



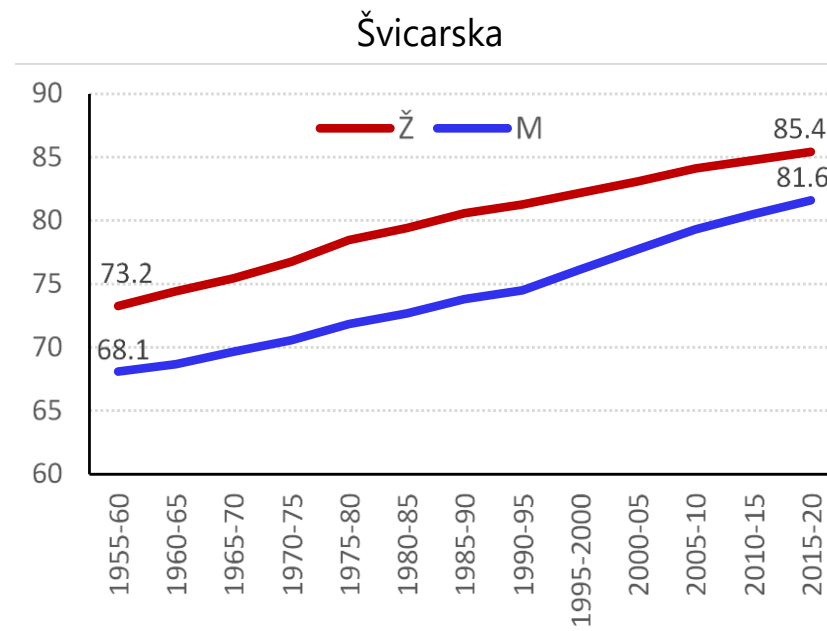
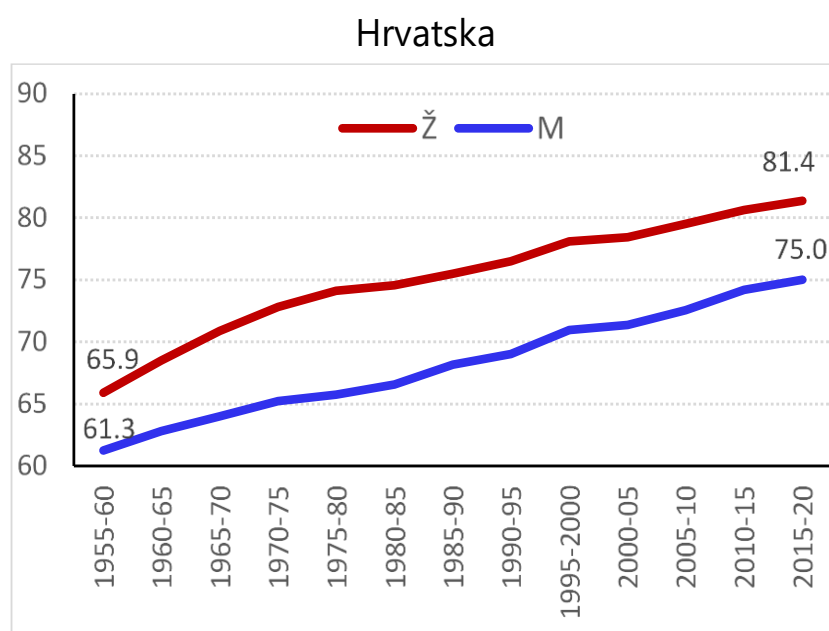
Starenje stanovništva u Hrvatskoj i Švicarskoj: sličnosti, razlike i pitanja za ekonomsku politiku

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Institut za javne financije
22. veljače 2022

*The views expressed in this presentation are exclusively those of the author and may not be attributed to the BIS.

Sličnosti: živi se dulje ...

