it is still a progress. The negative rate of natural increase in the last years is due to low level of fertility and the extremely high level of mortality.

## **Marriage and divorce**

Both marriages and divorces are influenced by the changes in society, in social and economic life.

The number of marriages has been steadily drooping. This trend became more intensive over the last ten years, with only 35164 weddings in 2000 as compared to 59874 in 1990. This resulted in a fall in the crude marriage rate from 6,9‰ in 1990 to 4,3‰ in 2000.

In 2000 there were 10578 divorces in Bulgaria, which means 301 divorces per 1000 marriages or 1,3% divorces per 1000 inhabitants.

Remarriages are also increasing in number. Whereas first marriages of both parties constituted almost 85% of all marriages in 1993, this proportion decreased gradually to 83,4% in 1999 and 81,8 in 2000.

The mean age at first marriage has increased, reaching 28,1 years for men and 24,7 years for women. In addition, the average age of persons entering into first marriage has increased for the period 1995-2000 by 2,1 years for men and for women).

There is a trend of increasing percentage of divorces from first marriages. On the same time there is a trend of decreasing percentage of divorces during the first ten years of marriage, contrary to increasing percentage of divorces with duration of marriage 10 years and over.

## **Fertility**

There were 73679 live births in Bulgaria in 2000, i.e. about 1500 over the level of 1999. The live births were staying fairly stable about 65 thousand in the period 1997-1998, but in 1999 they increased with about 7 thousand children and as a result the crude birth rate increased as well as from 7,9‰ to 8,8‰. This increase continued in 2000 - 9,0‰.

The substantial increase in the proportion of extramarital births in the last years continued in 2000. 38,4% of children were born outside marriage which is an increase of 10,2% compared to 1996. The proportion of extramarital births depends considerably on the appearance of family patterns out of the legal marriages - consensual unions. This fact is confirmed indirectly when comparing of the average age of mother at birth of first child - 23,5 years with the average age of women at first marriage - 24,8 years. Therefore not all children born outside marriage live outside families.

There is a considerable decrease of the total fertility rate (TFR) in the past years from 1,81 children in 1990 to 1,24 in 1996 and 1,09 in 1997. In 1999 TFR returned its value of 1,23 in the year 1995 and reached 1,27 in 2000. This value is far away from needed for ensuring the simple replacement of generations.

In 2000 a concentration of births was recorded between women aged 20-29 years (around 66,3% of total live births), thus leading to the conclusion that the decrease in the number of live births is a result from the avoidance or postponing of third and higher rank birth. Births order is concentrated primarily on first and second births, which represent approximately 88% of all live births. The change in fertility reflected in the number of third and higher-order births. In practice, the birth of a fourth, or even a third child is very rare.

The average age of women giving birth in 2000 was 24,9 years and 23,5 years at the birth of the first child. These two indicators, particularly the latter, seem to remain fairly stable in the course of time.

## **Mortality**

The mortality in Bulgaria has increased during the last decade, influenced by the changes in the age structure and health of the population.

The mortality of the Bulgarian population continues to be among the highest in Europe. In 2000, the number of deaths in Bulgaria was 115087, which is 3301 more than in 1999, but 3103 less than in 1998. The crude death rate per 1000 inhabitants was 14,1‰. The increase of crude death rate is a result of the increase of mortality in higher age groups. There was an increase of mortality among men as well as among women with 0,5‰. However the death rate among men (15,5‰) continued to be higher than among women (12,8‰).

The infant mortality shows significant fluctuations during the recent years. After attained high level of 16,9‰ in 1991, the infant mortality rate dropped to 14,8 in 1995 and reached the value of 17,5‰ in 1997 which was the highest level for the last ten years. During next two years the infant mortality rate dropped again reaching 14,6‰ and it became already 13,3‰ in 2000.

Life expectancy at birth is the most comprehensive indicator of changes in mortality. For the period 1998-2000 it is 68,15 years for men and 75,34 years for women.

## **International migration**

There are no official statistics on international migration in 2000.

The negative balance of international migration reached 46 000 in 1996, of which approximately 89,0% was due to migration towards European countries. The main destination countries still are Germany, Austria, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

# CROATIA

## Population

According to the first results of 2001 Census (31 March 2001) Croatia has got about 4 381 000 inhabitants and 1 476 000 households. Data on the total population from the First Results of the 2001 Census is used instead of the mid-2000 population estimate. The reason for using these data lies in the fact that it is not possible to estimate population in lower territorial units of the Republic of Croatia (counties) due to the lack of appropriate data. The conclusion was that the data on population from 2001 Census (situation as on 31 March 2001) is more acceptable for the preparation of relative indicators than estimate done with the situation on 30 June 2000, calculated on the basis of uncompleted variables. These data have been used for calculating demographic rates in 2000.

Population density is 77,5 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

It is expected that final Census results will show the decrease of total population in the comparison with the 1991 Census.

## Marriages and divorces

The analysis of marriages in the last 30 years shows a decreasing trend in their number.

The number of marriages in 2000 amounted 22 017. The number of marriages per 1000 inhabitants was 5,0 in 2000.

The average age of a woman and a man at first marriage in 2000 was 25,3 years for a woman and 28,6 years for a man, which shows a trend of a slight increase.

The proportion of remarriages in total number of marriages was 9,3 % for men, and 9,0 % for women (2000).

The number of divorces per 1000 marriages in 1996 was 146,9 and in 1999 it was 156,5.

The number of divorces in 2000 was 4419.

The average duration of divorced marriages was about 14 years.

## Fertility

In 2000 there were 43 746 live births, which is by 3.2 % less than in 1999 and by 7.1 % less than in 1998.

The live birth rate in 2000 was 10,0 and the total fertility rate was 1,39, that is, well below the replacement level.

The average age of a woman at the birth of her first child was about 25 years (24,4 years in 1991 and 25,6 in 2000) and it is slightly increasing. At the same time the average age of a woman at the birth of her child, regardless of the birth order, was about 27,5 years and shows a trend towards even older mothers.

The children in Croatia are mainly born within a wedlock (91,0 % in 2000).

## **Mortality**

In the period from 1991 to 1998 mortality rate varied between 11,1 and 11,6.

The infant mortality rate decreased from 8,2 in 1998 to 7,4 in 2000. The number of deaths amounted 52 311 in 1998, and 50 246 in 2000 .

The most common causes of death are still diseases of circulatory system (53,2 % in 2000) and neoplasm (23,3 % in 2000). The same causes of death were also found in previous years, only with lower rates.

## **Migration**

The positive net migration balance in the period 1991 - 2000 reached the level of 294 000 persons. However, this figure cannot be considered fully reliable because of incomplete registration of emigrants.

In the year 2000, there were 29 385 immigrated persons in Croatia and 5 953 emigrated from Croatia. The most intensive migration flows are with Bosnia and Herzegovina (17 722 immigrants and 1 500 emigrants in 2000).

The number of migrants on the territory of the Republic of Croatia amounted to 84 000 in 2000. The largest movement of people is recorded within the counties of the

Republic of Croatia (35 000 people), followed by the movement of people between the counties (33 000 people).

Source: Croatian Central Bureau of Statistics

# CYPRUS

## Population

The population of Cyprus is estimated at 759,1 thousand on 1 January 2001, compared with 754,8 thousand in the previous year, having increased by 0,6%.

The population increase is mainly explained by the natural increase of the population, the overall net migration balance is also positive but of smaller magnitude. Furthermore the total population growth conceals differences between the population growth in the Government controlled area and that of the Turkish Cypriot community in the Turkish occupied area. This difference is exclusively due to migration movements as both fertility and mortality are about the same for the two communities.

## Marriage and Divorce

In 2000 the number of marriages is provisionally estimated at 9300. The number of marriages celebrated in 1999 was estimated at 9568 compared to 8235 in 1998, giving a crude marriage rate of 12,7 per thousand population in 1999 compared to 11,0 the year before.

It should be noted here that an increasing number of foreigners, who married in Cyprus in recent years, are not residents of Cyprus. This affects the crude marriage rate, which is as a result overestimated.

There is a rising trend in the age at first marriage for both men and women. Mean age of men at first marriage increased from 25,7 in the period 1974-1977 to 28,4 in the period 1996-1999. Similarly mean age of women at first marriage increased from 22,9 to 25,8 in the same period.

Remarriages are also increasing in number. Whereas first marriages of both parties constituted almost 93% of all marriages in the period 1975-1978, this proportion decreased

to 73% in the period 1996-1999.

There is also a rising trend in the number of divorces though their number remains small compared to other European countries. The crude divorce rate is estimated at 1,8 per thousand population in 2000. The total divorce rate, which shows the proportion of marriages that are expected to end up in divorce, reached 210 compared to 216 in 1999 and a mere 42 per 1000 marriages twenty years ago in 1980.

Though there are no official statistics on the number of consensual unions, this life style as an alternative to marriage is almost non-existent in Cyprus. On the contrary, there is a growing tendency of young persons living together during the engagement period preceding marriage.

## Fertility

The number of births is estimated at 9557 in 2000 giving a crude birth rate of 12,6 per thousand population and the total fertility rate was calculated at 1,84 children per woman, same as in 1999. It remains to be seen whether the declining trend of fertility, below replacement since 1996, will continue.

The pattern of fertility has been changing. The contribution to total fertility of the age-group 25-29 increased compared to the contribution of the age-group 20-24 as shown by the age specific fertility rates which are now highest for the 25-29 age-group. Furthermore there is an increase in the share to total fertility of the 30-



34 age-group. This is in line with the general increases in the mean age at birth of first child and the mean age at birth of any child which reached 26,1 and 28,7 years respectively in 2000.

The proportion of extra-marital births remains still low in Cyprus constituting only 2,3% of the total in 2000.

### **Mortality**

In 2000 the number of deaths was 6059 giving a crude death rate of 8,0 per thousand population . The infant mortality rate is estimated at 5,6 per thousand live births in 2000. Life expectancy at birth was 75,3 for males and 80,4 for females according to the most recent life tables of 1998/1999.

