Demography report 2008

Meeting social needs in an ageing society

European Commission

Demography Report 2008:
Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society

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SUMMARY

Member States are tackling the challenges of demographic change by acting in five key areas.

In October 2006, the Commission presented its views on the demographic challenges the EU faces and on opportunities for tackling them in the communication "*The demographic future of Europe —from challenge to opportunity"*[1]. The communication expressed confidence in Europe's ability to adapt to demographic change and notably population ageing, but also stressed the need to act in five key areas:

- Better support for families;
- Promoting employment;
- Reforms to raise productivity and economic performance;
- Immigration and integration of migrants;
- Sustainable public finances.

The Communication also announced that every two years, the Commission would hold a European Forum on Demography. The first Forum took place on 30-31 October 2006, the second on 24-25 November 2008. The fora are an occasion for taking stock of the latest demographic developments and reviewing how policies are responding to demographic change.

Member States have different sets of opportunities. This report presents comparative data for national policy makers.

The purpose of this second report is to provide the latest facts and figures that are needed for an informed debate with the stakeholders taking part in the Forum and with the group of government experts on demography, which was involved in the preparation of the present report.
As far as possible, data are provided for each Member State, allowing policy makers and stakeholders to compare their own country' (NB Change to smart quotes throughout)s situation with that of others, to understand the specificity of their country and, where possible, to identify countries that provide examples of interesting practices from which others can draw lessons. In so doing, the report responds to the request from Member States who want to learn from the variety of national experience across the European Union. The report focuses in particular on two issues that have received much attention following the adoption of the communication on Europe's demographic future: the modernisation of family policies[2] and opportunities for enhancing the contribution of older people to the economy and society[3].

Population pyramids' show how births, deaths and migration shape population structure …

Chapter 1 looks at the most recent available data on the determinants of Europe's demographics, namely, births, deaths and migration, and presents the latest population projections from Eurostat. These three factors shape what are known as 'population pyramids', which show the structure of a population by sex and by age. Describing such a chart as a 'pyramid' is no longer appropriate, as far as the EU or other developed countries or regions are concerned. The pyramid shape is characteristic of countries with high birth rates, and thus rapid and unsustainable population growth, or countries with high mortality at all ages, or a combination of the two. Europe has been very successful in tackling both of these demographic challenges.

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1 COM(2006) 571, adopted on 12 October 2006.

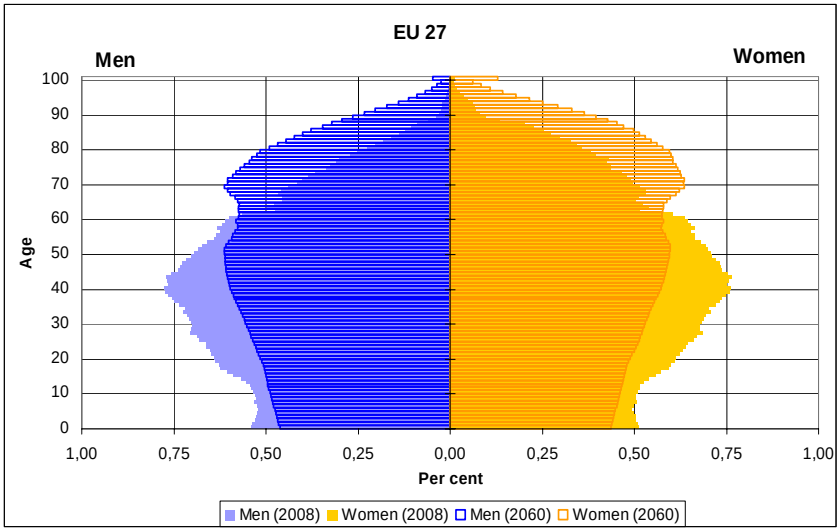
2 See the Communication from the Commission *Promoting solidarity between the generations,* COM(2007) 244. (see also the Communications published in 1997 and 1999 on Modernising and Improving Social Protection, and COM(97) 102 final, COM(99) 347 final).

3 See Council Resolution of February 2007, DOC 6216/1/07 (see also COM(1999)221 final).

… but in advanced societies with stable populations the pyramid turns into a pillar.

A more appropriate shape for the 'population pyramid' chart is a pillar, which results from the steady renewal of a stable population, with almost all new-born children surviving into old age. The EU is coming close to such a shape, except for the bulge of the baby boom that began in the 1950s and reached its peak 20 years later. Since then, the number of births per woman has declined significantly: women born in 1935 had on average (EU-25) 2.37 children, those born in 1945 2.11 and those born in 1955 1.94. Women born in 1965 have had 1.77 children, but their total cohort fertility rate can only be established once they reach the end of their reproductive period.

Population structure in 2008 and 2060



Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

The EU fertility rate is today estimated to be 1.5 children…

The fertility rates of younger cohorts can only be estimated. This is done using the total period fertility rate indicator, which is based on childbearing probabilities currently observed for women of different ages, and derives from them the average final number of children women would have if they realised these probabilities during their lives. This indicator now stands at just over 1.5 children per woman, showing a slight progression between 2000-2004.

…but postponement of births could result in current fertility being underestimated.

The problem with the total period fertility indicator is that it is affected by changes in the timing of births. The mean age of women at the birth of their first child rose from 24.4 years in 1960, to 24.6 in 1980 and 27.5 in 2003 (EU-25). As a result, the probability of having a child is reduced at a younger age, as recorded by total period fertility during the shift towards a higher age. By contrast, the increase in the probability of giving birth at an older age will only materialise once the postponement process stops and the shift towards a higher average age is completed. As a result, the total period fertility rate indicator underestimates the number of children women have. Demographers have tried to correct this bias, and one such correction led to the conclusion that actual fertility rates, adjusted for this 'tempo effect', could be almost 0.2 children per women higher than the unadjusted total period fertility rate. This is still below the replacement level of 2.1, but would make a major difference for Europe's long-term development in terms of age structure and population size.

Europeans have gained 2.5 extra life years per decade over the past 40 years; future gains will have to result from reduced mortality in old age.

The second factor that determines the size of Europe's population is the number of deaths. This depends, on the one hand, on the size of cohorts reaching the end of their life span and, on the other, on mortality rates, which, in turn, are used to estimate life expectancy. In 2004, EU-27 life expectancy was 81.5 years for women and 75.2 years for men. During each of the preceding four decades, around 2.5 extra life years were gained by reducing mortality, due primarily to progress in fighting respiratory diseases and cancer in the 1970s, and cardio-vascular diseases in more recent years. Today, little scope remains for further gains in life expectancy by reducing premature mortality (up to the age of 60) in most Member States. The vast majority of new-born children can expect to live to this age. Any further improvements in life expectancy will have to come from improved health in old age.

Life expectancy is still low for men in many Central and Eastern European countries, and throughout the EU, people of lower socio-economic status die younger.

As far as life expectancy is concerned, however, a significant East-West divide still exists in the EU, a divide that particularly concerns men, who can expect to live only to around 65-70 years in eight of the Central and East European Member States, compared to an EU-15 average of more than 76 years. In CEE countries, mortality among middle-aged men remains high, and this is the main factor behind the large East–West gap in life expectancy. Another important divide regarding life expectancy is found within societies: higher socio-economic status in a society is associated with significantly lower mortality and hence greater life expectancy. These health inequalities have been identified as a major challenge to be pursued in the follow up of the Renewed Social Agenda[4].

Since 2002, net migration has been historically high at 1.6 – 2 million people per year.

The third determinant of population structure is migration. EU-27 has attracted year-on-year around half a million migrants, more than it lost over the previous 20 years. Since 2002, however, net migration into the EU has roughly trebled to reach between 1.6 and 2 million people per year. Three countries, Spain, Italy and the UK, have received around three quarters of net migration into the EU over the six years up to 2007. As a result of this immigration, around 4% of EU residents were non-EU citizens at the beginning of 2007, whereas 2.1% of EU citizens were living in a country other than their country of origin. The number of foreign residents depends, however, not only on migration, but also on the rate at which migrants acquire the citizenship of their host country. In 2006, 670,000, third-country nationals became citizens of an EU Member States, about the same number as in the US.

The latest Eurostat population projections expect continued population growth up to 2060…

Assumptions about future fertility, mortality and migration are at the basis of projections of the future size and structure of the population. The report presents the results of the latest round of Eurostat population projections, and compares them to the previous round in 2004. Whereas the previous projection round concluded that the population of EU-27 was likely to decline by 16 million people by the year 2050, the latest projections expect an increase of 10 million people by the year 2060. Thus, the population of EU-27 would rise from 495 to almost 506 million people. The difference between the two projections is mainly due to the higher migration assumption, but more optimistic fertility and life expectancy assumptions for the latest projection also contribute to the large difference between the two rounds. Striking differences are also found in the results of the two projection rounds for individual countries.

[4] The Communication from the Commission of 2 July 2008 *"Renewed social agenda: Opportunities, access and solidarity in 21st century Europe"* (COM(2008) 412) announced that the Commission will issue a communication on health inequalities during 2009, building on work under the Open Method of Coordination on social protection and social inclusion.

…contrary to projections made four years ago. However, rapid population ageing occurs under both projections.

These differences between the two rounds of projections underline the importance of interpreting such results with caution. Nevertheless, one development is certain, namely the imminent retirement of the baby- boom cohorts, which will change the balance between people of working age and retirees. Both projection rounds also yield very similar results as far as the long-term evolution of the demographic old-age dependency ratio (people aged 65+ in relation to people aged 15-64) is concerned: in 2004, a ratio of 0.53 was expected for 2050 (EU-25), and the latest projection expects a ratio of 0.50 in 2050, rising to 0.53 by 2060 (EU-27). This is to be compared to today's old-age dependency ratio, which stands at 0.25, meaning that, for every person aged 65 or over, there are four people of working age (15-64). In 2050, there will be only two people of working age for every person aged 65+. Europe is not alone in experiencing such ageing: it is a common trend throughout the world and could occur at an even faster rate in emerging economies.

The reality of family life has been transformed: fewer and later marriages, more divorces, unmarried cohabitation and single parent households.

Chapter 2 describes the changing family and household patterns in the EU that need to be taken into account in the modernisation of social and, in particular, family policies. The social reality of family life has changed profoundly over recent decades. People are less likely to enter into a first marriage, and, in 2003, did so about two years later than in 1990: the average age at first marriage rose from 24.8 years to 27.4 years for women and from 27.5 to 29.8 years for men. A significant number of marriages are between partners of different nationalities: between 12% and 15% in Germany and France, around 20% in Belgium and Austria, between 25% and 30% in Estonia, Luxembourg and Cyprus. Divorce rates have increased since the 1970s, more than doubling in some countries. About 20% of all marriages involve divorced persons entering into a second marriage. Unmarried cohabitation has become widespread, and a large proportion of children are born outside marriage: in most Member States between 25% and 50% of all children. In spite of this 'de-institutionalisation' of family life, most children still live in couple households, married or unmarried, representing over 80% of households with children in 2001. Single-parent households, most of them headed by mothers, accounted for 14% of households with children.

More women are integrated into the labour market, but they continue to shoulder most family responsibilities.

Another major trend affecting family life in the EU is increased female labour force participation. The gap in employment rates between men and women aged 25-49 halved between 1990 and 2005 from 32 percentage points to 16. However, this labour market integration of women often takes the form of part-time employment. Although marital status, childbearing and childrearing are no longer seen as an insurmountable obstacle for female employment.

Average household size decreased from 3.3 in 1960 to 2.4 today, notably as a result of the growing number of single-person households.

Significant changes have occurred in the composition of households. Average household size in EU-25 declined from 3.3 persons in 1960 to 2.4 in 2003, implying a much faster growth in the number of households than in population size. In 2005, 27.7% of all households were single-person households, almost the same proportion as family households (two or more adults with dependent children). People over the age of 80 account for a large proportion of single-person households. Nearly 15 million people over 80 live in a private household (as opposed to an institution), and about half of them live alone.

The larger number of older people will further increase the number of single-person households

Due to population ageing, the number of one- and two-person households can be expected to increase considerably. As the large cohorts of the baby boom reach retirement age, more and more people belonging to these cohorts will be living in smaller households. In most European countries, the number of small households is therefore likely to increase by at least 50%, and in several countries the number could even double between 2001 and 2050.

Policies need to adapt to the changing reality of family life; in particular, single-parent families are at a high risk of poverty.

These changing family and household patterns need to be taken into account in the modernisation of social, and in particular, family policies. The need for action is exemplified by the high risk of poverty to which single-parent families are exposed: about one third of people living in single-parent families are at risk of poverty, compared to 16% of total population. Large families (two-adult households with three or more children), which can be considered as a more traditional target group of family policies, also face higher poverty risks at 24%, but less so than single-parent families. A quarter of women living in single-person households are also at risk of poverty.

Cash benefits dominate social protection spending for families and children, but benefits in kind, most notably childcare services, can play a major role in protecting families against poverty, by enabling them to earn a second income.

A key question is how best to support families. The financial situation of families – and the risk of poverty to which they are exposed – depends on the combination of incomes that parents can earn and the benefits they receive. Benefits may go a long way towards covering the costs of children, but would have to be very high to replace a second income in a two-adult household. Indeed, only about 7% of households with dependent children were at risk of poverty in 2005 when both adult household members were in employment, compared to 16% of people at risk of poverty in the population as a whole. The availability of affordable childcare can therefore have a major impact on the financial situation of families. Social protection spending on families and children – 2.1% of EU-27 GDP in 2005 – remains, however, strongly geared towards cash benefits: three quarters of this amount are used for cash benefits such as child benefits and one quarter for services. Major differences remain between countries in the split between benefits and services in kind, and also in the use of formal childcare, particularly for children below the age of three.

Countries with high levels of female labour force participation and good childcare provision also tend to have higher fertility rates.

The effectiveness of family policies can be assessed by looking at poverty risks for different family types. Fertility rates can be seen as an indicator of whether people are able to realise their desire to have children. Fertility rates appear not to be correlated with the generosity of cash benefits, except where large families receive higher rates of benefit, but a positive correlation is found in some countries with the availability of childcare for the youngest children and with female employment rates: countries with a high level of childcare provision and of female labour force participation also tend to have higher fertility rates. A reorientation of family support towards measures that facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life might, therefore, seems to be desirable to both help to reduce poverty risks and raise fertility rates. In addition, by boosting employment, such measures could also enhance the EU's ability to meet the needs of an ageing population. The EU's roadmap for gender equality, the open method of coordination in the area of social protection and social inclusion and the establishment of a European Alliance for Families are intended to promote such policy responses.

The baby-boom began 60 years ago; today, these cohorts are retiring in large numbers.

Chapter 3 looks at opportunities and needs in an ageing society, focussing in particular on the ageing baby-boomers and their potential for contributing to the economy and society. The importance of such an analysis was highlighted in the Commission's Renewed Social Agenda of July 2008. The EU population pyramid clearly shows an increase in cohort size just after the end of World War II, marking the start of the baby boom. This was 60 years ago, and the first of these large cohorts born over a period of 20-30 years are now beginning to retire. This marks a turning point in the demographic development of the European Union; ageing is no longer something that will happen at some point in the distant future. Over the past decade, both the population of working age (20-59 years) and the population aged 60 years and above increased by 1 to 1.5 million people per year on average. From now on, the population aged 60 years and above will be increasing by 2 million people every year

for the next 25 years. The growth of the working-age population is slowing down rapidly and will cease altogether in about 6 years; from then on, this segment of the population will be shrinking by 1 to 1.5 million people each year.

Employment rates at 60 are 10 percentage points higher than in 2000, but there is still much room for improvement.

In 2007, around 50% of men and 40% of women were still in employment at the age of 60. These rates are low, indicating that the ageing baby-boomers constitute a major potential for increasing Europe's labour force. Nevertheless, this represents an increase of 10 percentage points compared to the year 2000 and shows that the trend towards earlier retirement has been reversed. It is also one of the clearest indications that the Lisbon strategy, which aims among other things at promoting employment of older persons, is having an impact. Employment after the age of 65, the most widespread statutory retirement age in many Member States, is very rare: only about 13% of men aged 65-69 and 7% of women are still in employment. Part-time working could be a effective way of achieving a gradual transition from work to retirement, but only about 11% of men aged 55-64 work part time and 38% of women. Thus, for men, the typical transition still seems to be from full-time employment to full-time retirement, whereas for many women in this age group part-time working may have been a way back in to the labour market when children required less time. By contrast, after the age of 65, part-time work is a very common form of employment for the few women and men who are still in the labour market: 47% of employed men and 61% of women aged 65+ worked part-time in 2007.

Future cohorts of older workers will be better educated and have better ICT skills, thus raising their chances of staying in employment...

Education and skills, and in particular digital literacy, remain an obstacle to increased labour force participation of people in their fifties and sixties. However, the situation can be expected to improve as future cohorts entering this age group are characterised by a higher level of educational attainment and much greater familiarity with computers and the internet. In 2007, 57% of people aged 55-64 had never used the internet; in the age group 45-54, the proportion was 39% and for people aged 35-44 it was 28%. A much smaller proportion of people have also reached a lower level of educational attainment in the younger cohorts than in the older ones. The increase in the level of educational attainment is particularly strong for women: 34% of women aged 25-29 have tertiary education, more than twice the proportion for women aged 55-59 (16%); for men, the progression is much less pronounced: from 21% in the age group 55-59 to 25% in the age group 25-29.

…but caring obligations and poor incentives in tax-benefit systems could remain obstacles to the employment of older workers.

While higher levels of educational attainment can be expected to allow more workers to stay longer on the labour market, further analysis is required of the health status of older workers and to ascertain whether enough is being done to update skills of ageing workers in accordance with current needs in the labour market. Moreover, caring obligations towards grandchildren or dependent adults may constitute an obstacle to increased employment, particularly for women in their fifties and sixties: at this age, they may be caring for their grandchildren and their ageing parents. Tax and benefit systems designed to provide incentives for staying longer in the labour market may, therefore, result in a care deficit. All these issues will be given further attention, notably within the framework of the Lisbon Strategy and the Open Method of Coordination for social protection and social inclusion.

Even after retirement, older people can make an important contribution to society…

The ageing baby-boomers not only have the potential for making a major contribution to the economy through their participation in the labour force, but older people also engage in a wide range of social activities, organised by religious, political, trade union, charitable or recreational organisations, or informally by helping relatives and other people in the community. According to a special module on participation in the European Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC), people

over the age of 65 tend to be more active in church and religious activities than people under the age of 65, and less active in political, trade union and recreational organisations. However, the proportion of older people participating in such activities is not very high: around 25% in church and religious activities, 3% in political parties and trade unions and around 20% in recreational groups and organisations.

…by looking after grandchildren or other relatives in need or as volunteers in their communities.

The Survey on Health and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) covers fewer countries, but provides a more detailed picture of social participation of people over the age of 50. About two in five grandparents in the countries covered by SHARE look after their grandchildren almost weekly or more often, one in five grandfathers and almost one in four grandmothers. There are large differences across countries as far as activities such as volunteering, informal helping, caring for other adults and other social activities in clubs, political or community organisations are concerned. Older people are most likely to be involved in these activities in the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark, whereas participation levels are lowest in the Southern and Central European countries taking part in the Survey.

Larger differences are found in the social activities of older workers across countries than between socioeconomic groups in a given country.

These cultural differences across Member States appear more important than personal characteristics which are, however, also strong determinants of social involvement of people aged over 50. Men tend to be slightly more involved than women in most activities apart from caring; the highly educated are much more involved than those with a low level of education; and participation generally declines with age, although, in some countries with a high level of volunteering, people aged 65-74 are more active than people aged 50-64. The fact that there are such large cross-country differences suggests that, in countries with low levels of participation, policies to promote more active involvement of older people in society may need, first of all, to foster a strong culture of social participation among younger age groups.

Rapid ageing requires adequate policy responses: opportunities to remain active in the labour market and in society; access to goods and services that maintain older people's autonomy; solidarity with dependents and protection of their dignity.

The ageing of the baby-boomers has a number of policy implications. The need to promote the employment of older workers has already been recognised within the Lisbon Strategy. In several Member States, policy makers are also trying to promote voluntary work among older people. Apart from creating opportunities for the active participation of older people, policy makers are developing policies aimed at maintaining the autonomy of older people. This comprises financial autonomy as well as physical autonomy involving adaptations to housing, transport and access to services that enable older people to stay in their own homes for as long as possible. For older people who have become highly dependent on the help of others, more coordinated provision of health and long-term care services is also being developed.

Member States can prepare for demographic change by acting in five key areas.

The fourth chapter presents information on the preparedness of the EU and its Member States for demographic change. Reference is made to key indicators for each of the five policy areas in which Member States can take action to tackle the challenges of demographic change. These indicators are also presented in the country information sheets, which show at a glance where a given Member State stands with regard to demographic challenges and policy responses in relation to the EU average and the 'best' performing countries.

They can create better conditions for families and mothers in particular, thus contributing to higher fertility rates while at the same time improving opportunities for women.

With a view to identifying the conditions needed for Europe's demographic renewal, the chapter illustrates the diversity among Member States with regard to their spending on family benefits (also discussed in chapter 3). It also shows that, in 2006, a majority of Member States still fell short of the targets set by the European Council in Barcelona, namely to ensure access to formal childcare for one third of children under the age of three

and for 90% of children aged 3-6. Among the countries with the lowest levels of childcare provision are most Central and Eastern European countries. Almost 90% of men with children under the age of six are in employment, compared to less than 60% of women. Moreover, a significant proportion – nearly one third – of all women, are working part-time. Women's disproportionate career sacrifices (relative to men's) for the needs of their families also show up in the large gender pay gap: women earn 15% less per hour worked than men.

Member States can raise labour force participation, thus improving the balance between the active and the retired population.

A society's ability to cope with an ageing population does not depend directly on the old-age dependency ratio, i.e. the number of people over 65 in relation to those aged 15-64 ('working-age population'). The key question is how many inactive people and people with expensive health and long-term care needs have to be supported by the population in employment, which is much smaller than the total population aged 15-64. Just under two-thirds (65.4% in 2007) of the working-age population are actually in employment, several percentage points below the target set within the Lisbon Strategy for the year 2010. Progress towards this target has been slow: just over three percentage points since the target was set in 2000, meaning that, so far, less than half of the gap between the starting position and the target has been bridged.

In about 10 years, the potential for further employment growth will be exhausted; productivity will become the main engine of growth...

While the potential for increasing employment through increased labour force participation, notably of women and older workers, remains strong, within about a decade, the decline of the working-age population is expected to be such –due to the retirement of the baby-boomers – that rising employment rates will no longer be sufficient to compensate for the decline. From then on, the source of economic growth will have to come from increases in productivity, which need to be achieved through investment in human and physical capital and innovation. The chapter provides some indications on how well Europe's human potential is being used. Labour productivity per hour worked is a key indicator in this regard. Between 2003 and 2007, it grew by between 1 and 1.7% annually. The fastest progress was recorded in the new Member States, which are catching up with the EU average, albeit from a very low base.

…but this requires more investment in human capital…

Productivity growth depends on the level of educational attainment: 13% of women aged 18-24 and 17% of men have attained only lower secondary education or below and are defined as early school leavers. This represents a modest improvement compared to the beginning of the decade, but remains far off the target set for 2010, namely to bring this proportion down to 10%. Southern European countries are facing major challenges in this regard, whereas the Central and Eastern European countries tend to be among the best performers, which is also reflected in a high proportion of young people completing at least upper secondary education. However, these results are not clearly correlated with public spending on education.

…and innovation. In both areas, there is considerable scope for improvement.

Finally, future productivity growth also depends on technological progress, which depends on universities educating graduates capable of engaging in research and on devoting money to research and development. The number of university graduates relative to the population in their age group differs widely across Member States. It is about two-and-a-half times higher in the UK, Denmark and the Netherlands than in Germany and Austria. The new Member States are spread out across the country ranking. With regard to the proportion of GDP devoted to research and development, the new Member States are trailing far behind. Most of them spend less than 1% on R&D, compared to the EU-27 level of 1.84% in 2006. This is far below the target set for 2010 of 3% of GDP. Moreover, the level of R&D spending has not risen since the beginning of the decade.

Immigration can alleviate labour market shortages, but Member States differ in their capacity to integrate immigrants in their labour markets.

Immigration can help alleviate labour market shortages due to a declining working-age population. The EU has been receiving an unprecedented number of migrants in recent years. Between 1995 and 2007, the population of EU-27 increased by nearly 15.5 million people due to net migration, 4.5 million during the first 7 years and 11 million during the last 6 years in the period. The countries that attracted the largest numbers of migrants were Spain, Italy, Germany and the UK. Several new Member States experienced net emigration during the period, but this flow appears to have come to a halt in more recent years. Thus, immigration plays a very different role in national population dynamics across Member States. Considerable differences also exist with regard to the integration of immigrants into the labour market. The employment rate of male non-EU-27 nationals is 2.5 percentage points lower than that of nationals; for women, the gap is more than 10 percentage points. However, there are considerable differences across Member States, and in a number of them the gap is actually in favour of non-nationals.

Member States can also consolidate their public finances and thus reduce the need to allocate public spending to interest payments.

The fifth area in which Member States can respond to the challenges of demographic change is public finances, which was addressed in the Communication on *The long-term sustainability of public finances in the EU*[5]. Moreover, ensuring progress towards sustainable public finances was a key element in the 2005 reform of the EU fiscal framework and the Stability and Growth Pact. This Communication provided an assessment of the scale and scope of the fiscal sustainability challenge each Member State was facing due to population ageing. The increase in the number of older people will create additional public expenditure demands for pensions, health and long-term care[6]. Reforms of social protection systems, making them more efficient and encouraging older workers to stay longer on the labour market, can curb the increase in expenditure to some extent. Governments can prepare for the needs of an ageing society by reducing their public debt and, hence, the amount of tax revenue they need to allocate for interest payments. In 2007, government debt amounted to 60% of annual GDP in EU-27, the lowest level for 12 years. The total amount of budget deficits of the Member States represented 1% of GDP for EU-27, down from 3% 5 years earlier. The situation varies, however, considerably across Member States and ranges from a budget surplus of over 5% of GDP to as large a deficit. The amount of government debt ranges from more than 100% of GDP to less than 10%, and this is also reflected in interest payments: in 2007, Italy had to use more than 10% of its public spending on debt interest.

[5] COM(2006) 574 adopted on 12 October 2006. A new assessment of public finance sustainability is to be released in the autumn of 2009.

[6] See Economic Policy Committee and European Commission (2006*), The impact of ageing on public expenditure: projections for the EU25 Member States on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (2004-2050)*, European Economy, Special report, No.1/2006

ÜBERBLICK

Die Mitgliedstaaten können sich den Herausforderungen des demografischen Wandelsstellen, indem sie sich in fünf Schlüssel-bereichen engagieren.

Im Oktober 2006 veröffentlichte die Kommission ihre Position zu den demografischen Herausforderungen der EU sowie zu den Möglichkeiten, diese zu bewältigen – in der Mitteilung „*Die demografische Zukunft Europas – Von der Herausforderung zur Chance*[7]. Die Mitteilung zeigte sich zuversichtlich, dass Europa in der Lage sein werde, sich dem demografischen Wandel anzupassen, insbesondere der alternden Bevölkerung. Gleichzeitig wurde die Notwendigkeit betont, sich dazu in fünf Schlüsselbereichen zu engagieren.

– Bessere Unterstützung von Familien;

– Förderung der Beschäftigung;

– Reformen zur Steigerung der Produktivität und Wirtschaftsleistung;

– Immigration und Integration von Migranten;

– Nachhaltige öffentliche Finanzen.

Die Mitteilung kündigte außerdem an, dass die Kommission alle zwei Jahre ein Europäisches Forum zur Demografie veranstalten wird. Das erste Forum fand am 30./31. Oktober 2006 statt, das zweite am 24./25. November 2008. Die Foren sind eine Gelegenheit zur Bestandsaufnahme der neuesten demografischen Entwicklungen sowie zur Überprüfung, wie die Politik auf den demografischen Wandel reagiert.

Mitgliedstaaten begegnen unterschiedlichen Gelegen-heiten. Dieser Bericht stellt Vergleichsdaten für politische Entscheidungs-träger bereit.

Zweck dieses zweiten Berichts ist es, die neuesten Fakten und Zahlen bereitzustellen für eine informierte Diskussion mit den am Forum teilnehmenden Interessenvertretern sowie mit der Gruppe der Regierungsexperten zur Demografie, die an der Konzeption des vorliegenden Berichts beteiligt war.

Soweit möglich, werden Daten für jeden Mitgliedstaat bereitgestellt, so dass die politischen Entscheidungsträger und die Interessenvertreter die Situation ihres eigenen Landes mit der Situation anderer Länder vergleichen können. Dadurch können sie die Besonderheiten ihres Landes verstehen und möglicherweise Länder identifizieren, die interessante Erfahrungen besitzen, von denen andere profitieren können. Damit reagiert der Bericht auf die Forderung von Mitgliedstaaten, die von der Vielfalt nationaler Erfahrungen innerhalb der gesamten Europäischen Union lernen wollen. Der Bericht konzentriert sich insbesondere auf zwei Aspekte, die nach der Umsetzung der Mitteilung zur demografischen Zukunft Europas sehr viel Aufmerksamkeit erhalten haben: die Modernisierung der Familienpolitik[10] sowie Möglichkeiten zur Verbesserung des Beitrags, den ältere Menschen zu Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft leisten können[11].

Bevölkerungspyramiden zeigen, wie Geburten, Sterbefälle und Migration die Struktur einer Bevölkerung formen …

Kapitel 1 stellt die neuesten Daten zu den Ausschlag gebenden Faktoren der Demografie in Europa vor, insbesondere Geburten, Sterbefälle und Migration, und präsentiert die neuesten Eurostat-Bevölkerungsprognosen. Diese drei Faktoren formen die so genannten „Bevölkerungspyramiden“, die die Struktur einer Bevölkerung nach

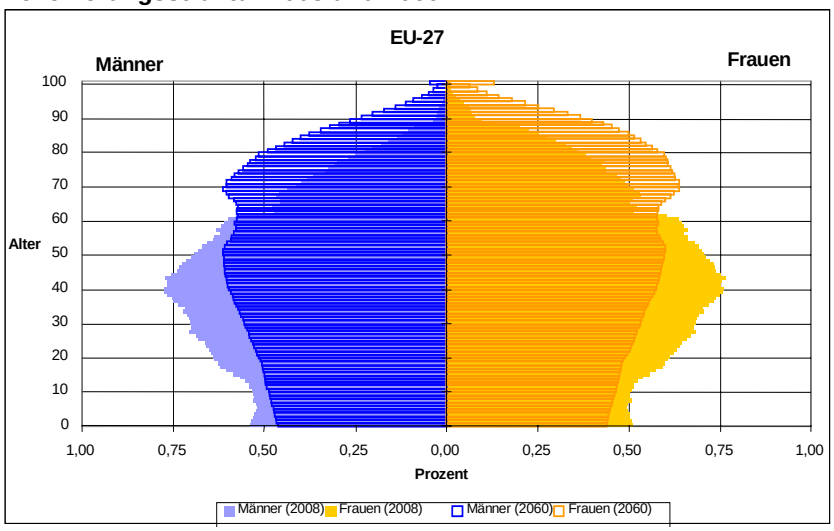
7 KOM(2006) 571, angenommen am 12. Oktober 2006.
8 Siehe Mitteilung der Kommission *Die Solidarität zwischen den Generationen fördern,* KOM(2007) 244.
9 Siehe Entschließung des Rates vom Februar 2007, Dok. 6216/1/07.
10 Siehe Mitteilung der Kommission *Die Solidarität zwischen den Generationen fördern,* KOM(2007) 244.
11 Siehe Entschließung des Rates vom Februar 2007, Dok. 6216/1/07.

Geschlecht und Alter aufzeigen. Die Bezeichnung einer solchen Graphik als „Pyramide“ ist eher unpassend, was die EU oder andere entwickelte Länder angeht. Die Pyramidenform ist charakteristisch für Länder mit hohen Geburtenraten und damit einem schnellen und unnachhaltigen Wachstum, oder für Länder mit einer höheren Sterberate in allen Altersgruppen oder mit einer Kombination aus beidem. Europa hat diese zwei demografischen Herausforderungen sehr erfolgreich in Angriff genommen.

… für fortschrittliche Gesellschaften mit stabiler Bevölkerung wird die Pyramide jedoch zu einer Säule.

Eine erstrebenswerte Form der „Bevölkerungspyramide“ ähnelt mehr einer Säule, die durch eine ständige Erneuerung einer stabilen Population entsteht, wobei fast alle neugeborenen Kinder bis ins hohe Alter überleben. Die EU kommt einer solchen Form schon sehr nahe, bis auf die Verbreiterung durch den Babyboom, der in den 50er Jahren begann und seine Spitze 20 Jahre später erreicht hatte. Seit dieser Zeit hat die Anzahl der Geburten pro Frau wesentlich abgenommen: 1935 geborene Frauen hatten durchschnittlich (EU-25) 2,37 Kinder, 1945 geborene Frauen hatten 2,11 und die 1955 geborenen 1,94 Kinder. Frauen, die 1965 geboren sind, hatten 1,77 Kinder, aber die Fruchtbarkeitsrate für ihren gesamten Jahrgang kann erst berechnet werden, nachdem sie das Ende ihrer Fortpflanzungsfähigkeit erreicht haben.

Bevölkerungsstruktur 2008 und 2060



Quelle: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 Konvergenzszenario.

Die Fruchtbarkeitsrate der EU wird heute auf 1,5 Kinder geschätzt ...

Die Fruchtbarkeitsraten jüngerer Jahrgänge können nur geschätzt werden. Dies erfolgt anhand des Fruchtbarkeitsindikators für den Gesamtzeitraum, der auf den momentanen Gebärwahrscheinlichkeiten von Frauen unterschiedlichen Alters basiert, und der sich von der durchschnittlichen endgültigen Kinderzahl ableitet, die die Frauen hätten, wenn sie diese Wahrscheinlichkeiten während ihres Lebens einhalten würden. Dieser Indikator steht bei etwas über 1,5 Kindern pro Frau und zeigt zwischen 2000 und 2004 eine leichte Steigerung.

… aber das Hinausschieben der Geburten könnte dazu führen, dass die aktuelle Fruchtbarkeit unterschätzt wird.

Das Problem bei dem Fruchtbarkeitsindikator für den Gesamtzeitraum ist, dass er durch Änderungen in Hinblick auf den Zeitpunkt der Geburten beeinflusst wird. Das Durchschnittsalter von Frauen bei der Geburt ihres ersten Kindes ist von 24,4 Jahren im Jahre 1960 auf 24,6 Jahre 1980 und 27,5 Jahre 2003 angestiegen (EU-25). Aus diesem Grund reduziert sich die Wahrscheinlichkeit, in einem jüngeren Alter ein Kind zu haben, was aber durch die Fruchtbarkeit über den Gesamtzeitraum mit der Verschiebung in ein höheres Alter aufgefangen wird. Im Gegensatz dazu wirkt sich die Steigerung der Wahrscheinlichkeit, in einem höheren Alter

zu gebären, erst später aus, nachdem der Verschiebungsprozess beendet und der Wechsel zu einem höheren Durchschnittsalter abgeschlossen ist. Der Fruchtbarkeitsratenindikator für den Gesamtzeitraum gibt also die Anzahl der Kinder, die die Frauen gebären werden, zu niedrig an. Demografen haben versucht, diese Abweichung zu korrigieren. Eine dieser Korrekturen hat zu dem Schluss geführt, dass die tatsächlichen Fruchtbarkeitsraten, die um diesen „Tempoeffekt" angepasst wurden, um fast 0,2 Kinder pro Frau höher sein könnten als die nicht angepassten Fruchtbarkeitsraten für den Gesamtzeitraum. Dies liegt immer noch unterhalb dem bestandserhaltenden Niveau von 2,1, würde aber einen großen Unterschied für die langfristige Entwicklung von Europa bedeuten, was die Altersstruktur und die Bevölkerungsgröße betrifft.

Europäer konnten sich innerhalb der vergangenen 40 Jahre in jedem Jahrzehnt 2,5 zusätzliche Lebensjahre sichern; zukünftige Steigerungen müssen aus der reduzierten Sterbewahrscheinlichkeit im hohen Alter entstehen.

Der zweite Faktor, der die Größe der europäischen Bevölkerung bestimmt, ist die Anzahl der Sterbefälle. Dies ist zum einen von der Größe der Jahrgänge abhängig, die das Ende ihrer Lebensspanne erreichen, und zum anderen von den Sterblichkeitsraten, die wiederum für die Schätzung der Lebenserwartung herangezogen werden. Im Jahre 2004 betrug die Lebenserwartung in den EU-27-Ländern 81,5 Jahre für Frauen und 75,2 Jahre für Männer. Dank der Fortschritte im Kampf gegen Atemwegserkrankungen und Krebs in den 70er Jahren sowie gegen Herz- und Gefäßkrankheiten in der jüngsten Vergangenheit konnten in jedem der vergangenen vier Jahrzehnte aufgrund der reduzierten Sterbewahrscheinlichkeit etwa 2,5 zusätzliche Lebensjahre hinzugewonnen werden. Heute besteht in den meisten Mitgliedstaaten wenig Raum für weitere Zunahmen der Lebenserwartung durch eine Reduzierung der vorzeitigen Sterbewahrscheinlichkeit (bis zu einem Alter von 60). Die große Mehrzahl Neugeborener kann heute erwarten, dieses Alter zu erreichen. Jede weitere Verbesserung der Lebenserwartung muss aus einer besseren Gesundheit im hohen Alter entstehen.

Die Lebenserwartung für Männer ist in vielen Ländern Zentral- und Osteuropas immer noch relativ niedrig – und innerhalb der gesamten EU sterben Menschen mit niedrigerem sozio-ökonomischen Status jünger.

Was die Lebenserwartung betrifft, besteht jedoch immer noch ein deutliches Ost/West-Gefälle in Europa, das insbesondere Männer betrifft, die in acht der zentral- und osteuropäischen Mitgliedstaaten nur eine Lebenserwartung von etwa 65-70 Jahren haben, im Vergleich zu einem EU-15-Durchschnitt von über 76 Jahren. In diesen Ländern bleibt die Sterblichkeit bei Männern im mittleren Alter hoch, was den wesentlichen Faktor für die große Ost/West-Kluft in der Lebenserwartung darstellt. Einen weiteren wichtigen Unterschied im Hinblick auf die Lebenserwartung findet man innerhalb jeder Gesellschaft: ein höherer sozio-ökonomischer Status in einer Gesellschaft bedeutet eine wesentlich geringere Sterbewahrscheinlichkeit und damit eine höhere Lebenserwartung. Diese gesundheitlichen Ungleichheiten wurden als die wichtigsten Herausforderungen identifiziert, die in der Weiterführung der erneuerten Sozialagenda[13] weiterverfolgt werden müssen.

Seit 2002 ist die Nettomigration mit 1,6 bis 2 Millionen Menschen pro Jahr auf einem historischen Hoch.

Der dritte bestimmende Faktor für die Bevölkerungsstruktur ist die Migration. Die EU-27 hat in den vergangenen 20 Jahren Jahr für Jahr etwa eine halbe Million Migranten mehr angezogen, als sie verloren hat. Seit 2002 jedoch hat sich die Nettomigration mit 1,6 bis 2 Millionen Menschen pro Jahr so gut wie verdreifacht. Allein drei Länder, Spanien, Italien und Großbritannien, haben etwa drei Viertel der Nettomigration in die EU innerhalb der sechs Jahre bis 2007 auf sich vereint. Aufgrund dieser Zuwanderung waren Anfang 2007 etwa 4 % aller EU-Bewohner

[12] Die Mitteilung der Kommission vom 2. Juli 2008, „*Eine e rneuerte Sozialagenda: Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität im Europa des 21. Jahrhunderts*"(KOM(2008) 412), kündigte an, dass die Kommission i2009 eine Mitteilung zur gesundheitlichen Ungleichheit herausgeben wird, aufbauend auf der Arbeit unter der Offenen Methode der Koordinierung für Sozialschutz und soziale Eingliederung.

[13] Die Mitteilung der Kommission vom 2. Juli 2008, „Eine erneuerte Sozialagenda: Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität im Europa des 21. Jahrhunderts" (KOM(2008) 412), kündigte an, dass die Kommission in 2009 eine Mitteilung zur gesundheitlichen Ungleichheit herausgeben wird, aufbauend auf der Arbeit unter der Offenen Methode der Koordinierung für Sozialschutz und soziale Eingliederung.

keine EU-Bürger, während 2,1 % EU-Bürger in einem anderen Land als ihrem Ursprungsland lebten. Die Anzahl der ausländischen Bewohner ist jedoch nicht nur von der Migration abhängig, sondern auch von der Schnelligkeit, mit der die Migranten die Staatsbürgerschaft ihres Gastlandes erwerben. 2006 wurden 670.000 Bürger von Drittländern Staatsbürger eines EU-Mitgliedstaats, was etwa derselben Anzahl wie in den USA entspricht.

Die neuesten Bevölkerungsprognosen von Eurostat erwarten ein fortgesetztes Bevölkerungswachstum bis 2060 …

Annahmen über die zukünftige Fruchtbarkeit, Sterblichkeit und Migration bilden die Grundlage von Prognosen zur zukünftigen Stärke und Struktur der Bevölkerungsentwicklungen. Der Bericht präsentiert die Ergebnisse der neuesten Bevölkerungsprognosen von Eurostat und vergleicht sie mit der zuletzt in 2004 durchgeführten Untersuchung. Während die letzte Prognose ergab, dass die Bevölkerung der EU-27 bis zum Jahr 2050 um 16 Millionen Menschen abnehmen würde, erwarten die neuesten Prognosen eine Zunahme um 10 Millionen Menschen bis zum Jahr 2060. Die Bevölkerung der EU-27 würde also von 495 auf fast 506 Millionen Menschen anwachsen. Der Unterschied entsteht hauptsächlich durch die höhere Migrationsannahme, aber auch optimistischere Annahmen zur Fruchtbarkeit und Lebenserwartung bei der letzten Prognose tragen zu der großen Differenz zwischen den beiden Untersuchungen bei. Es bestehen auch auffällige Differenzen in den beiden Prognosen für einzelne Länder.

… im Gegensatz zu Prognosen, die vor vier Jahren erstellt wurden. Eine schnelle Bevölkerungsalterung tritt jedoch bei beiden Prognosen auf.

Diese Differenzen zwischen den beiden Prognosen unterstreichen, dass es wichtig ist, solche Ergebnisse mit Vorsicht zu interpretieren. Nichtsdestotrotz ist eine Entwicklung sicher, in der der Eintritt der Babyboom-Jahrgänge in das Rentenalter das Gleichgewicht zwischen Menschen im arbeitsfähigen Alter und Rentnern verändern wird. Beide Prognosen ergaben auch sehr ähnliche Ergebnisse bezüglich der langfristigen Entwicklung des demografischen Altersabhängigkeitsquotienten (Menschen im Alter von 65+ im Verhältnis zu Menschen im Alter von 15-64). 2004 wurde ein Quotient von 0,53 für 2050 (EU-25) erwartet, die neueste Prognose sagt einen Quotienten von 0,50 für das Jahr 2050 voraus, der bis 2060 auf 0,53 steigen soll (EU-27). Dies muss mit dem heutigen Altersabhängigkeitsquotienten von 0,25 verglichen werden, d. h. für jede Person im Alter von 65 und älter gibt es vier Menschen im arbeitsfähigen Alter (15-64). Im Jahre 2050 werden es nur noch zwei Menschen im arbeitsfähigen Alter für jede Person im Alter von 65 und darüber sein. Nicht nur Europa erwartet eine solche Alterung: dies ist ein allgemeiner globaler Trend und könnte in aufstrebenden Volkswirtschaften noch schneller auftreten.

Die Realität des Familienlebens hat sich gewandelt: weniger und spätere Eheschließungen, mehr Scheidungen, Zusammenleben ohne Trauschein und Single-Haushalte mit Kindern.

Kapitel 2 beschreibt die sich ändernden Familien- und Haushaltsmuster in der EU, die bei der Modernisierung der Sozial- und insbesondere der Familienpolitik berücksichtig werden müssen. Die soziale Realität des Familienlebens hat sich in den letzten Jahrzehnten grundlegend geändert. Die Menschen gehen weniger schnell eine erste Ehe ein. 2003 haben sie etwa zwei Jahre später geheiratet als 1990: das Durchschnittsalter bei der ersten Ehe stieg von 24,8 Jahren auf 27,4 Jahre für Frauen und von 27,5 auf 29,8 Jahre für Männer. Eine bedeutende Anzahl an Ehen entsteht zwischen Partnern unterschiedlicher Nationalitäten: zwischen 12 % und 15 % in Deutschland und Frankreich, etwa 20 % in Belgien und Österreich, zwischen 25 % und 30 % in Estland, Luxemburg und Zypern. Die Scheidungsraten sind seit den 70er Jahren gestiegen, in einigen Ländern um mehr als das Doppelte. Etwa 20 % aller Ehen werden von geschiedenen Personen eingegangen, die damit in eine zweite Ehe eintreten. Das unverheiratete Zusammenleben ist immer häufiger anzutreffen, und ein Großteil der Kinder wird außerehelich geboren: in den meisten Mitgliedstaaten zwischen 25 und 50 % aller Kinder. Trotz dieser „Deinstitutionalisierung“ des Familienlebens leben die meisten Kinder dennoch in Haushalten von verheirateten oder

unverheirateten Paaren, die 2001 über 80 % der Haushalte mit Kindern repräsentierten. Haushalte von Alleinerziehenden, meist mit der Mutter als Haushaltsvorstand, repräsentierten 14 % aller Haushalte mit Kindern.

Frauen sind sehr viel besser in den Arbeitsmarkt integriert, tragen aber weiterhin die meisten Verantwortlichkeiten innerhalb der Familie.

Ein weiterer wichtiger Trend, bezüglich des Familienlebens in der EU, ist die zunehmende Beteiligung der Frauen am Arbeitsmarkt. Der Abstand in den Beschäftigungsraten zwischen Männern und Frauen im Alter zwischen 25 und 49 hat sich zwischen 1990 und 2005 von 32 Prozentpunkten auf 16 halbiert. Diese Arbeitsmarktintegration der Frauen erfolgt jedoch häufig in Form von Teilzeitbeschäftigung. Familienstand, Schwangerschaft und Kindererziehung werden nicht mehr als unüberwindbares Hindernis für die Beschäftigung von Frauen betrachtet. In der Tat haben Länder mit hohen Beschäftigungsraten von Frauen auch höhere Geburtenraten. Dies deutet darauf hin, dass eine gute Vereinbarkeit von Familie und Beruf für Frauen ein Schlüssel sowohl zu einem höheren Beschäftigungsgrad als auch zu relativ hohen Geburtenraten sein kann.

Die durchschnittliche Haushaltsgröße ist von 3,3 im Jahre 1960 auf heute 2,4 gesunken, insbesondere aufgrund der steigenden Anzahl von Einpersonen-haushalten.

Wesentliche Änderungen betreffen auch die Zusammensetzung der Haushalte. Die durchschnittliche Haushaltsgröße in der EU-25 ist von 3,3 Personen im Jahre 1960 bis 2003 auf 2,4 gesunken. Dies bedeutet, dass die Anzahl der Haushalte sehr viel schneller wächst als die Bevölkerungsgröße. 2005 waren 27,7 % aller Haushalte Einpersonenhaushalte. Das ist damit fast derselbe Anteil wie bei den Familienhaushalten (zwei oder mehr Erwachsene mit unterhaltspflichtigen Kindern). Eine große Anzahl von Einpersonenhaushalten besteht aus Personen im Alter über 80 Jahren. Fast 15 Millionen Menschen über 80 Jahren leben in einem Privathaushalt (im Gegensatz zu einer Einrichtung), und fast die Hälfte von ihnen lebt allein.

Die zunehmende Anzahl älterer Menschen lässt die Anzahl der Einpersonen-haushalte weiter ansteigen.

Aufgrund der Bevölkerungsalterung erwarten man, dass die Anzahl der Ein- und Zweipersonenhaushalte wesentlich zunehmen wird. Wenn die starken Jahrgänge des Babybooms das Pensionsalter erreichen, werden immer mehr Menschen aus diesen Jahrgängen in kleineren Haushalten leben. In den meisten europäischen Ländern wird die Anzahl dieser kleinen Haushalte deshalb um mindestens 50 % zunehmen In einigen Ländern könnte sich die Anzahl zwischen 2001 und 2050 sogar verdoppeln.

Die Politik muss sich der geänderten Realität des Familienlebens anpassen. Insbesondere allein-erziehende Haushalte tragen ein hohes Armutsrisiko.

Diese sich ändernden Familien- und Haushaltsmuster müssen bei der Modernisierung der Sozial- und insbesondere der Familienpolitik berücksichtig werden. Der Aktionsbedarf wird besonders dringend durch das hohe Armutsrisiko, dem alleinerziehende Haushalte ausgesetzt sind: für etwa ein Drittel der Menschen in alleinerziehenden Haushalten besteht ein Armutsrisiko, gegenüber 16 % der Gesamtbevölkerung. Große Familien (Haushalte mit zwei Erwachsenen mit drei oder mehr Kindern), die als eine traditionellere Zielgruppe der Familienpolitik betrachtet werden können, stehen mit 24 % ebenfalls einem höheren Armutsrisiko gegenüber, aber weniger als die alleinerziehenden Haushalte. Ein Viertel der Frauen in Einpersonenhaushalten sind ebenfalls dem Armutsrisiko ausgesetzt.

Geldzuwendungen bilden den Großteil des für Familien und Kinder ausgegebenen Sozialschutzes, aber Kinder-betreuungsdienstleistungen könnten eine größere Rolle dabei spielen, Familien gegen Armut zu schützen, weil sie auf diese Weise ein zweites Einkommen erzielen könnten.

Eine Schlüsselfrage lautet, wie Familien am besten unterstützt werden können. Die finanzielle Situation von Familien – und das Armutsrisiko, dem sie ausgesetzt sind – sind von der Kombination aus dem von den Eltern erzielbaren Einkommen und den erhaltenen Zuwendungen abhängig. Die Zuwendungen können die Kosten für die Kinder in einem hohen Maße abdecken, aber sie müssten sehr hoch sein, um ein zweites Einkommen in einem Haushalt mit zwei Erwachsenen zu ersetzen. In der Tat waren 2005 nur etwa 7 % aller Haushalte mit unterhaltspflichtigen Kindern dem Armutsrisiko ausgesetzt, wenn beide erwachsenen Haushaltsmitglieder eine Beschäftigung hatten, gegenüber 16 % der

Menschen mit einem Armutsrisiko in der restlichen Bevölkerung. Die Bereitstellung einer bezahlbaren Kinderbetreuung kann deshalb wesentlichen Einfluss auf die finanzielle Situation der Familien haben. Für Familien und Kinder ausgegebener Sozialschutz – 2,1 % des BIP der EU-27 im Jahre 2005 – bleibt jedoch stark auf Geldzuwendungen ausgerichtet: Drei Viertel dieses Betrags werden für Geldzuwendungen genutzt, wie beispielsweise Kinderfreibeträge, und ein Viertel für Dienstleistungen. Es gibt wesentliche Unterschiede zwischen den Ländern in dieser Aufteilung sowie in der Nutzung einer offiziellen Kinderbetreuung, besonders für Kinder unter drei Jahren.

Länder mit einer hohen Beschäftigungsrate für Frauen und guten Einrichtungen für die Kinderbetreuung weisen tendenziell auch höhere Geburtenraten auf.

Die Wirksamkeit der Familienpolitik kann man an den Armutsrisiken für unterschiedliche Familientypen messen oder an den Geburtenraten, die als Indikator zur Erfüllung des Kinderwunsches betrachtet werden können. Geburtenraten scheinen nicht mit der Höhe der Geldzuwendungen zu korrelieren, aber sie scheinen von der Bereitstellung von Kinderbetreuung für die jüngsten Kinder abhängig zu sein sowie auch von der Beschäftigungsrate für Frauen: Länder mit guten Einrichtungen für die Kinderbetreuung und einem hohen Beteiligungsgrad der Frauen am Erwerbsleben haben meist auch höhere Geburtenraten. Eine Neuorientierung der Familienunterstützung hin zu Maßnahmen, die die Vereinbarkeit von Arbeits- und Familienleben erleichtern, scheint also sowohl für die Reduzierung der Armutsrisiken als auch für die Steigerung der Geburtenraten wünschenswert zu sein. Darüber hinaus fördert sie die Beschäftigung und steigert die Fähigkeit der EU, den Bedürfnissen einer alternden Bevölkerung gerecht zu werden. Die EU fördert eine bessere Politik in den Mitgliedstaaten durch den Plan zur Gleichberechtigung der Geschlechter mit Hilfe der Offenen Methode der Koordinierung für Sozialschutz und soziale Eingliederung sowie durch die Einrichtung einer Europäischen Allianz für Familien.

Der Babyboom begann vor 60 Jahren. Heute fangen diese Jahrgänge an, in großen Zahlen in den Ruhestand zu gehen.

Kapitel 3 betrachtet die Chancen und Bedürfnisse in einer alternden Gesellschaft und konzentriert sich insbesondere auf die alternden Personen des Babybooms und ihr Potential, zur Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft beizutragen. Die Bedeutung einer solchen Analyse wurde in der neuen Sozialagenda der Kommission vom Juli 2008 hervorgehoben. Die Bevölkerungspyramide der EU zeigt deutlich eine Zunahme der Jahrgänge unmittelbar nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg und kennzeichnete den Beginn des Babybooms. Das war vor 60 Jahren – und der erste dieser starken Jahrgänge, die über einen Zeitraum von 20 bis 30 Jahren geboren wurden, tritt jetzt in den Ruhestand. Dies kennzeichnet einen Wendepunkt in der demografischen Entwicklung der Europäischen Union. Die Alterung liegt nicht mehr in weiter Zukunft. Im letzten Jahrzehnt ist sowohl die Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter (20 bis 59 Jahre) als auch die Bevölkerung im Alter von 60 Jahren und darüber durchschnittlich um 1 bis 1,5 Millionen Menschen pro Jahr angewachsen. Von jetzt an wird die Bevölkerung im Alter von 60 Jahren und darüber in den nächsten 25 Jahren jährlich um 2 Millionen Menschen anwachsen. Das Wachstum der Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter wird sich dagegen verlangsamen und in etwa 6 Jahren völlig zum Stillstand kommen. Danach wird dieser Bevölkerungsteil jährlich um 1 bis 1,5 Millionen Menschen abnehmen.

Die Beschäftigungsraten mit 60 liegen um zehn Prozentpunkte höher als im Jahre 2000, aber es besteht immer noch viel Raum für Verbesserungen.

2007 standen etwa 50 % der Männer und 40 % der Frauen im Alter von 60 noch in einem Beschäftigungsverhältnis. Diese Raten sind niedrig und weisen darauf hin, dass die alternden Personen des Babybooms ein großes Potential für die Steigerung der europäischen Beschäftigungsrate bilden. Immerhin bedeuten diese Raten eine Steigerung um 10 Prozentpunkte im Vergleich zum Jahr 2000 und zeigen, dass der Trend zur Frühpensionierung umgekehrt wurde. Außerdem zeigt dies deutlich, dass die Lissabon-Strategie wirkt, die unter anderem auf die Förderung der Beschäftigung von älteren Personen abzielt. Beschäftigung über das in vielen Mitgliedstaaten typische gesetzliche Pensionsalter von 65 hinaus,

ist sehr selten: nur etwa 13 % der Männer im Alter zwischen 65 und 69 sowie 7 % der Frauen sind immer noch in Beschäftigung. Teilzeitarbeit könnte ein sinnvoller Ansatz zum schrittweisen Übergang von der Arbeit zum Ruhestand sein, aber nur 11 % der Männer im Alter zwischen 55 und 64 und 38 % der Frauen arbeiten in Teilzeit. Für Männer scheint der typische Übergang immer noch von der Vollzeitbeschäftigung zum Vollruhestand zu sein, während für viele Frauen dieser Altersgruppe die Teilzeitarbeit möglicherweise ein Weg zurück auf den Arbeitsmarkt bedeutet, nachdem sie weniger Zeit für ihre Kinder aufwenden müssen. Im Gegensatz dazu ist Teilzeitarbeit nach dem Alter von 65 eine sehr häufige Beschäftigungsform für die wenigen Frauen und Männer, die sich dann noch auf dem Arbeitsmarkt befinden: 47 % der beschäftigten Männer und 61 % der Frauen im Alter von 65+ arbeiteten 2007 in Teilzeit.

Zukünftige Jahrgänge älterer Arbeitnehmer sind besser ausgebildet und verfügen über bessere IKT-Fähigkeiten, so dass ihre Chancen steigen, die Beschäftigung zu behalten …

Ausbildung und Wissen sowie insbesondere Kompetenz im IT-Bereich bleiben eine Hürde für die zunehmende Erwerbstätigkeit von Fünfzig- oder Sechzigjährigen. Man kann jedoch davon ausgehen, dass sich die Situation verbessert, wenn zukünftige Jahrgänge in diese Altersklasse eintreten, die sich durch höhere Bildungsabschlüsse und eine größere Vertrautheit mit Computern und dem Internet auszeichnen. 2007 hatten 57 % der Menschen im Alter zwischen 55 und 64 Jahren noch nie das Internet genutzt; in der Altersgruppe zwischen 45 und 54 betrug der Anteil 39 %, und im Alter zwischen 35 und 44 waren es 28 %. Außerdem hat ein sehr viel geringerer Anteil der jüngeren Jahrgänge nur niedrige Bildungsabschlüsse erreicht als dies bei den älteren Jahrgängen der Fall ist. Das zunehmende Niveau der Bildungsabschlüsse ist vor allem bei Frauen sehr deutlich: 34 % der Frauen im Alter zwischen 25 und 29 besitzen eine Hochschulausbildung, das sind mehr als doppelt so viele wie bei den Frauen im Alter zwischen 55 und 59 (16 %); bei den Männern ist der Fortschritt weniger deutlich: von 21 % in der Altersgruppe von 55 bis 59 auf 25 % in der Altersgruppe von 25 bis 29.

… aber die Versorgungsverpflichtungen sowie geringe Anreize im Steuersystem könnten Hürden für die Beschäftigung älterer Arbeitnehmer darstellen.

Während man erwarten kann, dass durch höhere Bildungsabschlüsse mehr Arbeitnehmer länger auf dem Arbeitsmarkt bleiben, benötigt man weitere Analysen über den Gesundheitszustand älterer Arbeitnehmer. Außerdem muss überprüft werden, ob genügend getan wird, um die Kenntnisse alternder Arbeitnehmer entsprechend den aktuellen Bedürfnissen des Arbeitsmarkts auf dem Laufenden zu halten. Darüber hinaus könnten Versorgungsverpflichtungen gegenüber Enkelkindern oder unterhaltsberechtigten Erwachsenen eine Hürde für eine höhere Beschäftigung darstellen, insbesondere für Frauen in den Fünfzigern und Sechzigern: in diesem Alter erwartet man möglicherweise von ihnen, sich um Enkelkinder und ihre alten Eltern zu kümmern. Und schließlich müssen die Steuer- und Zulagensysteme Anreize bieten, länger auf dem Arbeitsmarkt zu bleiben. Alle diese Aspekte werden weiter untersucht, insbesondere im Rahmen der Lissabon-Strategie und der Offenen Methode der Koordinierung für Sozialschutz und soziale Eingliederung.

Selbst nach dem Eintritt in den Ruhestand können ältere Menschen einen wesentlichen Beitrag für die Gesellschaft leisten …

Die alternden Personen des Babybooms haben nicht nur das Potential, einen wesentlichen Beitrag zur Wirtschaft zu leisten, indem sie sich als Arbeitskraft zur Verfügung stellen. Ältere Menschen engagieren sich auch bei vielfältigen sozialen Aktivitäten, die von religiösen, politischen, gewerkschaftlichen, karitativen oder Freizeitorganisationen durchgeführt werden, oder inoffiziell, indem sie Verwandten oder anderen Menschen in der Gemeinschaft helfen. Laut einem speziellen Modul bei der Teilnahme an EU-SILC (European Survey on Income and Living Conditions) [Europäische Erhebung über Einkommen und Lebensbedingungen] sind Menschen im Alter über 65 häufig aktiver in kirchlichen und religiösen Einrichtungen als Menschen im Alter unter 65 und weniger aktiv in politischen, gewerkschaftlichen und Freizeitorganisationen. Der Anteil der älteren Menschen, die an solchen Aktivitäten teilnehmen, ist jedoch nicht sehr hoch: etwa ein Viertel in kirchlichen und religiösen Aktivitäten, 3 % in

politischen Parteien und Gewerkschaften und etwa 20 % in Freizeitgruppen und -organisationen.

… indem sie auf ihre Enkelkinder aufpassen, sich um Verwandte in Notsituationen kümmern oder für Ehrenämter in ihren Gemeinden zur Verfügung stellen.

Die SHARE-Umfrage (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe) [Umfrage zu Gesundheit, Alter und Ruhestand in Europa] deckt weniger Länder ab, bietet aber ein detaillierteres Bild der sozialen Beteiligung von Menschen im Alter über 50. Etwa zwei von fünf Großeltern in den von SHARE abgedeckten Ländern betreuen ihre Enkelkinder, einer von fünf Großvätern und fast eine von vier Großmüttern tun dies ungefähr einmal pro Woche oder öfter. Es gibt wesentliche Unterschiede zwischen den Ländern, was Aktivitäten wie Ehrenämter, inoffizielle Hilfe, Betreuung anderer Erwachsener und weitere soziale Engagements in Clubs, politischen oder gemeinschaftlichen Organisationen betrifft. Ältere Menschen sind in den Niederlanden, Schweden und Dänemark am häufigsten in diesen Aktivitäten engagiert, während das Teilnahmeniveau in den von der Umfrage abgedeckten Ländern in Süd- und Mitteleuropa am geringsten ist.

Es gibt wesentliche Unterschiede im Hinblick auf die sozialen Aktivitäten älterer Arbeitnehmer zwischen den Ländern – eher als zwischen sozio-ökonomischen Gruppen innerhalb eines bestimmten Landes.

Diese kulturellen Unterschiede zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten scheinen wichtiger zu sein als persönliche Eigenschaften, die jedoch ebenfalls starke entscheidende Faktoren für die soziale Beteiligung der über Fünfzigjährigen darstellen. Männer sind im Allgemeinen ein wenig engagierter als Frauen, außer bei der Pflege; die besser Ausgebildeten sind engagierter als diejenigen mit einem geringeren Bildungsniveau, und die Teilnahme nimmt ganz allgemein mit dem Alter ab, wenn auch in einigen Ländern mit viel ehrenamtlichem Engagement die Menschen zwischen 65 und 74 aktiver sind als die zwischen 50 und 64. Dass es so große Unterschiede zwischen den Ländern gibt, legt nahe, dass in Ländern mit geringer Beteiligung alle politischen Versuche, die aktive Beteiligung älterer Menschen in der Gesellschaft zu fördern, zuallererst eine starke Kultur des sozialen Engagements unterstützen müssen.

Die schnelle Alterung erfordert geeignete Reaktionen der Politik: Chancen, auf dem Arbeitsmarkt und in der Gesellschaft aktiv zu bleiben; Zugang zu Gütern und Dienstleistungen, die die Eigenständigkeit älterer Menschen sicherstellen, Solidarität mit den Familienangehörigen und Schutz ihrer Würde.

Die Alterung der Menschen des Babybooms hat zahlreiche Folgen für die Politik. Die Notwendigkeit, die Beschäftigung älterer Arbeitnehmer zu fördern, wurde bereits in der Lissabon-Strategie erkannt. In verschiedenen Mitgliedstaaten versuchen die politischen Entscheidungsträger, auch die ehrenamtliche Arbeit von älteren Menschen zu fördern. Neben der Schaffung von Möglichkeiten für die aktive Beteiligung älterer Menschen müssen die politischen Entscheidungsträger auch Strategien entwickeln, die darauf ausgelegt sind, die Eigenständigkeit älterer Menschen zu wahren. Dies beinhaltet finanzielle Eigenständigkeit sowie körperliche Eigenständigkeit durch Anpassungen beim Wohnen, im Verkehr und beim Zugang zu Dienstleistungen, die es älteren Menschen gestatten, so lange wie möglich in ihrer eigenen Wohnung zu bleiben. Für ältere Menschen, die stark auf die Hilfe anderer angewiesen sind, muss ein koordiniertes Angebot an Gesundheits- und langfristigen Pflegedienstleistungen entwickelt werden.

Die Mitgliedstaaten können sich auf den demografischen Wandel vorbereiten, indem sie sich in fünf Schlüssel-bereichen engagieren.

Das vierte Kapitel stellt Informationen über die Vorbereitung der EU und ihrer Mitgliedstaaten auf den demografischen Wandel vor. Dies erfolgt unter Verwendung einiger Schlüsselindikatoren, die sich auf die fünf Politikbereiche beziehen, in denen sich die Mitgliedstaaten engagieren sollten, um die Herausforderungen des demografischen Wandels bewältigen zu können. Diese Indikatoren werden auch auf den Länderblättern aufgezeigt, die auf einen Blick zeigen, wo ein Mitgliedstaat in Bezug auf die demografischen Herausforderungen und die Reaktionen der Politik darauf im Vergleich zum EU-Durchschnitt und den erfolgreichsten Ländern liegt.

Sie können bessere Bedingungen für Familien und insbesondere Mütter schaffen und damit zu höheren Geburtenraten beitragen, während sie gleichzeitig bessere Chancen für Frauen schaffen.

In einer Perspektive, die für die demografische Erneuerung Europas erforderlichen Bedingungen zu identifizieren, zeigt das Kapitel die Unterschiede zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten im Hinblick auf ihre Ausgaben für Familienzuwendungen auf (vgl. Kapitel 3). Es verdeutlicht, dass die meisten Mitgliedstaaten 2006 immer noch nicht die vom Europarat in Barcelona gesetzten Ziele erreicht haben, insbesondere die Sicherstellung des Zugangs zu offizieller Kinderbetreuung für ein Drittel der Kinder bis zum Alter von 3 Jahren und für 90 % der Kinder im Alter von 3 bis 6 Jahren. Zu den Ländern mit dem schlechtesten Kinderbetreuungsangebot gehören die meisten Länder in Mittel- und Osteuropa. Fast 90 % der Männer mit Kindern unter sechs Jahren gehen einer Erwerbstätigkeit nach, aber nur weniger als 60 % der Frauen. Darüber hinaus arbeitet ein wesentlicher Anteil aller Frauen – fast ein Drittel – in Teilzeit. Die unverhältnismäßigen Karriereopfer der Frauen (im Vergleich zu den Männern) für die Bedürfnisse ihrer Familien verdeutlicht auch der große Unterschied zwischen den Geschlechtern bei der Bezahlung: Frauen haben einen um 15 % geringeren Stundenlohn als Männer.

Die Mitgliedstaaten können den Beschäftigungsgrad erhöhen und damit einen besseren Ausgleich zwischen den aktiven und den im Ruhestand befindlichen Menschen schaffen.

Die Fähigkeit einer Gesellschaft, mit einer alternden Bevölkerung umzugehen, ist nicht direkt von dem Altersabhängigkeitsquotienten abhängig, d. h. von der Anzahl der Menschen über 65 im Vergleich zu Menschen zwischen 15 und 64 („Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter"). Die Schlüsselfrage lautet, wie viele inaktive Menschen sowie Menschen mit teuren Gesundheits- und langfristigen Pflegebedürfnissen von der aktiven Bevölkerung unterstützt werden müssen, die sehr viel kleiner ist als die Gesamtbevölkerung im Alter zwischen 15 und 64. Kaum mehr als zwei Drittel (2007 waren es 65,4 %) der Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter geht tatsächlich einer Beschäftigung nach; das sind mehrere Prozentpunkte unter dem in der Lissabon-Strategie für das Jahr 2010 festgelegten Ziel. Der Fortschritt in Richtung dieses Ziels war langsam: etwas mehr als drei Prozentpunkte seit das Ziel im Jahre 2000 gesetzt wurde, d. h. weniger als die Hälfte des Wegs von der Ausgangsposition bis zum Ziel wurde bisher erreicht.

In etwa zehn Jahren wird das Potential für weiteres Beschäftigungswachstum erschöpft sein; Produktivität wird die Hauptantriebskraft für Wachstum sein …

Während es immer noch ein gutes Potential für die Steigerung der Beschäftigung durch einen höheren Beschäftigungsgrad gibt, und zwar besonders bei Frauen und älteren Arbeitnehmern, kann man davon ausgehen, dass die Abnahme der Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter in etwa einem Jahrzehnt – insbesondere durch die in den Ruhestand gehenden Menschen des Babybooms – so stark ist, dass steigende Beschäftigungsraten nicht mehr ausreichen, um diese Abnahme zu kompensieren. Ab dann muss das Wirtschaftswachstum durch eine gesteigerte Produktivität erzielt werden, die durch Investitionen in Personal, Produktionsmittel und Innovation erzielt werden muss. Das Kapitel gibt einige Hinweise darauf, wie gut das menschliche Potential in Europa genutzt wird. Die Arbeitsproduktivität pro Stunde ist in dieser Hinsicht ein Schlüsselindikator. Zwischen 2003 und 2007 wuchs sie zwischen 1 und 1,7 % jährlich. Die höchsten Steigerungsraten gab es in den neuen Mitgliedstaaten, die im EU-Durchschnitt liegen, wobei allerdings das Ausgangsniveau sehr niedrig ist.

… aber dies bedingt höhere Investitionen in Humankapital …

Das Produktivitätswachstum ist wesentlich vom Niveau der Bildungsabschlüsse abhängig. 13 % der Frauen im Alter zwischen 18 und 24 und 17 % der Männer haben nur eine niedrigere Sekundarschulbildung oder weniger, und werden als frühe Schulabgänger definiert. Dies ist eine leichte Verbesserung im Vergleich zum Beginn dieses Jahrzehnts, bleibt aber noch weit unter dem für 2010 gesetzten Ziel, diesen Anteil auf höchstens 10 % zu senken. Südeuropäische Länder stehen in dieser Hinsicht besonders großen Herausforderungen gegenüber, während die Länder in Mittel- und Osteuropa am besten abschneiden, was sich auch in einem höheren Anteil junger Menschen verdeutlicht, die mindestens eine

höhere Sekundarbildung abschließen. Diese Ergebnisse zeigen jedoch keinen deutlichen Zusammenhang mit den öffentlichen Ausgaben für Bildung.

… und Innovation. In beiden Bereichen besteht erheblicher Verbesserungsbedarf.

Und schließlich ist das zukünftige Produktivitätswachstum auch vom technologischen Fortschritt abhängig, der wiederum davon abhängig ist, dass die Universitäten Absolventen ausbilden, die in der Lage sind, sich in der Forschung zu engagieren, und dass Geld für Forschung und Entwicklung ausgegeben wird. Die Anzahl der Universitätsabsolventen im Vergleich zur Bevölkerung in ihrer Altersklasse ist in den Mitgliedstaaten sehr unterschiedlich. Im Vereinigten Königreich, in Dänemark und den Niederlanden ist sie etwa zweieinhalb Mal höher als in Deutschland und Österreich. Die neuen Mitgliedstaaten erzielen sehr unterschiedliche Werte. Was den Anteil des BIP betrifft, der für Forschung und Entwicklung ausgegeben wird, liegen die neuen Mitgliedstaaten weit zurück. Die meisten von ihnen geben weniger als 1 % für F&E aus, im Vergleich zum EU-27-Level von 1,84 % im Jahre 2006. Das liegt weit unter dem für 2010 gesetzten Ziel von 3 % des BIP. Darüber hinaus ist der Anteil der F&E-Ausgaben seit Beginn des Jahrzehnts nicht gestiegen.

Immigration kann Arbeitsmarktengpässe abschwächen, aber die Mitgliedstaaten unterscheiden sich hinsichtlich ihrer Kapazität, Zuwanderer in ihre Arbeitsmärkte aufzunehmen.

Die Zuwanderung kann dazu beitragen, Arbeitsmarktengpässe abzuschwächen, die durch die Abnahme der Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter entstehen. Die EU hat innerhalb der letzten Jahre eine beispiellose Anzahl von Zuwanderern aufgenommen. In den vergangenen 13 Jahren (1995-2007) ist die Bevölkerung der EU-27 aufgrund der Nettomigration um fast 15,5 Millionen Menschen angewachsen, 4,5 Millionen in den ersten sieben Jahren und 11 Millionen in den letzten sechs Jahren dieses Zeitraums. Die Länder mit der größten Anzahl an Zuwanderern waren Spanien, Italien, Deutschland und das Vereinigte Königreich. Mehrere neue Mitgliedstaaten haben in diesem Zeitraum eine Nettoabwanderung erlebt, aber dieser Strom scheint in den letzten Jahren zum Stillstand gekommen zu sein. Die Zuwanderung spielt also eine sehr unterschiedliche Rolle in der nationalen Bevölkerungsdynamik für die verschiedenen Mitgliedstaaten. Es bestehen auch wesentliche Unterschiede in Hinblick auf die Integration der Zuwanderer in den Arbeitsmarkt. Die Beschäftigungsrate männlicher Nicht-EU-27-Bürger ist um 2,5 Prozentpunkte niedriger als die der EU-Bürger; bei den Frauen beträgt der Abstand mehr als zehn Prozent. Es gibt jedoch wesentliche Unterschiede zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten, und in mehreren Ländern sind die Zahlen für die Nicht-EU-Bürger besser als die für die EU-Bürger.