Graf 1: Očekivano trajanje života pri rođenju

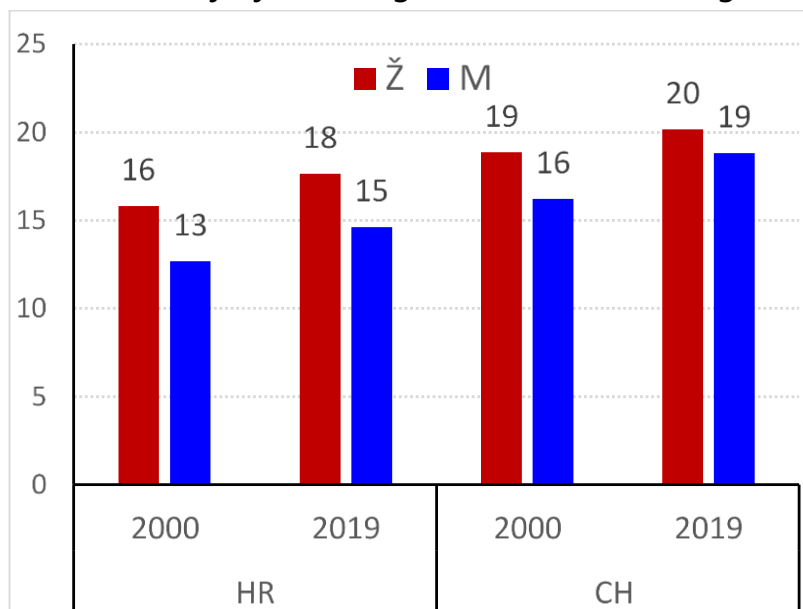


Izvor: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*.

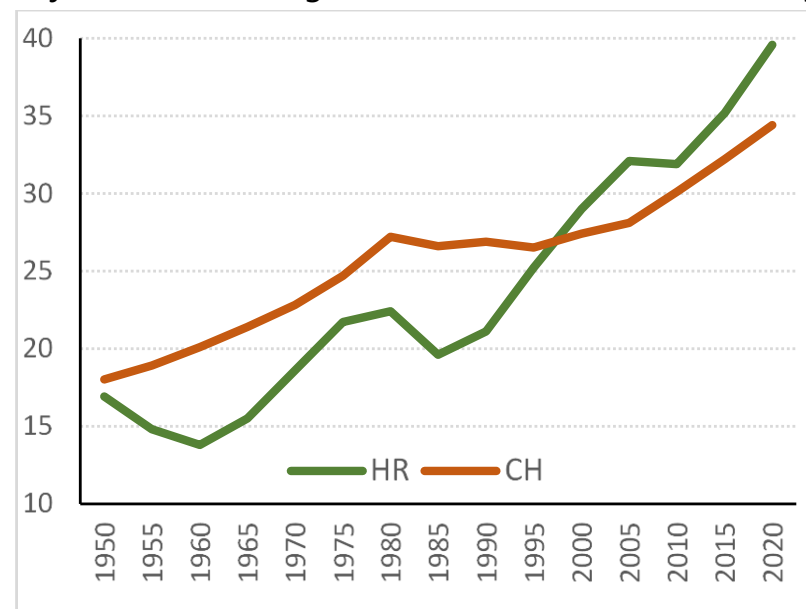
... i zdravije; udio starijeg stanovništva se podvostručio

Graf 2: Zdrav života traje dulje, ali povećava se odnos umirovljenih i osoba radne dobi

Očekivano trajanje zdravog života u dobi od 60 g.