### **Migration**

Overall, the net migration balance is positive but of small magnitude. In the Government controlled it is positive, while in the Turkish occupied area it is negative as Turkish Cypriots continue to emigrate.

# CZECH REPUBLIC

## Population

According to the demographic balance, the population of the Czech Republic was 10 266 546 on 31 December 2000, of which 4 999 731 were men and 5 269 815 women. In the year 2000 the population decreased by 11 552 persons in total. The positive balance of international migration was not high enough to compensate for the fall. The number of immigrants was by 6 539 higher than the number of persons leaving the Czech Republic, but the natural change was negative by 18 091. The underlying cause of deaths being higher than births is very low birth rate, which has been a serious population problem for several years. This results also in a sharp reduction of the children population; children younger than 15 made up 16.2% of the population on 31 December 2000, which was the lowest percentage in the human history in what is now the Czech Republic. Population is dwindling particularly in large cities, including Prague. On the other hand, the number of people who live in rural areas around the biggest cities is on the increase.

## Marriage and divorce

In spite of a slight rise in marriages in 2000, the long-term decline in marriage rate is not in doubt. The increase in 2000 was caused by overpopulated birth cohorts reaching marriage age. It was characteristic for the trend in marriage rate in the 1990's that the average age of couples at their first marriage was higher and higher every year. Since 1991 it increased by more than 4 years both for bridegrooms and brides to reach 28.8 and 26.4 years, respectively (calculated using the marriage rate tables), in 2000. The considerable decrease in marriages of very young couples, which used to be commonplace, continues. Among 1000 25-years-old women, 155 were single in 1991 and 471 in 2000. The fall in marriage rate and the higher marriage age were apparent in a decline in married couples. The number of married women aged 15 to 49 went down from 1 750 000 in 1990 to 1 425 000 in 2000.

A dramatic decrease in divorces in 1999, caused by some amendments to the divorce legislation, turned into a growth in 2000 again. The number of divorces per 1 000 inhabitants rose to 2.9 and total divorce rate grew to 41.2. Divorce rate has not yet reached the 1998 level, but it is expected to go up. It is characteristic for the trend in the structure of divorces that the share of divorces of young marriages within five years after wedding decreased considerably. The reason may be a more responsible approach to marriages, which is also apparent in a higher average marriage age. The amendments to the divorce legislation, which led to a sudden decrease in divorce rate in 1999, were aimed to resolve the problems of dependent children and property rights after divorce. Their effect on the divorce rate turned out to be temporary.

The numbers of consensual unions have not yet been statistically measured. The increasing number of children born out of wedlock and the rising average marriage age corroborate that they are on the increase. The results of the Population and Housing Census 2001 are going to bring more detailed information.

## Fertility

Births grew a little in 2000, but the birth rate level is still very low. Average age of women delivering babies is rising; those having their first baby from 22.4 in 1991 to 24.9 in 2001, those giving birth in total from 24.7 to 27.2 years. The fertility rate of the youngest women dropped substantially, e.g. from 176.9 in 1991 to 44.9 in 2000 for 20-year-old women, whereas the fertility rate of women aged 28+ remained constant or is slightly higher. The age structure of women delivering babies has been approximating to the west-European model. The second significant feature of the fertility development is the rising share of children born out of wedlock—from 8.9% in 1991 to 17.1% in 2000. The third feature is a deep fall in induced abortions—from

106 000 in 1991 to 34 600 in 2000. The use of modern contraception forms has considerably expanded. In spite of the fertility decrease, the model of a 2-children-family is still prevailing, but married couples and women postpone having children till later in life.

The total fertility rate (1.14) slightly increased, compared with 1999, but remained at an extremely low level, one of the lowest across Europe. The total fertility rate of women aged up to 24 decreased dramatically from 1.11 in 1991 to 0.40 in 2000, whereas that of women aged 25+ has been slightly increasing since 1996.

The very low birth rate in the Czech Republic represents a serious problem, which is going to accelerate the population ageing in the future. Today, it is still considered as a reaction that will soon pass of the young generation to the basic change in lifestyle and life values after the fall of communist regime; therefore, the Government has not taken any significant steps.

## **Mortality**

Total deaths in the Czech Republic have been decreasing, in spite of the growing share of elderly persons in the population. Both male and female life expectancy is rising considerable; life expectancy at birth rose from 67.6 (men) and 75.4 (women) in 1990 to 71.6 and 78.3, respectively, in 2000. It is still lower than the west-European average, but its expanding rate makes us think to catch up with this average within several years. This is also proved by a sharp decrease in infant mortality from 10.4 in 1991 to 4.1 in 2000.

The decline in mortality is probable accountable to improved health of the population, resulting from both a better sense of responsibility for one's own health and better quality of medical care due to more advanced medical drugs and equipment.

More than half of deaths (53.4% in 2000) is caused by the diseases of circulatory system; nevertheless, their share has been slightly decreasing in the long run. On the other hand, the share of deaths due to neoplasm diseases is on the increase, reaching the peak of 26.3% up to now in 2000. The occurrence of A.I.D.S. and H.I.V. infection is, in spite of a slight increase, statistically negligible and does not affect the total mortality rate.

## **Migration**

International migration in the CR is influenced by the geographical location of the Czech Republic on the border with the European Union. The Czech Republic has become a transit country for illegal migrants from the Balkan countries and now mainly from Asia (particularly from Afghanistan, India and Sri Lanka). These migrants attempt to use the Czech Republic territory to reach Western Europe; after they are arrested at the closely watched state border with Germany or Austria, they turn into asylum seekers in the Czech Republic and, without intending to actually settle in the CR, they usually try again to cross illegally the EU border. Due to these circumstances there is an increasing number of asylum seekers in the Czech Republic.

Immigration for the purpose of work highly prevails over similarly motivated emigration. A wide community of Vietnam immigrants has already settled and is growing, immigration from the Ukraine, newly from Russia and Belarus has been growing. Emigration of Czech citizens abroad is still statistically negligible. As the reasons are usually stated family affairs, i.e. marriage with a foreigner or family re-union. Migration movement for work abroad remains very low; most cases of working abroad are made up by everyday commuting across the border, with the exception of top specialists, e.g. computer experts, having jobs in the European Union member states.

Neither the economically motivated emigration of Romanians, widely justified by alleged racial persecution in the CR and publicised in the media, is of importance for the population situation in the Czech Republic.

## **Demographic projections**

A Population and Housing Census took place in the Czech Republic on 1 March 2001, which will provide a basis for a new demographic projection. Before it is issued, the 1999 projection is used; population development in 2000 and 2001 proves its expectations.

# THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

## Population

At the beginning of 2000, there were 2021578 people living in Macedonia, with a density of 78.6 persons per square kilometre.

Population aging is ongoing process. The percentage of persons aged 0-19 is decreasing from 38.4 % in 1981 to 30.8 % in 2000. Meanwhile, the percentage of persons aged 60 and over is constantly increasing, from 9.2% in 1981, to 14.3% in 2000. The average age of population reached 34.2 years in 2000, while in 1981 it was 29.6 years.

The dependancy ratio between old (65+) and young (0-14), increased from 34.1 in 1994 to 42.5 in 1999.

## Fertility

In 2000, for the first time after 7 years the number of livebirths was slightly larger than in the previous year. There were 29308 livebirths, which means 7.3 % more than in 1999.

Total number of births outside marriage continued to rise . In 2000 , 9.8% of total livebirths were born outside marriage, compared with 7.1% in 1990.

The structure of livebirths by age of mother shows that 69.6% of livebirths were born by mothers aged 20-29. The percent of livebirths born by mothers aged 15-19 have been increased from 3.9% in 1950 to 8.7% in 2000.

## Mortality

In the decade of ninethies the figure of deaths as well as crude mortality rate show a tendency to increase.

The number of deaths in 2000 was 17253, which is 2.7% more than in 1999.

The number of deaths of children aged less than one year ( infant deaths) has been reduced more than a half through the decade.

The life expectancy (1997/1999) for males was 70.37, while for females was 74.68.

The main cause of death in Macedonia in 2000 were circulatory diseases (56.0%), neoplasms (17.7%) and not defined symptoms, signs and conditions with 8.3%.

## Marriages and divorces

The number of marriages fell from 15688 in 1990 to 14255 in 2000 even though in the last three years the number of marriages is slightly increasing.

The number of divorces in 2000 was 1325, which is 26.8% more than in 1999.

There were 92.9 divorces per 1000 marriages.

The mean age at first marriage in 1999 was 23.29 for females and 26.45 for males.

### **Population projection**

According to the last available population projection (based on last population census), the total population in Macedonia (main variant) will be around the same as in 2000 (i. e. 2022092 in 2020). The proportion of children (0-14) will fall from 22.8% in 1999 to 17.22% in 2020. The proportion of old (65+) is expected to increase, from 9.7% in 1999 to 15.7% in 2020.

### **Government decisions and developments in legislation**

The Parliament of Macedonia has passed a new law on State Statistics in 1997. This law regulates the organisation of state statistics, methodological basis for statistical surveys, collecting, processing and data protection as well as international cooperation in the field of statistics.

Substantial progress was made in respect of gender equality. In 2000, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia adopted the national action plan for gender equality in order to initiate changes and urgent actions in the domain of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Several other laws of social sphere have been passed, such as Law for modification and complement of Law on social protection (''Official gazette of the Republic of Macedonia 16/2000''); Law for children protection (''Official gazette of the Republic of Macedonia 98/2000'') and Law for health protection (''Official gazette of the Republic of Macedonia 17/97'').

### **Migration**

In 2000, the number of net immigrants was 1027 compared with 977 in the previous year. The total number of arrivals in 2000 was 1199, mostly from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (593 or 49.5%), 116 or 9.7% from Albania and 107 or 8.9% from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The total number of departures in 2000 was 172, mostly to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (123 or 71.5%).