Mitgliedstaaten können auch ihre öffentlichen Finanzen konsolidieren und damit die Notwendigkeit reduzieren, mit öffentlichen Mitteln Zinszahlungen zu leísten.

Der fünfte Bereich, in dem die Mitgliedstaaten auf die Herausforderungen des demografischen Wandels reagieren können, sind die öffentlichen Finanzen, die in der Mitteilung *Die langfristige Tragfähigkeit der öffentlichen Finanzen in der EU*[15] angesprochen wurden. Darüber hinaus war die Sicherstellung des Fortschritts in Richtung nachhaltiger öffentlicher Finanzen ein Schlüsselelement der Reform des EU-Finanzrahmens 2005 sowie des Stabilitäts- und Wachstumspakts. Diese Mitteilung stellte eine Bewertung der Größe und der Auswirkungen der Herausforderung für die finanzielle Nachhaltigkeit auf, der jeder Mitgliedstaat angesichts einer alternden Bevölkerung gegenübersteht. Die zunehmende Anzahl älterer Menschen schafft zusätzliche Anforderungen an die öffentlichen

[14] KOM(2006) 574, angenommenam 12. Oktober 2006. Eine neue Bewertung der Nachhaltigkeit öffentlicher Finanzen soll im Herbst 2009 veröffentlicht werden.

[15] KOM(2006) 574, angenommen am 12. Oktober 2006. Eine neue Bewertung der Nachhaltigkeit öffentlicher Finanzen soll im Herbst 2009 veröffentlicht werden.

[16] Siehe Ausschuss für Wirtschaftspolitik und Europäische Kommission (2006*), The impact of ageing on public expenditure: projections for the EU25 Member States on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (2004-2050) [Der Einfluss der Alterung auf die öffentlichen Ausgaben: Prognosen für die EU-25-Mitgliedstaaten zu Ruhestand, Gesundheitswesen, langfristiger Pflege, Ausbildung und Arbeitslosenleistungen (2004-2050)]*, European Economy, Sonderbericht, Nr.1/2006.

Ausgaben für Renten, Gesundheit und langfristige Pflege[17]. Reformen sozialer Sicherungssysteme, die diese effizienter machen und ältere Arbeitnehmer ermutigen, länger auf dem Arbeitsmarkt zu bleiben, können die Ausgabensteigerung in gewissem Maße dämpfen. Die Regierungen können sich auf diese Bedürfnisse einer alternden Gesellschaft vorbereiten, indem sie ihre öffentlichen Schulden reduzieren und damit die Steuereinnahmen, die sie benötigen, um ihren Zinszahlungen nachkommen zu können. 2007 betrug die Staatsverschuldung 60 % des jährlichen BIP in den EU-27-Ländern, das ist der niedrigste Stand der vergangenen 12 Jahre. Der Gesamtbetrag der Haushaltsdefizite der Mitgliedstaaten liegt bei 1 % des BIP (EU-27) gegenüber 3 % vor 5 Jahren. Die Situation der Mitgliedstaaten ist jedoch sehr unterschiedlich und reicht von einem Haushaltsüberschuss von mehr als 5 % des BIP bis zu einem ähnlich großen Defizit. Die Höhe der Staatsverschuldung reicht von über 100 % des BIP bis zu weniger als 10 %, was auch in den Zinszahlungen deutlich wird: 2007 musste Italien mehr als 10 % seiner öffentlichen Ausgaben für Schuldzinsen aufwenden.

[17] Siehe Ausschuss für Wirtschaftspolitik und Europäische Kommission (2006*), The impact of ageing on public expenditure: projections for the EU25 Member States on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (2004-2050) [Der Einfluss der Alterung auf die öffentlichen Ausgaben: Prognosen für die EU-25-Mitgliedstaaten zu Ruhestand, Gesundheitswesen, langfristiger Pflege, Ausbildung und Arbeitslosenleistungen (2004-2050)]*, European Economy, Sonderbericht, Nr. 1/2006.

RESUME

Les États membres peuvent agir dans cinq domaines-clés pour relever les défis lancés par l'évolution démographique.

En octobre 2006, la Commission a exposé son point de vue sur les défis démographiques de l'UE et sur les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour les relever dans la communication «L'avenir démographique de l'Europe, transformer un défi en opportunité» ([18]). Elle y exprimait sa confiance en la faculté de l'Europe à s'adapter au changement démographique, en particulier au vieillissement de sa population, mais elle insistait aussi sur la nécessité d'agir dans cinq domaines-clés:

– l'amélioration du soutien aux familles,

– la promotion de l'emploi,

– la mise en œuvre de réformes visant à accroître la productivité et la performance économique,

– l'accueil et l'intégration des migrants,

– la viabilité des finances publiques.

Elle y annonçait par ailleurs qu'elle organiserait tous les deux ans un Forum européen sur la démographie. Le premier Forum a eu lieu les 30 et 31 octobre 2006, et le second, les 24 et 25 novembre 2008. Ces événements sont l'occasion de faire le point sur les dernières tendances de l'évolution démographique et de passer en revue les orientations de l'action publique face au changement démographique.

Les États membres faire face à des différentes perspectives. Le rapport présente des données comparatives à l'attention des décideurs politiques nationaux.

Ce deuxième rapport présente les derniers chiffres et tendances pour éclairer les débats avec les parties prenantes qui participent au Forum et avec le groupe d'experts gouvernementaux en charge de la démographie, qui a participé aux travaux de rédaction de ce rapport.
Les données sont (autant que possible) indiquées par État membre, pour permettre aux décideurs et aux parties prenantes de comparer la situation de leur pays à celle d'autres pays et d'identifier ceux qui présentent des expériences intéressantes dont les autres peuvent tirer des enseignements. Ce faisant, ce rapport répond à la demande des États membres qui veulent tirer parti de la diversité des expériences nationales sur tout le territoire de l'UE. Il s'intéresse en particulier à deux enjeux qui ont éveillé un grand intérêt lors de la publication de la communication sur l'avenir démographique de l'Europe, à savoir la modernisation des politiques familiales ([19]) et les moyens à mettre en œuvre pour impliquer davantage les seniors dans l'économie et la société ([20]).

Les pyramides d'âge montrent comment les naissances, les décès et l'immigration déterminent la structure de la population….

Le chapitre 1 examine les données disponibles les plus récentes sur les déterminants de la démographie en Europe, à savoir les naissances, les décès et l'immigration, et il présente les projections de population les plus récentes d'Eurostat. Ces trois variables définissent ce que l'on appelle les 'pyramides d'âge ', montrant la structure d'une population par sexe et par âge. Définir un tel diagramme comme une 'pyramide" n'est actuellement plus approprié, en ce qui concerne l'UE ou d'autres pays ou régions développés. La forme de pyramide est caractéristique des pays avec des taux de natalité élevés, et en conséquence, une croissance démographique rapide et insoutenable, ou des pays avec une mortalité élevée à tous les âges, ou une combinaison des deux. L'Europe a très bien réussi à surmonter ces deux défis démographiques.

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18 COM(2006) 571 du 12 octobre 2006.

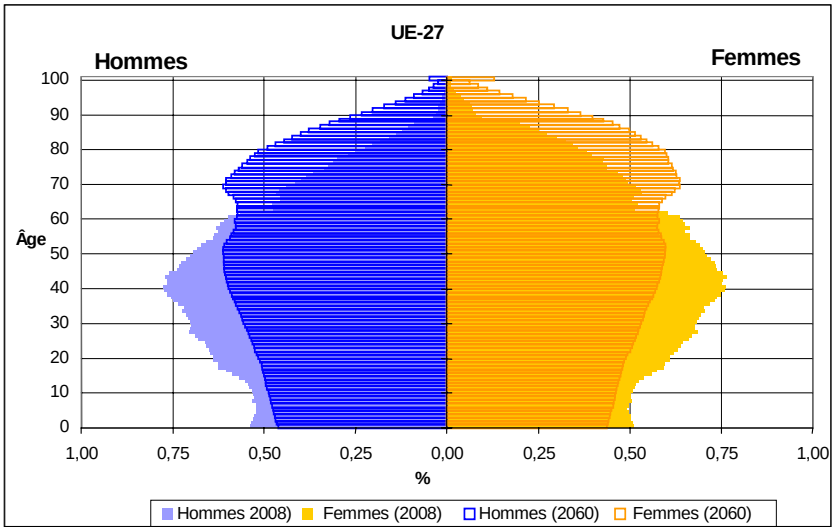
19 Voir la communication de la Commission «Promouvoir la solidarité entre les générations» COM(2007) 244.

20 Voir la résolution du Conseil de février 2007 (DOC 6216/1/07).

… mais dans les pays développés où la démographie est stable, la pyramide se mue en losange.

Il serait souhaitable que la «pyramide» se mue en une colonne, ce qui dénoterait un renouvellement constant d'une population stable, où la quasi-totalité des nouveau-nés vivraient vieux. L'UE approche de ce stade, exception faite du baby-boom qui a commencé dans les années 1950 pour atteindre son paroxysme 20 ans plus tard. Depuis lors, le taux de fécondité a sensiblement régressé: 2,37 enfants chez les femmes nées en 1935, contre 2,11 enfants chez celles nées en 1945 et 1,94 enfant chez celles nées en 1955 (UE-25). Ce taux s'établit actuellement à 1,7 enfant chez les femmes nées en 1965, mais il ne pourra être calculé avec précision que lorsque les femmes de ce groupe d'âge ne seront plus fécondes.

Structure de la population en 2008 et en 2060



Source: Eurostat, Scénario de convergence «EUROPOP2008».

Le taux de fécondité est aujourd'hui estimé à 1,5 enfant…

Le taux de fécondité des groupes d'âge plus jeunes ne peut être qu'estimé. Cette estimation utilise l'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité, qui se base sur la probabilité actuelle des femmes de toutes les tranches d'âges d'avoir un enfant, dont est déduit le nombre moyen d'enfants par femme si ces probabilités étaient confirmées. Cet indicateur passe actuellement de justesse la barre de 1,5 enfant par femme, indiquant une légère progression entre 2000 et 2004.

… mais le report des grossesses à un âge plus avancé pourrait conduire à sous-estimer ce taux.

L'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité présente un inconvénient: il est affecté par l'évolution de l'âge auquel les femmes ont un enfant. L'âge moyen des femmes au moment de la naissance de leur premier enfant est passé de 24,4 ans en 1960 à 24,6 ans en 1980 et à 27,5 ans en 2003 (UE-25). La probabilité d'avoir un enfant diminue donc dans les groupes d'âge plus jeunes, régression qui est rapportée par l'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité avec l'avancement de l'âge. En revanche, l'augmentation de la probabilité d'avoir un enfant à un âge plus avancé ne produira ses effets que plus tard, une fois que le processus de report s'arrêtera et que les grossesses ne pourront plus être retardées. L'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité sous-estime donc le nombre d'enfants par femme. Les démographes ont tenté de corriger ce biais et en sont arrivés à la conclusion que les taux de fécondité réels, c'est-à-dire ajustés en fonction de cet effet, pourraient être supérieurs de 0,2 enfant à l'indicateur conjoncturel de fécondité non ajusté. Ces taux restent inférieurs au taux de remplacement qui est de 2,1, certes, mais s'ils se vérifient, l'évolution à long terme de la pyramide des âges et de la taille de la population pourrait être bien différente en Europe.

L'espérance de vie a augmenté de 2,5 ans tous les dix ans au cours des 40 dernières années. À l'avenir, elle n'augmentera que si la mortalité diminue chez les seniors.

Le nombre de décès est le deuxième facteur qui détermine la taille de la population. Il dépend, d'une part, de la taille des groupes d'âge en fin de vie et, d'autre part, des taux de mortalité, qui sont utilisés pour estimer l'espérance de vie. Dans l'UE-27, l'espérance de vie est de 81,5 ans pour les femmes et de 75,2 ans pour les hommes, selon les chiffres de 2004. Elle a augmenté de 2,5 ans tous les dix ans au cours des 40 dernières années sous l'effet de la diminution de la mortalité due aux progrès dans le traitement des affections respiratoires et du cancer dans les années 1970 et des maladies cardiovasculaires plus récemment. Aujourd'hui, il n'est plus guère possible de compter sur la diminution de la mortalité précoce (soit avant l'âge de 60 ans) pour accroître l'espérance de vie dans la plupart des États membres. La grande majorité des nouveau-nés vivront au moins jusqu'à cet âge. L'espérance de vie n'augmentera que si l'état de santé des personnes âgées s'améliore.

L'espérance de vie des hommes reste peu élevée dans de nombreux pays d'Europe centrale et orientale. Dans tous les pays de l'UE, les personnes défavorisées meurent plus jeunes.

Une profonde fracture Est-Ouest s'observe toutefois dans l'UE en matière d'espérance de vie. Elle est particulièrement manifeste chez les hommes: leur espérance de vie ne dépasse pas 65-70 ans dans huit pays d'Europe centrale et orientale, alors qu'elle est supérieure à 76 ans en moyenne dans l'UE-15. Dans ces pays, la mortalité reste importante chez les hommes d'âge moyen, et c'est à ce phénomène qu'il faut en grande partie imputer la grande différence de longévité entre l'Est et l'Ouest. Des différences marquées d'espérance de vie s'observent au sein même des sociétés: la mortalité est nettement moindre dans les classes plus favorisées, qui ont donc une plus grande espérance de vie. Ces inégalités au regard de la santé sont un défi majeur à relever dans le cadre de la poursuite de l'agenda social renouvelé ([21]).

Les flux migratoires nets sont plus élevés que jamais depuis 2002, de l'ordre de 1,6 à 2 millions de personnes par an.

Le troisième facteur déterminant de la structure démographique est le phénomène migratoire. Au cours des 20 dernières années, l'UE-27 a attiré chaque année un demi-million de plus de migrants qu'elle n'a perdu d'habitants. Depuis 2002 toutefois, les flux migratoires nets à destination de l'UE ont grosso modo triplé, pour se situer entre 1,6 et 2 millions de personnes par an. Trois pays, en l'occurrence l'Espagne, l'Italie et le Royaume-Uni, ont accueilli à eux seuls trois quarts des migrants (flux nets) à destination de l'UE entre 2001 et 2007. Conséquence de ce phénomène migratoire, quelque 4 % des résidents en l'UE ne sont pas des citoyens européens, tandis que 2,1 % des citoyens de l'UE vivent dans un pays dont ils ne sont pas ressortissants selon les chiffres du début de l'année 2007. Toutefois, le nombre de ressortissants étrangers qui résident dans l'UE dépend non seulement des flux migratoires, mais également du rythme auquel ils acquièrent la nationalité de leur pays d'adoption. En 2006, 670 000 ressortissants de pays tiers ont acquis la nationalité d'un État membre de l'UE, un nombre du même ordre qu'aux États-Unis.

… contrairement à ce que suggéraient les projections réalisées il y a quatre ans. Toutefois, le vieillissement rapide de la population est commun aux deux séries de projections.

Ces différences entre les deux séries de projections montrent que la prudence est de rigueur lors de l'interprétation de ces résultats. Toutefois, il est tout à fait certain que le départ à la retraite imminent des baby-boomers renversera l'équilibre entre les personnes en âge de travailler et les retraités. Les deux séries de projections aboutissent à des résultats très similaires également en ce qui concerne l'évolution à long terme du taux de dépendance des personnes âgées, soit le rapport entre la population âgée de 65 ans et plus et la population âgée de 15 à 64 ans. Ce taux est estimé à 0,53 en 2050 (UE-25) selon les projections de 2004 et, selon les dernières projections en date, à 0,50 en 2050 et 0,53 en 2060 (UE-27). Il est à rapporter au taux actuel de 0,25, qui signifie que

[21] La Commission a annoncé dans sa communication «Un agenda social renouvelé: opportunités, accès et solidarité dans l'Europe du XXI^{e} siècle» [COM(2008) 412] la publication d'une communication sur les inégalités dans le domaine de la santé dans le courant de l'année 2009. Ce texte se basera sur la méthode ouverte de coordination en matière d'inclusion sociale et de protection sociale.

l'on compte un individu de 65 ans ou plus pour quatre individus en âge de travailler (soit de 15 à 64 ans). En 2050, on ne comptera plus que deux actifs par individu de 65 ans ou plus. L'Europe n'est pas la seule région du globe à connaître un tel vieillissement: ce phénomène s'observe sur toute la planète, et pourrait se produire à un rythme plus soutenu encore dans certaines économies émergentes.

Les structures familiales ont évolué: les mariages sont moins fréquents et plus tardifs, les cohabitations hors mariage et les familles monoparentales sont plus courantes.

Le chapitre 2 décrit l'évolution des ménages et des structures familiales dont il convient de tenir compte pour moderniser les politiques sociales et familiales de l'UE. La réalité sociale de la vie familiale a profondément changé ces dernières décennies. Le mariage est moins fréquent et plus tardif. La première union intervient en moyenne deux ans plus tard en 2003 qu'en 1990: soit à l'âge moyen de 27,4 ans (contre 24,8 ans) chez les femmes et de 29,8 ans (contre 27,5 ans) chez les hommes. Un nombre significatif de mariages sont célébrés entre conjoints de nationalités différentes: la proportion est de l'ordre de 12 à 15 % en Allemagne et en France, de 20 % en Autriche et en Belgique et de 25 à 30 % à Chypre, en Estonie et au Luxembourg. Le taux de divorce a progressé depuis les années 1970; il a même plus que doublé dans certains pays. Quelque 20 % des mariages sont en fait des remariages pour l'un ou les deux conjoints. La cohabitation hors mariage est plus courante, et les enfants sont nombreux à naître hors mariage, entre 25 et 50 % dans la plupart des États membres. En dépit de cette «désinstitutionnalisation» de la vie familiale, la plupart des enfants vivent dans des familles constituées de deux conjoints mariés ou cohabitants, soit 80 % des ménages selon les chiffres de 2001. Les familles monoparentales, dont le chef de famille est le plus souvent de sexe féminin, représentent 14 % des ménages avec enfant.

On ne compte plus que 2,4 individus par ménage en moyenne, contre 3,3 en 1960. Ce qui s'explique par l'accroissement du nombre de personnes vivant seules.

Des changements sensibles ont par ailleurs affecté la composition des ménages. Dans l'UE-25, on ne compte plus que 2,4 individus par ménage selon les chiffres de 2003, alors qu'ils étaient 3,3 en 1960, ce qui a donné lieu à un accroissement nettement plus soutenu du nombre de ménages que de la taille de la population. En 2005, 27,7 % des foyers ne comptaient qu'une seule personne, soit semblablement autant que de ménages constitués d'au moins deux adultes avec enfants à charge. Les octogénaires représentent un grand nombre de ces ménages unipersonnels: près de 15 millions d'octogénaires vivent chez eux (et non en institution), seuls pour moitié d'entre eux.

L'accroissement du nombre de personnes âgées entraînera celui du nombre de personnes vivant seules.

Le nombre de ménages constitués d'une ou de deux personnes devrait augmenter considérablement sous l'effet du vieillissement de la population. Les baby-boomers sont nombreux à arriver à l'âge de la retraite, ce qui implique une multiplication des ménages de taille plus réduite. Le nombre de ces ménages pourrait augmenter de 50 % dans la plupart des pays européens, voire de 100 % dans certains pays entre 2001 et 2050.

Il faut adapter les politiques aux nouvelles réalités familiales; les familles monoparentales s'exposent par exemple à un grand risque de pauvreté.

L'évolution des structures familiales doit être prise en compte dans la modernisation des politiques sociales, en particulier celles en faveur des familles. Il est urgent d'agir, comme le montre par exemple le grand risque de pauvreté auquel s'exposent les familles monoparentales: environ un tiers des personnes vivant dans des familles monoparentales sont menacées de pauvreté, contre 16 % seulement dans l'ensemble de la population. Les familles nombreuses (soit deux adultes et au moins trois enfants), que l'on peut considérer comme une cible plus traditionnelle des politiques familiales, s'exposent elles aussi à un risque accru de pauvreté (24 %), mais pas autant que les familles monoparentales. La pauvreté guette également un quart des femmes qui vivent seules.

Les allocations en espèces représentent le plus gros poste de dépense dans le budget de l'aide aux familles et aux enfants, mais des services d'accueil de la petite enfance pourraient être un moyen très efficace de protéger les familles de la pauvreté, car cela leur permettrait de se procurer un deuxième revenu.

Toute la question est de savoir comment aider au mieux les familles. La situation financière des familles – et le risque de pauvreté auquel elles s'exposent – dépend des revenus professionnels des parents et des aides qu'ils reçoivent. Les allocations peuvent couvrir une grande partie des coûts liés aux enfants, mais il faudrait qu'elles soient très élevées pour remplacer le deuxième revenu de l'un des deux conjoints. Ainsi, les chiffres de 2005 montrent que 7 % seulement des ménages avec enfants à charge sont exposées à un risque de pauvreté si les deux conjoints travaillent, alors que ce pourcentage atteint 16 % dans l'ensemble de la population. Proposer des services d'accueil de la petite enfance à un prix abordable pourrait avoir un impact majeur sur la situation financière des familles. Le budget de la protection sociale des familles et des enfants, qui représente 2,1 % du PIB de l'UE-27 selon les chiffres de 2005, finance essentiellement des allocations en espèces. Ces allocations, notamment celles pour enfant à charge, absorbent trois quarts de ce budget, dont le quart restant finance l'offre de services. La ventilation de ce budget entre les allocations en espèces et les services varie grandement entre les pays, tout comme le degré de prise en charge des enfants dans le cadre institutionnel, en particulier avant l'âge de trois ans.

Les pays où le taux d'emploi des femmes est élevé et qui proposent des services de garde d'enfants de qualité tendent aussi à afficher des taux de fécondité supérieurs.

L'efficacité des politiques en faveur de la famille peut être mesurée à l'aune de la variation du risque de pauvreté selon les types de ménages ou des taux de fécondité, qui peuvent indiquer dans quelle mesure les individus se sentent aptes à assumer financièrement leur désir d'enfants. Il apparaît que les taux de fécondité ne sont pas en corrélation avec la générosité des allocations en espèces, mais qu'ils sont en corrélation positive avec l'offre de services d'accueil de la petite enfance et avec le taux d'emploi des femmes: les pays où le taux d'emploi des femmes est élevé et qui proposent des services de garde d'enfants de qualité tendent aussi à afficher des taux de fécondité supérieurs. Il semble donc souhaitable de réorienter l'aide aux familles vers des mesures qui permettent de mieux concilier vie professionnelle et vie familiale, tant pour réduire le risque de pauvreté que pour accroître les taux de fécondité. De plus, cela doperait l'emploi et aiderait l'UE à faire face aux conséquences du vieillissement démographique. L'UE promeut l'adoption de politiques plus efficaces dans les États membres au travers de la feuille de route en faveur de l'égalité entre les sexes, de la méthode ouverte de coordination dans le domaine de la protection sociale et de l'inclusion sociale et de la mise en place de l'Alliance européenne pour la famille.

Le baby-boom a commencé il y a 60 ans. Les enfants nés à cette époque partent massivement à la retraite aujourd'hui.

Le chapitre 3 passe en revue les perspectives et les conséquences du vieillissement démographique et s'intéresse en particulier aux baby-boomers et à leur contribution potentielle à l'économie et à la vie de la société. L'agenda social renouvelé adopté par la Commission en juillet 2008 souligne l'importance de cette analyse. La pyramide des âges de l'UE montre clairement l'accroissement démographique enregistré juste après la fin de la Seconde guerre mondiale, le début du baby-boom. C'était il y a 60 ans. Les nombreux individus nés pendant cette période de 20 à 30 ans arrivent maintenant à l'âge de la retraite. Cela marque un tournant dans l'évolution démographique de l'Union européenne: le vieillissement n'est plus un phénomène dont les conséquences se ressentiront dans un avenir lointain. Ces dix dernières années, la population en âge de travailler (soit les 20-59 ans) et la population des plus de 60 ans ont toutes deux vu leurs effectifs augmenter en moyenne de 1 à 1,5 million d'individus par an. Le groupe des plus de 60 ans grossira de deux millions par an au cours des 25 prochaines années. La population en âge de travailler n'augmente pas à un rythme aussi soutenu. Sa croissance devrait s'arrêter dans six ans environ, et ses effectifs commenceront diminuer à ce moment-là, la perte étant estimée à 1 million, voire 1,5 million d'individus par an.

À 60 %, les taux d'emploi sont supérieurs de 10 points à ceux de 2000, mais la marge de progrès reste grande.

Selon les chiffres de 2007, 50 % des hommes et 40 % des femmes travaillent encore à l'âge de 60 ans. Ces taux peu élevés montrent que les baby-boomers pourraient très utilement être mis à contribution pour gonfler les rangs des actifs en Europe. Ils n'en reste pas moins que ces taux ont augmenté de 10 points depuis 2000, signe de l'inversion de la tendance à la retraite anticipée. C'est aussi l'un des signes les plus tangibles de l'efficacité de la stratégie de Lisbonne qui vise entre autres à promouvoir l'emploi des seniors. Il est très rare de travailler après 65 ans, l'âge typique de la retraite dans de nombreux États membres. Les actifs occupés ne sont que 13 % parmi les hommes et 7 % parmi les femmes dans le groupe d'âge des 65-69 ans. Le travail à temps partiel pourrait être un bon moyen de passer progressivement du monde du travail à la retraite, mais il ne concerne que 11 % des hommes et 38 % des femmes dans le groupe d'âge des 55-64 ans. Il apparaît donc que les hommes continuent à passer directement de la vie active à temps plein à la retraite à temps plein. En revanche, pour de nombreuses femmes de ce groupe d'âge, le travail à temps partiel est un moyen de retrouver le monde du travail une fois que leurs enfants leur prennent moins de temps. Par contraste, le travail à temps partiel est très courant chez ceux qui sont encore actifs au-delà de l'âge de 65 ans: on compte 47 % d'hommes et 61 % de femmes à temps partiel parmi les actifs occupés de plus de 65 ans, selon les chiffres de 2007.

Les nouvelles cohortes d'actifs plus âgés auront un meilleur niveau de formation et de meilleures compétences en informatique, ce qui multipliera leurs chances d'avoir du travail…

Le niveau de formation et les compétences, en particulier en informatique, restent des obstacles à l'accroissement du taux d'emploi des quinquagénaires et des sexagénaires. Toutefois, la situation devrait s'améliorer, car les nouvelles cohortes de travailleurs plus âgés se distinguent par un niveau de formation plus élevé et par une maîtrise nettement plus grande de l'informatique et de l'internet. Selon les chiffres de 2007, la proportion de ceux qui n'ont jamais utilisé l'internet est de 57 % chez les 55-64 ans, 39 % chez les 45-54 ans et 28 % chez les 35-44 ans. Les peu diplômés sont également nettement moins nombreux chez les plus jeunes que chez les plus âgés. L'élévation du niveau de formation est particulièrement forte chez les femmes: les titulaires d'un diplôme de fin d'études tertiaires sont 34 % chez les femmes âgées de 25 à 29 ans, soit plus du double que chez celles âgées de 55 à 59 ans (16 %); la progression est moins marquée chez les hommes, où l'on compte respectivement 21 % et 25 % de titulaires d'un diplôme de fin d'études tertiaires dans le groupe d'âge des 55-59 ans et des 25-29 ans.

… mais les obligations que les seniors peuvent avoir envers leurs proches et les avantages fiscaux peu intéressants qui leur sont réservés peuvent être dissuasifs.

L'élévation du niveau de formation peut certes en principe amener davantage d'actifs à travailler plus longtemps, mais il convient d'approfondir les recherches pour évaluer l'état de santé des travailleurs plus âgés et pour déterminer si les mesures prises sont suffisantes pour adapter leurs compétences compte tenu de l'évolution des besoins sur le marché du travail. De plus, les obligations que les seniors peuvent avoir envers leurs petits-enfants ou de proches dépendants peuvent faire obstacle à un accroissement de leur taux d'emploi. Ce constat s'applique en particulier aux femmes quinquagénaires et sexagénaires, qui sont susceptibles à leur âge d'avoir à s'occuper de leurs petits-enfants et de leurs parents vieillissants. Enfin, la fiscalité doit favoriser l'allongement de la vie active. Tous ces aspects seront étudiés de manière plus approfondie, en particulier dans le cadre de la stratégie de Lisbonne et de la méthode ouverte de coordination dans le domaine de la protection sociale et de l'inclusion sociale.

Les seniors peuvent grandement contribuer à la vie de la société, même après la retraite…

Les baby-boomers vieillissants ont non seulement la possibilité d'apporter une contribution majeure à l'économie en continuant à travailler, mais ils peuvent aussi s'investir dans un large éventail d'activités sociales organisées par des associations confessionnelles, des partis politiques, des syndicats, des œuvres de bienfaisance ou des clubs de loisirs ou venir

en aide de leur propre initiative à des proches ou à des membres de leur communauté. Il ressort d'un module spécial consacré à la participation sociale dans les statistiques communautaires sur le revenu et les conditions de vie (EU-SILC) que par comparaison avec les moins de 65 ans, les plus de 65 ans ont tendance à s'investir davantage dans des activités confessionnelles ou religieuses, et moins dans des activités organisées par des partis politiques, des syndicats ou des clubs de loisirs. Toutefois, les proportions de seniors qui participent à de telles activités ne sont pas très élevées: quelque 25 % d'entre eux prennent part à des activités confessionnelles ou religieuses, 3 % à des activités organisées par des partis politiques ou des syndicats et 20 % à des activités organisées par des clubs de loisirs.

… ils peuvent s'occuper de leurs petits-enfants, venir en aide à des proches dans le besoin ou faire du bénévolat dans leur communauté.

L'enquête SHARE sur la santé, le vieillissement et la retraite en Europe porte sur un nombre plus limité de pays, mais elle dresse un tableau plus précis de la participation sociale des plus de 50 ans. Dans les pays impliqués dans cette enquête, deux grands-parents sur cinq s'occupent de leurs petits-enfants une fois par semaine, voire plus; c'est le cas pour un grand-père sur cinq et près d'une grand-mère sur quatre. Le taux de participation à des activités extérieures (bénévolat, aide informelle, prise en charge d'adultes et autres activités sociales organisées par des clubs, des partis politiques ou des associations) varie fortement d'un pays à l'autre. C'est au Danemark, aux Pays-Bas et en Suède que les seniors sont les plus susceptibles de participer à de telles activités et dans les pays d'Europe centrale et orientale qui ont pris part à l'enquête qu'ils sont les moins susceptibles de s'y investir.

Le taux de participation des seniors à des activités sociales varie énormément selon les pays, et encore plus entre les classes socioéconomiques au sein même des pays.

Si ces différences culturelles entre les États membres semblent plus importantes que les profils personnels, ces derniers restent néanmoins déterminants dans l'engagement social des plus de 50 ans. Les hommes tendent à s'investir légèrement plus que les femmes dans la plupart de ces activités (hormis l'aide et les soins); les plus instruits ont également tendance à se livrer davantage à ce genre d'activité que les moins instruits. Le taux de participation diminue généralement avec l'âge, même si, dans certains pays où le taux de participation à des activités sociales est élevé, les 65-74 ans sont plus actifs que les 50-64 ans. Que ces différences soient à ce point marquées entre les pays suggère que dans les pays où le taux de participation est faible, il faut avant tout développer fortement la culture de l'implication sociale pour tenter d'amener les seniors à prendre davantage part à la vie de la société.

Il convient de prendre des mesures adéquates pour faire face au vieillissement démographique rapide: offrir la possibilité de travailler et de participer à la vie de la société plus longtemps, améliorer l'accès aux biens et services qui préservent l'autonomie des seniors, faire montre de solidarité avec les personnes dépendantes et défendre leur dignité.

Le vieillissement des baby-boomers a un certain nombre d'implications pour l'action publique. La stratégie de Lisbonne a déjà reconnu qu'il fallait promouvoir l'emploi chez les seniors. Dans plusieurs États membres, l'action publique tente d'inciter les seniors à faire davantage de bénévolat. Les décideurs politiques doivent non seulement amener les seniors à participer activement à la vie de la société, mais aussi prendre des mesures pour préserver leur autonomie. Par autonomie, on entend autonomie financière, mais aussi autonomie physique, moyennant l'offre de logements, de transports et de services adaptés, qui permettent aux personnes âgées de rester chez elles le plus longtemps possible. Une offre coordonnée de soins médicaux et de soins de longue durée s'impose pour les personnes âgées très dépendantes.

Les États membres peuvent agir dans cinq domaines-clés pour se préparer au changement démographique.

Le quatrième chapitre analyse dans quelle mesure l'UE et ses États membres sont préparés à faire face au changement démographique. Il se base sur une série d'indicateurs-clés dans les cinq domaines de l'action publique que les États membres peuvent utiliser pour relever les défis du changement démographique. Ces indicateurs sont également présentés par pays, ce qui permet d'évaluer en un coup d'œil la situation de chaque État membre au regard des défis posés par l'évolution démographique et des réponses politiques apportées, et de comparer la situation de chacun à la moyenne de l'UE et aux pays dont les indicateurs sont les plus favorables.

Ils peuvent améliorer la situation des familles, et surtout des mères, pour accroître les taux de fécondité et leur offrir un plus large éventail de possibilités.

Dans le but d'identifier les conditions nécessaires au renouveau démographique de l'Europe, ce chapitre met l'accent sur les disparités des États membres en termes de budget public dédié à l'aide aux familles (également étudié dans le chapitre précédent). Il souligne aussi qu'en 2006, la majorité des États membres n'avaient pas encore atteint les objectifs fixés par le Conseil européen de Barcelone, en l'occurrence offrir dans le cadre institutionnel une capacité d'accueil pour un tiers des enfants de moins de trois ans et pour 90 % des enfants entre 3 et 6 ans. Les pays où les capacités d'accueil sont les plus réduites se situent pour la plupart en Europe centrale et orientale. Près de 90 % des pères d'enfants de moins de six ans travaillent, contre moins de 60 % de mères. De plus, une proportion significative de femmes, toutes catégories confondues, travaillent à temps partiel (près d'un tiers). Les sacrifices que les femmes doivent consentir dans leur vie professionnelle pour satisfaire aux besoins de leur famille sont disproportionnés (par rapport à ceux des hommes) et sont manifestes aussi dans les salaires: le salaire horaire des femmes est inférieur de 15 % à celui des hommes.

Les États membres peuvent accroître le taux d'emploi pour améliorer l'équilibre entre la population active et les retraités.

La capacité de la société à faire face au vieillissement démographique ne dépend pas directement du taux de dépendance des personnes âgées, à savoir le nombre d'individus de plus de 65 ans par rapport au nombre de personnes âgées de 15 à 64 ans (les actifs). Toute la question est de savoir combien d'inactifs et d'individus nécessitant des soins médicaux ou de longues durées coûteuses doivent recevoir le soutien de la population active, sachant qu'ils sont nettement moins nombreux que la population totale âgée de 15 à 64 ans. Un peu moins de deux tiers (65,4 % en 2007) des actifs ne travaillent pas, une proportion inférieure à l'objectif fixé à l'horizon 2010 dans le cadre de la stratégie de Lisbonne. Les progrès sur la voie de l'accomplissement de cet objectif sont lents: le gain représente à peine plus de 3 points de pourcentage depuis 2000, lorsque cet objectif a été fixé. En d'autres termes, moins de la moitié de l'écart entre le taux de départ et le taux cible a été comblée.

Dans une dizaine d'années, le potentiel d'augmentation du taux d'emploi sera épuisé et la productivité sera le principal moteur de croissance…

Il reste une grande marge d'amélioration sur le front de l'emploi par l'accroissement des taux d'emploi, en particulier chez les femmes et les seniors, certes, mais d'ici une dizaine d'années, le déclin de la population active sera tel – sous l'effet du départ à la retraite des baby-boomers – que l'augmentation des taux d'emploi ne suffira plus à le compenser. À ce moment-là, seuls les gains de productivité, à obtenir via des investissements dans les ressources humaines, les infrastructures et l'innovation, seront source de croissance économique. Ce chapitre donne une idée du degré d'exploitation du potentiel humain en Europe. La productivité par heure de travail en est un indicateur-clé. Elle a augmenté dans une mesure comprise entre 1 et 1,7 % par an entre 2003 et 2007. Les gains de productivité les plus rapides s'observent dans les nouveaux États membres qui se rapprochent de la moyenne européenne, même si leurs chiffres étaient très peu élevés à l'origine.

… mais pour cela, il faut investir davantage dans le capital humain…

L'accroissement de la productivité dépend en grande partie du niveau de formation. Dans le groupe d'âge des 18-24 ans, 13 % des femmes et 17 % des hommes ne sont pas allés au-delà du premier cycle de l'enseignement secondaire, alimentant les sorties précoces de l'enseignement. Ces chiffres constituent une amélioration modeste par rapport à 2000, mais ces proportions restent loin de l'objectif fixé à l'horizon 2010, en l'occurrence 10 % au plus. Les pays d'Europe méridionale sont face à d'énormes défis dans ce domaine, alors que les pays d'Europe centrale et orientale tendent à figurer parmi les meilleurs élèves, ainsi que le montre la proportion élevée de jeunes qui terminent au moins leurs études secondaires. Il convient de signaler qu'il n'existe toutefois pas de corrélation marquée entre ces résultats et le budget public de l'éducation.

… et l'innovation. La marge d'amélioration est grande dans ces deux domaines.

Enfin, les gains de productivité dépendront aussi à l'avenir du progrès technologique, qui dépend à son tour de la capacité des universités à former de futurs chercheurs et de l'investissement dans la recherche-développement. La proportion de titulaires d'un diplôme de fin d'études tertiaires dans la population du même groupe d'âge varie considérablement selon les États membres. Elle est environ deux fois et demie plus élevée au Danemark, aux Pays-Bas et au Royaume-Uni qu'en Allemagne et en Autriche. Les nouveaux États membres sont disséminés dans le classement. Concernant la part du PIB consacrée à la recherche-développement, les nouveaux États membres sont par contre globalement à la traîne. Selon les chiffres de 2006, la plupart d'entre eux ne consacrent pas plus de 1 % de leur PIB à la recherche-développement, alors que la moyenne calculée à l'échelle de l'UE-27 s'établit à 1,84 %. Ce budget est très inférieur à l'objectif fixé à l'horizon 2010, à savoir 3 % du PIB. De plus, le budget de la recherche-développement n'a pas augmenté depuis le début de la décennie.

L'immigration peut pallier les pénuries de main-d'œuvre, mais l'efficacité de l'insertion professionnelle des migrants varie selon les États membres.

L'immigration peut pallier les pénuries de main-d'œuvre dues au déclin de la population active. L'UE a accueilli un nombre record de migrants ces dernières années. Les flux migratoires nets ont fait augmenter la population de l'UE-27 de près de 15,5 millions de personnes ces 13 dernières années (entre 1995 et 2007), dont 4,5 millions durant les sept premières années de la période de référence et 11 millions dans les six dernières. Ce sont l'Allemagne, l'Espagne, l'Italie et le Royaume-Uni qui ont attiré le plus grand nombre de migrants. Plusieurs nouveaux États membres ont enregistré une émigration nette durant cette période, mais ces flux semblent s'être taris ces dernières années. L'immigration joue donc un rôle très différent dans la dynamique démographique nationale des États membres. Des différences sensibles s'observent aussi quant à l'insertion professionnelle des migrants. Dans l'UE-27, les ressortissants de pays tiers affichent un taux d'emploi inférieur à celui des ressortissants nationaux, de 2,5 points de pourcentage chez les hommes et de plus de 10 points chez les femmes. Toutefois, la situation varie considérablement entre les États membres. Dans certains pays, l'écart de taux d'emploi est même favorable aux ressortissants de pays tiers.

Les États membres peuvent aussi assainir leurs finances publiques pour réduire la charge de la dette.

Le cinquième levier que les États membres peuvent utiliser pour relever les défis du changement démographique concerne les finances publiques. Ce thème est abordé dans la communication «Viabilité à long terme des finances publiques dans l'UE» ([22]). De plus, les progrès sur la voie de l'assainissement budgétaire sont au cœur de la réforme du cadre fiscal européen et du pacte de stabilité et de croissance. Cette communication évalue l'ampleur et la portée du défi de la viabilité fiscale que chaque État membre a à relever dans la perspective du vieillissement démographique. L'accroissement du nombre de personnes âgées entraînera

[22] Communication COM(2006) 574 du 12 octobre 2006. Une nouvelle évaluation de la viabilité des finances publiques sera publiée à l'automne 2009.

l'augmentation des besoins de financement public des retraites, des soins médicaux et des soins de longue durée ([23]). Réformer les systèmes de protection sociale dans le but d'améliorer leur efficience et d'encourager les seniors à travailler plus longtemps pourrait dans une certaine mesure limiter l'accroissement de ces dépenses. Les gouvernements peuvent se préparer aux besoins que fera apparaître le vieillissement démographique en réduisant leur dette et, donc, la charge de la dette. En 2007, la dette publique représentait 60 % du PIB annuel de l'UE-27, une part sans précédent depuis 12 ans. Les déficits budgétaires des États membres représentaient 1 % du PIB de l'UE-27, soit 3 % de moins que cinq ans auparavant. La situation varie toutefois considérablement selon les États membres: certains affichent un excédent budgétaire qui représente plus de 5 % du PIB, alors que d'autres accusent un grave déficit budgétaire. La dette publique représente plus de 100 % du PIB dans certains pays, mais moins de 10 % dans d'autres, et elle conditionne la charge de la dette: l'Italie a par exemple dû consacrer 10 % de son budget public à la charge de la dette en 2007.

[23] Comité de politique économique et Commission européenne, «The impact of ageing on public expenditure: projections for the EU25 Member States on pensions, health care, long-term care, education and unemployment transfers (2004-2050)», *Économie européenne*, Rapport spécial n° 1, 2006.

INTRODUCTION

The Commission's *Renewed Social Agenda*[24] identified population ageing, alongside technological progress and globalisation, as one of the key drivers of societal change in Europe. The prospect of ageing populations has long been under discussion. Today, as the first baby-boomers turn 60, it is no longer an event that will occur at some point in the distant future. Sixty years ago, the number of babies born rose sharply and remained high for about 20 to 30 years. Now the first of these large cohorts born over a period of 20 to 30 years are beginning to retire. This marks a turning point in the demographic development of the European Union and makes it all the more important to consider the policy responses that are required by this major change.

This report has been placed under the theme of *Meeting Social Needs in an Ageing Society.* It thus follows up on the Commission's commitment in the *Renewed Social Agenda* to look at the needs of an ageing population. However, the focus is not just on needs, which would inevitably strengthen the perception of ageing as a burden. There are numerous opportunities for tackling the challenges of ageing and for 'modernising' European societies, creating better living conditions for people of all ages.

Indeed, as the Commission stressed in its communication presented in October 2006 on *The Demographic Future of Europe — From Challenge to Opportunity*[25], Europe can envisage its demographic future with confidence. Such confidence is founded on the recognition that population ageing is above all the result of economic, social and medical progress, as well as greater control over the timing of births and numbers of children people want to have. It was also based on the realisation that Europe has available significant opportunities for responding to the challenges of demographic change in five key areas:

- Better support for families;
- Promoting employment;
- Reforms to raise productivity and economic performance;
- Immigration and integration of migrants;
- Sustainable public finances.

However, major reforms and decisive action are necessary to meet these challenges, and the Communication underlined that there is only a small window of opportunity of about 10 years during which further employment growth would remain possible. Increasing the number of highly productive and high-quality jobs is the key to ensuring that Europe's economy and societies will be able to meet the needs of ageing populations.

It falls above all to each Member State to develop the right policy mix in response to demographic change, and each Member State faces somewhat different challenges and has different opportunities. The Communication of 2006 offered a broad reference framework to help Member States develop their specific policy mixes, the success of which will be in the interest of the European Union as a whole. It also emphasised that the Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs, alongside the open method of coordination in the area of social protection and inclusion, offers an appropriate framework for conducting the reforms that are necessary to tackle demographic change.

The Communication announced that every two years, the Commission would hold a European Forum on Demography to take stock of the latest demographic developments and to review where the European Union and the Member States stand in responding to demographic change. The first Forum took place on 30-31 October 2006, the second on 24-25 November 2008.

[24] See *Renewed Social Agenda: Opportunities, Access and Solidarity in 21st Century Europe*, COM(2008) 412 of 2 July 2008.

[25] COM(2006) 571, adopted on 12 October 2006.

A tool for assessing where we stand in relation to the demographic challenge

The purpose of this second report on demography in Europe is to provide the most recent facts and figures[26] that are needed for an informed debate with the stakeholders taking part in the Forum and in particular with the group of government experts on demography, which was involved in the conception of the present report.

As far as possible, data are provided for each Member State, allowing policy makers and stakeholders to compare their own country's situation with that of others, to understand the specificity of their country and, possibly, to identify countries that provide interesting experiences examples of practice from which lessons could be learned. In so doing, the report responds to the request from Member States who want to learn from the variety of national experiences across the European Union. The data provided in this report concern the most recent demographic trends and projections (chapter 1). In particular, the report discusses the most recent Eurostat population projections which present a more optimistic outlook, foreseeing a slight growth of the population as opposed to a slight decline according to the previous projections. However, the challenge of population ageing remains huge and have scarcely changed compared to the earlier projections.

In addition to demographic data, the report also examines some key indicators showing where the EU as a whole and individual Member States stand in their preparation for demographic change (chapter 4). This analysis, which is one of the commitments entered into by the Commission in the communication of October 2006, follows the five key areas for action. It helps policy makers in the Member States identify those areas where they have greatest opportunities for tackling the demographic challenge.

Chapter 4 can only provide a very cursory overview of the challenges and opportunities in these five areas, each of which is the subject of more in-depth scrutiny in the context of the Lisbon Strategy. The aim of this report is to present a broad picture of where individual Member States and the EU as a whole stand in the five key areas for tackling the challenges of demographic change. In addition, the report aims to complement information that is already available thanks to ongoing policy coordination processes, by looking at two specific areas, namely the needs of families and older people in a changing demographic context.

Two priority areas for policy review: the needs of families…

The 2008 demography report focuses in particular on two issues that have received much attention following the adoption of the communication on Europe's demographic future: the modernisation of family policies[27] and opportunities for enhancing the contribution of older people to the economy and society[28].

As far as family policies are concerned, chapter 2 in the report examines how the reality of family life has changed over recent decades. Couples have become less stable and choose to have children at a later age, often without being married. Women today have much better opportunities on the labour market and, thanks to the rapid progression of their level of educational attainment, are much better equipped to seize those opportunities. In this context, family policies oriented towards the traditional male breadwinner model are becoming less effective in securing good living conditions for families and children. The chapter discusses the policy implications of the transformation of family life that has taken place in Europe and emphasises in particular the importance of reconciliation policies.

…and older people

Chapter 3 is devoted to opportunities and needs in a society that is ageing at an accelerating pace. Over the past decade, both the population of working age (20-59 years) and the population aged 60 years and above had been growing by 1 to 1.5 million people per year on average. From 2008, the population aged 60 years and above will be growing by 2 million people every year for the next 25 years. The growth in the working-age population is slowing down fast and will stop altogether in about six years. From then on, this segment of the population will be shrinking by 1 to 1.5 million people each year.

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[26] The information presented in this report is based on data that was available at the end of September 2008. An effort has been made to present the most recent coherent data available

[27] See the Communication from the Commission *Promoting solidarity between the generations,* COM(2007) 244.

[28] Council resolution of February 2007, DOC 6216/1/07.

Thus the baby-boom cohorts will no longer boost the working-age population, as they did in previous decades, but will start increasing the population over pensionable age. In about 15 to 20 years, these same cohorts will lead to rapid growth in needs for health and social care services. The ageing of the baby-boomers will severely test solidarity between the generations.

The potential contribution of the ageing baby boomers

This report looks at the potential for increased participation of older people, on the labour market and as active members of their communities, notably through volunteering. Mobilising this potential is all the more urgent as much larger cohorts are now reaching their 60s. Presenting 2008, only about 40 % of men and 30 % of women were still in employment at the age of 60. Yet, most people in this age group are still fit and capable of contributing to the economy and society. The Lisbon Strategy is already producing tangible results: Employment rates of people aged 55-64 are rising, reversing the trend towards ever earlier retirement, but more needs to be done. Opinion surveys also indicate a willingness to participate in community work or volunteering after retirement. This represents a major opportunity for social progress, but figures on actual engagement fall far short of this declared willingness to volunteer. Clearly, more and better opportunities for employment and voluntary engagement of older people are needed.

Another challenge for policy makers is to ensure that older people have access to the goods and services they need. This requires adequate incomes as well as a supply of goods and services that are adapted to the specific needs to older people, allowing them to remain autonomous and live in their own household for as long as possible. While much work on incomes in old age has already been done in the context of the Open Method of Coordination for social protection and social inclusion, data are not available on the barriers that older people may be facing and the goods and services that could help overcome those barriers. However, new surveys will soon begin to fill this knowledge gap, and in future demography reports it will be possible to carry out an in depth analysis of the situation.

An emerging challenge: protecting the dignity of frail older people

A fundamental issue that has recently been put on the European agenda is the protection of the dignity of frail older people who are often victims of neglect and abuse[29]. A major European conference took place on 17 March 2008 in Brussels highlighting the seriousness of the issue, albeit based on very limited information from a few Member States. The chapter on needs and opportunities in an ageing society discusses some of the policy challenges that need to be tackled and indicates some ways in which the European Union can support policy makers in the Member States in this area.

Help us improve future reports…

Comments and suggestions on this report will be gratefully received and should be sent to:

Unit E1 (Social and Demographic Analysis)
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
European Commission
1049 Brussels
BELGIUM
EMPL-E1-COURRIER@ec.europa.eu

[29] See notably the exploratory opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on *Elder Abuse*, Brussels, 24 October 2007 (CESE 1465/2007).

1. EUROPE'S CURRENT DEMOGRAPHY AND FUTURE TRENDS

The most common way of representing a country's population is by using what is known as a 'population pyramid', which displays the population by age and sex. However, the shape of the pyramid that this representation of population structure typically took in the past has long been replaced by very different contours, with a much narrower base as a result of a declining number of births over recent decades. The pyramid can result from birth rates well above the replacement level or from high mortality at any age. While low birth rates have become a concern in many Member States, a return to pyramid-shaped population structure would not be desirable, because high birth rates implies explosive population growth, whereas high mortality at any age implies that most people will not be able to enjoy a long life. The ideal shape for the population structure would therefore be a pillar, which narrows only at the very top as people die of old age.

Figure 1.1 on the following pages presents current and projected population structures in 2060 for the EU as a whole and for each Member State. The population pyramids show the great diversity across the EU, both for the present and for the future, reflecting the political and social history of each country. The impact of low birth rates and high male mortality during war years is visible in a number of countries.

In the EU-27 pyramid, the baby boom, which peaked in the mid-1960s, is clearly visible. Most countries experienced a period with high birth rates, typically some 40 to 50 years ago in the EU-15 countries[30], and a decade or two later in the former communist Member States. The effects of the peaks in birth rates also tend to be felt some 20 to 30 years later when the children born during a baby boom have their own children, as can be seen very clearly in the case of the Czech Republic. Most Member States are, however, experiencing a declining number of births and thus a narrowing of the base of their population pyramid.

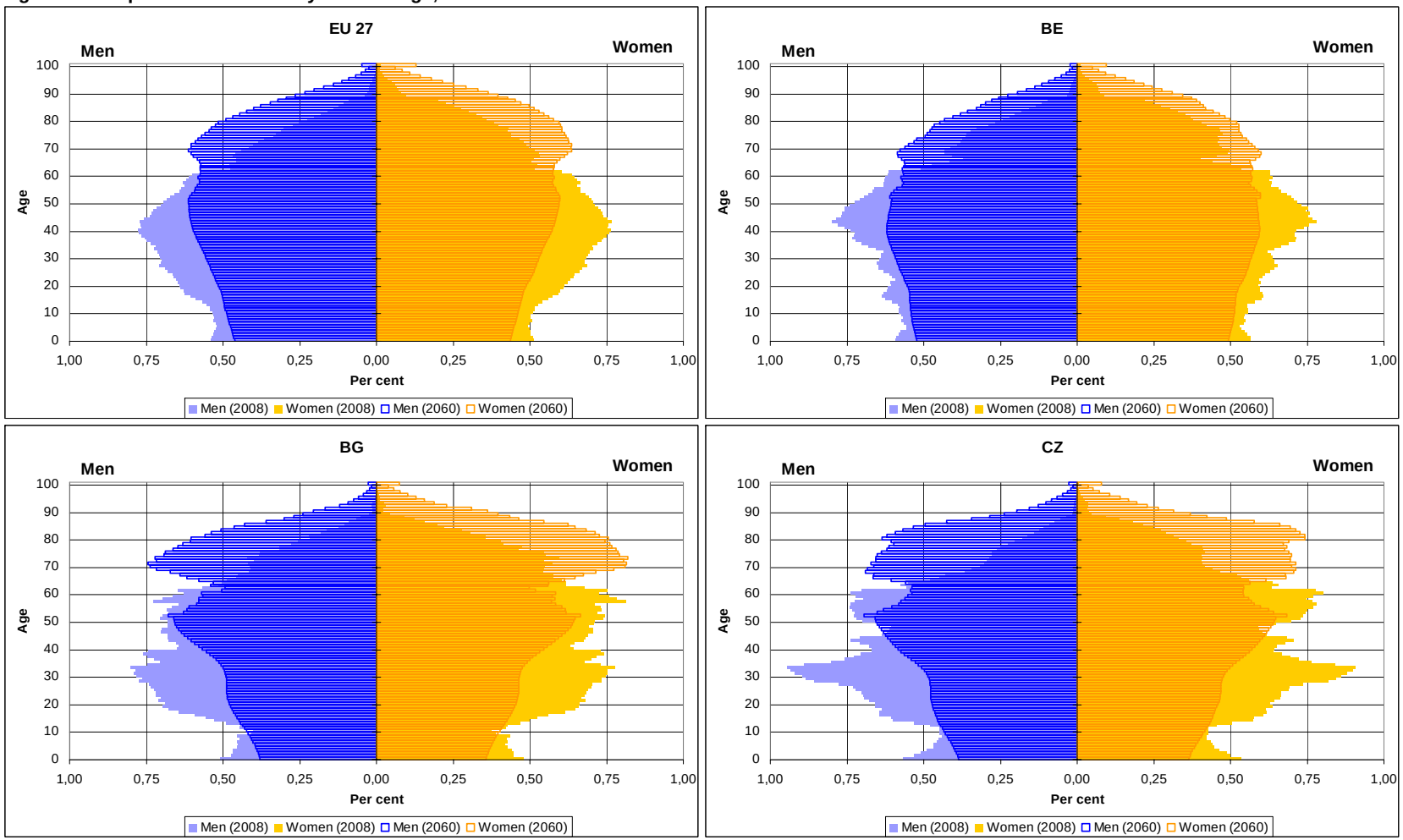
Projections for population structure in 2060 suggest that the EU-12[31] as well as the Southern Member States and Germany might have almost inverted population pyramids with ever smaller birth cohorts. Greater life expectancy will result in much larger cohorts aged 60 and above, particularly for women. A few Member States, the Nordic countries, Ireland, the UK and France, are expected to move towards the pillar shape resulting from birth rates close to replacement level and low mortality (or high life expectancy).

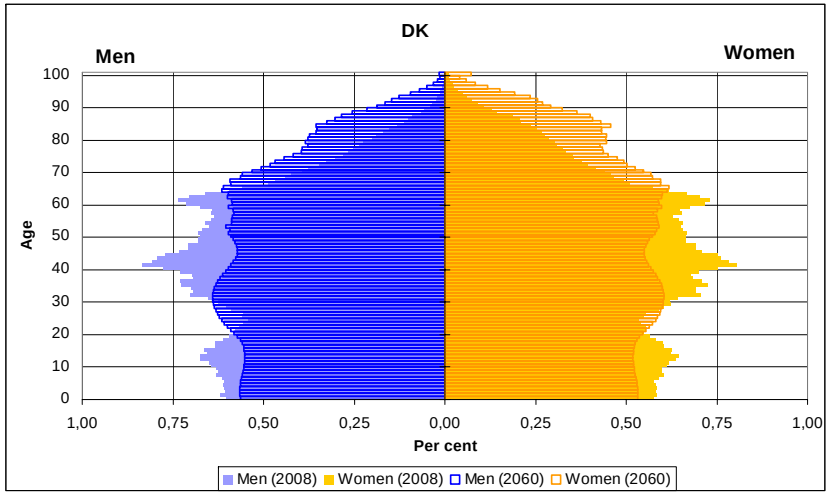
These current and projected future population pyramids are shaped by births, deaths and a third key factor, namely migration. These factors are considered in the present chapter, which examines how they shape the composition and structure of Europe's population.

[30] EU-15 will be used to refer to the Member States of the EU before the 2004 enlargement.

[31] EU-12 is used to indicate the Member States which acceded in 2004 and 2007. EU-10 refers only to the Member States that acceded in 2004.

Figure 1.1: Population structure by sex and age, 2008 and 2050

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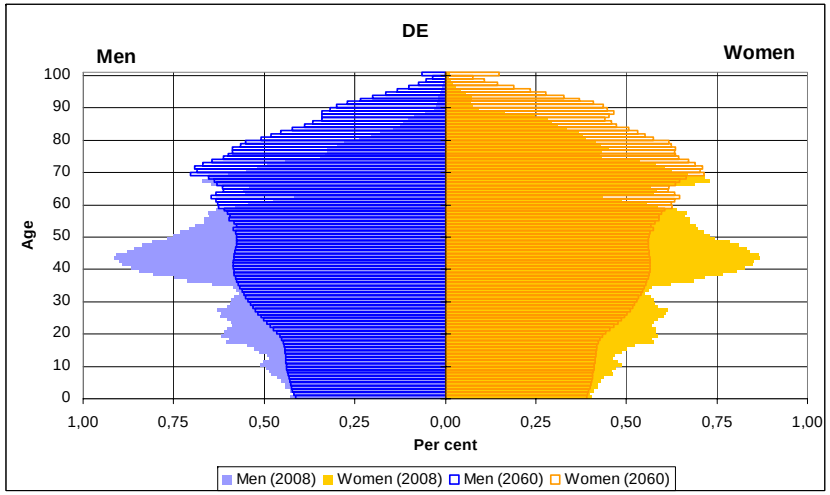
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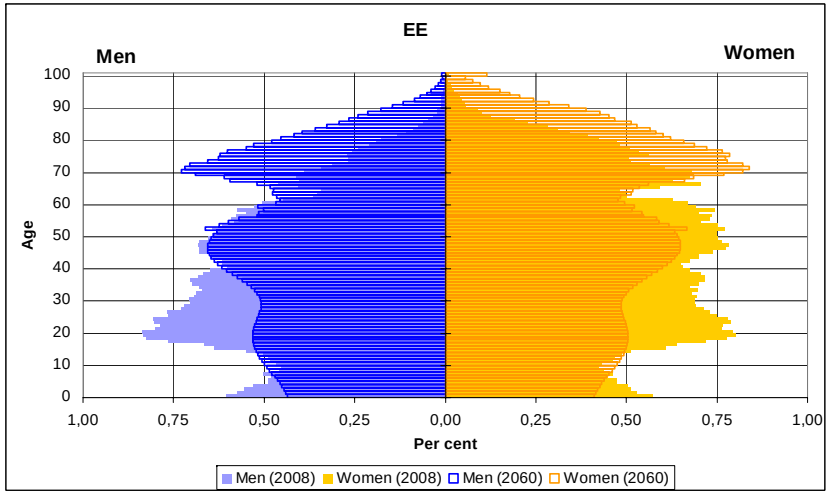
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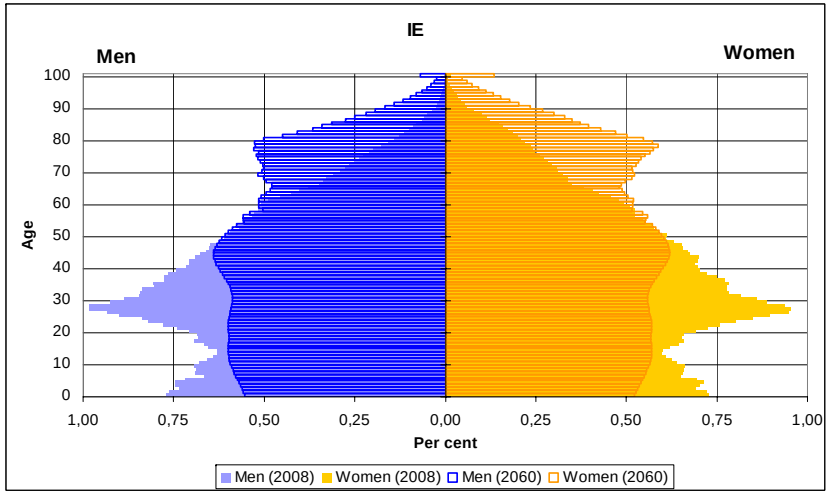
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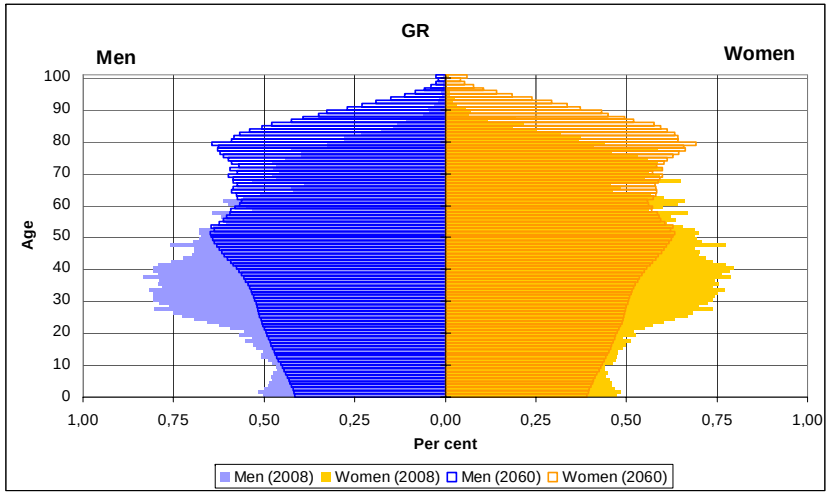
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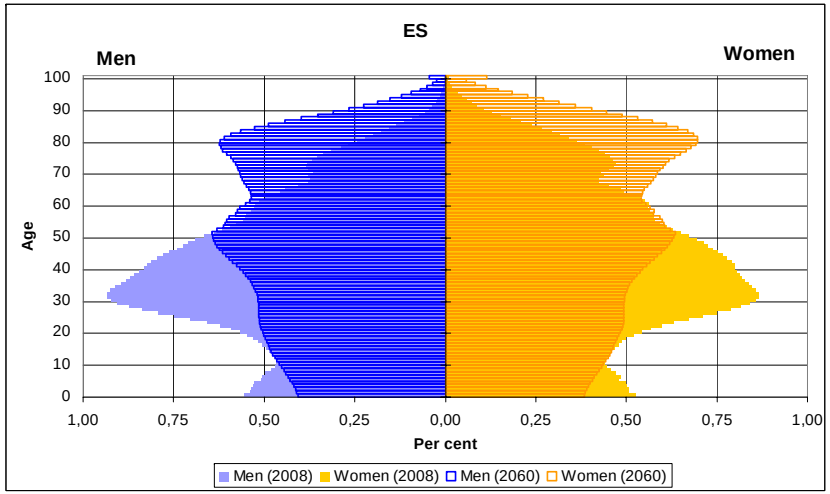
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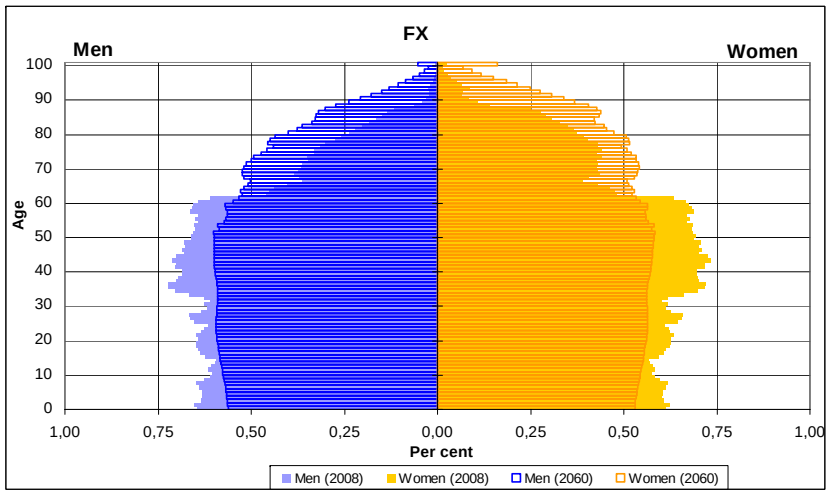
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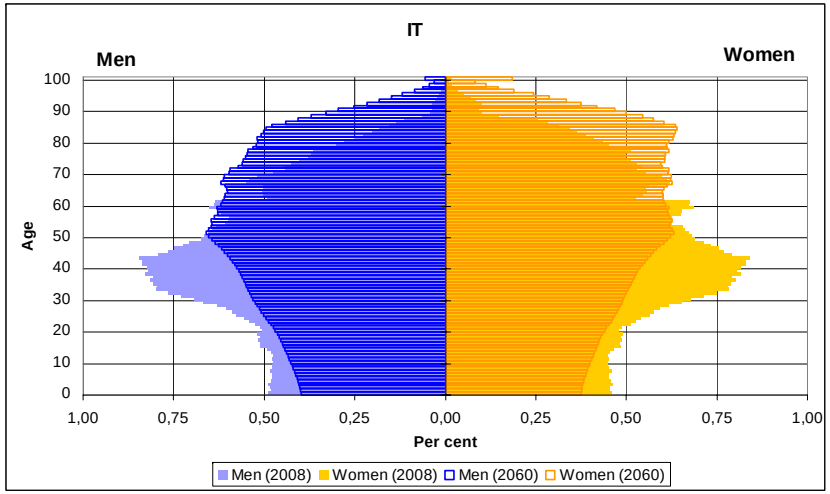
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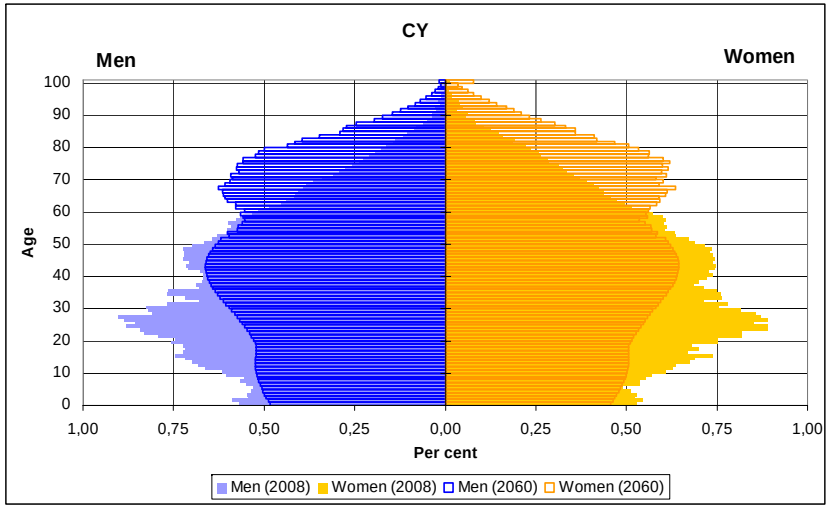
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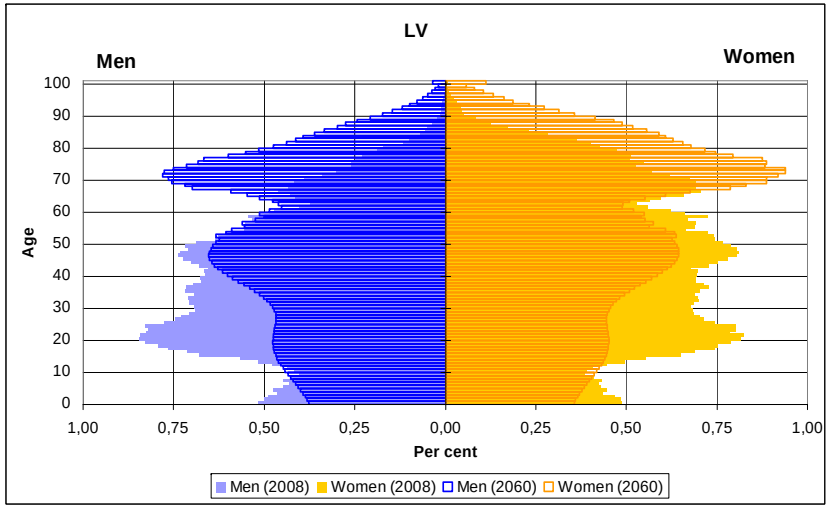
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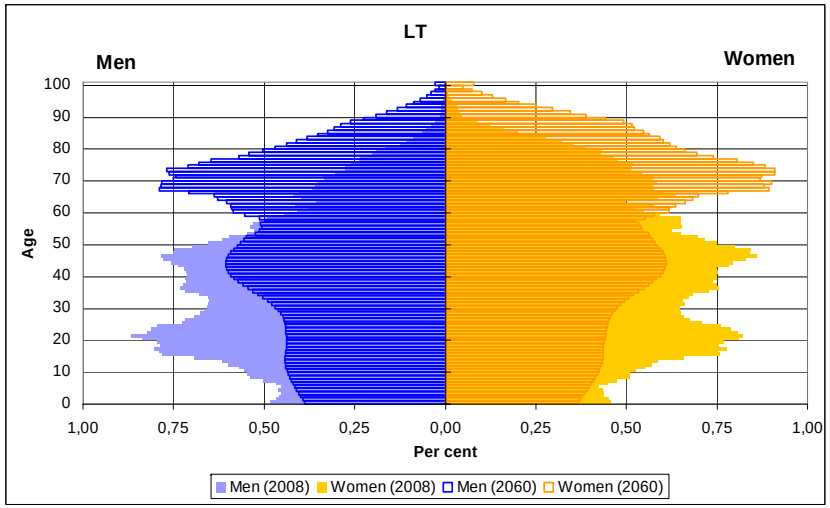
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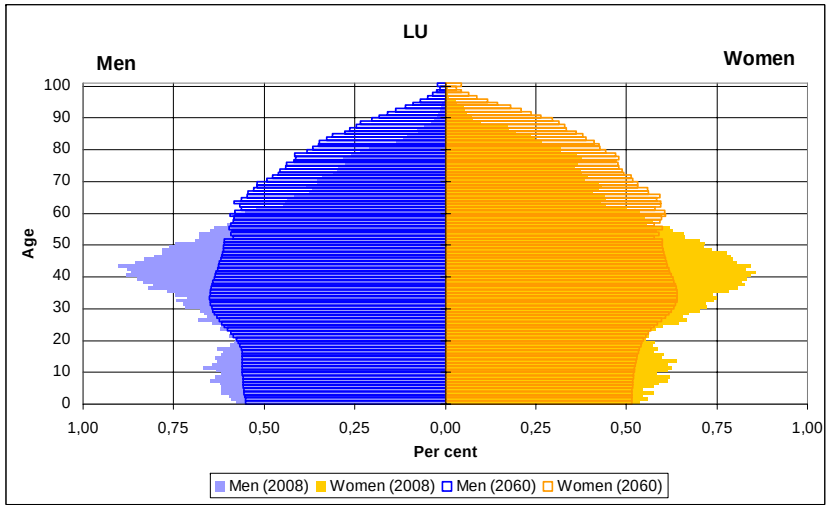
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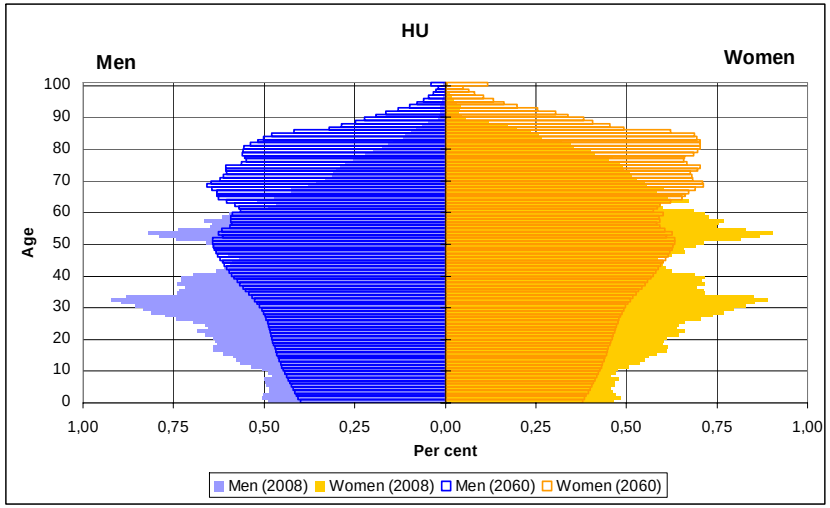
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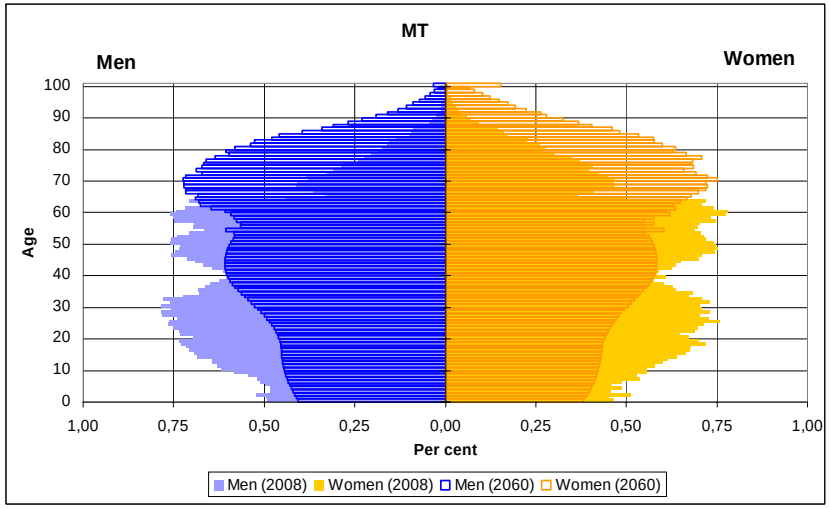
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Per cent
Men (2008)
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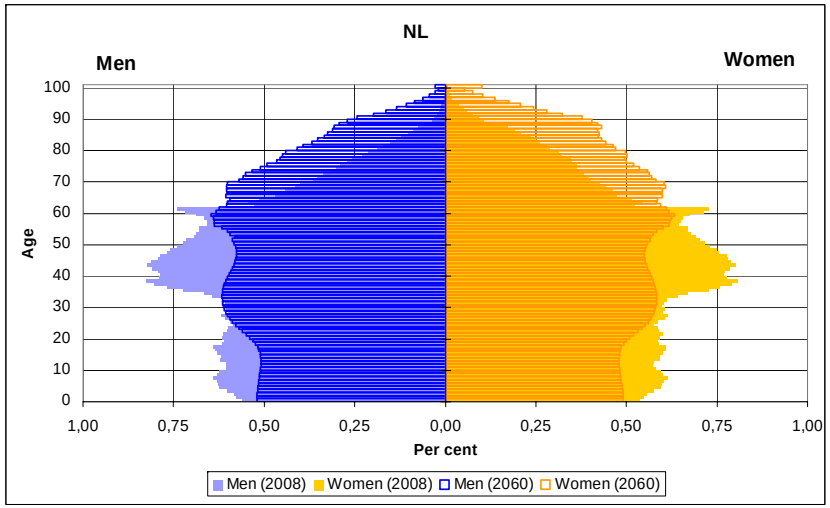
Women (2060)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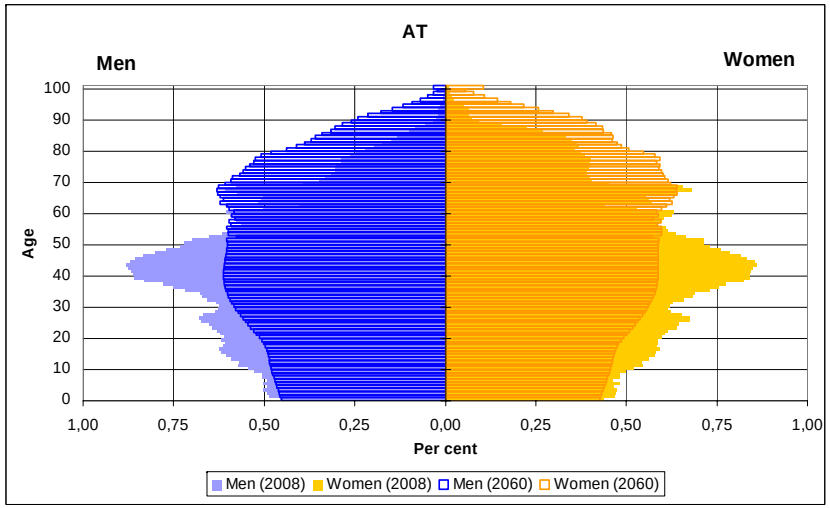
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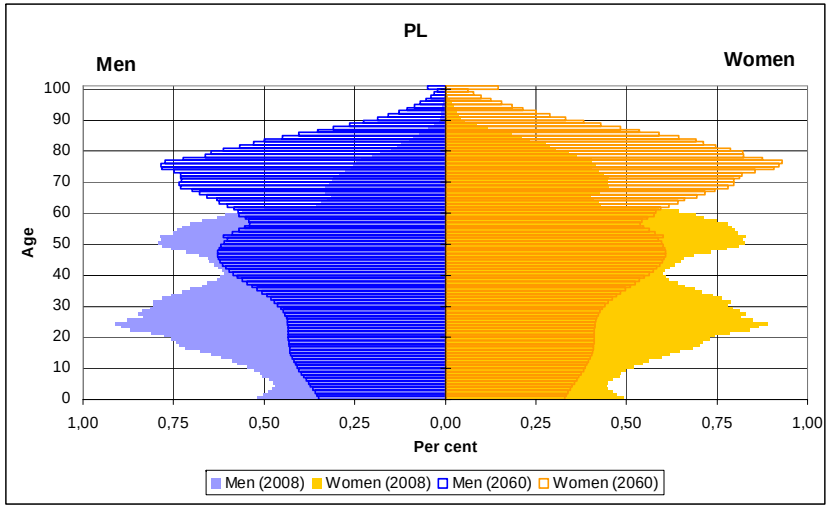
PL
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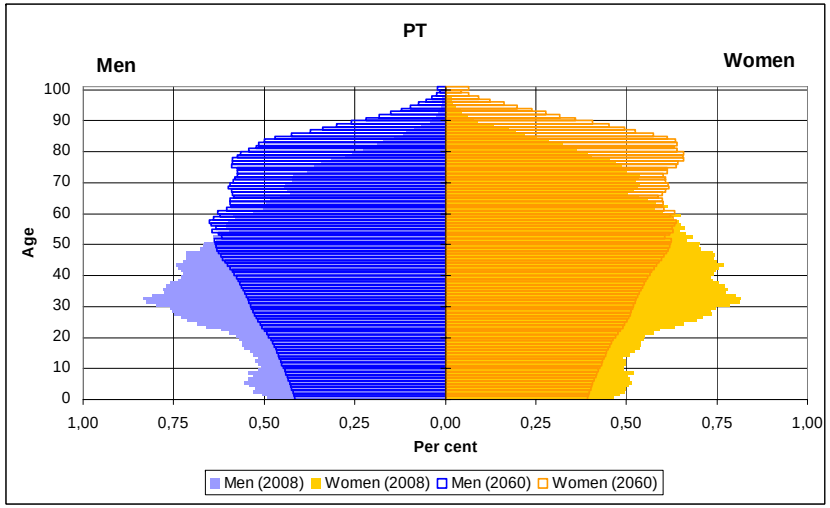
Men (2008) Women (2008) Men (2060) Women (2060)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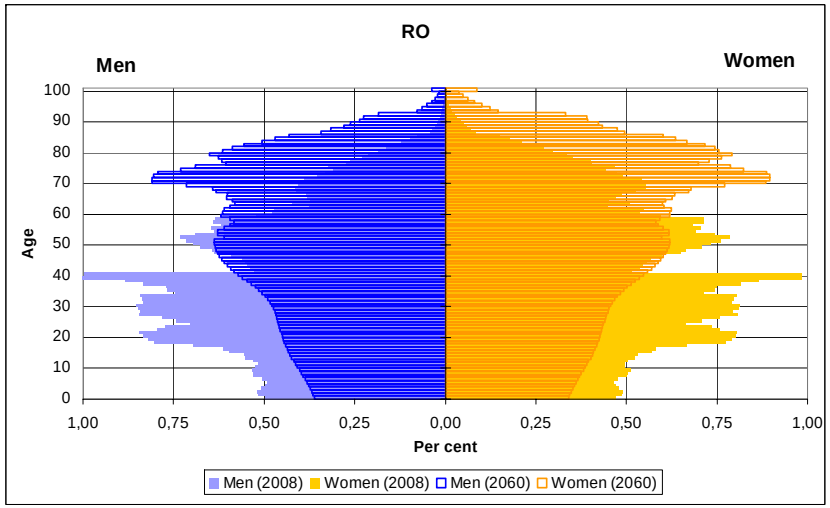
Men (2008) Women (2008) Men (2060) Women (2060)


