



The causes and consequences of  
**DEPOPULATION**



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# Making sense of depopulation in rural Greece: trends, processes and interpretations.

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# Introduction - 1

- Depopulation needs to be contextualized for making sense as an explanatory factor in rural Greece and across rural Europe.
- ‘Rural areas’ -and therefore ‘rurality’- are scientifically and administratively (re)constructed at various spatial levels, involving population data.
- The challenge of depicting and explaining depopulation trends in rural areas reflects on socioeconomic criteria and policy concerns related to the sustainable future of rural Europe.

# Introduction - 2

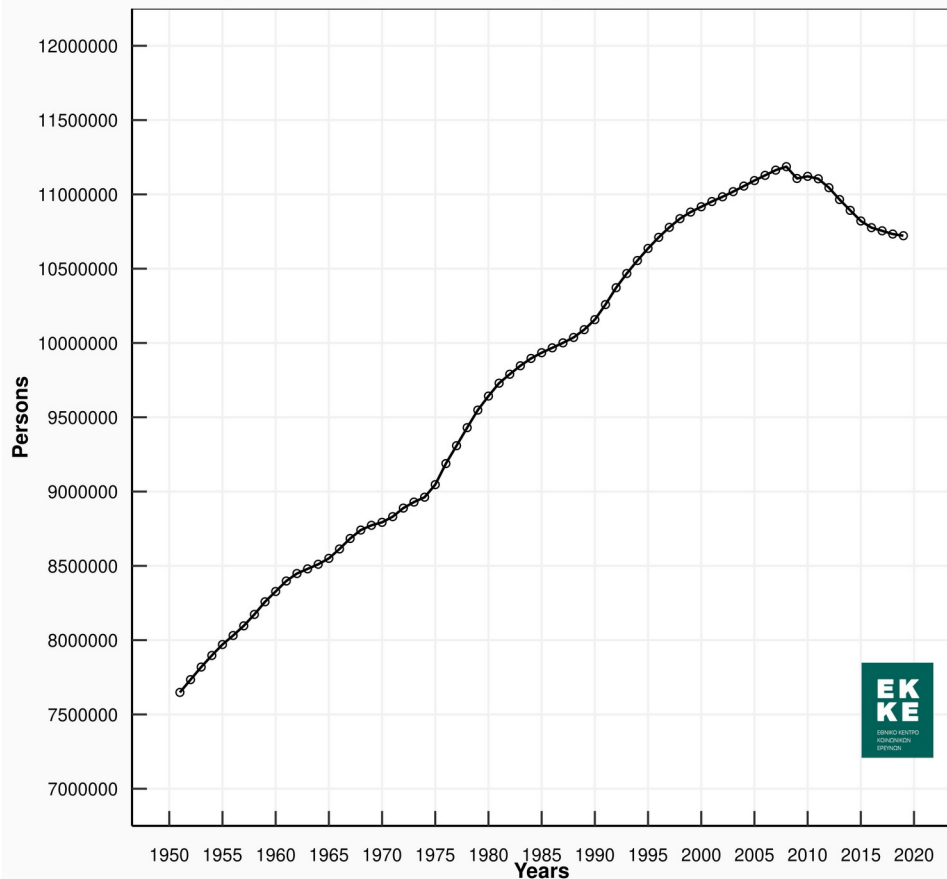
- It is important to illustrate the various aspects of depopulation in relation to the socioeconomic changes in rural areas.
- Moreover, depopulation is disaggregated into analysing specific age and socioeconomic groups, while also productive activities need to be taken into consideration.
- This paper aims at illustrating the challenges attached to interpreting depopulation and linking together the various socioeconomic processes in rural Greece.

# Data & Methods

- Greek census (1991,2001,2011)
- Eurostat
- Greek Statistical Authority (ELSTAT)
- Municipality Level (326)
- Nuts 3 Level (52)

