
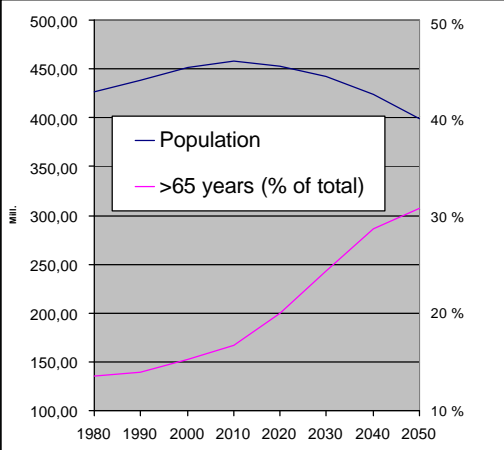


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Social and economic disparities in Europe
due to demographic change



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Year	Population (Mill.)	>65 years (% of total)
1980	420.00	12.00
1990	440.00	14.00
2000	450.00	16.00
2010	455.00	18.00
2020	445.00	22.00
2030	425.00	26.00
2040	405.00	30.00
2050	385.00	32.00

data source (all data): EUROSTAT
http://ec.europa.eu/comm/dgs/eurostat/index_de.htm

- demographic change is not in itself a problem
- shrinking population figures and ageing exerts varying pressure on individual policy fields
- economic development, labour market development, social and socio-demographic developments are just as significant
- the problem: long-term prognoses are only reliable to some extent for population trends

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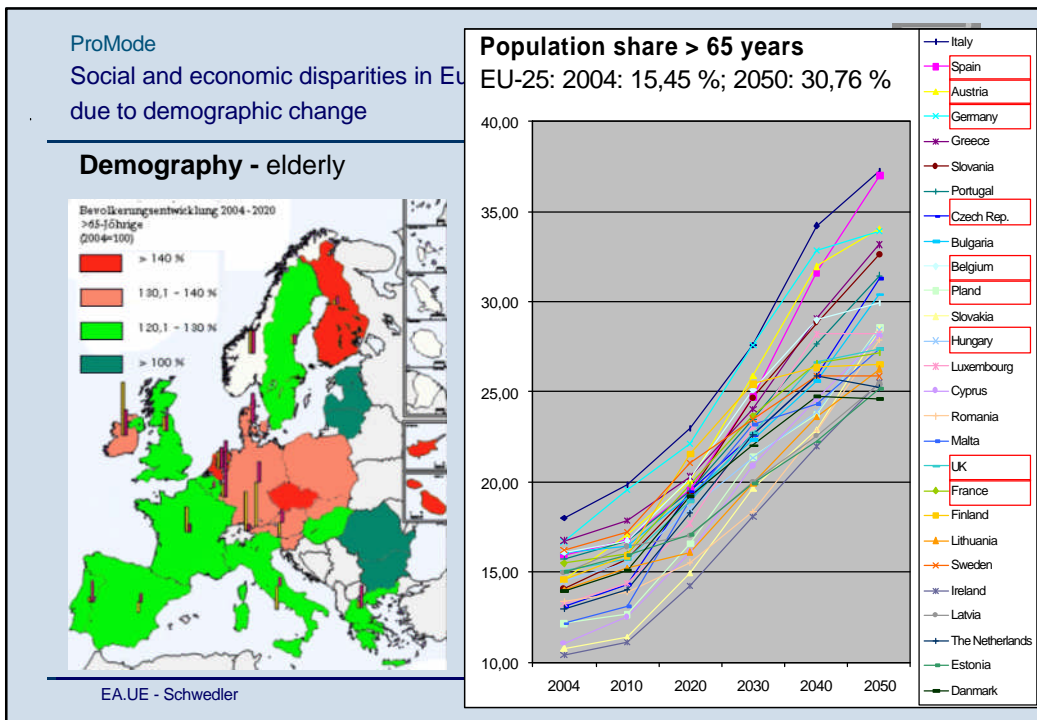
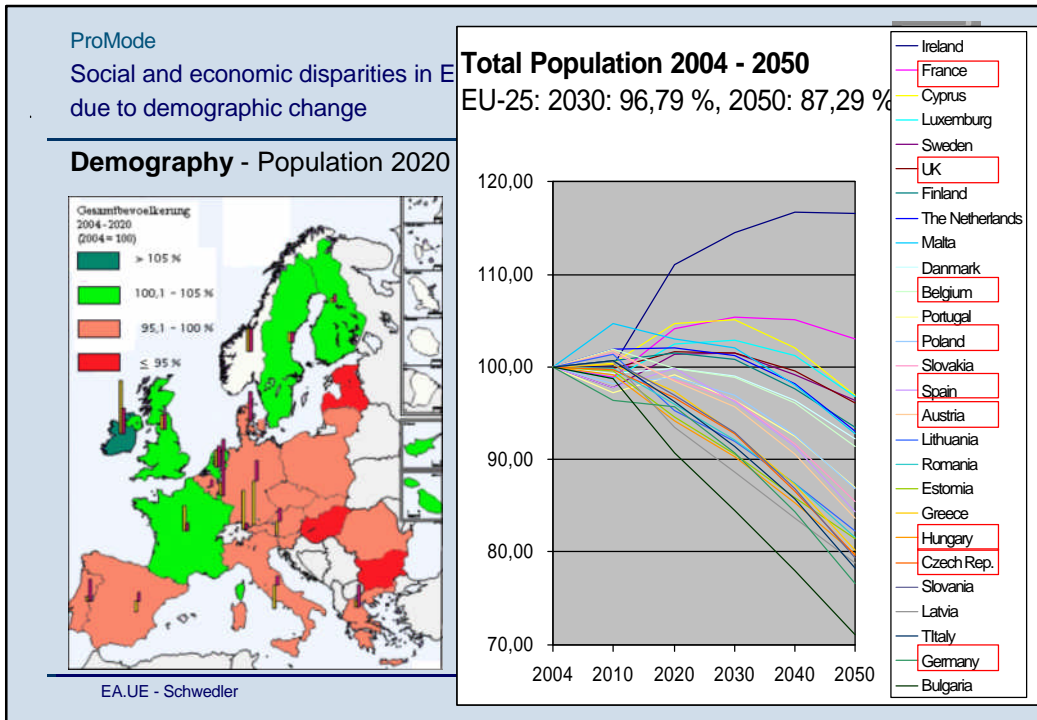
Demographic trends - an overview (EU25)