RO
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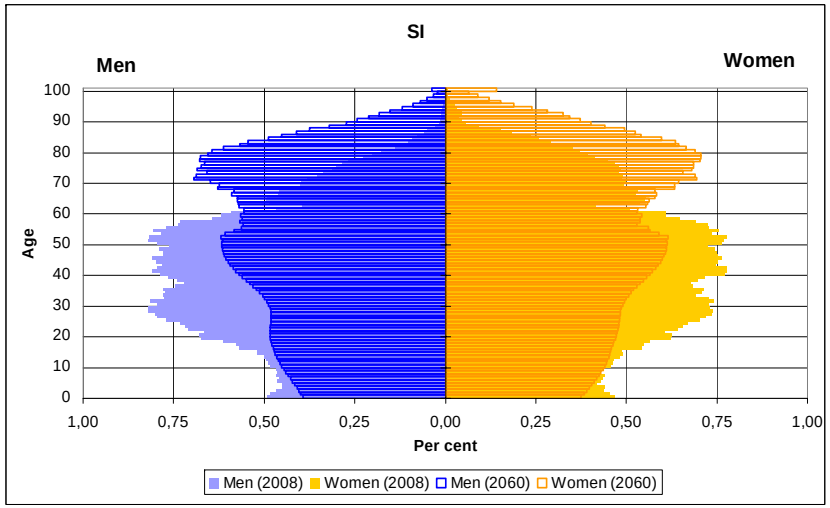
Men (2008) Women (2008) Men (2060) Women (2060)


SI
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Women
Age
Per cent
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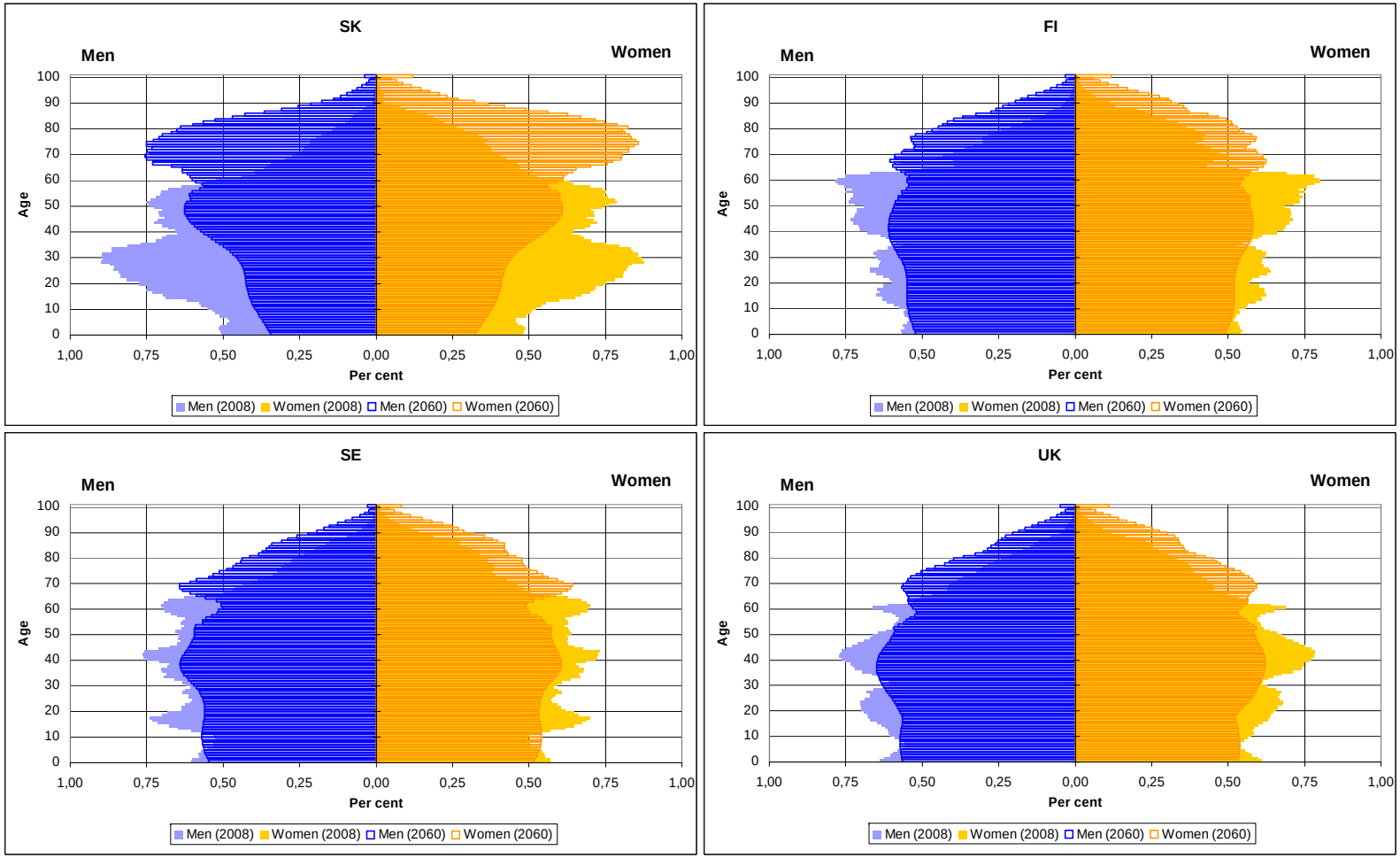
Men (2008) Women (2008) Men (2060) Women (2060)



Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario

1.1. Trends in birth rates

In 2005, around 5.1 million children were born in the 27 Member States of the EU, compared to nearly 7.6 million in 1965. The absolute size of birth cohorts may fluctuate significantly, as can be seen from the population pyramids presented above, requiring adaptations to childcare, and educational infrastructures, in particular, to accommodate variations in the number of births.

The number of births may vary due to changes in the size of cohorts of women of childbearing age: a baby boom leads to a secondary baby boom 20 to 40 years later. However, a major factor in the decline in the number of births has been a profound change in behaviour: European women have fewer babies than in the 1960s, as demonstrated by the indicator for completed fertility, which refers to the mean number of children born to women of a given generation at the end of their childbearing years (assumed to range from 15 to 49 years).

Table 1.1 shows that women born in 1935 had on average 0.4 children more than women born 20 years later. The figures for women born in 1965 are not fully comparable since some of these women had at that time not yet reached the end of their reproductive life span, but those for 1955 can be compared. The table also reveals other changes in reproductive behaviour. In particular, the mean age of women at the birth of their first child has risen, typically by two to three years in the countries for which data are available. For this indicator, the figures in Table1.1 for the cohort born in 1965 can be considered as minimum values, which are expected to increase as a result of births that have not yet been recorded.

Voluntary childlessness (assuming that it does not result from an untreatable medical condition) is another aspect of fertility behaviour affecting population structure. For most of the countries for which data are available, table 1.1 shows how the proportion of childless women has increased slightly. The figures for women born in 1965 may underestimate their completed fertility rate, because they could still have a child.

The completed fertility indicator has limitations since it reveals changes in fertility behaviour only at the end of the reproductive life span of a cohort, and hence with a considerable time lag. Demographers have developed a way of estimating current fertility using an indicator referred to as the total fertility rate. The TFR is the mean number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through her childbearing years conforming to the fertility rates by age of a given year. It is an estimate based on childbearing probabilities currently observed for women of different cohorts. It therefore represents the completed fertility of a hypothetical generation, computed by adding the fertility rates by age for women in a given year (the number of women at each age is assumed to be the same). The total fertility rate is also used to indicate replacement level fertility; in more developed countries, a rate of 2.1 is considered to be necessary to replace fully an existing generation. Table 1.2 presents trends in the TFR in EU Member States.

Table 1.1: Fertility indicators, selected birth cohorts of women, 1935-65

	Total cohort fertility rate				*Mean age mother at first birth*				*% women without children*				*Number of children per woman, cohort 1960 in %*			
	1935	**1945**	**1955**	**1965***	**1935**	**1945**	**1955**	**1965***	**1935**	**1945**	**1955**	**1965***	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3+**
EU-25**	2.37	2.11	1.94	1.77				26.3				15.7	15	18	40	27
EU-15**	2.36	2.10	1.90	1.73				26.9				16.1	16	18	39	26
EU-10**	2.40	2.16	2.10	1.96				23.2				13.4	10	17	44	29
AT	2.45	1.96	1.77	1.64				25.3				21.0	17	23	39	15
BE	2.27	1.93	1.83						9.4	8.7	10.5		17	28	34	20
CY			2.31	2.56												
CZ	2.12	2.03	2.07	1.93				22.5				7.0	6	15	55	23
DK	2.35	2.06	1.84	1.94		23.3	25.0	27.1		8.1	13.1	13.0	10	22	43	25
EE		1.85	2.00	1.87												
FI	2.29	1.88	1.90	1.91		24.4	25.2	27.0		14.2	18.2	20.0	19	14	36	31
FR	2.57	2.22	2.13	2.02	24.5	24.0	24.7	26.3	10.3	7.0	7.8		28	18	32	22
DE	2.16	1.80	1.67	1.53									30	19	35	15
GR		1.98	2.01	1.75				25.2				18.0	11	16	52	22
HU	1.99	1.90	1.94	1.97				23.0				10.0	7	20	49	23
IE	3.52	3.27	2.67	2.18	25.7	24.9	25.1	27.4	4.5	6.2	13.2	21.0	16	10	28	46
IT	2.28	2.07	1.80	1.49	25.3	24.4	24.5	27.0	13.1	10.2	11.1	20.0	15	25	43	17
LV			1.84	1.77												
LT		1.97	1.94	1.72												
LU		1.82	1.69	1.82												
MT				2.00												
NL	2.49	2.00	1.87	1.77	25.5	24.5	26.3	28.4	12.5	12.4	17.4	19.0	18	15	42	25
PL	2.60	2.27	2.17	2.00				23.3				16.0	11	17	39	33
PT	2.88	2.42	2.04	1.82	25.2	24.6	23.9	25.2	4.1	4.9	7.5	5.0	6	30	45	21
SI	2.07	1.83	1.96	1.77				23.7				9.0	4	26	54	16
SK	2.72	2.38	2.22	2.04				22.7				11.0	10	13	45	32
ES	2.14	1.98	2.03	1.98		24.0	25.4	26.8		6.1	12.8	13.0	13	15	41	31
SE			2.01	1.89						9.8	17.2					
UK			2.03	1.83									3			
BG	2.00	1.78	1.92	1.88				23.9				5.0	5	22	52	21
HR	2.38	2.44	2.28	1.91				22.5				12.0	8	24	39	28
RO		4.48	3.97													
TR		4.48	3.97													

* Some women in this birth cohort may still have been in their reproductive period
** Estimates for the 10 Member States that joined in 2004
Source: Demography Monitor 2005, NIDI Netherlands, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation-Demography Network, European Commission.

Table 1.2: Total Fertility Rates in the EU

	1960/64*	1970/74*	1980/84*	1990/94*	1995/99*	2000/04*	2006
EU-27**	2.64	2.23	1.79	1.56	1.47	1.46	1.53
BE***	2.64	2.07	1.61	1.62	1.58	:	1.74
BG	2.23	2.16	2.01	1.57	1.18	1.24	1.37
CZ	2.22	2.14	2.01	1.72	1.18	1.17	1.33
DK	2.58	1.97	1.44	1.73	1.76	1.76	1.83
DE	2.46	1.77	1.48	1.32	1.33	1.35	1.32
EE	:	2.13	2.12	1.67	1.33	1.39	1.55
IE	3.91	3.84	2.92	1.99	1.89	1.93	1.90
GR	2.25	2.33	2.02	1.37	1.27	1.27	1.39
ES	2.86	2.87	1.94	1.30	1.17	1.27	1.38
FR	2.83	2.36	1.88	1.72	1.80	1.90	2.00
IT***	2.50	2.37	1.55	1.28	1.21	1.27	1.35
CY	3.47	2.38	2.46	2.35	1.85	1.54	1.47
LV		2.01	2.01	1.70	1.18	1.24	1.35
LT	2.57	2.28	2.04	1.86	1.49	1.29	1.31
LU	2.33	1.77	1.48	1.65	1.72	1.66	1.65
HU	1.88	2.01	1.82	1.77	1.40	1.30	1.34
MT	3.16	2.21	1.98	2.02	:	:	1.41
NL	3.17	2.15	1.52	1.59	1.58	1.73	1.70
AT	2.78	2.08	1.61	1.49	1.39	1.38	1.40
PL	2.76	2.24	2.33	1.93	1.51	1.27	1.27
PT	3.16	2.71	2.05	1.53	1.46	1.46	1.35
RO	2.10	2.65	2.18	1.55	1.39	1.30	1.31
SI	2.25	2.14	1.91	1.38	1.25	1.23	1.31
SK	2.93	2.50	2.29	1.94	1.42	1.22	1.24
FI	2.68	1.64	1.68	1.82	1.75	1.75	1.84
SE	2.30	1.90	1.64	2.04	1.57	1.64	1.85
UK	2.86	2.20	1.81	1.78	1.71	1.68	1.84

* average for 5 year period calculated by NIDI
** EU-27 figures for 2000/04, 2006 are estimates due to missing values for Belgium, Italy and Malta
*** Missing Belgian and Italian figures inserted from the 2008 European demographic data sheet, see www.populationeurope.org
Source: NIDI, UN data for the years before 1990 and Eurostat demographic data for the years thereafter.

Table 1.2 shows that the total fertility rate has declined steeply since the 1960s and 1970s to a level that is far below replacement level: around 1.5 for EU-27, with values close to, or even below, 1.3 in a number of Member States, particularly in the Central and Eastern Member States and Germany. Fertility is also low in the Southern Member States. The countries with the highest fertility rates are France, the UK, Ireland, and the Nordic countries.

Since the 1980s, there has also been a significant change in the timing of births. In 2003, women in EU-15 Member States tended to have their first child around three years later in life than in the early 1960s and 1980s (see Table 1.3). By contrast, a similarly strong increase has not occurred in EU-10 Member States, where women tended to be 2.7 years younger at the birth of their first child than first-time mothers in EU-15.

Table 1.3: Postponement of childbirth in EU-15 and EU-10

Mean age of mothers at first birth			
	1960	**1980**	**2003**
EU-25	24.4	24.6	27.5
EU-15	24.5	25.0	28.0
EU-10	24.0	23.1	25.3

Source: Demography Monitor 2005, NIDI Netherlands, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation-Demography Network, European Commission.

More recent data (see Table 1.4) suggest that postponement of childbirth is now also happening in the EU-10 countries which appear to be following the pattern in EU-15. In many Member States, the average age of mothers at the birth of their first child appears to have increased by around five years since 1980.

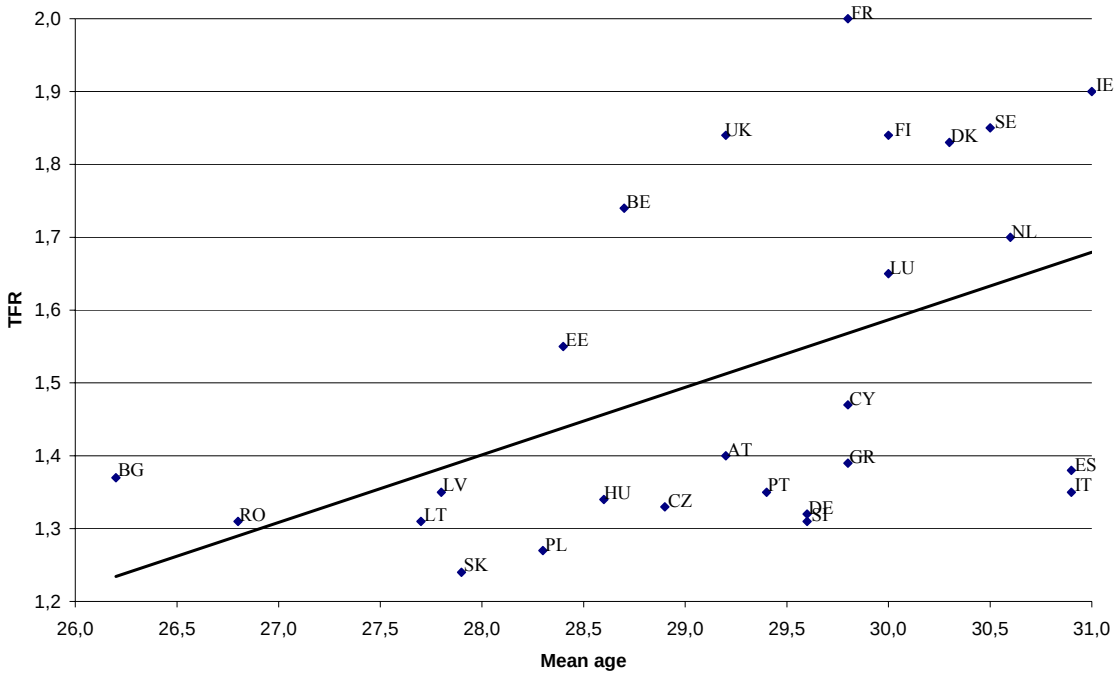
Table 1.4: Mean age of women at first child birth

	1980	***1995***	***2000***	***2005***	***2006****
BE	:	27.3	:	:	28.7
BG	21.9	22.4	23.5	24.7	26.2
CZ	22.4	23.3	24.9	26.6	28.9
DK	24.6	27.4	27.3	28.4	30.3
DE	:	27.5	28.2	29.1	29.6
EE	23.2	23.0	24.0	25.2	28.4
IE	25.5	27.3	27.7	:	31.0
GR	24.1	26.6	28.0	28.5	29.8
ES	25.0	28.4	29.1	29.3	30.9
FR	25.0	28.1	27.9	28.6	29.8
IT	25.0	28.0	:	:	30.9
CY	23.8	:	:	27.5	29.8
LV	22.9	:	24.0	25.	27.8
LT	23.8	23.1	23.9	24.9	27.7
LU	:	27.4	28.3	29.0	30.0
HU	22.5	23.8	25.1	26.7	28.6
MT	:	:	:	:	28.4
NL	25.7	28.4	28.6	28.9	30.6
AT	:	25.6	26.4	27.2	29.2
PL	23.4	23.8	24.5	25.8	28.3
PT	24.0	25.8	26.5	27.4	29.4
RO	22.4	22.9	23.7	24.8	26.8
SI	22.8	24.9	26.5	27.7	29.6
SK	22.7	:	24.2	25.7	27.9
FI	25.6	27.2	27.4	27.9	30.0
SE	25.3	27.2	27.9	28.7	30.5
UK	24.7	:	29.1	29.8	29.2

* Figure for 2006 is the estimated mean age at childbearing, referring to all children not just the first child.
Source: 1980 NIDI, 1995, 2000, 2005 Eurostat, 2006 estimated starting values of Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

A higher age at the birth of the first child reduces the time left before the end of the reproductive life span. This could in itself reduce fertility rates if an increasing number of women find themselves confronted with problems of biological infertility when they want to have further children. Figure 1.2 shows, however, that the countries with the highest fertility rates also display high average ages of mothers at the birth of their first child.

Figure 1.2: Total fertility and the estimated mean age at first birth, 2006



Source: See Tables 1.2, 1.4.

As more and more couples are postponing childbirth, biological fertility problems are likely to become an obstacle in a growing number of cases. The development of assisted reproductive technology (ART) such as in vitro fertilisation may make it possible for couples to have children at a later age. However, offering wider access to ART is unlikely to have a significant incidence on demographic trends (see Box 1.1).

Box 1.1: Can assisted reproductive technology (ART) promote higher fertility?

It has been suggested[32] that making ART widely available to all those who fail to conceive within a timeframe of one year, could raise the present fertility rate by 0.20 children per woman in the UK and 0.17 in Denmark. These are considerable effects that would help to offset population ageing.

However to reach this goal the capacity for in vitro fertilisation (IVF) would have to rise 5 to 10-fold compared with the present capacity in these countries. Indeed, if such treatment is offered after one year of unsuccessful attempts to conceive (and was widely accepted), many women who would have spontaneously conceived after the first year would receive the treatment. An early application of ART treatments to a large group, with no clearly identified cause of infertility, therefore mainly results in pregnancies occurring slightly earlier than without the treatment. But it would expose them also to the complications and the side effects of the treatment[33]. Although there would be a positive effect on fertility levels, this would be mainly due to the many babies from multiple pregnancies that often result from ART and lead to many more complications than from singletons after IVF. If all IVF pregnancies resulted in just one baby the net effect on fertility rates when treating patients already after one year would be negligible. It is highly unlikely that IVF would have an impact as a policy measure to promote fertility rates and offset population ageing .

Between 1997 and 2002, the number of ART treatment cycles increased by 59%, from approximately 204,000 to 324,000, respectively, with (IVF) and intracytoplasmic sperm injection being the most prevalent treatments. As a result of the total cycles of ART in 2002, approximately 49 000 births occurred in 25 EU Member States, i.e. around 1% of all births. However, in Denmark in 2002, 4.2% of children were born following ART treatment[34].

Postponement of childbirths also makes it more difficult to estimate total fertility rates. They are based on the assumption that the probability for a woman to have a child when she reaches a certain age will be the same as the probability of giving birth for women who are in this age group today. Postponement from, say, 25 to 30 years of age means that the probability of giving birth between the ages 25 to 29 will fall. This will lower the TFR indicator, even though the women who are postponing may have exactly the same number of children at the end of their reproductive life span. Postponement thus depresses the TFR until the process has come to an end.

It is likely that some of the lowest TFR values in the EU are in fact the result of postponement. The Vienna Institute of Demography has tried to adjust TFR for postponement effects[35]. Figures presented in Table 1.5 suggest that actual fertility could be almost 0.2 children per woman higher than the unadjusted TFR. The adjustment is highest in the EU-12 countries, typically between 0.3 and above 0.4, and smallest in countries such as Belgium, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden, where the postponement process seems to be nearing the end.

[32] Hoorens S. et al. (2007) *Can assisted reproductive technologies help to offset ageing? An assessment of the demographic impact of ART in Denmark and the UK*, Human Reproduction 2007, 22: 2471-2475

[33] Te Velde E. et al. (2008) *Can assisted reproductive technologies help to offset population ageing?* Human Reproduction 2008, advance access published June 21.

[34] Sorenson C. and P. Mladovsky (2006), *Assisted reproduction technologies in Europe: an overview*, Research Note LSE, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation- Health Network, European Commission

[35] See the 2008 VID demography data sheet, http://www.oeaw.ac.at/vid/popeurope

Table 1.5: Period, Tempo Adjusted and Cohort Fertility Rates

	Period TFR 2006 (1)	Tempo Adjusted period TFR mean of 2003-2005*) (2)	Gap (2)-(1) (3)	1965 Cohort fertility rate (4)
EU-27	1.53	1.72	0.19	1.79
BE	1.74	1.86	0.12	1.79
BG	1.38	1.70	0.32	1.53
CZ	1.33	1.76	0.43	1.93
DK	1.85	2.00	0.15	1.89
DE	1.33	1.59	0.26	1.55
EE	1.55	1.85	0.30	1.95
IE	1.90	2.17	0.27	2.32
GR	1.40	1.52	0.12	1.77
ES	1.38	1.39	0.01	1.61
FR	1.98	2.07	0.09	2.03
IT	1.35	1.48	0.13	1.50
CY	1.44	1.79	0.35	2.57
LV	1.35	1.59	0.24	1.84
LT	1.31	1.68	0.37	1.74
LU	1.64	1.82	0.18	1.82
HU	1.34	1.75	0.41	1.97
MT	1.39	1.58	0.19	2.00
NL	1.72	1.82	0.10	1.78
AT	1.40	1.64	0.24	1.65
PL	1.27	1.58	0.31	2.04
PT	1.36	1.65	0.29	1.82
RO	1.32	1.75	0.43	1.93
SI	1.31	1.55	0.24	1.78
SK	1.24	1.66	0.44	2.09
FI	1.84	1.91	0.07	1.91
SE	1.85	1.96	0.11	2.00
UK	1.84	1.98	0.14	1.96

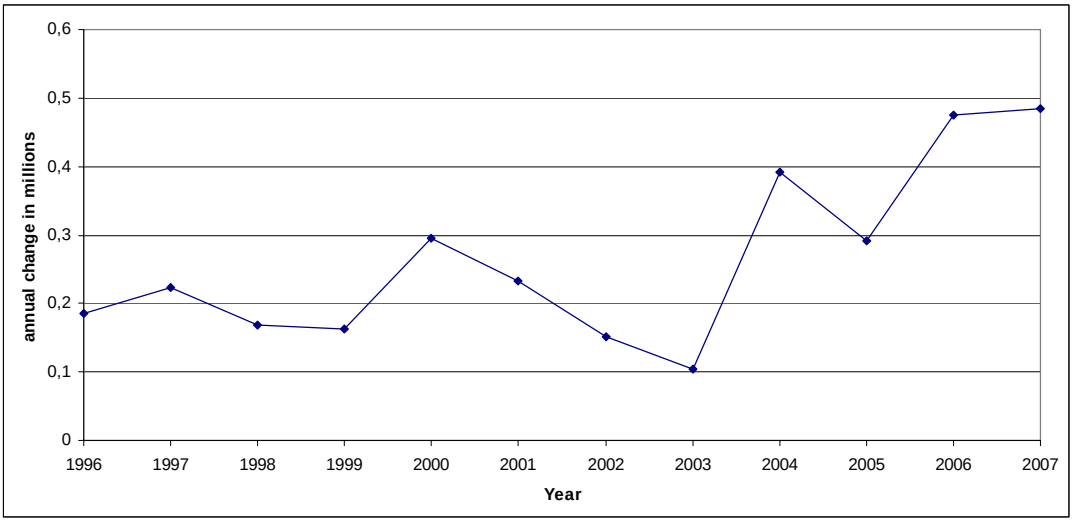
* Using the *Bongaarts-Feeney* formula
Source: Vienna Institute of Demography, 2008 demography data sheet.

The findings analysed in this section suggest that the TFR indicator could significantly underestimate actual fertility. If confirmed, this would have major implications for future population predictions. As shown below, the potential impact of this tempo adjustment has been one of the reasons why Eurostat has assumed an increase in the TFR between 2008 and 2060 for its latest projection.

1.2. Trends in death rates

In 2005, around 4.8 million deaths were recorded in EU-27, some 300,000 fewer than the number of births. The number of deaths fluctuates much more than the number of births, thus explaining the year-on-year variations in the difference between the two figures. This difference between births and deaths is referred to as natural population change and has been positive since the mid-1990s (see Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3: Natural population change in the EU-27 between 1996-2007



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

The total number of deaths depends, on the one hand, on the size of cohorts reaching the end of their life cycle and, on the other, on mortality rates, i.e. the likelihood of dying at a given age. One of the most impressive socio-economic achievements of developed societies has been the marked reduction in mortality or, in other words, the large increase in life expectancy. During the past 40 years, life expectancy has increased by more than 10 years for both men and women, amounting to an extra 2.5 years gained per decade. Average life expectancy at birth in EU-27 in 2004, the last year for which information is available for all 27 Member States, was 75.2 years for men and 81.5 years for women. Thus women tend to live on average 6.3 years longer than men.

Improvements in life expectancy at birth have been achieved by reducing mortality risks throughout the life cycle. A recent study carried out by NIDI[36] for Eurostat, covering EU-15 countries, breaks down the changes in mortality by age groups and by main causes of death. The study found that in the 1970s life expectancy at birth increased mainly due to lower infant mortality. In the 1980s, the decline in mortality was particularly important for men in their fifties to seventies, and women over 60. In the 1990s, this trend continued, shifting to older age cohorts for both women and men (see Table 1.6); positive values in the table indicate that mortality in a particular age group has decreased, thus contributing to greater life expectancy).

[36] Huisman C. (2008) Decomposition of life expectancy changes by cause of death: main findings DOC.ESTAT/F1/DEM(2008)04, study prepared for Eurostat by NIDI Netherlands.

Table 1.6: Arriaga decomposition of changes in life expectancy at birth by age and sex, EU-15 average, 1970-2000

	Men			Women		
Age	**1970-1980**	**1980-1990**	**1990-2000**	**1970-1980**	**1980-1990**	**1990-2000**
0	32.7	17.3	9.4	22.4	13.7	9.1
1-4	4.4	3.7	1.0	3.0	3.5	0.8
5-9	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.1
10-14	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
15-19	0.6	1.9	2.2	0.7	1.0	0.6
20-24	-0.5	0.7	2.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
25-29	0.3	-1.0	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.5
30-34	2.0	-1.5	2.9	1.5	0.8	1.3
35-39	3.4	-0.6	2.5	2.2	0.8	1.6
40-44	3.9	2.1	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.1
45-49	3.5	4.8	2.6	4.3	2.4	1.8
50-54	1.7	8.0	5.1	4.5	4.2	2.7
55-59	5.7	8.5	8.6	5.0	4.8	5.1
60-64	10.6	7.6	11.2	7.0	5.2	7.9
65-69	10.2	9.7	11.5	8.6	6.8	10.2
70-74	8.2	10.3	10.4	11.7	9.1	11.3
75-79	4.4	8.6	9.9	11.4	10.4	13.6
80-84	2.9	10.4	7.4	6.9	17.5	12.9
85+	2.3	6.0	6.2	4.4	14.2	15.5
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Change in life expectancy at birth	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.2

Source: NIDI Netherlands, "Decomposition of life expectancy changes by cause of death", 6 May 2008.

When life expectancy gains are disaggregated by main causes of death (see Table 1.7), positive values indicate that mortality from a particular cause has decreased, thus contributing to greater life expectancy. Whereas during the 1970s, much progress was achieved by reducing mortality from respiratory diseases and cancer (the former particularly in the case of men, the latter in the case of women), more recent progress was mainly due to fewer people dying from cardio-vascular diseases.

Table 1.7: Breakdown of changes in life expectancy at birth by cause of death for the EU-15 average, 1970-2000

Men	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000
Infectious and parasitic diseases	10.95	2.84	-2.98
MN larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	-5.99	3.10	7.16
MN smoking related	-12.11	-0.33	-0.48
MN gynaecological	0.22	0.01	-0.15
MN other and remaining	12.41	2.72	9.83
Ischemic heart disease	3.16	22.64	23.58
Other Heart diseases	15.31	11.60	11.25
Cerebrovascular disease	11.24	15.92	11.44
Respiratory system	27.29	13.97	5.23
Transport accidents	5.26	4.73	7.35
Suicide	-3.02	-1.50	2.16
Remaining external causes	3.24	7.24	3.94
Alcohol related	-3.51	2.87	2.63
Other remaining causes	35.54	14.18	19.04
Total	100%	100%	100%
Women	**1970-1980**	**1980-1990**	**1990-2000**
Infectious and parasitic diseases	6.42	2.14	-1.82
MN larynx and trachea/bronchus/lung	-1.83	-0.95	-2.01
MN smoking related	-5.18	-0.62	-2.33
MN gynaecological	-11.45	0.06	6.97
MN other and remaining	23.47	5.68	10.80
Ischemic heart disease	5.94	12.00	18.71
Other Heart diseases	19.40	17.93	19.65
Cerebrovascular disease	13.33	21.96	20.38
Respiratory system	19.36	13.13	0.62
Transport accidents	1.75	1.40	3.57
Suicide	-0.95	0.55	1.90
Remaining external causes	0.26	6.59	3.39
Alcohol related	-0.68	0.95	1.75
Other remaining causes	30.15	19.17	18.42
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: NIDI Netherlands.

Not all Member States have succeeded to the same extent in reducing mortality; significant differences, therefore, remain in life expectancy at birth, as shown by the black section of the bars in Figures 1.4 and 1.5, which indicate life expectancy at birth for women and men respectively. As people reach a certain age, having survived so far, they can expect to live to a higher age than was predicted at birth.

The figures show the age up to which people can expect to live once they have reached the age of 1, 20, 40, 60, 70 and 80 years. The amount that is added to life expectancy between two ages directly reflects mortality between the ages concerned. The small increments in life expectancy (expressed as the age to which a person can expect to live) up to the age of 40 show that mortality risks have been largely eliminated during the first half of the life cycle. Thus, further gains in life expectancy will have to be achieved by reducing mortality in the second half of the life cycle.

However, there is considerable potential for improvement in several EU-12 Member States. Romania could gain about one year of life expectancy by reducing infant mortality to the EU average. As far as women are concerned, there is scope for reducing mortality between 60 and 70 in the Baltic countries and Hungary, in particular. The biggest gains in life expectancy seem possible for men aged 60 to 70, again in the Baltic countries, Bulgaria Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

Figure 1.4: Life expectancy at different ages for women, 2004

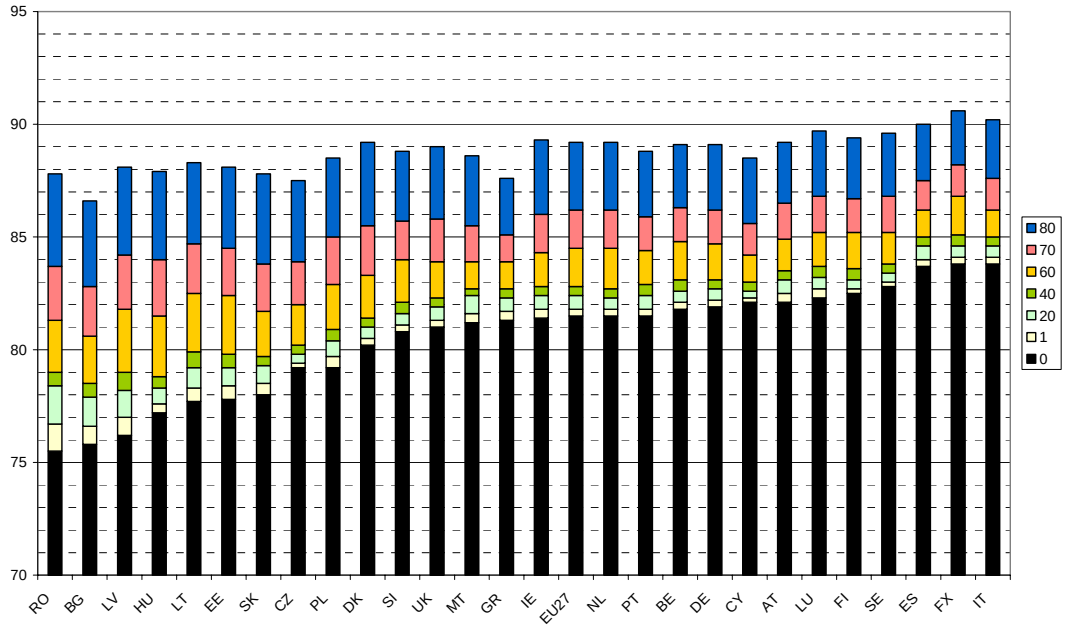
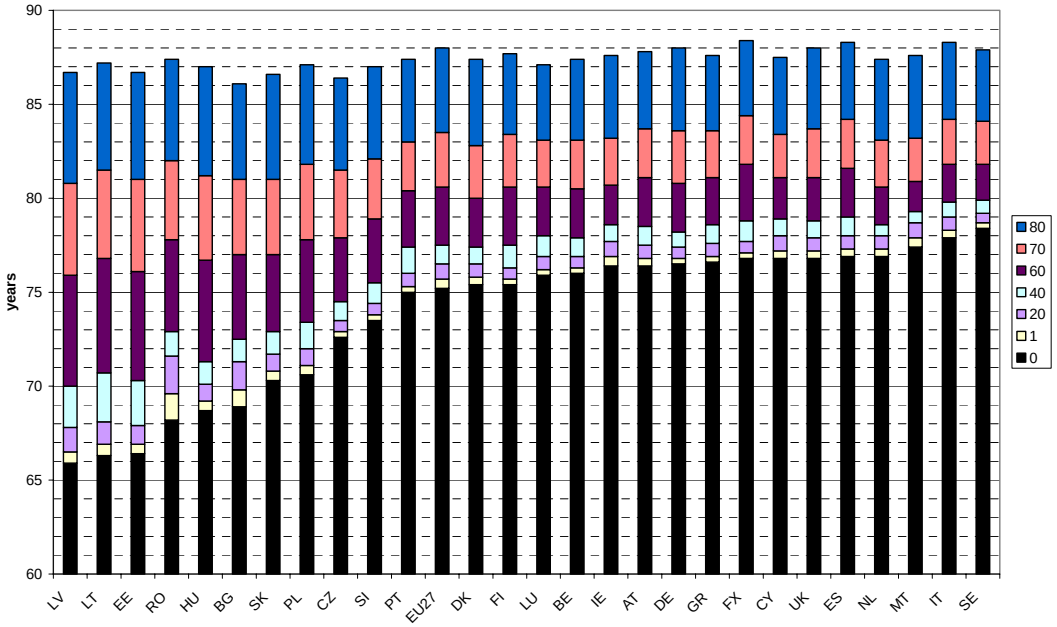


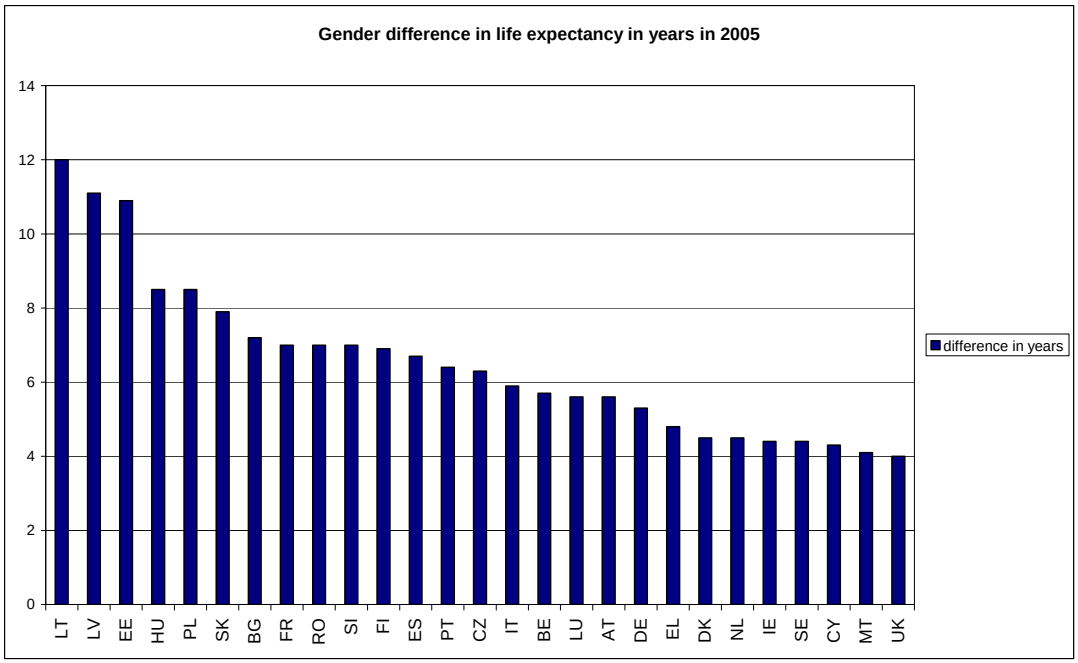
Figure 1.5: Life expectancy at different ages for men, 2004



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

The figures illustrate the East-West gap in life expectancy. In 2005, boys born in EU-15 could expect to live on average 6.5 years longer than their counterparts in EU-12. The gap was smaller for girls, but still amounted to 4 fewer life years for girls born in EU-12. This implies a larger gender gap in life expectancy at birth in EU-12: in 2005 it was 8.1 years, with men expecting to live 69.9 years and women 78.0 years. In EU-15, the gender gap was 5.7 years (life expectancy for men 76.4 years and 82.1 for women). The gender gap in life expectancy at birth for individual Member States is presented in Figure 1.6. The smallest gender gaps (less than 5 years) were observed in Denmark, Greece, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

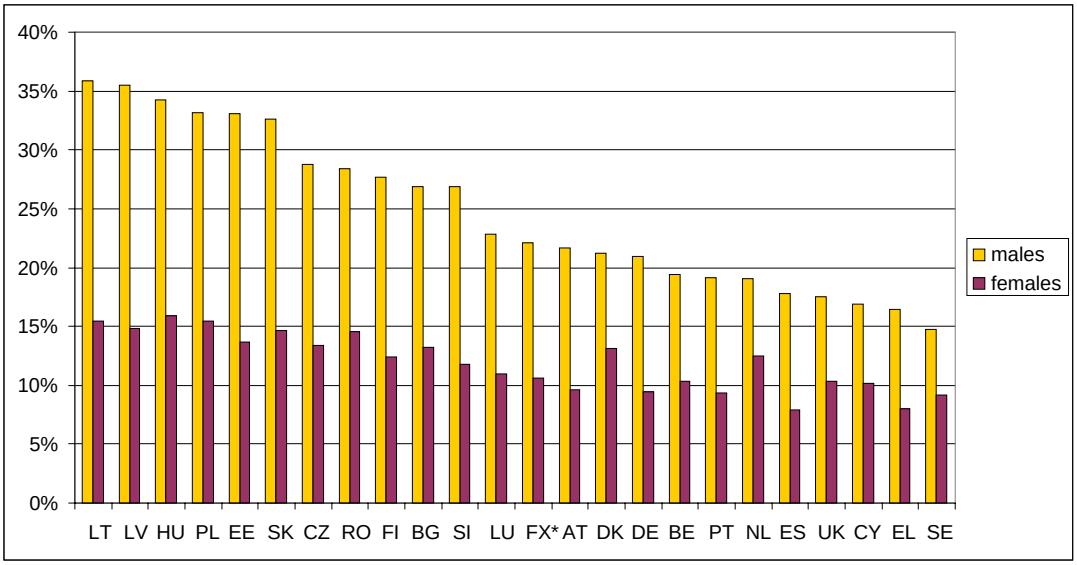
Figure 1.6: The gender gap in life expectancy at birth, in 2005



Source: Eurostat demographic data. Italy 2004

The problem that many EU-12 countries are facing is premature mortality of middle-aged men. Figure 1.7 presents the proportion of male and female deaths within the age group 40-64 in 2005 as a percentage of total deaths. Across the EU, men in this age group contribute more to the total number of deaths than women, but for the Central and East European EU-12 countries, this is particularly striking.

Figure 1.7: Proportion of deaths for men and women aged 40-64 in total deaths, in 2005



* FX is Metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

Another important disparity with regard to life expectancy, apart from the East-West and the gender divides, is linked to socio-economic status. A comprehensive overview of the evidence[37] shows that in all 10 countries examined, mortality of the lowest socio-economic categories is 30 to 60% higher than for the highest socio-economic categories. The difference for men is larger than for women. Socio-economic status was measured by the educational attainment level, manual versus professional levels of occupation or housing quality. As shown by Table 1.8, a socio-economic gradient exists for most health indicators including life expectancy at birth. On average, less advantaged groups have shorter lives, suffer more from diseases and feel their health to be worse than more advantaged groups.

The gap in average life expectancy at birth between men from the highest and the lowest socio-economic groups is 4 to 6 years; for women, it amounts to 2 to 4 years. In some countries, these differences are considerably larger (as much as 10 years), and in many countries the gap has widened over the past three decades. People with lower education not only live shorter lives but they also spend more time in poorer health.

The issue of health inequalities is high on the agenda for the Open Method of Coordination for social protection and social inclusion. One of the common objectives agreed within this context calls for inequalities in access to care and in health outcomes to be addressed. The 2008 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion by the European Commission and the Council[38] underlined that *"On average, people with lower levels of education, wealth or occupational status have shorter lives and suffer more often from disease and illness than more well-off groups and these gaps are not declining. Income inequality, poverty, unemployment, stress, poor working conditions and housing are important determinants of health inequalities, as are lifestyle and willingness and ability to bear the costs."*

The Joint Report also stressed that *"a combination of general policies and those tailored to lower socio-economic groups is needed*" and that few Member States *"have begun to address health inequalities systematically and comprehensively by reducing social differences, preventing the ensuing health differences, or addressing the poor health that results".* Monitoring progress towards these goals requires further work to develop reliable and comparable indicators for life expectancy, healthy life years and infant mortality by socio-economic status.

[37] Makenbach J. et.al. (2005) *Health inequalities: Europe in Profile*, Report published under the auspices of the UK presidency of the EU (October 2005).

[38] See SEC(2008)91 and COM(2008)42 final

Table 1.8: Inequalities in mortality by socio-economic status in 19 European countries[*]

Country	*Indicator of socio-economic position*	*Period*	*Age-group*	*Rate*	*Ratio[b]*	*Source*
				Men	**Women**	
AT	Education	1991-1992	45+	1.43*	1.32*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
BE	Education	1991-1995	45+	1.34*	1.29*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1991-1995	60-69	1.44*	1.43*	
CZ	Education	End 1990s	20-64	1.66*	1.09*	Unlinked cross-sectional study
DK	Education	1991-1995	60-69	1.28*	1.26*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1991-1995	60-69	1.64*	1.47*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Occupation	1981-1990	45-59	1.33*	n.a.	
England/ Wales	Education	1991-1996	45+	1.35*	1.22*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1991-1996	60-69	1.65*	1.58*	National census-linked mortality follow-up; representative sample
	Occupation	1981-1989	45-59	1.61*	n.a.	
EE	Education	2000	20+	2.38*	2.23*	National cross-sectional study
	Education	1988	20-74	1.50*	1.31*	National cross-sectional study
FI	Education	1991-1995	45+	1.33*	1.24*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1991-1995	60-69	1.90*	1.73*	
FR	Education	1990-1994	60-69	1.31*	1.14	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1990-1994	60-69	1.27*	1.25*	National census-linked mortality follow-up; representative sample
	Occupation	1980-1989	45-59	2.15*	n.a.	
HU	Education	2002	45-64	1.97*	1.58*	Cross-sectionnal ecological analysis
	Occupation	1984-1985	45-64	1.61	1.33	National cross-sectional study
IE	Occupation	1980-1982	45-59	1.38*	n.a.	National cross-sectional study
IT	Education	1991-1996	45+	1.22*	1.20*	Urban census-linked mortality follow-up (Turin)
	Housing tenure	1991-1996	60-69	1.37*	1.33*	
	Education	1981-1982	18-54	1.85*	n.a.	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Occupation	1981-1982	45-59	1.35*	n.a.	National census-linked mortality follow-up
LV	Education	1988-1989		1.50	1.20	National cross-sectional study
LT	Education	2001	25+	2.40*	2.90*	Unlinked cross-sectional analysis
NL	Education	1991-1997	25-74	1.92*	1.28	GLOBE Longitudinal study (Eindhoven)
NO	Education	1990-1995	45+	1.36*	1.27*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Housing tenure	1990-1995	60-69	1.44*	1.36*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Occupation	1980-1990	45-59	1.47*	n.a.	
PL	Education	1988-1989	50-64	2.24	1.78	National cross-sectional study
PT	Occupation	1980-1982	45-59	1.36*	n.a.	National cross-sectional study
SI	Education	1991 & 2002	25-64	2.44	2.66	Unlinked cross-sectional study
ES	Education	1992-1996	45+	1.24*	1.27*	Urban and regional census-linked mortality follow-up (Barcelona & Madrid)
	Occupation	1980-1982	45-59	1.37*	n.a.	National cross-sectional study
SE	Occupation	1980-1986	45-59	1.59*	n.a.	National census-linked mortality follow-up
CH	Education	1991-1995	45+	1.33*	1.27*	National census-linked mortality follow-up
	Occupation	1979-1982	45-59	1.37*	n.a.	National cross-sectional study

a Because of differences in data collection and classification, the magnitude of inequalities in health cannot always directly be compared between countries.

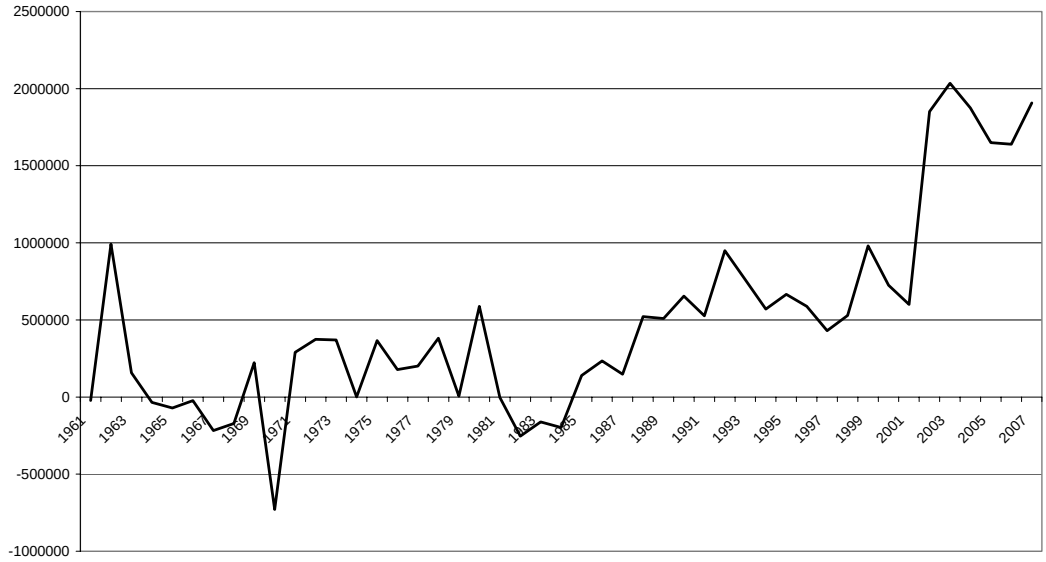
b Rate Ratio: ratio of mortality rate in lower socio-economic groups as compared to that in higher socio-economic groups. Asterisk (*) indicates that difference in mortality between socio-economic groups is statistically significant. N.a. indicates 'not available'.

Source: Mackenbach J. et. al. (2005) *Health inequalities: Europe in profile*, Erasmus University Rotterdam

1.3. Trends in migration

In 2005, an estimated 1.6 million more people migrated to the European Union (EU-27) than from it. Migration represents a much larger contribution to current population growth than the difference between births and deaths recorded on the territories of the EU-27 Member States. Since the late 1980s, almost every year, EU-27 countries have attracted at least half a million more people than they lost due to emigration. Net migration to the EU has been particularly strong in recent years, reaching up to two million people per year in 2004 (see Figure 1.8)[39].

Figure 1.8: Net migration (including correction) to EU-27 between 1961 and 2007



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

The population change due to migration is very unevenly distributed across the EU. Table 1.9 shows net migration for individual EU Member States. In recent years, Spain, Italy and the UK have received around three-quarters of the EU's migratory surplus. In Germany, which increased its population by a quarter of a million in 1996, the number was down to just below 50,000 in 2007.

[39] Net migration is the difference between immigration into and emigration from the area during the year. It is therefore negative when the number of emigrants exceeds the number of immigrants. Since most countries either do not have accurate figures on immigration and emigration or have no figures at all, net migration is estimated on the basis of the difference between population change and natural increase between two dates. The statistics on net migration are therefore affected by all the statistical inaccuracies in the two components of this equation.

Table 1.9: Net migration including correction

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
EU-27	665,880	588,633	430,463	528,845	980,403	714,852	600,059	1,851,753	2,035,346	1,874,951	1,659,611	1,639,202	1,907,561
BE	1,828	15,012	9,676	11,824	16,067	14,349	35,586	40,536	35,467	35,759	50,806	53,357	62,327
BG*	0	1,089	0	0	1	0	-214,185	864	0	0	0	0	-1,397
CZ	9,999	10,129	12,075	9,488	8,774	6,539	-43,070	12,290	25,789	18,635	36,229	34,720	83,945
DK	28,665	17,499	11,989	10,996	9,379	10,094	12,022	9,614	7,025	4,962	6,734	10,118	20,229
DE	398,263	281,493	93,433	46,980	202,050	167,863	274,835	218,807	142,216	81,827	81,578	25,814	47,802
EE**	-15,564	-13,418	-6,927	-6,559	-1,144	224	167	157	140	134	140	164	160
IE	5,920	15,958	17,433	16,213	24,246	31,812	39,261	32,667	31,361	47,620	66,245	66,749	64,394
GR	77,285	70,975	61,409	54,818	45,016	29,401	37,779	38,015	35,382	41,388	39,974	39,995	41,000
ES	70,591	83,328	94,436	158,757	237,853	389,774	441,272	649,230	624,587	610,036	641,199	604,902	701,948
FR	:	:	:	-1,407	150,273	158,266	172,701	184,182	188,736	105,128	91,597	90,115	71,000
FX	-14,567	-18,504	-13,505	-6,424	145,802	155,706	170,711	180,541	185,709	105,000	95,000	91,020	70,000
IT	28,503	56,392	50,428	55,775	34,914	49,526	49,874	344,797	612,009	556,582	324,211	377,458	494,315
CY	6,000	5,300	4,800	4,200	4,200	3,960	4,650	6,883	12,342	15,724	14,421	8,666	12,784
LV	-13,713	-10,081	-9,420	-5,751	-4,085	-5,504	-5,159	-1,834	-846	-1,079	-564	-2,451	-642
LT	-23,668	-23,369	-22,421	-22,122	-20,739	-20,306	-2,559	-1,975	-6,304	-9,612	-8,782	-4,857	-5,244
LU	4,326	3,456	3,624	3,815	4,461	3,431	3,310	2,649	5,410	4,396	6,160	5,353	6,001
HU	17,906	17,876	17,561	17,261	16,793	16,658	9,691	3,538	15,556	18,162	17,268	21,309	14,042
MT	59	264	572	353	359	:	2,173	1,743	1,667	1,920	1,612	2,135	2,014
NL	14,929	21,258	30,425	44,107	43,767	57,033	55,984	27,559	7,099	-9,960	-22,824	-25,903	-1,644
AT	2,080	3,880	1,537	8,451	19,787	17,272	43,509	34,761	38,212	61,726	56,400	29,379	31,382
PL	-18,223	-12,765	-11,796	-13,261	-14,011	-409,924	-16,743	-17,945	-13,765	-9,382	-12,878	-36,134	-20,485
PT	21,900	25,880	28,886	31,874	38,000	47,000	65,000	70,000	63,500	47,282	38,400	26,044	19,500
RO	-21,217	-19,473	-13,345	-5,629	-2,516	-3,729	-557,739	-1,572	-7,406	-10,095	-7,234	-6,483	745
SI	777	-3,445	-1,303	-5,406	10,773	2,747	4,963	2,207	3,530	1,719	6,436	6,267	14,134
SK	2,842	2,255	1,731	1,306	1,454	-22,301	1,012	901	1,409	2,874	3,403	3,854	6,793
FI	4,285	3,938	4,808	4,451	3,427	2,410	6,147	5,257	5,803	6,721	9,152	10,600	13,877
SE	11,648	5,839	5,950	10,940	13,657	24,386	28,622	30,854	28,686	25,326	26,724	50,769	53,978
UK	65,026	47,867	58,407	97,371	137,647	143,871	150,956	157,568	177,741	227,158	193,258	247,262	174,603

* Migration flows have not been considered when estimating annual total population.
** Net migration including correction figures represent only corrections due to vital events.
Note: High negative net migration for BG, CZ and RO in 2001 and for PL and SK in 2000 is due to Census.
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

The biggest flow by far – 3 million people – concerns migrants from third countries migrating to the EU, most of them (2.6 million) to EU-15 countries. The EU has thus become a major destination for global migration flows, surpassing even the US.

However, migration not only occurs from third countries to the EU. The net migration figures presented in Table 1.9 mask important migratory flows within the EU. Table 1.10 presents a matrix of estimated flows in 2004 for EU-25, EU-15, EU-10 and the rest of the world. About 2.3 million people emigrated from an EU-25 country, about half to another EU-25 country and half leaving the EU. Around one-third of the intra-EU migration (0.4 million) originated from EU-10 countries with most migrants (0.3 million) moving to an EU-15 country. At the same time, 0.2 million people moved from an EU-15 to an EU-10 country.

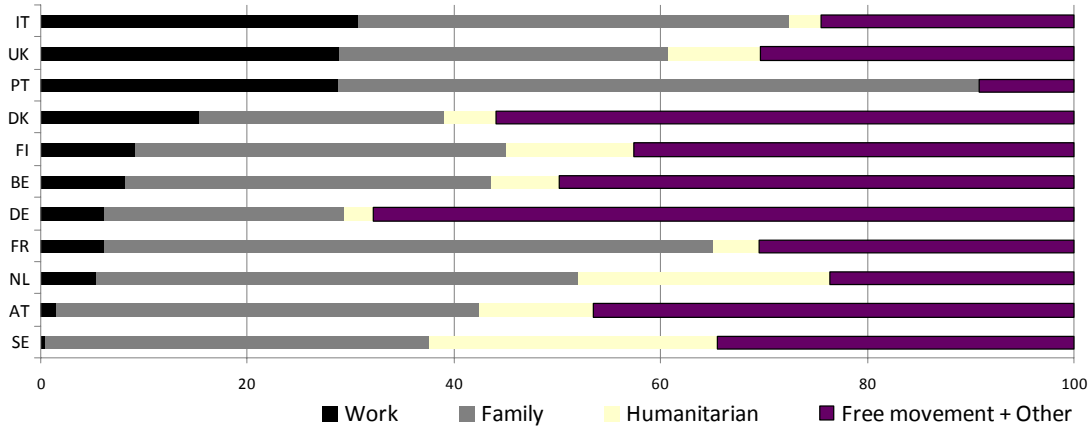
Table 1.10: Migration flows in the EU for 2004, in millions

	To				
From	**EU-25**	**EU-15**	**EU-10**	**Non-EU**	**Total**
EU-25	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.3
EU-15	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.6
EU-10	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
Non-EU	3.0	2.6	0.4		3.0
Total	4.1	3.3	0.7	1.2	5.3

Source: Demography Monitor 2006, NIDI Netherlands, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation-Demography Network, European Commission

Migrants may come to Europe for different reasons: to seek employment, rejoin family members or flee persecution or humanitarian disasters. Data collected by the OECD on different motives for entry show that, in several countries, family reasons are more important than the search for employment (see Figure 1.9).

Figure 1.9: International migration by category of entry, 2005*



Source: OECD (2007) International Migration Outlook SOPEMI.

Immigration to the EU has resulted in a significant proportion of third-country nationals in the EU's population. Moreover, many of those who have acquired citizenship may still be perceived as migrants or see themselves as not fully integrated in their host societies. Table 1.11 shows the proportion of non-nationals living in each Member State, also distinguishing between EU-27 citizens and non-EU citizens. At the beginning of 2007, around 4% of the EU's resident population were non-EU citizens, compared to 2.1% of EU citizens living in an EU country other than their country of citizenship. The proportion of non-EU citizens is relatively high (5% or higher) in Germany, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Austria. In the case of Estonia and Latvia, the proportion of non-EU citizens is particularly large (almost one fifth) due to the presence of so-called "recognised aliens", who have no citizenship of any existing

country, Russian citizens and citizens of other countries that became independent after the end of the USSR[40].

Table 1.11: The EU-27 population by citizenship, 1st January 2007

	Total population	of which non-nationals		As % of the total population		Acquisitions of citizenship in 2006	
		non-EU-27	EU-27	non-EU-27	EU-27	Total	As % of third-country nationals
BE	10,584,534	300,816	631,345	2.8	6.0	:	:
BG	7,679,290	21,690	3,800	0.3	0.0	6,738	31.1
CZ	10,287,189	186,370	109,866	1.8	1.1	2,346	1.3
DK	5,447,084	196,877	81,219	3.6	1.5	7,961	4.0
DE	82,314,906	4,788,792	2,467,157	5.8	3.0	124,566	2.6
EE	1,342,409	229,709	6,700	17.1	0.5	4,781	2.1
IE	4,312,526	141,156	311,150	3.3	7.2	5,763	4.1
GR	11,171,740	729,840	157,700	6.5	1.4	1,962	0.3
ES	44,474,631	2,856,796	1,749,678	6.4	3.9	62,375	2.2
FR	63,392,140	2,369,540	1,280,500	3.7	2.0	147,868	6.2
IT*	59,131,287	2,332,734	606,188	4.0	1.0	35,266	1.4
CY	778,684	47,184	70,900	6.1	9.1	:	:
LV	2,281,305	426,687	6,264	18.7	0.3	18,964	4.4
LT	3,384,879	37,354	2,333	1.1	0.1	467	1.3
LU	476,187	27,227	170,986	5.7	35.9	1,128	4.1
HU	10,066,158	66,827	101,046	0.7	1.0	6,101	9.1
MT	407,810	4,610	9,267	1.1	2.3	474	10.3
NL	16,357,992	437,014	244,918	2.7	1.5	29,089	6.7
AT	8,298,923	550,129	275,884	6.6	3.3	25,746	4.7
PL	38,125,479	30,955	23,928	0.1	0.1	989	3.2
PT	10,599,095	339,295	95,600	3.2	0.9	3,627	1.1
RO	21,565,119	20,095	5,974	0.1	0.0	29	0.1
SI	2,010,377	50,549	3,006	2.5	0.1	3,204	6.3
SK	5,393,637	12,912	19,218	0.2	0.4	1,125	8.7
FI	5,276,955	79,277	42,462	1.5	0.8	4,433	5.6
SE	9,113,257	266,509	225,487	2.9	2.5	51,239	19.2
UK	60,852,828	2,203,028	1,456,900	3.6	2.4	154,015	7.0

*IT: Population numbers for 2006
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

In 2006, around 670 000 third-country nationals and 60 000 European Union citizens acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State. This is the same order of magnitude as for the US (703 000 in 2006)[41]. EU citizens living in another Member State other than their own enjoy most of the same rights as citizens of the Member State in which they live. Few of them may feel the need to acquire citizenship of another EU Member State.

[40] See for a more elaborate discussion of net migration and intra EU mobility the forthcoming 2008 Employment in Europe Report.

[41] Source: US Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/natz_fr_07.pdf

Box 1.2: International adoptions – how important are they from a demographic perspective?

It has been estimated that there have been some 20 000 international adoptions in the EU in 2004 – a small number compared to the total number of births or the EU's population growth resulting from net migration. The main receiving countries in the EU seem to be Spain, France, Italy and, particularly relative to their population size, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Table 1.12: Receiving countries with the highest number of international adoptions

Country	*1988*	*1998*	*2001*	*2003*	*2004*
US	9,120	15,774	19,237	21,616	22,884
France	2,441	3,777	3,094	3,995	4,079
Italy	2,078	2,233	1,797	2,772	3,398
Canada	232[1]	2,222	1,874	2,181	1,955
Spain	93[2]	1,487	3,428	3,951	5,541
Sweden	1,074	928	1,044	1,046	1,109
Germany	875[3]	922	798	674	506
Netherlands	577	825	1,122	1,154	1,307
Switzerland	492	686	457	366	557
Norway	566	643	713	714	706
Denmark	523	624	631	522	528
Belgium	662	310	255	281	470
Australia	516	245	289	278	370
Finland	78	181	218	238	289
Total 14 countries	***19,327***	***30,801***	***34,870***	***39,696***	***43,699***
Estimate for 20 main receiving countries	***n.a.***	***31,720***	***35,903***	***40,791***	***44,875***

Source: Selman P. (2005), "Trends in Inter-country Adoption: Analysis of data from 20 Receiving Countries, 1998-2004", *Journal of Population Research,* vol. 23, No. 2/2006.

The main countries of origin of children adopted into 16 EU countries in 2003 were:

China	3,205
Russia	2,321
Colombia	1,433
Ukraine	1,234
Bulgaria	753
Ethiopia	659
Haiti	656
India	579
Vietnam	505
Brazil	439

Source: Selman P (2007), Trends in inter-country adoption 1998-2004. A demographic analysis of data from 20 receiving countries, Journal of Population Research, special issue on "Globalisation and Demographic Change"

The conclusion is therefore that international adoptions may have a major impact on the welfare of the children and the parents concerned, but their number is small. It is not a phenomenon that has a sizable demographic impact on either the sending or the receiving countries.

1.4. Europe's demographic future

This section presents the latest population projections for the European Union (EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario) and looks at some of the differences compared with the previous round of projections, carried out in 2004 (EUROPOP2004). The results of these projections are reflected in the population pyramids presented earlier in this chapter.

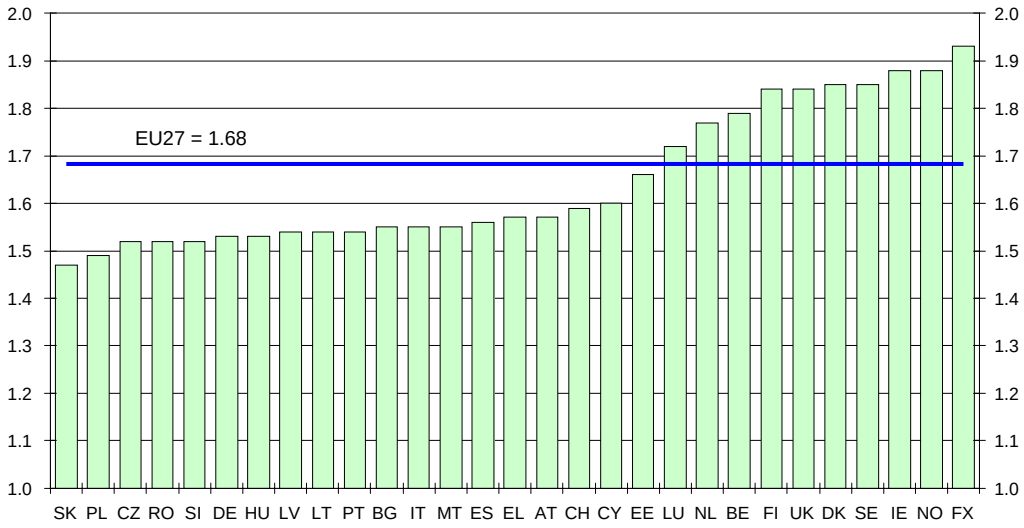
Demography is an area in which projections are carried out over a much longer period than in most other areas of concern to policy makers. Projections are conditional "if …then" statements and they result from explicit assumptions that are extended far into the future. For cohorts already born, long-term projections can be quite reliable. Barring major disasters (resulting in much increased mortality or strong migratory movements), the size as well as the gender and age structure of the older cohorts can be foreseen fairly accurately. However, over a period of half a century, the projections are very sensitive to the assumptions made regarding fertility, mortality (life expectancy) and in particular migration.