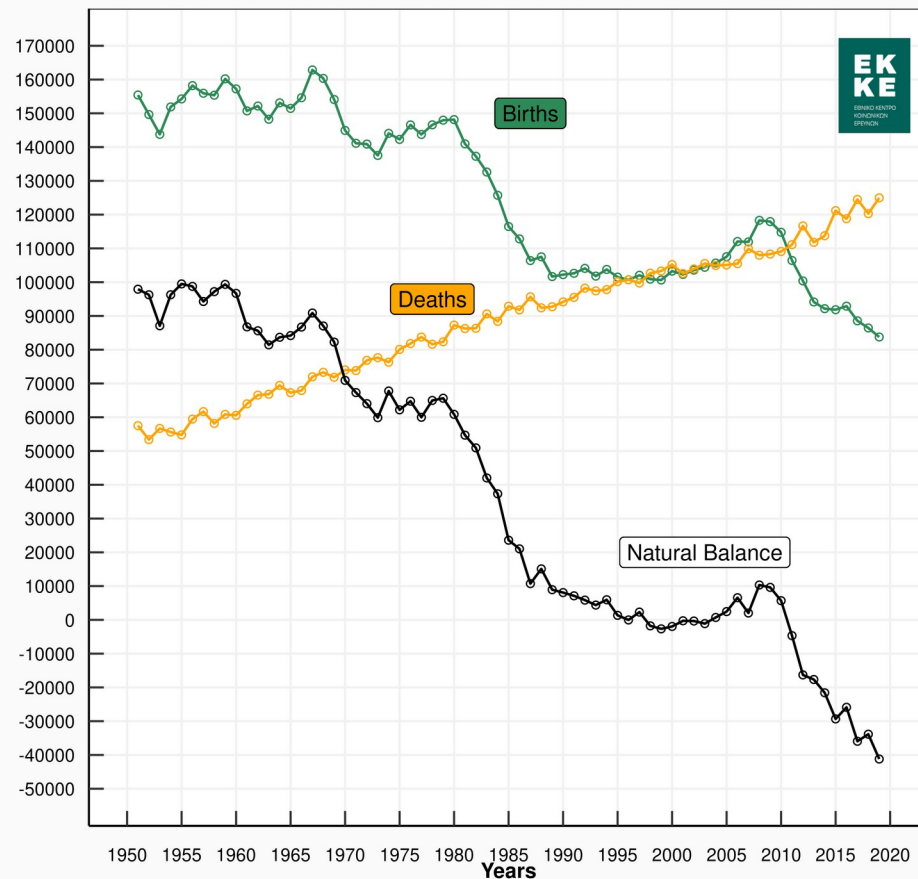
# National Level

Greece, 1951-2019, Mid Year Population



source: ELSTAT,Eurostat

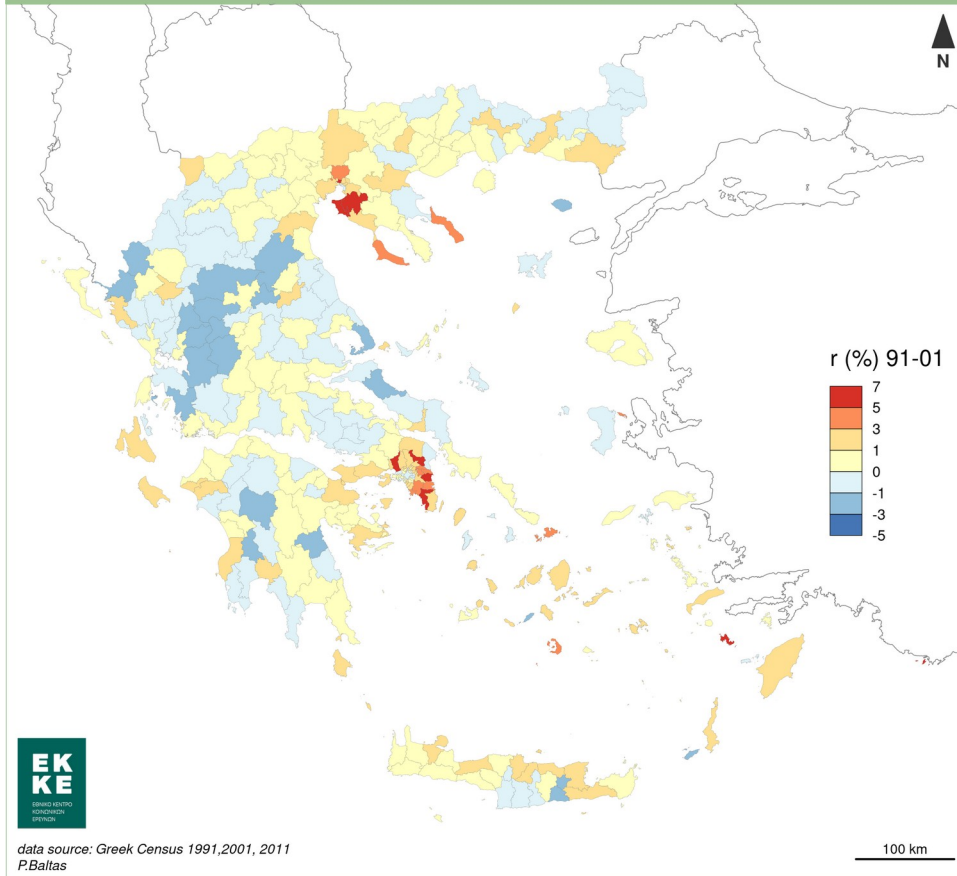
Greece, 1951-2019, Births, Deaths and Natural Balance