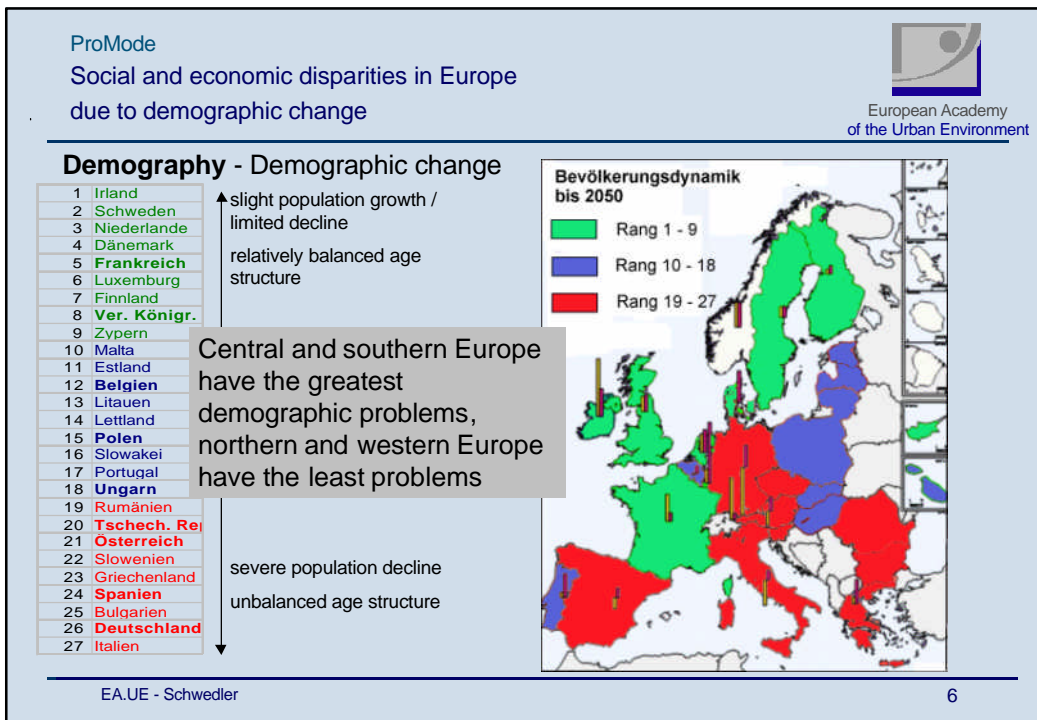
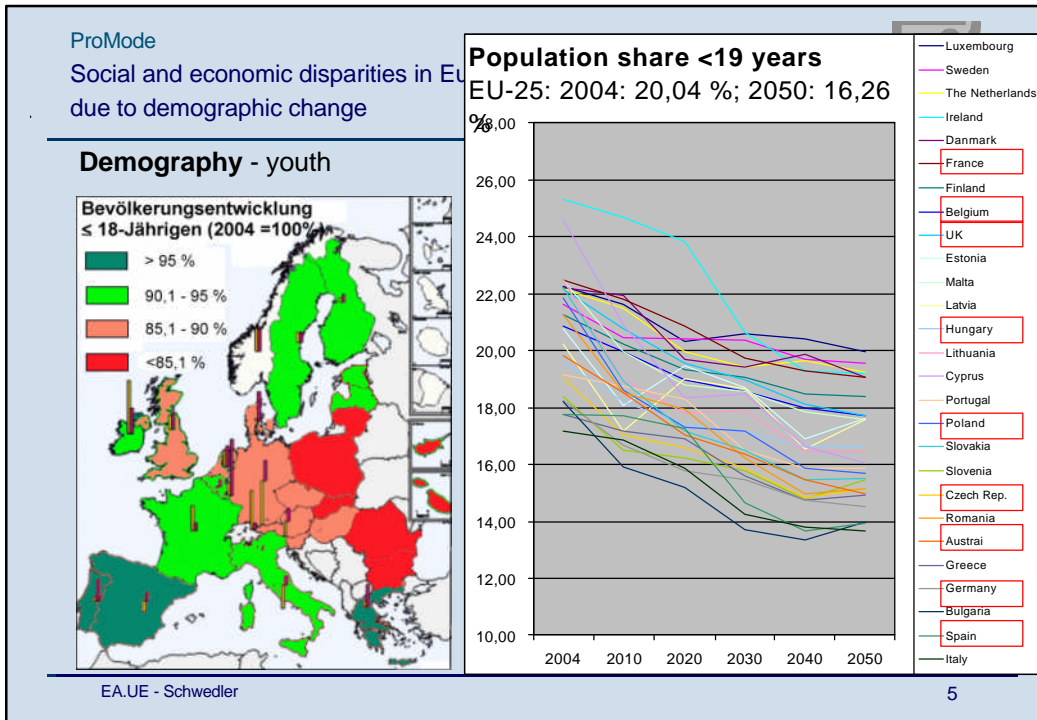
Migration