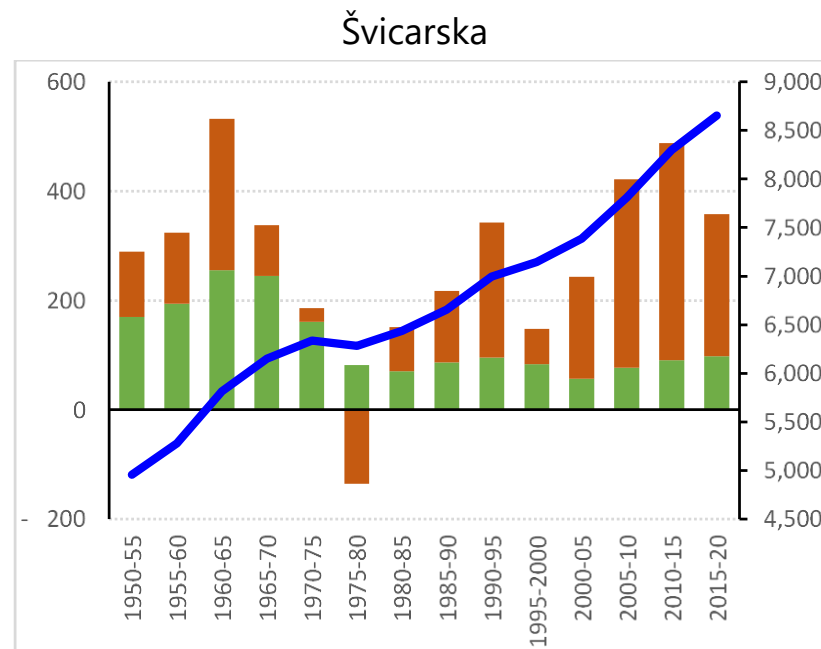
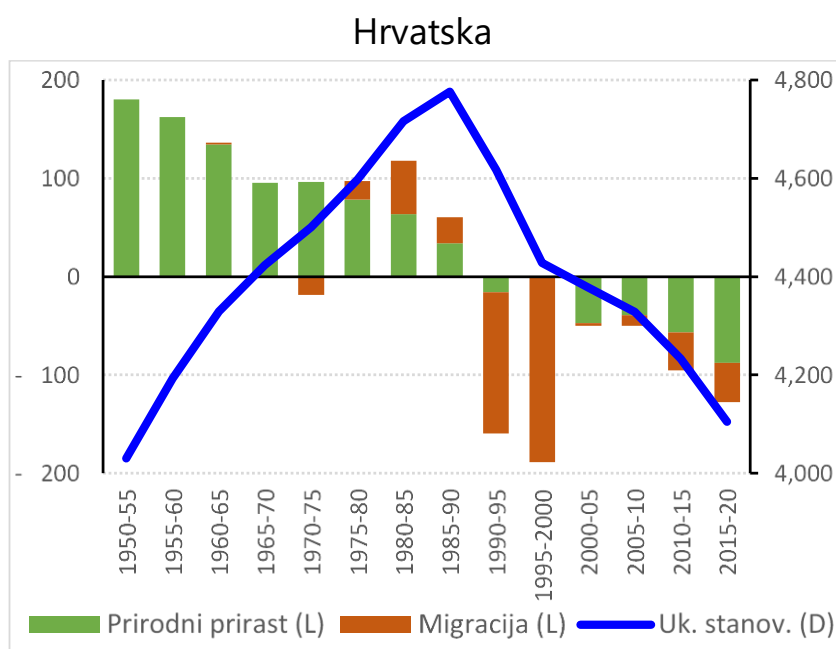
Broj osoba iznad 65 g. na 100 osoba u dobi od 25–64 g



Izvor: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*.