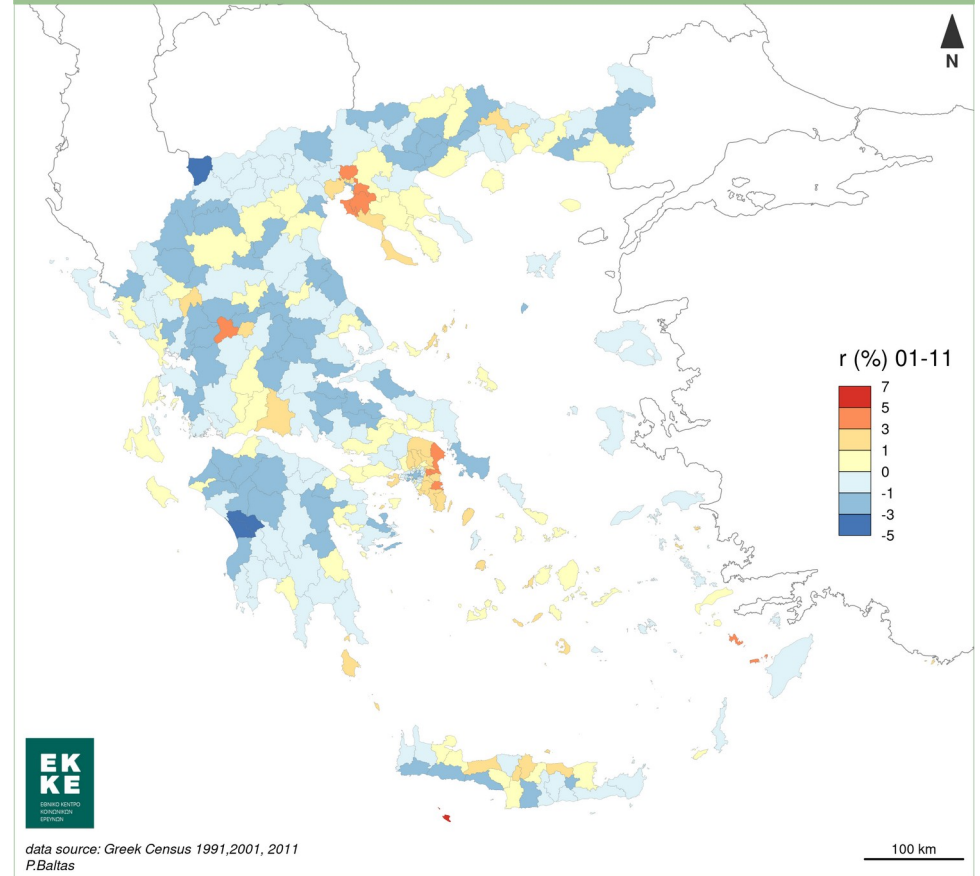
Source: ELSTAT,Eurostat

# Average Annual Population Growth $r(\%)$

Greece, Average Annual Growth Rate, 1991-2001

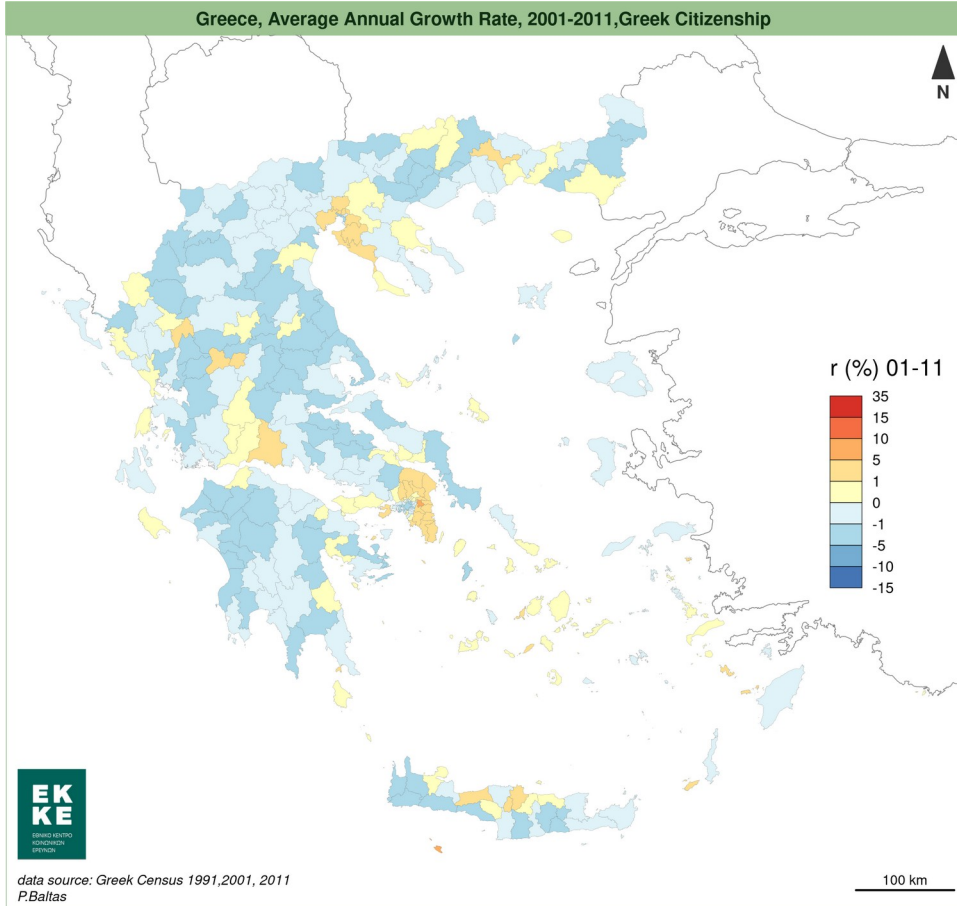


Greece, Average Annual Growth Rate, 2001-2011