For the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, a new conceptual framework was adopted to establish reasonable assumptions about these key determinants, taking into account the current situation, which differs widely across the EU. It would be unreasonable to assume that these differences will always prevail. The EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario is therefore based on a framework where the socio-economic and cultural differences between the Member States would fade away in the very long term. Assumptions on fertility rates for individual countries are based on a convergence trajectory whereby they would equalise across the EU by 2150. For migration, a trend towards zero net migration by 2150 is assumed. Similarly, equalisation of life expectancy across countries is assumed to take place in the very long term.

1.4.1. Fertility assumptions

The EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario is based on the expectation that fertility will rise slightly to around 1.7 children per women. By the end of the projection period (2060), significant differences in fertility are expected to persist, as shown in Figure 1.10.

Figure 1.10: Assumed Period Total Fertility Rates in 2060



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

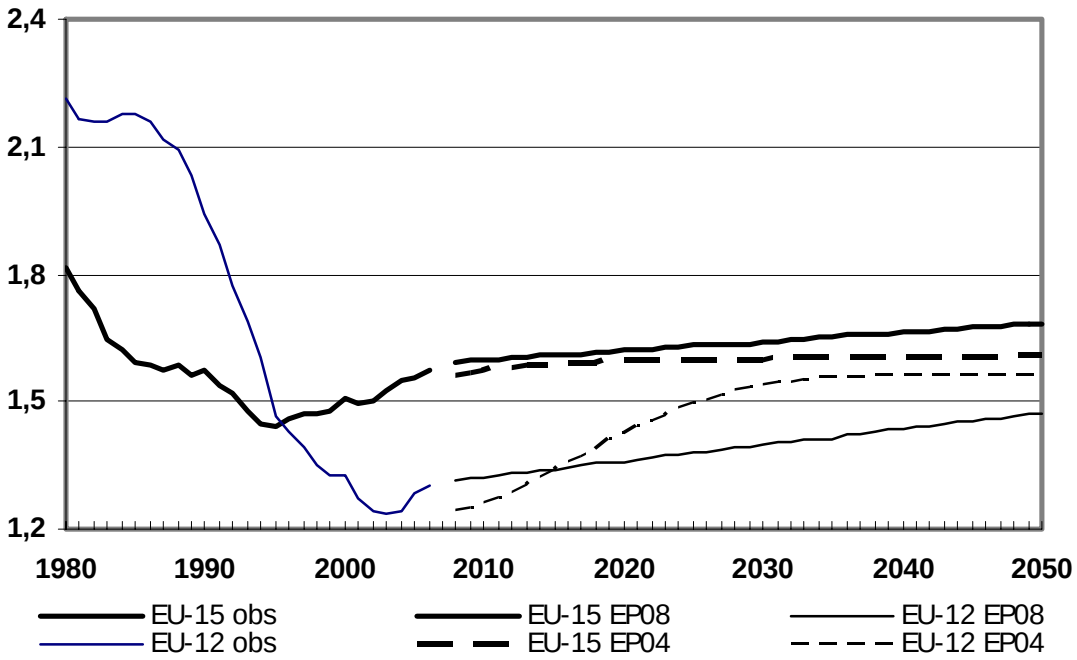
Table 1.13 presents assumed fertility rates for individual countries at 10-year intervals, showing the gradual convergence process. The assumption takes into account the possibility that fertility rates may be underestimated in countries that are currently experiencing an increase in the mean age of mothers at the birth of their first child (see section 1.1 above), but it may still underestimate rates in many EU-12 countries, where postponement could currently have a strong impact on projections. Indeed, compared to EUROPOP2004, the fertility assumptions for EU-12 have been revised downwards from 1.6 to 1.5, whereas those for EU-15 have been raised by 0.1 from 1.6 to 1.7. As a result, the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario assumes less convergence over the projection period between EU-12 and EU-15 than was the case in EUROPOP2004 (see Figure 1.11).

Table 1.13: Period Total Fertility Rate Assumptions 2008-2060

	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2060
BE	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.79
BG	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.55
CZ	1.33	1.34	1.38	1.41	1.45	1.52
DK	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
DE	1.34	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.45	1.53
EE	1.55	1.55	1.57	1.60	1.62	1.66
IE	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.89	1.88
GR	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.57
ES	1.39	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.49	1.56
FX	1.98	1.98	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.93
IT	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.55
CY	1.45	1.46	1.49	1.52	1.54	1.60
LV	1.36	1.36	1.40	1.43	1.47	1.54
LT	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.47	1.54
LU	1.65	1.65	1.67	1.68	1.70	1.72
HU	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.42	1.46	1.53
MT	1.38	1.39	1.42	1.46	1.49	1.55
NL	1.72	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.77
AT	1.41	1.42	1.45	1.48	1.51	1.57
PL	1.27	1.28	1.32	1.36	1.40	1.49
PT	1.36	1.37	1.40	1.44	1.47	1.54
RO	1.32	1.33	1.37	1.41	1.44	1.52
SI	1.32	1.33	1.37	1.40	1.44	1.52
SK	1.25	1.26	1.30	1.34	1.38	1.47
FI	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
SE	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85
UK	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

Figure 1.11: Total fertility rate (TFR), 1980-2006 observed, 2008-2050 projected

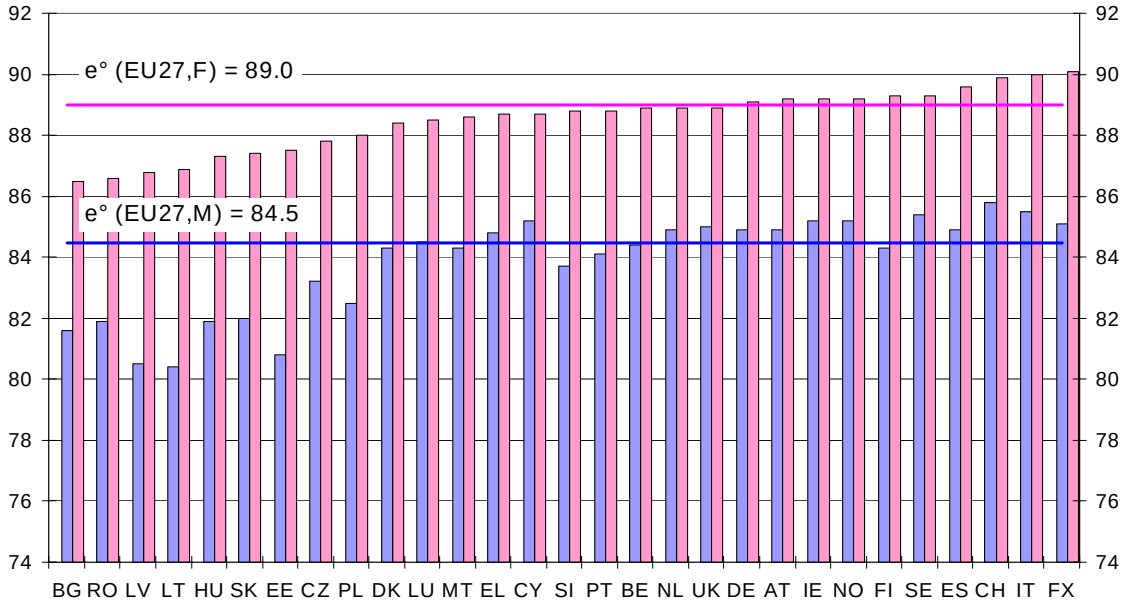


Source: NIDI based on Eurostat demographic data.

1.4.2. Life expectancy assumptions

The EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario assumes an increase in life expectancy at birth to 84.5 years for men (75.2 in 2004) and 89.0 years for women (81.5 in 2004) by the year 2060 (see Figure 1.12). Compared to 2004, this represents a gain of 9.3 years for men and 7.5 years for women. The gender gap would narrow from 6.3 to 4.5 years. The East-West gap would also be reduced.

Figure 1.12: Life expectancy at birth in 2060 for men and women



The development of life expectancy over coming decades in the Member States is presented in Table 1.14. Men would typically gain about 1.5 years per decade, 2 or more years in the countries that currently have the lowest life expectancy. For women, the increments would be slightly smaller, in line with the expected reduction in the gender gap.

Table 1.14: Assumed life expectancy at birth

MEN	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2060
BE	76.7	77.0	78.7	80.2	81.7	84.4
BG	69.7	70.2	72.8	75.3	77.5	81.6
CZ	73.9	74.3	76.3	78.1	79.9	83.2
DK	76.4	76.8	78.4	80.0	81.5	84.3
DE	77.3	77.6	79.3	80.8	82.3	84.9
EE	68.0	68.6	71.4	74.0	76.5	80.8
IE	77.5	77.9	79.5	81.1	82.5	85.2
GR	77.4	77.8	79.4	80.9	82.3	84.8
ES	77.4	77.7	79.4	80.9	82.3	84.9
FX	77.5	77.8	79.5	81.0	82.5	85.1
IT	78.5	78.9	80.3	81.7	83.1	85.5
CY	78.2	78.5	80.0	81.5	82.8	85.2
LV	66.0	66.6	69.8	72.8	75.6	80.5
LT	65.9	66.6	69.8	72.8	75.6	80.4
LU	76.3	76.7	78.5	80.2	81.7	84.5
HU	69.7	70.2	72.9	75.4	77.7	81.9
MT	76.0	76.4	78.2	79.9	81.5	84.3
NL	77.9	78.2	79.7	81.1	82.5	84.9
AT	77.4	77.8	79.4	80.9	82.3	84.9
PL	71.4	71.9	74.3	76.6	78.8	82.5
PT	75.8	76.2	78.0	79.7	81.2	84.1
RO	69.8	70.3	73.0	75.5	77.8	81.9
SI	74.7	75.1	77.1	78.9	80.6	83.7
SK	70.9	71.4	73.8	76.0	78.2	82.0
FI	76.1	76.5	78.3	79.9	81.5	84.3
SE	79.0	79.2	80.6	81.9	83.1	85.4
UK	77.4	77.7	79.4	80.9	82.4	85.0
WOMEN	**2008**	**2010**	**2020**	**2030**	**2040**	**2060**
BE	82.3	82.6	84.0	85.4	86.6	88.9
BG	76.7	77.1	79.3	81.3	83.1	86.5
CZ	80.2	80.5	82.1	83.7	85.1	87.8
DK	81.0	81.4	83.0	84.5	85.9	88.4
DE	82.6	82.9	84.3	85.6	86.8	89.1
EE	78.7	79.1	81.1	82.9	84.5	87.5
IE	81.9	82.2	83.8	85.3	86.7	89.2
GR	82.6	82.8	84.1	85.3	86.5	87.7
ES	83.9	84.1	85.4	86.5	87.6	89.6
FX	84.3	84.6	85.8	87.0	88.1	90.1
IT	84.2	84.5	85.7	86.9	88.0	90.0
CY	81.7	82.0	83.5	84.9	86.2	88.7
LV	76.7	77.1	79.4	81.5	83.4	86.8
LT	77.4	77.9	80.0	81.9	83.7	86.9
LU	81.2	81.5	83.2	84.6	86.0	88.5
HU	78.1	78.5	80.5	82.4	84.2	87.3
MT	81.1	81.4	83.1	84.6	86.1	88.6
NL	82.2	82.5	83.9	85.3	86.6	88.9
AT	82.9	83.2	84.6	85.8	87.0	89.2
PL	79.9	80.3	82.1	83.7	85.3	88.0
PT	82.4	82.7	84.1	85.4	86.6	88.8
RO	76.6	77.1	79.3	81.3	83.2	86.6
SI	81.9	82.2	83.7	85.1	86.4	88.8
SK	78.7	79.1	81.0	82.7	84.4	87.4
FI	83.0	83.3	84.7	85.9	87.1	89.3
SE	83.1	83.4	84.7	86.0	87.2	89.3
UK	81.5	81.9	83.5	85.0	86.4	88.9

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

1.4.3. Migration assumptions

Migration patterns – between the EU and the rest of the World, between Member States and within Member States – can change much faster and in much less predictable ways than fertility and life expectancy. Over recent years, the EU as a whole, and some Member States in particular, have experienced strong population growth due to net migration – in excess of 1.5 million people per year since 2002. It therefore seemed reasonable to revise upwards the migration assumptions used in EUROPOP2004. Table 1.15 presents the assumptions on net migration country by country.

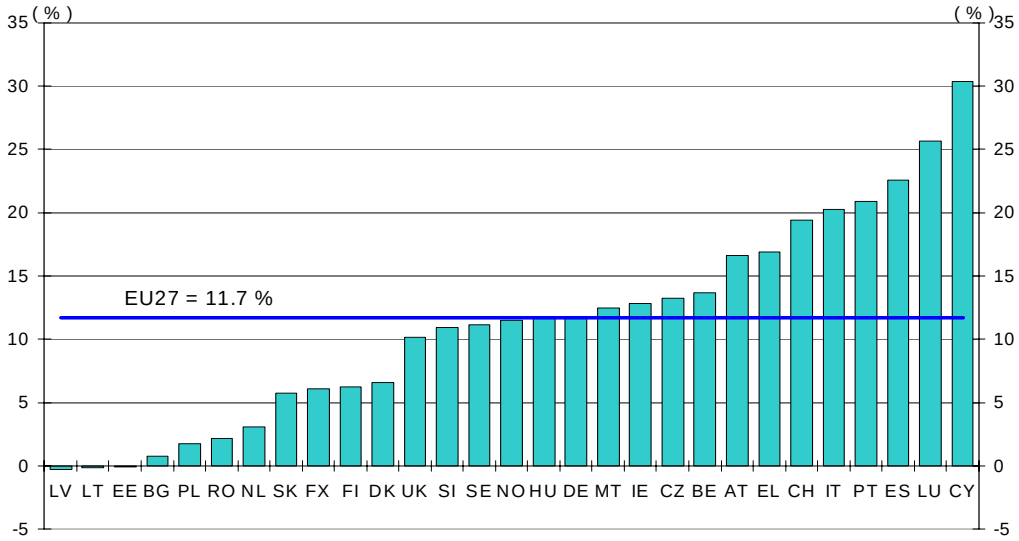
Table 1.15: Assumptions for annual net migration, 2008-2060

In persons	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2060
EU-27	1,683,921	1,563,444	1,252,781	1,093,105	1,005,488	803,507
BE	50,657	47,475	36,244	31,356	27,084	23,251
BG	-1,377	419	242	-477	2,483	-1,178
CZ	24,020	25,857	24,739	22,855	27,335	16,653
DK	9,653	9,836	8,103	8,719	6,475	6,160
DE	159,773	146,680	173,142	187,050	131,599	115,852
EE	-553	-392	-64	-325	75	-338
IE	63,066	53,449	21,664	8,732	6,013	8,648
GR	39,720	39,531	38,188	37,151	36,596	26,778
ES	623,449	540,207	263,065	160,787	150,488	129,859
FX	99,301	97,902	92,517	86,548	76,923	62,937
IT	259,522	255,867	240,773	248,711	229,485	174,270
CY	9,282	9,151	8,498	7,844	7,190	5,883
LV	-974	-850	-333	-576	80	-592
LT	-2,219	-1,706	-243	-271	-160	-113
LU	4,350	4,289	3,983	3,676	3,370	2,757
HU	19,622	19,086	22,407	17,309	22,278	14,855
MT	993	1,016	1,023	886	946	801
NL	7,846	7,736	10,618	13,668	6,508	8,350
AT	33,081	32,615	30,517	31,234	26,040	22,347
PL	-15,509	-15,291	13,983	-1,340	17,059	8,154
PT	51,783	51,054	47,580	46,087	45,345	34,477
RO	-5,644	-5,075	6,290	-797	12,897	3,906
SI	5,863	5,177	4,435	3,436	3,313	2,254
SK	3,552	3,210	5,001	3,866	6,081	3,682
FI	9,659	9,965	7,820	5,814	4,827	4,495
SE	46,832	42,297	26,861	20,225	17,189	15,777
UK	188,171	183,938	165,727	150,935	137,967	113,582

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

The cumulative effect of net migration assumed under the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario is to increase the EU's population by 56 million by 2061, compared to 40 million under EUROPOP2004. This is not directly comparable because EUROPOP2004 covered only 46 years from 2004 to 2050, compared to 52 years from 2008-2060 under the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario. As can be seen from Figure 1.13, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal and Italy are expected to receive the largest net migration flows in relation to their projected total population.

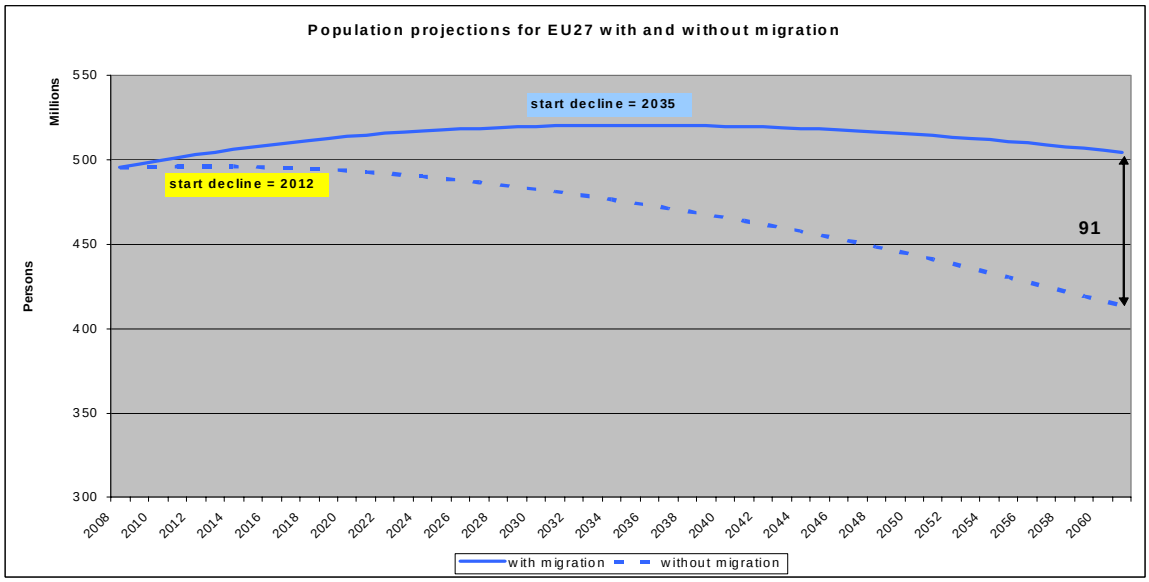
Figure 1.13: Cumulative migration (2008-2060) as a percentage of the population on 1st January 2061



Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

Net migration thus makes a very significant difference to Europe's future population. Without the assumed net migration inflow, Europe's population would start shrinking from 2012 onwards. With the level of migration assumed in EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, the onset of population decline is postponed until 2035 (see Figure 1.14).

Figure 1.14: Population size of the EU-27 with and without migration, 2008-2061



Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

The assumed level of immigration will also have a significant impact on the future age structure of the EU population. Table 1.16 shows that, in the absence of net migration into the EU, the old-age dependency ratio (defined as the number of people aged 65 and over divided by the number of people aged 15-64) could be almost nine percentage points higher in 2060. For EU-12 countries, which are assumed to attract fewer migrants, the old-age dependency ratio would still be four points higher than under the zero-migration hypothesis. Thus, large-scale immigration, while not preventing population ageing, does have a

significant impact on the speed of ageing that the EU, and EU-15 in particular, will be experiencing over coming decades.

Table 1.16: EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario with and without migration

	1-1-2008	2060 with migration	2060 without migration	Difference in % and % points
EU-27				
Total population (x1000)	495,394	505,719	416,544	21.4
Age group 0-14 (x1000)	77,544	70,952	54,152	31.0
Age group 15-64 (x1000)	333,248	283,293	223,378	26.8
Age group 65+ (x1000)	84,602	151,474	139,014	9.0
Onset of population decline		2035	2012	
Young age dependency ratio (%)	23.3	25.0	24.2	0.8
Old age dependency ratio (%)	25.4	53.5	62.2	-8.8
EU-15				
Total population (x1000)	392,222	420,530	336,785	24.9
Age group 0-14 (x1000)	62,011	60,881	45,151	34.8
Age group 15-64 (x1000)	260,680	237,717	181,514	31.0
Age group 65+ (x1000)	69,531	121,932	110,120	10.7
Onset of population decline		2044	2014	
Young age dependency ratio (%)	23.8	25.6	24.9	0.7
Old age dependency ratio (%)	26.7	51.3	60.7	-9.4
EU-12				
Total population (x1000)	103,172	85,189	79 759	6.8
Age group 0-14 (x1000)	15,533	10,072	9 001	11.9
Age group 15-64 (x1000)	72,569	45,576	41 864	8.9
Age group 65+ (x1000)	15,071	29,541	28 895	2.2
Onset of population decline		<2008	<2008	
Young age dependency ratio (%)	21.4	22.1	21.5	0.6
Old age dependency ratio (%)	20.8	64.8	69.0	-4.2

Source: Eurostat, EUROP2008 convergence scenario, calculations NIDI.
* Difference between 2060 value with migration minus 2060 value without migration in percentage of the 2060 value without migration.

1.4.4. Main results of the new projections 2008-2060

The main results of the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario projections can be presented as a demographic balance comparing the situation on 1st January 2008 with the projected situation for 1st January 2060 (see Table 1.17)[42]. The results from the EUROPOP2004 baseline scenario (which used a different method for establishing assumptions for long-term trends about the main drivers of demographic change) are presented in Table 1.18. Whereas the previous projection round concluded that the population of EU-27 was likely to decline by 16 million people by the year 2050, the latest projections (EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario) expect an increase by 10 million people by the year 2060. Thus the population of EU-27 would rise from 495 to almost 506 million people. The difference is mainly due to the migration assumption, but more optimistic fertility and life expectancy assumptions for the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario also contribute to the large difference between the two projection rounds.

[42] See Eurostat Statistics in Focus 72/2008: *Ageing characterises the demographic perspectives of the European societies*

Table 1.17: EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, demographic balance 1st January 2008 – 1st January 2060

(in thousands)	Estimated population 1.1.2008	Cumulated births 2008 - 2059	Cumulated deaths	Natural change	Cumulated net migration	Total change	Projected population 1.1.2060
EU-27	495,394	250,897	298,800	-47,903	58,227	10,325	505,719
BE	10,656	6,454	6,472	-19	1,657	1,639	12,295
BG	7,642	2,739	4,941	-2,201	44	-2,158	5,485
CZ	10,346	4,364	6,433	-2,069	1,237	-832	9,514
DK	5,476	3,321	3,260	61	383	444	5,920
DE	82,179	32,206	51,693	-19,487	8,067	-11,420	70,759
EE	1,339	622	828	-206	-1	-206	1,132
IE	4,415	3,785	2,308	1,477	860	2,337	6,752
EL	11,217	4,998	6,944	-1,947	1,848	-99	1,118
ES	45,283	23,164	28,060	-4,896	11,526	6,629	51,913
FX	61,876	40,885	35,274	5,611	4,313	9,924	71,800
IT	59,529	25,453	37,412	-11,959	11,820	-140	59,390
CY	795	583	453	130	396	526	1,320
LV	2,269	871	1,453	-582	-4	-587	1,682
LT	3,365	1,331	2,145	-814	-4	-818	2,548
LU	482	353	289	64	186	250	732
HU	10,045	4,155	6,477	-2,322	994	-1,329	8,717
MT	411	187	243	-55	50	-6	405
NL	16,404	9,076	9,388	-312	504	192	16,596
AT	8,334	4,103	4,879	-776	1,480	703	9,037
PL	38,116	14,911	22,418	-7,507	530	-6,977	31,139
PT	10,617	4,938	6,603	-1,665	2,312	647	11,265
RO	21,423	8,212	13,067	-4,855	353	-4,501	16,921
SI	2,023	816	1,252	-435	191	-244	1,779
SK	5,399	2,117	3,223	-1,106	255	-851	4,547
FI	5,260	2,999	3,227	-228	330	102	5,402
SE	9,183	5,896	5,400	496	1,196	1,692	10,875
UK	61,270	42,359	34,660	7,699	7,708	15,406	76,677
NO	4,737	3,306	2,692	614	686	1,300	6,037
CH	7,591	4,166	4,321	-155	1,757	1,602	9,193

Source: Eurostat, EUROP2008 convergence scenario.

Table 1.18: EUROPOP2004, demographic balance 1st January 2004 – 1st January 2050, baseline scenario

(in thousands)	Observed population	Cumulated births	Cumulated deaths	Natural change	Cumulated net migration	Total change	Population
	1.1.2004	2004 - 2050					1.1.2051
EU-25	456,815	199,694	248,045	-48,351	39.710	-8.641	448.174
EU-l5	382,674	170,300	207,086	-36,786	37,123	338	383,012
BE	10,396	5,022	5,427	-405	897	492	10,888
CZ	10,211	3,774	5,784	-2,010	647	-1,363	8,848
DK	5,398	2,735	3,037	-302	323	22	5,419
DE	82,532	29,880	47,191	-17,311	8,980	-8,330	74,201
EE	1,351	561	809	-248	19	-229	1,121
EL	11,041	4,352	6,559	-2,207	1,743	-464	10,578
ES	42,345	16,856	22,863	-6,007	6,235	228	42,573
FR	59,901	32,972	30,053	2,919	2,823	5,741	65,642
IE	4,028	2,718	1,903	814	645	1,459	5,487
IT	57,888	20,402	31,680	-11,278	5,777	-5,501	52,387
CY	730	401	392	8	238	247	977
LV	2,319	933	1,418	-484	30	-454	1,865
LT	3,446	1,350	1,957	-606	28	-578	2,868
LU	452	296	*233*	63	132	194	646
HU	10,117	4,063	6,092	-2,029	795	-1,233	8,883
MT	400	219	223	-4	113	110	510
NL	16,258	8,622	8,980	-358	1,480	1,121	17,379
AT	8,114	3,300	4,212	-912	985	73	8,187
PL	38,191	15,209	20,231	-5,022	318	-4,704	33,487
FT	10,475	4,505	5,832	-1,326	808	-518	9,957
SI	1,996	771	1,162	-390	*287*	-103	1,893
SK	5,380	2,111	2,892	-781	109	-671	4,709
FI	5,220	2,573	2,875	-303	288	-15	5,205
SE	8,976	5,022	4,851	171	1,069	1,240	10,216
UK	59,652	31,047	31,390	-343	4,939	4,596	64,247
BG	7,801	2,229	4,740	-2,512	-252	-2,764	5,038
RO	21,711	7,947	12,194	-4,247	-475	-4,722	16,989

Source: Eurostat, EUROP2004.

Striking differences are also found between the two projection rounds for individual countries. Italy's population, according to the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, would be the same size as today whereas, under EUROPOP2004, it was expected to fall by 5.5 million. The UK is expected to become the most populous EU-27 country with almost 77 million inhabitants in 2060, according to the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario. The previous projection round expected a population of 64 million UK residents in 2050.

These differences between the two rounds of projections underline the importance of interpreting such results with caution. Nevertheless, one development is certain, namely the forthcoming retirement of the baby-boom cohorts which will accelerate the process of population ageing and shift the balance between people of working age and retirees (see Chapter 3). Both projection rounds also yield very similar results as far as the long-term evolution of the old-age dependency ratio (people aged 65+ in relation to people aged 15-64) is concerned: EUROPOP2004 expected a ratio of 0.53 for 2050 (EU-25); according to the EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, it should be 0.50, rising to 0.53 in 2060. Today's old-age dependency ratio is 0.25, meaning that for every person aged 65 or over, there are four people of working age (15-64). In 2050, there will be only two people of working age for every person aged 65 or over (see Table 1.19). Only unrealistically large increases in net immigration or birth rates could curb this trend to a noticeable extent, and this would imply very rapid population growth. By contrast, a shrinking population resulting from very low birth rates and an unfavourable net migration balance can seriously accelerate the ageing of a country's population. Countries in this situation can expect their old-age dependency ratios to increase threefold compared to today, rising to levels as high as 0.68 in Slovakia and Poland, for two people aged 65 or over, there would only be three of working age.

Table 1.19: Old-age dependency ratios for selected years, 2008-2060

(%)	2008	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060
EU 27	**25.39**	**25.90**	**31.05**	**38.04**	**45.36**	**50.42**	**53.47**
BE	25.80	26.09	30.60	37.58	42.27	43.87	45.84
BG	24.99	25.29	31.10	36.28	43.58	55.44	63.54
CZ	20.59	21.83	31.07	35.71	42.71	54.81	61.40
DK	23.61	24.98	31.85	37.85	42.69	41.31	42.66
DE	30.29	31.17	35.28	46.23	54.73	56.43	59.08
EE	25.23	25.01	29.18	34.42	38.96	47.19	55.55
IE	16.31	16.67	20.23	24.63	30.60	40.40	43.57
EL	27.77	28.22	32.75	38.47	48.25	56.99	57.12
ES	24.15	24.43	27.42	34.32	46.39	58.69	59.07
FX	25.33	25.81	32.77	39.02	43.99	44.68	45.20
IT	30.47	30.99	35.47	42.45	54.07	59.24	59.32
CY	17.69	18.00	22.26	27.44	30.76	37.65	44.47
LV	25.02	25.17	28.08	34.57	40.72	51.18	64.45
LT	23.02	23.18	25.98	34.71	42.81	51.13	65.65
LU	20.92	21.07	24.23	30.80	36.31	37.82	39.10
HU	23.50	24.22	30.31	34.06	40.11	50.83	57.64
MT	19.79	21.19	31.25	39.14	41.71	49.77	59.07
NL	21.84	22.82	30.69	40.00	46.77	45.61	47.18
AT	25.43	26.01	29.18	38.09	46.03	48.31	50.65
PL	18.95	18.98	27.19	35.98	41.29	55.69	68.97
PT	25.91	26.58	30.66	36.63	44.59	52.96	54.76
RO	21.34	21.34	25.67	30.32	40.75	54.00	65.27
SI	22.97	23.91	31.21	40.83	49.40	59.40	62.19
SK	16.58	16.95	23.85	32.30	39.98	55.46	68.49
FI	24.80	25.70	36.75	43.89	45.06	46.61	49.30
SE	26.66	27.81	33.69	37.43	40.78	41.91	46.71
UK	24.27	24.72	28.58	33.23	36.92	37.96	42.14
NO	22.10	22.73	28.32	34.32	40.24	41.43	43.92
CH	24.10	24.94	29.93	37.72	43.74	45.74	48.51

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

The trend towards a very different age structure of the population is inevitable. The proportion of people of working age, aged 15-64, will decline while the proportion of older people aged 65 or over will increase. The fastest growing age group, however will be people aged 80 or over whose proportion in the population could almost triple from 4% to 11% (see Table 1.20).

Table 1.20: Projected age structure changes in the EU between 2008 and 2050

Shares in %	*0-19*		*20-64*		*65-79*		*80+*		*population in millions*	
	2008	**2050**	**2008**	**2050**	**2008**	**2050**	**2008**	**2050**	**2008**	**2050**
EU-27	22	19	61	52	13	18	4	11	495.4	515.3
BE	23	21	60	53	12	16	5	10	10.7	12.2
BG	20	17	63	52	14	22	4	10	7.6	5.9
CZ	21	17	65	52	11	22	3	9	10.3	9.9
DK	25	22	60	54	11	15	4	10	5.5	5.9
DE	19	16	61	52	15	18	5	14	82.2	74.5
EE	22	19	61	53	14	18	4	9	1.3	1.2
IE	27	23	62	53	8	16	3	7	4.4	6.5
GR	19	18	62	51	15	20	4	11	11.2	11.4
ES	20	18	64	50	12	21	5	11	45.3	53.2
FX	25	23	59	52	11	15	5	10	61.9	71.0
IT	19	17	61	51	15	20	5	13	59.5	61.2
CY	25	20	63	57	10	16	3	7	0.8	1.3
LV	21	17	62	54	14	20	4	10	2.3	1.8
LT	23	16	61	54	13	19	3	11	3.4	2.7
LU	24	22	62	55	11	14	3	9	0.5	0.7
HU	21	17	63	53	12	20	4	9	10.0	9.1
MT	23	17	63	54	11	19	3	10	0.4	0.4
NL	24	20	61	53	11	16	4	11	16.4	16.9
AT	21	18	62	53	13	17	5	11	8.3	9.1
PL	23	16	64	53	10	22	3	10	38.1	33.3
PT	21	18	62	52	13	20	4	10	10.6	11.4
RO	22	16	63	53	12	22	3	9	21.4	18.1
SI	20	17	64	50	13	21	4	12	2.0	1.9
SK	23	15	65	53	9	22	3	9	5.4	4.9
FI	23	21	60	52	12	16	4	11	5.3	5.4
SE	24	22	59	54	12	15	5	10	9.2	10.7
UK	24	22	60	55	12	14	5	9	61.3	74.5

Source: Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

1.5. Ageing as a global phenomenon

Ageing does not affect only EU countries, although, together with Japan, many EU Member States are among the most aged countries in the world. Population ageing is a universal process that accompanies economic and social development. Indeed, the pace of population ageing can be faster in developing than in developed countries, requiring them to adjust to the rapidly growing number of older people.

The *United Nations ageing index* illustrates the pace of the ageing process across the world (see Table 1.21). It presents the number of older people (defined here as people aged 60 or more) per 100 younger people (aged 0-14 years). An increase in this index means that the population is ageing. In 2007 the index stood at 136.2 for Europe (defined more broadly than the EU) compared to 38.7 for the world as a whole. For the developed regions of the world, the index was 124.2. Within Europe, the South and West are most aged (indices of 155.6 and 147.3 respectively). By 2050, the ageing index is expected to less than double in Europe, but increase more than threefold in the less developed regions, which, by then, will have a similar proportion of people over the age of 60 to that in Europe today. Thus, Europe will not be alone in having to tackle the challenge of an ageing population.

Table 1.21: UN Ageing indicators for world regions in 2007 and 2050

	Ageing index	% Population		Median age	Dependency ratio	
2007	**100 * b/a**	**a: 0-14**	**b: 60+**		**Youth**	**Old**
World	38.7	27.6	10.7	28.1	42.4	11.5
More developed regions	124.2	16.7	20.7	38.6	24.6	22.9
Less developed regions	28.0	30.0	8.4	25.6	46.7	8.8
Least developed regions	12.4	41.3	5.1	18.9	74.5	5.9
Africa	12.9	41.1	5.3	18.9	74.0	6.2
Asia	35.8	27.0	9.6	27.7	40.6	9.9
Europe	136.2	15.5	21.1	39.0	22.6	23.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	31.3	29.2	9.1	25.9	45.3	9.8
Northern America	86.1	20.1	17.3	36.3	29.8	18.6
Oceania	59.7	24.2	14.4	32.3	36.9	15.6
Eastern Europe	123.4	14.9	18.3	37.5	20.9	19.8
Northern Europe	124.3	17.5	21.7	38.9	26.2	23.9
Southern Europe	155.6	14.9	23.2	39.8	22.2	26.5
Western Europe	147.3	15.9	23.4	40.7	24.0	26.9
Northern Africa	21.4	32.3	6.9	23.0	51.3	7.4
Western Asia	20.1	33.1	6.7	23.6	53.2	7.3
2050						
World	107.4	20.2	21.7	37.8	31.7	25.4
More developed regions	206.8	15.6	32.4	45.5	26.8	44.4
Less developed regions	95.7	20.9	20.0	36.6	32.4	22.6
Least developed regions	34.1	28.9	9.9	27.3	44.9	10.2
Africa	34.7	28.7	10.0	27.4	44.4	10.3
Asia	129.1	18.3	23.6	39.9	28.5	27.2
Europe	229.7	15.0	34.5	47.1	26.2	48.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	133.4	18.1	24.1	39.9	28.4	28.9
Northern America	157.6	17.1	27.0	41.5	27.7	34.2
Oceania	139.0	18.0	25.0	40.5	28.7	30.8
Eastern Europe	230.6	14.9	34.5	47.2	25.4	44.4
Northern Europe	187.0	16.2	30.2	43.7	27.0	40.0
Southern Europe	276.3	14.0	38.6	50.1	26.1	60.7
Western Europe	222.5	15.2	33.9	46.6	26.7	48.5
Northern Africa	94.3	20.6	19.4	36.1	31.5	21.2
Western Asia	84.2	21.2	17.8	35.3	32.1	19.4

Source: UN (2007), the 2006 revision of the Medium variant of the 2004 UN World Population Prospects.

2. CHANGING FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD LIVING AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS

This chapter examines how the demographic and socio-economic trends reported in Europe in the latter part of the 20th century and early 21st century are affecting family life. It begins by presenting the changing definitions of families and households used by demographers, before exploring the impact on family composition of the trends analysed in Chapter 1. It then looks at the ways in which demographic change shapes household size and structure. The chapter concludes with a review of the challenges that changing patterns of family formation and dissolution, living and working arrangements present for governments and comments on their implications for policy.

The first demographic transition[43], which continued throughout most of the 20th century in the Western world, was characterised by decreasing fertility and mortality and increasing life expectancy. The second demographic transition began in the 1960s at the time when the post-war baby boom was coming to an end, and fertility rates were falling below replacement level. This resulted in the low population growth and population ageing described in Chapter 1.

Another significant change was the increase in divorce rates. By the 1970s, alternatives to formal marriage were developing. In some countries, the number of couples cohabiting before marriage and the number of extramarital births were increasing rapidly.

A further trend contributing to changing family life was the dramatic increase in women's educational attainment and labour market participation from the 1970s in all European countries. These combined trends resulted in a diversification of family living arrangements, smaller family and household size, a growing number of lone-parent families and single-person households.

This de-institutionalisation of family life is closely interconnected with the processes of slower population growth and accelerated population ageing. The reduction in the time devoted to childbearing and childraising associated with the postponement and decline in fertility has made women less dependent on the bonds of formal marriage for their livelihood. In turn, lower levels of long-term commitment to marriage and its instability may be linked to the fall in fertility rates and smaller family size. Greater life expectancy, population ageing and increasing geographical mobility have called into question the relationships between the generations and the availability of family support networks. The diversification of family forms and structures has created important policy dilemmas for governments concerned about the threat posed by family breakdown for social order and the social and economic well-being of family members throughout the many stages in their life course.

2.1. Defining families and households

Family is a shifting concept. What it means to be a member of a family and the expectations people have of family relationships vary over time and space, making it difficult to find a universally agreed and applied definition. In their attempt to capture and track changing family forms and composition, demographers most often refer to the family nucleus and to private household units. Due to differences in the timing and formal recognition of changing patterns of family formation and dissolution, these concepts have become more difficult to operationalise. Analysts of demographic statistics therefore have access to relatively few complete and reliable datasets with which to make comparisons over time and between and within countries.

To assist governments in collecting data that can be collated internationally, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in conjunction with Eurostat draws up recommendations for the definitions to be used in the national censuses that are usually carried out every 10 years in the Member States of the European Union. Box 2.1 presents the definitions of family and household recommended for the forthcoming 2010 round of censuses.

[43] See chapter 2 of the Commission's first demography report (*Europe's demographic future: facts and figures on challenges and opportunities*, SEC(2007)638).

Box 2.1: Defining the family nucleus and household

In family statistics, the term **family nucleus** is often used to refer to two or more persons who live in the same household and who are related as husband and wife, as opposite-sex partners in a registered partnership or as cohabiting partners, as a marital (registered) same-sex couple, or as parent and child. When a family is defined in this narrow sense it may consist of a couple without children, a couple with one or more children or a lone parent with one or more children.

A **private household**, by contrast, is either a **housekeeping unit,** consisting of one or several persons occupying the whole or part of a housing unit, who provide themselves with the essentials for living, or a **dwelling unit** with one or more persons living in a housing unit (particularly relevant in the case of register-based statistics).

The concept of a **private household** thus applies to both:

- non-family households when one person lives alone or when two or more persons living in the same household unit do not constitute a family nucleus;
- and family households when two or more persons do constitute a family nucleus (a family household can also consist of two or more families).

The United Nations' definitions have been modified since they were first established in the 1970s to take account of changes in family and household composition. For example, the definition of the family nucleus was originally based on the 'conjugal family concept' according to which married couples were counted as family nuclei whether or not they had children. As consensual unions have been more widely recognised in national statistics, definitions have been extended: the recommendations for the 2010 censuses include registered same-sex couples in the list of related persons who can be considered to form a family nucleus.

Source: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe/Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat) (2006) *Conference of European Statisticians: recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing*, prepared by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and Eurostat, New York/Geneva.

Although there is considerable overlap between the concepts of household and family in the statistics, the two concepts are not interchangeable. Not every household can automatically be regarded as a family, and not every family forms a simple household. In addition, family ties often extend beyond households as generations no longer cohabit, and family units break down or reconstitute. In this chapter, the term family is based on the concept of the family nucleus and, to some extent, family ties reaching beyond the family nucleus. The term household is used to encompass all living arrangements including one-person households.

2.2. Trends in family formation and composition

Most of the key changes that demographers were identifying in family formation and composition in European societies during the latter part of the 20th century have continued into the 2000s. In some cases, they have been intensified, and in others they appear to be stabilising, insofar as can be assessed from the available data. This section examines in more detail how the key components of family formation and dissolution evolved in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, and tracks the resulting diversification of family forms.

2.2.1. Changing patterns of family formation, dissolution and reconstitution

For national statistical offices, registered marriage has long been considered to mark the first stage in family formation. In their efforts to make well-informed policy, governments have collected data on marital status (single, married, widowed or divorced and not remarried), gross (crude) marriage rates, age-specific first marriage rates, mean age at first marriage and at all marriages, proportions of first-married men and women by generation, divorce rates by duration of marriage and median duration of marriage at divorce. As alternatives to legal marriage, as well as divorce have become more widespread, data have also been collected on non-marital living arrangements. This section examines the different stages in couple formation, dissolution and reconstitution through marriage and divorce, unmarried cohabitation and separation, remarriage and re-partnering where the available data allow comparisons to be made over time and across countries.

2.2.1.1. Changing patterns of marriage and divorce

According to Eurostat, the number of all marriages contracted in a given year in EU-27 between 1975 and 2005 declined by almost 30%. In 1975, 3.45 million marriages were recorded, but by 2005 the number had fallen to 2.4 million. One reason for this decline has been the ageing of the European population, which led to a decrease in the number of young people, automatically resulting in fewer new candidates for marriage.

To find out whether the preference for first marriage has indeed decreased over the last decades, a correction has to be made to account for the change in the total number of potential marriage candidates. Table 2.1 presents the total rate of first marriages adjusted for changes cohort size[44]. It confirms that the rate of first marriage has fallen everywhere in EU-27. In 1975, 74% or more of all men and women, with the exception of the Nordic countries, entered into a first marriage. By 2003, the average had fallen below 50%. Data for the 1990s and the beginning of 21st century confirm the general decline in the rate of first marriage, although Denmark, France and Sweden were reporting markedly higher rates than in the 1970s. The rate of first marriage for women is higher than for men because men are more likely than women to enter into a second marriage.

Table 2.1: Trends in total rate of first marriages, in %*

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003
Men							
EU-25	86	74	67	67	54	57	53
BE	86	74	62	67	52	48	44
BG	94	90	87	83	54	50	46
CZ	:	:	:	:	:	48	43
DK	62	49	54	56	61	69	68
DE	77	68	61	59	49	52	50
EE	:	:	:	:	:	37	41
IE	:	:	70	71	60	:	:
EL	:	:	:	72	73	50	62
ES	:	79	64	67	58	59	54
FX**	82	69	53	55	48	58	55
IT	91	79	69	69	59	58	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	:	:	:	:	39	44
LT	:	:	:	:	:	54	55
LU	:	:	:	58	50	49	44
HU	94	77	80	77	57	48	44
MT	:	:	:	:	:	87	72
NL	78	66	55	62	49	54	52
AT	73	67	59	54	50	50	48
PL	:	:	:	:	:	63	58
PT	:	:	79	87	76	72	59
RO	:	:	:	:	:	60	64
SI	94	73	61	49	49	42	40
SK	:	:	:	:	:	51	50
FI	64	61	55	54	52	59	59
SE	57	49	49	52	42	49	46
UK	:	76	65	59	50	49	:
Women							
EU-25	89	77	65	72	57	51	47
BE	89	77	65	72	57	51	47
BG	:	97	93	87	56	53	49
CZ	:	78	122	103	:	50	45
DK	67	53	57	60	65	73	71
DE	80	69	63	64	56	59	55
EE	94	94	88	79	45	37	42
IE	94	75	69	70	59	:	:
EL	:	:	:	72	75	54	68
ES	:	76	64	69	60	63	58
FX**	86	71	54	56	49	61	57

[44] But even after this correction the Total First Marriage Rate may still be biased. The TFMR is (like the TFR) a period estimator and as such sensitive to a postponement in the age of first marriage.

IT	94	78	68	69	62	64	:
CY	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
LV	:	97	93	94	47	40	45
LT	:	94	98	106	67	56	56
LU	:	:	:	64	56	54	50
HU	:	89	86	77	56	49	47
MT	:	:	:	:	:	89	76
NL	83	68	57	66	53	59	55
AT	74	66	60	58	55	55	51
PL	92	89	89	90	66	63	58
PT	:	86	79	88	77	75	63
RO	98	102	85	94	73	64	69
SI	99	79	65	51	51	45	42
SK	:	:	:	:	:	52	52
FI	70	67	58	59	57	62	62
SE	63	52	53	55	44	53	52
UK	:	:	66	62	53	54	:

* The mean number of first marriages per woman or man in a given year adjusted for cohort size. First marriages by age group are added together assuming that the number of men and women in each group is the same. This is the first marriage rate of a hypothetical individual subjected at each age to the current marriage conditions. It is comparable in nature to the period total fertility rate (see chapter 2).
** Metropolitan France
Source: NIDI and Eurostat demographic data 2006, corrections and changes have been introduced by the authors.

A number of reasons have been proposed for the decrease in first marriages across the EU in the late 20th century. The spread of reliable methods of birth control in Western societies and the rise in female paid employment made women less dependent on a formal marital relationship for their livelihood. As more emphasis was placed on individual self-fulfilment, couples may have become less willing to accept the kind of compromise needed to support a marital partnership. Traditional marriage was no longer the only option. Changes in family law making divorce easier and establishing alternative contractual living arrangements, together with the decline in religious observance, endorsed and reinforced changing value systems and social behaviour.

Like the age of the mother at first birth (see Chapter 1), the average age at first marriage also increased markedly between 1990 and 2003: by 2.3 years for men and by 2.6 years for women (see Table 2.2). The age gap between men and women narrowed from 2.7 years in 1990 to 2.4 years in 2003. The gap between the countries with the highest and lowest age at first marriage was reduced slightly from 6.5 years in 1990 to 6.3 years in 2003. As with childbirth, women in the Central and Eastern European countries continued to enter into a marriage at a younger age than in EU-15 countries. No clear link can be observed between the marriage rate and mean age at first marriage. Even in countries with a relatively high mean age of first marriage, the marriage rate may be relatively high. A positive correlation is found, by contrast, between postponement of marriage and postponement of first birth.

Table 2.2: Change in average age at first marriage between 1990 and 2003

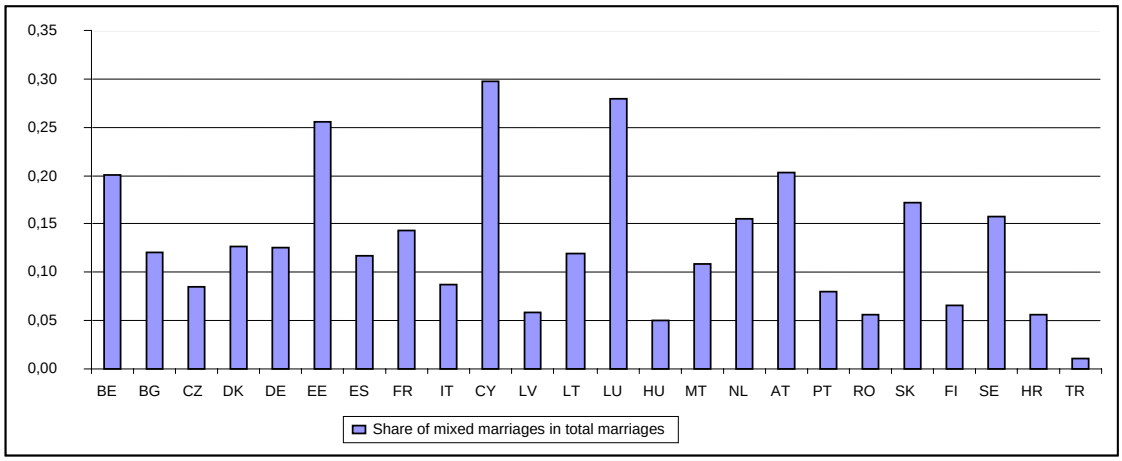
	1990		2003	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU-25*	24.8	27.5	27.4	29.8
BE	24.3	26.3	27.1	29.3
BG	21.4	24.6	24.9	28.2
CZ	21.1	23.5	25.6	28.4
DK	27.6	30.0	30.1	32.3
DE	25.3	27.9	28.1	30.6
EE	22.5	24.6	25.5	28.1
IE	26.5	28.3	:	:
EL	24.7	28.7	27.3	31.0
ES	25.3	27.5	28.3	30.2
FR	25.6	27.5	28.2	30.4
IT	25.6	28.6	27.4	30.4
CY	:	:	26.1	28.9
LV	22.3	24.1	24.8	26.8
LT	22.4	24.2	24.4	26.6
LU	25.4	26.9	27.9	30.2
HU	21.5	24.2	25.8	28.6
MT	:	:	26.5	29.0
NL	25.9	28.2	28.4	30.8
AT	24.9	27.4	27.4	29.9
PL	22.7	:	24.7	27.0
PT	23.9	26.0	26.1	28.0
RO	22.0	:	24.1	27.5
SI	23.8	26.6	27.5	30.1
SK	21.8	24.8	25.0	27.7
FI	25.0	27.0	28.5	30.4
SE	27.5	29.9	30.5	32.9
UK	25.0	27.2	27.2	29.3

* estimate
Source: Eurostat.

Another important phenomenon in the EU is the number of mixed marriages between spouses of different EU nationalities, as well as between EU nationals and immigrants from third countries. Mixed marriages are defined as marriages where one of the spouses is a citizen of the county in question whereas the other is not. Figure 2.1 presents the situation across the EU in 2006 (or last year available)[45]. The number of mixed marriages was high – more than 20% of all marriages – in Cyprus, Luxemburg and Estonia, followed by Austria and Belgium. It was lowest, at around 5%, in Hungary, Romania, Latvia and Finland. Currently, mixed marriages between EU nationals represent an important proportion of total marriages in most EU Member States.

[45] Schuh U. (2008) *Mixed marriages in the EU* Research Note HIS Austria, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation- Demography Network, European Commission.

Figure 2.1: Proportion of mixed marriages among all marriages concluded in 2006



Source: IHS Austria based on national statistical data.

If marriage marks the institutionalisation of family formation, divorce formally registers the end of a relationship. Divorce rates fluctuate with changes in the law and, thus, cannot provide reliable data on trends over time and space in the rate of marital breakdown. A steep increase or fall in a given year may be explained by the introduction of more permissive or restrictive regulations, thereby masking longer-term trends. In most countries, legislation in the late 20th century facilitated access to divorce by mutual consent, in general contributing to an increase in divorce rates.

Table 2.3 presents the mean number of divorces in a given year in relation to the number of marriages concluded in that year (corrected for differences in the size of marriage cohort). As with total fertility and total marriage rates, the total annual divorce rate is not the divorce rate of an actual 'marriage cohort'; rather, it is the divorce rate of a hypothetical generation subjected at each age to current marriage and divorce conditions, unbiased by the age structure of the population, thereby ensuring greater comparability over time and across countries.

Table 2.3: Trends in divorce rates*, 1975-2005

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
BE	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	:
BG	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.3
CZ	:	:	:	:	0.4	0.4	0.5
DK	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
DE	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
EE	:	:	:	:	0.7	0.5	:
IE	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	:	:
GR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	:
ES	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
FR**	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	:	0.1
CY	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.2	0.2
LV	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.3	0.4
LT	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.5
LU	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
HU	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4	0.4
MT**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NL	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
AT	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
PL	:	:	:	:	0.1	0.2	0.3
PT	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
RO	:	:	:	:	0.2	0.2	0.2
SI	:	:	:	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
SK	:	:	:	:	:	0.3	0.4
FI	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
SE	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
UK	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	:	0.4

* Independent of marriage cohort size
** Data for France are missing; divorce is not permitted in Malta.
Source: Eurostat demographic data .

The data presented in Table 2.3 indicate a steady increase in divorce rates in most Member States. Whereas levels were already relatively high in some countries in the 1970s, most notably Denmark and Sweden, no statistics on divorce were collected in Ireland, Italy, Spain and Portugal in 1975. No data are available for the earlier period in the countries that joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, but recent data show large disparities in their divorce rates in the 21st century: Estonia and Lithuania record high rates, similar to those in the Nordic states, whereas Bulgaria, Poland, Slovenia and Romania are closer to the countries in Southern Europe, displaying some of the lowest rates. Between 2000 and 2005, divorce rates appear to have stabilised in a number of countries, including Finland and Sweden where unprecedented levels had been reached in 1995, with 1 divorce for every 2 marriages. The disparity between the countries with the highest and lowest rates has changed very little over the period.

Whereas the number of divorces was increasing during the late 20th century, the mean duration of marriage at the time of divorce[46] generally did not fall over the period. Table 2.4 shows that, in most of the countries with complete datasets, couples were divorcing after a larger number of years of marriage in 2005 than in 1975, suggesting that marriage continues to be seen as an enduring institution. The disparity between the countries with the longest and shortest duration of marriage at the time of divorce decreased by the end of the period, ranging from 8.4 in Austria to 24.2 years in Italy in 1975, but from 10.5 in Latvia to 16.8 in Italy in 2005.

[46] The mean duration of marriage at divorce is obtained by adding the series of divorce rates by duration of marriage for the calendar year under consideration, and calculating the mean of this sum.

Table 2.4: Trends in mean duration of marriage (in years) at the time of divorce, 1975-2000

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
BE	13.3	12.6	13.6	13.9	13.3	13.1	:
BG	:	:	:	:	9.0	10.2	12.3
CZ	:	:	:	:	10.7	11.2	12.3
DK	11.1	10.4	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4
DE	9.1	10.0	10.3	11.4	11.7	12.3	12.7
EE	:	:	:	:	10.1	9.8	:
GR	11.5	14.7	12.8	12.1	11.1	12.4	:
ES	:	:	15.4	14.8	16.1	14.7	13.9
FR*	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
IT	24.2	17.1	16.9	15.5	15.8	:	16.8
CY	:	:	:	:	11.4	12.0	11.9
LV	:	:	:	:	9.9	10.4	10.5
LT	:	:	:	:	11.0	11.4	11.6
LU	10.5	11.4	11.5	13.1	12.5	11.5	13.3
HU	:	:	:	:	10.8	11.0	11.8
NL	14.4	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.5	12.2	13.0
AT	8.4	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	11.1	10.7
PL	:	:	:	:	12.5	11.4	13.3
PT	17.4	13.9	14.3	14.2	13.5	13.3	12.7
RO	:	:	:	:	9.1	9.9	11.1
SI	:	:	:	10.4	12.2	12.6	13.6
SK	:	:	:	:	:	11.8	13.0
FI	11.6	11.6	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.6
SE	12.6	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.8	11.7	11.9
UK	13.0	12.5	11.1	11.6	11.2	:	13.3

* Data for France are missing
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

2.2.1.2. Trends in unmarried cohabitation, separation and re-partnering

Legally contracted marriage and divorce provide only a partial view of changing patterns of couple formation and dissolution. A marked trend since the 1980s, firstly in the Nordic countries and subsequently extending southwards, is the development of unmarried cohabitation. Initially, consensual unions served as a prelude to marriage to the extent that unmarried cohabitation replaced marriage as the first form of partnership for young people. By the 1990s, consensual unions had come to be seen as a longer-term alternative to marriage in these countries. Today, young people at the beginning of their working life and well into their twenties are likely to be spending more time in education and training and may embark on one or more cohabiting relationships without necessarily seeing them as long term or as a prelude to raising children.

Unmarried cohabitation is difficult to define and to measure. Unlike officially recorded life events such as births, marriages and deaths, consensual unions are generally not registered with administrative services. However, as unmarried cohabitation has become more widespread, some governments have given legal status to non-marital relationships, recognising the rights of unmarried heterosexual and same-sex partnerships. As a result, non-marital partnerships have become institutionally visible and can be recorded in official statistics. The data from registers are, however, usually confined to crude rates by age and sex with little information about duration or separation. Where consensual unions are not legally registered, either because they have no legal status, or the partners choose not to register, the data collected are based on self-reporting.

The 2001 population census provides information about the proportion of couples living together without being formally married, but no similar EU-wide data are available on same-sex cohabiting couples or couples living together for only part of the time. Table 2.5 shows how unmarried cohabitation has become a widespread and socially acceptable living arrangement in different regions within the EU. On average, about 9% of all couples are cohabiting, but large differences are found between countries. The proportion of cohabiting couples is largest in Northern Europe (22% for Denmark and Finland and 21% in Estonia) and much lower in Southern and Eastern Europe.

Table 2.5: Proportion of unmarried cohabiting couples in 2001 by age groups, in %

	total	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
EU23*	9	31	13	7	3
BE	9	35	14	7	3
BG	8	26	8	5	2
CZ	5	13	6	5	4
DK	22	69	30	16	8
DE	10	40	16	8	4
EE	21	52	26	17	11
IE	10	52	13	5	2
GR	3	12	4	2	1
ES	6	25	9	5	2
IT	4	12	6	4	2
Cy	1	6	2	1	0
LV	9	20	9	8	7
LT	7	13	8	7	5
HU	11	30	13	10	6
NL	16	57	22	10	5
AT	12	40	17	9	5
PL	2	6	2	2	1
PT	7	15	9	7	4
RO	8	18	8	6	4
SI	9	32	16	8	3
SK	3	4	3	2	2
FI	22	65	30	18	8
UK	16	55	23	12	5

* No information available for FR, LU, MT and SE.
Source: Eurostat 2001 Population Census.

As divorce has become more widespread in Europe, a growing number of marriages are re-marriages involving divorced persons. Table 2.6, which presents data for 1995 to 2005, shows that, although most people marrying in EU-27 were single (rather than divorced or widowed), a substantial minority of marriages were of divorcees. The Southern European countries and Poland and Slovenia, which recorded relatively low divorce rates, reported the lowest proportion of remarriages. In Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary and Latvia, by contrast more than 20% of all marriages in 2005 involved persons previously married. Except for the Southern European countries, where the proportion of divorcees in all marriages has remained relatively stable, in most countries re-partnering through marriage has become widespread.

Table 2.6: Proportion in all marriages of previously divorced persons, 1995-2005, in %

	men			women		
	1995	2000	2005	1995	2000	2005
BE	21	23	:	21	23	:
BG	11	12	12	9	11	11
CZ	23	24	25	23	24	24
DK	22	21	22	22	21	21
DE	21	24	25	23	26	27
EE	31	29	29	28	29	25
IE	0	:	7	0	:	5
GR	9	11	11	8	10	11
ES	5	6	8	4	5	8
FX*	16	17	19	16	16	18
IT	:	6	7	:	5	7
CY	:	21	16	:	19	15
LV	:	27	26	:	25	22
LT	17	20	22	14	18	19
LU	19	23	26	19	22	23
HU	17	19	20	17	19	19
MT	:	5	:	:	4	:
NL	17	18	18	15	17	17
AT	19	22	26	19	22	26
PI	:	8	8	:	7	7
PT	7	8	12	5	7	11
RO	12	13	15	11	12	13
SI	:	8	8	:	8	6
SK	:	11	12	:	9	11
FI	18	20	:	18	21	:
SE	20	19	18	20	21	22
UK	27	:	:	26	:	:

* FX is Metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

As unmarried cohabitation has become a more common living arrangement, the breakdown of cohabitation is also becoming more prevalent. Although reliable comparative data for unmarried partnership dissolution are almost non-existent, the sparse information available from national surveys suggests that unmarried cohabitation is more fragile and of shorter duration than marriage (often less than two years). In the UK for example, data from the British Household Panel show that 60% of consensual unions in the 1990s are known to have turned into a marriage within 10 years, while 35% were dissolved, confirming that unmarried cohabitation was still widely seen as a prelude to marriage. Cohabiting unions that were not converted into marriages were the most likely type of partnership to dissolve. However, marriages with no prior experience of cohabitation were not more likely to breakdown than marriages that began as a cohabiting relationship[47].

In the 1970s, institutionalised life-long marriage contracts were the only legally recognised partnership arrangement in which to give birth and raise children, marriage was most likely to end with the death of one of the partners, and divorce was non-existent or difficult to obtain. In the 21st century, couples have a much wider range of options to choose from and are more likely to experience several different partnership arrangements. These options are not, however, equally available for men and women in all EU-27 Member States. Trend data suggest that, although change is following the same general direction, a large gap remains between the leaders and the laggards.

2.2.2. Changing patterns of births within and outside marriage

Despite the formal definition used by demographers of a family nucleus as a couple with or without children, for many people, family formation is dependent on the birth of children. As shown in Chapter 1, compared with the 1980s, the transition to parenthood, like that to marital status, has been postponed, and childbearing is more often being compressed into a smaller number of years at a later age,

[47] Hantrais L. (2004) *Family Policy Matters: Responding to Family Change in Europe*, The Policy Press, see page 63

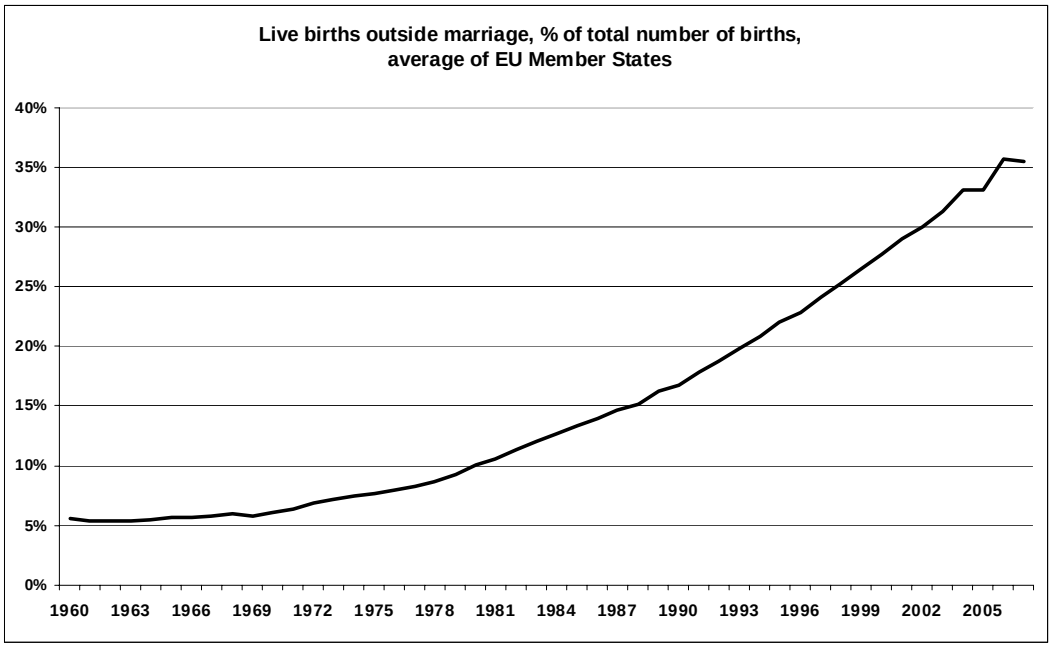
particularly among well-educated women: first births are now more likely to occur as women approach the age of 30, if not later, compared with age 25 in the early 1980s, although some levelling off is occurring.

The extent to which conceiving children is determined voluntarily depends to a large extent on access to effective means of birth control. Information is not routinely and consistently collected on contraceptive use, abortion and childlessness, and little is known about the extent to which childlessness is voluntary or involuntary. Statistics on contraceptive practices do not always include unmarried women, and abortion rates usually record only legal abortions. Where access to a legal abortion is restricted, as in Ireland and Poland, the number of abortions to nationals of the countries concerned may go unrecorded. Data on childlessness are not routinely recorded in many countries and can only be collected at the end of the reproductive life span of a cohort. There is no measure on childlessness that would be equivalent to total period fertility which provides an estimate of the number of children women are likely to have (see the discussion in Chapter 1 on different fertility indicators and postponement).

Although it is not possible to make systematic comparisons of trends over time and within or between countries, the limited information available suggests that more couples in the early 2000s, compared with half a century earlier, are able to control their fertility and choose the number and timing of births using reliable methods of contraception and/or abortion. Voluntary postponement of childbirth is known, however, to increase the risk of permanent childlessness, despite the wider availability of assisted reproductive technology (see Chapter 1).

As more couples form consensual unions and more marriages end in divorce, marriage and parenting are increasingly becoming disconnected. Since cohabitation has replaced marriage as the first form of partnership, many couples are not married when their first child is born. While cohabiting couples often opt for marriage when they decide to have children, a growing number of cohabiting parents choose to raise children outside marriage. As illustrated by Figure 2.2, an important trend in family formation in Europe over the past 40 years has been the large increase in the number of extramarital births. In 2005, about 35% of all European children were born outside a formal marriage, compared with only 8% in 1975.

Figure 2.2: Trends in extramarital birth rates



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

This phenomenon, which, like unmarried cohabitation, started in the Nordic countries in the 1970s, had spread to all EU Member States by the early 21st century. Table 2.7 shows that Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Spain, but also the Netherlands, were recording very low rates of extramarital births in 1975, whereas the phenomenon was already widespread in Denmark and Sweden. The Southern European countries experienced a large increase in the number of extramarital births over this period, but their average levels

remained below those attained in the north of Europe in 2005. The gap between the countries with the highest and lowest rates increased over the period. Cyprus and Greece continued to display rates that were 10 times below the levels in the Nordic countries in 2005. In Sweden and Estonia, more than 55% of births now take place outside marriage (58% in Estonia). Everywhere, the proportion of extramarital births continued to increase between 2000 and 2005. As more countries are officially recognising same-sex couples, some are also allowing same-sex couples to adopt children, and more women in lesbian relationships are bearing their own children.

Table 2.7: Trends in the proportion of live births outside marriage, in %

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
EU-27	:	:	:	:	21.8	:	:
BE	3.1	4.1	7.1	11.6	17.3	:	:
BG	9.3	10.9	11.7	12.4	25.7	38.4	49.0
CZ	4.5	5.6	7.3	8.6	15.6	21.8	31.7
DK	21.7	33.2	43.0	46.4	46.5	44.6	45.7
DE	8.5	11.9	16.2	15.3	16.1	23.4	29.2
EE	:	:	:	27.2	44.2	54.5	58.5
IE	3.7	5.9	8.5	14.6	22.3	31.5	32.0
GR	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.2	3.0	4.0	5.1
ES	2.0	3.9	8.0	9.6	11.1	17.7	26.6
FX*	8.5	11.4	19.6	30.1	37.6	42.6	47.4
IT	2.5	4.3	5.4	6.5	8.1	9.7	15.4
CY	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.3	4.4
LV	11.7	12.5	14.4	16.9	29.9	40.3	44.6
LT	6.2	6.3	7.0	7.0	12.8	22.6	28.4
LU	4.2	6.0	8.7	12.8	13.1	21.9	27.2
HU	5.6	7.1	9.2	13.1	20.7	29.0	35.0
MT	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	4.6	10.6	20.0
NL	2.1	4.1	8.3	11.4	15.5	24.9	34.9
AT	13.5	17.8	22.4	23.6	27.4	31.3	36.5
PI	:	:	:	:	9.5	12.1	18.5
PT	7.2	9.2	12.3	14.7	18.7	22.2	30.7
RO	:	:	:	:	19.7	25.5	28.5
SI	9.9	13.1	19.1	24.5	29.8	37.1	46.7
SK	5.2	5.7	6.6	7.6	12.6	18.3	26.0
FI	10.1	13.1	16.4	25.2	33.1	39.2	40.4
SE	32.8	39.7	46.4	47.0	53.0	55.3	55.4
UK	9.0	11.5	18.9	27.9	33.5	39.5	42.9

* Metropolitan France
Source: Eurostat demographic data.

Figures for extramarital births include births to cohabiting couples as well as those to lone parents. The increase in lone parenting is associated with higher extramarital birth and divorce rates. Even though the great majority of extramarital births take place within cohabiting partnerships, the number of children aged 0 to 14 living with lone mothers has also increased since the 1970s, ranging from 25% in Estonia and 23% in the UK, to 7.9% in Greece and 5.2% in Cyprus according to 2001 census data. This trend can be explained not only by the rise in divorce rates and the breakdown of unmarried cohabitation, but also because of the increasing number of women who decide that they would like to have a child without living with a partner and without jointly registering the birth with the father.

In the mid-1990s, for example, divorce and separation explained more than 50% of lone motherhood, while widowhood explained 20% of lone-parent families across EU-15. In southern Europe, widowhood explained almost 30% of lone parenting, whereas in Denmark more than a third of all lone parents had never been married. Never-married lone parents accounted for 25% or more of lone parents in Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland and the UK.

Like unmarried cohabitation, lone parenthood is not a stable state. In the UK, for example, data from the Office of National Statistics and British Household Survey estimate that in about 50% of cases, lone parenthood lasts no more than four years. It remains, however, that children born to lone parents are likely to spend more years living with a single parent than children born within an unmarried cohabiting

union, who, in turn, spend longer living with one parent than the offspring of a married couple after divorce[48].

For most couples, the birth of children is a reason for getting married. Nevertheless the number of cohabiting couples with children appears to be rising. Table 2.8 presents the importance of various family living arrangements for households with children under the age of 25. In 2001, 80% of all such households with dependent children were headed by a married father and mother; another 6% by cohabiting parents. Single parent families represented around 14% of households with children. Large differences were found across the Member States. The highest levels of single parenthood were found in some of the Eastern European Member States, whereas unmarried cohabiting parenthood was more common in some of the Northern and Western European countries.

Table 2.8: Family status in households with children under the age of 25 (year 2001)

% of all households with children under 25	Single fathers	Single mother with children	Single parent with children	Married couple	Cohabiting couple	Two adults with children
	1	**2**	**3=1+2**	**4**	**5**	**6=4+5**
EU-22*	2	12	14	80	6	86
CZ	3	17	20	76	4	80
DK	1	7	8	72	20	92
DE	2	8	10	81	9	90
EE	2	23	25	59	16	75
IE	3	14	17	75	8	83
GR	2	10	12	85	3	88
ES	3	12	15	80	5	85
FR	2	10	12	88	:	88
IT	2	11	13	84	3	87
CY	1	6	7	91	2	93
LV	3	29	32	62	6	68
LT	2	19	21	73	6	79
HU	2	14	16	75	9	84
NL	2	7	9	76	15	91
AT	2	14	16	74	10	84
PL	2	17	19	79	2	81
PT	2	10	12	82	6	88
RO	2	11	13	80	7	87
SL	3	16	19	73	8	81
SK	2	15	17	81	2	83
FI	2	11	13	68	19	87
UK	2	14	16	70	14	84

* EU average calculated for 22 countries, no information is available for BE, SE, MT and LU; no information on unmarried cohabitation for FR.
Source: Eurostat 2001 Population Census, own calculations, see also the report for the Commission "Literature review on the impact of family breakdown on children", University of Nottingham.

Compared with the 1970s, more children in the EU are likely to experience transitions between different family living arrangements, to live with only one parent or with stepparents in reconstituted families, and to be raised by mixed-nationality couples (see Chapter 1). However, even in countries with high rates of lone parenthood and divorce, at least two-thirds of children still spend the greater part of their childhood living as a family with both their natural parents. Much of the information presented in this section on unmarried cohabitation and lone parenting is derived from data collected in the 1990s and in the 1991 and 2001 censuses. More complete and reliable datasets are needed to track trends in family formation, dissolution and reconstitution with a greater degree of accuracy.

2.3. Changes in labour force participation of women

Arguably, one of the most important trends of the last 40 years affecting family life has been the dramatic increase in women's employment. Since the 1960s, more women have become economically active and have entered paid employment outside the home, particularly in the public services sector, rather than

[48] Hantrais L. (2004) *Family Policy Matters*, The Policy Press, see page 68.

working on the land or in a family enterprise as in the past. Their employment rates have, thereby, moved closer to those of men making them much less dependent on the formal marital relationship for their livelihood. Although the overall trend is for more women with young children to remain in employment during their childrearing years, striking differences can be observed between EU Member States.

