

Abstracts

1. Civilisational change, demographic change and population ageing

The population ageing is inscribed in the long-term civilization processes consisting of changes in the population reproduction, spatial mobility, family structures and intergenerational transfers. The emergence of modern society, with its highly competitive labour market and prevailing civil participation entailed far-reaching changes in the functioning of families and individuals. The population ageing, caused in the first place by the drop in fertility, constitutes a new challenge for households, local communities, labour market, public finance and public policies.

Keywords: demographic transition, migration transition, population ageing, modernization, family

2. Changes in natality in Poland

The demographic transition in the Polish territory started later than in western countries and proceeded in a specific way. Deviations from the model were caused by World War II, the post-war communist regime and the political transformation after 1989. Moreover, the currently observed exceptionally low fertility level is conditioned by factors other than those in Western European countries, so that changes in natality in Poland are not consistent with the concept of the second demographic transition.

Keywords: natality, fertility, demographic transition, second demographic transition, Poland

3. Migration transition

Since the end of the 19th century the course of migration transition was systematically inhibited in the Polish lands and in Poland. The political restrictions and underdevelopment of industry and urban agglomerations restrained the outflow from rural areas, characterized by high demographic increase. Eventual abolition of mobility restriction after 1989, in particular the possibility of settlement in Western Europe after 2004 entailed the massive and permanent emigration. In the recent years the inflow of foreigners increased in Poland and, to a growing extent, it becomes settled in nature.

Keywords: migration transition, demographic transition, mobility, emigration, outflow, Poland

4. Age transition

Around 1950 the population of Poland started to age slowly, albeit systematically. The increase in proportion of old persons resulted from the decline in fertility, whereas the extension of life expectancy exerted a secondary impact. The outflow abroad, that has been massive since the mid 1980s, entailed a significant decrease in the number of persons at the age of economic activity and in the number of births in Poland. The coincidence of two processes occurring after 1985: a considerable drop in fertility and increase in emigration accelerated the process of demographic ageing.

Keywords: population ageing, fertility, mortality, emigration, outflow, age transition, Poland

5. Social consequences of ageing

As a result of the present demographic processes in Poland, the absolute number and proportion of the elderly in the population will increase over the upcoming decades. These changes will permanently transform the social context of individuals' functioning, since they will affect almost all areas of social life. Changes will affect, among others: intergenerational relations, cultural norms, economic situation and labor market. This will provide a challenge to public policy and will require systemic solutions.

Keywords: age structure, population ageing, intergenerational relations, social consequences of ageing

6. Labour market, pension system and health care from the economic perspective

Changes in the demographic structure of populations – commonly described as demographic ageing – are expected to impact on most spheres of human life. Those changes are not only influencing power relations in the society (old vs. young generations), put pressure on systems responsible for health or care provision but also can challenge long-standing patterns of consumption, investments or innovation activities. Considering the whole variety of expected effects this chapter focuses on three critical areas: labour market, welfare system (particularly: pension system) and health care system and summarizes the empirical evidence to be further used in analytical works presented in following chapters.

Keywords: ageing, economic consequences, labour market, welfare, health care, LTC, demographic dividend

7. Politicisation of ageing society: a perspective of policy and politics

The aim of the chapter is to present the process of politicisation of the aging population in Poland after 1989 and the evolution of the perception of demographic problems by political decision makers. The analysis is based on primary sources: legal and political documents, and individual interviews with experts and politicians. The text relates to questions about the time, scope and course of the politicization process of aging society in Poland, whether the process was a field of conflict between different political actors and whether there was a consensus on the diagnosis and possible political response to the expected demographic changes. Two social policy instruments have been analyzed in detail: extension and equalization of retirement age and long-term care for the elderly; while the first became a subject of very acute political discourse, the other was silenced in political debate.

Keywords: politicisation, political process, ageing of population, population policy

8. Regional demographic policy on the example of three selected voivodeships

The aim of this chapter is to present the process of creation and implementation of a regional demographic policy. The analysis is based on a case study of activities in three voivodeships: Lodzkie, Opolskie and Zachodniopomorskie. Statistical data, information and strategic documents were used also 24 individual in-depth interviews were conducted with representatives

of marshal offices, voivodeship town offices, non-governmental organizations and academic experts. Regional demographic policy requires undertaking simultaneous activities aiming to reduction of low-fertility, counteracting depopulation process and facing needs of aging population. Despite the development of regional strategies in response to the unfavorable demographic situation, policy activities in this field in the analyzed regions are incoherent and selective (they focus only on some of the problems) and are heavily dependent on external funding.