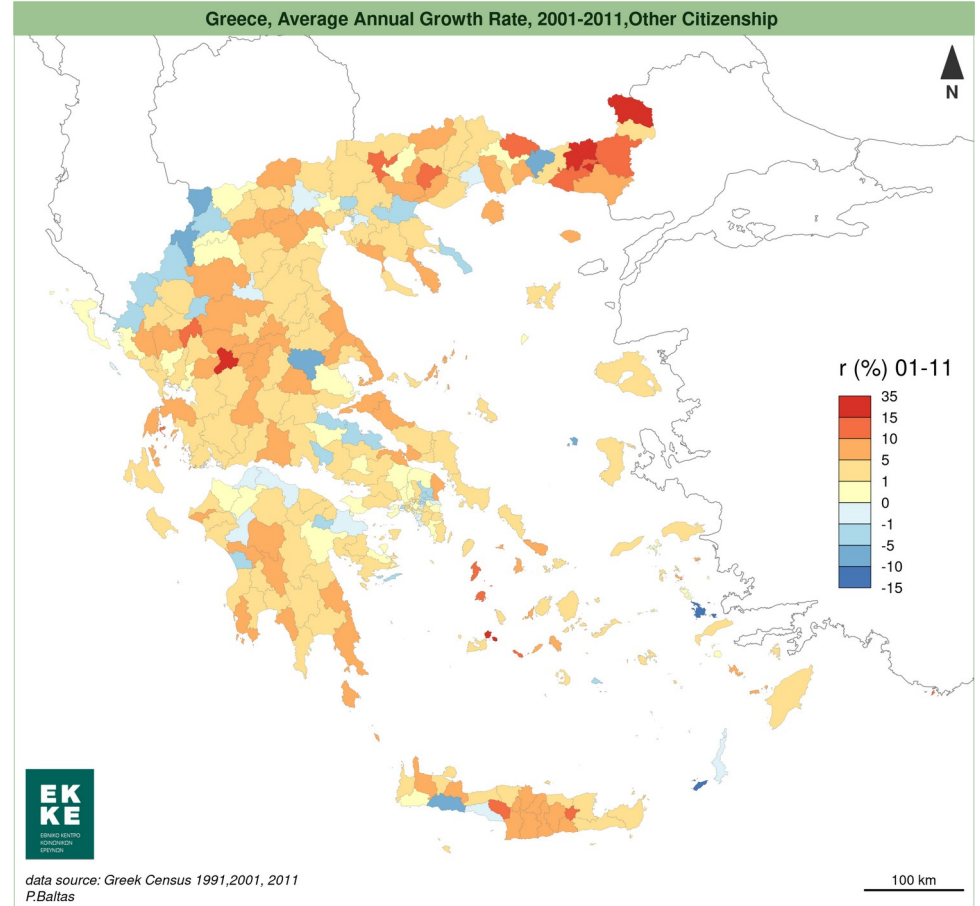


# Average Annual Population Growth $r(\%)$

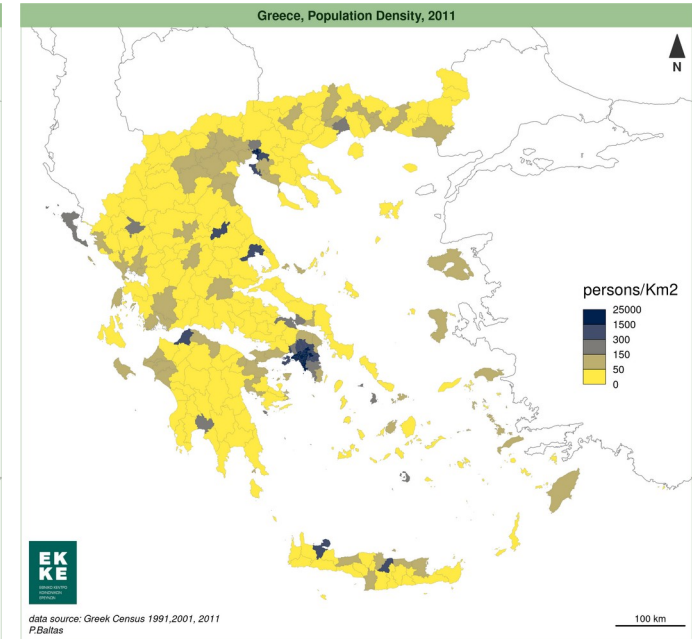
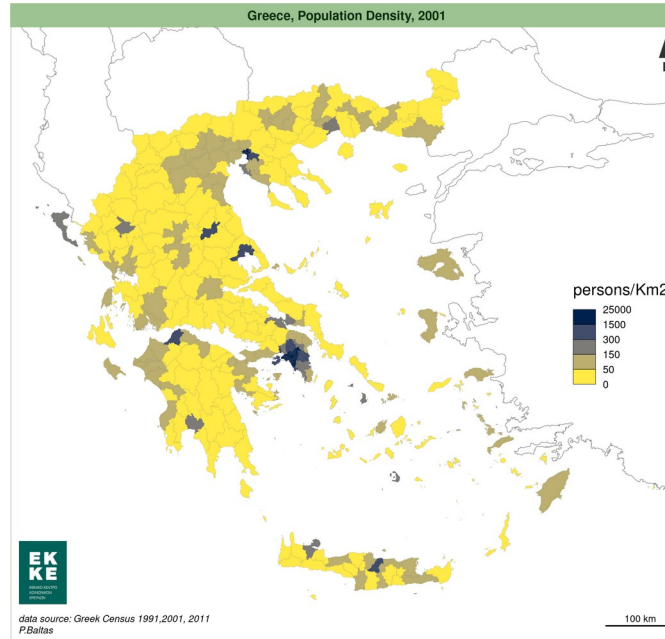
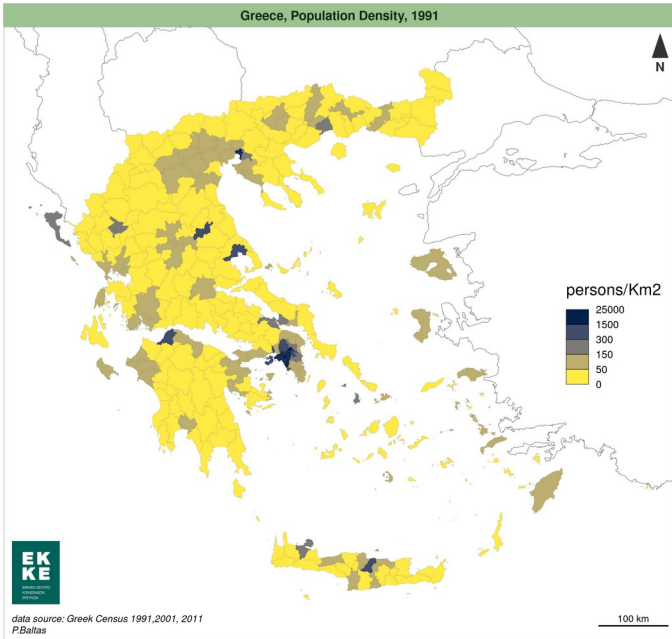
Greece, Average Annual Growth Rate, 2001-2011, Greek Citizenship