Razlike: HR od 80-ih stanovništvo gubi, CH stalno dobiva

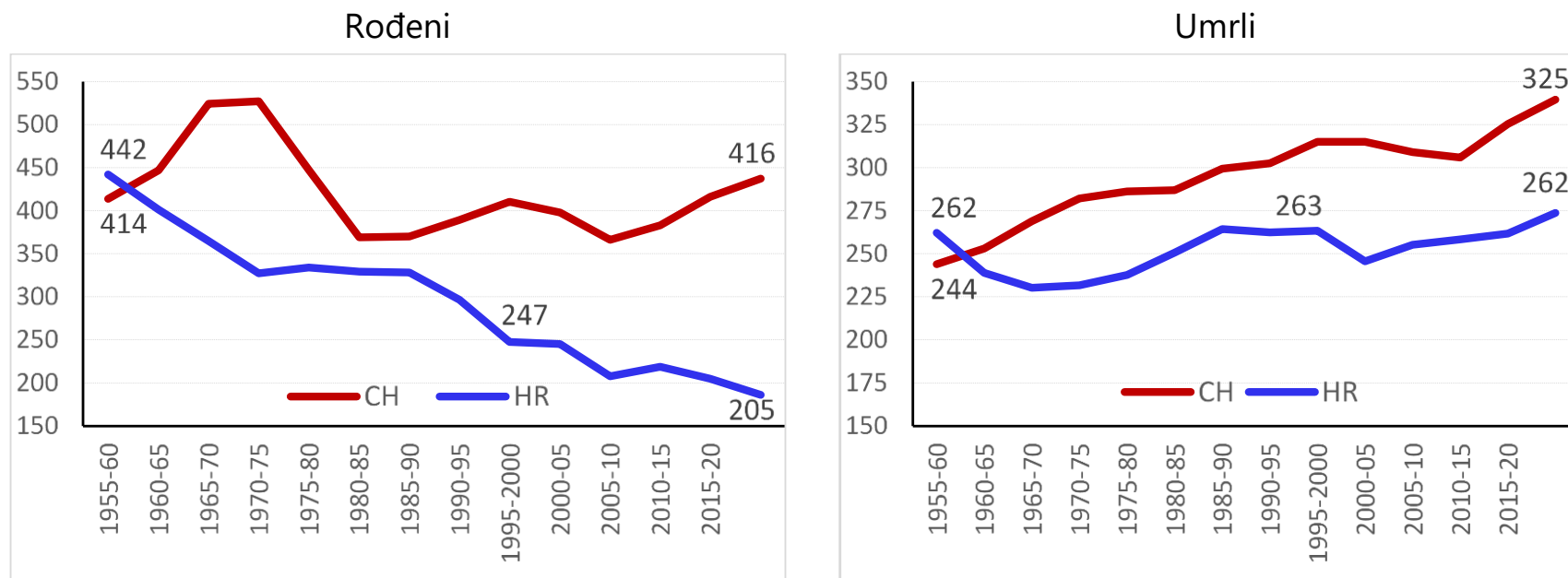
Graf 3: Prirodni prirast, neto migracija i ukupno stanovništvo (u '000)



Izvor: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*.

U HR sve manje rođenih, u CH blagi porast

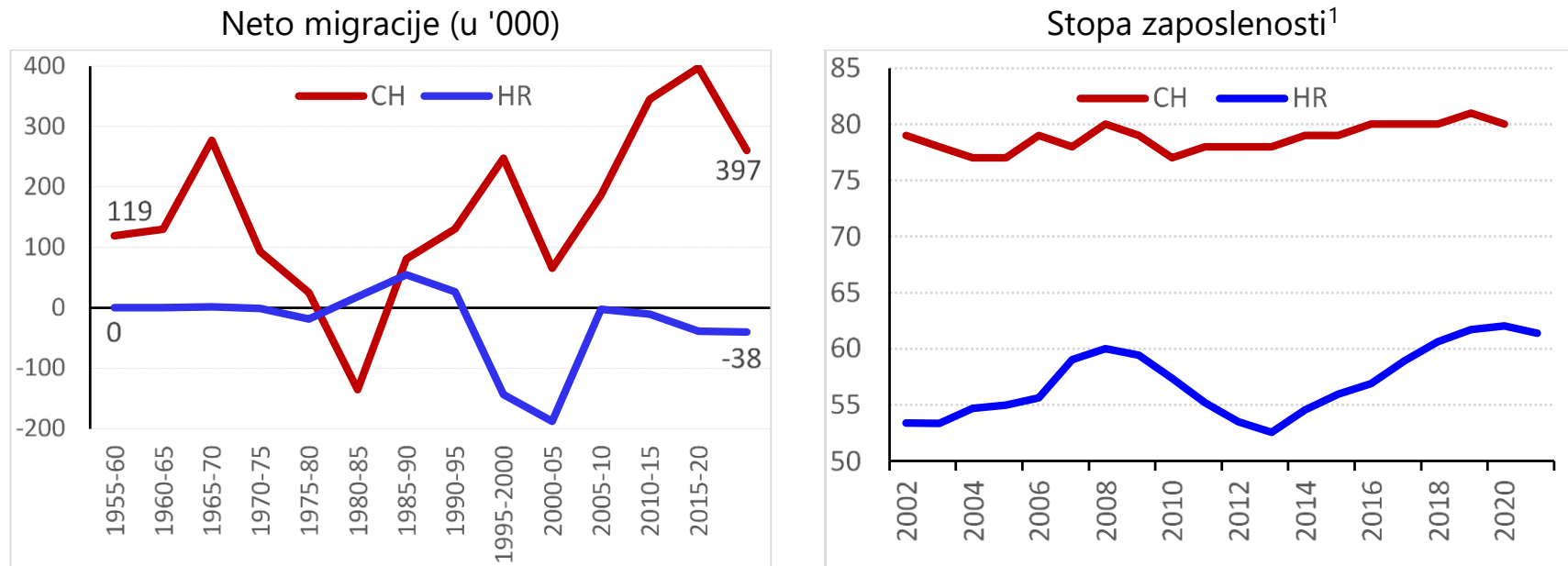
Graf 4: Rođeni i umrli (u '000)



Izvor: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*.