Social trends and the social system


Tasks for the EU

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Migration

- labour migration (EU policies - not clear)
- refugees and asylum-seekers (EU regulations)
- illegal immigrants (becoming an EU topic / Canary Islands)

We have more information about the number of cows and pigs in European sheds than we know about EU citizens with an immigrant background.


Two examples:

- Germany: - micro-census in 2006: figures have doubled
- Netherlands: - big gap between official statistics and academic studies

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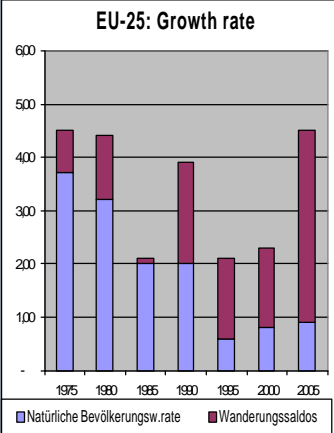
7

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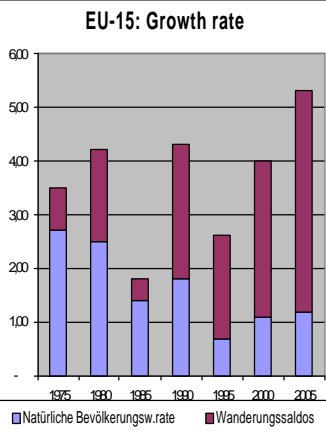

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Migration - Population growth rates: natural growth and migration

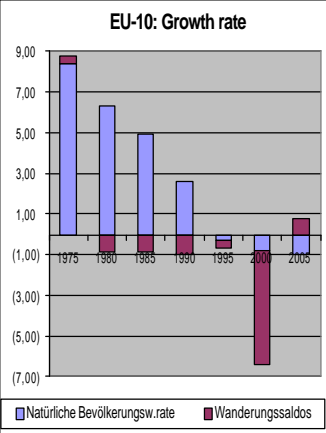
EU-25: Growth rate



EU-15: Growth rate

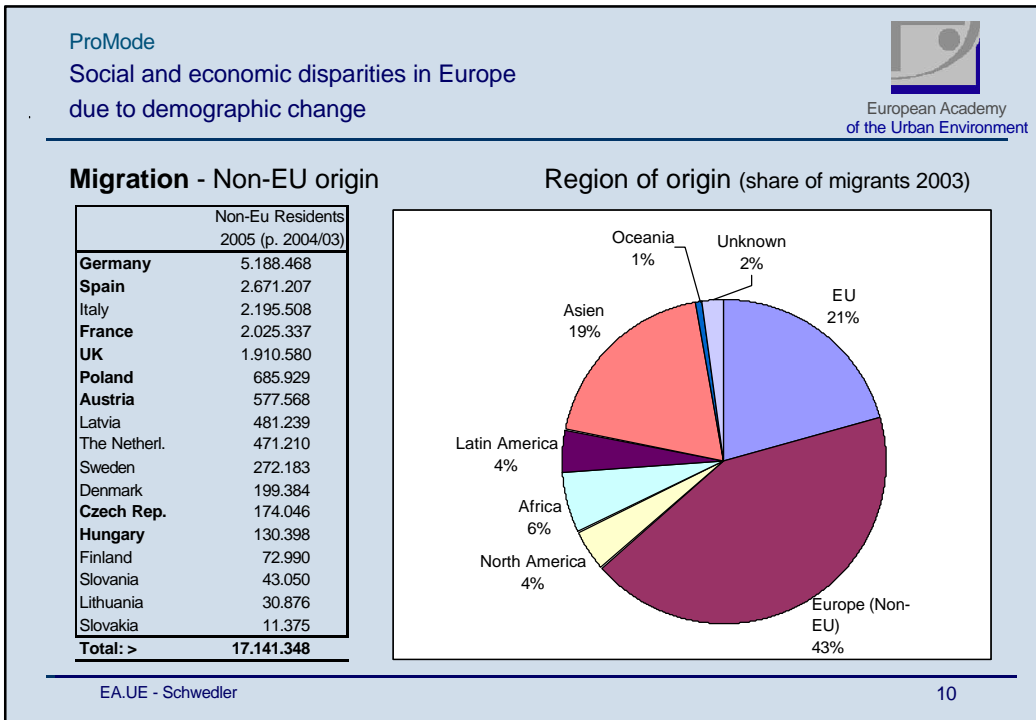
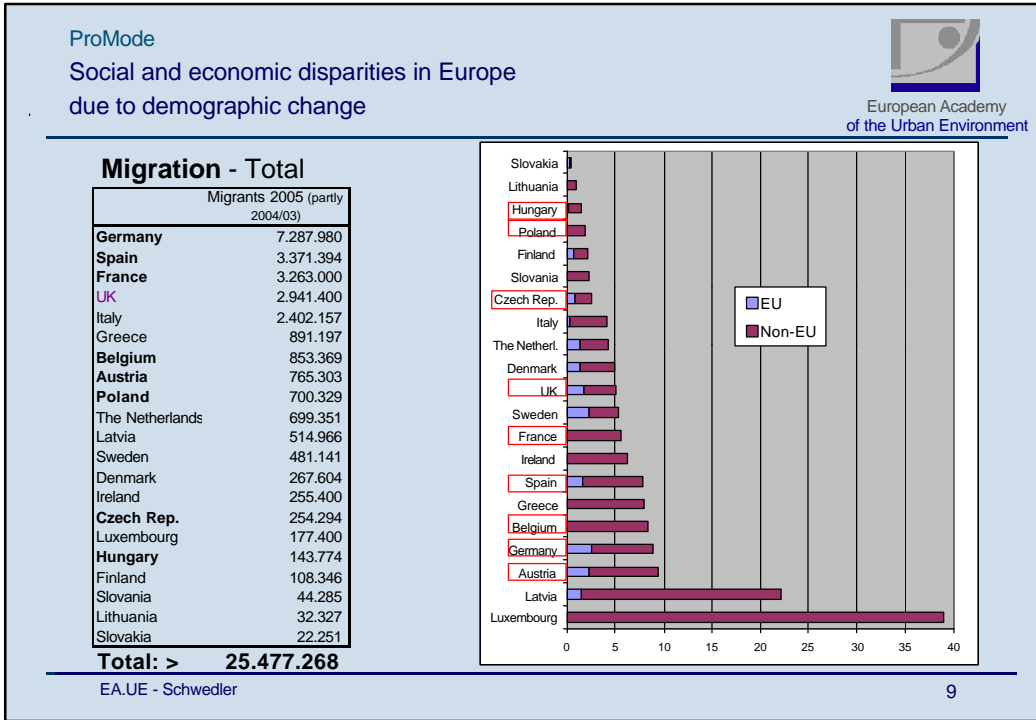