Greece, Average Annual Growth Rate, 2001-2011, Other Citizenship

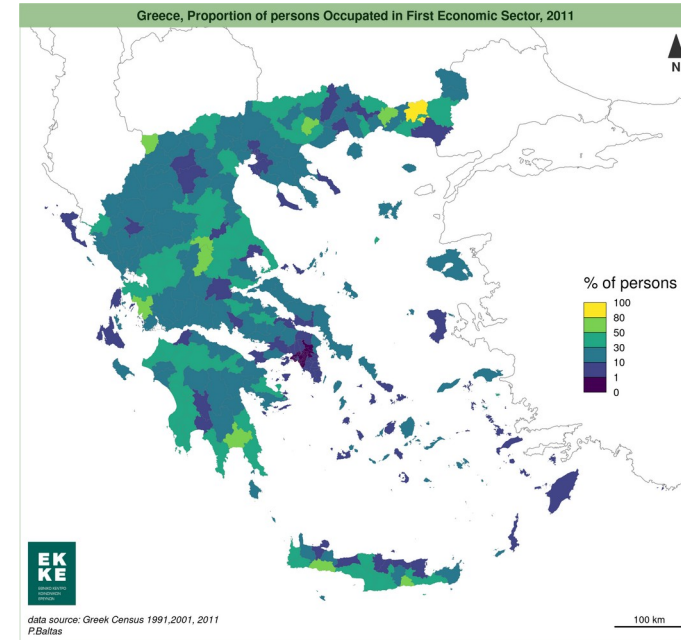
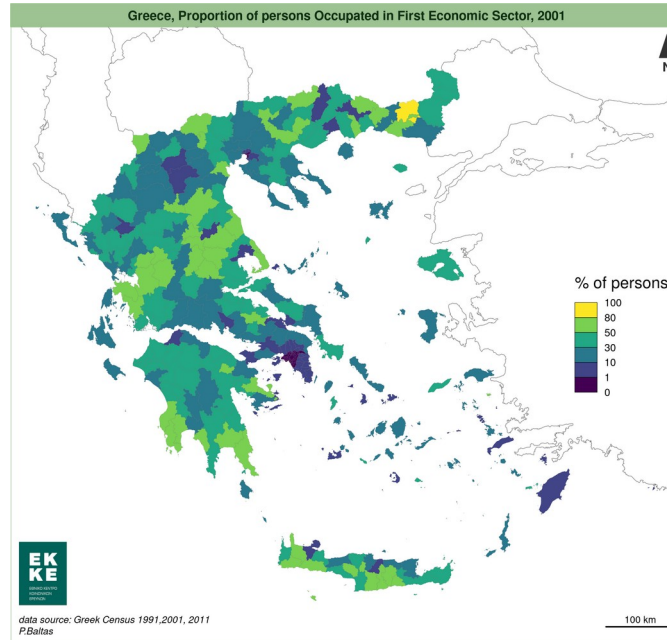
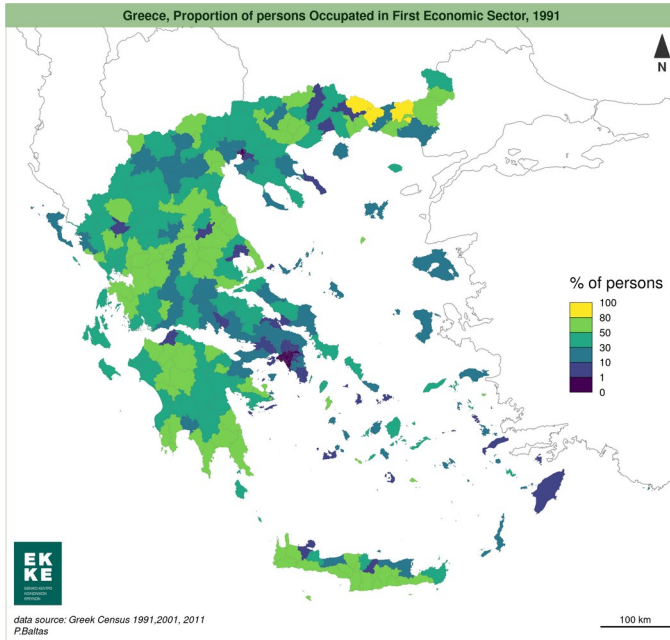