Velike razlike u migraciji stanovništva i zaposlenosti

Graf 5: Neto migracije i stopa zaposlenosti



¹ Broj zaposlenih u odnosu na ukupno stanovništvo u dobi od 25–64 godina, u postocima.

Izvori: United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2019*; Eurostat.

Daljnja zapažanja – pandemije i demografske promjene

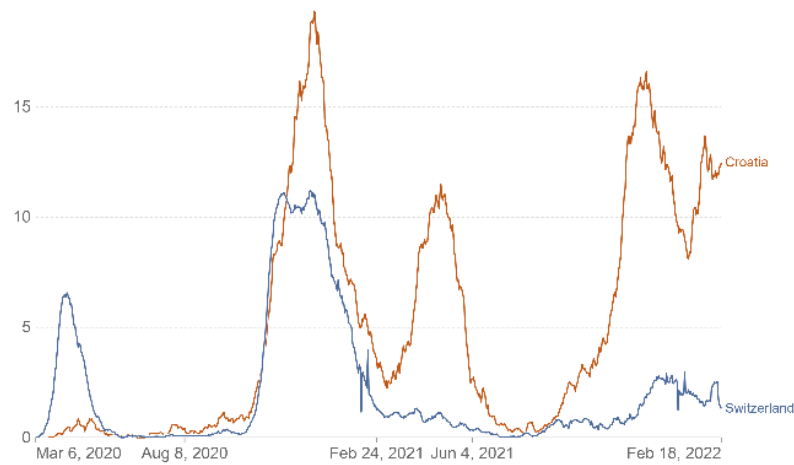
- U kojoj mjeri će pandemija covida utjecati na demografska kretanja?
 - 425 mil. oboljelih, 5.4% svj. stanov.
 - 6 mil. umrlih, 0.075% svj. stanov.
 - 74% stariji od 65 god (US)
- Za usporedbu Španjolska gripa 1918–20:
 - 500 mil. oboljelih, 1/4 svj. stanov.
 - 50 mil. umrlih, 2½% svj. stanov.
 - većinom mlađi, veliki pad stanov. radne dobi
- Vjerojatno prolazan utjecaj pandemije covida
- No nakon 2060. očekuje se smanjenje svjetskog stanovništva, po prvi put nakon pandemije kuge sredinom 14 st. (*Lancet*, 12/2021)

Graf 6: Smrtnost of covid

Daily new confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

7-day rolling average. For some countries the number of confirmed deaths is much lower than the true number of deaths. This is because of limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death.

Our World
in Data



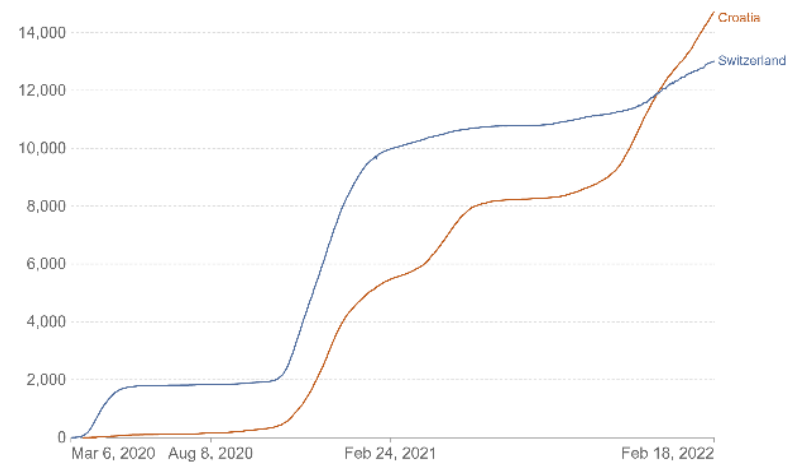
Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data

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Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths

For some countries the number of confirmed deaths is much lower than the true number of deaths. This is because of limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death.