Table 2.9 shows the increase in employment rates since 1985 for women aged 25-54, the period in their lives when they are most likely to be combining paid work with family responsibilities. Despite the fact that, for the EU as whole, the employment rate for women aged 25-54 has increased, four groups of countries can be distinguished. In the Northern European countries, employment rates were already high in the 1980s and they have remained above the EU average. In the Western European countries, overall rates were generally lower, but they have since increased markedly, due in some cases, the Netherlands in particular, to the widespread use of part-time work. The third group is formed by the Southern European countries, which reported a relatively low level of women's employment in 1985, and have since seen a marked increase. Although no comparable data are available about women's employment rates in the Central and East European Member States for the years 1985, 1990 and 1995, it is widely accepted that women's employment rates under the socialist regimes were higher than in EU-15 and that, after the transition to a social market economy, women's employment rates fell steeply in many of these countries.

Table 2.9: Employment rates of women aged 25-54, 1985-2005

	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005
EU-27	:	:	:	66.3	69.2
EU-15	:	:	61.0	65.7	69.6
BE	48.3	54.5	60.6	67.8	70.4
BG	:	:	:	67.4	70.3
CZ	:	:	:	73.7	74.0
DK	77.0	80.3	75.9	80.4	80.6
DE	54.4	61.5	66.3	71.1	72.5
EE	:	:	:	74.4	77.5
IE	30.3	38.7	48.9	62.5	67.3
GR	43.6	47.1	49.0	52.9	58.5
ES	:	37.0	40.2	50.9	61.5
FR	62.2	64.6	67.6	69.6	74.0
IT	42.3	46.2	46.9	50.7	57.9
CY	:	:	:	64.0	72.2
LV	:	:	:	71.7	75.3
LT	:	:	:	76.5	78.8
LU	41.6	48.7	50.6	63.0	68.4
HU	:	:	:	66.7	67.2
MT	:	:	:	32.9	35.4
NL	40.4	51.6	60.5	70.9	75.5
AT	:	:	69.8	73.5	76.0
PL	:	:	:	64.5	63.1
PT	:	63.4	68.9	73.9	74.9
RO	:	:	:	72.7	66.5
SI	:	:	:	79.6	81.1
SK	:	:	:	69.3	69.2
FI	:	:	71.5	77.6	79.0
SE	:	:	82.1	80.9	81.1
UK	61.1	68.6	69.5	73.1	74.8

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

Table 2.10 looks at trends in the employment gap between women and men. In all the EU Member States for which datasets are complete, the gap has decreased over the period. However, between 2000 and 2005, the gap increased in the countries where it had previously been very small: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Sweden. The marked increase in the employment rates of women in Greece and Spain resulted in a reduction in the gender gap. The reduction over the whole period was faster for the younger than for the older age group, reflecting greater proximity in patterns of male and female employment among younger people and a greater propensity for younger cohorts of women to remain in the labour force.

Table 2.10: Gender Gap in Employment Rates, in percentage points*

	Persons aged 25-49					Persons aged 50+				
	1985	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**	**1985**	**1990**	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
EU	:	32	24	21	16	:	24	19	17	15
EU-27	:	:	:	19	16	:	:	:	16	15
EU-15	:	:	24	21	17	:	:	19	17	15
BE	38	32	24	18	14	27	21	18	16	16
BG	:	:	:	5	6	:	:	:	11	11
CZ	:	:	:	17	18	:	:	:	19	19
DK	10	7	10	8	8	19	19	18	12	13
DE	34	28	20	16	11	27	27	20	16	12
EE	:	:	:	6	7	:	:	:	12	9
IE	48	42	30	24	21	35	33	32	29	23
GR	47	43	39	34	29	30	28	25	23	22
ES	:	47	37	33	24	:	28	23	23	21
FR	27	25	19	18	14	18	14	11	10	9
IT	49	42	37	33	28	31	28	23	21	19
CY	:	:	:	27	18	:	:	:	29	28
LV	:	:	:	4	7	:	:	:	16	14
LT	:	:	:	-1	5	:	:	:	11	14
LU	51	43	39	28	23	27	27	24	21	16
HU	:	:	:	13	15	:	:	:	13	11
MT	;	:	:	55	52	:	:	:	35	33
NL	44	36	26	20	14	27	25	21	21	18
AT	:	:	19	15	13	:	:	20	19	15
PL	:	:	:	14	13	:	:	:	14	14
PT	:	27	19	14	11	:	27	22	20	15
RO	:	:	:	12	13	:	:	:	12	12
SI	:	:	:	2	5	:	:	:	18	17
SK	:	:	:	10	13	:	:	:	16	19
FI	:	:	5	8	7	:	:	7	8	7
SE	:	:	2	4	6	:	:	9	10	10
UK	26	21	16	15	13	22	19	15	14	14

***** Male rate minus the female rate

Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

These changes in female labour force participation also have profound consequences for both family and household living arrangements. A significant trend has been the reversal in the correlation between fertility and female labour force participation rates across OECD countries[49]. Until the mid-1980s, the correlation was consistently negative: countries with high average female participation rates displayed lower period fertility rates. During the late 1990s, the correlation started to become positive in some countries. In the early 2000s, the EU Member States with the highest female participation rates also displayed the highest fertility rates. Nevertheless, comparisons of employment rates for women with young children and part-time employment demonstrate that women are still much more likely than men to adapt their employment patterns when they have children.

The combined effect of the trends observed in family living and working arrangements in clusters of EU Members States in the early 2000s can be summarised in the following terms: In Northern Europe, relatively high employment rates of women and small gender-employment gaps can be observed, together with relatively high fertility, indicating that women are more successful in managing to combine family responsibilities and paid work than elsewhere in the EU. The picture is more variegated in Western Europe, where France, the Netherlands and UK display relatively high employment of women and total fertility rates, while above-average employment rates in Austria and Germany are accompanied by low fertility rates. By contrast, the southern European countries, except Portugal and, in some respects, Spain, but including Cyprus and Malta, are characterised by a combination of persistently low levels of female employment, irrespective of whether women have children, relatively large gender employment gaps and low fertility rates, meaning that few women are managing to combine employment with childraising.

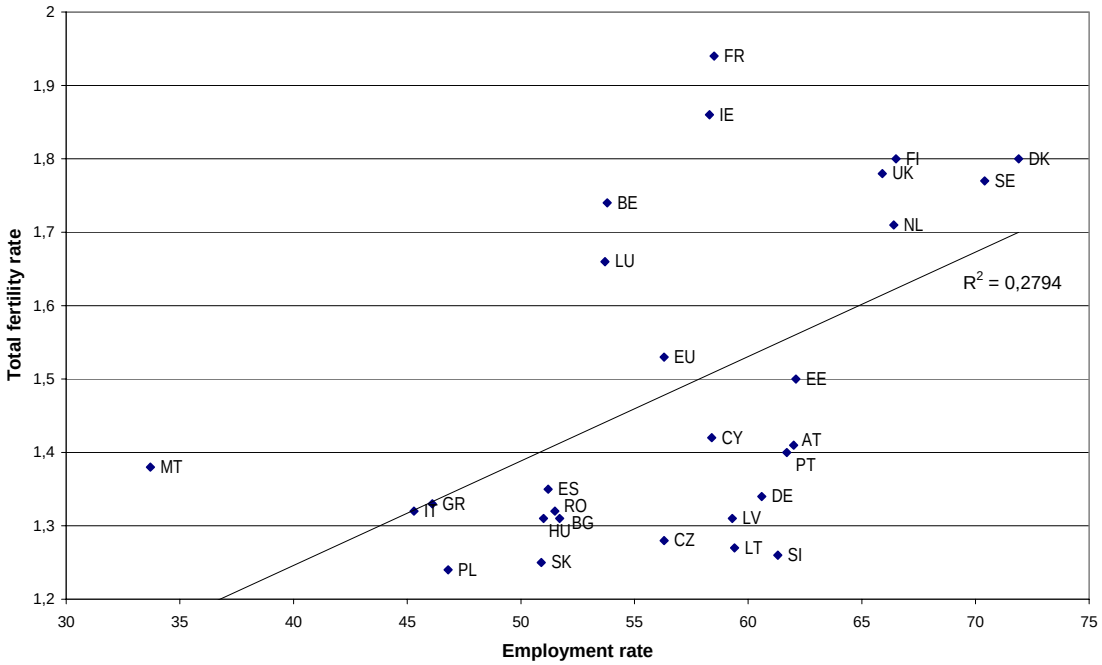
[49] D'Addio A. C. and M. Mira d'Ercole (2004) "Trends and determinants of fertility rates and the role of policies" OECD (www.oecd.org/dataoecd/7/33/35304751.pdf)

Whereas employment rates of women were rising in Western Europe in the 1990s, in the Central and East European countries, both male and female rates fell steeply during the process of economic transition; they were rising again by 2005, albeit with more difficulty in Hungary and Poland. Because female employment rates had fallen from a relatively high level in the 1990s, the gender employment gap continued to be smaller in these countries than in Western Europe. By 2005, as female employment rates began to pick up, fertility rates were also rising.

Although attitudes towards mothers' work outside the home have also been evolving, and Europeans have become more accepting of women combining employment with family life, marked differences remain between countries. Overall, Northern and Western Europe could be said to have achieved a relatively high overall level of labour market integration for women, due often to relatively high part-time rates, combined with widespread acceptance of less conventional living and working arrangements, but nevertheless with substantial variations between countries. Southern Europe and Ireland lie towards the other end of the spectrum in terms of the labour market integration of women and, again, display different approaches towards living and working arrangements. The Eastern European countries are distinguished from most EU-15 Member States by the combination of a relatively small employment gap, low levels of part-time work and, traditionally, a stronger commitment to working mothers in both attitudes and practice, although again with variations between countries.

Marital status, childbearing and childrearing are no longer seen as an insurmountable obstacle for women's employment. Indeed, some countries with high levels of employment of women also have higher fertility rates (see Figure 2.3), suggesting that achieving a satisfactory work-life balance for women may be an important factor both in raising employment rates for women and in maintaining of relatively higher fertility rates, although the strategies adopted in doing so are likely to remain culture specific.

Figure 2.3: Cross-country correlation between employment rates of women and fertility rates



Source: Eurostat

2.4. Changing household size and composition

The changes in family life described above, including postponement of marriage and childbirth, lower fertility rates and childlessness, rising divorce rates and the development of alternative modes of family formation, dissolution and reconstitution, are associated with smaller average family size and new patterns of household composition. This section focuses on trends in household living arrangements, with particular reference to household size and composition. The most comprehensive source of data on households is the population census carried out every 10 years in most EU Member States. The last census took place in 2001. Other sources, such as the European Labour Force Survey, and the European Household Budget Survey provide more recent data, but their samples exclude people living in institutions, which is relevant for older people.

2.4.1. Changing household size

As average household size has been declining, the total number of households in Europe has increased much faster over the past 40 years than the size of Europe's population. Several factors have contributed to this development. Firstly, the general decline in the number of births has made families with more than three children increasingly rare. Secondly, the increase in life expectancy combined with the fact that women live on average about six years longer than men means that more women are living alone in old age. Thirdly, the increase in divorce and separation, together with other forms of solo childraising has led to many more single-person households.

Other possible contributing factors include the general increase in economic prosperity, which has made it affordable for people to live in smaller households. Greater prosperity has meant, in particular, that parents and adult children are generally no longer forced to live together under the same roof for economic reasons. Meanwhile, more years spent in education and later labour market entry for young people have resulted in young adults remaining longer in the parental household.

Table 2.11 combines information from several population censuses to show how household size has changed since 1960[50]. The Table confirms the long-term decline in average household size, as the number of large households with 5 or more persons has fallen while the number of single-person households has increased. Average household size in 2003 was smallest in Germany and largest in Poland and Slovakia.

[50] Schulz E. (2007) *Household Patterns*, Research Note, DIW Berlin, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation- Demography Network, European Commission

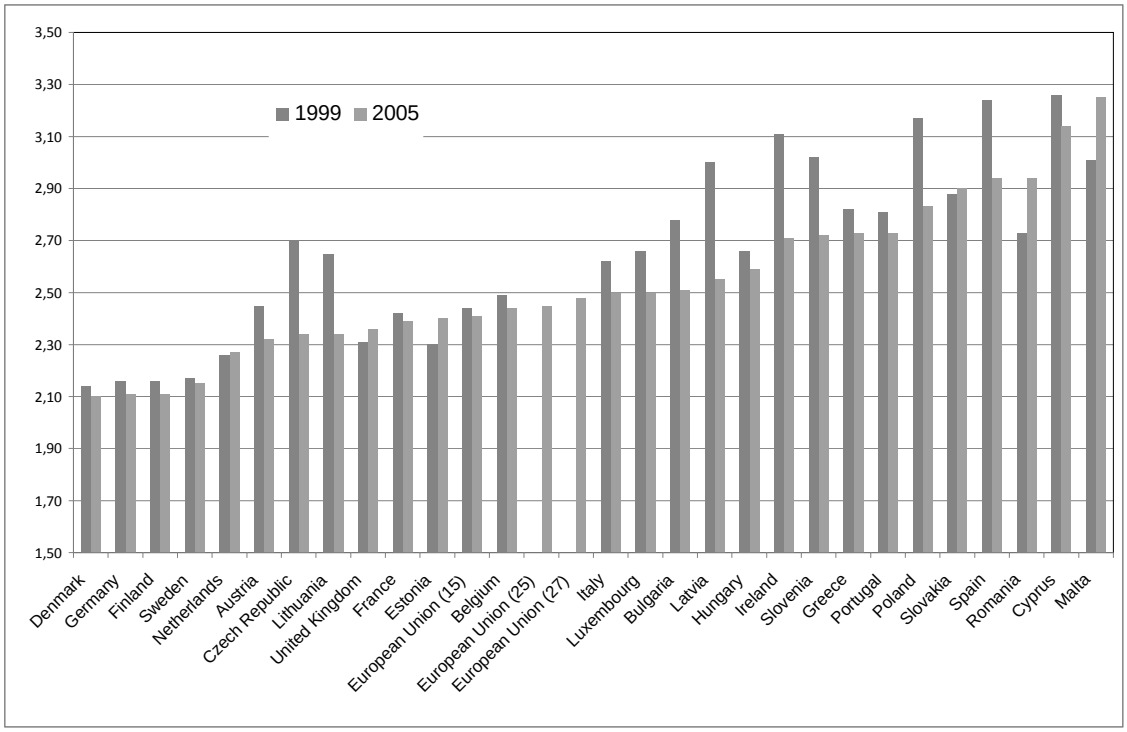
Table 2.11: Household characteristics in European countries, 1960-2001

	Average household size				*% of single-person households*			*% of households with 5 or more persons*		
	1960	**1980**	**2001**	**2003**	**1960**	**1980**	**2001**	**1960**	**1980**	**2001**
EU-27	:	:	2.5	:	:	:	29	:	:	8
EU-25	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.4	16	21	29	:	:	8
EU-15	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4	16	22	30	21	13	7
EU-10*	3.5	3.1	2.7	:	15	18	26	:	:	12
BE	3.0	2.7	:	2.5	17	23	:	16	11	:
BG	3.9	3.2	2.7	2.7	6	17	23	:	:	9
CZ	:	:	2.4	2.5	:	:	30	:	:	5
DK	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	20	29	37	15	7	5
DE	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	21	31	36	14	8	4
EE	:	:	2.3	2.6	:	:	3	:	:	6
IE	4.1	3.8	2.9	:	13	17	22	35	32	18
GR	3.8	3.1	2.8	2.6:	10	15	20	:	:	11
ES	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.9	:	10	20	:	26	12
FR	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.4	20	25	31	20	12	8
IT	3.6	3.0	2.6	2.6	11	18	25	27	15	7
CY	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.0	11	10	15	37	25	18
LV	:	:	2.9	2.6	:	:	25	:	:	11
LT	:	:	2.6	2.9	:	:	29	:	:	8
LU	3.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	12	21	29	19	12	9
HU	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	15	20	25	32	17	9
MT	4.2	3.3	:	3.0	11	13	:	37	19	:
NL	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	12	22	34	27	12	7
AT	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	20	28	34	17	13	8
PL	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.1	16	17	25	:	:	14
PT	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.8	11	13	17	29	21	9
RO	:	:	2.9	2.8	:	:	19	:	:	14
SI	:	:	2.8	2.6	:	:	22	:	:	11
SK	:	:	3.2	3.1	:	:	19	:	:	20
FI	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	22	27	37	25	10	6
SE	2.8	2.3	:	:	20	33	:	13	6	:
UK	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	13	22	30	16	11	7

Source: Eurostat Population Census, and Schulz E. (2007) "Household patterns", DIW Berlin.
* 10 Member States that joined in 2004

The 1999 and 2005 Household Budget Surveys provide an indication of more recent changes in average household size, as shown in figure 2.4. In 2005, the average number of persons per household was 2.48 in EU-27, ranging from 2.1 in Denmark and Germany to 3.1 in Cyprus and 3.3 in Malta. Compared with 1999, average household size declined over the period in all EU Member States, with the exception of the UK, where it remained almost constant, and Estonia, Romania and Malta, where it increased.

Figure 2.4: Average household size in European countries, in 1999 and 2005



Source: Eurostat Household Budget Surveys 1999 and 2005, prepared by DIW Berlin.

Further analysis of the available data by age confirms that young adults and older people generally live in smaller households than people aged 30-59. In EU-27, for the year 2005, average household size of households headed[51] by people aged 30-44 years was 3.1. For households headed by people aged 45-59 years, it was 2.7, compared with 2.2 for households headed by young people (aged 20-29) and 1.8 for households headed by older people (60+).

One determinant of average household size is the moment at which young adults decide to leave their parents' home. Information from the 2002 European Labour Force Survey for a limited but representative set of countries, presented in Table 2.12, shows the proportion of young adults living with their parents by gender for four different age groups[52].

[51] In most tax systems the head of a family/household is the person in a family or household setting who provides more than half of the financial support to their family/household during the tax year.

[52] Fokkema T. and A. Liefbroer (2007) *Households in Transition – A policy oriented analysis*, study co-funded by the European Commission ref. no. VS/2005/0713, NIDI Netherlands

Table 2.12: Proportion of young adults living with their parents in 2002, in %

	Women				*Men*			
	20-24	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**	**20-24**	**25-29**	**30-34**	**35-39**
BE	65.4	21.4	8.9	5.4	78.5	39.0	17.1	10.8
CZ	69.9	29.5	11.3	7.9	83.7	48.1	22.7	14.6
DE	44.5	13.3	4.8	3.4	62.0	27.2	11.4	7.2
GR	69.7	51.1	25.0	14.4	77.1	71.8	45.9	27.2
ES	82.8	53.5	22.4	13.5	87.5	65.7	32.7	19.6
FR	44.0	10.9	4.6	3.1	62.0	22.6	9.2	6.5
IT	85.0	53.5	23.3	11.3	91.8	72.6	38.6	18.3
LV	64.1	39.4	31.4	16.8	74.7	47.5	34.1	26.4
LT	63.4	38.7	23.7	15.3	74.9	51.7	35.9	19.8
HU	67.9	33.1	17.9	12.8	81.0	51.9	28.7	20.9
NL	43.1	6.3	1.7	0.9	68.3	20.6	5.6	3.3
PT	74.7	45.3	21.3	13.7	83.2	59.9	30.9	19.1
AT	60.1	24.7	10.1	8.7	75.5	43.4	23.9	15.4
SL	85.3	55.2	29.0	17.6	91.2	74.4	46.9	26.9
SK	82.3	55.6	36.3	21.5	89.7	68.3	48.0	34.4

Source: Eurostat 2002 Labour Force Survey, calculations by NIDI

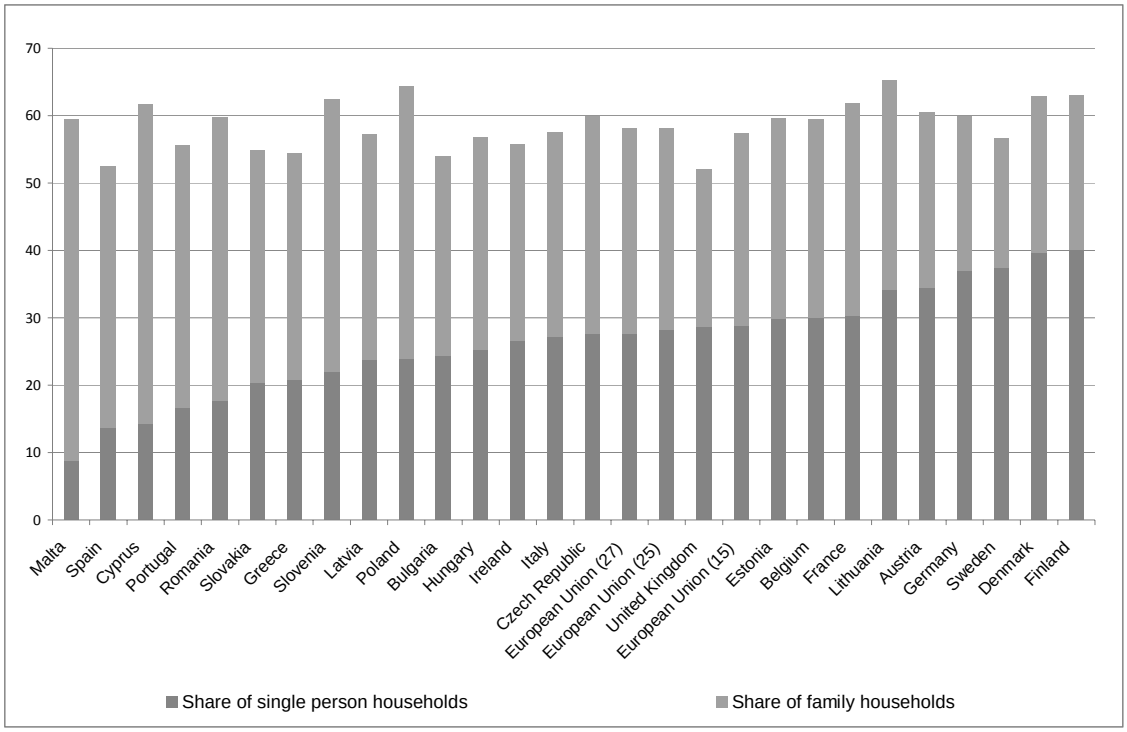
Young adults in Northern and Western European countries are leaving the parental home earlier than in other EU Member States, whereas young people in Southern Europe tend to stay longer with their parents. The same data confirm that in Northern and Western European countries a larger proportion of men and women of all ages tend to live in a single-person household. In Southern Europe, living in a single-person household is not only much less common for young adults, but also less common at older ages. Because of the extended period that parents and children live together, average household size tends to be larger in Southern Europe.

In Central and Eastern Europe, the situation is more heterogeneous. Slovenia, Hungary and the Czech Republic are beginning to look more like the countries in Northern and Western Europe, but the two Baltic States in the sample (Latvia and Lithuania) and Slovakia bear more resemblance to Southern Europe for women. In sum, Northern and Western Europe, on the one hand, and Southern Europe, on the other, are following a diverging trend, whereas the situation is less clear cut in Central and Eastern Europe.

2.4.2. Changing household composition

Growing numbers of individuals are living alone for various reasons and are not, therefore, classified in census counts as family units, although they may have strong family ties with people living outside their household. Figure 2.5 shows that in 2005 the proportion of single-person households among all households for EU-27 was 27.7%, ranging from 8.7% in Malta to 40% in Finland. The proportion of family households, defined here as two or more adults living with dependent children, was the smallest in Sweden with 19% and largest in Malta with more than 50%.

Figure 2.5: Proportion of single-person and family households in 2005, in %



Source: Eurostat, Household Budget Survey 2005

A comparison of living arrangements by gender shows that young women leave home and embark on family formation a few years earlier than men (see Table 2.12). Men tend to lag behind women with regard to life cycle transitions. Another significant gender difference is that very few men live as lone parents. After a divorce, the children usually live with the mother. Due to the longer life expectancy of women, men are also more likely to live with a partner in old age.

People over 80 have a much higher risk of being impaired in their daily living. When this happens, they must rely on personal care and help with housekeeping from other people. Those who still have a partner are less likely to move to a nursing home than widowed or single older people. The 2001 population census contains information about the living arrangements of people by age groups for all EU Member States with the exception of Sweden and Malta. Table 2.13 shows that in EU-27, over 90% of people aged 80-89 and almost 80% of those aged 90+ were still living in private households. This represents around 14.8 million people aged 80+ in the EU-27 still living in a private household. Among them, 46% of those aged 80-89 and 51% of those aged 90+ were living alone.

Table 2.13: Proportion of oldest old (80+) living in private households and institutions in 2001, in %

	People aged 80-89 living in				*People aged 90+ living in*			
	Private HH	Institutions			Private HH	Institutions		
		Total	Medical Institutions	Residential Homes		Total	Medical Institutions	Residential Homes
EU-27	92.1	7.9	:	:	77.7	22.2	:	:
EU-15	91.3	8.7	:	:	75.6	24.3	:	:
EU-12	96.9	3.1	:	:	94.1	5.9	:	:
BE	85.3	14.8	0.7	12.8	61.4	38.5	1.9	34.7
BG	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.8	98.5	1.5	0.2	1.3
CZ	94.0	6.0	0.3	5.3	86.5	13.5	0.4	12.1
DK	93.4	6.6	:	:	80.1	19.9	:	:
DE	90.9	9.1			71.9	28.1		
EE	96.1	3.9	0.1	3.5	92.0	8.0	0.4	7.5
IE	84.9	15.1	4.1	8.8	65.2	34.8	7.9	24.3
GR	96.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	94.4	5.6	1.1	2.7
ES	95.1	4.9	0.6	2.8	90.6	9.4	1.2	5.7
FR	87.0	13.0	1.7	10.5	66.9	33.1	4.7	27.6
IT	95.8	4.2	0.1	3.1	89.9	10.1	0.2	8.8
CY	90.4	9.6	0.5	8.8	76.8	23.2	1.4	21.5
LV	97.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	96.2	3.8	0.0	3.8
LT	97.8	2.2	0.1	2.0	96.6	3.4	0.2	3.0
LU	82.6	17.4	1.8	12.0	61.4	38.5	2.9	29.5
HU	94.5	5.5	0.6	4.7	90.5	9.5	1.0	8.1
MT**	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
NL	83.8	16.2	3.3	12.5	55.1	44.9	7.7	36.5
AT	90.1	9.9	1.9	7.6	75.8	24.2	5.2	18.5
PL	97.6	2.4	0.4	1.6	95.4	4.5	0.9	3.1
PT	90.9	9.1	0.3	7.9	82.3	17.7	0.6	15.4
RO	99.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	98.7	1.3	0.4	0.8
SI	91.3	8.7			86.3	13.7		
SK*	94.2	5.4	0.7	4.2	91.8	7.7	0.8	6.4
FI*	88.5	7.5	2.1	4.4	68.4	22.2	6.1	13.4
SE**	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
UK	90.4	9.6	4.3	4.4	69.0	31.0	12.9	15.8

* Rows do not always add up to 100% due to unknown arrangements or categories not covered.
** No data for MT and SE
Sources: Eurostat 2001 Census data, calculations by DIW

In EU-27, according to 2001 census data, about 1.7 million people aged 80+ and 560,000 people aged 90+ were living in an institution, of whom 83% and 86%, respectively, were women. The proportion of people living in institutions was much higher in EU-15 (9% of those aged 80–89 and 24% of those aged 90+) than in the EU-12 (3% and 6% respectively). Moreover, in Northern and Western European countries, people aged 90+ were more likely to be institutionalised than in Southern European countries, where care for older people is mainly provided by families.

A relatively new development particularly in Italy, Spain and Greece has been the arrival of female migrants, notably from Eastern Europe and third countries that often live in the homes of dependent older people and provide the necessary care. According to the Italian National Institute of Social Security (INPS), at the end of 2002, non-nationals represented 56% of the 224,000 registered workers employed in the personal care sector in Italy, and 90% of these non-nationals were women from Eastern Europe and South America.

2.4.3. Projection of future household patterns

The trend towards smaller households can be expected to continue as a result of population ageing. An extrapolation based on the results of the 2001 population census and using Eurostat´s new population projections (EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario, see Chapter 1) is presented in Table 2.14 below. The projection is based on the assumption that household distribution by age group will remain the same as in 2001 and that there will be no other factors (cultural, behavioural, economic) that would lead to

different household patterns. Any variations in household patterns would therefore result purely from the changing age structure of the population[53].

The findings show that average household size for EU-27 is likely to decrease further from a level of 2.5 in 2005 to 2.3 in 2050. In 1960, average household size for EU-25 was still at a level of 3.3. The expected demographically induced decrease in average household size between 2001 and 2050 is, therefore, much smaller than the decrease that occurred between 1960 and 2001.

Table 2.14: Projection of household size to 2050 on the basis of EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario

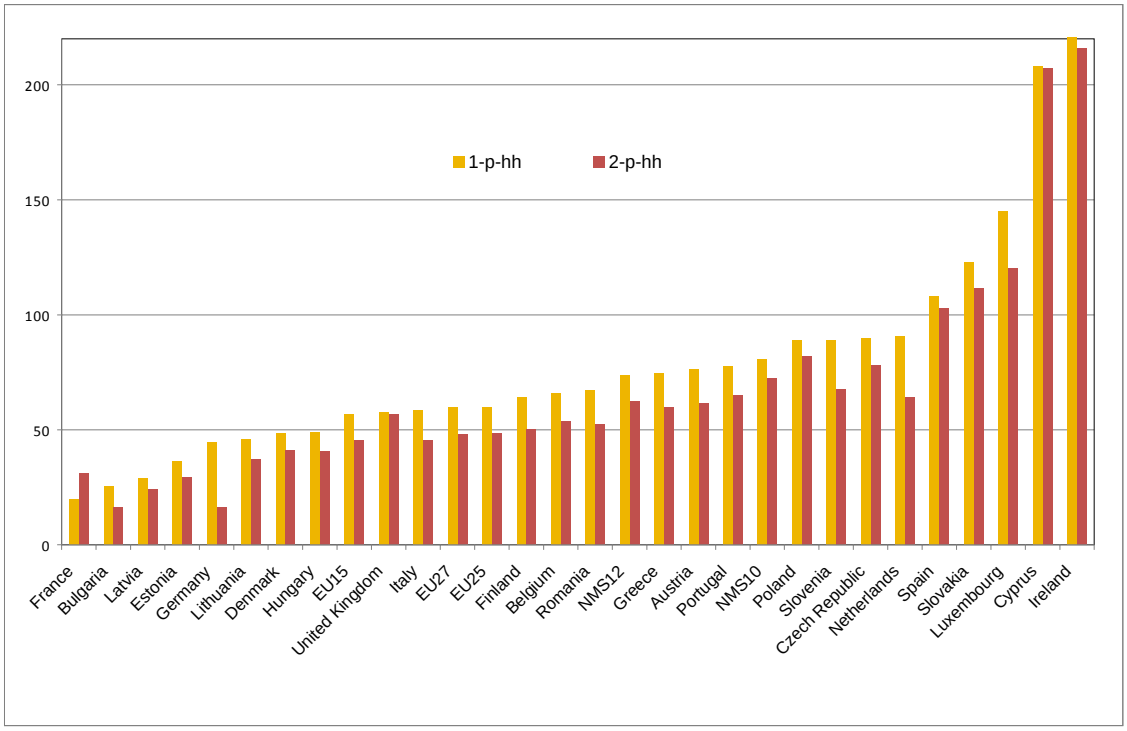
	Total HHs in millions	*% of HH by size according to number of persons*					*Average HH size*
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5+**	
	2001						
EU-27	187.5	28.8	29.9	17.7	15.5	8.1	2.5
EU-25	177.2	29.3	30.1	17.4	15.3	7.9	2.5
EU-15	150.1	29.9	31.0	17.0	14.9	7.3	2.4
EU-12	37.4	24.6	25.7	20.3	17.8	11.6	2.7
	2050						
EU-27	219.0	35.0	31.7	14.8	12.1	6.5	2.3
EU-25	209.4	35.2	31.7	14.7	12.0	6.3	2.3
EU-15	181.1	35.2	32.0	14.6	12.0	6.1	2.2
EU-12	37.9	33.8	29.9	15.8	12.2	8.2	2.4

Source: Eurostat 2001 Census data, 2050 calculation by DIW

The number of one- and two-person households is expected to increase considerably. Figure 2.6 shows that in most European countries the number of these small households is expected to increase by at least 50%, and in several countries the number could double between 2001 and 2050.

[53] Schulz E. (2008) *Demographic change and the demand for housing*, Research Note, DIW Berlin, European Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation- Demography Network, European Commission

Figure 2.6: Increase in the number of one- and two-person households between 2001 and 2050



Source: 2001 Eurostat Population Census, 2050 DIW calculation using Eurostat, EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

The increase in the number of single-person households will be particularly large due to the rising number of older people living alone: from 32.3 million in 2001 to around 51.6 million in 2050 (see Table 2.15). The number of people aged 80+ living alone will increase most rapidly: from 6.1 to 22.5 million.

Table 2.15: Number of older people, total and singles, in 2001 and 2050, in millions

	2001		***2050***	
	Total	**Singles**	**Total**	**Singles**
	60 +			
EU-27	111.5	32.3	170.9	51.6
EU-15	90.2	26.8	135.8	42.0
EU-12	21.2	5.5	35.0	9.6
	80+			
EU-27	13.0	6.1	48.8	22.5
EU-15	10.8	5.2	39.9	19.1
EU-12	2.2	0.8	8.8	3.4

Source: 2001 Eurostat Population Census, 2050 DIW calculation using EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario.

2.5. Adapting policies to changing family and household patterns

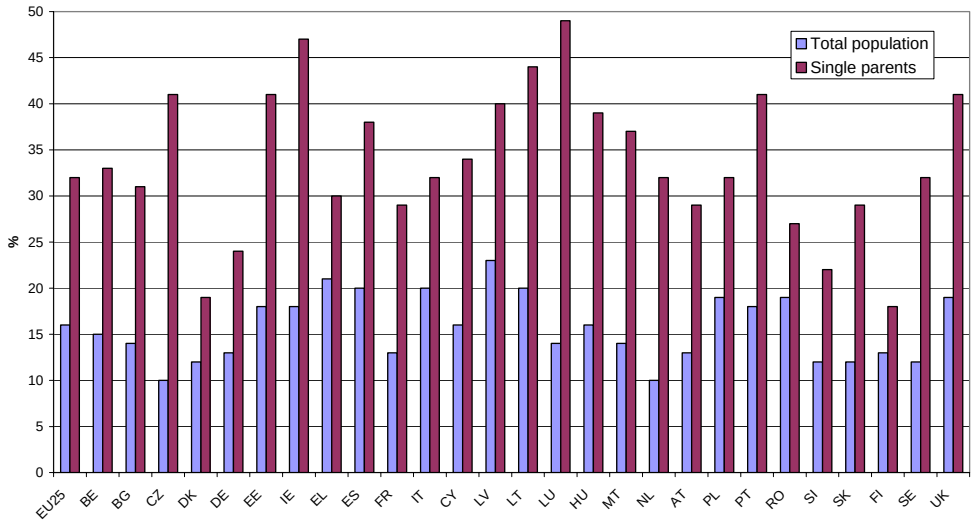
Governments use data on changing social realities to inform public policies and to formulate policy measures designed to ensure that the needs of the population are adequately met. This implies that they keep under review rights and obligations under family law, the design of tax-benefit system, and the provision of housing and social services, especially child and elder care, which are crucial in supporting women's labour force participation.

How successful policy adaptation is can be monitored using a range of indicators, such as those that have been developed for the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on social protection and social inclusion. Many of these focus on poverty risks of various groups within the population, defined by

gender, age, household type and labour market involvement, in particular[54]. The OMC has now been in operation for 8 years and has resulted in a much better understanding of social challenges, due to the availability of this battery of agreed common indicators.

These indicators show that much more needs to be done, in many Member States, to protect one of the family types that could become more prevalent as a result of the greater variety of family forms described in this chapter, in particular single-parent families. These consist mostly of women with their dependent children. Around one-third of these families are at risk of poverty (see Figure 2.7), twice the proportion for the population as a whole. The problem is being addressed through higher benefits, and through measures that enable single parents to reconcile regular employment with family responsibilities.

Figure 2.7: Exposure of single-parent families to the risk of poverty, 2006



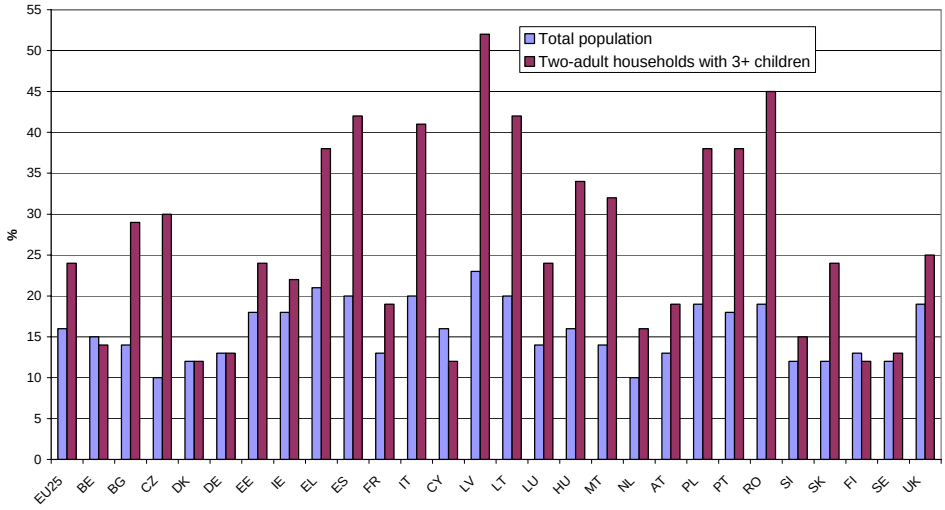
Source: SILC 2006, Income data 2005; except for UK, income year 2006 and for IE moving income reference period (2005-2006); BG and RO: National HBS 2006 and income data 2006, PT provisional values.

However, it is not only lone-parent families that are exposed to a high risk of poverty. Couples with three or more children – a family type that is becoming less frequent – are also more vulnerable than the population in general: 24% of these large families have an income below the poverty threshold[55], compared to 16% for the population as a whole. Some countries do have policies in place that protect large families as well as the general population: in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Cyprus, Finland and Sweden, couples with three or more children experience poverty hardly more often – or even less often – than the general population. In most Southern, Central and East European Member States, by contrast, large families are twice as much at risk of poverty as the population as a whole (see Figure 2.8).

[54] See also the 2008 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion.

[55] People are regarded as being at risk of poverty if their income, adjusted for household size, falls below 60% of the national median income.
For details see http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/common_indicators_en.htm

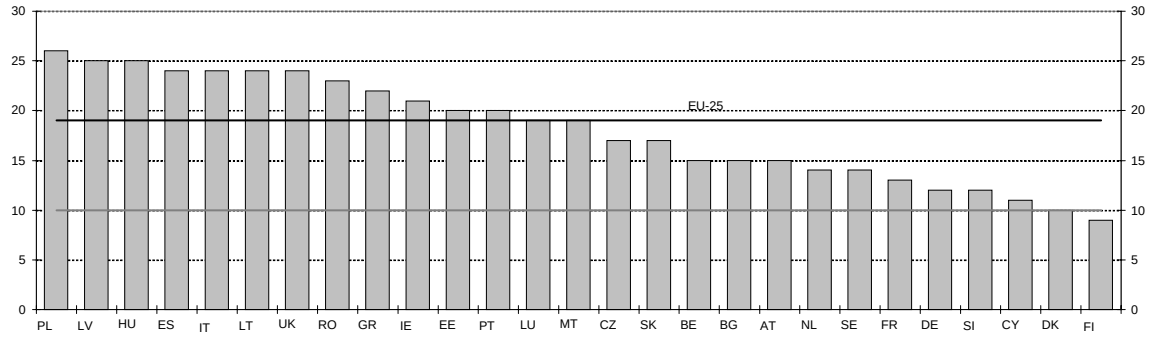
Figure 2.8: Exposure of large families to the risk of poverty, 2006



Source: EU-SILC 2006 (income data for 2005); BG and RO: National HBS 2006 and income data 2006

About 19% of children up to the age of 18 were at risk of poverty in the EU in 2006, meaning that the disposable income of the household in which they live, adjusted for household size, was below 60% of the national median income (compared to an at-risk-of-poverty rate for the whole population of 16%). All families with children are therefore at a higher risk of poverty than the population in general. Figure 2.9 shows that the risk of poverty is highest in several Southern and Central and East European countries: a quarter or more of children are concerned in Poland, Latvia, Italy, Lithuania and Hungary, and just under a quarter in Spain, Italy, Lithuania, and the UK. Two Nordic countries, Finland and Denmark, have the lowest risk of poverty at 10%.

Figure 2.9: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers as % of children, in 2006



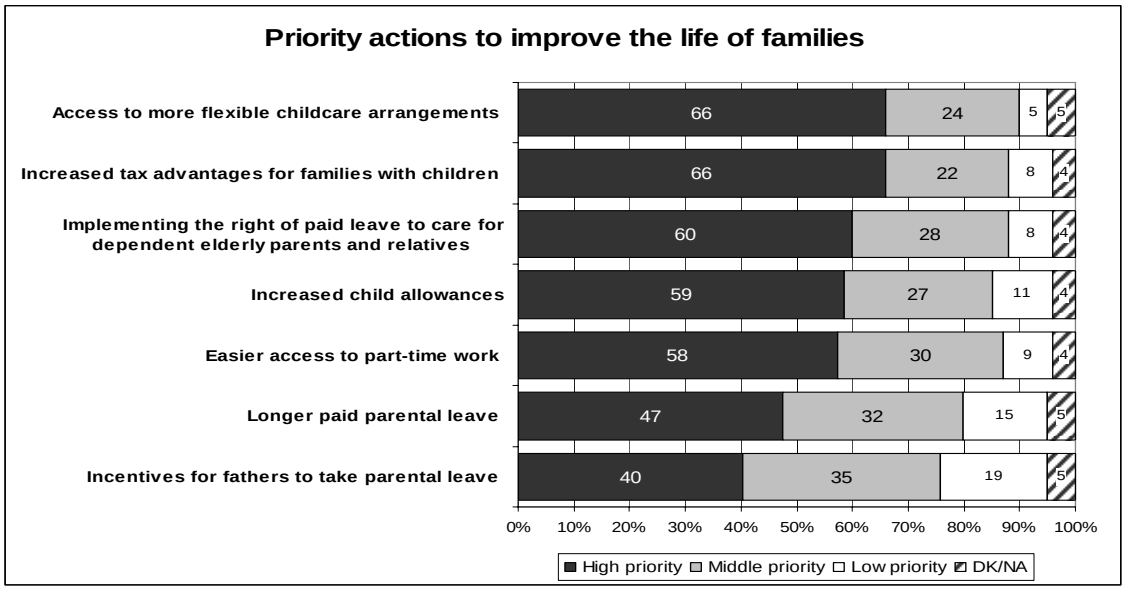
Source: Eurostat, EU SILC 2006 (income data for 2005).

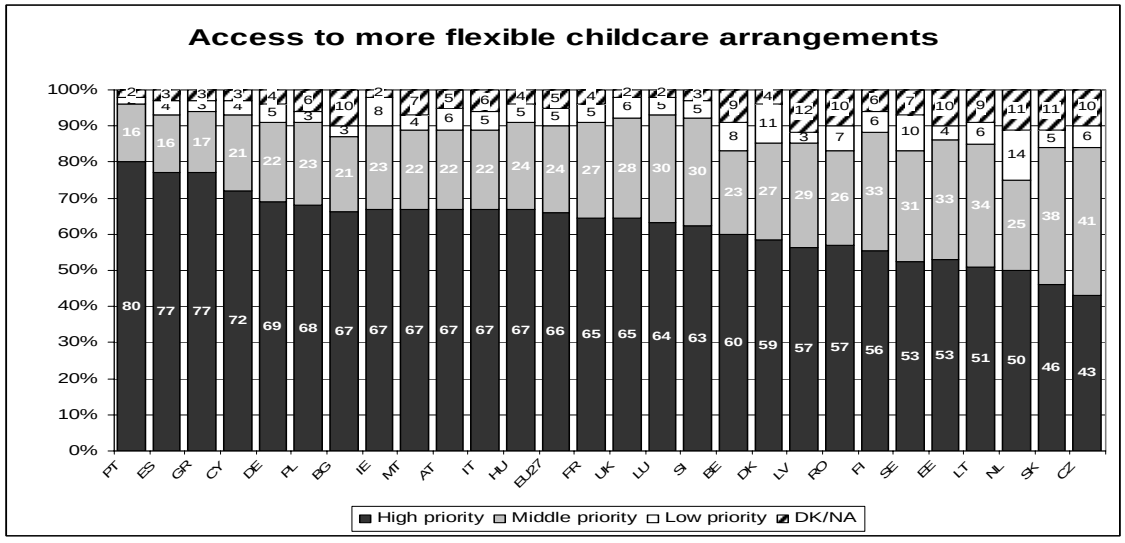
The financial situation of families and the risk of poverty they are exposed to depend on the combination of income that parents can earn and the benefits they receive. Benefits may go a long way towards covering the costs of raising children, but would have to be very high to replace a second income in a two-adult household. The availability of affordable childcare, enabling both parents to participate in the labour force, can therefore have a major impact on the financial situation of families, provided that the available jobs are sufficiently well paid.

Box 2.2: Public opinion on priority actions for families

A Flash Eurobarometer 247[56] in 2008 asked EU citizens about the most important policy measures that could improve life for families. More flexible childcare arrangements and increased tax advantages received the strongest support. The demand for flexible childcare was particularly high in some southern European Member States.

Question: Various policy measures can help improve life for families. For each of the measures I am going to read out, would you say it should receive high, medium or low priority for policy action in [COUNTRY]?





Source: Flash Eurobarometer 247

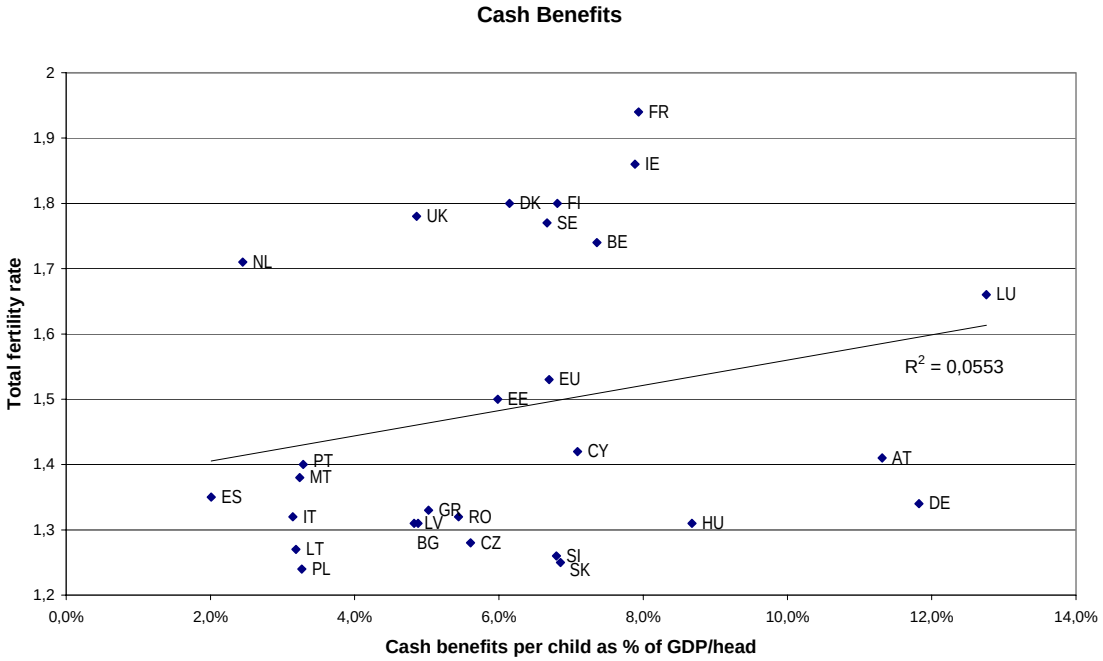
Some simple correlations seem to confirm the view held by the Commission that reconciliation measures are of crucial importance. Although higher cash benefits per child (in relation to GDP per capita) are positively correlated with large family size, the link is extremely weak (see Figure 2.10). The strongest correlation would seem to exist between the availability of childcare, and higher level of employment of

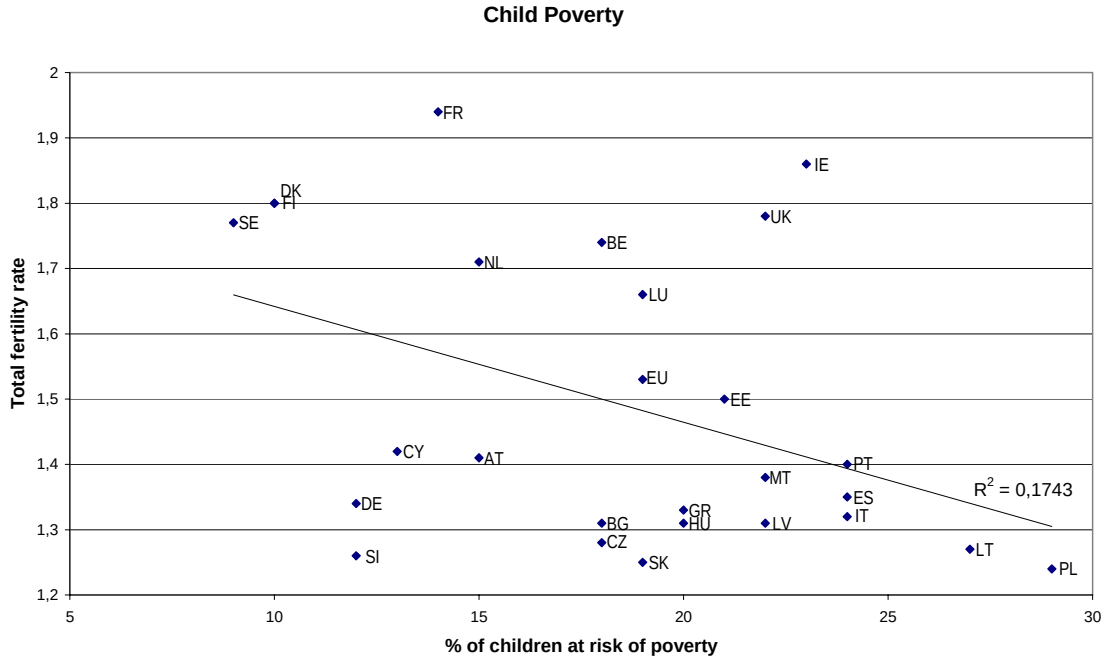
[56] The fieldwork was carried out between 10th and 14th September 2008. Over 27,000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 years and above were interviewed in the 27 EU Member States. Interviews were predominantly carried out via fixed telephone.

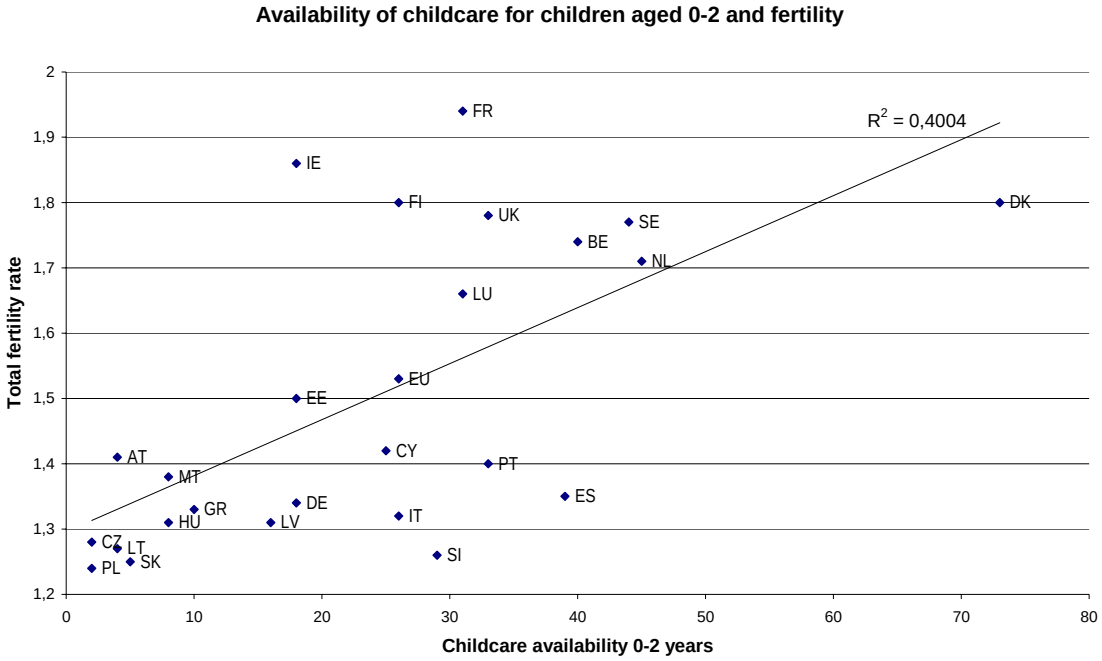
women, which bring more income into families thereby reducing the risk of poverty. Indeed, only about 7% of households with dependent children were at risk of poverty in 2005 when each adult household member was in employment.

A stronger focus on reconciliation measures in supporting families has other advantages: it increases the labour supply, keeping ever better educated women in employment. This increases the growth potential of the economy and strengthens the ability of a country to confront the challenges of an ageing society.

Figure 2.10: Correlations of fertility with indicators related to family and reconciliation policies

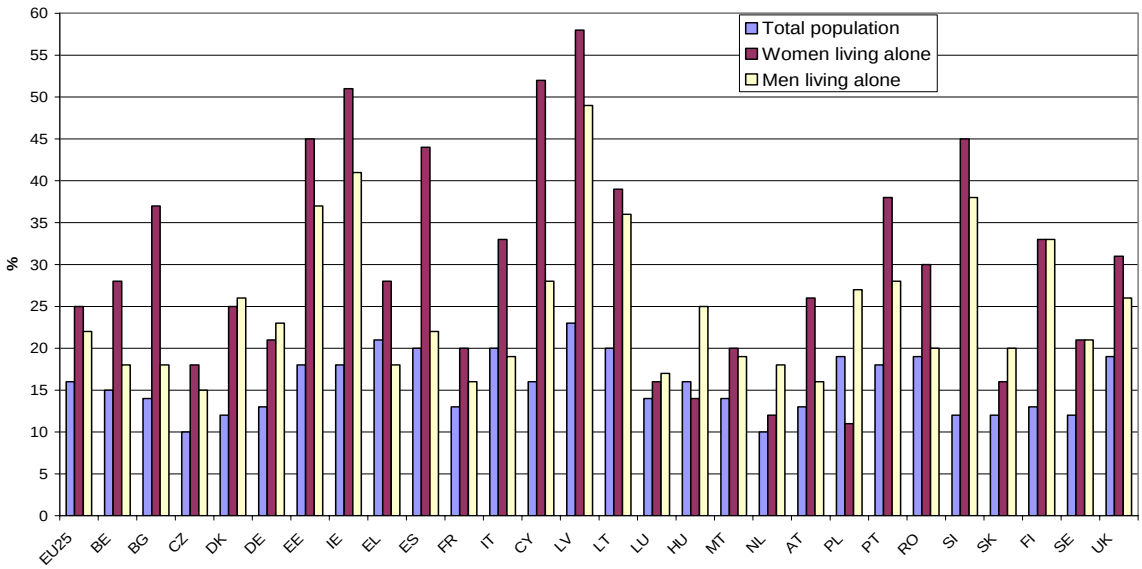






The rising number of single-person households also warrants some attention to the social conditions of people with this living arrangement, particularly in the case of older women. Figure 2.11 shows that, for the EU as a whole, both single men (at 22%) and women (at 25%) are at a higher risk of poverty than the population as a whole (16%). Again, the picture is very heterogeneous across the EU. In some countries, single women or single men (but never both) may be less at risk of poverty than the general population. There are also several countries where single men are exposed to a higher risk of poverty than single women. Each country thus faces its specific policy challenges with regard to the various family and household types.

Figure 2.11: At-risk-of-poverty rate for single women and men, in 2005



Source: Eurostat, EU SILC 2006 (income data for 2005).

Box 2.3: The EU's contribution to more effective policies for families

- In the context of the Open Method of Coordination on social protection and social inclusion, the analysis of common indicators contributes to a better knowledge of how well different types of family and household are protected against the risk of poverty. Ongoing and planned work in the framework of the OMC, notably on child poverty and older women, will help build up the knowledge base on the problems they create and the policies that can be used to tackle them.

- The implementation of the *Roadmap for equality between women and men* adopted by the Commission in March 2003 (COM(2006) 92), and in particular of the measures under the heading reconciliation of work, private and family life, will also help to improve conditions for families.

- A *European Alliance for Families* was established under the German presidency in 2007, following the adoption by the Commission of the communication on *Europe's Demographic Future: From Challenge to Opportunity* (COM(2006)571). The *Alliance* provides a platform for mutual learning for the Member States to help them modernise their family policies and respond to new challenges arising from the social changes presented in this chapter.

- One of the initiatives taken under the Alliance is to cooperate with the OECD on the development of its Family Database[57] and to ensure that this database becomes a tool that allows all EU Member States to assess the situation of families in their country from a comparative perspective. This work is in progress and will be presented in the 2010 Demography Report.

- Also linked to the European Alliance for Families is the establishment of a Web Portal which will present information on family policies in the Member States and examples of good practice at the local and company level[58].

- The European Structural funds can, under certain conditions, support initiatives in the Member States with the aim of creating better conditions for families, notably through measures that facilitate the reconciliation of work and private life. A brochure has been prepared in cooperation with the expert group on demographic issues established in June 2007 by the Commission.

- The funding of a *Social Platform* on family issues is foreseen under the 7th Framework Programme for research and development. This platform would bring together researchers, policy makers and stakeholders to help orient future research according to the needs discussed with policy makers and stakeholders.

- The Commission assesses the progress towards the targets for childcare set in Barcelona in 2002 in a forthcoming Communication [59].

[57] See: http://www.oecd.org/els/social/family/database

[58] http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/families/index_en.html

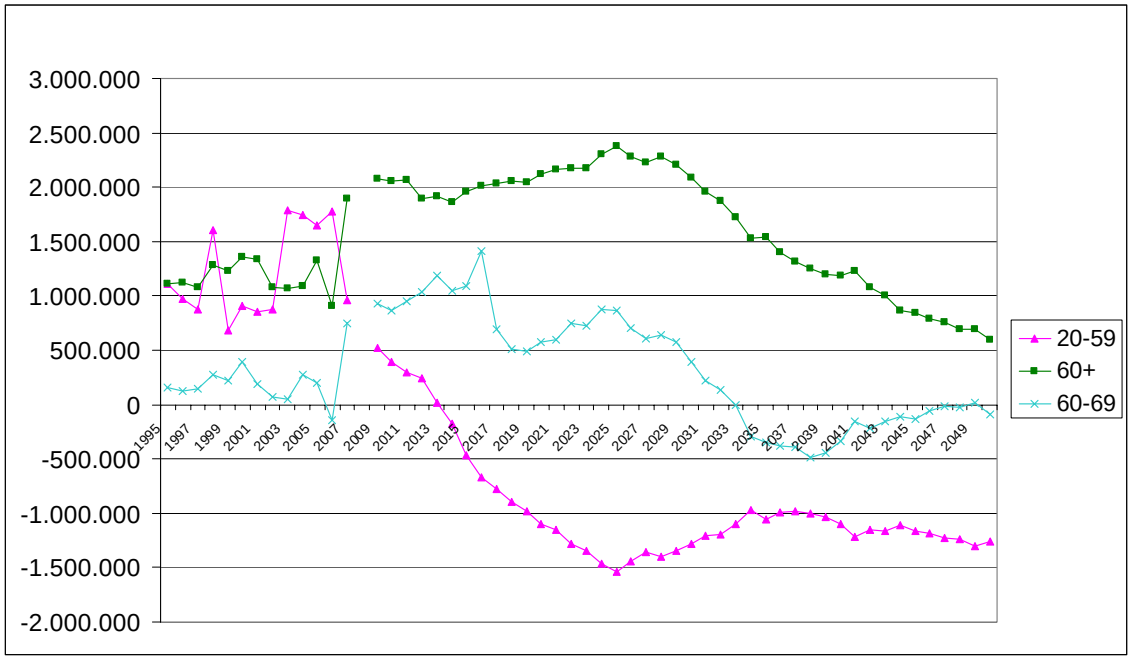
[59] To be completed after adoption.

3. OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS IN AN AGEING SOCIETY

The population pyramids presented in Chapter 1 clearly show the marked increase in cohort sizes just after the end of World War II. Sixty years later, the first of these large cohorts born over a period of 20-30 years is reaching retirement age, signalling a turning point in the EU's demographic development: population ageing no longer lies in a distant future. The Commission's Renewed Social Agenda[60] identified Europe's ageing society as a priority area, stressing the need for a variety of policy responses. This chapter highlights the potential that the still healthy and fit baby-boom cohorts represent for Europe and explores, as announced in the Renewed Social Agenda, the actions required to meet the needs of an ageing population.

Over the past decade, both the population of working age (20-59 years) and the population aged 60 years and above have grown by 1 to 1.5 million people per year on average. From now on, the population aged 60 years and above will be growing at the rate of 2 million people every year for the next 25 years. The growth of the working age population is slowing down rapidly and will stop altogether in about 6 years; from then on, this segment of the population will be shrinking at the rate of 1 to 1.5 million people each year, as illustrated by Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Population change over previous year, EU 27, 1995-2049



Source: calculation based on Eurostat demographic data, including EUROPOP2008 convergence scenario projection from 2009 onwards.

Societies have to adapt to this rapidly changing age structure. This implies first of all offering the increasing number of older people better opportunities to make an active contribution to the economy and to society. In 2007, by the age of 60, only about 48% of men and 31% of women were still in employment. Yet, most people in this age group are still fit and capable of contributing to the economy and society. Employment rates of people aged 55-64 are already rising, reversing the past trend towards ever earlier retirement. This is a clear indication that the objectives of Lisbon could be met even if more needs to be done. A Flash Eurobarometer opinion poll in 2008 revealed that three-quarters of respondents would consider participating in community work or volunteering after they retire (see Box 3.1 below). Governments will need to ensure that older people have adequate incomes in retirement as well as access to goods and services that allow them to maintain their autonomy for as long as possible. They

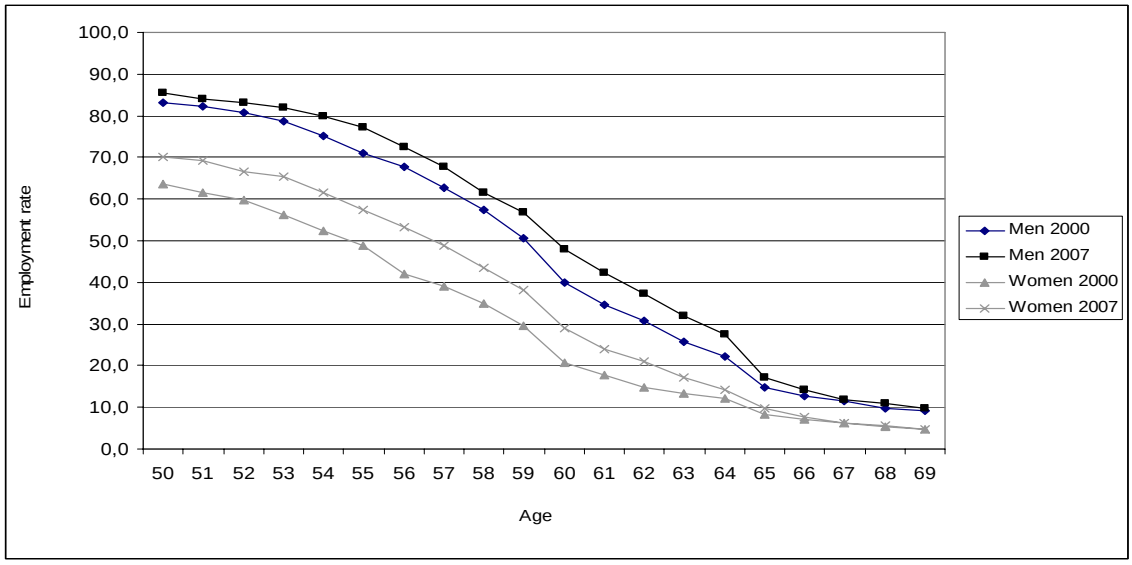
[60] COM(2008) 412 of 2 July 2008.

will need to strengthen support for frail older people who have become dependent on the help of others and are particularly vulnerable.
This chapter provides data related to the first of these three policy priorities, i.e. opportunities making for an active contribution to economy and society. New data sources will become available in the next few years allowing analysis of access to goods and services and the need for long-term care. Further work is also required on the quality of care and solutions to the problems resulting from elder abuse and neglect.

3.1. Older people in employment[61]

Between the age of 50 and 70, labour force participation rates decline steadily. For the EU as a whole, 85% of men aged 50 are in employment and 70% of women. By the age of 69 for men and 66 for women, the employment rate falls below 10% (see Figure 3.2). However, a significant change can be observed since the year 2000: employment rates have risen markedly at almost all ages, in particular between 54 and 61 years for women and the early sixties for men. An additional 10 percentage points of women and men aged 60 are now in employment, compared to 2000. Due to the baby-boom, these cohorts are particularly large, so that an increase in the employment rate will have a strong impact on total employment.

Figure 3.2: Employment rate of persons aged 50-69 in the EU-27, by gender and age, 2000 and 2007



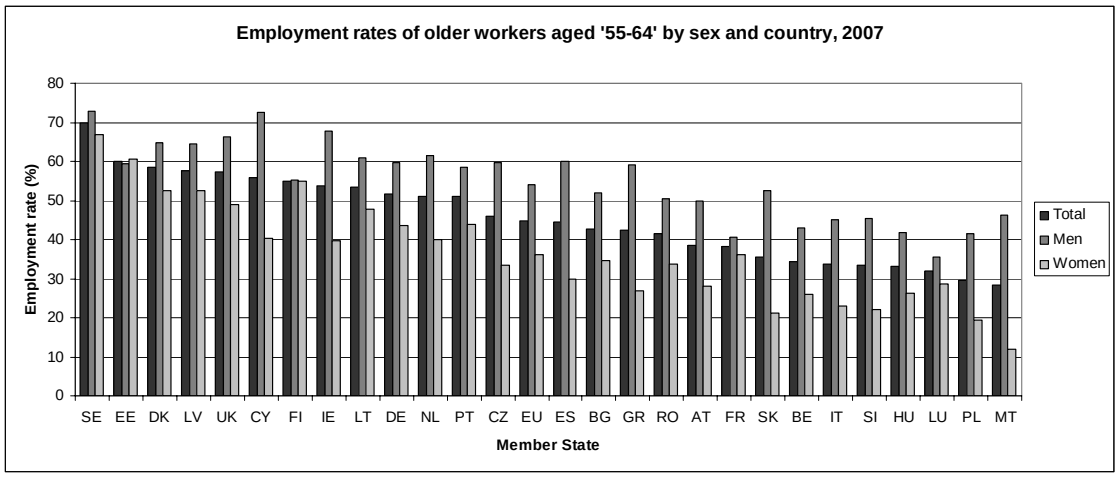
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

The EU has thus made significant progress towards the target set by the Stockholm European Council within the framework of the Lisbon Strategy, namely to raise the employment rate of people aged 55-64 to 50% by the year 2010. In 2007, 12 Member States had reached the target, among them all the Nordic and Baltic countries (see Figure 3.3). The EU-27 average employment rate for people aged 55-64 increased by nearly eight percentage points from 36.9% in 2000 to 44.7% in 2007. For the prime working age group (25-54), the increase was only 3.1 percentage points, mostly due to the increased labour force participation of women in this age group.

Significant differences exist across Member States as far as the employment of older workers is concerned. Sweden has by far the highest employment rate at 70%, 10 points higher than the countries in second and third position (Estonia and Denmark). Poland and Malta have the lowest rates, below 30%. A few countries are distinguished by the small gap in the employment rate between women and men: Estonia, Finland, France and Sweden.

[61] See also chapter 2 of the 2007 Employment in Europe Report. http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/employment_analysis/employ_2007_en.htm

Figure 3.3: Employment rates of older workers aged 55-64, by gender in EU-27, in 2007, in %

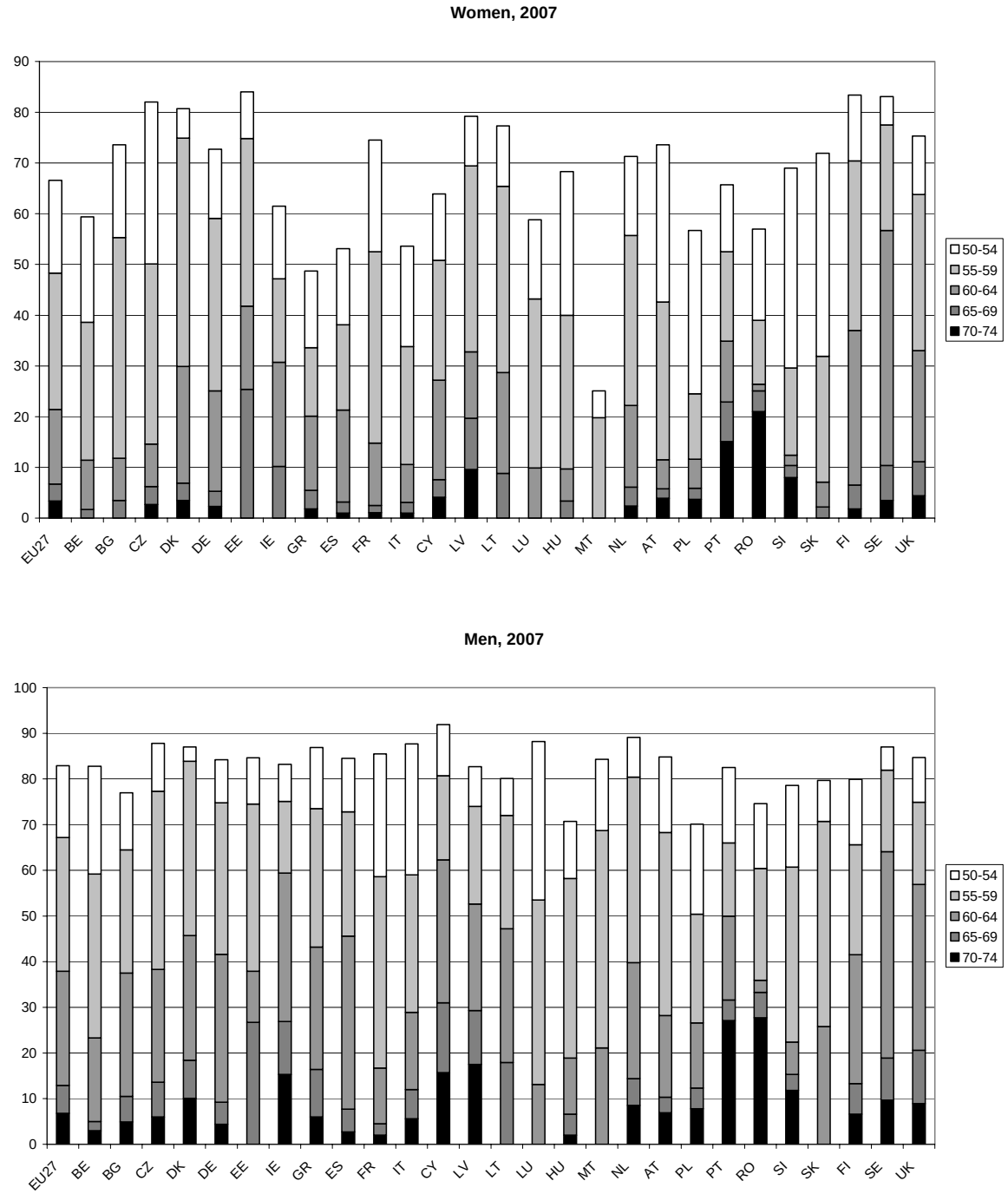


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

Figure 3.4 shows how employment rates decline with age. The chart displays employment rates for five-year age classes from 50-54 to 70-74 and illustrates in which of age groups the largest number of labour market exit is most frequent. A significant proportion of both women and men in EU-27 already leave the labour market in their mid-fifties: between the age groups for 50-54 and 55-59, the employment rate falls by 15.7 points in the case of men and 18.3 points in the case of women. The biggest falls for both women and men occur between the age groups for 55-59 and 60-64: 29.3 points for men and 26.9 points for women. Very few stay on the labour market beyond the age of 65, which is the statutory retirement age in many Member States: in the age group 65-69, the employment rate falls by further 25 points for men and 14.7 points for women.

The patterns of labour market exit differ significantly from one country to another. Some countries display large falls in employment rates at a young age: Czech Republic for women, but not for men, Luxembourg for men, but less so for women, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia for women. Sweden's success in achieving the highest employment rate of older workers is largely due to the fact that labour force participation remains very high up to the age class 60-64 and only drops sharply thereafter. Denmark, which also has a high labour force participation rate for older workers (55-64), by contrast, sees its employment rates already fall sharply between the age groups 55-59 and 60-64.
A handful of countries record employment rates above 20% in the age group 65-69 years. This is the case for women in Romania and Portugal, with Latvia almost reaching 20%. Around 30% of men aged 65-69 are still in employment in Romania, Portugal, Cyprus and Latvia, followed by Estonia and Ireland with about 27%.