# ESTONIA

## Overview

Starting from the year 2000, the number and the composition of the population is based on the 2000 Population and Housing Census data. According to these data, the average number of the population for 2000 is 4.7% smaller than the number of population based on the 1989 Census data and vital events of the nineties (1,436,633), this is partly because of incomplete migration data of the period between censuses. Due to the new base data, a larger decrease in comparison with other age groups occurred in the number of younger and working-age population. The decrease in the average population to such an extent influences all statistical estimates, which are calculated on the basis of the population number. Therefore, the increase in the rates of vital events for 2000 resulted not only from changes in the number of vital events but also because of a smaller mean annual population number.

The population statistics of the nineties, including migration data and ratios will be adjusted after recalculations of the number and composition of the population.

The 2000 Population and Housing Census data are being processed, for this reason the population data presented here could be revised.

In 2000 the population number of Estonia fell by about 0.4% due to the natural decrease. 67% of the population lived in towns and 33% in rural municipalities. The proportion of women in the population was 54% — 117 women per 100 men .

The decrease in the number of births that had lasted for more than ten years was replaced by the increase already in 1999. In 2000 also more children were born than a year earlier: the number of births increased from 12,545 in 1999 to 13,089 in 2000. Due to changes in the methodology, in 2000 births in the case of which mother's place of residence was abroad were excluded. Such cases accounted for about 1% of the total number of registered births.

The share of boys among newborn children was the highest of the last decades — 1,094 boys per 1,000 girls.

In the nineties a fundamental change occurred in the distribution of births by legitimacy. For the first time in 1997 the number of children born to non-married couples exceeded that to married couples. This difference has increased from year to year. In 2000 only 45.5% of children were born to married parents. Still, it does not mean that more than half of children were born to a single parent. This is rather a reflection of the situation where cohabitation is preferred to a legal marriage. On the other hand, in the last decade the number of illegitimate births in the case of which father was unknown increased by 8%.

The mean age of mother at childbirth and the mean age at birth of the first child has been increasing since 1993. In 2000 these numbers were 27.0 and 24.0, respectively. The mean age at birth of the first child was by a year smaller than the mean age at first marriage.

The number of deaths did not change considerably in 2000. However, as the methodology for calculating the vital events was changed since 2000 and the statistics no longer include the vital events of persons residing outside of Estonia, the total number of deaths in tables is smaller by 31 deaths. However, according to the old methodology, the number of registered deaths would have been larger by two deaths compared to 1999.

The diseases of the circulatory system, malignant neoplasms, traumas and poisonings continued to be the main causes of death. In 2000 compared to 1999, the number of deaths caused by the diseases of the circulatory system, traumas and poisonings fell. The number of deaths caused by malignant neoplasms grew slightly, but remained still smaller than in 1998.

Infant mortality and the number of stillbirths decreased steadily. This trend was characteristic of the whole last decade. The crude death rate increased considerably and the life expectancy fell, however, these changes result only from the smaller number of the mean annual population.

In 2000, 2% less marriages were registered than in 1999. 68% of bridegrooms and also 68% of brides registered his or her first marriage. Most marriages were concluded by 20–24-year-old women and 25–29-year-old men. In 2000 the mean age at first marriage increased to 27.5 years for men and to 25.0 years for women, which is an increase of 0.4 and 0.3 years, respectively. This indicator increased in the second half of the nineties.

The number of divorces was 7% smaller than in 1999. In 2000 there were 77 divorces per 100 marriages, this indicator has decreased starting from the mid-nineties. The proportion of repeatedly divorced persons increased both among males and females. The proportion of divorced couples with under 18-year-old children fell by 1%, whereas the proportion of divorces of couples with one under 18-year-old child grew slightly.

The migration data for 2000 and 2001 will not be published as these data do not cover all the migration events and the recommended definitions on migration statistics cannot be used for the data on registered changes of the place of residence. Therefore, the population change includes only the natural increase.

No projections of the population number or composition on the basis of the new census have not yet been done.



# HUNGARY

## Population

The development of the Hungarian population in recent decades can be divided into two, easily separated periods: a time that lasted until 1980 when the population was growing at a moderate pace and a time of a steady population decrease which started in 1981 and has continued to the present. The number of inhabitants reached its maximum of 10 709 000 persons in 1980. Between 1980 and 1989 it decreased by 3.1 per cent, and between 1990 and 2000 by further 1.8 per cent. In 2000 the pace of natural decrease became slower due to the favourable development of the number of births and deaths compared to the previous year and against the 1999 value: 4.8 per thousand in 2000 it was equal to 3.8 per thousand.

According to the preliminary data of the last population census on 1 February 2001 10 197 000 persons lived in the country. According to this the population of the country decreased by 178 thousand persons since 1 January 1990, the date of the previous population census. There is a difference between the population registered continuously starting from the data of the 1990 population census and the resident population enumerated at the population census of 2001. The main reason of this is that the data of the population registered continuously don't contain the change in the population number resulting from the international migration of the past 11 years. The population census of 2001 also enumerated the foreigners living in Hungary.

## Marriages and divorces

The number of marriages decreased from the middle of the 1970s to 1998. The decline was especially great in the 1990s. In 1998 44.9 thousand couples married. In 1999 the decreasing trend of marriages stopped and the increase continued in 2000 too. In 2000 the number of marriages was 48.1 thousand which is an increase by 7.1 per cent compared to the lowest value stated in 1998. The marriage rate is low despite the increase: in 2000 it was 4.8 per thousand.

The decline in the willingness to get married could be observed in all the age-groups and the younger is the age, the greater is the decrease. The mean age at first marriage has increased parallelly with this. In the growth of the number of marriages stated in the recent two years mainly the change in the attitude of 30-34 and 35-39 year old females played a role. In 2000 also the willingness to get married of those of 25-29 years increased to a certain extent. Since 1997 this is the age-group where marriages are the most frequent, while earlier this was characteristic of those of 20-24 years. The postponement of the first marriages to an older age continued. In the 1990s the mean age at female first marriage grew nearly by three years and in 2000 it was 24.7 years. According to the present first marriage rates, 51 per cent of all single women would remain unmarried at the age 50 years.

The increasing tendency towards informal cohabiting is also related to the falling number of marriages. This also shows up in the marked rise in the number and proportion of births outside marriage.

The number of divorces decreased from the second half of the 1980s to the beginning of the 1990s. Rather the fluctuation in the number and ratio of divorces is characteristic of the 1990s. In 2000 24 000 marriages ended with divorce, 6.3 per cent less than one year earlier. Compared to the very high number of divorces in 1987 it fell by 20 per cent. In 2000 the divorce rate was 2.4 per thousand. The total divorce rate indicates that at present more than one third of marriages would lead to divorce. Among both males and females the age groups most affected are those of 20-29 years old.

## **Fertility**

In the 1990s the pace of the decline in fertility accelerated. Between 1990 and 1999 the level of general fertility fell by 25 per cent, the TFR by 30 per cent. In 2000 the declining trend of fertility was interrupted. The number of births in 2000 was 97 600, nearly by 3 000 more (3 per cent) than one year earlier, giving a rate of 9.7 live births per thousand population.

The fertility level increased unequally by the age-group of females. The willingness to give birth to children grew to the greatest extent in the older age-groups of childbearing age, in those of 30-39 years, while in case of those of 20-24 years fertility continued to decline. In 2000 the fertility level of females under 20 years was lower by 38 per cent, that of the 20-24 year-old by 52 per cent and that of the 25-29 year old one by 19 per cent than in 1990. Among the females over 30 years an opposite tendency could be stated. In the age-group of 30-34 years fertility level is by 18 per cent and in the age-group of 35-39 years by 21 per cent higher than ten years earlier. The decrease in fertility was parallel with the "ageing" of the mothers. This process continued in 2000 too at the increase in fertility. In the 1990s the mean age at child birth grew by 1.7 years and attained 27.3 years. In 2000 the mean age at birth of first child was equal to 25.1 years which is a growth by 2.0 years compared to 1990.

The number of births in 1999 represents a historical minimum in all respects. At such a fertility level a female would give birth to 1.29 children on the average during her fertile age which is by 38 per cent less than the level necessary to ensure the reproduction of the population. In 2000 there was a shift from this lowest point. The total fertility rate grew to 1.33. In 2000 the proportion of infants born with a weight less than 2500 grams was 8.4 per cent which was nearly by 10 per cent lower than in 1990.

Despite the significant decrease in the total number of births, the number of those outside marriage continued to grow. While in 2000 the total number of births was by 28 100 lower than in 1990, in particular the number of those outside marriage was by 11 800 higher. This means a 72 per cent growth in the examined period. In 2000 29.0 per cent of total births derived from non-married females, while in 1990 their proportion was 13.1 per cent. 84 per cent of the births outside marriage derived from single and 14 per cent from divorced females.

After the Foetal Life Protection Act LXXIX of 1992 the number of induced abortions fell significantly, nearly by 14 per cent within one year. In 1994 the pace of the decline became much slower and in 1995 the trend changed over to an increase. The 1996 data showed that the number of legal abortions did not continue to grow. From 1997 on the number of abortions fell from year to year. In 2000 the pace of the decline accelerated, the number of abortions fell by 10 per cent compared to the previous years. The 59 200 induced abortions carried out in 2000 is still a high value but ten years earlier this number was over 90 thousand. In the 1990s parallelly with the regress in the willingness to give birth to children nearly to the same extent the number of induced abortions decreased, in 2000 the interruption of pregnancy became less frequent at a growing fertility. In 2000 the number of induced abortions per 100 live births decreased to 61, from 70, the value of 1999. It indicates a more responsible contraception.

## **Mortality**

The death rates were increasing for about three decades, but between 1994 and 1997 a slight improvement could be observed in mortality. In the following two years the mortality conditions worsened again, but in the past year they improved again. In 2000 135 600 people died, by 5.3 per cent less than in 1999. The fact that there was no grave influenza epidemic like in 1999 played a role in the decrease. There were 13.5 deaths per thousand of population.