# Density (persons/km<sup>2</sup>)

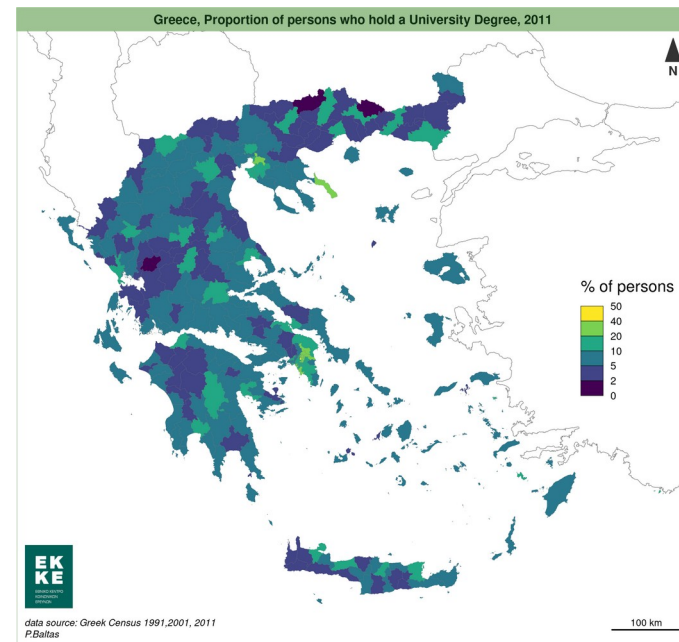
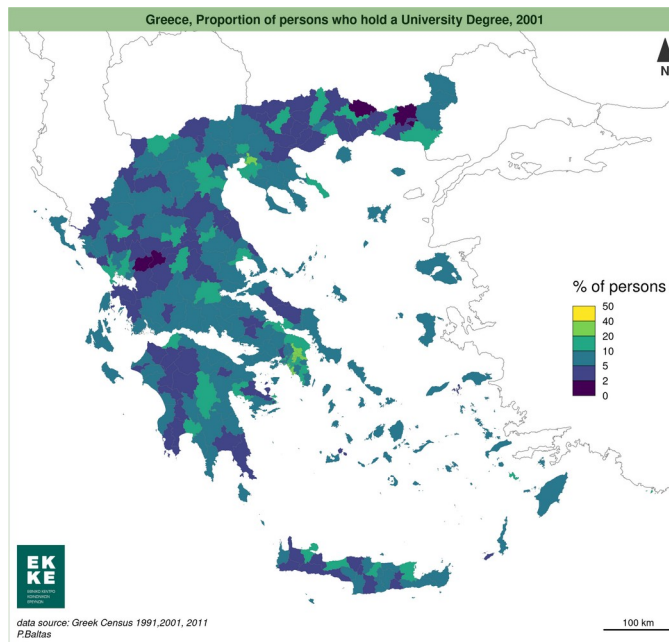
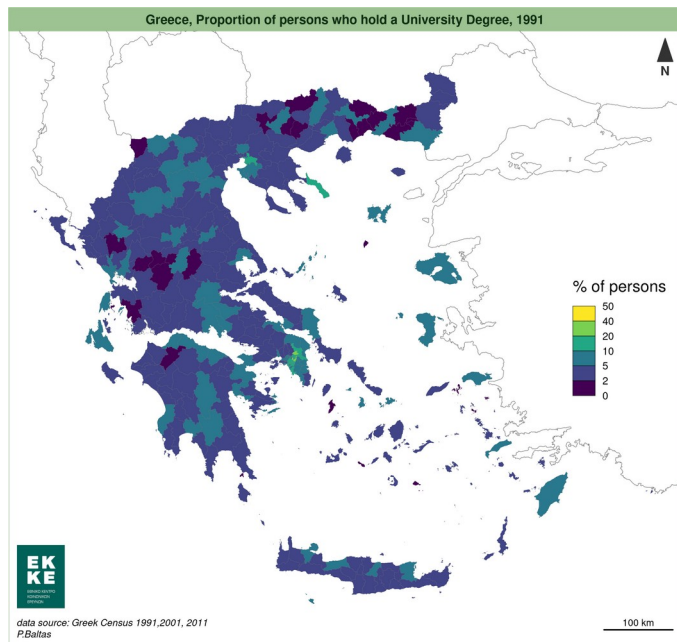




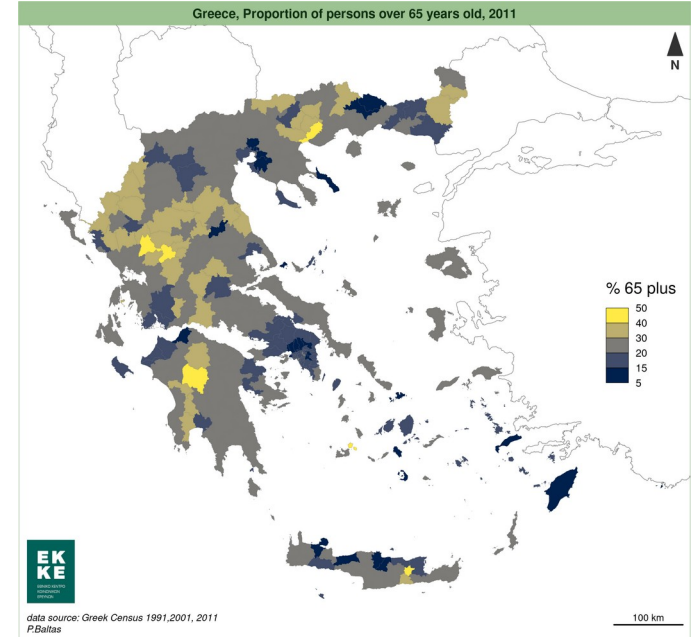
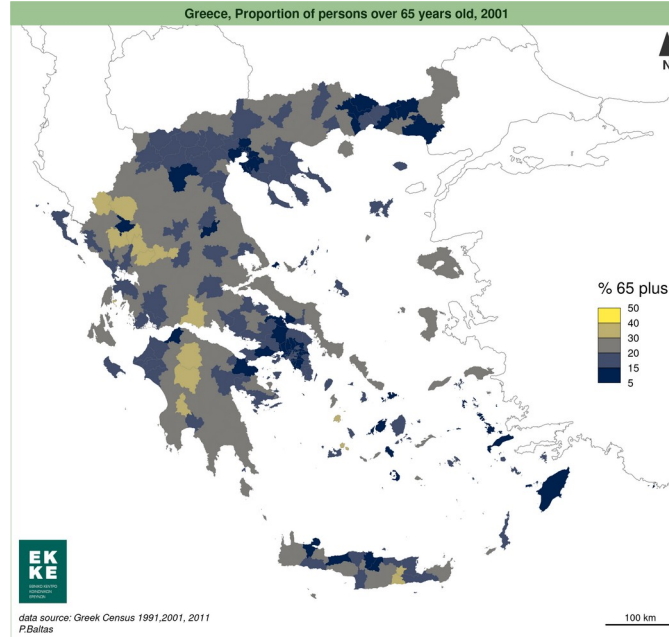
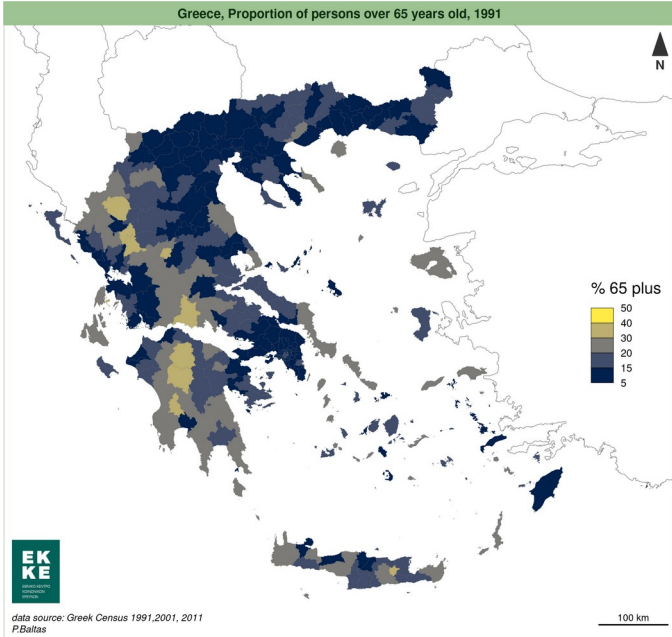
# Agriculture