Figure 3.4: Employment rates of older workers in EU-27, by age group*, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. For some countries, employment rates at higher ages are not available (the column does not display the corresponding segments in those cases).
* For some countries, employment rates are not available. In such cases, the bar does not show the corresponding segment. Some employment rates in higher age groups are uncertain or unreliable.

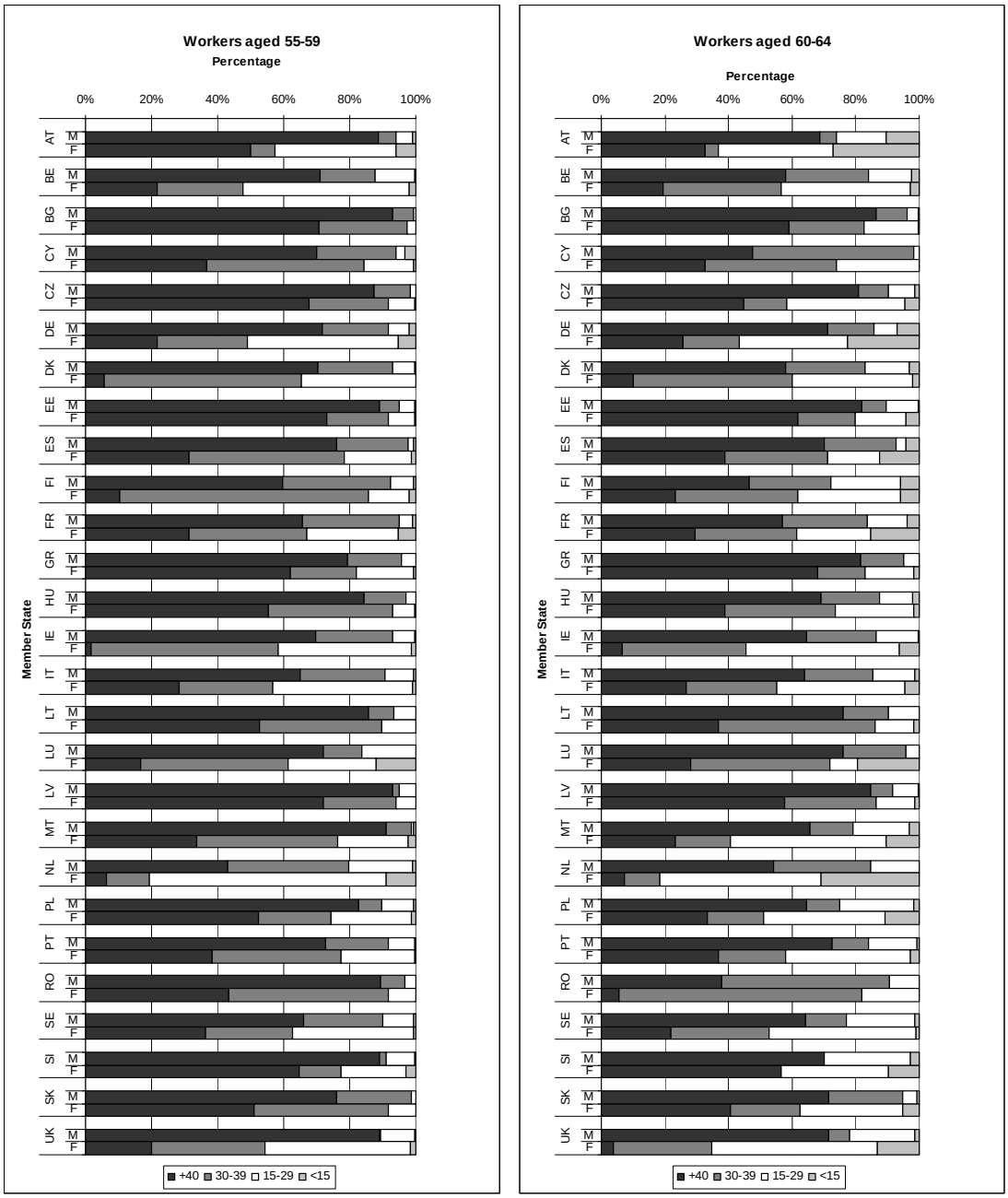
The employment rate data presented above do not take account of the number of hours worked. Figure 3.5 presents the distribution of older male and female workers by the number of hours worked. The majority of men aged 55-64 worked 40 hours or more per week, whereas, in most Member States, only a minority of women worked so many hours. In 2007, 22.2% of all European workers aged 55-64 said that

they worked part-time[62]. For women aged 55-64, the prevalence of part-time working was much higher than for men: 38.3% compared to 10.9% for men.
The proportion of part-time employment among older workers is higher than among prime-age workers: in the 25-49 age group, 15.7% were working part-time (4.7% of men and 29.1% of women). However, particularly for older men below the statutory retirement age, the choice is typically between full-time work and complete labour market exit. Gradual retirement in the form of part-time working is not yet very widespread.

The vast majority of older part-time workers would not want to work full time. Only 15.5% of older part-time workers said that they had accepted a part-time job because no full-time job was available (the proportion was slightly higher for men than for women: 16.8% compared to 15%).

[62] The classification as part-time worker in the Labour Force Survey is based on spontaneous answers given by respondents as there is no common definition of the working time that would constitute full-time employment.

Figure 3.5: Working hours (usual) of older workers, aged 55-59, and 60-64, by range of hours and gender, in 2007, EU-27

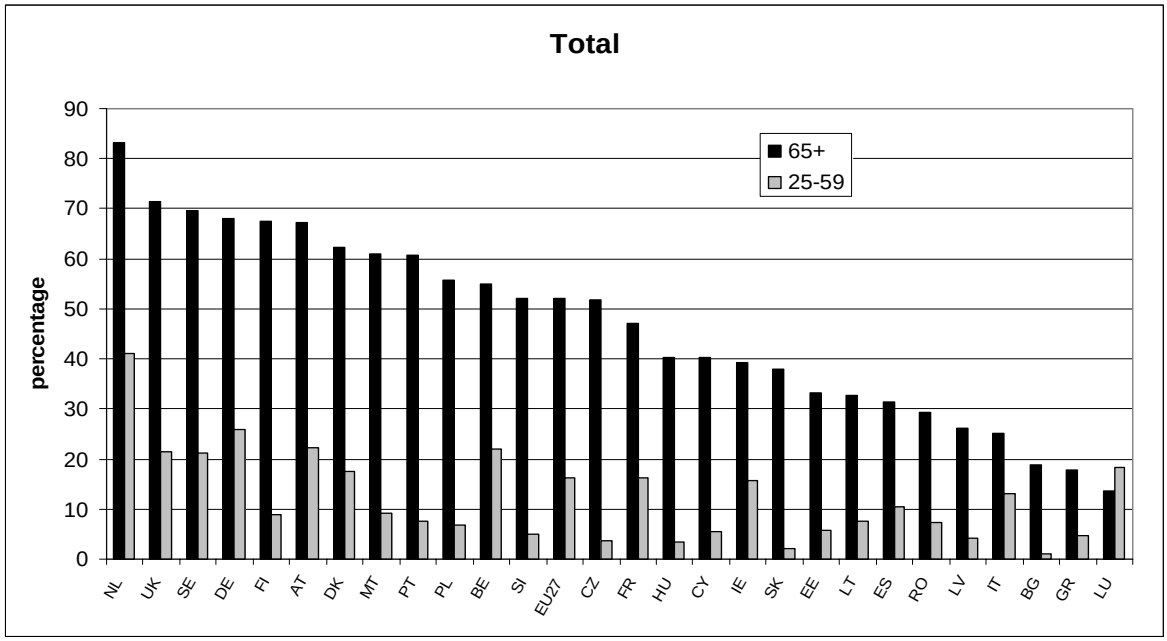


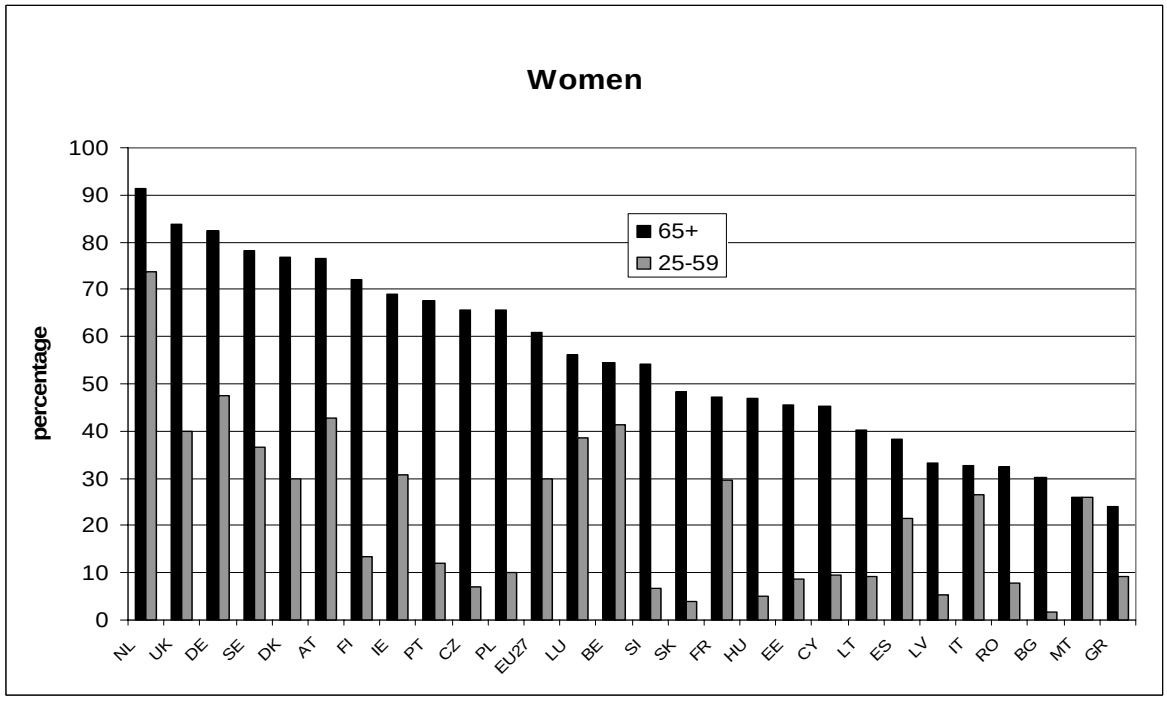
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

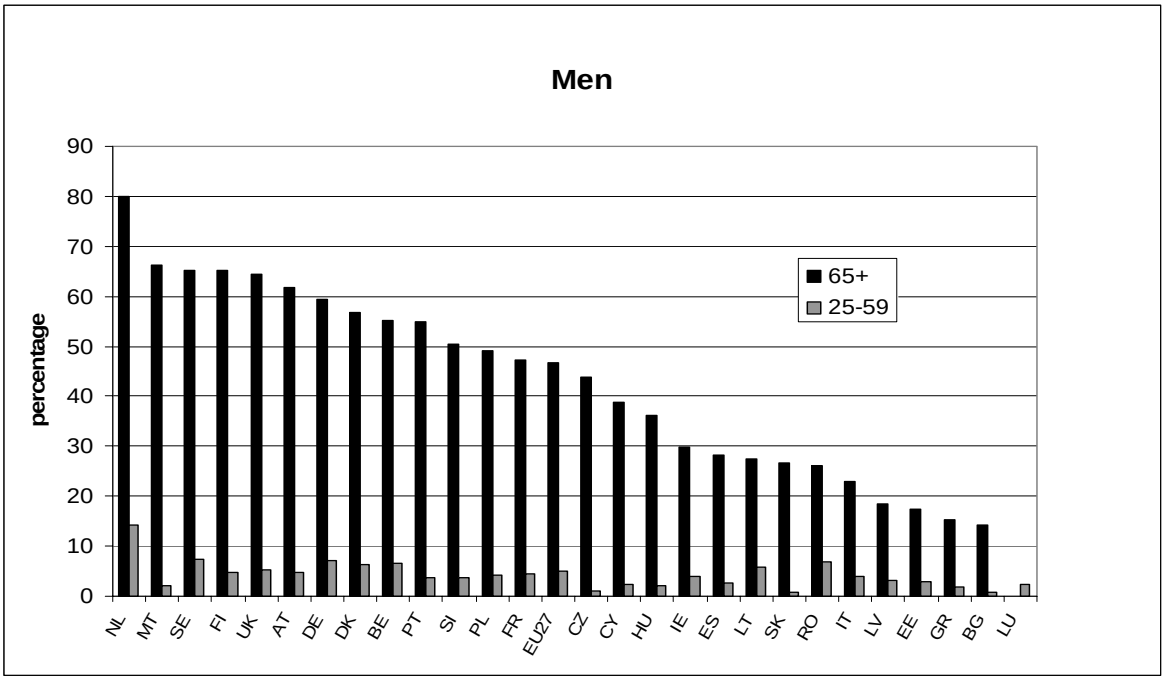
A different picture emerges with regard to part-time employment for the few people who remain in employment at the age of 65 and over. In EU-27, more than half of workers aged 65+ work part-time (see Figure 3.6). The figures are particularly high in the Netherlands (where part-time work is common across the age groups, among both women and men), the UK, Sweden, Germany, Finland and Austria.

The pattern of part-time working at the age of 65+ differs much less between women and men. However, the prevalence of part-time working is still lower for men than for women. These data suggest that part-time working can be a useful option for continuing labour force participation.

Figure 3.6: Part-time working among older and prime-age workers, total, women and men, 2007, in %



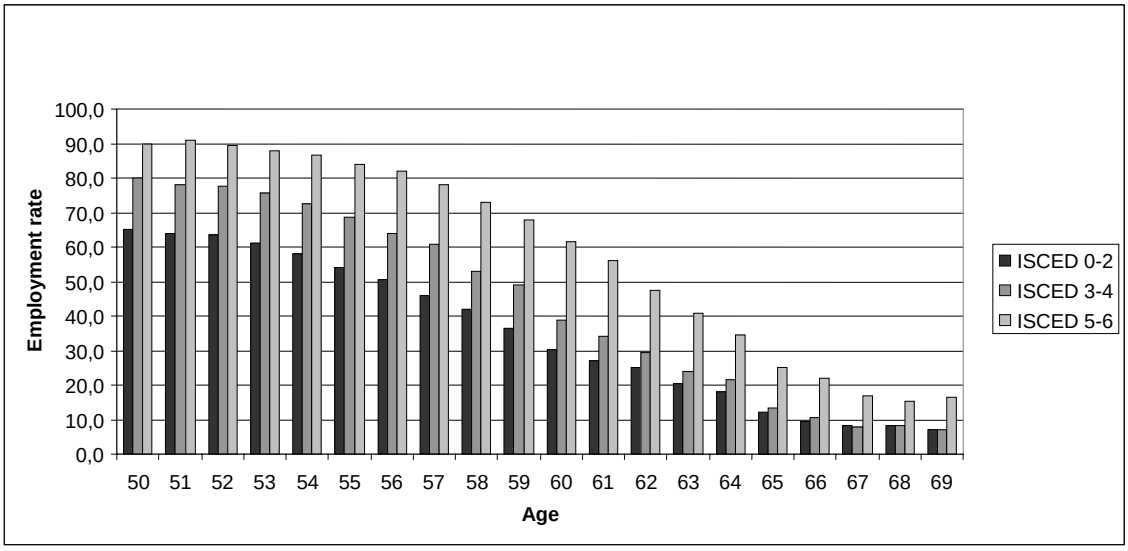




Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

In the 50+ age groups, the employment rate depends very much on their level of education (see Figure 3.7). In this age group, the gap in the employment rate between people with the highest level of education and those with the lowest level is about 25 percentage points at the age of 50, and more than 30 points in the late fifties. At the age of 65 or older, people with the highest level of education are twice as likely to be in employment as those with lower levels of education, but only about one in six of those with a high level of education will still be in employment after the age of 67.

Figure 3.7: Employment rates of older people (50-69) in EU-27, by level of education* and age, in 2007

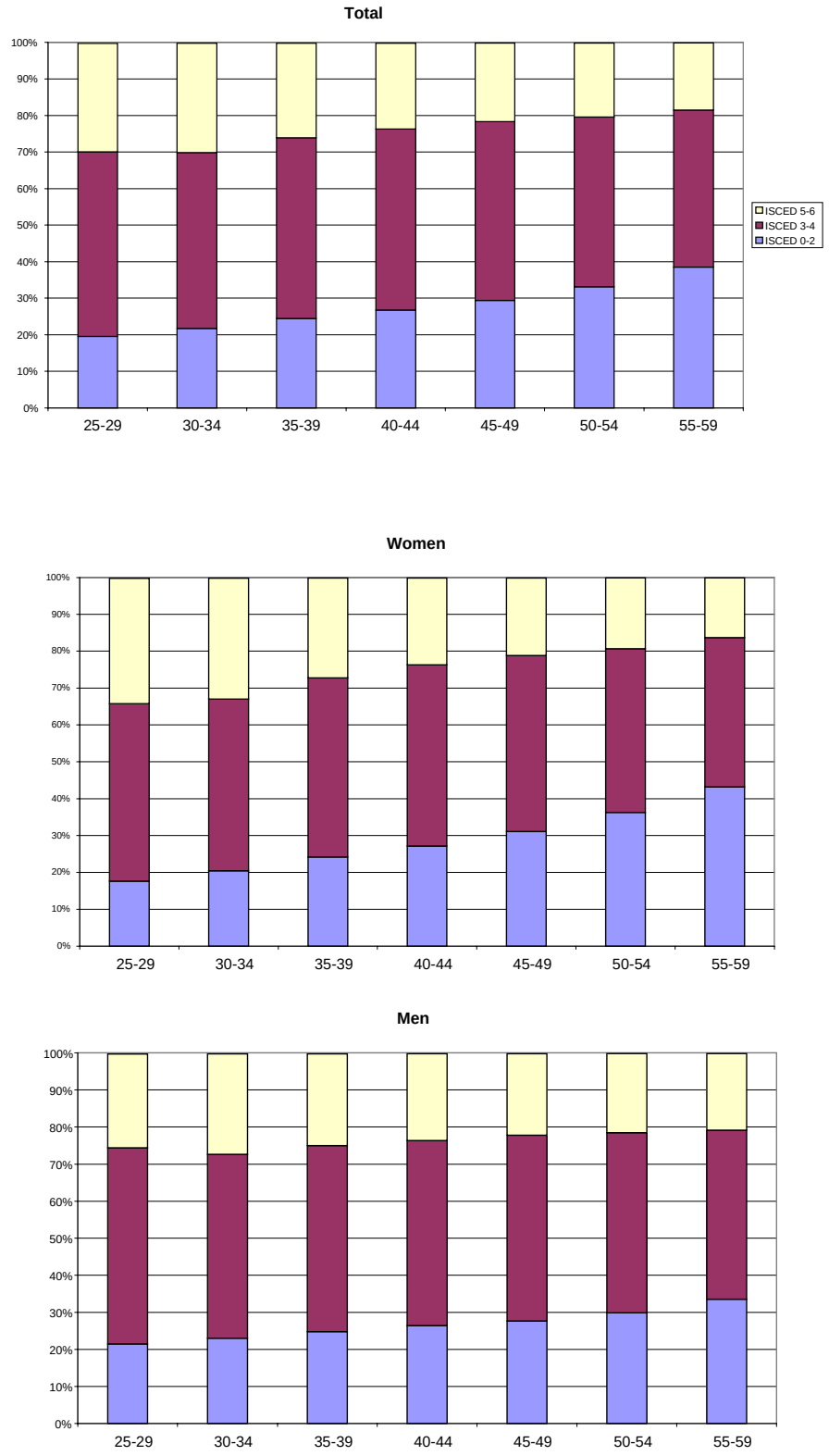


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
* Level of education is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997. Lower secondary corresponds to ISCED1, 2 and 3c short programmes, upper secondary to ISCED 3a, 3b, 3c long and ISCED 4 programmes, tertiary to ISCED 5 and 6 programmes.

The baby-boom cohorts started to benefit from the expansion of higher education in the 1960s and 1970s. The proportion of people with high levels of educational attainment is higher among younger than among older cohorts. This can be seen in Figure 3.8, which presents the distribution of the population aged 25-59 by level of education. Whereas almost 40% of those aged 55-59 had a low level of education, only about 20% of those aged 25-34 were in this situation. The reverse can be observed for tertiary-level education: 20% of those aged 50-59 had a university education, compared to 30% of those aged 25-34. The proportion with intermediate levels of education also increases in the younger age cohorts.

The trend towards higher levels of educational attainment is particularly pronounced in the case of women. The proportion of women with a low level of education is high in the oldest age group: 43.2% compared to 33.5% of men. The situation is very different for younger women aged 25-29: only 17.6% have the lowest level of education, compared to 21.5% of men. The same reverse relationship can be observed for the highest level of education: 34% of women aged 25-29 have completed tertiary education, compared to 25.3% of men in the same age group. In the age group 55-59, by contrast, men have the edge over women with 20.7% of men having achieved tertiary education compared to 16.2% of women.

Figure 3.8: Educational attainment* by age group, total, women and men, EU-27, 2007

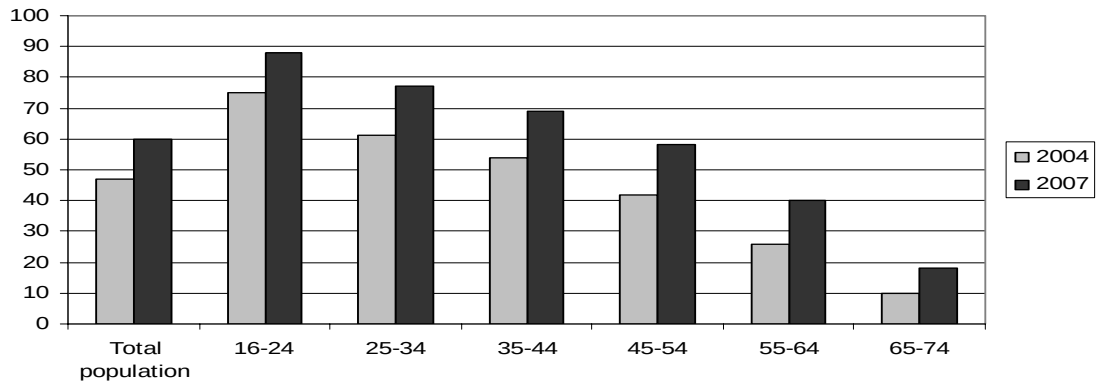


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
* Level of education is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997. ISCED: 1 Primary education; ISCED 2: Lower secondary education; ISCED 3: Upper secondary education; ISCED 4: Post secondary education, non-tertiary; ISCED 5: Tertiary education; ISCED 6: Postgraduate education. Lower secondary corresponds to ISCED 1,2,3c short, upper secondary to ISCED 3a, 3b, 3c long , 4 and tertiary to ISCED 5 and 6.

Low digital literacy may increase the likelihood of older workers dropping out of the job market prematurely. Internet usage among senior citizens, measured by the figures for those who have used the Internet in the year preceding the survey, still varies greatly between Member States. The largest take-up across all age groups can be observed in the Nordic countries, as well as in the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Most new Member States and the Southern countries lag behind, some well below the EU-27 average (see Table 3.1).

Internet usage declines sharply from the youngest to the oldest age groups. In the age group 55-64, it is only about half the level recorded for people up to the age of 35, putting many older workers at a disadvantage on a labour market where skills in using computers and the Internet are becoming more and more important. The age gradient in Internet usage is likely to reflect how early in life people are exposed to ICT and the Internet. New cohorts entering the older age brackets can be expected to be much more willing to embrace these new technologies and the age gradient can be expected to flatten over time. This can already be seen between 2004 and 2007: the increase in Internet usage has been most marked in the older segments of the population, albeit starting from a very low level. Internet usage rose by 54% among people aged 55-64 and 80% among those aged 65-74 (compared to an overall average increase of 28%) (see Figure 3.9).

Figure 3.9: Internet usage by age group in EU-27 over the past year, 2004, 2007, in %



Source: Eurostat, Information society statistics.

Table 3.1: Percentage of individuals in EU-27 who used the Internet, by age, in 2007

2007	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Average
EU 27	88	77	69	58	40	18	60
BE	94	85	82	69	49	21	69
BG	67	48	40	27	12	2	34
CZ	86	64	61	50	27	8	52
DK	100	97	94	90	77	46	85
DE	:	:	90	78	60	:	75
EE	96	90	80	:	:	:	66
IE	78	78	67	54	32	17	61
GR	77	59	41	23	10	2	36
ES	90	77	61	49	23	7	55
FR	:	88	75	66	:	:	66
IT	71	59	48	39	21	5	41
CY	70	59	44	30	15	4	41
LV	96	81	69	50	29	7	59
LT	91	69	55	39	17	4	50
LU	98	88	87	81	66	29	79
HU	86	73	61	48	31	8	53
MT	81	67	54	37	21	:	47
NL	99	97	95	91	71	44	86
AT	91	86	79	71	48	23	69
PL	90	69	54	36	20	:	49
PT	88	63	44	:	:	:	42
RO	60	38	29	20	7	1	28
SI	94	84	68	46	23	7	57
SK	93	76	70	63	22	4	62
FI	100	99	94	87	65	30	81
SE	93	93	90	84	75	44	82
UK	:	:	:	:	:	:	75

: indicates not available or unreliable data.
Source: Eurostat, Information Society statistics.

The increasing familiarity with the Internet is also supported by figures showing how many people have never used it. While 80% of those aged 65-74 across the EU have never used the Internet, this figure drops to 57% among the next age group, and then again to 39% among those aged 35-44 (see Table 3.2). This signals a marked trend towards more competence in this field of ICT, and hence more and more ICT-capable older cohorts.

Table 3.2 - Percentage of individuals in EU-27 who have never used the Internet, by age, in 2007, in %

2007	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	Average
EU 27	9	20	28	39	57	80	37
BE	5	13	16	29	48	76	29
BG	31	49	58	72	87	98	65
CZ	11	31	38	49	70	91	46
DK	0	2	4	7	20	47	12
DE	:	:	9	20	38	71	23
EE	3	8	20	39	62	81	32
IE	16	17	28	44	66	81	35
GR	20	37	57	75	89	97	62
ES	8	20	37	49	76	92	43
FR	4	11	23	33	53	81	32
IT	23	36	47	56	74	90	54
CY	25	36	53	69	84	95	56
LV	3	16	30	48	69	91	39
LT	7	30	44	60	82	96	49
LU	2	10	13	18	33	69	20
HU	13	26	38	51	68	91	46
MT	14	30	46	62	78	89	51
NL	0	2	4	8	26	52	13
AT	7	11	18	27	49	74	28
PL	6	26	43	61	77	93	48
PT	10	34	54	71	80	94	56
RO	36	59	69	78	92	99	69
SI	2	13	26	50	72	92	39
SK	5	19	27	34	75	92	35
FI	0	1	4	10	31	65	17
SE	6	5	9	13	20	46	15
UK	:	11	16	19	36	60	22

: indicates not available or unreliable data.
Source: Eurostat, Information Society statistics.

The shift towards higher levels of education and ICT skills means that future cohorts will be more likely to stay on the labour market up to the statutory retirement age and possibly beyond. Particularly older women can be expected to be in a much better position to remain longer in paid work.
While future cohorts of older workers will find themselves better equipped for longer working lives, due to their higher level of educational attainment and, consequently, their ability to keep their skills up-to-date, they may have other reasons for leaving the labour market early. Figure 3.10 presents the main reasons why people aged 55-64 are inactive. The reasons given may, to a large extent, reflect national specificities, and the results should not be regarded as comparable across borders. However, some interesting conclusions can be drawn from the data.

Most people in this age group state that they are retired, implying that they would not envisage a return to the labour market, and that they benefit from social protection arrangements that enable them to retire from the labour market. In many countries, illness or disability constitutes the second most important reason for inactivity. Information coming from register data in the Member States suggests that the rate of chronic illness and disability rises progressively from 1% among young people to 15% at retirement age.[63]

Disability is the most important reason in two countries with high employment rates for older workers, namely Sweden and Finland. This does not imply that people are more likely to be ill or disabled in these countries. A smaller proportion of people in this age group are outside the labour market than in most other countries. Early retirement is not common, and the main reason for leaving the labour market is likely to be a health problem, whereas in other countries other labour market exit pathways may be available. Few people in this age group say that they are inactive because they think that no jobs are available.

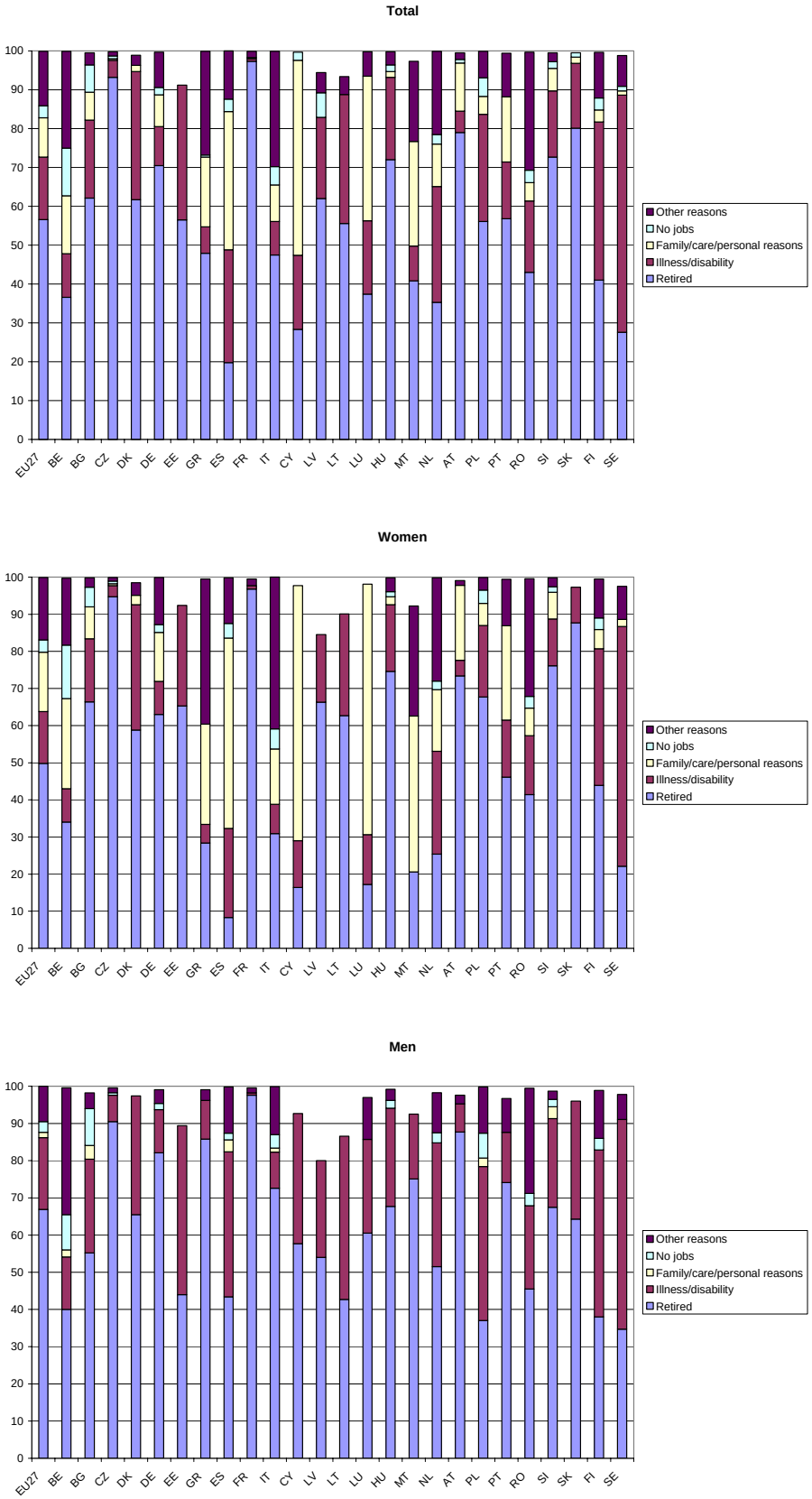
[63] APPLICA, CESEP & European Centre, "Compilation of disability statistics from the administrative registers in the Member States", page 25, November 2007, Study for the European Commission, VC/2006/0229, http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/comp_disb_final_en.pdf

The third most important motivation for being inactive is for reasons related to family care obligations regarding children or disabled adults, or personal reasons. Here, important differences are found between men and women: only 1.4% of men indicate that they are inactive for family or personal reasons, compared to 16% of women. This may reflect the disproportionate share of care obligations borne by women. It may also reflect the persistence of the male breadwinner model among the older cohorts: if the husband's income is sufficient, a second income is not necessary, and the wife can stay out of the labour market for family or personal reasons.

To conclude, the data presented in this section confirm the potential for keeping the ageing baby-boomers active for longer than previous cohorts in their late fifties and early sixties. A rising trend in employment rates of people aged 55-64 has now become firmly established, due, in particular, to the increased labour force participation of women. The higher level of educational attainment of the baby-boomers can be expected to contribute to a further increase in employment rates.

However, further analysis is required of the health status of older workers and to find out whether enough is being done to update the skills of ageing workers in accordance with the current needs of the labour market. Moreover, caring for grandchildren and/or dependent adults is likely to continue to represent an obstacle to increased employment of women in their fifties and sixties: at this age, they may be expecting to care for grandchildren and/or their ageing parents. Other obstacles may be related to the attitudes of employers, employees and society in general towards older workers. Finally, social protection systems need to provide incentives for staying longer in the labour market. All these issues are being given further attention, especially within the framework of the Open Method of Coordination for social protection and social inclusion. Moreover, new datasets such as the European Health Interview Survey and a second round of SHARE data will allow more in-depth analysis of these issues.

Figure 3.10: Reasons for inactivity, Total, Women and Men (55-64), 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

3.2. Senior citizens' involvement in unpaid work

With large cohorts now reaching their sixties, a growing number of people – most of whom are in good physical and mental condition – are retiring from work and wish to maintain or create social ties with others in the community. For many older people, retiring from work also means opportunities for developing new activities in the form of unpaid work and volunteering. Four key dimensions of unpaid work can be distinguished: formal volunteering, informal helping, caring, and home production/housework[64]. Studies from a variety of countries – such as the US, Germany, or Australia – have shown that senior volunteering and caring contribute to society in economically significant ways. Indeed, the economic contribution of non-profit institutions is estimated at 5% of GDP, and volunteer time accounts for 25% of this figure[65].

This section focuses on informal helping and caring and on formal volunteering among older people and looks at evidence showing how these forms of unpaid work are related to the individual's demographic, socio-economic, and health characteristics, as well as their level of education.

How active are older people?

After their retirement from the labour market, senior citizens may pursue a wide range of other activities. The 2006 EU-SILC special module on social participation[66] provides an insight into European citizens' participation in various types of activities in a wide range of organisations such as churches and religious organisations, political parties or trade unions, recreational groups and charitable organisations, or informally outside any organisational context.

About one quarter of the population aged 65 or over participates in the activities of churches or other religious organisations, a slightly higher proportion than in younger age groups (see Table 3.3). Participation is highest in Cyprus (87.2%), Poland (almost 69.5%) and Ireland (62.5%). By contrast, fewer than one older person in 20 participates in such activities in France (2.4%) and Hungary (4.3%). In some countries, church and religious activities seem to appeal much more to older than to younger people. This is the case in Spain, where the participation of older people is 22 percentage points higher than that of people aged 25-64, but also in Ireland (+14 points), Luxembourg (+13 points), Slovenia and Lithuania (+11 points).

[64] This section draws extensively on a study by K. Hank, M. Erlinghagen and S. Stuck, *Active ageing: study on social participation and voluntary involvement of older people* carried out for the European Commission , June 2008.

[65] Johns Hopkins University Report Measuring Civil Society and Volunteering , September, 2007. www.jhu.edu/ccss, quoted in the European Parliament resolution of 22 April 2008 on the role of volunteering in contributing to economic and social cohesion (2007/2149(INI))

[66] EU-SILC – Statistics on Income and Living Conditions - is an EU-wide survey with effective sample size of 121,000 households. A special module in 2006 asked questions about social participation, covering cultural participation (e.g. cinema, sporting events) and frequency of contacts with friends and relatives.

Table 3.3: Participation in activities of churches or other religious organisations, in EU24, by age group, in 2006, in %

	All	By age group		
		16-24	25-64	65+
Total	20.5	18.2	19.7	24.5
AT	13.6	8.5	13.8	16.9
CY	87.3	85.8	87.8	87.1
CZ	5.9	3.0	5.4	10.6
DE	15.4	12.4	14.5	20.2
DK	11.3	7.9	10.7	15.8
EE	5.3	2.4	4.9	8.9
ES	17.5	7.9	14.1	35.3
FI	15.8	12.1	14.5	22.8
FR	1.4	0.6	1.3	2.3
GR	29.1	20.1	29.1	34.5
HU	3.5	2.3	3.6	4.3
IE	49.0	41.7	48.4	62.6
IT	19.1	17.3	18.4	21.8
LT	21.0	13.5	20.3	30.4
LU	33.9	23.9	32.6	46.9
LV	8.9	5.6	8.2	14.0
NL	44.5	39.5	43.5	53.1
PL	68.7	68.9	68.5	69.2
PT	43.0	36.7	42.9	47.5
SE	19.6	13.8	19.0	24.4
SI	22.7	19.4	20.8	31.9
SK	35.9	33.9	34.5	44.1
UK	10.3	5.5	9.9	15.3

Source: EU-SILC module on social participation, 2006.

Participation in the activities of political parties or trade unions is generally low across the EU: it exceeds 10% of the entire population aged 16 or over in only two (Denmark and Finland) of the 23 Member States covered and remains below five percent in a majority of countries (see Table 3.4). Older people are in many cases more engaged than young people (16-24), but with the exception of one country (Czech Republic), they are less active in political parties or trade unions than middle-aged people (25-64).

Table 3.4 - Participation in the activities of political parties or trade unions, in EU24, by age group, in 2006, in %

	All	By age group		
		16-24	25-64	65+
Total	4.2	2.2	5.0	3.0
AT	5.6	2.2	6.6	4.5
CY	8.3	6.7	8.9	7.3
CZ	2.5	0.7	2.7	3.4
DE	6.4	3.8	6.9	6.4
DK	12.9	13.4	13.9	8.2
EE	3.7	2.1	4.7	1.8
ES	3.7	1.1	4.8	1.5
FI	11.1	5.3	13.9	5.7
FR	2.7	0.4	3.5	1.6
GR	5.0	3.6	6.6	1.4
HU	3.2	1.1	4.0	1.9
IE	4.0	2.0	4.9	2.9
IT	4.0	2.7	4.9	2.1
LT	2.0	0.8	2.5	1.4
LU	4.7	2.3	5.5	2.9
LV	7.0	2.7	8.5	5.7
NL	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.3
PL	3.7	1.6	4.7	1.9
PT	2.8	2.5	3.2	1.5
SE	8.9	8.1	10.5	5.0
SI	5.3	1.9	6.3	4.1
SK	7.3	2.1	9.6	3.5
UK	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.9

Source: EU-SILC module on social participation, 2006.

Older people are less active than both young and middle-aged people in recreational groups and organisations (see Table 3.5). Just under one fifth of older people in the 24 countries covered are involved in such activities, compared to one in four young people aged 16-24. Again, there are marked differences across countries, with participation of older people ranging from 1.7% in Poland to 42.5% in the Netherlands. Countries in Central and Eastern Europe and in the South are those with the lowest levels of participation, whereas in the North and West of Europe, participation levels typically exceed one quarter of the population aged 65 or over.

Table 3.5: Participation in activities of recreational groups or organisations, in EU24, by age group, in 2006, in %

	All	By age group		
		16-24	25-64	65+
Total	20.4	25.0	20.2	18.3
AT	22.9	23.3	24.3	17.5
BE	33.0	42.5	32.0	29.7
CY	29.8	34.0	29.7	25.0
CZ	21.8	31.5	21.5	14.7
DE	21.3	29.0	20.0	20.6
DK	33.8	31.4	35.9	26.5
EE	14.6	21.8	14.6	9.3
ES	13.8	24.4	14.1	6.1
FI	38.3	42.6	40.0	29.6
FR	23.2	25.0	21.8	26.4
GR	8.2	16.2	8.1	4.1
HU	5.7	9.7	5.7	2.7
IE	35.1	38.4	36.0	25.7
IT	10.4	15.2	10.5	8.0
LT	6.7	15.6	5.6	2.5
LU	35.4	44.0	36.5	24.0
LV	3.9	5.8	3.5	3.4
NL	46.8	53.7	46.5	42.5
PL	5.9	11.8	5.4	1.7
PT	11.2	18.0	11.8	4.6
SE	37.1	42.5	39.2	28.7
SI	19.8	31.7	21.0	7.0
SK	19.5	39.7	19.8	6.0
UK	34.5	29.8	34.5	37.9

Source: EU-SILC module on social participation, 2006.

A more detailed picture on social participation and activity of older people can be obtained from the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE[67]), which covers only 12 Member States. Data from the latest wave (2006-2007) of SHARE show that 19% of people aged 50 or over were engaged in general social activities (in clubs and political or community-related organisations) in the month prior to the interview, another 13.5% of respondents provided informal help outside their families, 11% were involved in voluntary or charity work in the month preceding the interview, and 6% provided care to other adults, typically to other family members (see Table 3.6).

[67] See: http://www.share-project.org/t3/share/index.php?id=73

Table 3.6: Participation in informal activities in 12 EU Member States in the month preceding the interview (% of population aged 50+)

Country	Voluntary or charity work	Informal Help	Care for other adults	General social activities
AT	9.2	17.6	7.7	20.1
DE	13.1	14.9	7.4	25.4
SE	21.0	39.3	10.1	29.5
NL	25.5	24.3	11.1	35.2
ES	2.6	3.2	2.8	8.5
IT	8.4	6.9	3.7	9.4
FR	15.4	21.1	8.4	25.9
DK	21.2	26.8	5.6	42.1
GR	2.3	7.0	4.7	9.7
CH	16.8	19.3	10.4	37.4
BE	16.9	24.0	10.0	27.9
CZ	3.0	14.7	7.0	17.0
PL	2.0	4.7	3.7	3.9

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

Cross-country comparisons reveal that informal help provided by older citizens is more common in Sweden (39%), Denmark, the Netherlands, and Belgium (24-27%). These countries are followed by France, and Austria, with 18-21% of the population aged 50 or older providing help, while low proportions of informal helpers are found in Greece, Italy (both 7%), and Poland (5%) and a particularly low proportion in Spain (3%). Care-giving is most common in the Netherlands (11%) and least widespread in Spain (3%). The various forms of social activities covered in Table 3.6 seem to be closely correlated. The country rankings by the levels of engagement in these four different types of activity are very similar. The Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark have the highest levels of participation, whereas in three Southern countries, Greece, Spain and Italy, and two Central and East European countries, Poland and the Czech Republic, participation levels are the lowest.

The SHARE results highlight, in particular, a significant contribution of older people to childcare. Forty-five percent of grandmothers and 40% of grandfathers had looked after one of their grandchildren during the 12 months prior to the survey (see Table 3.7). Somewhat unexpectedly, the lowest proportions of grandparents caring for grandchildren are found in Spain, with 34% of grandmothers and 28% of grandfathers involved in the care of grandchildren, whereas this activity is more prevalent in Denmark, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. In many countries, the proportion of grandmothers and grandfathers providing childcare was similar, although in Italy and the Czech Republic grandfathers were much less likely to be involved than grandmothers. The reverse was the case in Belgium.

When the frequency of care for grandchildren is examined more closely, a different picture emerges. Sweden and Denmark, but also Germany and the Czech Republic, exhibit comparatively low levels of regular childcare by grandparents (looking after grandchildren almost weekly or more often), whereas the proportion of Greek and Italian, but also Belgian grandparents who provide almost weekly childcare is roughly twice as high as that found in the Scandinavian countries.

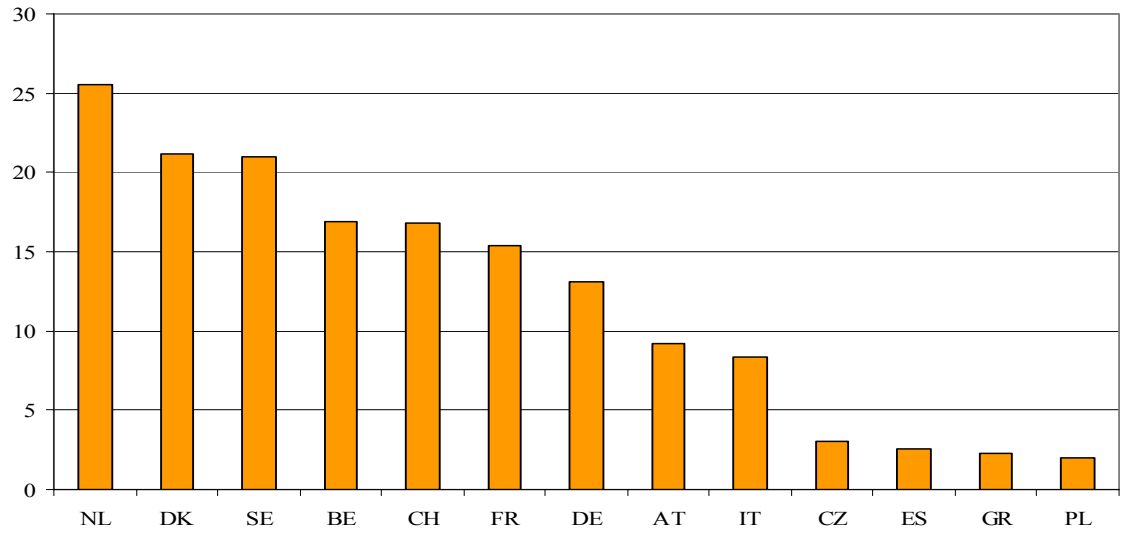
Table 3.7: Childcare by grandparents over the past 12 months/since the last interview (in %)

Country	Provision of *any* childcare		Provision of *regular* childcare (almost weekly or more often)	
	Grandfathers	Grandmothers	Grandfathers	Grandmothers
AT	38.6	39.3	20.5	22.1
DE	36.8	38.1	17.1	19.2
SE	51.1	51.2	12.8	15.7
NL	54.5	53.5	26.3	25.7
ES	28.2	33.7	16.9	20.8
IT	34.8	48.2	26.2	36.1
FR	48.7	54.3	19.3	20.7
DK	52.5	55.0	11.7	16.5
GR	41.9	47.1	30.7	34.3
CH	44.6	46.8	19.6	25.5
BE	58.2	53.7	33.3	32.0
CZ	34.7	43.4	16.7	20.4
PL	41.3	46.2	25.6	30.8
Total	40.2	44.9	20.9	24.8

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

The most recent SHARE data show that, on average, 11% of the population aged 50 or older across the 13 European countries covered took part in voluntary work in the month prior to the interview. Substantial cross-country variation is found, with the largest proportions of senior volunteering in the Netherlands (26%), Sweden and Denmark (21%), whereas the proportions of volunteers in Poland, Greece (both 2%), Spain and the Czech Republic (both 3%) are particularly low (see Table 3.6 and figure 3.11).

Figure 3.11: Involvement of the population 50+ in voluntary work, by country



Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

Across the countries surveyed, about two thirds of senior citizens volunteered weekly or more often (see Table 3.8). In three countries the low prevalence of volunteering (Poland, Greece and the Czech Republic) was compounded by a low frequency of participation in voluntary work.

Table 3.8: Frequency of volunteering in the month preceding the interview, in % of the active population aged 50+

Country	Volunteer		
	Almost daily	Almost every week	Less often
AT	6.6	39.5	53.9
DE	14.0	50.3	35.7
SE	15.3	46.0	38.6
NL	15.4	60.7	23.9
ES	28.1	41.0	30.9
IT	25.2	35.4	39.4
FR	23.7	46.4	29.9
DK	17.0	49.8	33.2
GR	13.5	33.5	53.0
CH	13.5	52.0	34.4
BE	22.0	47.5	30.5
CZ	14.8	34.5	50.7
PL	9.8	28.9	61.4
Total	18.6	47.1	34.4

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

Informal help was provided almost daily by 29% of helpers in the 13 countries covered, and 70% helped at least almost weekly (see Table 3.9). The intensity of informal help was particularly high in Italy (45% helping almost daily), Greece (41.6%) and Spain (only 10.4% helping less often than almost weekly). It was relatively low in the Netherlands and Denmark where few people tended to provide help almost daily.

Table 3.9: Frequency of informal helping in the month preceding the interview, in % of the active population aged 50+

Country	Informal Help		
	Almost daily	Almost every week	Less often
AT	22.9	44.6	32.5
DE	33.0	38.6	28.5
SE	25.7	39.0	35.3
NL	12.6	49.0	38.3
ES	36.2	53.4	10.4
IT	45.0	12.6	42.5
FR	28.4	38.4	33.1
DK	18.5	34.2	47.3
GR	41.6	43.8	14.7
CH	22.5	51.2	26.3
BE	28.5	49.7	21.9
CZ	30.4	32.0	37.6
PL	35.4	42.5	22.1
Total	29.0	39.6	31.4

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

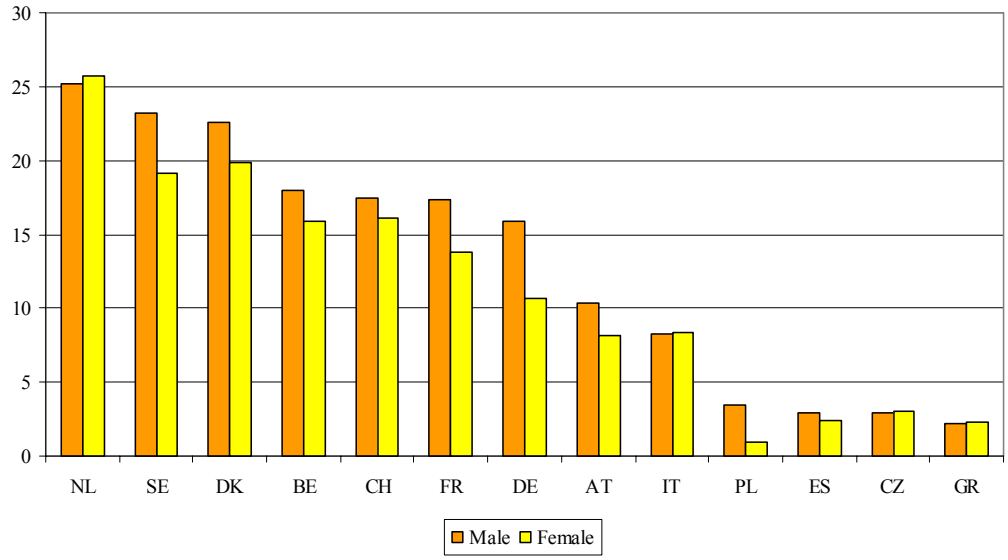
Social participation and individual characteristics

Social participation differs not only across countries, but also depending on individual characteristics such as gender, age, education and the employment status. The SHARE data provide some insights into how these characteristics are linked to social participation.

(a) Gender

On average, 12% of men and 10% of women engaged in voluntary activities (see Table 3.10 and Figure 3.12). However, substantially higher proportions of male volunteers are found in Germany (16% men compared with 11% women), Sweden (23% men and 19% women) and France (17% men and 14% women), whereas in the Netherlands slightly more women (26%) than men (25%) volunteered.

Figure 3.12: Engagement in volunteering by gender, and by country



Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

The same observations can be made about involvement in informal help, with 16% of men and 12% of women aged 50+ stating that they provided such help in the month prior to the interview. The largest gender gaps can be found in Denmark, Austria and the Netherlands, where a larger proportion of men are involved in informal help (6 to 11 percentage points, see Table 3.10). By contrast, women were more involved than men in providing care.

Table 3.10: Participation in informal activities by gender, in %

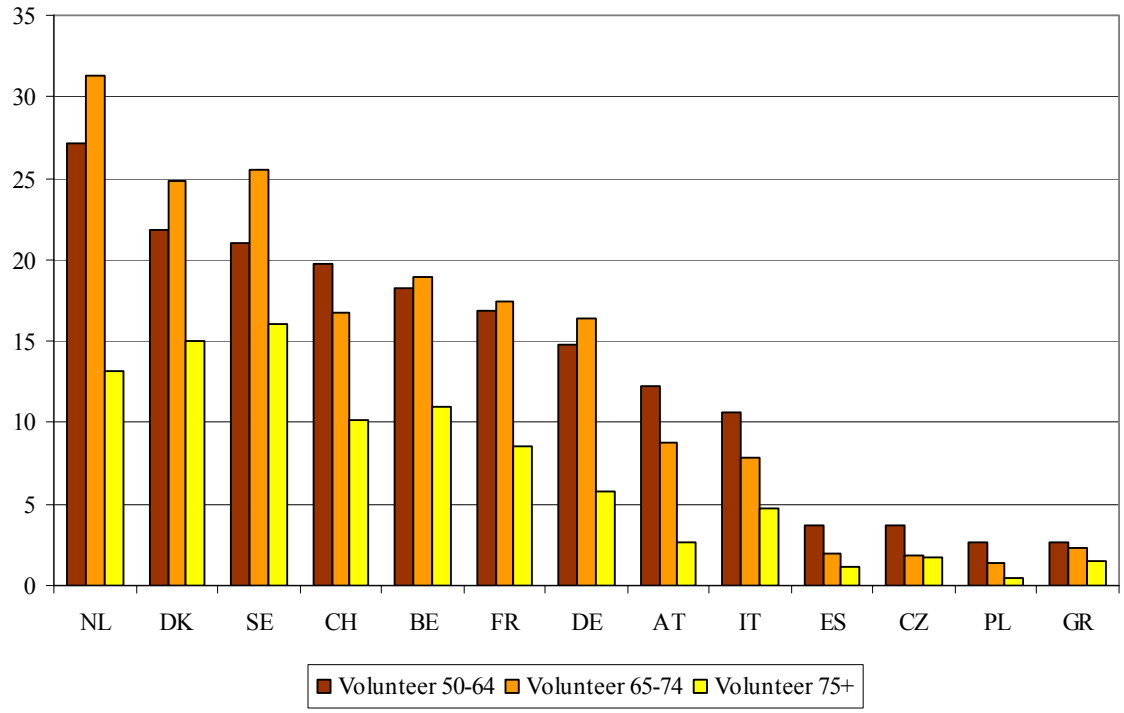
Country	Volunteer		Informal Help		Care		General social activities	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
AT	10.4	8.2	21.7	14.3	7.1	8.1	25.0	16.2
DE	15.9	10.7	17.5	12.7	7.0	7.8	30.0	21.6
SE	23.2	19.1	40.3	38.4	9.8	10.6	30.7	28.5
NL	25.2	25.7	27.5	21.4	9.8	12.3	36.0	34.5
ES	2.9	2.4	3.7	2.9	1.6	3.9	9.6	7.5
IT	8.3	8.4	7.1	6.7	3.0	4.2	13.0	6.4
FR	17.4	13.8	24.9	17.9	6.3	10.1	28.2	24.0
DK	22.6	19.9	32.4	21.8	4.4	6.7	41.7	42.5
GR	2.2	2.3	6.4	7.5	2.3	6.8	13.8	6.1
CH	17.5	16.1	19.2	19.4	8.5	12.0	42.4	33.3
BE	18.0	15.9	26.3	22.0	9.0	12.0	33.3	23.3
CZ.	2.9	3.0	16.4	13.4	5.1	8.5	20.0	14.5
PL	3.4	0.9	5.9	3.8	2.7	4.4	5.0	3.0
Total	12.2	9.6	15.5	11.9	5.2	7.1	22.2	16.4

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

(b) Age

In the Netherlands, Sweden, and Denmark, the three countries with the highest prevalence of volunteering, the proportion of volunteers is 3 to 4 percentage points higher in the age group 65-74 than among people aged 50-64. A similar increase with age can be observed in Belgium, France and Germany, albeit to a lesser extent. By contrast, a decline in volunteering can be seen between the age groups 50-64 and 65-74 in countries with the lowest level of engagement in voluntary work, and in Switzerland. From the age of 75, volunteering typically drops to below half the level reached by the younger age groups.

Figure 3.13: Engagement in senior volunteering by age class, and by country, in %



Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

A strong age gradient can be observed with regard to informal help. This form of social activity is most prevalent in the age group 50-64 and drops to about one third of that level in the age group 75+ (see Table 3.11). A similar age profile can be observed with regard to care provision, whereas the level of involvement in general social activities tends to diminish only in the oldest age group.

Table 3.11: Participation in informal activities by age, in %

Coun-try	Volunteer			Informal Help			Care			General Social Activities		
	50-64	65-74	75+	50-64	65-74	75+	50-64	65-74	75+	50-64	65-74	75+
AT	12.2	8.8	2.6	23.1	16.7	6.0	10.2	6.0	3.9	24.2	21.2	9.3
DE	14.8	16.4	5.8	18.3	16.4	6.2	9.6	7.1	3.5	29.5	27.6	14.7
SE	21.0	25.5	16.1	50.5	38.2	14.1	12.6	8.6	6.3	31.4	32.0	22.2
NL	27.1	31.3	13.2	29.7	20.6	11.4	12.5	12.2	5.3	39.2	36.1	22.2
ES	3.7	2.0	1.1	4.3	3.4	1.1	3.9	2.8	0.8	12.0	6.8	3.5
IT	10.6	7.8	4.7	9.7	6.2	2.2	5.7	2.4	1.3	11.4	9.9	4.9
FR	16.9	17.5	8.6	24.8	20.2	10.3	10.3	7.1	4.0	26.5	28.9	20.3
DK	21.8	24.8	15.0	33.3	24.3	11.4	7.2	3.3	3.7	44.9	47.2	28.1
GR	2.6	2.3	1.5	8.5	7.0	3.1	5.9	4.2	2.6	11.5	9.6	5.0
CH	19.7	16.7	10.2	20.5	18.1	13.4	11.8	9.9	7.8	43.3	37.5	23.8
BE	18.3	19.0	11.0	29.6	23.3	10.8	11.9	9.4	5.8	30.1	28.4	21.8
CZ	3.7	1.9	1.7	16.6	13.9	8.8	8.3	4.9	5.0	19.0	16.3	10.2
PL	2.7	1.4	0.5	6.8	3.5	0.3	5.0	2.5	1.5	5.0	3.2	1.5
Total	12.4	11.9	5.5	17.2	13.0	5.5	8.2	5.4	2.9	21.8	19.8	11.5

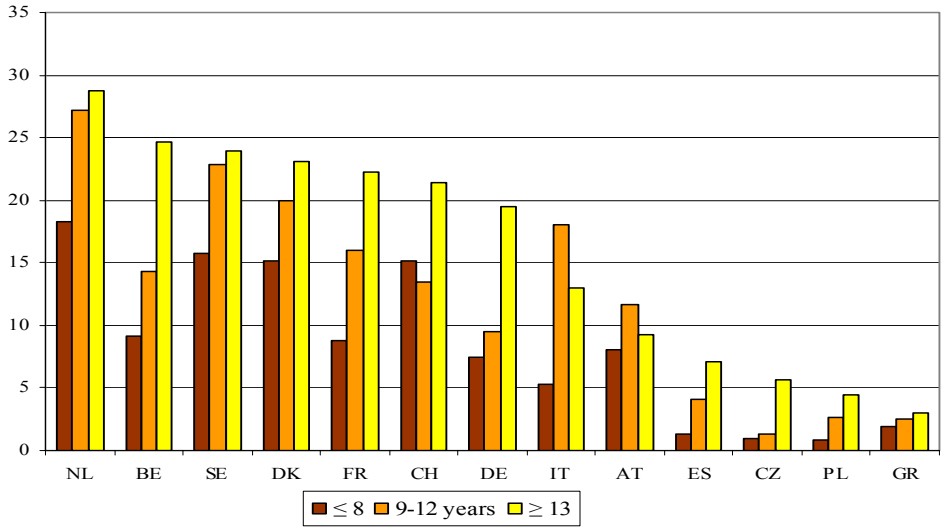
Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

(c) Education

Older people with a higher level of education are more engaged in volunteering than those with a lower level of education (see Table 3.12 and Figure 3.14). Across the 13 countries surveyed by SHARE, participation rates for those with a low of formal education (5%) are 6 percentage points lower than for those with a medium level of formal education (11%), and 12 percentage points lower than for those with a high level of formal education (18%). Nevertheless, the poorly educated in the Netherlands (18%),

Sweden (16%), and Denmark (15%) tend to engage more in volunteering than the highly educated in Italy (13%), Austria (9%), Spain (7%), the Czech Republic (6%), Poland (5%) and Greece (3%). Clearly, national culture remains a stronger determinant of volunteering than the individual level of educational attainment.

Figure 3.14: Engagement in senior volunteering by number of years of education, and by country, in %



Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

Those with a higher level of education are also more often involved in informal help (19%, see Table 3.12), closely followed by those who have attained a medium level of education (16%), leaving those with the lowest level of education far behind (7%). Again, cross-country differences in the provision of help are in some instances more pronounced than differences between educational groups. In Sweden (25%) and France (18%), the proportion of older citizens with low formal educational achievement involved in informal help is larger than for those with higher educational levels in Spain, Italy, Greece and Poland. A higher level of educational attainment is also positively correlated with care-giving and involvement in general social activities.

Table 3.12: Participation in informal activities by level of education, in %

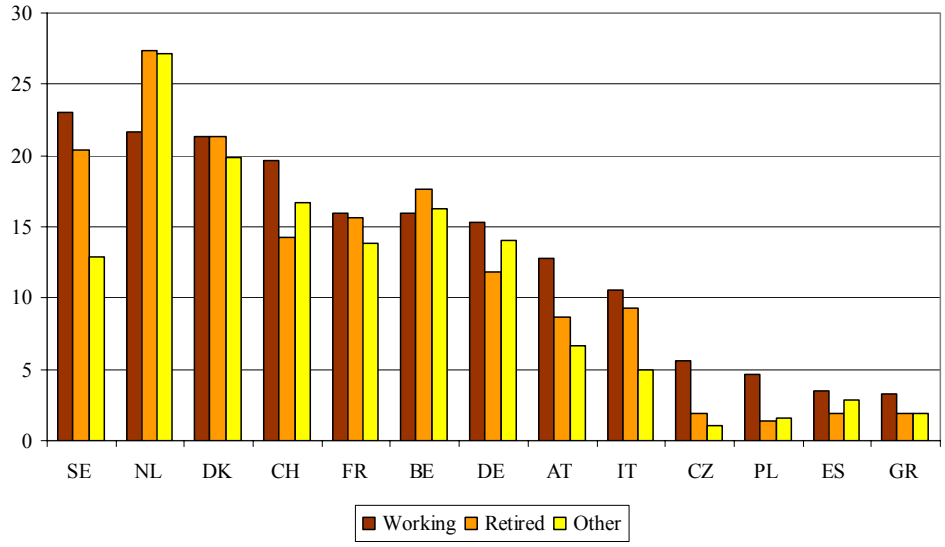
Coun-try	Volunteer			Informal Help			Care			General social activities		
	≤ 8	9-12 years	≥ 13	≤ 8	9-12 years	≥ 13	≤ 8	9-12 years	≥ 13	≤ 8	9-12 years	≥ 13
AT	8.0	11.7	9.3	14.9	25.3	16.5	8.5	7.3	6.2	18.2	24.9	19.9
DE	7.4	9.5	19.5	6.1	14.7	18.1	3.8	6.9	9.2	14.7	22.8	32.3
SE	15.8	22.8	23.9	24.5	43.1	48.5	6.6	11.1	12.5	22.0	29.5	36.1
NL	18.3	27.2	28.8	15.9	25.2	29.8	7.1	11.0	14.8	25.8	38.2	44.9
ES	1.3	4.1	7.1	2.4	4.1	6.3	2.2	3.1	5.6	6.7	10.7	14.2
IT	5.3	18.0	13.0	5.0	10.6	11.1	2.6	7.7	5.0	5.5	15.9	18.7
FR	8.8	16.0	22.2	17.8	23.2	21.8	4.7	9.0	11.5	19.9	24.8	33.5
DK	15.2	20.0	23.1	13.5	28.2	30.1	3.9	5.0	6.2	29.2	38.1	46.6
GR	1.9	2.5	3.0	5.8	6.9	11.7	3.8	4.3	9.0	7.4	9.4	18.8
CH	15.1	13.5	21.4	16.3	19.8	21.0	6.7	11.6	12.0	33.7	34.7	43.0
BE	9.1	14.3	24.7	15.2	22.4	31.4	6.5	8.7	13.6	19.6	26.5	34.7
CZ.	1.0	1.3	5.7	6.4	12.9	19.2	4.6	6.9	7.6	13.0	13.9	22.0
PL	0.8	2.7	4.5	1.5	6.3	11.9	2.1	4.3	7.7	0.9	5.8	9.4
Total	5.3	11.3	17.6	7.2	16.2	19.2	3.4	7.3	9.1	10.0	21.0	29.3

Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

(d) Employment status

Across countries, the proportion of volunteers aged 50 or over differs only moderately between working (13%), retired (9%), and other non-working* (8%) people (see Table 3.14 and Figure 3.15), except in Austria, the Czech Republic (both -4 percentage points), and Poland (-3 percentage points), where volunteering is substantially lower among retirees than among those still on the labour market. In the Netherlands, the proportion of volunteers is higher among retirees and other non-working people than among the older working population, and the same is true in Belgium, although to a lesser degree.

Figure 3.15: Engagement in senior volunteering by employment status, and by country, in %



Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

Across countries, the proportion of senior citizens involved in informal help is larger among those who are working than among the two non-working groups. However, in Sweden and Denmark, the proportion of people in work aged 50+ involved in informal help is only marginally larger than that of non-working people who informally help others.

* That is the unemployed and house people.

Participation in general social activities, on the other hand, is clearly linked with activity on the labour market, as the proportion of those still working who are taking part in social activities is 8 percentage points higher than among retirees, and 14 percentage points higher than other non-working people.

Table 3.13: Participation in informal activities by employment status, in %

Country	Volunteer			Informal help			Care			General social activities		
	Working	Retired	Other	Working	Retired	Other	Working	Retired	Other	Working	Retired	Other
AT	12.8	8.7	6.7	26.9	16.2	11.9	10.8	6.7	6.6	25.2	20.0	14.7
DE	15.3	11.8	14.1	18.8	13.0	15.0	9.2	5.9	9.6	33.4	23.5	20.0
SE	23.0	20.4	12.9	49.9	30.7	49.0	13.3	7.7	13.3	34.3	26.6	23.4
NL	21.7	27.4	27.1	30.3	21.0	21.9	12.7	9.7	11.2	41.4	31.0	33.8
ES	3.5	1.9	2.8	5.1	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	4.5	13.2	7.2	7.2
IT	10.6	9.3	5.0	9.5	7.3	4.3	6.4	2.7	3.7	13.3	11.1	3.2
FR	16.0	15.6	13.8	25.2	18.5	21.1	9.9	6.2	12.1	27.6	27.1	19.2
DK	21.3	21.3	19.9	34.0	20.8	29.4	6.4	4.0	10.0	45.6	41.8	30.8
GR	3.3	1.9	1.9	7.6	6.3	7.4	4.9	3.7	6.2	13.7	9.7	5.8
CH	19.7	14.3	16.7	22.4	17.8	16.3	10.6	8.7	14.8	45.3	32.7	32.0
BE	15.9	17.6	16.3	29.9	13.2	8.4	10.8	9.1	10.8	32.8	28.5	22.3
CZ	5.6	1.9	1.1	19.2	13.2	8.4	6.7	6.4	15.1	23.6	14.1	14.2
PL	4.7	1.4	1.6	8.5	3.4	5.5	5.9	3.1	3.7	8.3	3.2	2.5
Total	13.2	10.4	8.9	19.3	12.0	10.6	8.2	5.0	7.2	26.1	18.4	12.6

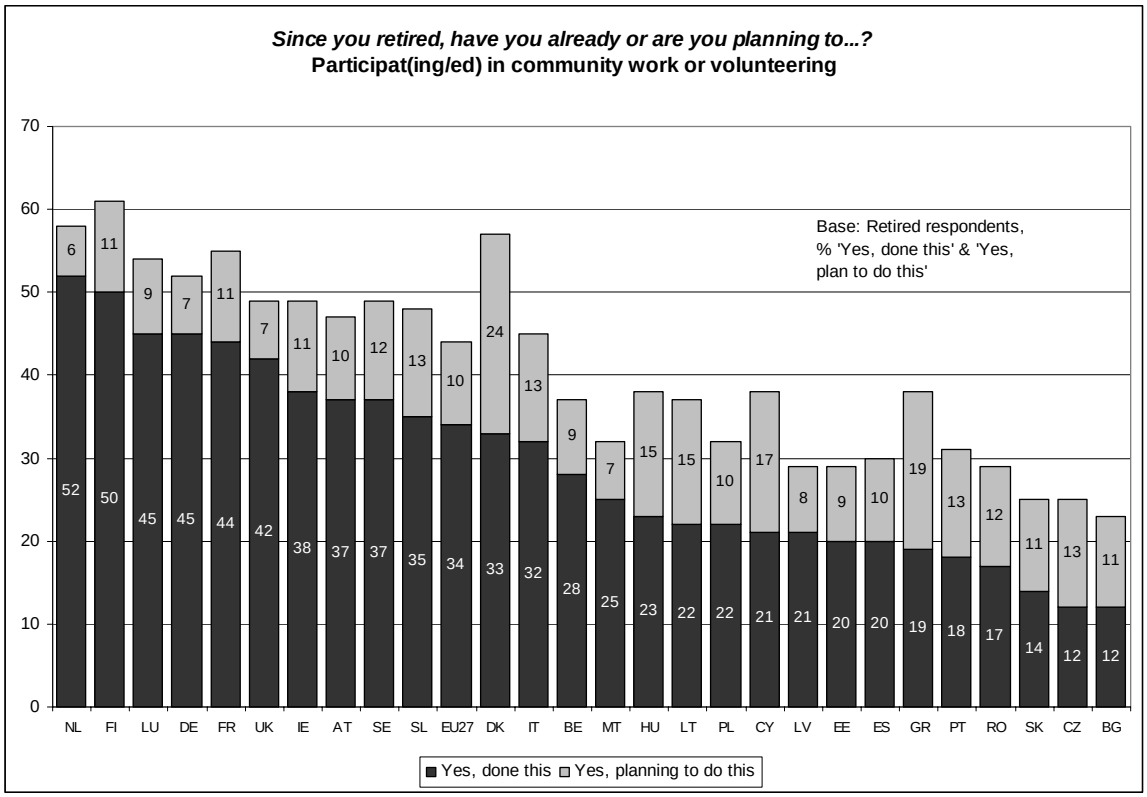
Source: SHARE 2006-07 (pre-release); calculations by the Mannheim Research Institute for the Economics of Ageing.

The variables considered here in relation to various forms of social activity are interconnected, and this needs to be taken into account when interpreting the findings. In particular, being very old makes it difficult to engage in such activities. There are more very old women than men, and this leads to a bias in the comparison by gender. Likewise, the very old will be over-represented among the retired compared to the population still at work. Correcting for the age structure would reduce the differences in social activities by employment status.

Cross-country differences in social activity are more marked, however, than differences linked to individual characteristics. The key challenge is, therefore, to gain a better understanding of those differences, and to see whether lessons can be drawn for policies to encourage social activity and volunteering among the increasing number of older people in the EU.

Box 3.1: Eurobarometer results on volunteering

The Flash Eurobarometer Survey 247* asked respondents about their interest and engagement in volunteering. Three-quarters of respondents who were not yet retired (73%) said they would consider participating in community or volunteer work. The proportion considering participating in community work or volunteering after their retirement ranged from 28% in the Czech Republic to 89% in Ireland.
Among retired people, one-third (34%) said they had participated in community or voluntary work since their retirement, while an additional 10% said they were planning to do so.



Source: Flash Eurobarometer 247

6 out of 10 Dutch and Finnish retired respondents said they had already participated or were planning to participate in community or voluntary work. In sharp contrast, only a quarter of the retired respondents in Bulgaria (23%), the Czech Republic and Slovakia (both 25%) had participated in voluntary work or were planning to do so.

* The fieldwork was carried out between 10th and 14th September 2008. Over 27,000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 and above were interviewed in the EU-27 Member States. Interviews were predominantly carried out using fixed- lines telephone.

3.3. Responding to the needs of an ageing population: policy implications

The Commission's *Renewed Social Agenda*[*] argued that Europe's ageing society demands a variety of policy responses. A first priority for policy makers in the Member States must be to create more and better opportunities for active participation on the labour market and in society of the rapidly growing number of people in their sixties. Another key task for public policies is to ensure that the growing number of older people have adequate incomes as well as access to the goods and services that allow them to live independently for as long as possible. Finally, the ageing of the baby-boomers requires strengthening solidarity with the increasing number of people in need of long-term care. The challenge for policy makers will be to provide sufficient care of high quality, to protect physical and mental integrity in old age.

All these policy responses fall within the responsibility of the Member States. However, the European Union can support their endeavours through mutual learning, monitoring of progress, and the definition of common objectives and targets. This is being done within the framework of the Lisbon Strategy and the Open Method of Coordination on social protection and social inclusion.

3.3.1. Policies to promote active participation in employment and society

The Lisbon Strategy defines elements contained in a comprehensive strategy to promote the employment of older workers. They include the improvement of working conditions and their adaptation to the health status and needs of older workers, better access to training and life-long learning, better access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)[†] and the review of tax-benefit systems to ensure that there are sufficient rewards for remaining longer in paid employment.