In the age-structure of mortality it deserves attention that the mortality of males improved to a greater extent than that of the females and the decrease in the mortality of middle-aged males is the most significant. Among the 35-44 year old males mortality fell by more than 10 per cent and among those of 45-59 years by

6-8 per cent during one year. Due to all more significant causes of death less persons died than one year earlier but the mortality caused by heart diseases fell to the greatest extent.

In Hungary in 2000 the average life expectancy at birth was 71.33 years which is a low value on an international scale. In particular, males at birth can expect to live 67.11 years and females 75.59 years. Life expectancy at birth both for males and females was nearly by two years longer than it was in 1990, yet it is much shorter than the characteristic level of the industrial countries.

There are rather big differences in mortality by regions which reflect mainly the diverse social situation: the death rate of adult males is much higher in rural than in urban areas. In case of females the geographic differences in mortality are not so marked.

The infant mortality rate in 2000 was 9.2 per thousand live births, by 0.8 more than in 1999. The relatively high infant mortality and the growth occurred in 2000 can be mostly attributed to the problem of premature birth.

## **Migration**

The number of population is chapped by the migration difference beside the natural increase and decrease. The role of this factor is greatly different by regions and countries. The direction and the extent of migration can significantly modify the population number. Altogether the migration increased the population of all European countries.

The extent of Hungary related migration decreased and stabilised after the great international migration movement of late eighties and early ninetieth. Up to the beginning of 2000 the number of foreigners staying long run /permanently/ in the country grew to 153 thousand. However their proportion in the population of 1.5 per cent is low in an European comparison. The in-migration touched mainly the capital and the big cities. The in-migration was be characterised by a male-surplus, which was above the average in the case of Budapest.

Businessmen, students and temporary workers arriving in growing numbers leave the country after a shorter or longer stay. Among those requesting a permission to reside, there are also persons who return home or travel to a third country.

Data are not available on the number of Hungarian citizens leaving the country or returning.

## **Demographic projections**

In Hungary population projections are made regularly. These provide information on the population by age and sex up to 2050. In addition, the population is also projected by marital status, household positions and households by type, as well as by categories of economic activity and inactivity. Usually each five years a regional population projection and a projection by level of education are added to the projection set.

In the latest population projection on national level TFR is assumed to decrease to the level of 1.3 by the year of 2001 and then to increase slowly to 1.6. Life expectancy at birth is assumed to increase from 66.0 to 75.1 till 2050 for males and from 75.0 to 81.8 for females. International migration is included into the projection: net migration is assumed to be +5000 yearly. 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 main results of the baseline projection variant show a further and significant population decline, a new wave of ageing on longer run and changing size of given age groups, as a consequence of fluctuations in the

yearly number of births in the past. The size of population can be estimated at 8 000 000 by the year of 2050. It is not impossible that the proportion of those aged 65 and over will exceed 30 per cent till the middle of the next century.

On basis of the final data of the 2001 population census a new population projection will be made next year.

# **LATVIA**

## **Population**

The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia estimates that the resident population of the Republic of Latvia was 2 366 131 person at the beginning of 2001. This estimate has been based on the provisional results of the 2000 Population and Housing Census. The population figures for the period between the 1989 and 2000 Censuses also have been revised accordingly.

During the previous decade, since 1990 the population growth in Latvia has shown a negative trend. The population decreased by 301 800, or by 11.3 %, (13 800 in 2000). The natural increase of population has been negative since 1991, and the economic crisis and stagnation in the economy caused a radical fall in the marriage and fertility rates as well as an increase in mortality that persisted till 1994. Last few years (1995-1997) showed a small decrease in the crude death rate that was 13.8 in 1997 compared with 16.6 per 1000 average population in 1994. Death rate increased again to 14.2 in 1998 and decreased again in the next years to 13.7 in 1999 and equalled 13.6 in 2000.

The age composition of the population at the beginning of 2001 includes 17.3 % of the younger generation 0-14 years and 22.4 % of people at their post-productive age which is 61 or over for males and 58 or over for females. The share of working age population is now 60.3 %, compared with 58.9 % at the beginning of 2000.

The male and female proportions gradually become even. At the end of 2000, the male proportion was 46.0 %. For each age group up to 30 years, there is a higher proportion of men, but in the following age groups women predominate. A large disproportion among the male and female population prevails at the age of 70 and over.

Statistical data show a positive change in the ethnic composition of the population over the past years. During the last decade the percentage of ethnic Latvians has risen from 52.0 % to 57.9 % at the beginning of 2001. In Riga, the capital city the percent of ethnic Latvians is lower - 41 %.

Population density comprises now 36.6 inhabitants per square kilometre.

The current Population and Housing Census that has been carried out as of 31 March 2000 will give at the disposal of the CSB, researchers, public and business organisations very wide, rich and detailed information about population of Latvia and their housing conditions. The final Census results are expected to become public at the end of the year 2001.

## **Marriage and divorce**

In 2000, only 9 211 marriages were contracted in Latvia that shows a decrease of 2.0 %, compared with 1999. Between 1990 and 2000, the crude marriage rate decreased from 8.9 to 3.9, i.e., more than 2 times.

The average age at the first marriage is currently 24.4 years for women and 26.4 years for men. Both figures are slightly higher than in 1999.

In the past year approximately one third of marriages were contracted between partners of different ethnicity. 19.3 % of grooms of the Latvian nationality and 19.7 % brides celebrated marriage with a partner of different ethnic nationality.

Currently roughly a half of the population of the respective generation enter a registered marriage. Similarly as in other European countries, cohabitation without formal marriage registration at the Registry Offices or in the Church has become widespread in Latvia over the recent years.

A total of 6 134 divorces were granted in 2000, that is by 124 or 2.1 % less than in 1999. The level of divorces in 2000 was 666 per 1000 marriages and the crude divorce rate was 2.6.

## **Fertility**

The number of live births was 20 248 in 2000 (42 135 in 1987), showing a total fertility rate of 1.23 . The figure showing the number of live births had fallen to 1.09 in 1998 in comparison with 2.15 in 1987, its highest level, and it slightly increased again in 1999 and in 2000. The share of the first child among all live births now amounts to 49.6 %, the second - 32.0 %, the third - to 10.8 %, and the fourth and higher birth parity - to 7.6 %.

One of the reasons affecting the level of fertility is the declining number of females in the fertile age (15-49 years), especially the age group 20-29 that has the highest fertility rates. Since the beginning of 1990 until the beginning of 2001 the number of females in the age group 20-29 has decreased by 30 000, and the percentage of this age group in the total number of females in the fertile age has fallen from 29.3 % to 27.1 %.

Birth rates for women outside wedlock are still rising. In the last year, there were 40.3 % extramarital births on average in the country, 36.9 % in urban areas; and 46.2 % in rural areas. In comparison, the respective indicators in 1990 were 16.9%, 15.2% and 19.9% respectively.

## **Mortality**

The number of deaths in 2000 equalled to 32 205 (32 844 in 1999). Crude death rate decreased from 15.7 ‰ in 1995 to 13.6 ‰ in 2000. The death rate for urban population equalled 12.9 ‰ and for rural population - 15.0 ‰ .

In 2000, according to the calculations of the CSB, life expectancy at birth was 64.9 years for men and 76.0 years for women (1999 - 64.9 years for men and 76.2 for women). The infant mortality rate was 10.4 per thousand of births in 2000, a noticeable and continuous decrease compared to 11.4 in the preceding year and to 14.9 in 1998.

55.5 % of all deaths in Latvia in 2000 were caused by the diseases of the circulatory system. The decrease trends here represent a rather essential difference from those observed in the developed European countries. Mortality due to neoplasms is the next cause of death, accounting for 17.5 % of all deaths in 2000. The death rate from unnatural causes (11.7 %, i.e., third cause of death) is also higher in Latvia than in the majority of the European states.

## **Migration**

Since 1989, the difference between the number of arrivals and departures of long-term migrants has been negative.

The level of emigration and repatriation reached its peak in 1992 when net emigration amounted to 53 700 people. In 2000 net emigration reached 1 846 persons. The majority of emigrants changing their place of residence to the Western countries go to Germany (451), Israel (319) and the USA (242). The majority of emigrants to the East go to the Russian Federation (1 631 person in 2000), Belarus (251) and the Ukraine (204). The long-term migration flows between Latvia and its neighbouring countries - Lithuania and Estonia are quite low (59 immigrants from Lithuania and 35 from Estonia in 2000, 69 and 25 emigrants, correspondingly).

The stock of foreigners equals now 29 178 persons or about 1.24 per cent of all population of the country. This figure not includes 35 000 persons that legally are citizens of the former USSR with no other citizenship granted. Since 2000 the CSB of Latvia processes and publishes detailed breakdown of population by country of citizenship.

### **Government decisions and developments in legislation**

The Parliament of Latvia has passed a new Law on State Statistics and it came into force on 9 December 1997. This law determines that statistics has to be produced according to the requirements and recommendations of international organisations, the summary statistical information has to be disseminated and made available to the state and local government institutions and to the public on the whole.

The Parliament of Latvia adopted on 16 December 1999 the Population Census Act. On this basis the Government of Latvia has taken a decision about the organisation of the Population and Housing Census on 31 March 2000. The Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia was appointed as the main governmental agency responsible for carrying out this important and tremendous statistical task. The first preliminary results of the 2000 Census were published in March 2001.

### **Demographic projections**

In compliance with the requests of ministries and other governmental agencies, work has been finished recently on developing a new set of demographic projections for a period up to the year 2020. This set of demographic projections comprises the figures for the whole country and for the 7 biggest cities under the state jurisdiction and for 26 rural districts.

The Department of Demography at the University of Latvia in co-operation with the Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia carried out the latest projections of the demographic development in Latvia.