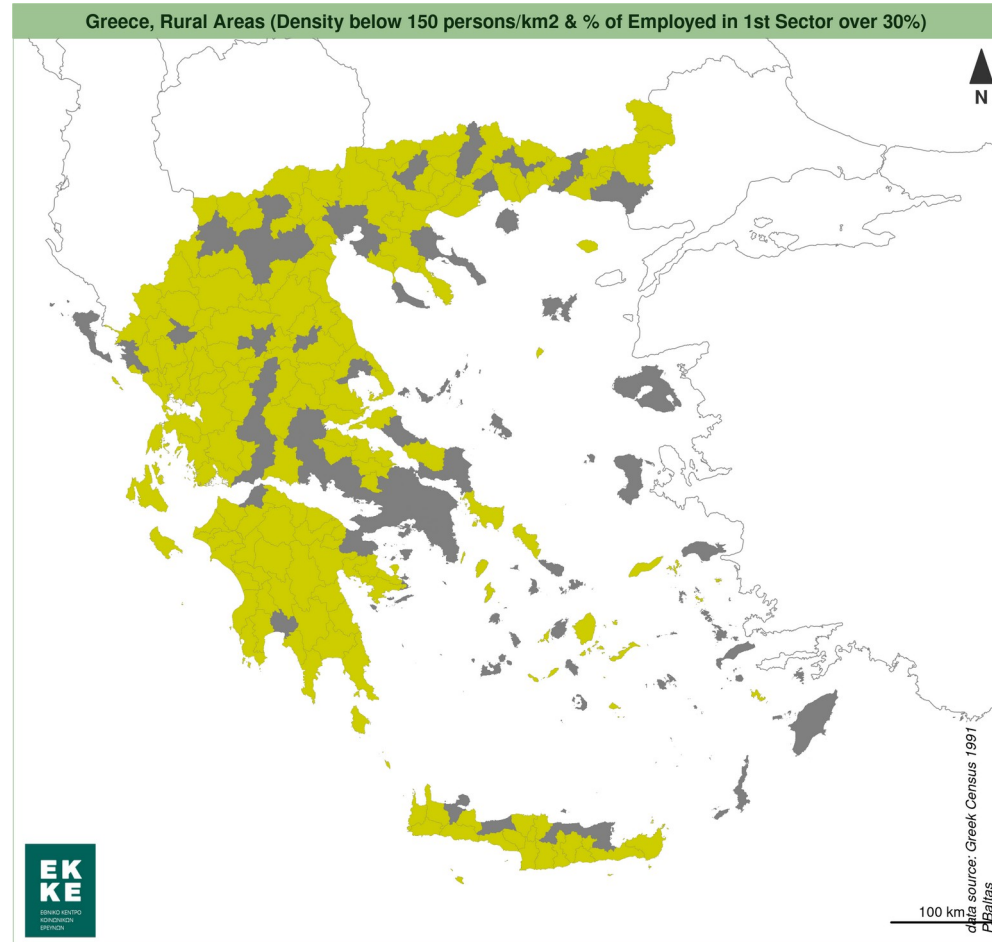
# Education



# Ageing



# Rural Areas

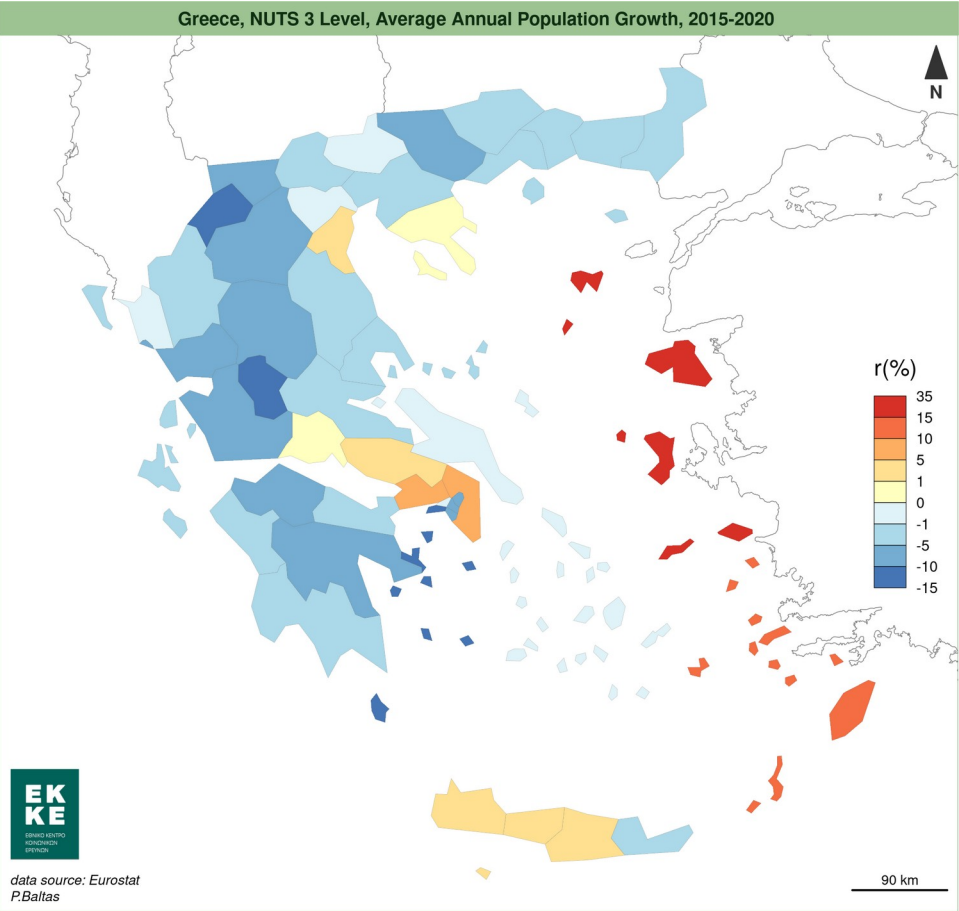
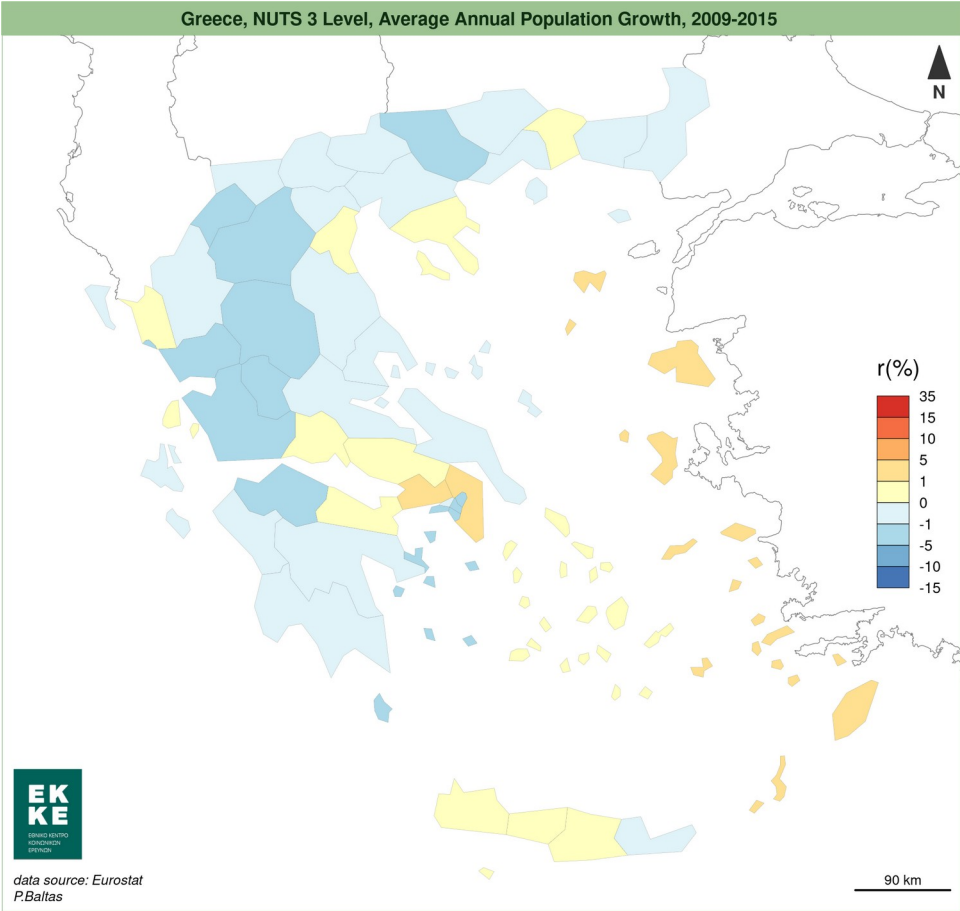


# Rural Areas Evolution (174 out of 326 municipalities)

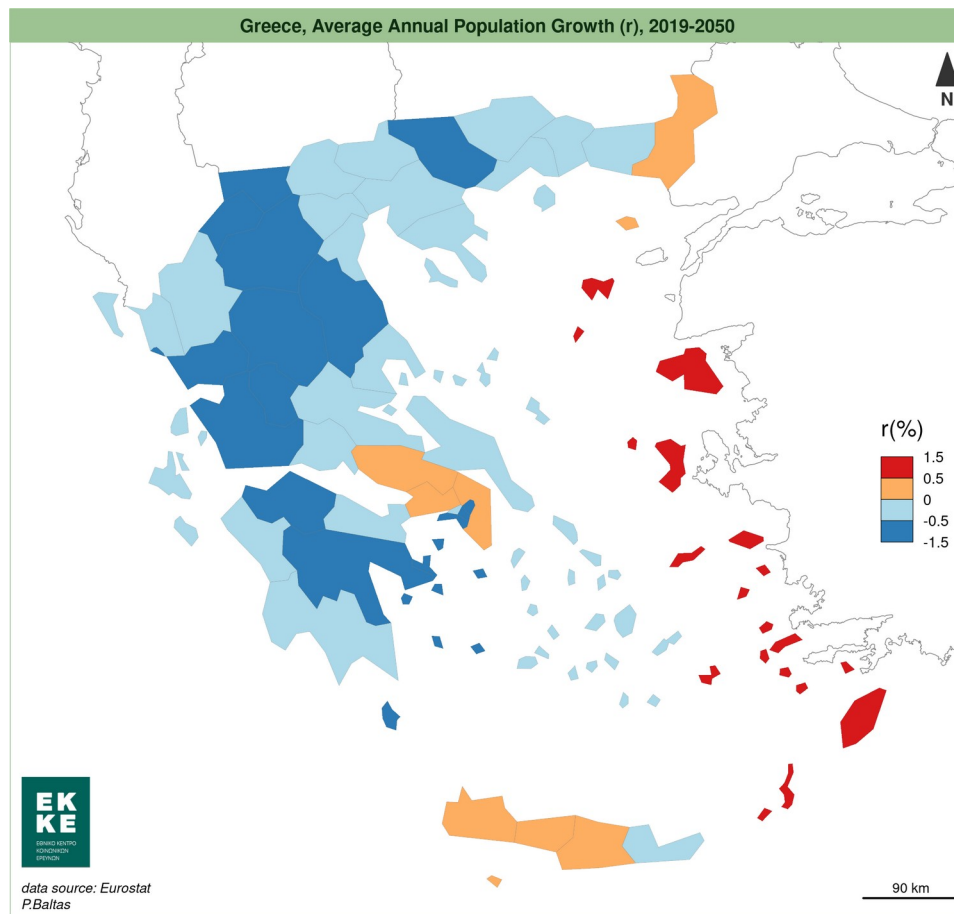
<b>Population change by citizenship</b>							
	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Δ1991-2001</b>	<b>Δ2001-2011</b>	<b>r90-01</b>	<b>r01-11</b>
<b>Greek</b>	3047439	2933145	2694390	-3.8	-8.1	-0.38	-0.85
<b>Other</b>	19143	166331	225421	768.9	35.5	24.14	3.09
<b>Total</b>	3066582	3099476	2919811	1.1	-5.8	0.11	-0.60