Our World
in Data

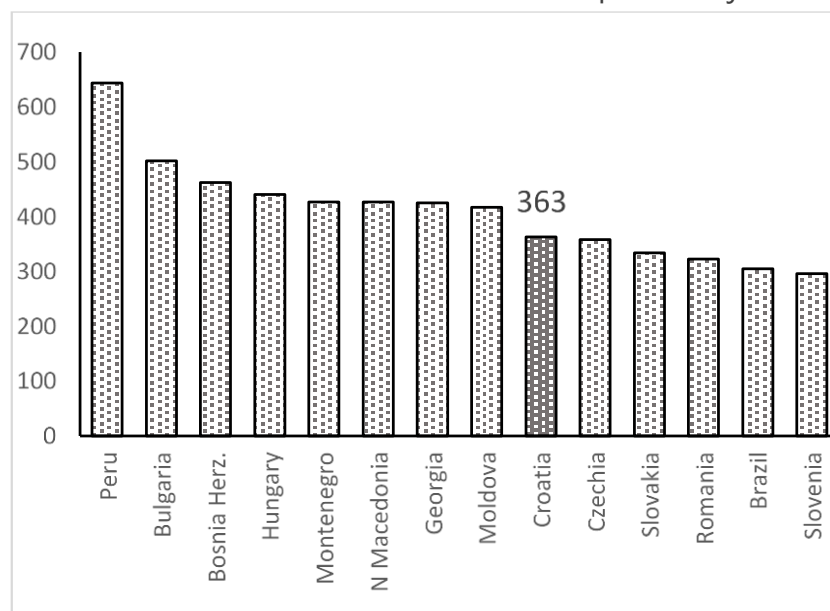


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID 19 Data

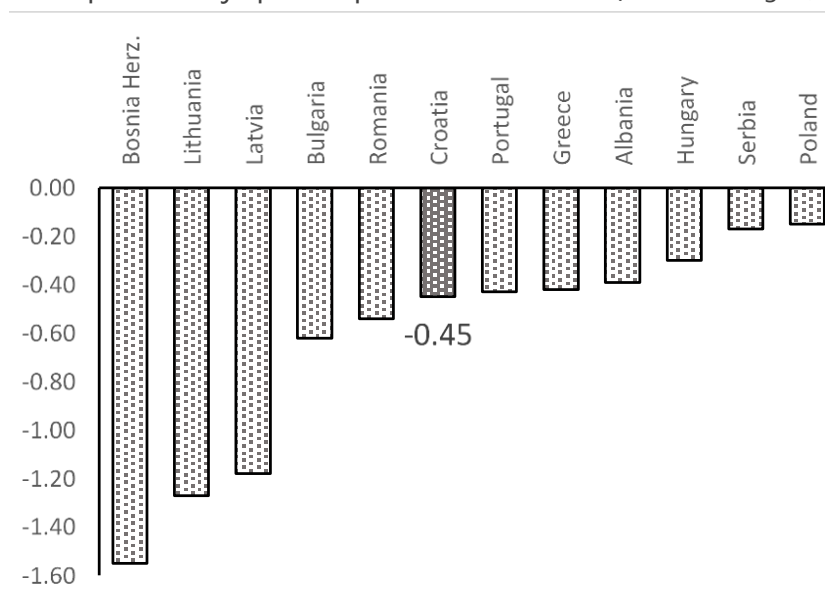
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Graf 8: Smrtnost od covida i pad stanovništva

Smrtnost od covida na 100k stanovnika, top 15 u svijetu



Europske zemlje prema padu stanovništva (2010–15, %/god)