# LITHUANIA

## Population

At the beginning of 2001 the estimated population of Lithuania was 3 692 600, showing a decrease over the year of 5900. Substantial changes started in 1990, when the population growth rates fell to 0.76% and since the year 1992 the number of population has started decreasing. The highest fall was observed in 1993 (0.33%), later on followed by a slowdown and making up 0.06% in 1999. In 2000 compared with 1999, the population number decreased by about 0.16%, however the decrease was bigger than in the previous year.

The natural increase of population has been negative since 1994. The difference between the number of births and deaths was almost 4 800 in 2000.

The age structure of population is rather old. At the beginning of 2001, 18.8% of the population were 60 years or older, the proportion of children (0-14 years) was 19.1%. Since 1990, the proportion of children decreased by 3.5 percentage points while the share of population aged 60 years and over increased by 2.8 percentage points.

## Marriage and divorce

The number of marriages has increased steadily over time with a peak of 36 310 marriages registered in 1990. During recent years the number of marriages has fallen, especially in 1993 (by 21%). In 2000, 16 906 couples married, i.e. 962 less than in 1999. This gives a rate of 4.6‰, which is the lowest marriage rate ever observed in Lithuania.

The average age at the first marriage is slightly increasing: from 22.1 years in 1992 to 23.6 years in 2000 for women and from 23.8 years to 25.7 years for men during the same period. Remarriage rates shows slight increasing trend during the last years. In 2000, 20.3% of brides and 21.6% of grooms were previously married.

The overall divorce rate was stable with slight fluctuations, remaining at 3.1-3.3‰ during the 1980s. However, since 1990 the number of divorces has begun to rise. In 1991 it reached a peak of 4.1‰. This phenomenon could be affected by the change in ownership forms. Since 1994, the number of divorces and its rate has been rather constant for the few years at about 11 500 (3.1‰).

In 2000, the total number of divorces was 10 882, i.e. 500 (4.5%) less than in 1999; the crude divorce rate decreased from 3.1 to 2.9. The total period divorce rate was 39% in 2000. The number of divorces with dependent children under 18 years old has been quite stable: 31% of couples divorced in 2000 did not have common children, 43% had one child, 22% two children.

## Fertility

Starting with 1991 fertility has been constantly decreasing. There were 34 149 live births in 2000, i.e. about 2 300 less than in the previous year and 22 700 less than in 1990. The total fertility rate fell from 2.02 to 1.27 during that period. The most significant decline was observed in the age group of 20-24 years: their fertility level has fallen by 48%. The mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child was 23.9 in 2000, 0.7 years higher than in 1990.



The number of the first and second live births is still decreasing and now amounts to 80.9% (84.1% in 1990) of all live births. Therefore, the share of fourth and higher order children has been increasing since 1997 and now amounts to 7.3% (5.1% in 1990).

Based on long-time tradition, fertility was determined by births in wedlock; only 6-7% of children were born out of wedlock. It was considerable decrease in births to married couples over the last ten years, which is directly related to a decrease in the number of marriages. The number of children born in wedlock fell two times in 1990-2000, while the number of extra-marital births rose by 94%: in 2000 they constitute 22.6% of all births.

## **Mortality**

Since 1989, essential changes in mortality have been observed. Between 1989 and 1994, mortality rose by 21.4%, with the sharpest surge (11%) in 1993. Since 1994, the number of deaths has shown a declining tendency. The number of deaths in 2000 was 38 919, by 7 600 less than in 1994. The mortality rate decreased from 12.5‰ to 10.5‰ during that period.

In 2000 the life expectancy of males was 67.6 and that of females 77.9 years. During the last six years, an increase in life expectancy has been observed: 4.9 years for males and 3.0 years for females. The difference in life expectancy between men and women is narrowing and is now 10.3 years.

In 2000, 44.5% of men and 64.0% of women deaths were attributed to the diseases of circulatory system. Mortality due to malignant neoplasms is the next cause of death, accounting for 20.0% of all deaths. The great concern of society is mortality due to external causes of death by which 19.3% men and 6.3% of women died in 2000.

## **Migration**

During the 1960s-1980s the development of international migration in Lithuania, though very intensive, was rather stable. It was characterised by weak contacts with Western countries and a constant increase in the population due to the migration from the republics of the former USSR. Since 1990, the situation has changed. The level of emigration from Lithuania reached a peak in 1992, when emigration to the CIS countries amounted to 27 000 people. Most of the emigrants left for Russia, Ukraine, Belarus i.e. republics that accounted for the major part of the net immigration in the past. Until the last year the tendency to emigration decrease was observed, due to that net migration with the CIS countries became positive in 1997-1999. But in 2000, 1 400 persons left for the CIS for permanent residence, twice more than in 1999, and net migration became negative again.

In 2000, 1 200 persons emigrated for permanent residence to other foreign countries, while the number of immigrants amounted to about 400 persons.

## **Demographic projections**

The latest population projections in Lithuania were carried out by the Lithuanian Institute of Philosophy and Sociology in co-operation with the Department of Statistics in 1998. Now work is going on development a new set of demographic projections. The 2001 Population Census results will lead to the need of the revision initial age distribution for the population projections. This set of population projections will comprise the figures for the whole country, urban and rural areas for a period up to 2025.

# MALTA

## Population

At the end of 2000, the Maltese population was estimated at 382,525 made up of 189,720 males and 192,805 females. The total population, including Work and Resident permit holders and foreigners residing in Malta, was 391,415, consisting of 193,689 males and 197,726 females. These estimates are made on the last Census of Population and Housing held in November 1995. The density of population stands at 1239 person per km.sq.

## Marriage and Divorce

The number of marriages during 2000 recorded a marginal increase of 0.32 over 1999 and stood at 2545. The crude rate was 6.67. Divorce is not legal in Malta.

## Fertility

The number of live births recorded during the year was 4255. The downward trend in the number of births has been constant over the past ten years; in fact the number of births for the year 1990 was 5368. The crude birth rate is 11.16; the total fertility rate was 1.67.

## Mortality

The number of deaths for 2000 was 2957, with a crude mortality rate of 7.75, slightly higher than the 8.16 recorded for 1999. The infant mortality rate stood at 6.1; actually there were 26 deaths under one year compared with 31 that occurred during the previous year.

Male Life expectancy stands at 75.06, while that for females is 79.27. These retain the same levels for the past five years.

Heart diseases continued to predominate as the main causes of deaths; other risk factors remain cancers and accidents. The incidence of diabetes remain the highest amongst other Mediterranean countries.

## Migration

Most Mediterranean countries have had a long history of migration. Malta was no exception. The Maltese migratory movement was particularly evident in the 1950's and the 1960's when, due to lack of jobs and difficult social conditions, thousands of Maltese left the Islands to settle abroad. Migration was then considered as a 'safety valve' to ease population pressures. Since the mid-70's Malta has received back thousands of former emigrants. The present situation is that the migration dimension in Maltese demography is gradually being phased out.

During 2000, 67 persons left the Island to settle abroad, whilst 450 returned to Malta. Also during the year there were 643 persons that were Naturalized/Registered as Maltese citizens; this figure being the highest

ever recorded, is the result of the Dual-Nationality legislation introduced in the year 2000. This also included 71 cases of child-adoptions from abroad, mainly Romania.

### **Government decisions and developments in legislation**

The National Commission on Welfare, which was set up to suggest amendments and make proposals for a new social security scheme, has issued a preliminary report.

### **Demographic Projections**

Malta's population is still young by European standards. The 0-14 age group represents 19.7% of the total population, whereas that for 65+ age group stands at 12.3%. The population of the Maltese Islands is ageing at a fast rate like the rest of Europe. The number of potential workers for each pensioner gives the same results shown in last year's projections, i.e. 4:1 declining to 2.5:1 in the year 2025.

### **Census of Population and Housing**

During 1995 the National Statistics Office conducted a Census on Population and Housing. The results have been published in six volumes, selected data can be accessed on our web page <http://www.magnet.mt/home/cos>.

## **POLAND**

### **Population**

At the end of 2000 the total population of Poland numbered 38644 thousand inhabitants that was about 10 thousand less than in previous year. The rate of annual population change was estimated to  $-0.02\%$  whereas a year ago it was  $-0,03\%$ . In the early 1990s the population growth rate amounted to about  $0.2 - 0.3\%$ . The negative actual increase was observed from 1999. The natural increase was still positive. It was estimated to 10 thousand persons in 2000.

The share of young groups of population at the age 0-14 years decreased to  $18.8\%$  of total population (in 1990 it was  $24.9\%$ ) whereas the percentage of old persons over 65 years continued to rise (from  $10.2\%$  in 1990 to  $12.3\%$  in 2000). The median age of population increased in the 1990s by 3 years and it was 35.4 years in 2000.

### **Marriage and divorce**

The number of marriages contracted in 2000 amounted to 211 thousand that was 8 thousand less than in 1999 but more than in earlier 1990s. The marriage rate was 5.5 marriages per 1000 inhabitants.

From the 1993 the marriages dissolution (caused by death of spouse or by divorce) outnumbered the legal marriages contraction. About  $20\%$  of marriage dissolution came by divorce. In 2000 the Poland's courts judged about 43 thousand divorces. The divorce rate amounted to 1.1 per 1000 inhabitants and is almost stable in the last decade.

### **Fertility**

In 2000, 378 thousand children were born alive. This figure was about 3.5 thousand lower than in 1999 and  $30\%$  lower than at the beginning of 1990s. The crude live birth rate amounted to 9.8 occurrences per 1000 inhabitants and was the lowest in the post-war period. The total fertility rate reached the lowest value as well. It was estimated to 1.34 in 2000 and besides of decline in fertility level the change of fertility pattern was observed since some recent years. The substantial change was also observed regarding percentage of extramarital births. It grew to almost  $12.6\%$  whereas at the beginning of 1990s it was estimated to  $6.2\%$  of total live births number.

### **Mortality**

Decade of 1990s was characterised by the advantage changes in mortality. This tendency was continued in 2000. The number of deaths decreased to 368 thousand and the crude death rate was estimated to 9.5 occurrences per 1000 inhabitants. These figures are the lowest from the second half of 1980s. The positive trend is also observed regarding infant mortality. In 2000 3.1 thousand children died before reaching 1 year of age. There were about 8 infant deaths per 1000 live births that mean over twice less than in early 1990s.