There also appears to be increasing readiness among policy makers to promote voluntary work by older people. Such initiatives need to take into account the fact that new cohorts of older volunteers will tend to have higher levels of educational attainment, and more skilled professional backgrounds. This could allow them to make an effective contribution as volunteers, provided the right framework for mobilising their potential is put in place.

[*] Communication from the Commission *Renewed Social Agenda: Opportunities, Access and Solidarity in 21st Century Europe,* 2 July 2008, COM(2008) 412.

[†] SeniorWatch II report; *an "Assessment of the Senior Market for ICT Progress and Developments". http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/newsroom/cf/itemdetail.cfm?item_id=4286*

Box 3.2: The EU's contribution to active ageing in employment and society

- Within the European Social Fund (ESF), 1.01 billion Euros are being devoted to measures to promote active ageing and a longer working life for the programming period 2007-13. Older workers can also benefit from these funds for active and preventive labour market measures which represent 15.3% of ESF resources.

- The EU has established a general framework for equal treatment in employment and occupation (Council Directive 2000/78/EC of 27 November 2000) which also prohibits discrimination on grounds of age.

- Progress towards the common employment target of ensuring that 50% of people aged 55-64 are in employment by 2010 is being monitored within the Lisbon Strategy. The Social Protection Committee will focus on obstacles to labour force participation for older workers in the 2009 Joint Report on Social Protection and Social Inclusion, which will comprise a chapter on *'Working more and for longer'*.

- The European Council (Resolution on *opportunities and challenges with demographic change in Europe: the contribution of older people to economic and social development* of February 2007) and the European Parliament (Resolution of 22 April 2008 on *the role of volunteering in contributing to economic and social cohesion*) invited the Commission to take a more active role with regard to senior volunteering. Following the ENEA preparatory action on active ageing and mobility of older people, the Grundtvig programme for adult education will offer the possibility of supporting senior volunteering.

- The Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Programme of DG RTD is funding a project called "Activating Senior Potential in an Ageing Europe" (ASPA) which will provide a comprehensive examination of the forces and mechanisms behind employers' decisions and public policies in relation to the use of senior potential in Europe, including human capital investments over the life course.

- The recent Commission proposal for a directive on equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (COM(2008) 426 of 2 July 2008) could contribute to a improved accessibility to goods and services for the disabled and frail elderly.

3.3.2. Policies to preserve the autonomy of older people

The autonomy and quality of life of older people depends not only on adequate retirement incomes, but also on access to a range of goods and services in areas such as personal finance, health, housing, built environment, communication and transport. Pension systems in the Member State currently offer most older people a high degree of financial autonomy and security[*]. However, 21% of women aged 65 and above have an income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, compared to 16% of men in the same age group[†].

The reforms of public pension schemes leave more room for private pensions and other financial services in securing financial autonomy in old age. New financial products such as annuities and equity release schemes could make it easier for older households to convert wealth, particularly housing wealth, into a regular retirement income. However, the development of such products requires better financial education and more transparency.

Another key determinant of the autonomy and quality of life of older people is health. Physical and mental impairments can be prevented to some extent through healthier life styles even if only adopted at a later age. Health care services need to be adapted so that they can respond to the specific health problems of older people and compensate for their disabilities.

However, most older people will have to cope at some point with health impairments. Whether this leads to more or less complete dependency will very much depend on the environment in which these older

[*] Minimum Incomes and Older Women's Poverty, [*] Minimum Incomes and Older Women's Poverty, http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi, 21 juin 2007., 21 juin 2007.

[†] See Commission Staff Working Document *Monitoring progress towards the objectives of the European Strategy for Social Protection and Social Inclusion*, 6 October 2008 (http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2008/omc_monitoring_en.pdf)

people live and on the services that are available to them from home. Homes and the local environments, including public transport, can be adapted and goods and services can be made more accessible so that more people with health impairments can continue to live in their own homes, maintain social contacts and look after themselves with a minimum of help from others. New technologies can play a major part in making it possible for more frail older people to cope with their daily life, and get help, when necessary.

Older people are the main users of long-term care, and their demand for such services can be expected to grow significantly over coming decades. Member States will have to develop a coordinated supply of health and long-term care services adapted to the specific needs of older people, who often suffer from multiple and chronic health problems. In addition to the problem of funding such services, many Member States are also confronted with labour shortages in this sector. Low wages and poor recognition of professional carers result in high turnover and recruitment difficulties.

Frail older people are a highly vulnerable group and in view of the projected increase in the number of older people, it is crucial to address the question of safeguarding their fundamental rights and ensuring they are not exposed to the risk of neglect or abuse. Achieving this goal requires adequate provision of professional care, as well as support for family carers – currently mostly women – who bear most of the burden of care provision across the EU.

Meeting the specific needs of an increasing number of older people should not be seen as a burden. An independent study conducted for the Commission showed that a paradigm shift towards community-based care ("de-institutionalisation"), allowing older people to stay longer in their own homes, thereby increasing quality of life without entailing higher costs[*]. The goods and services that are required to maintain the autonomy and quality of life of an increasing number of older people represent a considerable economic opportunity. Independent living technologies can be expected to become a global growth market.

More and more people will experience old age outside their country of origin. They may have arrived in their host country as migrant workers, or they may have chosen to retire to another country, typically in the South of Europe. The needs of older migrants, whose number can be expected to increase rapidly, require attention.

[*] Mansell J, Knapp M, Beadle-Brown J and Beecham, J (2007) *Deinstitutionalisation and community living – outcomes and costs: report of a European Study*. Canterbury: Tizard Centre, University of Kent (available for download on http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/index/7002_en.html).

Box 3.3: The EU's contribution to autonomous living and long term care of older people

- The Social Protection Committee is monitoring the adequacy of pensions. A special report to be published in 2009 will look at the contribution of private pension schemes to the overall adequacy and sustainability of pension systems. The Commission has requested a study on equity release schemes, as announced in the White Paper on the integration of EU Mortgage Credit Markets[*].

- Regarding better access to basic financial services for disadvantaged groups the Commission intends to launch a public consultation on how best to prevent financial exclusion before the end of 2008.

- A new strategy for health has been adopted in October 2007 (*Together for Health: A Strategic Approach for the EU 2008-2013,* COM(2007) 630). One of its objectives is to foster good health in an ageing Europe.

- The 7th Framework Programme for research and development is devoting € 6.05 billion to improving health over the live cycle and, in particular, to resolving the specific health problems of older people. The results of research funded under this programmes are expected to contribute to improving prevention of physical and mental impairment. € 400 million will also be devoted to Information and Communication Technologies providing solutions for Telecare, independent living and mobility of older people.

- The Commission has opened a debate on urban mobility with its Green paper *Towards a new culture for urban mobility* of September 2007 (COM(2007) 551). This should lead to an action plan which will also address the issue of accessibility for disabled people.

- The Commission's Disability Action plan 2008-2009 (COM (2007) 738) has defined accessibility for all to goods and services as a priority. The Commission has issued two standardisation mandates to the European standardisation organisation in order to develop accessibility standards for information and communication technologies to be used in public procurement procedures.

- In July 2008 the Commission has presented a proposal for a directive on equal treatment between persons irrespective of religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation (COM(2008) 426). The proposal concerns notably protection against discrimination in access to goods and services.

- The EU adopted a communication on *Ageing Well in the Information Society* (COM(2007) 332) in November 2007, which presents an action plan to accelerate the introduction of new technology-based solutions for ageing well at home, in the community and at work.

- The EU is supporting the Ambient Assisted Living joint research and development programme undertaken by several Member States[†]. The programme aims to enhance the quality of life of older people through the use of new Information and Communication Technologies.

- The Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities Programme is funding a project on demographic change and housing wealth (*DEMHOW*) which will investigate the links between ageing populations and housing wealth across Member States and the role of housing in providing income security in old age.

- The new Member States (EU-12) can use money from the European Regional Development Fund to invest in the development of their social housing stock.

- Through the ENEA preparatory action on active ageing on mobility of older people, the Commission is supporting a major project focusing on the promotion of active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of older migrants and other older people with a minority or ethnic background (AAMEE).

[*] COM(2007) 807du 18.12.2007.

[†] Decision 743/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 (Official Journal L 201 of 30.7.2008, p. 58).

4. TACKLING THE CHALLENGES CREATED BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE: UPDATE

The Commission Communication on "The demographic future of Europe – from challenge to opportunity" adopted in October 2006[*] presented five key policy directions through which the Member States can respond to the challenges of demographic change:

1. Promoting "demographic renewal" in Europe: creating conditions that support Europeans in achieving their ideal family size, in particular by facilitating the reconciliation of work, family and private life.

2. Promoting employment in Europe: ensuring that more jobs of better quality are created and that people can work longer, thus achieving a better balance between active and inactive people.

3. Promoting a more productive and dynamic Europe: boosting productivity growth by optimising skills at all ages, thus strengthening the economy's ability to meet the needs of an ageing population.

4. Receiving and integrating migrants in Europe: alleviating future labour shortages by attracting skilled and unskilled workers from abroad and fostering their integration.

5. Ensuring the sustainability of public finances: consolidating budgets and reforming social protection systems so as to guarantee adequate social protection and public services in the future.

The Communication also announced that once every two years the Commission would assess the Union's state of preparedness for demographic change. The present chapter aims to provide key data for such an assessment in each of the five policy domains above. The same data are also presented in the country sheets in the annex.

Each Member State faces different demographic challenges and, depending on the socio-economic and political context, has its own, very specific, set of opportunities for tackling these challenges. The purpose of this chapter, therefore, is to help policy makers in each Member State to understand where their own country is positioned in relation to the rest of the EU, to see where there is the greatest potential for action and possibly also to identify other Member States that may have developed policies from which lessons could be drawn.

The data presented here provide a snapshot of the current situation across the EU. The emphasis is not on long-term trends, but on the specific position of each individual Member State vis-à-vis the challenges of demographic change. It is up to policy makers, researchers and stakeholders in Member States to analyse the specificities of their country and to derive appropriate policy responses from their analysis.

Progress in the different policy areas which contribute to tackling demographic challenges is closely monitored at the European level in different frameworks: the Lisbon Strategy, the Open Method of Coordination for social protection and social inclusion, the Stability and Growth Pact, the Roadmap for equality between men and women and the European Alliance for Families. The principal added value of this chapter and the country sheets that follow is to bring together, in one place, indicators from this wide range of policy areas and to suggest how they are related to the EU's ability to respond to demographic challenges.

4.1. Improving the conditions for Europe's demographic renewal

Recent data on total fertility rates show a slight increase (see Chapter 1), but in a majority of Member States, the average number of children per women is estimated to be lower than 1.5. If fertility remains at this low level, the result is expected to be shrinking populations and much more pronounced ageing in the next few decades. For this reason, low fertility rates have become a concern for a number of governments.

[*] COM(2006)571

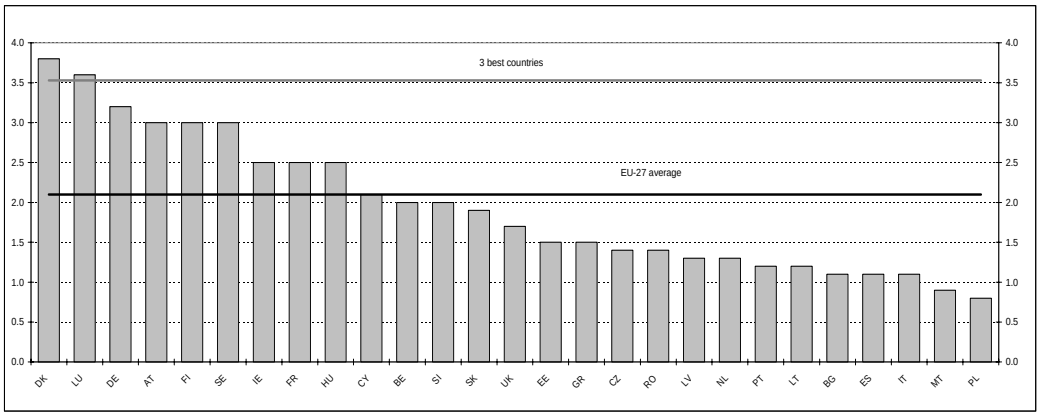
Governments have no direct influence on the decisions of people to have children, but they can try to achieve a return to somewhat higher fertility rates by creating a more supportive environment for families. This may comprise financial benefits, services (including affordable and good quality childcare and housing) and leave/working time arrangements that enable a better reconciliation of paid work and family life. This section focuses on financial benefits and services.

Family policies place considerable emphasis on financial support, through the payment of benefit or tax allowances. Such measures compensate families to some extent for the costs involved in raising children. Families also benefit from free or reduced-price services (notably childcare). Comprehensive sets of internationally comparable data on the value of these various forms of support to families do not exist. However, Eurostat collects data on how much Member States spend directly to provide

- financial support to households for bringing up children;
- financial assistance to people who support relatives other than children;
- and social services specifically designed to assist and protect families, particularly children.

Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of GDP devoted to such expenditure in each Member State in the year 2005. The highest levels of spending can be observed in Denmark and Luxemburg, followed by Germany, Austria, Finland and Sweden. Low levels of spending (in relation to GDP) can be found in Southern and Central and East European Member States. The three countries with the highest level of spending devote three to four times more of their GDP to families than the countries with the lowest level of spending.

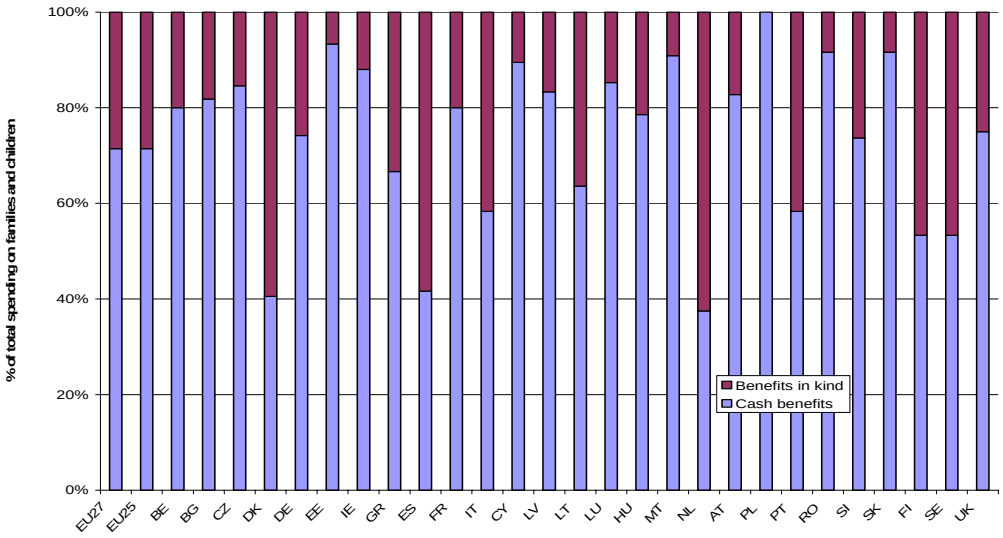
Figure 4.1: Family benefits in % of GDP, in 2005



Source: Eurostat, ESSPROS database.
Note: Many values are provisional. Data for PT are for 2004. EU-27 average is estimated.

The spending on family comprises benefits in both cash and in kind. Figure 4.2 shows the distribution of total spending across these two types of benefit. For the EU as a whole, about three-quarters of social protection spending for families and children is on cash benefits and one quarter on services (benefits in kind). The Nordic countries, Spain and the Netherlands are distinguished by a very large proportion of benefits in kind, albeit in relation to a low overall level of spending in the last two countries.

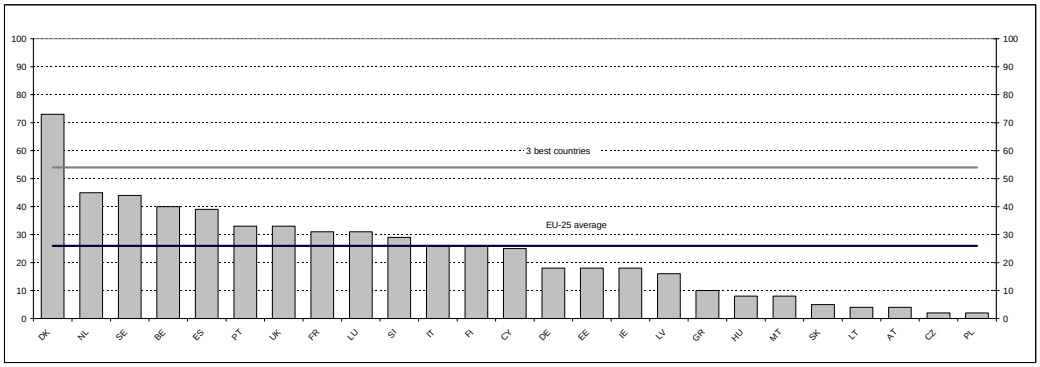
Figure 4.2: Family benefits in cash and in kind, 2005



Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS database.
Note: Many values are provisional. Data for PT are for 2004. No data on benefits in kind for PL, EU-27 average is estimated.

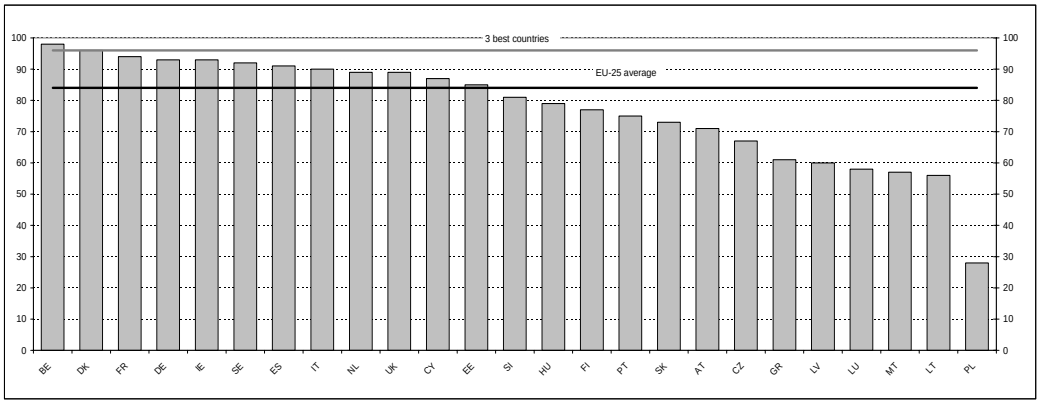
The most important service to families is the provision of high-quality and affordable childcare. In view of the importance of childcare for raising employment rates, the 2002 Barcelona European Council set common targets for the EU to be achieved by 2010: 33% of all children aged 0-2 and 90% of all children aged 3 to the compulsory schooling age should have access to formal childcare. Figures 4.3 and 4.4 present the most recent data on the progress made by EU Member States in achieving the Barcelona targets.

Figure 4.3: Formal childcare capacity for all children aged 0-2 in %, in 2006



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.
Notes: Data for BG and RO are not available. 2006 data are provisional for BE, DE, EL, FR, IE, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SK and UK.
The age of children is calculated at the date of the interview, except for IE and FI where age is calculated at 31 December 2005. For CY, LV, PT and SK, no information was collected for children born between 31 December 2005 and the date of the interview.

Figure 4.4: Formal childcare capacity for all children aged 3 to compulsory school age in %, in 2006



Source: Eurostat, EU-SILC.
Notes: see above, Figure 4.3.

For both age groups, the EU is coming close to the target, but considerable differences can be observed across Member States. Most of the former communist Member States have very low levels of childcare provision, both for the youngest and older children. The country ranking differs between the two age groups. Denmark performs best with regard to childcare for children under the age of three. For the age group 3-6, a group of eight countries exceeds or reaches the Barcelona target: Belgium followed by Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Sweden, Spain and Italy. The figures do not take account of the hours of childcare offered[*].

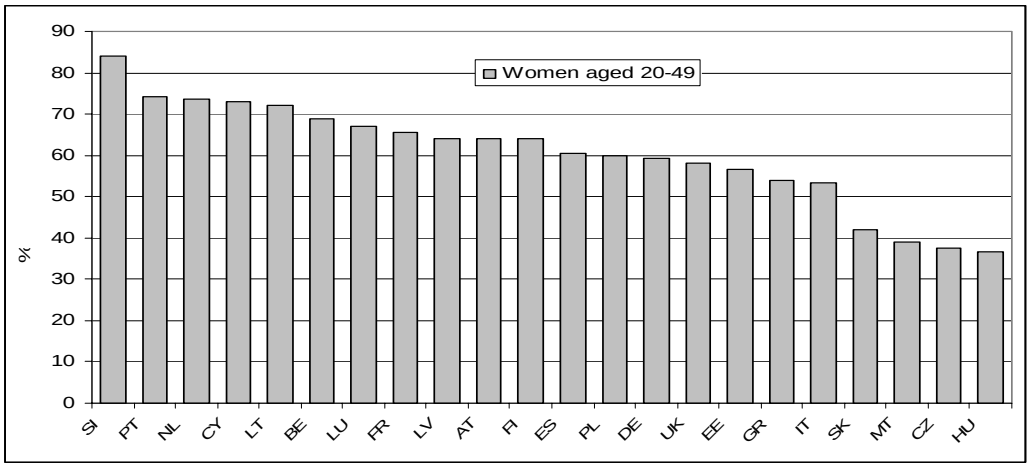
When formal childcare is only available for a limited number of hours, other arrangements are necessary for the rest of the day, unless that one parent is working part time. Some informal childcare arrangements, such as the *assistantes maternelles* are also not included in these figures which, therefore, only provide an incomplete picture of the situation.

The Commission believes that the development of childcare services is crucial for promoting the labour force participation of women. Figures 4.5 and 4.6 present the employment rates of women and men who are caring for at least one child below the age of six. Whereas close to 90% of men with at least one young child are in employment, the corresponding employment rate for women is less than 60%; in addition, a large proportion of women are working part-time (see Figure 4.7).

This clearly shows that it is still mainly women who adjust their employment situation to suit the needs of their families. The 'male breadwinner' model seems to be particularly resilient in countries like Malta, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia, where women with young children have employment rates below 40%. Differences across countries are also much greater as far as the employment of mothers of young children is concerned than in the case of fathers. The disparity between the country with the highest employment rate for women with young children and the country with the lowest rate is close to 50 percentage points, compared to around 20 for men.

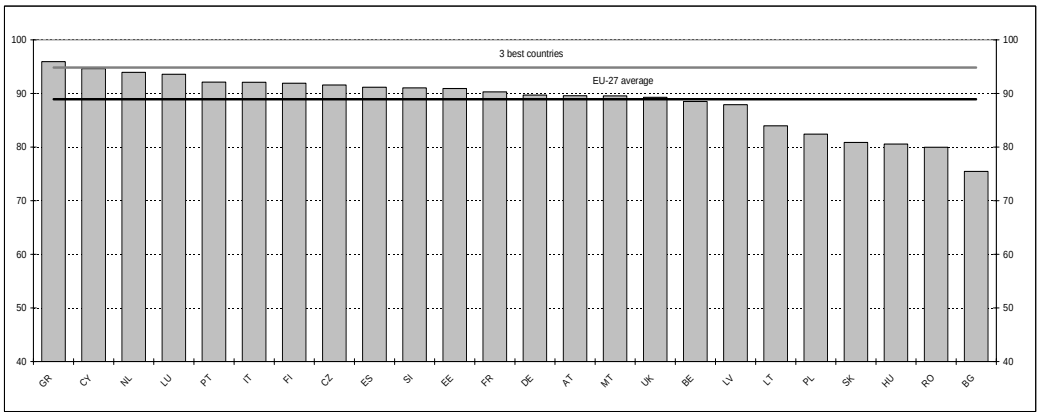
[*] See the Commission Working Document "Mise en œuvre des objectifs de Barcelone concernant les structures d'accueil pour les enfants en âge préscolaire" SEC(2008)2524.

Figure 4.5: Employment rate of women having at least one child below 6, in 2007, in %



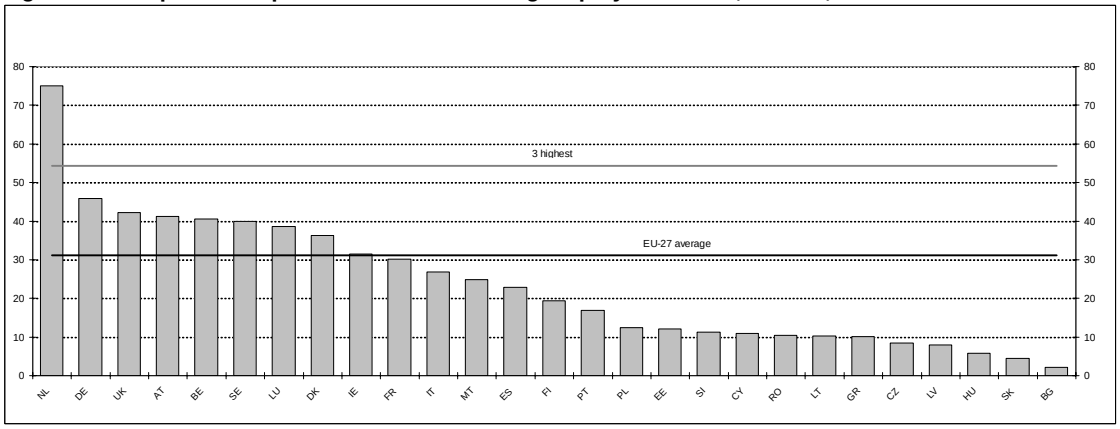
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
Note: Data for DK, IE and SW are not available.

Figure 4.6: Employment rate of men having at least one child below 6, in 2006, in %



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
Note: Data for DK, IE and SW are not available

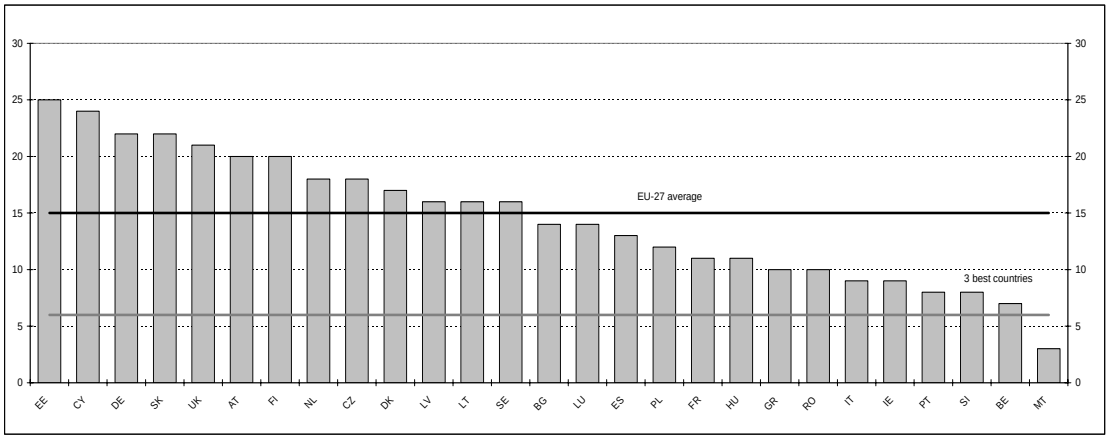
Figure 4.7: Proportion of part time workers among employed women, in 2007, in %



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
Note: Data for IE are from 2004.

The fact that women tend to adapt their labour market involvement to the needs of their families is also likely to be a key factor in the large pay gap between women and men (see Figure 4.8). The gender pay gap is the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population considered consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 who work at least 15 hours per week. Across the EU, women earn around 15% less than men. The pay gap is 20% or higher in Estonia, Cyprus, Germany, Slovakia, the UK, Austria and Finland. Eight countries have a pay gap of 10% or less, and the small numbers of women in employment in Malta enjoy the highest level of pay in relation to men.

Figure 4.8: The Gender Pay Gap in %, in 2006



Source: Eurostat, EU SILC and national sources.
Note: Data for DK, DE, EE, IT, LT, NL, PT and UK are from 2005.

The data presented above suggest that there is considerable room for improvement in many Member States and in different areas of family policy and gender equality (see also Chapter 2 on the policy implications of changing family structures). Choosing the right policy mix is crucial in responding to the challenge of very low birth rates, and the data presented here can provide only a few indications. More in-depth analysis is being carried out in the framework of the European Alliance for Families.

4.2. More employment

The main indicator used to describe the ageing of a society is the old-age dependency ratio, which divides the number of people aged 65+ by the working age population (aged 15-64). In 2008, the ratio stood at 1 older person for 4 people of working age. It is expected to rise to 1 for 2 over the next 40 years. However, the ability of a society to cope with an ageing population does not simply depend on the ratio between these two age groups. The key question is how many inactive people, and people with expensive health and long-term care needs, have to be supported by the active population.

The active population is in fact much smaller than the age group 15-64. A very large proportion of young people under the age of 25 are still in education or training, while most people retire well before they reach the age of 65. Among those in between, aged 25-59, many are not in employment: a significant proportion of women, for family reasons, and a large proportion of women and men with a low level of educational attainment. This leaves considerable scope for increased employment in most Member States and, consequently, an opportunity for achieving a much more favourable balance between the population in employment and retired older people. Indeed, the 2006 Demography Report[*] estimated that raising the EU employment rate to the level of the three best-performing Member States could compensate for about two-thirds of the decline in employment expected as a result of the shrinking of the

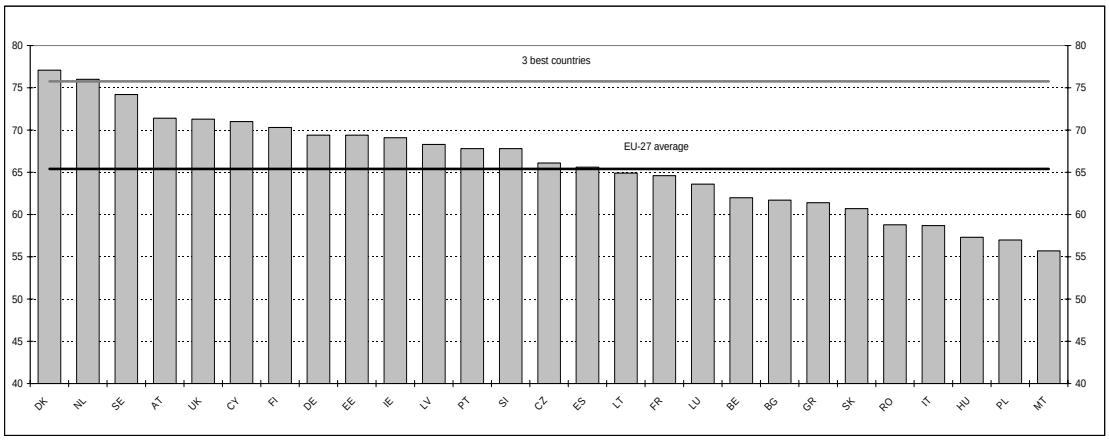
[*] European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: *Europe's Demographic Future: Facts and Figures on challenges and opportunities.* SEC(2007)638

working-age population. This illustrates the importance of raising employment levels in the EU. It is arguably the most effective strategy with which countries can prepare for population ageing.

Achieving higher levels of employment is also at the core of the Lisbon Strategy, which set ambitious goals in this regard, namely to raise the total employment rate to 70% by 2010. By 2007, 7 Member States had reached this goal (see Figure 4.9): Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Austria, the UK, Cyprus and Finland. Germany, Estonia and Ireland were very close to the target figure. The three best performing countries demonstrate that an employment rate of 75% is possible.

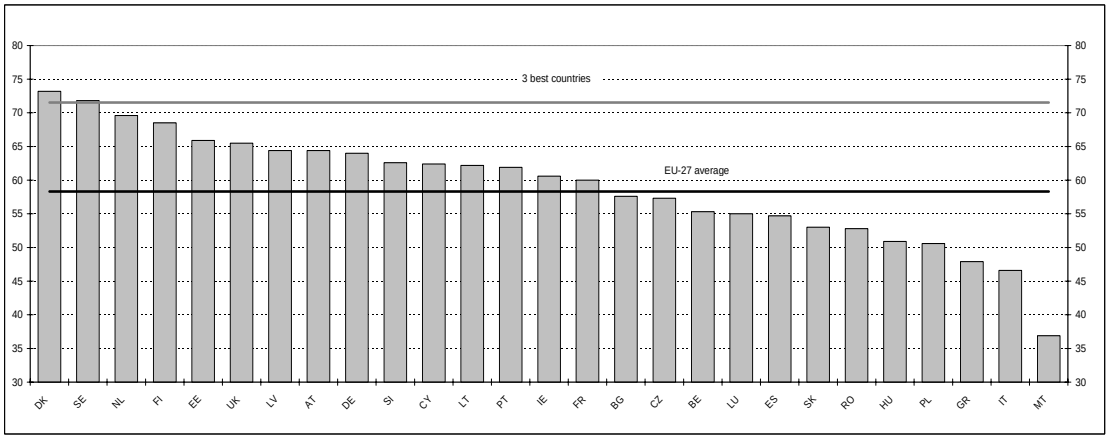
The EU average is still below the 70% target, at 65.4%, which represents a growth of almost 5 percentage points compared to the level of 60.7% in 1997, but significant differences exist across countries. The Northern and Western European countries all have rates above the EU average, whereas the Mediterranean (Malta, Italy, and Greece) and Central and East European countries (Poland, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia) tend to have the lowest employment rates.

Figure 4.9: Total employment rate of persons aged 15-64 in %, in 2007



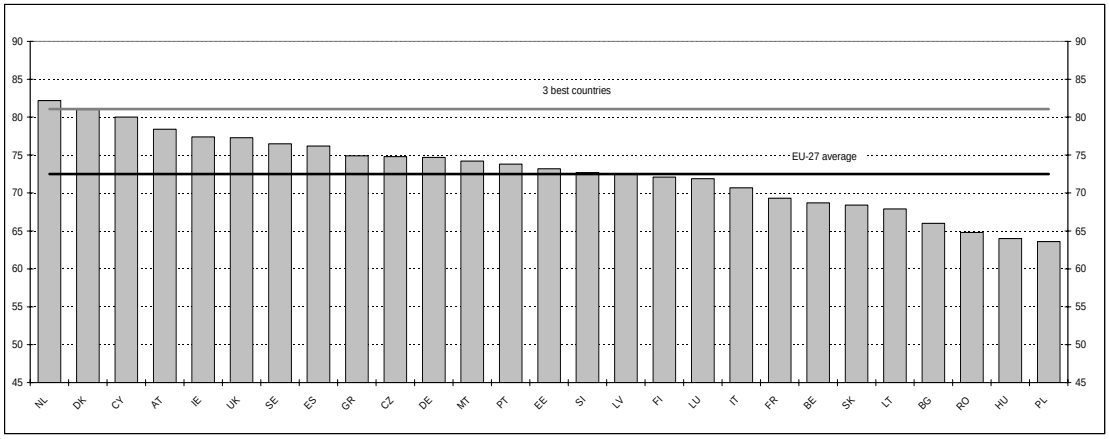
Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

Figure 4.10: Employment rate of women aged 15-64 in %, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

Figure 4.11: Employment rate of men aged 15-64 in %, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

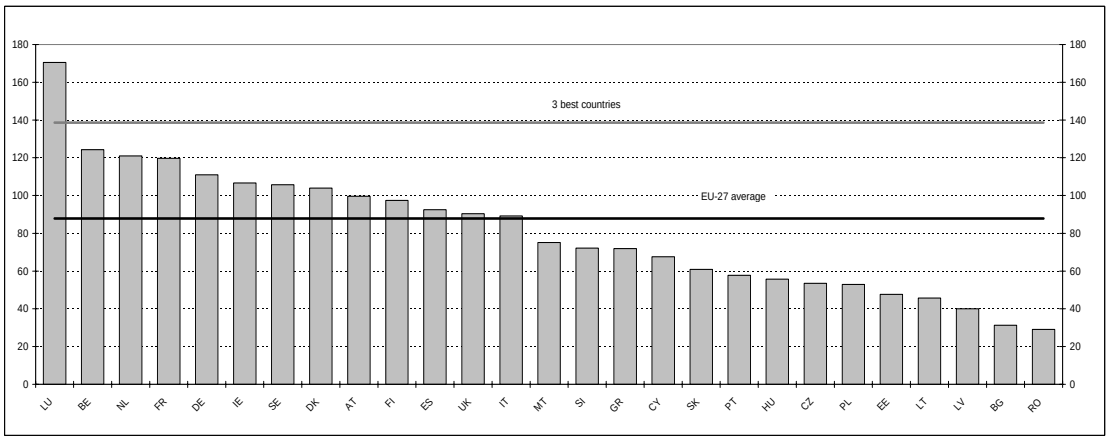
Differences in total employment rates reflect to a large extent differences in employment rates of women (see Figure 4.10). The Lisbon Strategy also sets a target of a 60% employment rate for women, a level that, in 2007, had almost been reached by the EU as a whole and by 15 Member States. The countries that have yet to reach this target are from Southern, Central and Eastern Europe, apart from Belgium and Luxembourg. The best-performing countries achieve a female employment rate of just over 70%, around 10 percentage points below the average of the three highest employment rates for men.

Eight Member States had male employment rates below 70%: France, Belgium and six new Member States (see Figure 4.11). Achieving the Lisbon employment target also requires determined efforts to raise the labour force participation of men, notably by helping older workers stay on the labour market (see Chapter 3).

4.3. Higher productivity

It is not only the number of jobs that determines a country's prosperity, but also the quality of jobs, for which labour productivity can be used as a proxy. Large differences are found in productivity levels across the EU. Figure 4.12 shows that the highest hourly productivity levels expressed in Purchasing Power Standards are in the Benelux countries and France, at around 120% of the EU-15 average. The best performing countries produce around four times as much output per hour worked as the poor performers, Bulgaria and Romania. All the Member States that joined the EU in 2004 are significantly below the EU average of around 90. If productivity is measured in Euros, the differences are even larger.

Figure 4.12: Labour productivity in GDP per hour worked in PPS, EU-15=100, in 2006

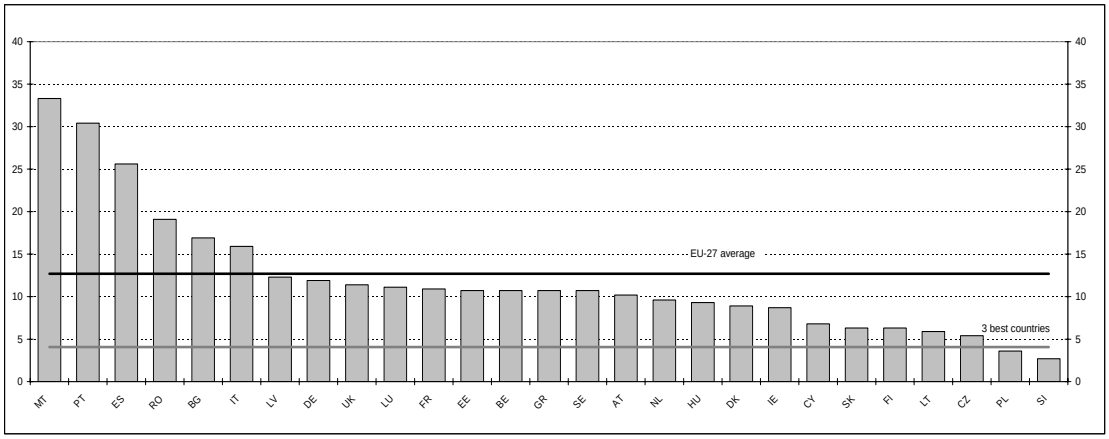


Source: Eurostat - National Accounts. Data for RO are from 2005.

The productivity level achieved in a country reflects the level of technology and past investments in physical and human capital (including the health of workers). Investment in human capital, notably through education and training, plays a crucial role in this process. This section focuses on investment in human capital and looks at differences in educational attainment of the working-age population across Member States. The need to increase investment in human capital through better education and skills is fully recognised in the Employment Guidelines 2008-2010. The EU has set itself ambitious quantitative targets in this area which are to be reached by 2010: not more than 10 % of young people should leave schools early (i.e. without achieving secondary school qualifications) and 85 % of the 22-year-olds should have completed upper secondary education. Moreover, the average level of participation in lifelong learning should reach at least 12.5 % of the population aged 25-64[*].

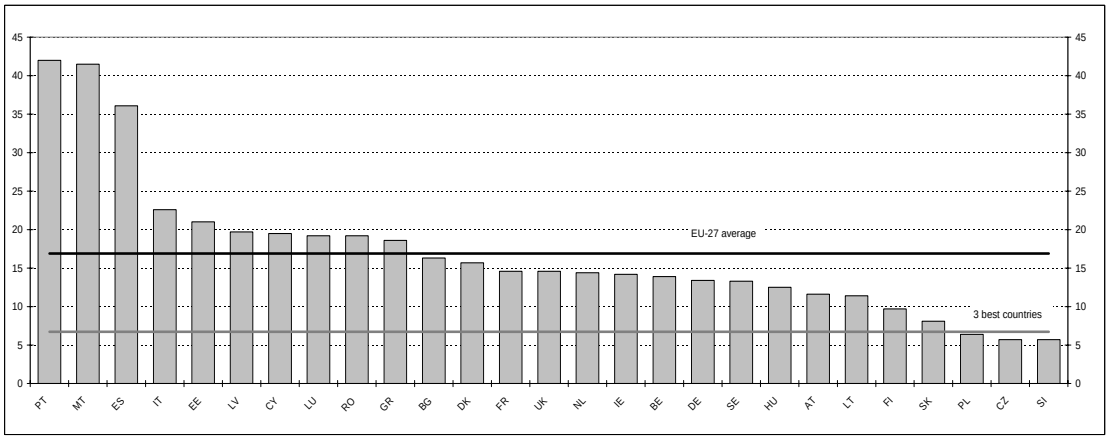
Figures 4.13 and 4.14 present the proportion of early school leavers for both sexes in 2007, defined as young people aged 18-24 with at most secondary education qualifications and not in further education or training. The EU-27 average for women was at 13% and for men 17% in 2007. The European Benchmark for early-school-leaving was set at no more than 10%. The gap between the EU-27 average and the three best performers for both genders amounts to about 10 percentage points. The largest proportions of early school leavers are found in Portugal, Spain and Malta with rates above 25% and 35% for women and men respectively.

Figure 4.13: Early school-leavers, % of the women aged 18-24, with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. Figures for CZ, SE, UK are from 2006, figures for EE are from 2005. Figures for LT, LU, SL should be regarded as unreliable.

Figure 4.14: Early school-leavers, % of men aged 18-24, with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training, in 2007

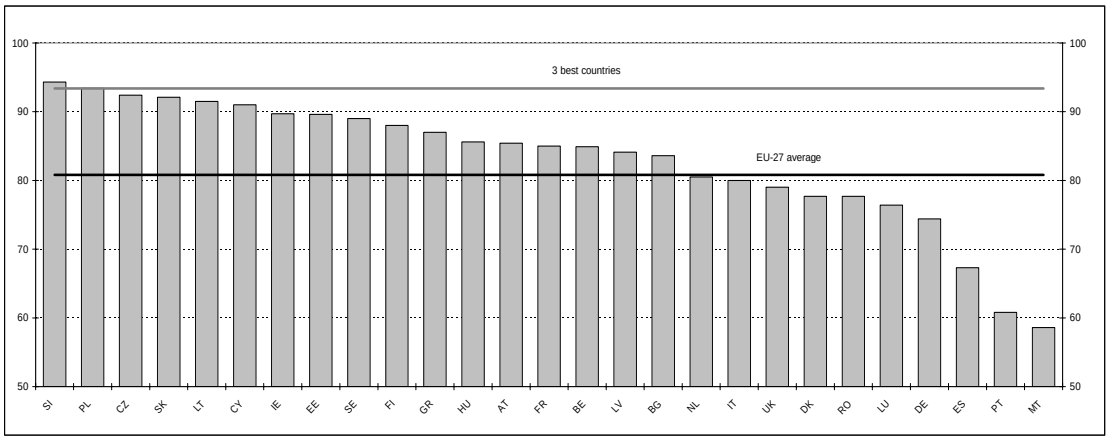


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

[*] For a more detailed analysis see "Future skill needs in Europe: Focus on 2020", European Centre for Development and Training (CEDEFOP), 2008, http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/index.asp?section=3&read=3650

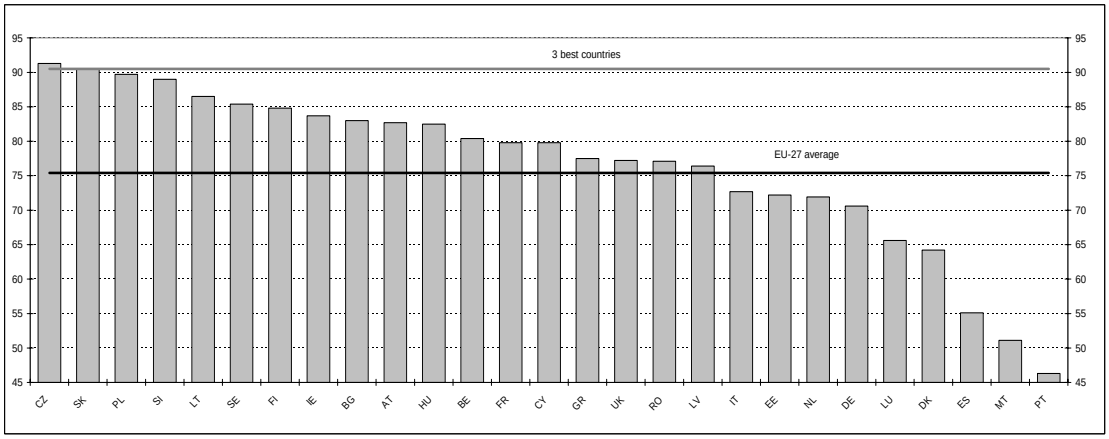
The same three best performing countries, followed by Germany, are also distinguished by a small proportion of young people who have completed at least upper secondary education (see Figures 4.15 and 4.16). The adopted European Benchmark says that at least 85% of young people should have completed upper secondary education. The best performing countries, with regard to both early school leaving and completion of at least upper secondary education, are the Central and East European Member States: Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Lithuania; Finland also displays a low rate for early school leaving.

Figure 4.15: Education attainment level: % of women aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

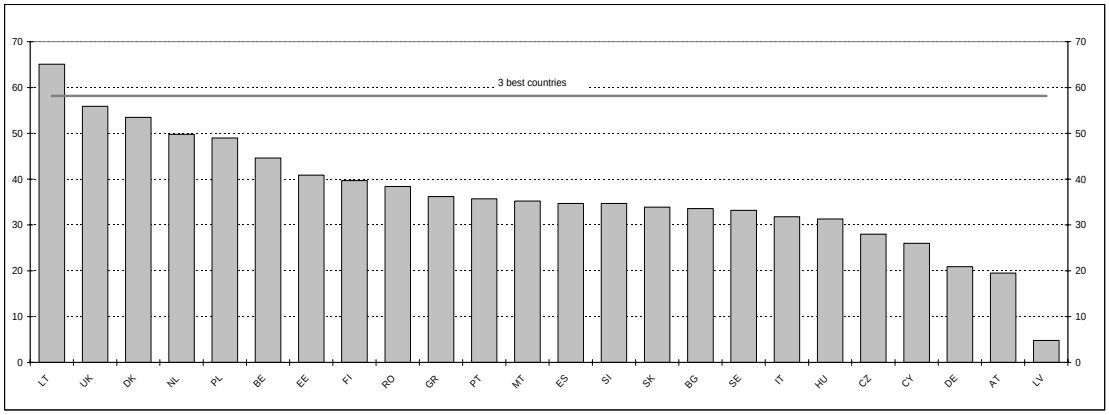
Figure 4.16: Education attainment level: % of men aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.

Tertiary education is becoming increasingly important for competitive, knowledge-based economies. The number of university graduates in 2006 per 1000 people aged 20-29 is presented in Figure 4.17. Lithuania leads the ranking, followed by the UK, Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland. Germany, Austria and Latvia are found at the lower end of the scale.

Figure 4.17: University graduates aged 20-29 per 1000 persons of the corresponding age cohort –both sexes, in 2006

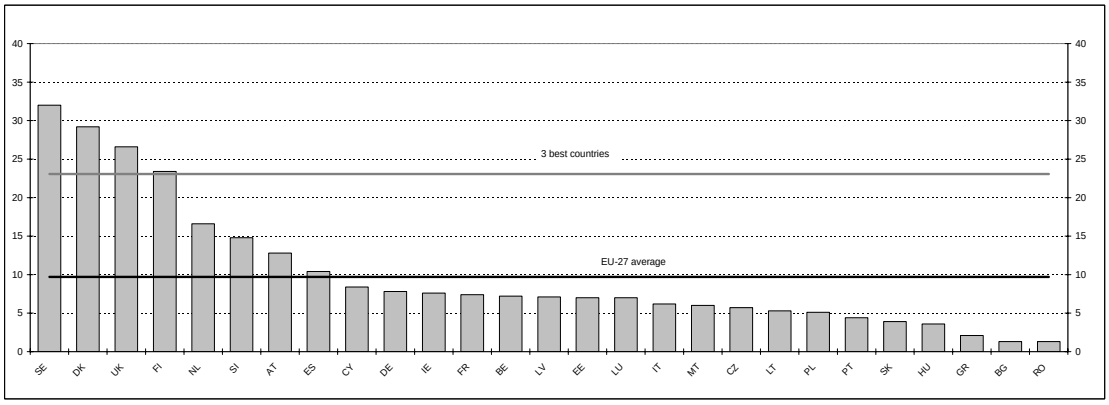


Source: Eurostat - joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics using ISCED 5-6. Data for IE, FR and LX are not available.

A high level of education not only enables workers to be more productive, it also increases their likelihood of being in employment. About 84% of people with tertiary education were employed in 2007, 70% of people with no more than upper secondary education and only 49% with only primary education.

The chances of finding, and remaining in, high-quality employment not only depend on the level attained during initial education, but also on keeping knowledge and skills up to date throughout working life. Participation in life-long learning is, however, still relatively rare in most Member States. Figure 4.18 shows that about 1 in 10 workers had taken part in some form of education or training over the four weeks prior to being surveyed, while the European Benchmark states that it should be 1 in 8. The level was up to three times as high in the best performing countries, whereas in the worst performing countries, workers hardly received any education or training at all.

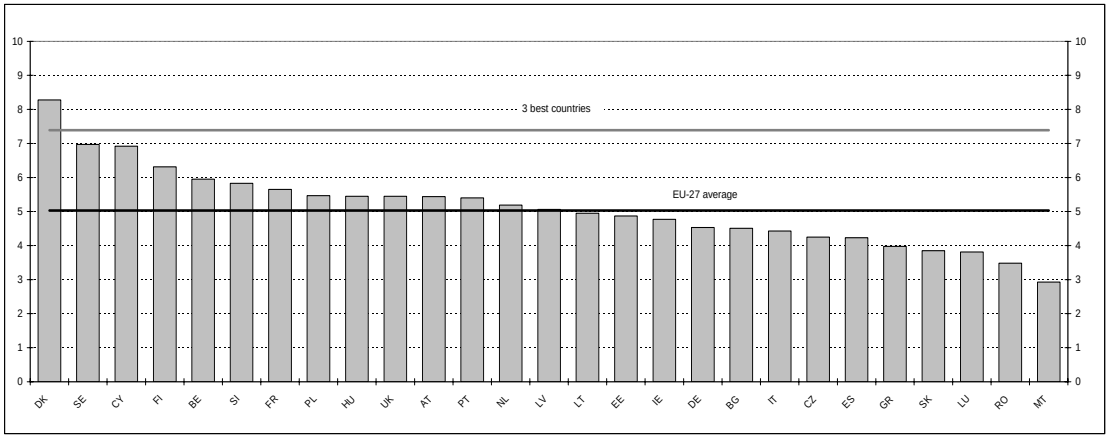
Figure 4.18: Life-long learning, % population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey, both genders, in 2007



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey. Data for Sweden and the United Kingdom are for 2006.

Public spending on education also differs widely across the Member States, with Denmark spending more than 8% of its GDP in 2005 and Sweden and Cyprus around 7% (see Figure 4.19). At the other end of the spectrum, Malta spends under 3% and Romania about 3.5%. Luxembourg also devotes a relatively low percentage of GDP to education, but this is a reflection of the high level of GDP per capita. No clear link appears between the proportion of GDP used for public spending on education and the outcome indicators (early school leavers, proportion of graduates) presented above. Thus, the quality of educational provision may be a more important factor than the amount spent.

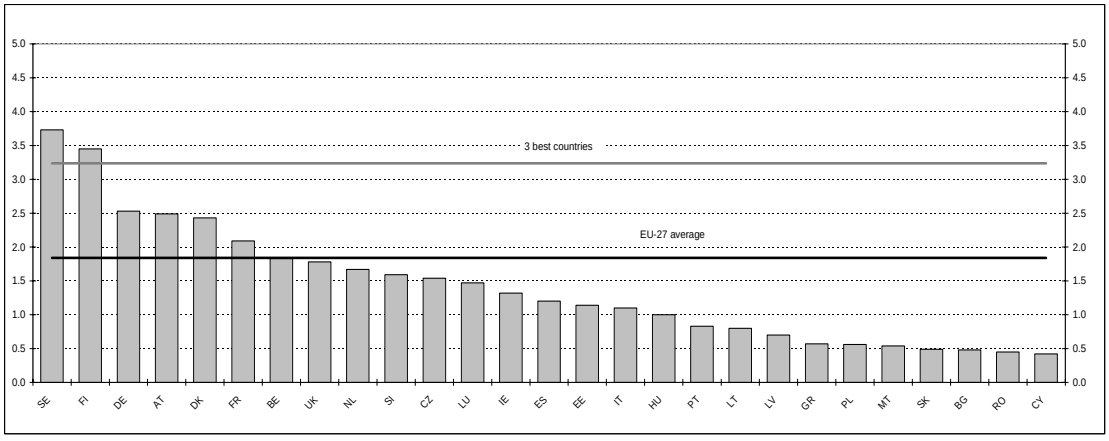
Figure 4.19: Public spending on education as % of GDP, in 2005



Source: Eurostat - joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics.

Productivity growth is not only driven by increasing and improving fixed capital and human resources, but also by innovation. A combination of highly educated people and spending on research and development are prerequisites for adopting know-how developed elsewhere and for extending the technology frontier. Figure 4.20 presents expenditure on research and development in 2006 as a percentage of GDP. Sweden and Finland stand out with spending levels around 3.5% of GDP. They are followed by Germany, Austria and Denmark, but spending in these countries is about 1% of GDP lower than in the best performing countries. The EU's least developed countries also have the lowest levels of R&D spending at around one quarter of the EU average of 1.84% of GDP. This average is well below the target set for 2010 of 3% of GDP. Moreover, the level of R&D spending has not risen since the beginning of the decade.

Figure 4.20: Expenditure on R&D as% of GDP, in 2006



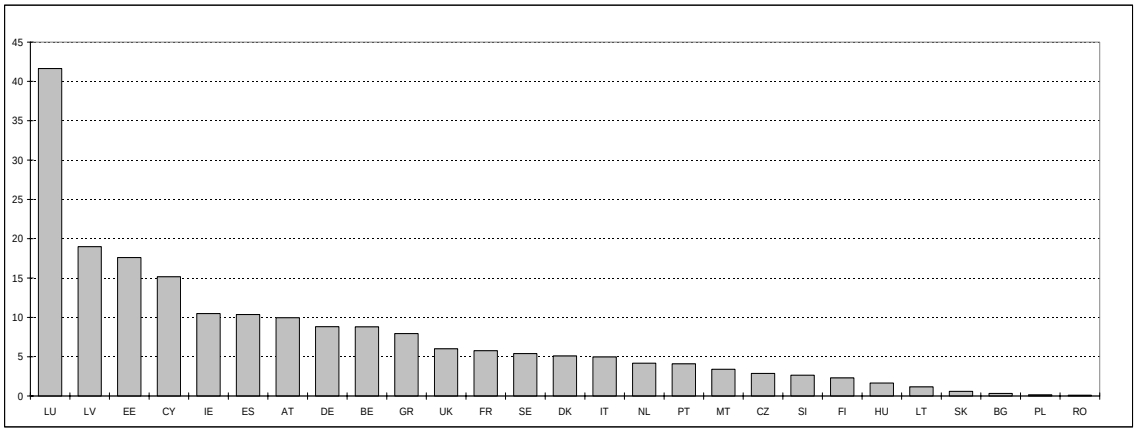
Source: Eurostat, Working Group on Statistics on Science, Technology and Innovation.
Note: Data for IT are for 2005.

4.4. Receiving and integrating migrants

The EU has been receiving an unprecedented number of migrants over recent years (see Chapter 1). In addition, many of the migrants who arrived over the past few decades have settled and raised their families in Europe. In many Member States, a significant proportion of children and young people have immigrant parents, and may have difficulty in integrating even if they are citizens of an EU Member State.

Figure 4.21 presents the proportion of non-nationals in each Member State. This only partly represents the scale of immigration since many immigrants may have received the citizenship of their host country. Apart from Latvia, Estonia and Cyprus, the countries with the highest proportion of non-nationals are EU-15 Member States, many of them counting between 5% and 10% of non-nationals among their populations. In the EU-12 Member States, the proportion of non-nationals tends to be significantly lower, with the exception of Latvia and Estonia, where so-called "recognised aliens", who have no citizenship of any existing country, Russian citizens, and citizens of other countries that became independent after the break-up of the Sovjet Union account for most of the non-nationals, and Cyprus where nearly 6 non-nationals out of 10 come from another EU Member State.

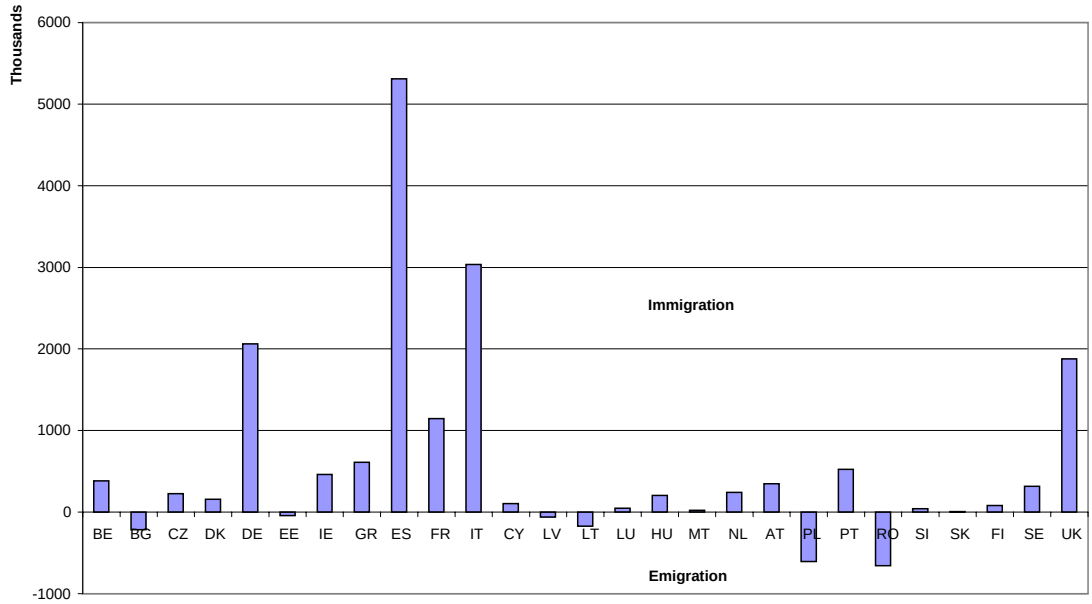
Figure 4.21: Proportion of non-nationals in the EU-27 population, in %, in 2007



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

It is estimated that, over the past 13 years (1995-2007), the population of EU-27 increased by nearly 15.5 million people due to immigration, 4.5 million during the first 7 years and 11 million during the last 6 years of this period. The countries that attracted the largest numbers of migrants were Spain, Italy, Germany and the UK (see Figure 4.22). Six Member States lost population (Bulgaria, the three Baltic countries, Poland and Romania). Luxembourg stands out as the Member State with the largest percentage of foreigners.

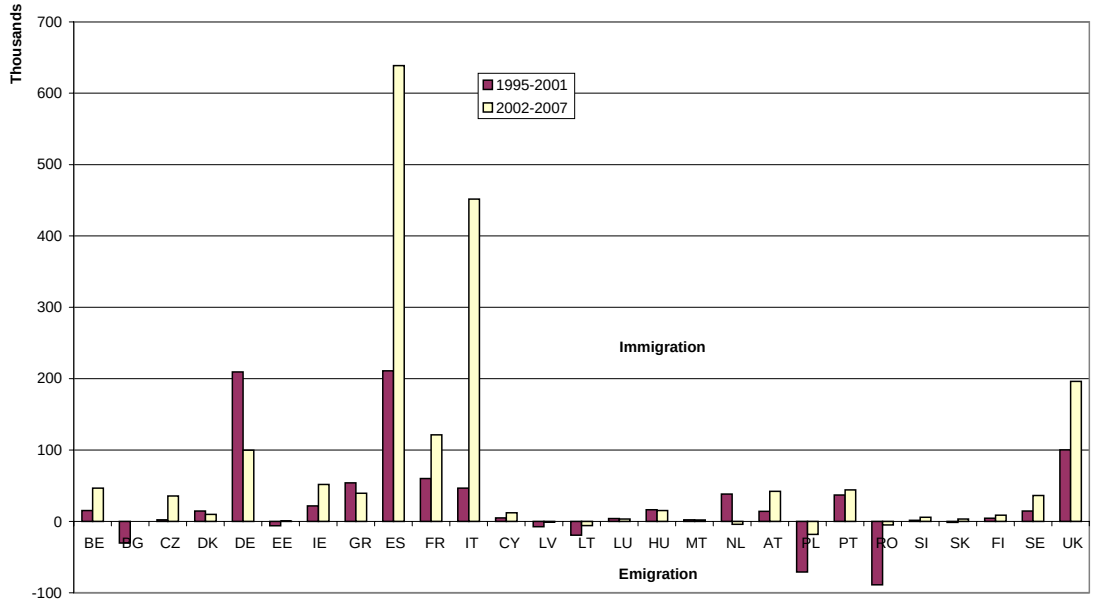
Figure 4.22: Cumulated net migration (including corrections), 1995-2007



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

Apart from the steep increase in the immigration flow, there has also been a marked change in the main destinations countries of these flows. In particular, migration to Germany more than halved, while migration to Spain and Italy increased considerably as they have become the main receiving countries (see Figure 4.23).

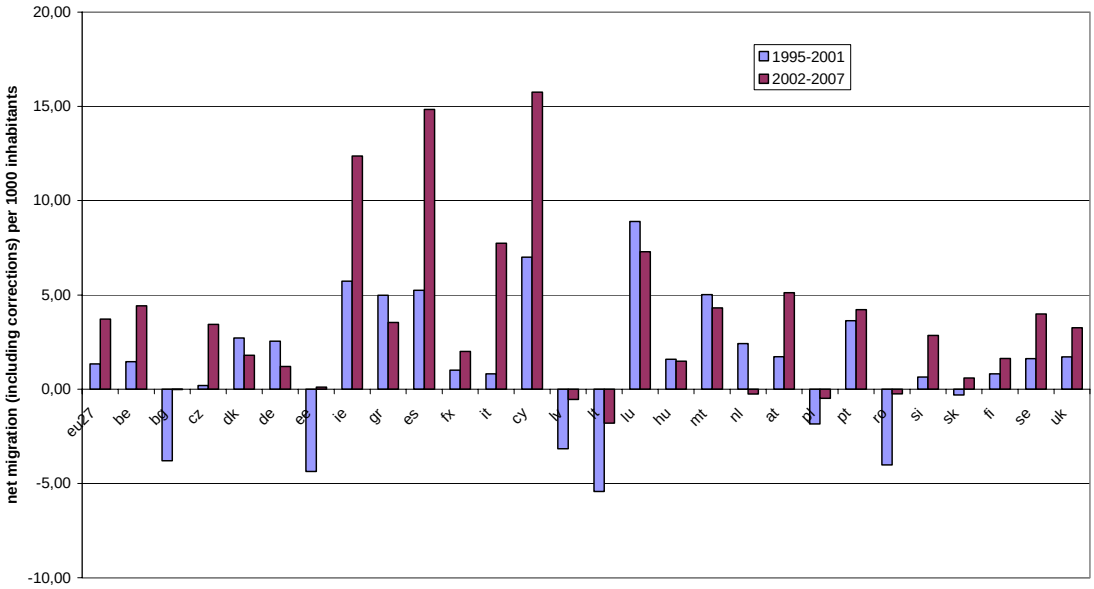
Figure 4.23: Net migration flows (including corrections), annual averages 1995-2001 and 2002-2007



Source: Eurostat demographic data.

In relation to other receiving countries, Spain remains one of the countries that has absorbed the largest immigration flows, although it has now been overtaken by Cyprus, and Italy has been overtaken by Ireland. Crude rates of net migration also show more clearly the extent of emigration from some of the new Member States. These population losses have become much smaller since 2002 than during the preceding period (see Figure 4.24).

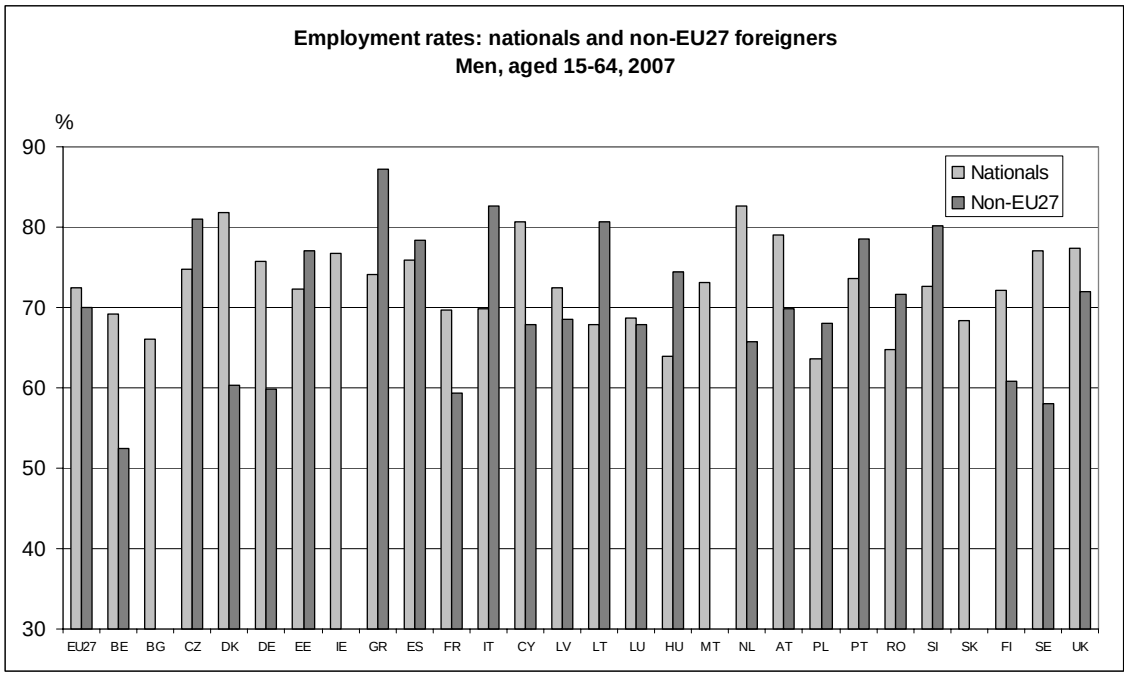
Figure 4.24: Crude rates of net migration (including corrections), annual averages 1995-2001 and 2002-2007

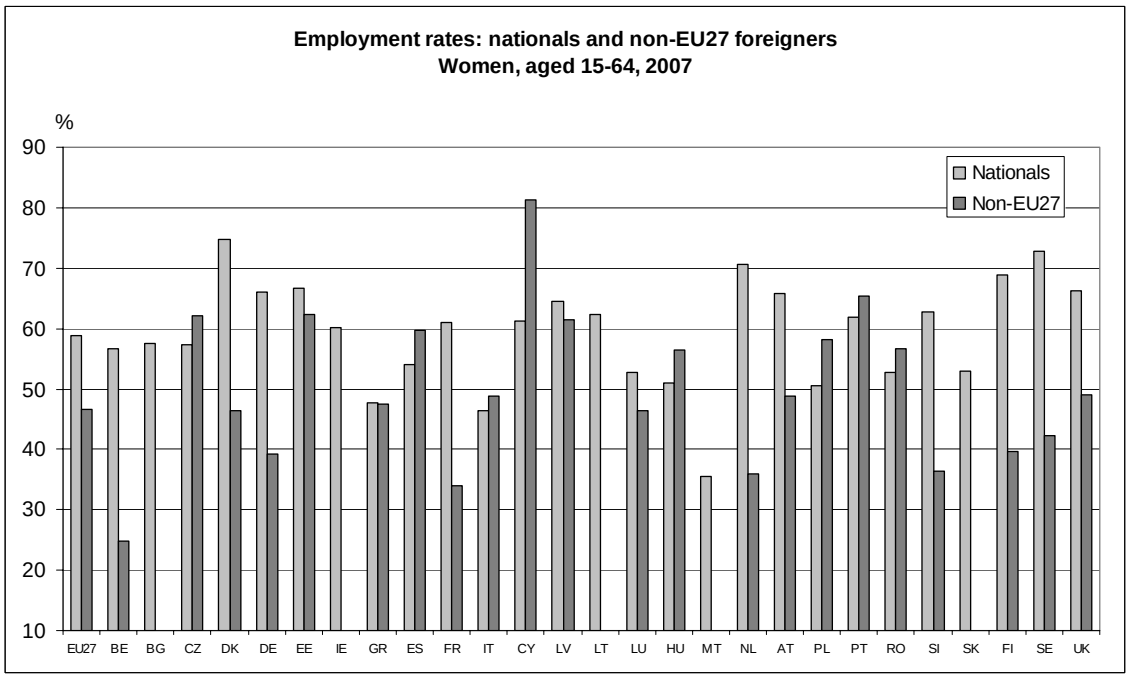


Source: Eurostat demographic data.

Attracting third country nationals is one way of preventing labour force shortages in a context of a declining working-age population. How successful such a strategy is depends, however, on the ability to integrate migrants into the labour market and allowing them to develop their full productive potential. Employment rates tend to be lower for men who are not nationals of an EU-27 Member State than for nationals of the country in which they live (see Figure 4.25). However, the situation differs considerably from one country to another. In the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Italy, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Slovenia, third-country nationals are more likely to be in employment than nationals. Third-country women are also less likely to be in employment than native women, and the gaps between third-country nationals and nationals are often even more pronounced than for men.

Figure 4.25: Comparison of employment rates of nationals and third-country nationals



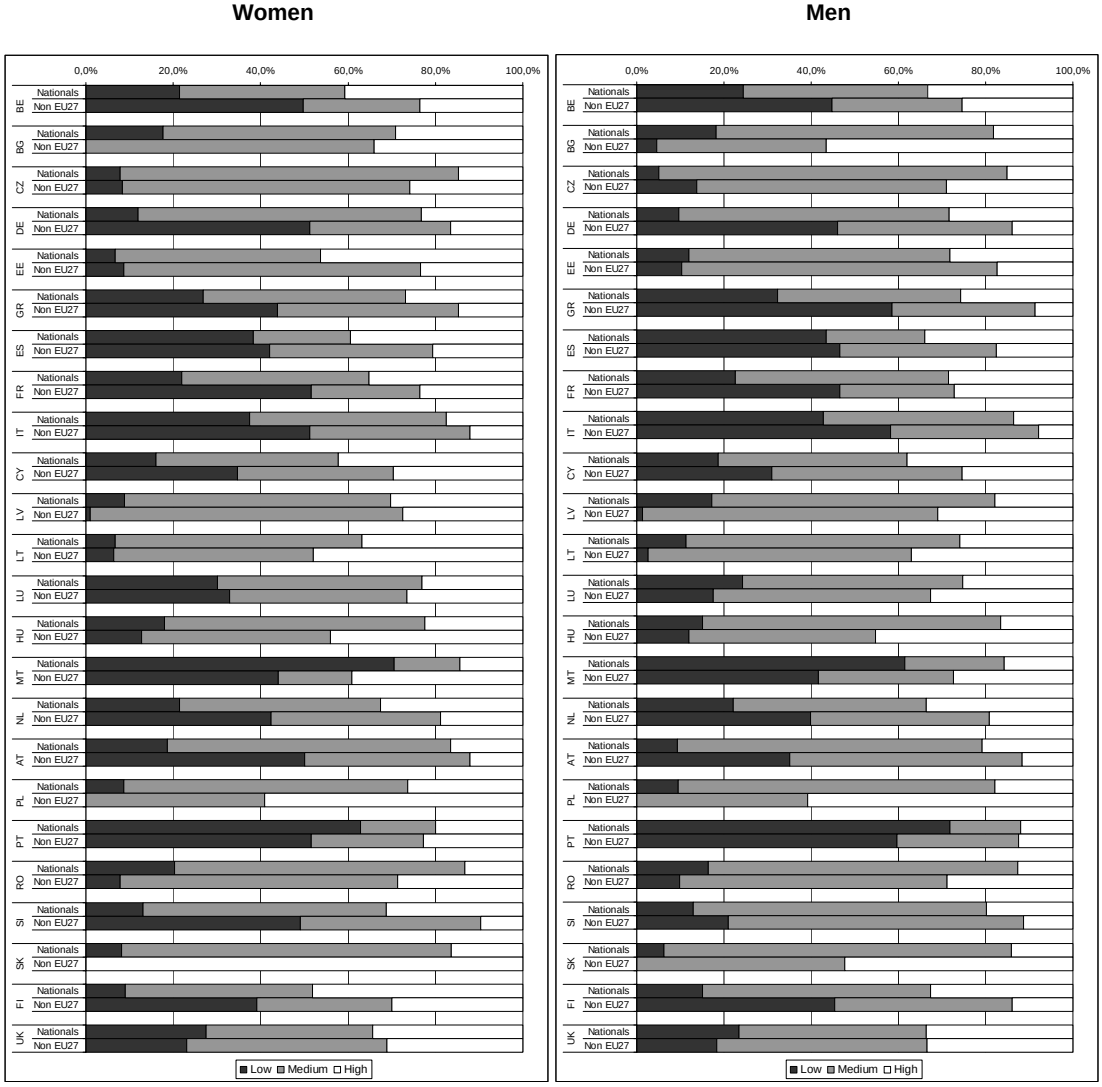


Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey.
Note: data are missing for third-country nationals in BG, IE, MT and SL.