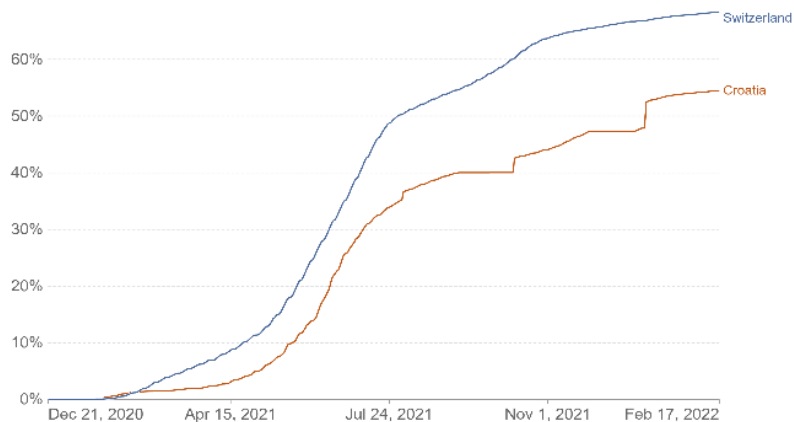
Izvori: World Population Review, 2022; Johns Hopkins University.

Graf 7: Procijepljenost i restriktivnost zaštitnih mjera

Share of people who completed the initial COVID-19 vaccination protocol

Total number of people who received all doses prescribed by the initial vaccination protocol, divided by the total population of the country.

Our World
in Data



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data

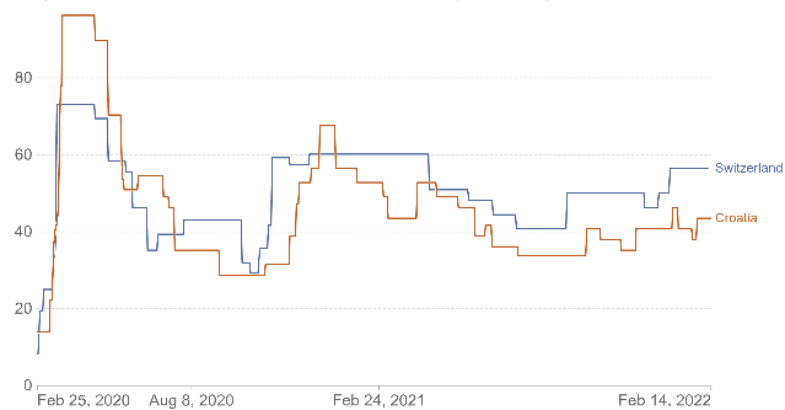
Note: Alternative definitions of a full vaccination, e.g. having been infected with SARS-CoV-2 and having 1 dose of a 2-dose protocol, are ignored to maximize comparability between countries.

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COVID-19: Stringency Index

The stringency index is a composite measure based on nine response indicators including school closures, workplace closures, and travel bans, rescaled to a value from 0 to 100 (100 = strictest).