<b>Ageing and Education</b>							
	<b>1991</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Δ1991-2001</b>	<b>Δ2001-2011</b>	<b>r90-01</b>	<b>r01-11</b>
<b>65 and plus</b>	533576	661743	730291	24.0	10.4	2.18	0.99
<b>%65 and plus</b>	17.4	21.4	25.0				
<b>University Degree</b>	112460	183695	174137	63.3	-5.2	5.03	-0.53
<b>%University Degree</b>	3.7	5.9	6.0				

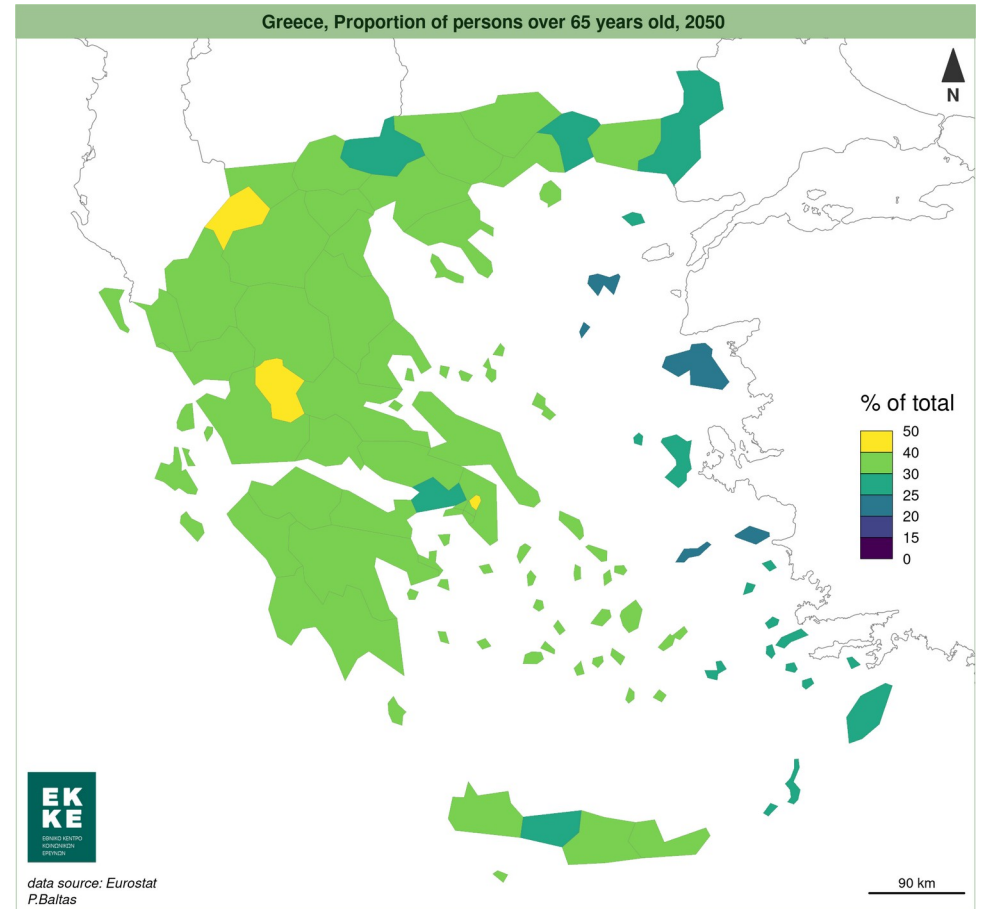
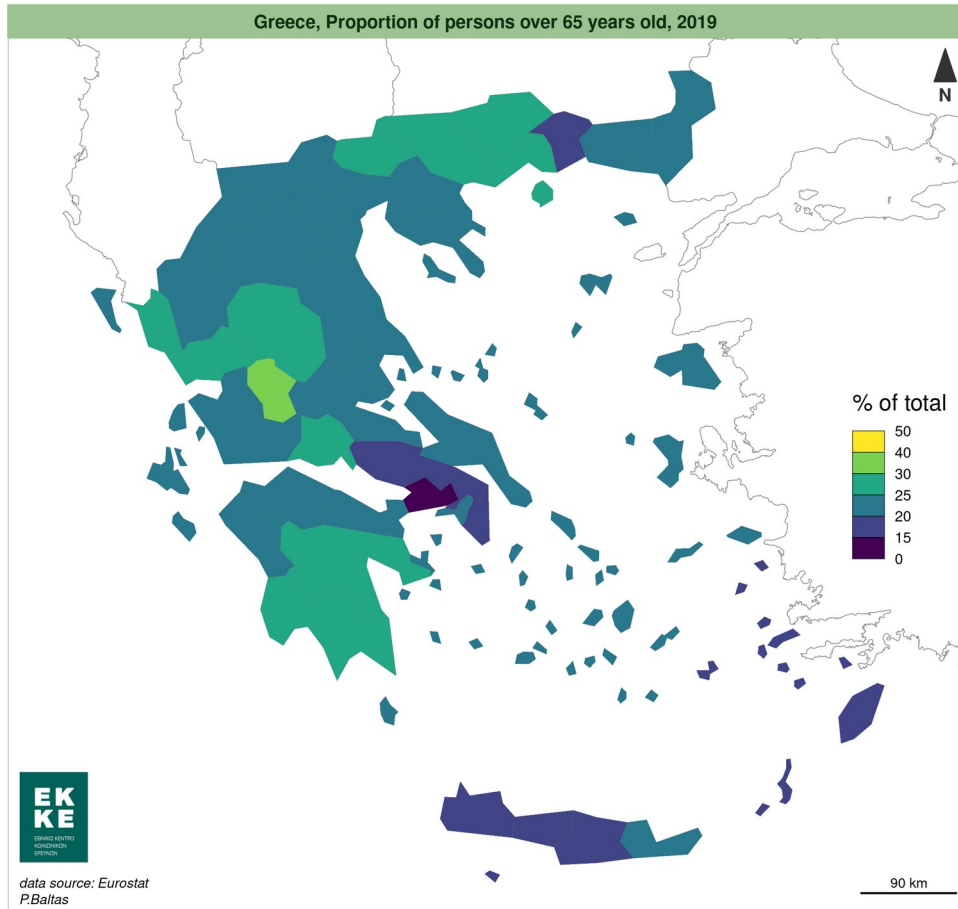
# 2009-2020, Nuts 3 level



# Future trends Population Annual Growth (nuts3)



# Future Trends - Ageing (nuts3)





# Policy recommendations

- Depopulation in rural areas is related to specific socioeconomic processes (e.g. deagriculturalisation and ageing in rural areas) and needs to be related to existing policy frameworks (CAP, rural development, regional policy, etc.).
- Depopulation has spatial aspects which need to be incorporated into thematic policies. Moreover, depopulation is highly related to the study of (international and internal) migration movements.
- Mitigating depopulation could well be included into social policies to the extent it articulates numerous aspects involving disadvantaged/marginalised social groups.



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# Thank you for your attention!

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