The substantial advantage was observed in the life expectancy. In 2000 male life expectancy at birth averaged 69.7 and female life expectancy was 78 years. These figures were 3 years higher for men and 2.5 higher for women than observed in 1990.

## **Migration**

In 2000, 27 thousand persons emigrated from Poland for permanent residence abroad. The most emigrations occurred to Germany, United States and Canada. The number of emigration was 5.5 thousand persons higher than in 1999. A total of persons immigrated in 2000 to Poland for permanent stay was slightly lower than in previous year and amounted to about 7 thousand. As the result the net emigration was estimated to almost 20 thousand persons.

## **Demographic projections**

The recent Poland's population projection by voivodships was developed in 1999 and covered the period to 2030. According to the projection assumptions in the nearest future the number of population will decrease as a consequence of very low natural increase and the negative net migration. After 2005 the population growth is expected and the highest number (39 mln) will be reached about 2015. The births' boom will probably occur in the period 2010-2015.

It is expected that reaching the replacement level is not possible in the projection period and the forecasted values of TFR will not be higher than 1.6. In case of mortality in the whole projected period the continued improvement of life expectancy was assumed. In line with assumptions the number of population will reach at the end of forecasted period about 38 mln inhabitants that will be over 600 thousand less than in 2000.

It was expected that the significant changes would occur in the age composition of population. The most important transformation will result in declining share of children and teenagers in total population and the rapid growing of percentage of old population. The share of persons aged 65 years and over will increase from 12.3% in 2000 to about 20% in 2030.

# ROMANIA

## Population

On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2001, Romania's population reached 22430.5 thousand inhabitants, of which 11.0 million men and 11.5 million women.

In the last decade, negative natural increase and external migration determined a continuous decrease of the population, with an average rate of 0.15% per year.

The lower number of live births, in the conditions of increasing in the number of deaths, determined the continuous reduced of the natural increase from +67.6 thousand persons in 1990 to -21.3 thousand persons in 2000.

In 1990 and 1991, the decrease of the population was exclusively determined by the level of external migration, its negative balance of almost 135 thousand persons being higher than natural increase still positive of 91 thousand persons.

Starting with 1992, besides the decrease mainly determined by higher number of emigrants, it was registered a negative natural increase, number of deaths exceeding that of live births.

Negative natural increase during 1992-2000 period was 252.3 thousand persons, while negative migratory balance was over 1/3 lower.

As against previous year, young population decreased by 112.1 thousand persons, while adult (aged 15-59 years) and elderly (aged 60 years and over) population increased by 27.9 thousand and respectively 38.3 thousand persons.

For the first time in the last four decades, on January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000, elderly population increased in number and percentage as against young population.

In perspective, the number of Romanian population<sup>1</sup> is anticipated to fall up to 2020 by about 1.8 million as against 1999. The fall of population will be moderate up to 2010 (as negative average yearly rate of 1.8‰) and more accentuated at the end of projection horizon, the main factor of these evolution being the negative natural increase.

The difference by sex will be kept and increased. Although women number is falling, in 2020 women will represent 51.4% of the population, as against 51.1% in 1999.

In 2020, for both sexes, the most significant fall (having higher values for men) will be registered for age groups 10-24 years.

Adult population aged 35-60 years will slightly grow. Although men keep on being fewer than women from these age groups, they will register a higher growth as compared to 1999.

The population demographic ageing will continue becoming more obvious in time.

Demographic dependency ratio will fall from 46.6% (1999) to 42.6% (2020), especially due to lower dependency ratio of young people.

---

<sup>1</sup> The last projection carried out by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies "Projection of population at territorial level and main trends of demographic evolution during 1999-2020", June 2000 (constant variant)

The effects of demographic ageing process over economic and social life as well as over future demographic evolution, will be felt after 2005, when the population in the working age groups (aged 15-49 years) will comprise reduced generations born since 1990.

## **Marriage**

In 2000 135.8 thousand marriages were registered, crude marriage rate being 6.1‰ - the lowest level during post-war period. Lower number of marriages concluded in 2000 as against previous year belongs to general trend of marriage rates fall, which started to manifest since 1990. Romania is situated among European countries with higher marriage rates, if we consider marriage rates of European population around values of 4-5‰.

In 1999, total first marriage rates decreased as against previous years, for both sexes, but more for men than for women. Theoretically, it was noticed that about 1/3 of single persons of both sexes have no possibilities to conclude a legal marriage.

Owing to the lack of some socio-economic and legislative favourable factors, young persons postpone more and more their marriage, consensus unions seem to be preferred.

The percentage of single persons increased for young age groups, the most for age group 25-29 years, both for men and for women.

Most of men preferred to get married later. Nevertheless, in 2000, although falling, the percentage of men who married up to 35 years old was 86% as against 89% in 1990.

Mean age at marriage followed the same growth trend for the last years, in 2000 reaching 28.9 years for men and 25.4 for women by about 1.3-1.6 years more than in 1990. Mean age at first marriage was 26.9 years for men and 23.6 years for women (by about 1.7 years more than in 1990), confirming the trend of young people to postpone their first marriage.

Remarriage rate of divorced women was by 1.9 times lower than divorced men. Concerning remarriage rate of widows, it was by 4.7 times lower than widowers.

## **Divorces**

In 2000 30.7 thousand divorces were registered, 1.37 divorces per 1000 inhabitants, a lower value than in the last five years. Divorce level, which is relatively lower as compared with other European countries, pointed out a relatively stability character of the family in Romanian society.

Relative stability of divorce level since 1999 pointed out that social and economic change taken place in the last years did not influence significantly the evolution of this demographic phenomenon.

The analysis of divorce rate by age pointed out actual trend of young generations to divorce faster.

In comparison with 1990, in 2000 there were registered growths of divorce rates for most of age groups, with higher intensity for young persons aged under 20 years. The highest frequency of divorces rate carried on being recorded between 25-29 years for women and 30-34 years for men.

In 2000 as in previous years, differences by gender were kept: up to 30 years old, the number of women who divorced was by about 1.5 times higher than men, after this age, the number of divorced men exceeding women.

Divorces of first order remained prevalent, representing over 94% of total divorces for both genders. Maximum frequency of first order divorces was registered for age group 25-29 years for women and 30-34 years for men.

Mean age of spouses at divorce was 37.1 years for men and 33.8 years for women, slightly increasing as against previous years.

Average duration of marriage dissolved by divorce was 11.4 years, identical value in the last two years, but by 1.2 years higher than in 1990.

The highest frequency of divorces was registered after one year of marriage in case of couples without children and after 8 years of marriage for those with one child.

The analysis of divorce structure by age difference between partners pointed out that the highest frequency was registered in case of couples of close age, this number gradually decreasing, as far as age difference is growing. In 2000, the weight of divorces, where age difference between couples was by 3 years lower, represented 38.3% of total divorces.

As previous years, in 2000 too, main causes of divorce remained the marriage infidelity (11.7%), alcoholism (9.6%) and physical violence (6.8%). The number of divorces of husband fault was by over 4 times higher than wife fault.

## **Fertility**

In 2000, 234.5 thousand children were born, almost the same as in 1999.

The contribution of young women up to 20 years old over the level of the crude birth rate decreased, especially since. Nevertheless, 1/3 of children born outside marriage was registered for mothers of this age group.

Although most of children were born by mothers aged 20-24, the weight of women having no child increased. In 2000, over 2/3 of women from this age group had no child. About one of ten women aged 45-49 years had born no live-child. Only half of them had born one or at most two live-children.

In 2000, mean age of women at first birth was 23.7 years, by 0.4 years more than in 1999. The same growth trend was also registered by mean age at childbearing (25.5 years in 2000, as against 25.3 years in 1999).

The fertility rate, 40.3 live births per 1000 women (aged 15-49), continue to be one of the lowest values recorded in the last decades (excepting 1996 when fertility rate was 39.9‰).

This evolution was influenced, besides demographic behaviour factors (that acted to reduce the number of children in the family), by women participation in the reproduction process as well as by certain changes of female fertile number and structure.

In the last years, the share of women in the fertile ages (15-49 years) in total female population was situated at a constant level (about 50.7%). While the share of women from the most fertile age groups, respectively 20-29 years, reduced from 31.8% in 1999 to 31.0% in 2000.

The specific fertility rate by age groups pointed out a reduce of fertility for young women under 25 years, the wish of couples of limiting the family size being an important factor, besides postponing marriage trend.

For the age group 20-24 years (though it is still the age group with the most important contribution to the total fertility), fertility rate reduced from 93.3‰ in 1999 to 90.2‰ in 2000.



## **Mortality**

In 2000, 255.8 thousand deaths were registered, with about 9.4 less than in previous year; also crude death rate slightly decreased from 11.8 to 11.4‰. Mortality has still a higher level in European context.

Almost 2/3 of deaths registered for young population took place during the first four years of life, over 82% of them during the first year of life.

The share of deaths aged 65 years and over was 2/3 of total.

The phenomenon of “male over-mortality” was also maintained for all age groups, male crude death rates being over twice higher than female ones for age groups 15-64 years.

Mean age at death for male population was lower than for female one, the disparity between sexes being also kept in 2000 (7.2 years).

In the last decade, most frequent causes of death were the diseases of circulatory system (ischaemic disease and cerebral-vascular diseases) and neoplasm (represented 77% of total deaths, slightly increase as against previous year). This evolution was determined, on one side, by higher number of chronic diseases, and on the other side, by higher demographic ageing process and higher number of elderly people.

Deaths due to diseases of circulatory system and neoplasm contributed the most to higher mortality in 2000 as compared to 1990. At the same time, there were more deaths due to infectious and parasitic diseases (by 17.2%) and due to digestive system (by 26%). There were fewer deaths due to diseases of respiratory system (by 26%).

