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Population

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## DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES REVIEW

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### Number 42 of the Demographic Studies Review includes four articles:



Net migration in the Alentejo Region from 1991 to 2001 and its effects in population change  
Author: *Maria Filomena Mendes*



Remarriage: Contemporary tendencies  
Authors: *Ana Cristina Ferreira, Cristina Lobo, Isabel Tiago de Oliveira e Madalena Ramos*



European Union: an open space by different populations (*companionship diversity*)  
Author: *Humberto Moreira*



The Demographic Changes in Portugal  
Authors: *Maria José Carrilho e Lurdes Patrício*

Statistics Portugal has just published the number 42 of Demographic Studies Review.

This journal has a long tradition in the field of demographic studies in Portugal. The first number was published in 1945 and since then it became a reference in the field of demographic studies for those who intends to analyze the demographic trends in both national and international levels.

After some years without being edit the Review was re-edited in 2002 and since then has been issued every six months, with the first number based on specific theme, whilst the second issue was of a general nature.

This number of the Demographic Studies Review which is now coming out, publishes four articles of which abstracts are presented down:

### NET MIGRATION IN THE ALENTEJO REGION FROM 1991 TO 2001 AND ITS EFFECTS IN POPULATION CHANGE

In spite of the deepening of the negative balance between births and deaths of the Alentejo Region's population in the decade of 80 of the last century, the 1991 and 2001 census data evidenced a positive net migration. The goal of the current study was to evaluate the effect of the higher immigration level (than the emigration one) on the recent population evolution and to forecast the demographic future of the Region if the positive net migration remains positive.

The migration analysis is always a difficult task due to the lack of demographic data or to the gaps in those data. This is particularly true for regional studies which require precise data concerning internal and international migration. Indirect methods were used in the estimation of net migration and in the evaluation of the immigration contribute for the observed population growth.

This essay intends to show the impact the migratory change would have in the Region's population structure, that is, if the invariability of a positive net migration, with the same structure by age and sex, would or would not be demographically positive for the Region.

The results demonstrate that the distribution by ages of net migration was negative to the demography of the Region. Considering constant the observed migratory picture, which could attenuate the population declining rate, the projections for the next 20 years suggest that, with same migration patterns, the total population would become older and the population in the potentially active age would decrease.

#### REMARRIAGE: CONTEMPORARY TENDENCIES

This research on remarriage in Portugal is based in the official data between 2001 and 2005. This analysis shows some patterns:

- remarriage rates from widows and divorced persons are declining, but there is an increase in the percentage of remarriages within the overall amount of marriages caused to compositional effects;
- divorced people, in spite of gender and age, have a greater propensity to remarry than widowed persons;
- both divorced men's and widowed men's tend to remarry more often than women's;
- youngsters have a greater propensity to remarry than older people.

The comparison between individual characteristics of persons involved in a remarriage and those that are involved in a first marriage shows that remarrying individuals are in general older and have experienced more often informal cohabitation before marriage. Remarrying spouses are more frequently parents with children's from previous relations, tend to marry without religious ceremonies more frequently, and are less qualified than persons engaged in first marriages.

A multivariate approach was done using multiple correspondence analysis and clusters analysis. This approach shows that it is possible to single out 3 distinct groups:

- the first one is constituted by widowed and widows with children's from an earlier marriage, with older ages and low educational attainment;
- another cluster is made by women's that have children's from a previous marriage and marry youngest single's men without children's of their one. This group is characterised by middle educational skills;
- the last group is constituted by divorced men with children and single women without children - in this case, men's age tends to be older and couples are ranked among the most educated groups.

#### EUROPEAN UNION: AN OPEN SPACE BY DIFFERENT POPULATIONS (*COMPANIONSHIP DIVERSITY*)

The framework of this article is the European Union statement "Together in Diversity" and the involvement of several states and people in a project of European integration, which combines the national and the community interests, in a perspective of cohesion and development. Three events occurred in 2007 - ***Celebrations of the 50th anniversary of Rome Treaty – Portuguese Presidency of the European Union – European Year of Equal Opportunities for All*** – were the near factors that contributed for writing up this text.

Within the scope of the 50 years of the EU, an overview of the historic antecedents and principles which carried out its foundation is given and, later on, of the evolution observed with the successive enlargements, as well the repercussions, meanwhile occurred, in the institutional and operational levels of the European integration. The synthesis of this evolution is followed by statistical data concerning the resident population, in a global of the EU organization, in their several phases. Along these years, the characterization is processed through the changes of resident population, territory and population density.



In spite of great heterogeneity of the present 27 Member States in the relevance of the non-nationals residents, dependent in large part of the economic and social development level, it is generally checked in each country an increase of foreign people. The European Union is an attractive space for millions of people all over the world. However, the weight of the migratory flows among the Member States should not be ignored and it will be developed in the next Review number.

#### **THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES IN PORTUGAL**

The first part of the current century, in Portugal, is marked by the low fertility, the increase of life expectancy and a sharp decline in immigration. The pace of population growth continues to slowing down and the immigration flows remain its most important component. The substantial fall in the number of marriages, the rise in both the number of wedlock births and the average age at marriage and the increasing tendency in the number of divorces influence the new familiar models in Portugal.

This paper intends to study the patterns of demographic variables responsible for the major changes in both population size and age structure of the population and culminating in its significant ageing.