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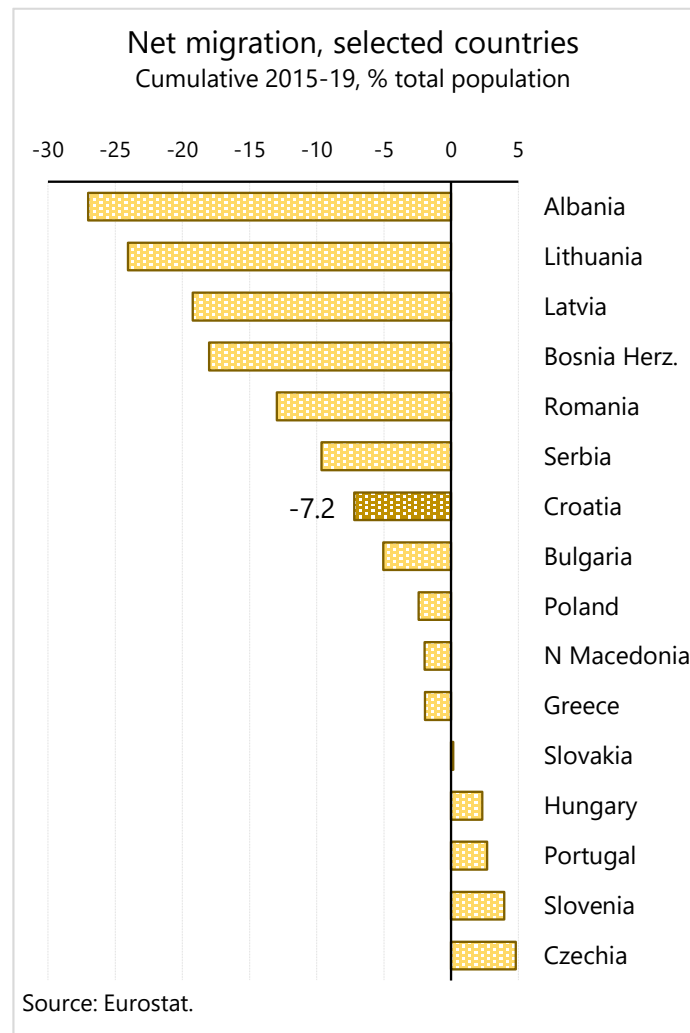
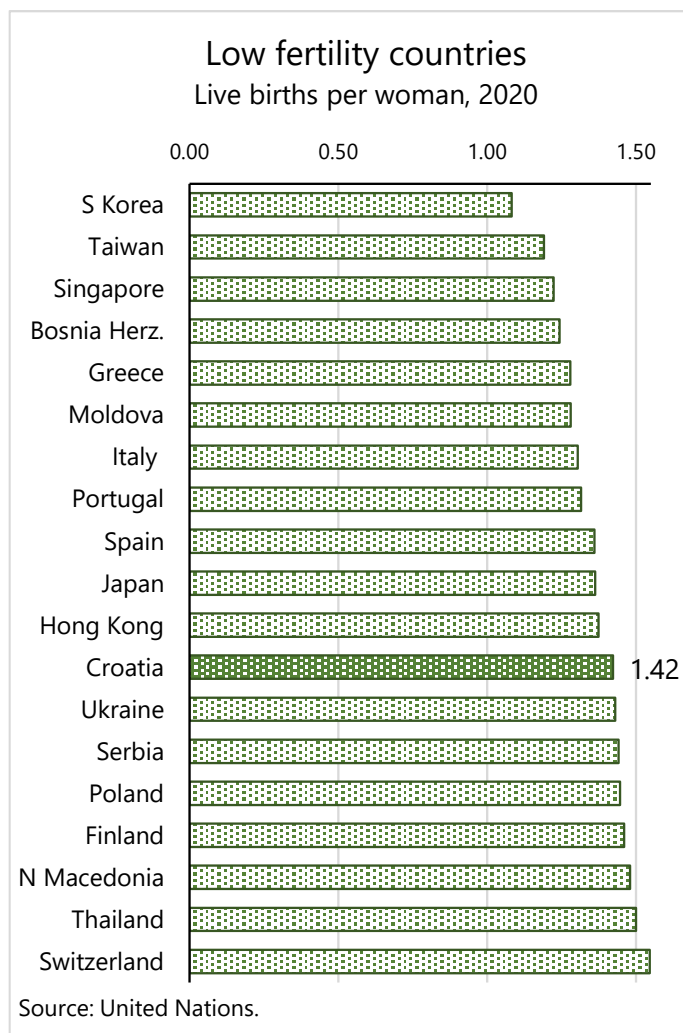


Source: Hale, T., Angrist, N., Goldszmidt, R., et al. A global panel database of pandemic policies (Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker). Nat Hum Behav 5, 529–538 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41562-021-01079-8>

Note: If policies vary at the subnational level, the index shows the response level of the strictest subregion.

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Daljnja zapažanja – niski natalitet i migracije



Neka pitanja za ekonomsku politiku – i ekonomsku profesiju

Koliko smo svjesni ekonomskih posljedica starenja stanovništva?

- Kako bi se mogli promijeniti relativni udjeli djelatnosti, zaposlenost i investicije u idućih 10–15 godina?
- Struktura javne potrošnje: u kojoj mjeri se prilagođava demografskim promjenama, osobito rastu udjela starijih i padu udjela djece i mladih?
- Porezna struktura: u kojoj mjeri prati demografske promjene, osobito kod financiranja mirovina, zdravstva, dugoročne skrbi?
- Možemo li se pomiriti s blagim padom ukupnog stanovništva?
- Možemo li se pomiriti s potrebom duljeg radnog vijeka ...
- ... i većeg broja doseljenika koji će raditi poslove za koje nema dovoljno domaće radne snage?