In comparison with previous year, there was lower mortality due to diseases of digestive system, infectious and parasitic diseases, accidents, poisonings and traumas (both per total and by gender).

Specific mortality rates by causes of death differ by sex. Men as compared to women dead more often due to tuberculosis, traumatic lesions and poisonings, infectious and parasitic diseases, mental and behaviour disorders. Only in case of circulatory diseases, especially cerebral-vascular diseases, female mortality rate exceeded male one. “Excess female mortality” was recorded in case of endocrine, nutrition and metabolism diseases.

Since 1998, as a result of adopting more efficient measures of family planning, maternal mortality rates by obstetrical risk exceeded abortion ones (in 1990 deaths by abortion were by 2.2 times higher than those by obstetrical risk). Though material mortality rate by abortion decreased, it still held a very high level.

Life expectancy at birth, for the period 1998-2000, increasing in the last years, was 70.53 years. Women had a life expectancy at birth by 7.31 years more than men, the difference between sexes slightly falling as against previous period.

Since 1990, life expectancy for men continuously decreased up to 1997. In the last years, values started to grow slightly, actual life expectancy being, for the first time, higher than that registered during 1989-1991.

As well as in other years, death probabilities were much higher for men than for women. The lowest differences were registered between 5-15 years, while the most significant ones after 35 years. Lower values of survival probabilities for ages over 40 years were determined by some risk factors along lifetime and which started to be felt around this age.

Stress, living standard quality, working place insecurity, unhealthy food, environmental pollution, alcohol and tobacco consumption represent some of main risk factors.

## **Migration**

Deep changes from political and social system of Romania since 1989, leading to the apparition of certain regulations favoring free circulation of persons among countries, constituted the premises for higher level of international migration in 1990, but having an obvious downward trend next years.

The level of legal emigrants registered a continuous fall between 1992-2000, with certain fluctuations, as a result of restrictive policies of destination countries.

Taking into account the number of immigrants who had the right of domicile in Romania (some of them being repatriated or received Romanian citizenship), it was noticed a decrease of the negative net migration (from 1.29‰ in 1992 to 0.11‰ in 2000).

Regarding the ethnic structure of emigrants, since 1992, the number of Romanian nationality emigrants exceeded that of another nationality emigrants reaching about 90% of total emigrants in 1999, as against 3.1% for those of German nationality and 5.5% for those of Hungarian nationality.

In the structure of emigrants by sex, it was noticed a slight growth of women weight (54%) in 2000 as against 1999 (53%). At the same time, the weight of emigrants aged 20-34 years increased in the detriment of those aged over 50 years.

Most of legal emigrants had a high training level and qualification, demonstrating the selective character of immigration policies from destination countries.

# SLOVAK REPUBLIC

## Population

Current changes in the population development are the reflection of present social-economical situation, living standard changes as well as worldwide globalisation ones.

Development of individual demographic characteristics such as decline of marriage rate, natality and fertility, unfavourable divorce rate, stagnation of total mortality, changes in development of abortion rate and migration cause inflict other irregularities in total age structure, ageing of population, changes in structure of families and households, increase of average marriage age and average age of mother within child birth. All these things are realities which a new reproduction behaviour of population brings with in demographic development.

Result of demographic processes was further deterioration of reproduction rates and age distribution of population. Due to loss of children component and multitude growth of persons in post-production age the ageing process of population continues, evidence of it is an increase of average age at both sexes and deterioration of ageing index. In year 2000 the average age at males got 34,4 and at females 37,5 years. Ageing index, being calculated by internal methodology for both sexes got value of 94,2. It means that per 100 inhabitants in age of 0-14 years there were more than 94 persons in post-productive age (i.e. males 60 years old and older and females 55 years old and older).

Significantly different is the ageing index from point of view of sexes. Whereas at males it reached value of 62,1 persona, at females it exceeds up 100. It is due to the different border of post-productive age at males and females as well as from multitude of females in the higher age categories due to higher male mortality.

Life-expectancy make itself a bit longer at both sexes after at males it goes beyond 69 years boundary for the first time.

As of 1 January 2001 the Slovak Republic had 5 402,5 thousands inhabitants, of which 51,4% were females. In comparison to year 1999 the number of inhabitants increased by 3,9 thousands, i.e. 0,1%. There are 946 males per 1000 females.

## Marriages and Divorces

Among the processes which do have effect on the demographic reproduction belong marriage and marital dissolution.

25,9 thousands new marriages were contracted in year 2000, that was by 1,4 thousand less than in year 1999. Since year 1993 the gross marriage rate followed itself under 6 per-mil limit, in years 1995-1999 it got stabilised at 5,1 level and in year 2000 it went down to 4,8 per-mil.

From the point of view of marriages contracted by the age of engaged couples there were striking decrease of marriage number in the 20-24 age group. This group, represented with most numerous marriages, turned from 11,3 thousand marriages contracted (41,3%) down to 9,5 thousands, which was 36,8%. In the age group of 25-29 years the number of marriages contracted increased from 9 thousands in year 1999 to 9,2 thousands in year 2000, it was 35,7%. In the youngest age group, up to 19 years, the number of marriages contracted reduced from 933 in year 1999 to 735 which represented 2,8%.

Number of marriages contracted at **females** was highest in 20-24 age group (49,5%). 25-29 years age group remained the second most multitude group of females entering the matrimony. Within this one, almost 6,3 thousands females in Slovakia (24,3%) got married in year 2000. Number of marriages within age group up to 19 years decreased too. In comparison with year 1999 there were 955 less.

Based on reality indicated, the age of entry into first marriage increases gradually. In year 2000 it raised to 26,1 years at males and 23,6 at females.

Number of divorces decreased by 391 and gross divorce rate sunk to 1,72 per-mil. There were 35,8 divorces per 100 marriages contracted, by 0,5 more than in year 1999.

Divorces with under-age children are a social problem. The number of it got 6,5 thousand in year 2000, i.e. 70,2% of which was 3,7 thousands with one child and 2,2 thousands with two children. 508 marriages with 3 and more children were divorced. Average number of children in marriages divorced was 1,5. Number of childless marriages divorced slightly increased in comparison with year 1999 and got 29,8%.

Average age of divorcee increased to 38,2 years at males and 35,7 years at females. Average duration of marriages divorced slightly increased in comparison with year 1999 and reached 12,7 years in year 2000.

### **Natality and fertility**

The same way as in previous years the trend of reproduction process development remained the same that is reduction of natality and realised fertility of females. Number of born reached 55,4 thousands of which 55,2 were born alive. It is decline by 1,1 thousands in comparison with year 1999. Natality rate went down to 10,2 per-mil.

Number of stillborn children which is the negative feature of natality, decreased by 44 persons in comparison with year 1999 to 215. In conversion, there were 3,9 stillborn per 1 000 born children. It is drop by 0,7 point in comparison with year 1999.

Average age of mothers giving birth to all children has reached 26,2 years and to their first child 23,9 years.

Number of born out of matrimony gets higher and in year 2000 its share reached 18,3% from the total number of live-born children.

Total fertility decreased from 1,33 in year 1999 to 1,28 in year 2000.

Deterioration of reproduction rates continues. Gross reproduction rate dropped to 0,634 and net reproduction rate dropped to 0,625.

### **Mortality**

52,7 thousands persons died in the Slovak Republic in year 2000, by 322 more than in year 1999. Gross mortality rate increased in comparison with year 1999 by 0,1 point to 9,8 per-mil.

473 children (280 boys and 193 girls) died up to 1 year. Infant mortality rate (8,6 per-mil) increased by 0,3 points in comparison with year 1999.

297 children died up to 28 days, by 8 more than in year 1999, post-neonatal mortality increased by 0,3 points to 5,4 per-mil.

2000 life expectancy at birth reached 69,14 years at males (by 0,2 point higher) and 77,22 at females (rise by 0,2 point).

## Migration

Volume of foreign migration reached 3,1 thousands persons, in comparison with the previous year it was by 0,4 thousand more. 2,3 thousands persons immigrated and 811 emigrated. Intensive migration flows were reported mainly between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic after 1,3 thousands persons immigrated from the Czech Republic and 310 ones emigrated into.

From other European countries the most registered persons immigrated from Ukraine (161 persons), Germany (74), Yugoslavia (66) and Russia (56). From Slovakia the most persons moved to Germany (131), Austria (97), Switzerland (35) and the United Kingdom (25).

From the out-of-Europe countries there were mainly the USA, where 44 person emigrated, 26 into Canada and 17 into Australia. In regard with other countries abroad the migration turnover was negligible.

## Projection of population

According to the recently valid projection of a population development being made by the Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic in year 1996 in two scenarios (A-lower, B-high) the forecasted development of reproduction statistics and the number of population is assumed as follows: considering that 1996-1999 demographic development has differed minimally from of the A-lower scenario results. Indicated in the table there is a development of basic demographic indicators according to stated scenario.

### Prognosis of number of live-born, deceased and population in the Slovak Republic in year 2015.

Year	Number of live-born		Number of deceased		Assumed number of inhabitants in thousands as of 31.12
	Projection A – scenario	per 1 000 inhabitants	Projection A - scenario	per 1 000 inhabitants	
2000	57 805	10,7	53 908	10,0	5 408,7
2001	57 561	10,6	54 180	10,0	5 413,9
2002	57 027	10,5	54 956	10,1	5 417,9
2003	56 320	10,4	55 732	10,3	5 420,4
2004	55407	10,2	56 528	10,4	5 421,2
2005	54 507	10,1	57 332	10,6	5 420,2
2010	52 703	9,8	61 388	11,4	5 399,0
2015	48 914	9,2	65 097	12,2	5 342,9

In reference to the Census of Population which was carried out in May 2001 and which is to provide the processed age distribution late in year 2001, the Statistical Office of the SR contemplates to work on new projection of population development up to year 2020.