EU-10: Growth rate




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Migration - Population development and immigration:

- without labour migration: Europe is in danger of becoming commercially uncompetitive
- without labour migration: regional (economic, infrastructure, social) disparities will increase
- Europe will be increasingly dependent on labour migration
- Europe will only be able to compete with other immigration regions if the EU offers sufficient opportunities for inclusion / integration
- integration occurs primarily via the labour market and through social systems, but also depends on to which degree cultural and other needs are met

from 2010 onwards:
labour shortage

(Mill.)	USA	EU
1980	231	426
2006	300	460
2050	400	400


Average age 2050

USA: < 40 years
EU: > 50 years

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		EU-25	62,4	63,8	1,4	8,6	8,8	0,2
		EU-15	63,4	65,2	1,8	7,7	7,9	0,2
Social trends	Estonia	60,4	64,4	4	12,8	7,9	-4,9	
	Latvia	57,5	63,3	5,8	13,7	8,9	-4,8	
	Lithuania	59,1	62,6	3,5	16,4	8,3	-8,1	
	Spain	56,3	63,3	7	11,1	9,2	-1,9	
	Italy	53,7	57,6	3,9	10,1	7,7	-2,4	
	Greece	56,5	60,1	3,6	11,3	9,8	-1,5	
	Slovakia	56,8	57,7	0,9	18,8	16,3	-2,5	
	Finland	67,2	68,4	1,2	9,8	8,4	-1,4	
	Slovenia	62,8	66	3,2	6,7	6,5	-0,2	
	Ireland	65,2	67,6	2,4	4,3	4,3	0	
labour market (EU-15): part-time employment (% of total empl.) 1995 16,0 2005 19,4 persons with 2nd job (1000) 1995 5 120 2005 5 918 on fix-term contract (%) 1995 12,0 2005 14,3	Cyprus	65,7	68,5	2,8	4,9	5,3	0,4	
	UK	71,2	71,7	0,5	5,4	4,7	-0,7	
	France	62,1	63,1	1	9,1	9,7	0,6	
	Czech Rep.	65	64,8	-0,2	8,7	7,9	-0,8	
	Hungary	56,3	56,9	0,6	6,4	7,2	0,8	
	Belgium	60,5	61,1	0,6	6,9	8,4	1,5	
	Denmark	76,3	75,9	-0,4	4,3	4,8	0,5	
	Malta	54,2	53,9	-0,3	6,7	7,3	0,6	
	Luxembourg	62,7	63,6	0,9	2,3	4,5	2,2	
	Austria	68,5	68,6	0,1	3,6	5,2	1,6	
The Netherl.	72,9	73,2	0,3	2,8	4,7	1,9		
Germany	65,6	65,4	-0,2	7,2	9,5	2,3		
Poland	55	52,8	-2,2	16,1	17,7	1,6		
Sweden	73	72,5	-0,5	5,6	7,8	2,2		
Portugal	68,4	67,5	-0,9	4	7,6	3,6		