Keywords: regional demographic policy, ageing of population, population policy, self-government social policy

9. Local implementation of the policies affecting older adults in the fields of participation, integration and care

Chapter presents the outcomes of a research conducted in two rapidly ageing Polish counties with different history of reflection on the consequences of ageing. The research question that opens the chapter is as follows, ‘do the awareness of local authorities concerning the problem of ageing affect the local implementation of the elderly policies?’. Polish policies affecting older adults in the fields of participation, integration and care characterize with uniformisation, centralization, low spending and a systematic failing to take into account local cultures of care. The analysis presented in the chapter suggests that the town with a more advanced reflection on ageing implemented a lot of innovations, also drawing upon local solutions, such as engaging neighbors in care over the elderly lacking family support. Some of the solutions presented in the chapter, especially those that join integration and care, called ‘hybrid,’ can serve as an example of good practices to follow by the Polish policies affecting the elderly.

Keywords: ageing, care, integration, civic engagement of the elderly, local communities, policies

10. Elderly people and their families – migration and care arrangements

This chapter describes the care situation of elderly people in two studied localities, Kluczbork and Końskie, based on the household survey and individual in-depth interviews with the elderly as well as with their migrant children in the United Kingdom (England). We focus specifically 1) on the care organisation, 2) informal actors, above all – family members, 3) we put forward a typology of care arrangements including all main care actors. The typology embraces different situations, from simple arrangements, involving one or few

actors providing little care, to complex networks of diverse actors providing intensive care for the elderly person. We formulate conclusions regarding the impact of migration on elderly care arrangements and we appeal for the attention to the diversity of care arrangements in the situation of elderly both in migrant as well as non-migrant families.

Keywords: migrations, care, ageing, family, informal actors, local communities

11. Demographic future of Poland. Why do we need new outlooks?

The aim of the chapter is to compare the assumptions and the results of various projections and forecasts of the population of Poland. Due to their shortcomings we provide guidelines for the new population forecast. Its results show that the process of ageing in the next four decades will not be as rapid as it is being expected. Quantification of uncertainty allows us to show possible fluctuations of population processes in the future.

Keywords: population ageing, population projection, population forecast, population projection for Poland

12. Completion of the migration transition and population ageing

In order to quantify the effect of migration on future population processes, one must undertake a meticulous analysis of past and present mobility. Based on European statistics, we establish the determinants of migration flows in two directions, for citizens of the countries under study and foreigners separately. The constructed models allow us to include a migration component in the population forecast for Poland. We show that in the upcoming years, Poland will change its status from a net emigration to a net immigration country. Foreigners will play an increasing role, affecting the pace of the process of population ageing.

Keywords: population forecast for Poland, population ageing, migration status change, migration transition in Poland

13. Selected problems of the labour market of an ageing population

Changes in the population's age structure and size translate to changes in the labour force (labour supply). The analysis conducted in the chapter shows the crucial role of the activity levels of the older age groups (especially women) in the processes. We also analyse to what extent elevated inflow of foreigners may counteract the decrease in the native labour force; we show that while in the short and medium term the inflow of foreigners will likely

improve the labour market situation, in the long run the effect of migration needn't be positive, especially if foreigners are characterised by lower activity rates than the natives.

Keywords: labour market; ageing population; activity rates changes; foreigners on the labour market in Poland; activity rates of foreigners

14. Determinants of demand and expenditures on the long-term care – European experience and the case of Poland

Expected changes in terms of demand and costs of long-term care (LTC) are unequivocally shown in a broad empirical literature. Those changes result both from demographic phenomena (ageing, epidemiology) as well as from social and economic processes, including labour market transformations and institutional arrangements of care systems. Against this background this chapter provides an econometric model explaining patterns on LTC spending in the EU context and presents future scenarios for Poland. On this basis authors claim that (relative) spending on LTC in Poland will increase significantly and this change should be even larger assuming changes in the LTC system architecture.

Keywords: LTC, LTC spending, demography, labour market, economic growth