# SLOVENIA

## Population

At the end of December 2000 there were 1,990,094 people living in Slovenia, which means that in 2000 population increased by 2,339 (0.12%). The number of population grew in the first half of 2000 (by 2,517) and then it remained almost the same until the end of the year. The main reason for the population growth is positive net migration of foreigners (3,239 in 2000). On the other hand, we recorded natural decrease and a negative net migration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia. The reasons for the change in the number of population in individual groups were foreigners obtaining Slovene citizenship and changing their status.

In 2000 the number of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia temporarily living abroad increased by 285. There are 30,914 Slovene citizens with permanent residence in Slovenia living abroad.

In 2000 the average age of the population increased by 0.3 years and was 38.9 years. The average age of men exceeded 37 years for the first time, while the average age of women reached 40.6 years. The data on age structure of the population prove the continuation of intensive population ageing in Slovenia. The share of population under 14 decreased from 16.1% to 15.7% in just a year, while the share of population over 65 increased from 13.9% to 14.1%. Due to changed ratio between these two groups of population, in 2000 the ageing index increased from 86 to 90. The generations of young population are growing weaker in terms of the number. The first generation with over 20,000 people is eight-year-olds and the first generation with over 30,000 people is twenty-year-olds. The most numerous generation is 44-year-olds (32,670 people). For the first time after 1987 at the end of December the number of people under 1 year of age was bigger than in the previous year.

## Marriage and divorce

In Slovenia the number of marriages was cut in half in the last 20 years. At the end of the 1970s there were 6 marriages per 1,000 population, while in 2000 there were only 3.6 per thousand. In 2000, 7,201 marriages were registered, which is 6.7% less than in 1999. On the basis of different sources we estimate that the number of cohabiting couples is growing intensively in Slovenia. We register these unions only with population censuses. How big is the increase of the number of cohabitation unions is illustrated by the fact that in 1981 the share was 2% of all families, while in 1991 the share was 3.1%. In April 1998, when a pilot population census was carried out in Slovenia on a 0.5% sample of the population, the results showed the share of 9.1%.

While the number of marriages is decreasing, the average age at marriage is growing. In 2000 the average age of grooms at first marriage was 29.6 years and the average age of brides 26.7 years. Compared to 1980, the average age of grooms grew by 4 years and the average age of brides by 4.3 years.

In 2000 the total first marriage rate of women under 50 was 0.45.

Contrary to marriages, after 1995 the number of divorces in Slovenia has been on the rise. Between 1990 and 1995 the yearly number dropped below 2,000, but after 1995 it was again over 2,000. In

2000, 2,125 divorces were registered, which is 299 divorces per 1,000 marriages or 1.1 divorces per 1,000 population. 56% of all divorces involved dependent children.

The total divorce rate rose from 0.14 in 1995 to 0.2 in 2000.

## **Fertility**

After 20 years, in 2000 the data on the number of births in Slovenia are encouraging. For the first time after 1979 the number of births did not decrease compared to the previous year.

In 2000 we registered 18,180 births, which is 9.1 births per 1,000 population. 647 children more were born than in 1999, which is an increase of 3.6%.

In 2000 the total fertility rate increased to 1.26. General fertility rates for women under 24 are still decreasing. The most fertile population are women aged 25-29, with the peak at ages 26 and 27. In 2000 the average age of mother at first childbirth was 26.5 years. Compared to 1999, fertility of women between 35 and 39 increased considerably.

The share of live births out of wedlock has been on the rise: from 10.5% of all live births in 1976 (when marriage and cohabitation were made legally equal) to 37.1% in 2000. We estimate that most children born out of wedlock are born in cohabitation unions.

In ten years the average age of mothers at childbirth increased from 25.9 in 1990 to 28.2 in 2000. Compared to 1999, it is still on the rise.

For the first time the share of first births was over 50% of all live births (50.2%) and together with second births represented over 86% of all live births.

The number of legal abortions is decreasing. The legal abortion rate was 15.7 or 0.46 of induced abortion per one live birth.

## **Mortality**

In the last 20 years the number of deaths in Slovenia ranged between 18,500 and 20,700 per year. In 2000 the number of deaths was close to the lower figure. 18,588 people died, which means that the crude death rate per 1,000 population was 9.3. Men are still dying more frequently than women do. In 2000, 9,557 men (9.8 per thousand) and 9,031 women (8.9 per thousand) died.

Among the dead, 89 were children under one year of age: 52 boys and 37 girls. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 population was 4.9. In 50 years of constant decrease of infant deaths the number increased only twice: in 1997 and in 2000. In 1999, 79 infant deaths were registered and in 2000 89. This means that the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births grew from 4.5 to 4.9.

The average age of dead men slightly decreased, while the average age of dead women increased. In 2000 a dead man was on average 67.2 years old and a dead woman 75.6 years.

Life expectancy at birth is on the rise in Slovenia. A boy born in 1999/2000 can expect to live 71.94 years and a girl can expect to live 79.10 years. In the last 20 years life expectancy for men increased by 5 years and for women by just over 4 years.

As in other European countries, in Slovenia too people were most frequently dying of diseases of the circulatory system (380 per 100,000 population), neoplasms (244 per 100,000 population), respiratory diseases (75 per 100,000 population) and accidents, suicides and homicides (70 per 100,000 population).

## **Migration**

### **International migration**

In 2000, 6,185 people immigrated to Slovenia, which is a quarter more than in 1999. The number of immigrating citizens of the Republic of Slovenia (935) dropped considerably compared to 1999 (by almost a third), so that their share in total immigration is only 15% (compared to 25% in 1999). In 2000 the trend of smaller immigration of citizens of the Republic of Slovenia living in other former Yugoslav republics continued to decrease (335 or only a third of total immigration of Slovene citizens), but the share of immigrants from EU Member States is rising: the most from Germany (241) and Austria (92). All together 432 people immigrated to Slovenia from EU Member States, which is almost a half of total immigration of Slovene citizens. There are namely many citizens of the Republic of Slovenia temporarily working in EU Member States, even though they are returning in small numbers. There are more men than women among immigrants (sex ratio is 119). The biggest change compared to the previous period is the average age of immigrating citizens of the Republic of Slovenia, which for the first time exceeded 40 years. A similar trend is expected in the future when a part of Slovene citizens will return to Slovenia after they finish working abroad and retire.

On the other hand, in 2000 we recorded increase in Slovene citizens emigrating abroad. Of the total number of 1,559 emigrants, which is almost two thirds more than in 1999, the majority emigrated to EU Member States from which most Slovene citizens returned to Slovenia, i.e. Germany (348) and Austria (157). Emigrants to EU Member States represent over a half of all emigrants (815). In 2000 emigration to the US and Canada increased a lot. Emigration of 148 Slovene citizens to these two countries represents double the number of emigrants in 1999. Emigration of Slovene citizens to former Yugoslav republic decreased further. 320 people emigrated to these countries, which is only 20% of all emigrants in 2000. The average age of 35.2 years and the age structure of emigrating citizens of the Republic of Slovenia have not change much recently.

For the first time after 1993 negative net migration of Slovene citizens was registered (-624). Due to mentioned differences in the direction of emigration and immigration, Slovenia has a positive net migration only with countries founded on the territory of former Yugoslavia (but only by 15 people and negative for men). We have the biggest negative net migration with EU Member States (-383), which is especially true for women (-241). Positive net migration was only registered in age groups 55-74 and is the result of returning of people who are no longer active into their homeland. The biggest negative net migration was recorded in age groups 20-34.

In 2000 the number of foreigners immigrating to Slovenia again increased to 5,250, which is almost a half more than in 1999. Because foreigners are very mobile, because the main reason for immigrating to Slovenia is economic and because work permits are of limited duration, the number of foreigners emigrating from Slovenia in 2000 increased as well (by 22%). We have the data on their citizenship but not of the country of previous and next residence. We can, however, presume that most foreigners come from the countries of their citizenship and return to the same countries.



The structure of foreigners in terms of citizenship did not change much in 2000. We found similarities with previous years. As many as 85% of immigrants were citizens of countries founded on the territory of former Yugoslavia, almost a half of them from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The share of EU citizens immigrating to Slovenia is only 3.5%, but it is rising. A typical foreign immigrant is a man aged 20-39. Countries which differ from the general trend are Ukraine, Russia and Romania. 275 people immigrated to Slovenia from these three countries, 169 of them were women, mostly aged under 25.

Because emigration of foreigners depends on immigration, the structure of foreign emigrants is similar to the structure of foreign immigrants, except that the average age of foreign emigrants is slightly higher than the average age of foreign immigrants.

## **Foreigners**

In 2000 the total number of foreigners slightly decreased (by 245), so that at the end of December 2000 the share was the same as at the end of 1999 (2.1%). The number of foreigners with permanent residence in Slovenia has been constantly increasing. In 2000 this number increased most (by 5,384 or 81%). This is the result of the enforcement of the Act Regulating the Legal Status of the Citizens of Former Yugoslavia Living in the Republic of Slovenia. On the other hand, the number of foreigners with temporary residence in Slovenia decreased by 4,100, mostly because they were granted permanent residence. The number of persons under temporary protection in Slovenia decreased by 1,529 or a third because most refugees returned to Kosovo after the situation there had calmed down. There are still 2,830 persons under temporary protection in Slovenia from Bosnia and Herzegovina because they cannot return to their homeland.

The structure of foreigners by citizenship remained unchanged in 2000. Almost 39,000 foreigners (92%) are citizens of former Yugoslav republics (50.6% from Bosnia and Herzegovina, 15.5% from Yugoslavia, 16.0% from Croatia and 9.8% from Macedonia). The ratio between these countries did not change much. The share of citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina increased and the share of Yugoslav citizens decreased by about the same percent. At the end of 2000 citizens of 99 countries from all continents lived in Slovenia. 1,197 (2.8%) of them were EU citizens (mostly Germans - 369 and Italians - 364) and 1,477 (3.5%) of them were citizens of other European countries (mostly Ukrainians - 584 and Russians - 301). Among non-European countries there were over 100 citizens from China (225) and the US (112).