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ProMode
Social and economic disparities in EU due to demographic change

**Social trends-
inequality in income**

unequal income distribution - Laeken indicator: highest income quintile / lowest income quintile

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	2000	2004	2004-2000
EU-25	4,50	4,80	0,30
Germany	3,50	4,40	0,90
Portugal	6,40	7,20	0,80
Italy	4,80	5,60	0,80
Latvia	5,50	6,10	0,60
Austria	3,40	3,80	0,40
Denmark	3,00	3,40	0,40
Ireland	4,70	5,00	0,30
Poland	4,70	5,00	0,30
Bulgaria	3,70	4,00	0,30
Greece	5,80	6,00	0,20
Finland	3,30	3,50	0,20
Sweden	3,10	3,30	0,20
UK	5,20	5,30	0,10
France	4,20	4,20	0,00
Luxembourg	3,70	3,70	0,00
Hungary	3,30	3,30	0,00
The Netherl.	4,10	4,00	-0,10
Slovenia	3,20	3,10	-0,10
Belgium	4,30	4,00	-0,30
Spain	5,40	5,10	-0,30
Estonia	6,30	5,90	-0,40
Lithuania	5,00	4,50	-0,50
Slovakia	:	5,80	
Cyprus	:	4,10	
Czech Rep.	:	3,40	

ProMode
Social and economic disparities in EU due to demographic change


**Social trends
poverty rate**

poverty: less than 60 % median equivalised income

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	without social transfer		with soc. transfer		2004-2000
	2004	2004	without	with	
EU-25	26	16	10	-	
Ireland	33	21	12	11	
Poland	31	17	14	4	
Denmark	31	11	20	2	
Sweden	30	11	19	-7	
UK	29	18	11	2	
Finland	29	11	18	1	
Slovakia	28	21	7	9	
Belgium	28	15	13	-5	
Portugal	27	21	6	10	
France	26	14	12	3	
Estonia	25	18	7	7	
Spain	25	20	5	2	
Austria	25	13	12	-1	
Germany	24	16	8	8	
Latvia	24	16	8	0	
Greece	23	20	3	3	
Italy	23	19	4	-2	
Lithuania	23	15	8	-5	
The Netherl.	23	12	11	-6	
Luxembourg	22	11	11	-1	
Romania	22	17	5	-2	
Czech Rep.	21	8	13	-3	
Cyprus	20	15	5	-1	
Bulgaria	18	15	3	-2	
Hungary	17	12	5		
Slovenia	16	10	6		

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Social trends - risk of poverty


	B	DK	D	GR	E	F	IRL	I	LUX	NL	A	P	FIN	S	GB
males	89	93	90	99	98	97	95	98	101	96	88	92	97	101	88
females	111	106	109	101	102	103	105	102	99	104	111	108	102	99	111
age group <18	112	40	165	95	130	123	139	120	154	135	115	128	76	98	138
age group 18-24	141	217	103	98	112	161	92	140	132	247	88	74	260	318	126
age group 25-34	50	86	84	76	87	76	50	95	76	102	77	65	105	128	76
age group 35-44	66	28	74	67	99	69	92	93	74	77	78	80	79	74	71
age group 45-54	101	39	54	82	92	74	88	90	84	59	70	74	81	56	49
age group 55-64	96	73	103	117	94	96	70	89	95	59	87	97	63	48	59
age group >=65	143	277	97	159	77	110	117	81	74	39	166	157	105	67	145
EU-nationals	87	119	78	102	93	83	82	94	83	84	94	93	106	97	87
non-EU nationals	219	53	156	116	179	337	.	37	169	258	193	.	384	309	165
high educational attainment	39	41	38	22	33	28	11	22	30	27	57	6	48	133	50
medium educational attainment	63	109	73	55	57	61	48	55	43	86	70	47	130	85	78
low Bildungsstand niedrig	142	185	114	145	115	127	123	111	114	107	154	106	126	105	122
never employed	220	289	198	114	143	179	159	161	143	233	211	145	294	.	232
self employed - without job	100	91	62	89	132	132	93	153	.	128	171	120	161	337	100
farmers	304	353	.	225	153	157	73	154	.	173	234	210	178	494	.
unemployed >=6 months	216	19	276	165	194	256	232	277	666	.	289	146	219	.	252
unemployed < 6 months	108	148	116	99	95	154	73	112	183	175	88	93	208	231	133

vulnerable to poverty trap:

- long-term unemployed (233)
- farmers (197)
- never employed (187)
- immigrants (non-EU) (182)

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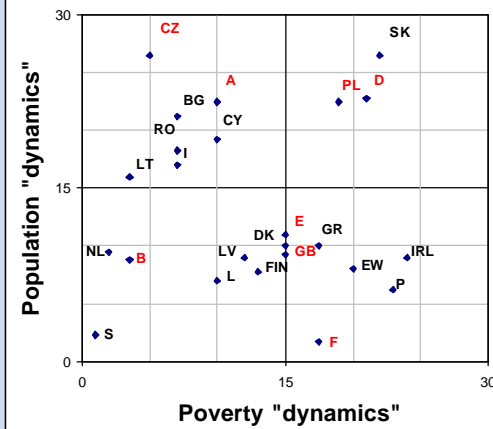
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Population and social trends

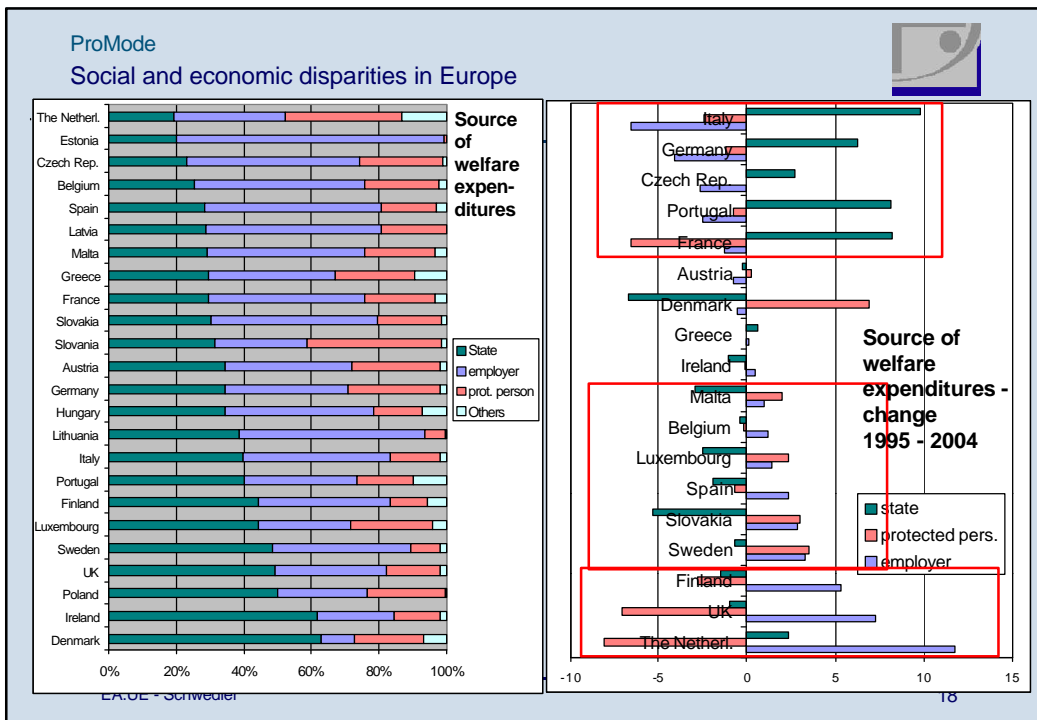
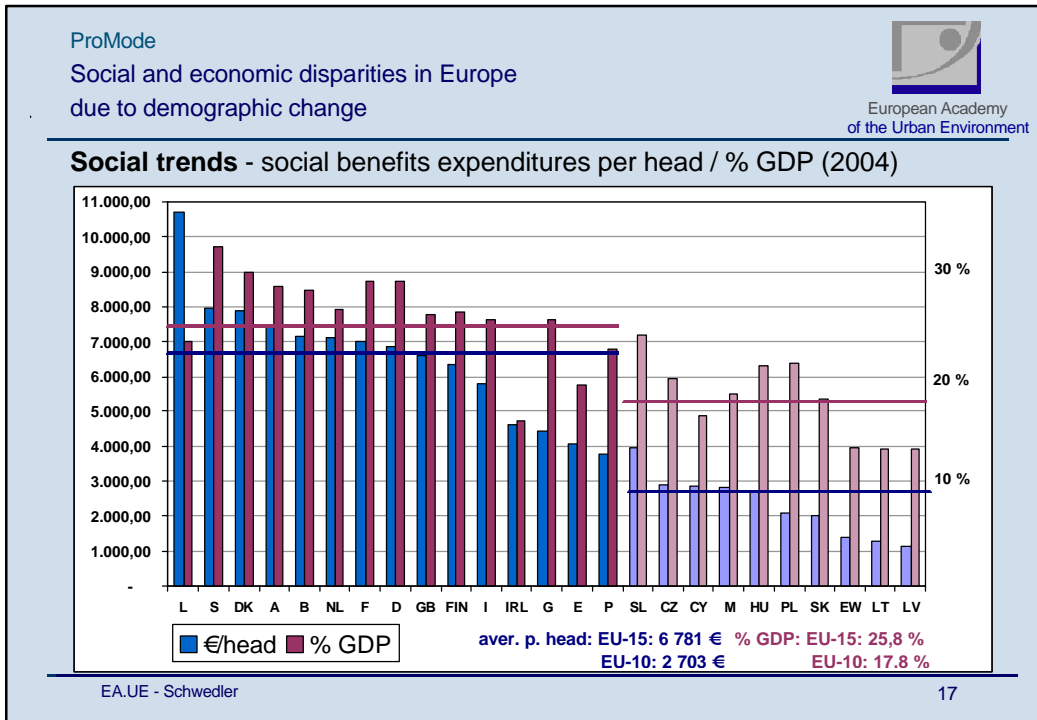
- Sweden
- The Netherlands
- Belgium**
- Luxembourg
- Latvia
- Finland
- Denmark
- UK**
- Spain**

Population trends and poverty (according to ranks)




Slovakia
Germany
Poland

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Social and economic disparities in Europe
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EU tasks

The risk - disparities will increase


- demography
- social system
- the economy
- state budget

Initial EU responses:

- Green Paper: A European Approach to Managing Economic Migration (2004)
- Green Paper: Confronting demographic change: a new solidarity between the generations (2005)
- Mitteilung: The demographic future of Europe - from challenge to opportunity (2006)

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EU tasks


Green Paper 'migration': - coordinated labour migration as one instrument to counter demographic change and labour shortages

Green Paper 'demography':

- integrate young people better
- greater gender equality
- working life cycle:
 - harmonising family and career (flexible working hours)
 - flexible transition from working life to retirement
 - adapt working hours to workers' age(s)
- reduce barriers to having children / starting a family
- use the opportunities presented by immigration

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EU tasks

Communication
,demography‘:

- supporting individual citizens in combining career, family and private life, so that potential parents may have as many children as they choose
- improving career prospects for older employees
- improving capacities, productivity and competitiveness by including both older and younger employees
- making use of the positive effects of immigration on the labour market
- ensuring that public budgets remain sustainable, thus helping to guarantee social security protection

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Thank you for your attention

Some additional
information (slides) is in
your files

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