A higher level of education facilitates integration into the labour market and society. It is therefore interesting to look at levels of educational attainment of immigrants compared to those of nationals, particularly for countries with relatively large proportions of non-nationals. Figure 4.26 shows that in several Member States with relatively large foreign populations, non-EU-27 nationals tend to have significantly lower levels of educational attainment than nationals. In Belgium, Germany, Greece, France and Italy, around half of these non-nationals have only received a low level of education. However, in

Spain and the UK, two countries that have been receiving large numbers of immigrants over recent years, the difference between nationals and third-country nationals is small.*

Figure 4.26: Comparison of educational attainment levels*, nationals vs. third-country nationals



Source: Eurostat, Labour Force Survey 2007.
***Low** corresponds to ISCED 1,2,3c short, **medium** to ISCED 3a, 3b, 3c long , 4 and **high** to ISCED 5 and 6.

A key issue with regard to the integration of migrants is to ensure that their children are offered equal opportunities to develop their full potential. This remains a major challenge, as was shown in the 2007 Social Situation Report, which highlighted the fact that much larger proportions of children of migrant families grow up in poverty than do children of nationals†. Moreover, the OECD's Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) also highlights the difficulties children from a migration background are facing in EU education systems.

* See also the research presented in the forthcoming 2008 Employment in Europe Report and in the impact assessment accompanying the proposal for a council directive on the conditions of entry and residence of third country nationals for the purpose of highly qualified employment (SEC(2007)1403 of 23.10.2007).

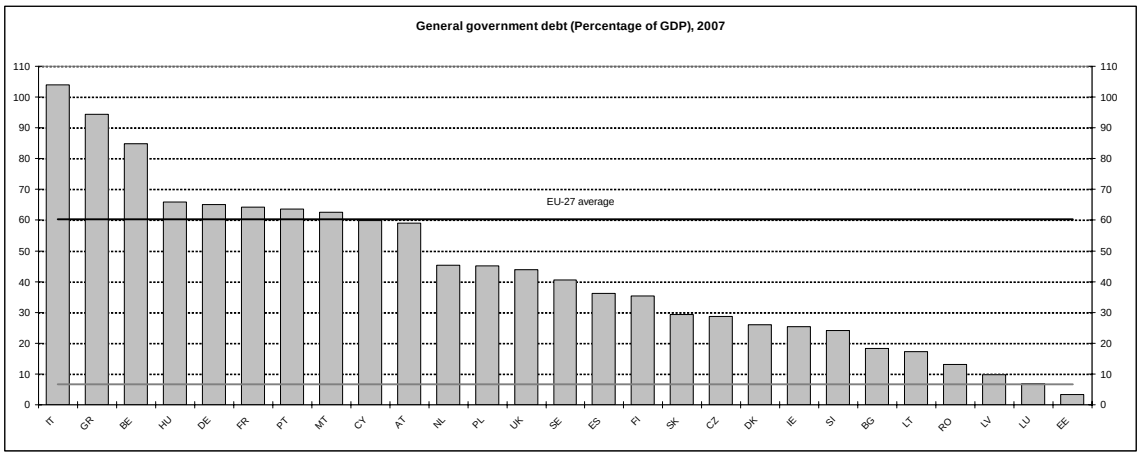
† European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: *The Social Situation in the European Union 2007 - Social Cohesion through Equal Opportunities.*

4.5. Sound public finances

The increase in the number of older people over the coming decades will create additional public expenditure demands for pensions, health and long-term care. Reforms of social protection systems, making them more efficient and encouraging older workers to stay longer on the labour market, can curb the increase in expenditure to some extent. Governments can, however, also prepare for the needs of an ageing society by reducing their public debt and hence the amount of tax revenue they need to allocate for interest payments.

In 2007, government debt amounted to 60% of annual GDP in EU-27, the lowest level for the past 12 years. Three countries were distinguished by more than 80, 90 and 100% debt to GDP ratios respectively: Belgium, Greece and Italy. Most of the new Member States had low debt burdens, 7 of them below 30% of their annual GDP (see Figure 4.27).

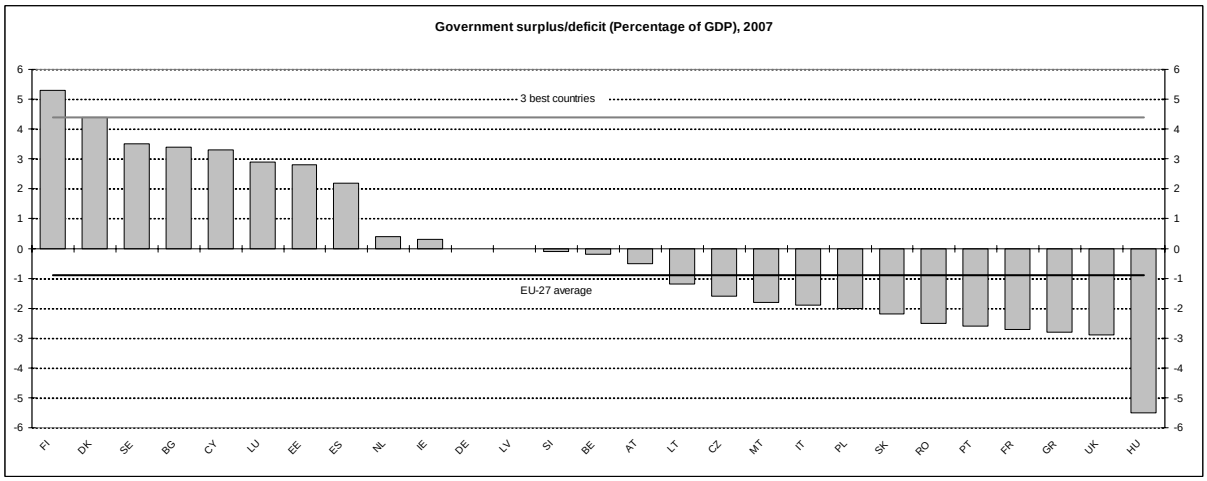
Figure 4.27: General government debt (% of GDP), 2007



Source: Eurostat.

The total amount of government debt is determined by annual budget deficits, which increase the debt ratio, and the rate of growth of nominal GDP, which decreases it. In 2007, the sum of budget deficits for EU Member States represented 1% of EU-27 GDP, down from 3% 5 years earlier. The situation varied, however, considerably across Member States and deficits ranged from a budget surplus of over 5% of GDP in Finland to a deficit of the same size in Hungary (see Figure 4.28).

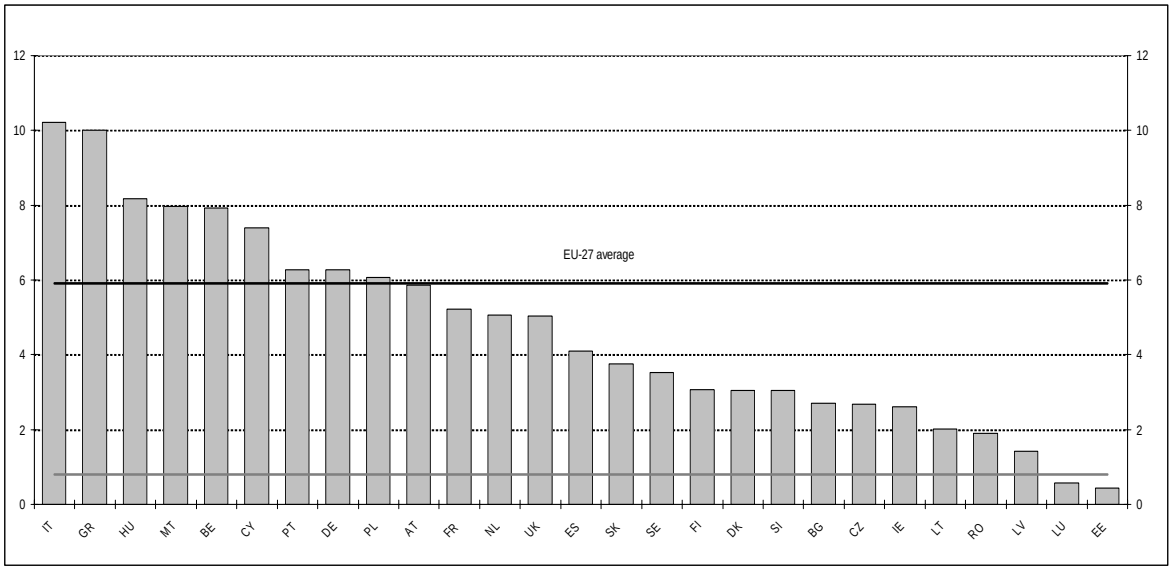
Figure 4.28: Government surplus/deficit (Percentage of GDP), 2007



Source: Eurostat.

The total amount of government debt, together with the level of interest rates, determines the amount governments have to pay for interest on their public debt. Figure 4.29 shows that 6% of total public spending is used for interest payments in 2007. This amounted to just below 3% of GDP. Italy and Greece were obliged to use the highest proportion of its public spending to fund debt interest at 10%, followed by Hungary, Malta and Belgium at around 8% percent.

Figure 4.29: Proportion of public expenditure accounted for by debt interest, 2007



Source: Eurostat.

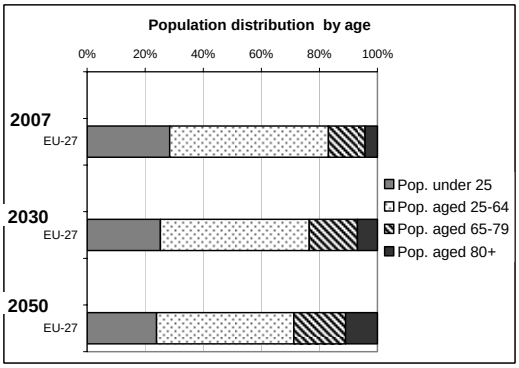
Debt volumes and deficit levels are one aspect of the assessment of the long-term sustainability of public finances and hence the ability of governments to meet the future needs of their ageing populations. In 2009, the Commission, in cooperation with the Economic Policy Committee, will present a fresh assessment of the long-term trends in ageing related public spending, notably on pensions, health and long-term care. This will be based on the latest demographic projections by Eurostat.

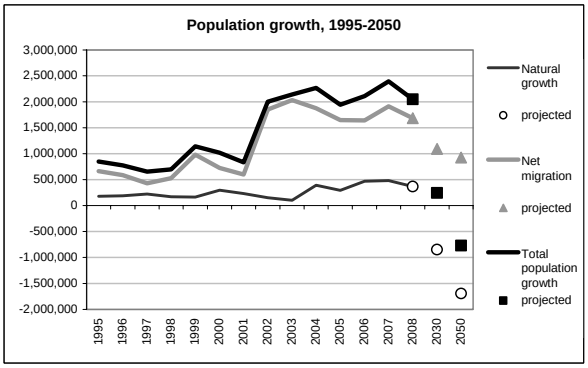
COUNTRY ANNEX*

* The information presented in this annex is based on data that were available at the end of September 2008. An effort has been made to present the most recent and coherent data available. The country comments about the demographic challenges and opportunities have been taken from the 2nd Demography Report of 2007. They were, where necessary, updated and subsequently approved by the members of the European Commission Government Expert Group on Demographic Issues during the course of January 2009.

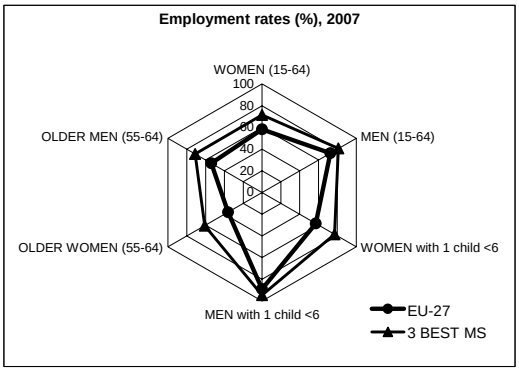
EU-27

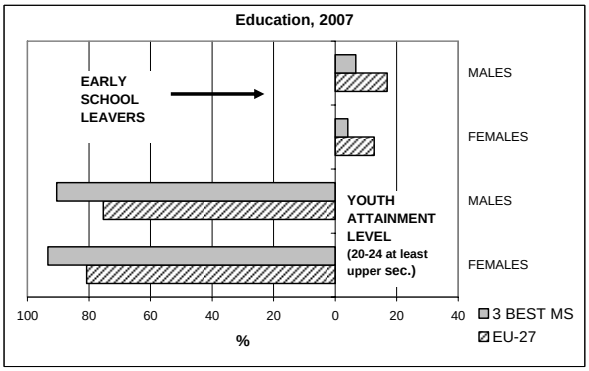
	EU-27					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	435,474	482,761	495,129	519,942	515,303	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	:	1,54**	1.60	1.66	1.54	2008
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	82,1***	85.3	87.9	82.1	2008
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	76,0***	80.0	83.1	76.0	2008
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	2,563.1	296.4	483.8	-849.1	-1,695.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-728.3	724.6	1,910.4	1,093.1	924.3	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	:	:	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	:	23.2	25.2	38.0	50.4	25.2	





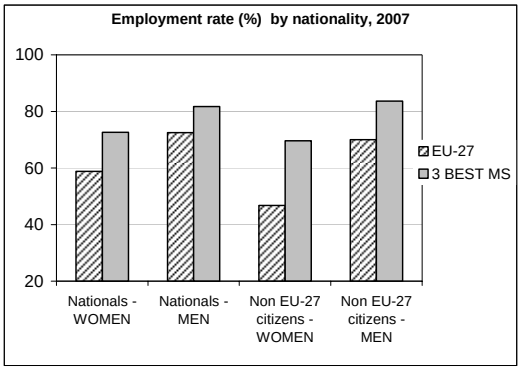
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	53.7	58.3	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	70.8	72.5	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	57.0	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	88.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	16.0	15.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	28.9	31.2	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	6.5	7.7	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	:	33.9	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	:	41.1	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	:	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	:	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	0.0	0.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	9.4	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	:	:	2.1	3.5	2005

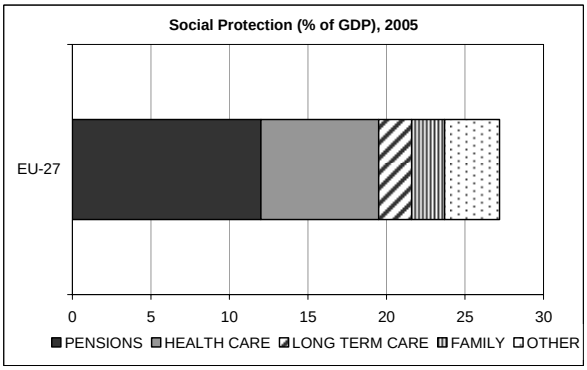




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	27.4	36.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	47.1	53.9	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	39.0	48.3	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	62.1	67.2	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	15.8	21.4	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	30.9	37.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	6.4	6.7	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	11.7	12.9	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	60.7	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	61.7	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	6.7	6.9	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	33.0	33.0	66.0	

	EU-27		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	15.6	12.7	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	19.7	16.9	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	79.3	80.8	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	73.8	75.4	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	25.8	20.7	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	:		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	82.4	83.8	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	68.3	70.2	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	48.8	48.6	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	:	5.03	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	7.1	9.7	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.86	1.84	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.5	4.4	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	51.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	:	87.9	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	0.0	5.8	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	57.4	58.8	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	73.7	72.5	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	46.7	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	70.0	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	26.3	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	23.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	18.6	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	43.7	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2040	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	61.9	58.7	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	0.6	-0.9	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	:	5.9	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	:	44.9	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	:	12.0	11.9	12.8	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	:	7.5	7.4	8.0	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	:	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	:	27.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	:	4,866.0	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	:	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	:	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	:	9.3	:	:	9.3	5.4	

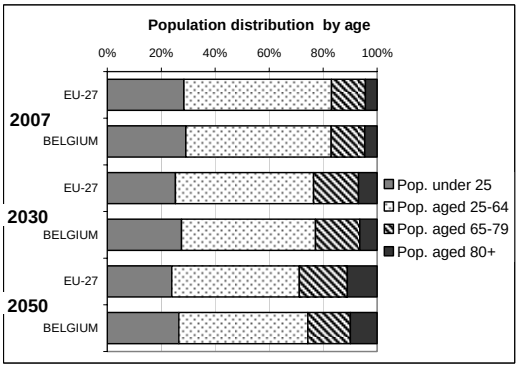
* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

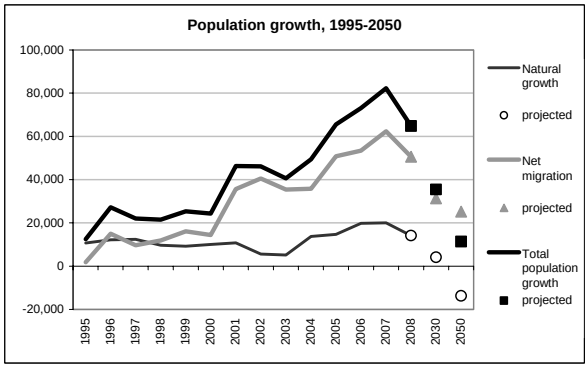
** = EU27 was calculated by merging births and the population at risk and recalculating as if the total fertility was calculated for an individual country.

*** = EU27 was calculated by merging deaths and the population at risk and recalculating as if life expectancy was calculated for an individual country

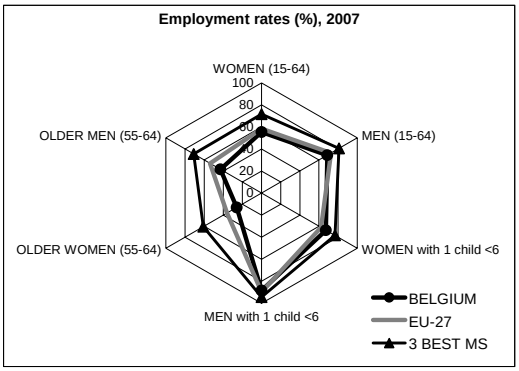
BELGIUM

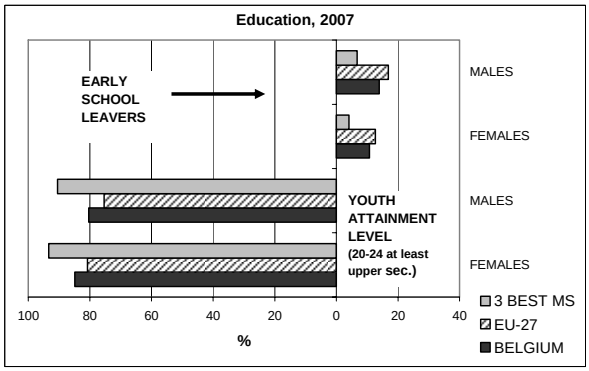
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	BELGIUM 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	9,660	10,239	10,585	11,745	12,194	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.25	:	:	1.77	1.78	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	74.2	81	82.3	85.4	87.8	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	67.8	74.6	76.6	80.2	83.1	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	69.1	61.9	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	65.7	61.7	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	23.5	10.0	20.0	4.1	-13.8	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-32.7	14.3	62.3	31.4	25.2	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	27.15	:	:	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	21.2	25.5	25.9	37.6	43.9	25.2	





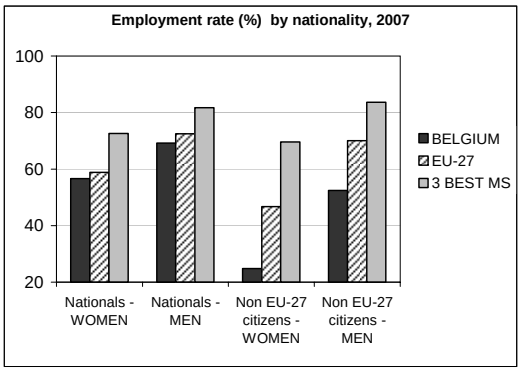
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	51.5	55.3	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	69.5	68.7	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	67.3	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	88.5	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	13.0	7.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	37.4	40.6	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	5.5	7.5	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	32.8	32.8	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	40.4	40.6	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	40.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	98.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	11.0	15.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	10.8	13.5	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.5	2005

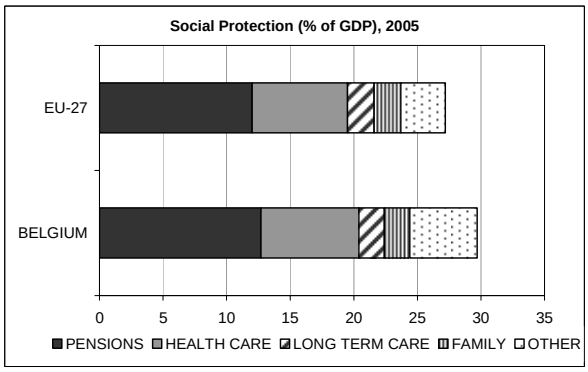




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	16.6	26.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	36.4	42.9	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	24.1	38.6	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	52.0	59.2	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	7.0	11.4	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	18.1	23.3	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	1.7	1.7	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	3.1	5.0	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	0.4	7.8	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	44.0	33.0	66.0	

	BELGIUM		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	10.2	10.7	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	14.8	13.9	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	85.6	84.9	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	78	80.4	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	24.7	18.4	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	44.6		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.4	83.7	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	66.0	65.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	43.4	40.5	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	:	5.95	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	6.2	7.2	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.97	1.83	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.7	4.6	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	63.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	130.7	124.3	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	8.3	8.8	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	53.6	56.6	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	70.6	69.2	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	24.8	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	52.4	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	37.0	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	23.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	24.5	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	47.2	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	107.8	84.9	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	0.1	-0.2	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	13.5	7.9	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	49.1	48.7	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	11.0	12.7	14.7	15.5	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.0	7.7	7.1	11.3	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	26.5	29.7	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	6,059.2	7,171.6	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	13.0	15.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.3	4.2	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	12.4	12.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Belgium's fertility rate is estimated to be above the EU average and population ageing is projected to be less pronounced than in the EU as a whole. Largely thanks to migration, Belgium's population is projected to grow by almost 10% until 2050.

… Opportunities for tackling them

While childcare availability lies above the EU average it could be extended for very young children. The gender pay gap is one of the lowest in the EU. Nevertheless, there is scope for women's employment rates to catch up with men's; moreover a large proportion of women work part-time.

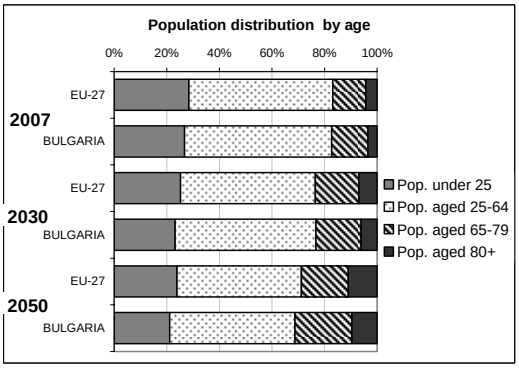
Employment rates of older workers, in particular women, are very low and they represent an important labour force reserve.

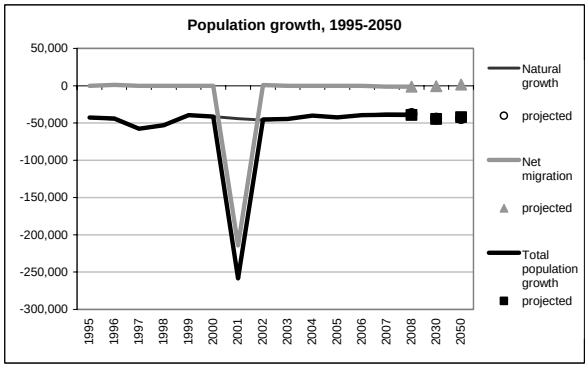
Major gains are also possible with regard to the integration of minorities and third country nationals into labour markets and education systems.

Finally, the reduction of public debt would enhance the ability to meet future social protection needs linked to ageing.

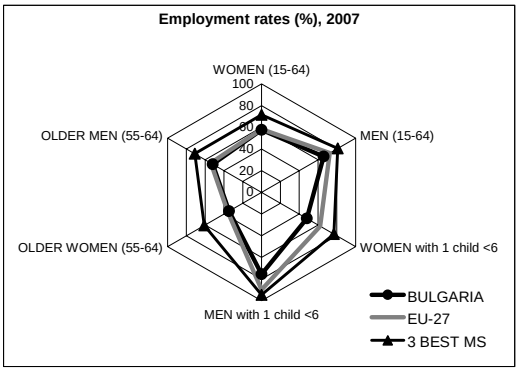
BULGARIA

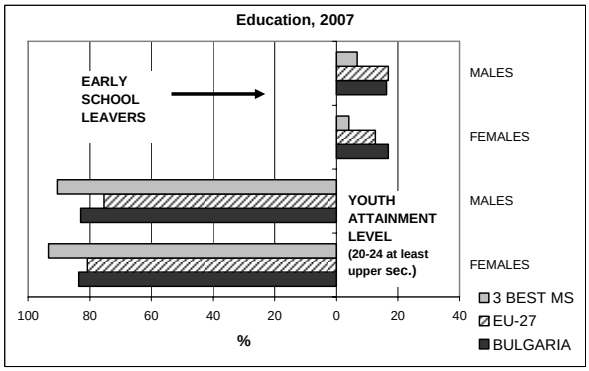
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	BULGARIA 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	8,464	8,191	7,679	6,753	5,923	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.17	1.26	1.37	1.46	1.52	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	73.5	75	76.3	81.3	84.9	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	69.1	68.4	69.2	75.3	79.6	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	61.7	-41.4	-37.7	-44.1	-43.7	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-11.0	0.0	-1.4	-0.5	1.6	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	25.0	24.6	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	14	23.8	24.9	36.3	55.4	25.2	





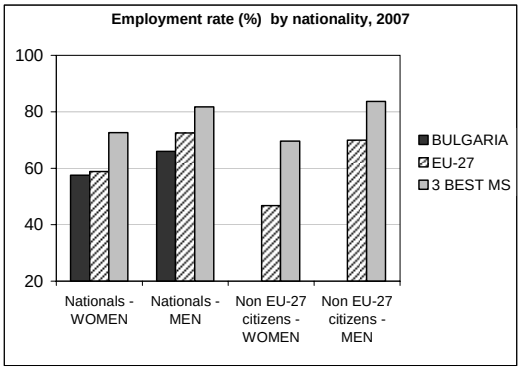
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	46.3	57.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	54.7	66.0	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	48.0	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	75.5	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	:	14.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	:	2.1	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	:	1.3	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	40.1	41.0	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.3	42.1	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	:	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	:	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	19.0	15.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	12.9	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	:	1.1	2.1	3.5	2005

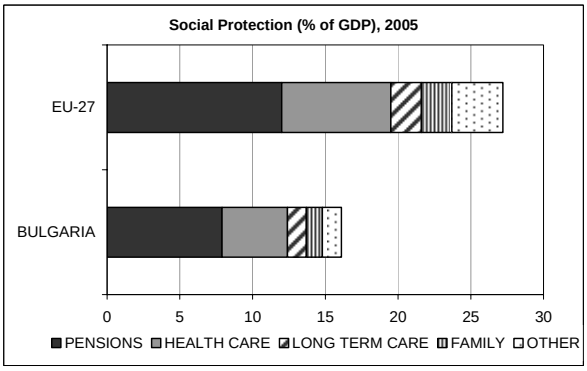




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	10.3	34.5	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	33.2	51.8	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	16.2	55.3	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	53.6	64.5	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	6.1	11.8	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	15.7	37.5	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.9	3.5	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	7.1	10.5	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	64.1	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	64.1	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	5.3	9.3	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	9.0	33.0	66.0	

	BULGARIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	16.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	16.3	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	77	83.6	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	73.4	83	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	23.9	18.2	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	31.9	33.6		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	77.4	84.6	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	59.3	70.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	30.4	30.6	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.19	4.51	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	1.3	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.52	0.48	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	3.1	3.1	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	28.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	27.5	31.3	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	0.3	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	57.5	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	66.0	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	:	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	:	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	23.6	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	18.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	46.7	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	2.5	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	74.3	18.2	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	:	3.4	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	:	2.7	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	:	41.2	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	:	7.9	7.3	7.9	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	:	4.5	5.8	6.4	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	:	1.3	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	:	16.1	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	:	12.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	14.0	14.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.7	3.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	15.5	10	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

The total population of Bulgaria is expected to decline significantly by 2050 as a result of low birth rates, high adult mortality and a high current level of net emigration. Fertility rates are expected to recover from the current low level while net emigration should come to a halt. Life expectancy, for both men and women, is currently low and significant progress is expected. The old-age dependency ratio, currently at the European average, is projected to rise to a higher level than for the EU as a whole.

… Opportunities for tackling them

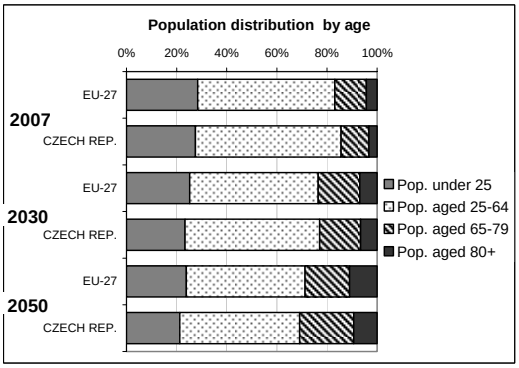
Low employment rates mean that there is a major potential for employment growth.

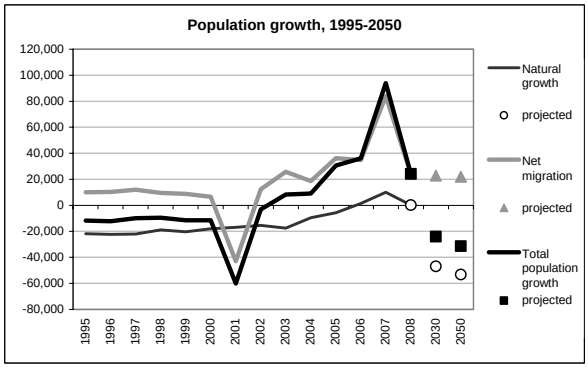
Productivity is only one third of the EU average, so there is an enormous catching-up potential. Reducing the number of early school leavers and increasing investment in research and investment would contribute to realising this productivity growth potential.

Current and projected public spending on health and long-term care is significantly below the EU average, however, there may be pressures for increased spending.

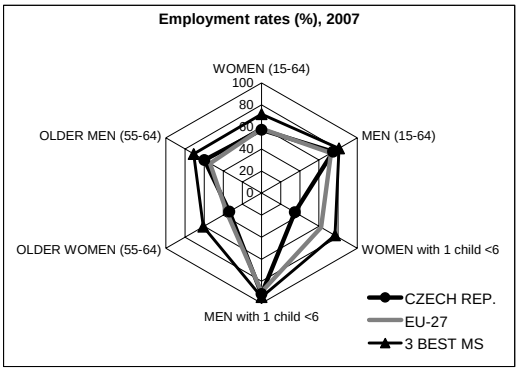
CZECH REPUBLIC

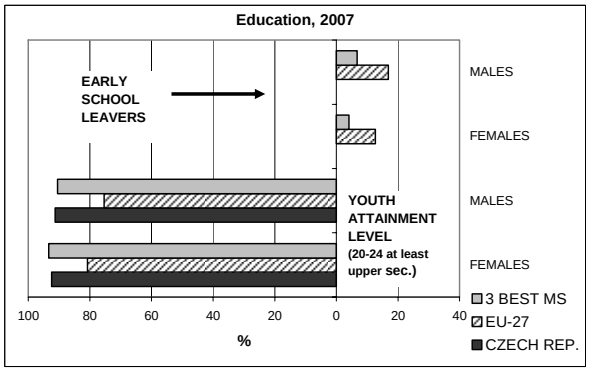
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	CZECH REP. 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	9,906	10,278	10,287	10,420	9,892	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.9	1.14	1.33	1.41	1.49	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	73.1	78.5	79.9	83.7	86.5	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66.1	71.7	73.5	78.1	81.6	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	59.9	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	57.9	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	24.5	-18.1	10.0	-47.0	-53.3	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-121.3	6.5	83.9	22.9	21.9	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	27.2	28.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	17.9	19.8	20.2	35.7	54.8	25.2	





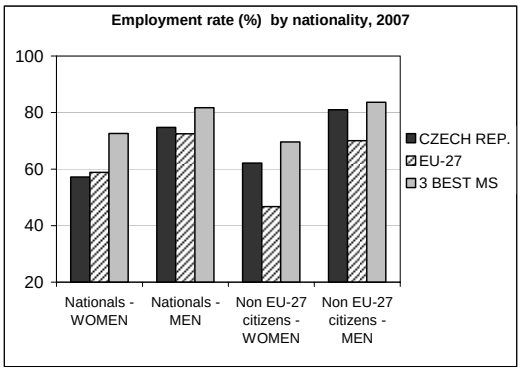
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	56.9	57.3	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	73.2	74.8	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	34.7	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	91.6	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	22.0	18.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	9.3	8.5	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	2.2	2.3	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	41.3	39.5	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	45.4	43.4	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	2.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	67.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	:	17.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	8	7.9	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.6	1.4	2.1	3.5	2005

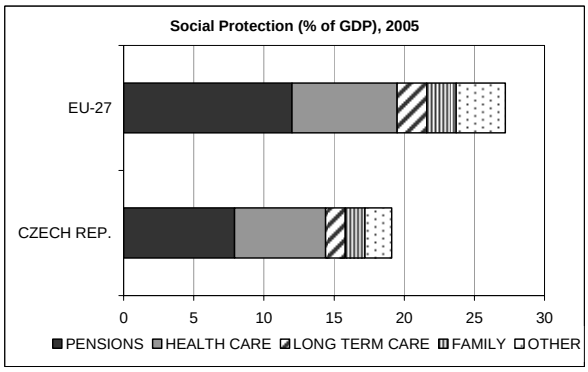




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	22.4	33.5	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	51.7	59.6	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	30.4	50.1	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	71.6	77.3	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	11.2	14.6	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	23.5	38.3	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	5.2	6.2	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	13.2	13.6	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	59.0	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	61.8	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	8.8	3.1	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	22.0	33.0	66.0	

	CZECH REP.		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	:	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	:	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	91.7	92.4	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	90.7	91.3	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	7.4	5.8	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	16.0	28.0		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.1	84.0	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	72.8	72.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	29.1	24.2	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.04	4.25	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	5.7	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.21	1.54	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.3	4.6	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	42.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	44.6	53.5	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	2.9	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	56.9	57.2	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	73.1	74.7	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	62.1	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	81.0	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	14.9	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	6.5	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	27.6	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	11.2	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	18.5	28.7	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-3.7	-1.6	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	2.0	2.7	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	38.1	40.8	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.2	7.9	9.6	14.1	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.4	6.5	7.8	8.4	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	19.5	19.1	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	866.7	1,273.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	10.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	3.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	7.8	6.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

The Czech Republic currently has one of the lowest fertility rates in the EU, but this may be partly the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. These projections indicate a modestly shrinking population and, in spite of below-average life expectancy, the rise in the old-age dependency ratio is projected to be above the EU average.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment rates could rise significantly and the gender pay gap remains large. Households with children face a higher poverty risk than households without children.

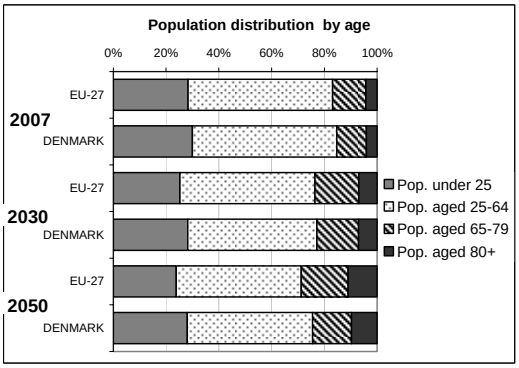
Employment rates for older workers are close to the EU average, which means that there is still much room for increasing the size of the labour force.

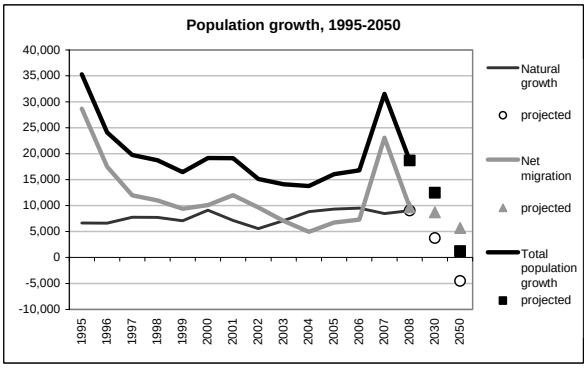
While educational attainment is already high, productivity levels can still be raised considerably. The government is also giving priority to reforming social, health and other public services to improve the conditions for more active and dignified ageing.

Public debt is currently low, but a large ageing-related increase in public pension expenditure is expected.

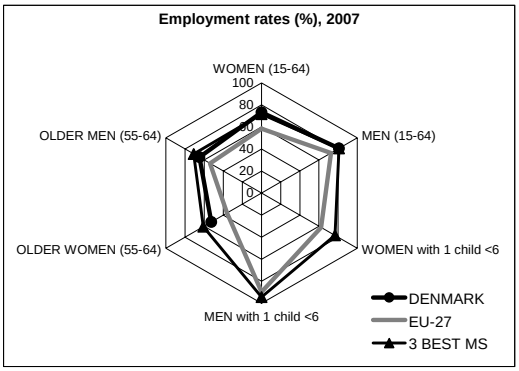
DENMARK

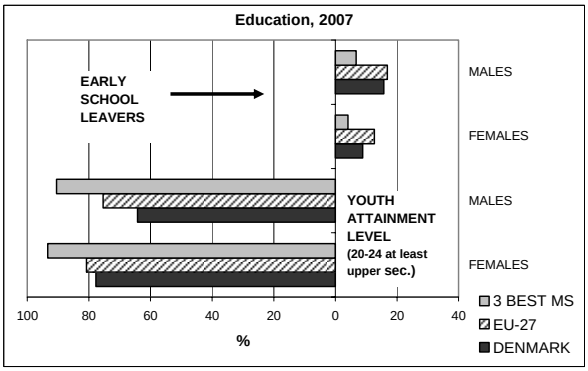
	DENMARK					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	4,907	5,330	5,447	5,808	5,895	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.95	1.78	1.83	1.85	1.85	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	79.2	80.7	84.5	87.2	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	74.5	76.1	80	82.9	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	61.9	68.2	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	62.9	68.4	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	22.6	9.1	8.5	3.7	-4.5	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	21.1	10.1	23.1	8.7	5.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	26.72	29.2	30.3	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	18.9	22.2	23.2	37.8	41.3	25.2	





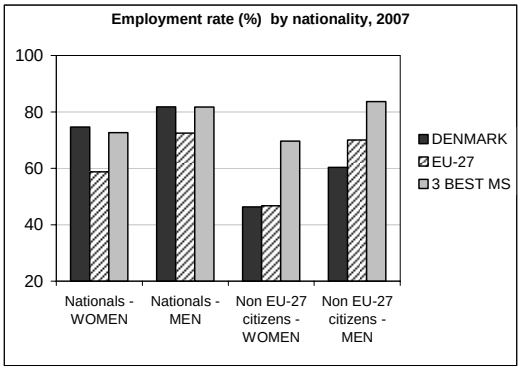
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	71.6	73.2	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	80.8	81.0	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	15.0	17.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	34.1	36.2	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	10.2	13.5	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	32.6	32.5	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	39.2	38.1	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	73.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	96.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	:	10.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	:	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	3.7	3.8	2.1	3.5	2005

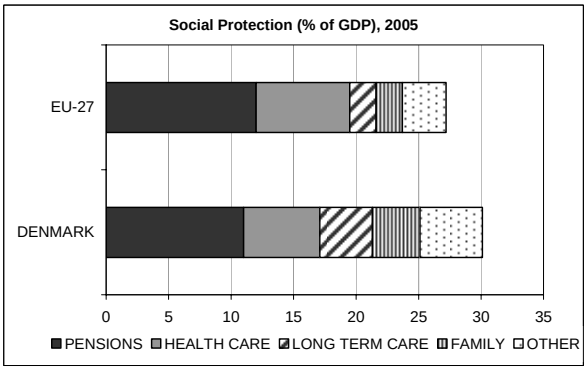




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	46.6	52.4	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	64.1	64.9	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	64.3	74.9	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	79.7	83.9	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	23.4	29.9	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	37.8	45.7	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	5.4	6.9	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	11.3	18.4	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	61.3	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	62.5	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	13.8	12.3	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	66.0	33.0	66.0	

	DENMARK		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	9.9	8.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	13.4	15.7	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	76.5	77.7	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	67.5	64.2	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	14.8	14.9	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	40.1	53.5		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	88.2	87.6	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	80.1	81.8	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	62.1	64.2	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	8.28	8.28	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	19.4	29.2	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	2.24	2.43	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	6.1	5.2	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	76.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	105.5	103.9	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	4.9	5.1	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	72.9	74.7	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	81.3	81.8	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	46.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	60.3	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	35.5	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	18.8	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	15.9	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	25.1	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	51.5	26	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	2.2	4.4	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	6.8	3.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	55.8	55.6	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	10.7	11.0	12.8	12.8	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	5.7	6.1	7.7	7.9	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	3.4	4.2	1.7	2.2	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	28.9	30.1	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	8,538.9	9,633.8	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	12.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	3.4	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	:	:	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Denmark has currently one of the highest fertility rates in the EU while life expectancies for both men and women are below the EU average. The projected increase in the old-age dependency ratio is much smaller than for the EU as a whole. Mainly thanks to assumed immigration the Danish population is projected to grow by almost 10% until 2050.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Denmark has already achieved high female employment rates, although the gender pay gap remains significant and women are much more likely to work part-time than men.

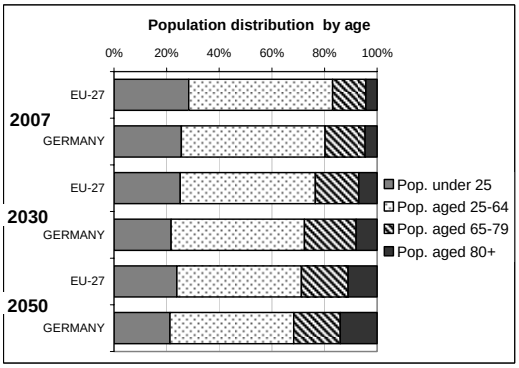
The employment rate of older workers is also far above the EU average, but could still rise in the over-60 age group if health and disability issues as causes for early labour market exit can be tackled.

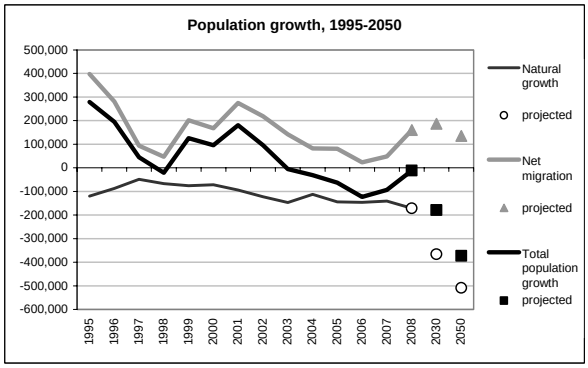
There also appears to be scope for a better integration of third country nationals into labour markets and education systems.

Public debt is low compared to the EU average. The projected ageing-related increase in public protection spending is slightly above the EU average.

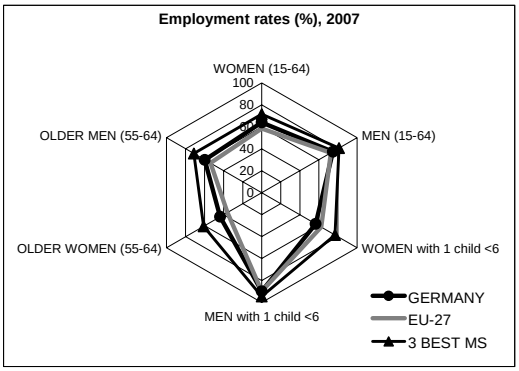
GERMANY

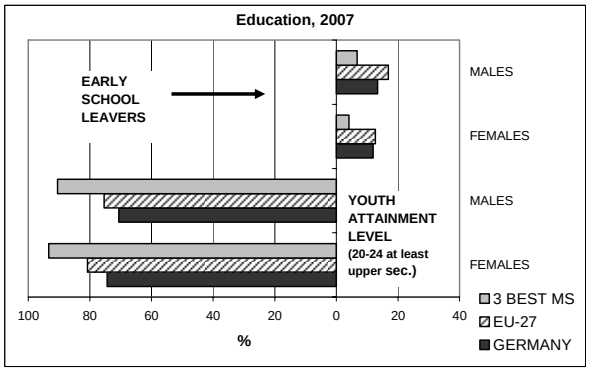
	GERMANY					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	78,269	82,163	82,315	80,152	74,491	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.03	1.38	1.32	1.42	1.49	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	73.6	81.2	82.4	85.6	88.0	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	67.5	75.1	77.2	80.8	83.6	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	64.6	55.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	63.2	55	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	72.1	-71.8	-140.9	-365.8	-508.5	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-271.7	167.9	47.8	187.1	135.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	26.6	28.7	29.6	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	21.4	23.9	29.9	46.2	56.4	25.2	





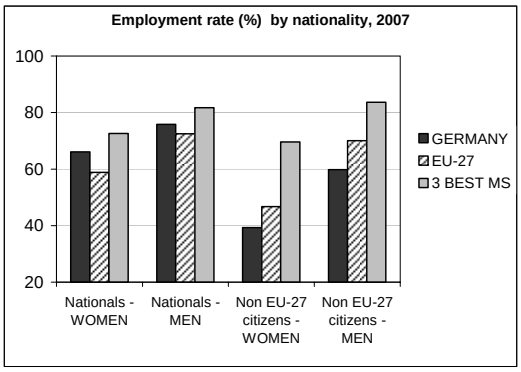
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	58.1	64.0	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	72.9	74.7	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	56.6	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	89.7	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	21.0	22.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	37.9	45.8	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	5.0	9.4	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	31.9	30.2	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.1	40.0	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	18.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	93.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	13.0	12.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	9	9.3	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	3.0	3.2	2.1	3.5	2005

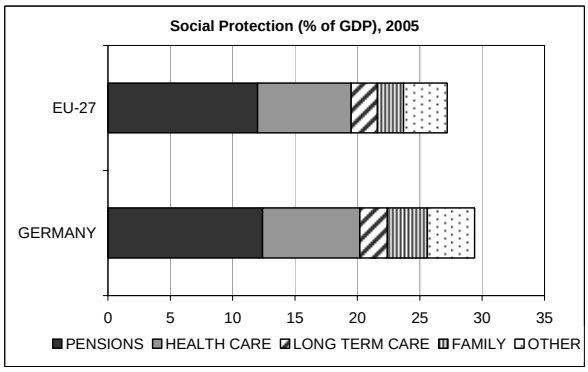




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	29.0	43.6	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	46.4	59.7	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	46.6	59.1	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	66.1	74.8	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	12.1	25.1	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	27.2	41.6	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.8	5.3	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	7.4	9.2	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	61.6	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	62.1	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	4.9	5.1	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	48.0	33.0	66.0	

	GERMANY		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	15.2	11.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	14.6	13.4	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	74.8	74.4	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	74.6	70.6	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	15.4	15.0	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	15.4	20.9		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	83.0	86.0	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	69.9	73.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	55.3	44.9	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.45	4.53	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	5.2	7.8	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	2.45	2.53	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.9	5.2	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	64.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	108.8	111	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	8.9	8.8	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	59.2	66.1	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	73.4	75.8	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	39.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	59.8	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	25.4	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	10.7	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	14.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	47.6	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	59.7	65	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	1.3	0.0	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	7.0	6.3	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	46.4	43.9	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	12.0	12.4	12.3	13.1	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	8.0	7.8	6.9	7.2	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	29.3	29.4	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	7,050.0	7,131.3	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	10.0	13.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.5	4.1	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	9.7	9.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Germany's fertility rate lies below the EU average, although there has been a slight increase recently, from 1.33 in 2000 to 1.37 in 2007. Notwithstanding the expectation of a sizeable future immigration, the German population is projected to shrink considerably by 10% until 2050. Life expectancy in Germany is in line with the EU average while the old-age dependency ratio is already among the highest in the EU and expected to stay above the EU average.

… Opportunities for tackling them

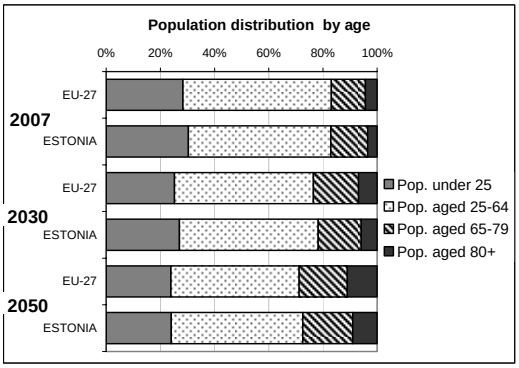
Employment rates of older workers are already above the EU average and the expected ageing-related increase in social spending may stay slightly below the EU average.

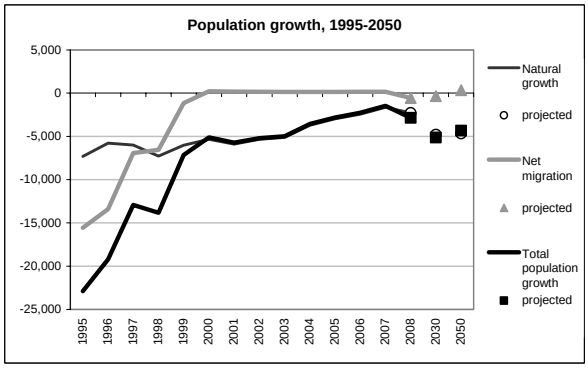
The policy focus in Germany is on improving family friendliness. By 2013 there should be place to accommodate at least 35% of all children under 3 years old. From 2013 onwards all children of 2 years and older will have a legal right to childcare. In 2007 Germany introduced a new parental leave scheme that is giving in particular fathers a greater financial incentive to become involved in the daily care for their children.

The German Business Programme 'Success Factor Family' tries to convince enterprises of the usefulness of a more family-oriented personnel policy.

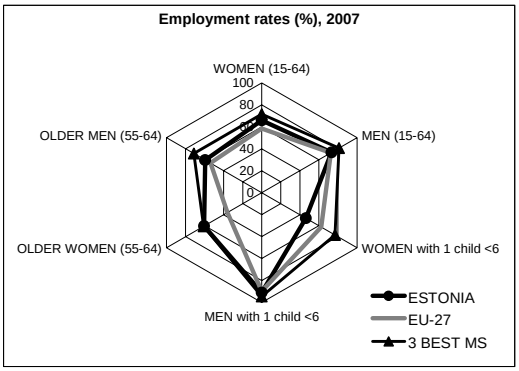
ESTONIA

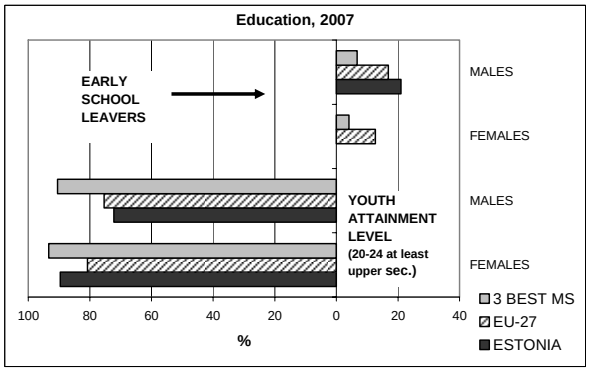
	ESTONIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	1,356	1,372	1,342	1,267	1,181	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.39	1.55	1.6	1.64	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	76.2	78.6	82.9	86.1	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	65.5	67.4	74	78.8	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	52.2	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	48	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	6.4	-5.3	-1.6	-4.8	-4.7	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	6.1	0.2	0.2	-0.3	0.3	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	27.0	28.4	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	17.7	22.4	25.1	34.4	47.2	25.2	





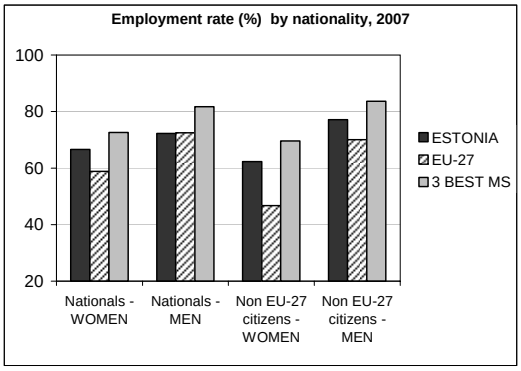
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	56.9	65.9	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	64.3	73.2	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	46.4	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	90.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	25.0	:	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	10.9	12.1	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	5.3	4.3	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	39.1	38.1	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.7	41.0	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	18.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	85.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	21.0	20.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	8.6	7.3	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.6	1.5	2.1	3.5	2005

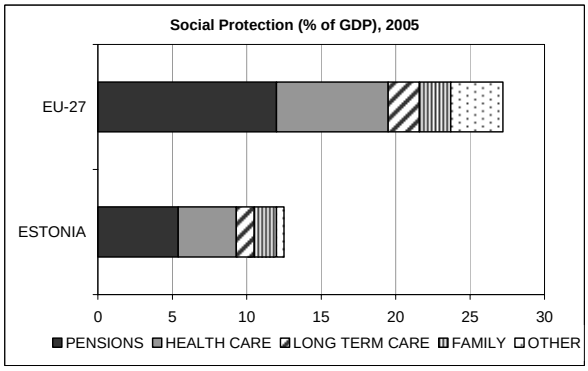




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	39.0	60.5	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	55.9	59.4	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	52.2	74.8	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	66.8	74.5	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	25.5	41.8	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	35.6	37.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	16.1	25.4	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	23.9	26.7	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	8.7	11.2	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	29.0	33.0	66.0	

	ESTONIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	12.1	:	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	16.3	21	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	83.7	89.6	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	74.2	72.2	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	9.1	13.8	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	40.9		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	82.7	86.8	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	65.2	74.4	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	28.2	33.1	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.57	4.87	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	6.5	7	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.61	1.14	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.3	3.6	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	59.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	34.7	47.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	20.0	17.6	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	59.3	66.6	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	62.7	72.3	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	62.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	77.1	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	37.6	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	9.2	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	20.2	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	9.5	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	5.2	3.4	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-0.2	2.8	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	0.6	0.4	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	36.2	36.9	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	6.2	5.4	4.8	4.2	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	4.4	3.9	6.2	6.5	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	0.9	1.2	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	14.0	12.5	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	387.7	562.3	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	18.0	18.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	6.3	5.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	9.6	6	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

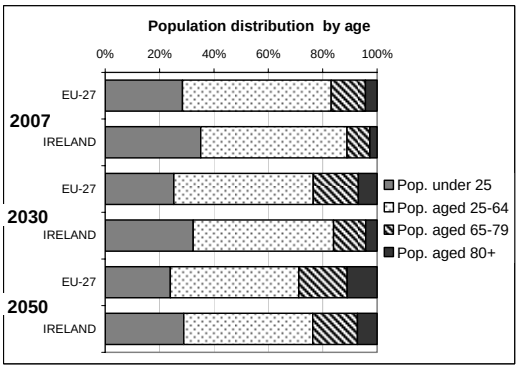
Estonia's fertility rate is currently very close to the EU average and a further increase in fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly lower than the EU average, particularly for men, and this gap is expected to remain large until the end of the projection period (2050). The result would be a relatively low old-age dependency ratio. Until 2050 the Estonian population is projected to shrink by 10%.

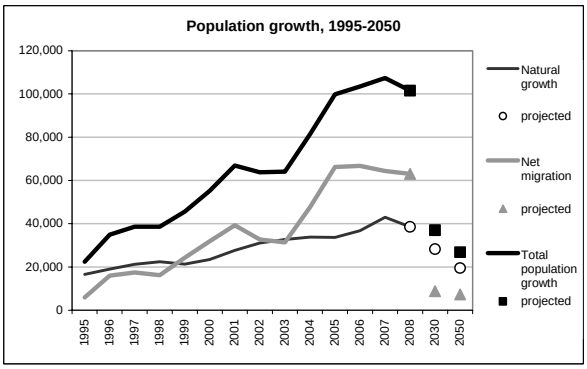
… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment rates are high and most women work full-time.
However, their pay is significantly lower than men's, indicating scope for a qualitative improvement of female employment.
A high proportion of people in their 50s and 60s are still in employment.
There is room to capitalize on this fact and further reinforce active labour market policies through focus on lifelong learning.
There is much catch-up potential for productivity growth which could build on the high level of educational achievement and on efforts to ensure that R&D results are translated into innovative services and products. Last year Estonia launched a National Health Strategy for 2009-2020 aiming to improve health, life expectancy and life quality.

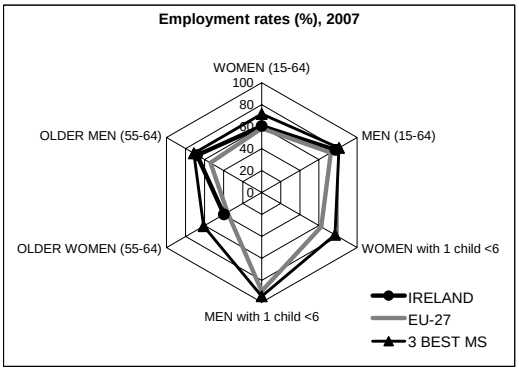
IRELAND

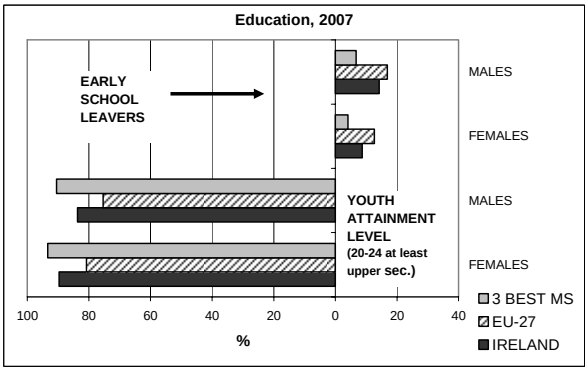
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	IRELAND 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	2,943	3,778	4,315	5,881	6,531	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.88	1.9	1.89	1.88	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	79.2	82.1	85.3	88.0	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	74	77.3	81.1	83.9	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	66.9	64.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	63.3	62.9	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	30.7	23.4	42.9	28.2	19.4	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-2.8	31.8	64.4	8.7	7.4	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	30.5	30.7	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	19.3	16.8	16.2	24.6	40.4	25.2	





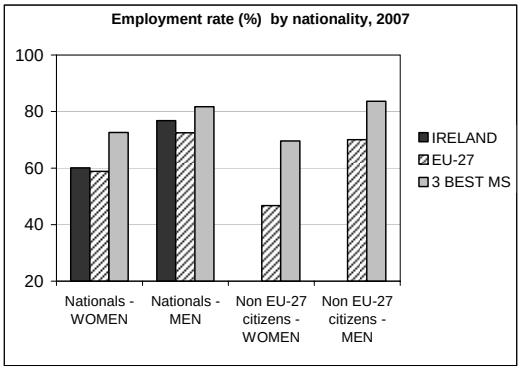
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	53.9	60.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	76.3	77.4	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	19.0	9.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	30.3	:	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	6.9	:	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	32.8	31.4	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.0	40.5	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	18.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	93.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	22.0	21.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	10.2	11.2	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.8	2.5	2.1	3.5	2005

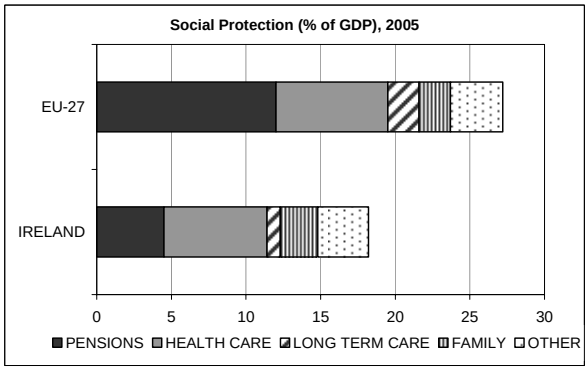




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	27.2	39.6	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	63.2	67.9	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	34.0	47.2	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	71.7	75.1	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	19.1	30.7	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	52.6	59.4	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	6.6	10.2	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	23.3	26.9	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	64.7	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	63.5	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	1.3	0.3	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	25.0	33.0	66.0	

	IRELAND		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	8.7	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	14.2	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	85.6	89.7	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	79.7	83.7	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	26.4	16.5	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	:		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	86.5	85.9	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	72.6	74.1	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	48.1	49.3	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.29	4.77	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	7.6	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.12	1.32	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	7.4	6.5	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	51.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	97.6	106.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	3.3	10.5	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	53.4	60.1	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	76.0	76.8	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	:	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	:	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	35.2	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	25.2	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	:	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	:	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	37.9	25.4	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	4.7	0.3	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	6.1	2.6	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	36.3	36.7	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	3.4	4.5	7.8	11.1	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	5.5	6.9	6.5	7.3	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	14.1	18.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	3,342.8	5,223.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	20.0	18.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.7	4.9	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	8.6	7.8	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Ireland has currently one of the highest fertility rates in the EU and the share of young people in the population is also high. Life expectancy matches the EU average. The projections assume that fertility rates will remain high and that life expectancy will stay close to the EU average. The old-age dependency ratio could more than double, but would remain significantly below the EU average by 2050. Until 2050 the Irish population is projected to increase by almost 50%.

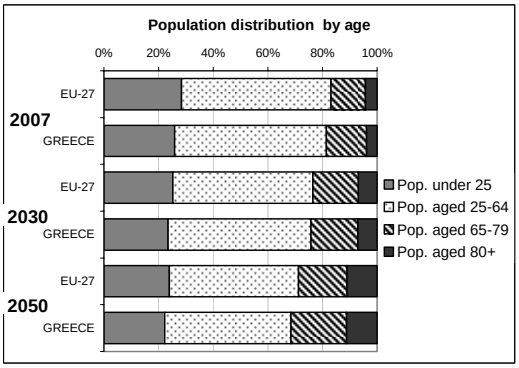
… Opportunities for tackling them

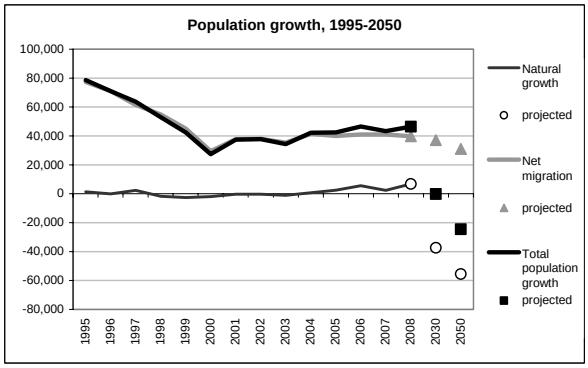
Female labour force participation is already relatively high, but there remains scope for improvement with an employment rate gap between men and women of 17 percentage points and about one-third of women working part-time. Labour market opportunities for women could benefit from more accessible childcare. The gender pay gap is below the EU average.

An increase in public spending on R&D and a reduction of early school leaving would help to raise future productivity. Although employment rates of older workers are above the EU average, potential still exists for improvement. Public debt is low, but a large ageing-related increase in public social protection expenditure is projected.

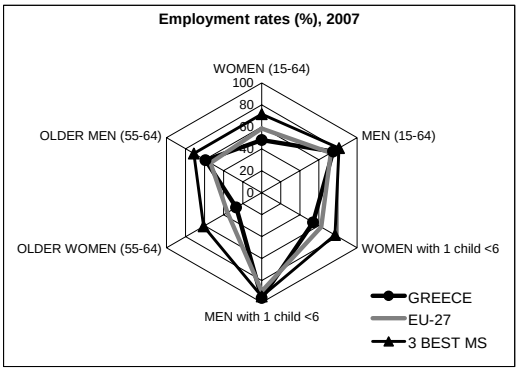
GREECE

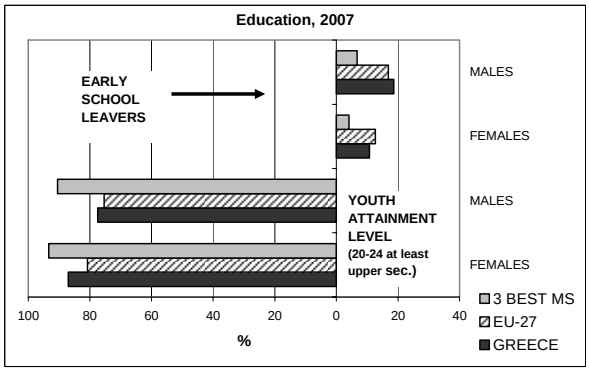
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	GREECE 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	8,781	10,904	11,172	11,573	11,445	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.4	1.26	1.39	1.48	1.54	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	76	80.6	81.9	85.3	87.6	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	71.6	75.5	77.2	80.9	83.6	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	68.2	67.2	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	66.3	65.7	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	71.0	-2.0	2.3	-37.4	-55.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-46.4	29.4	41.0	37.2	31.0	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	29.6	29.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	17.2	24.2	27.6	38.5	57.0	25.2	





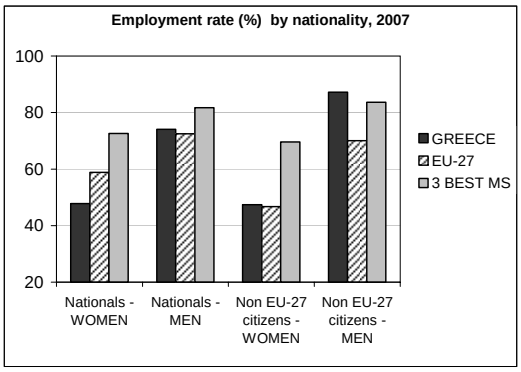
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	41.7	47.9	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	71.5	74.9	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	53.8	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	95.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	15.0	10.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	7.8	10.1	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	2.6	2.7	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	40.3	39.2	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	45.0	44.5	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	10.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	61.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	19.0	22.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	5.3	3.9	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.7	1.5	2.1	3.5	2005

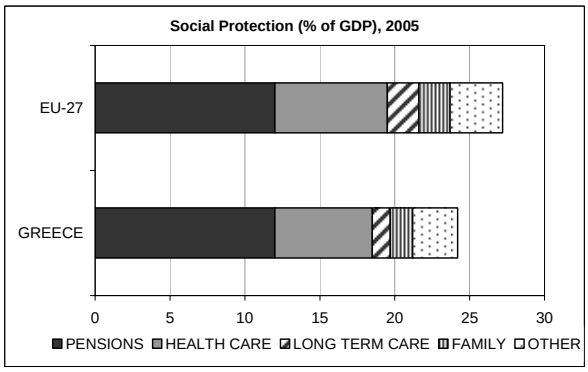




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	24.3	26.9	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	55.2	59.1	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	30.0	33.6	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	69.2	73.5	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	20.3	20.1	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	44.6	43.2	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	6.5	5.5	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	16.8	16.4	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	60.4	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	61.8	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	2.3	3.3	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	8.0	33.0	66.0	

	GREECE		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	13.6	10.7	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	22.9	18.6	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	84.6	87	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	73.6	77.5	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	28.4	24.8	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	36.2		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	80.6	81.9	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	57.0	60.8	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	49.3	52.3	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	3.71	3.98	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	1	2.1	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	:	0.57	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	1.8	2.2	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	28.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	65.5	71.9	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	7.9	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	41.7	47.8	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	71.3	74.1	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	47.4	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	87.2	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	26.3	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	29.6	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	11.5	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	51.9	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	103.2	94.5	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	:	-2.8	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	15.8	10.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	43	40.2	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	11.3	12.0	:	:	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.0	6.5	5.9	6.8	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.1	1.2	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	23.5	24.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	2,259.4	2,877.1	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	20.0	21.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	5.8	6.1	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	9.2	8	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

The fertility rate in Greece is one of the lowest in the EU while life expectancy is close to the EU average. Greece's old-age- dependency ratio is projected to rise much more than the EU average. Until 2050 the Greek population is expected to grow only slightly.

… Opportunities for tackling them

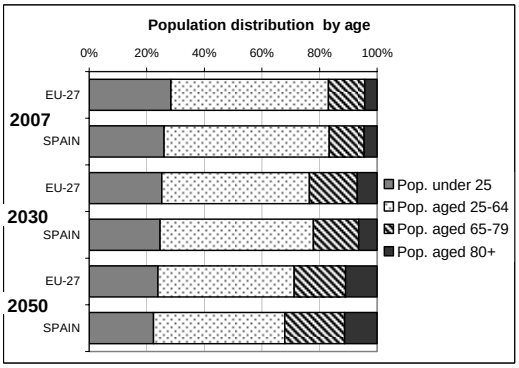
The employment rates of both women and older workers could rise significantly. Productivity levels might benefit from further improving the business environment and the climate for R&D and innovation. Raising percentages of the population completing higher education and facilitating movement between training/ education and the labour market could also bring benefits. According to the employment statistics, third country nationals seem to be well integrated since their unemployment rates are lower than the Greek average. Facilitating their entrance into the regular labour market might strengthen social protection and public finances.

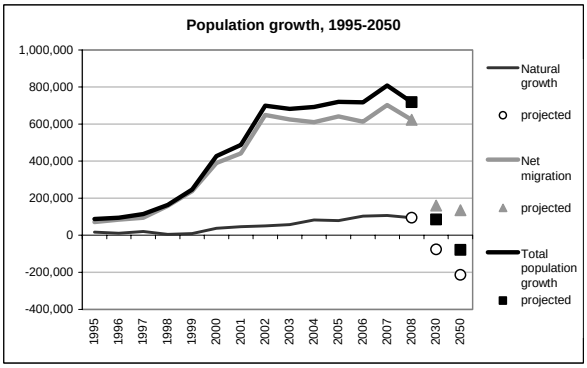
The public debt has started to decrease but the level it is still above the EU average. Its further reduction would help in meeting future social protection needs.

In 2008 the government adopted a new pension reform law which provides incentives for postponing retirement up to 3 years and which gradually raises the retirement age for groups that so far were eligible to early retirement. The same law increases the duration of paid (at minimum-wage level) maternity leave in the private sector by 6 months.

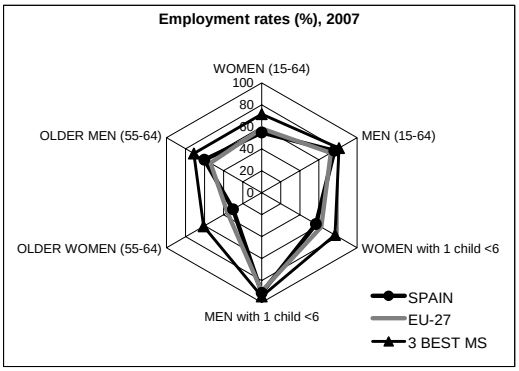
SPAIN

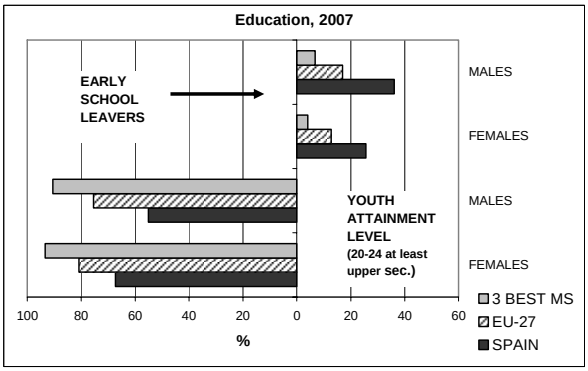
	SPAIN					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	33,588	40,050	44,475	52,661	53,229	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.23	1.38	1.46	1.52	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	82.9	84.4	86.5	88.6	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	75.8	77.7	80.9	83.7	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	69.3	63.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	66.5	63.2	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	380.9	37.2	106.7	-76.3	-214.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	72.9	389.8	701.9	160.8	135.2	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	30.7	30.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	15.2	24.5	24.2	34.3	58.7	25.2	





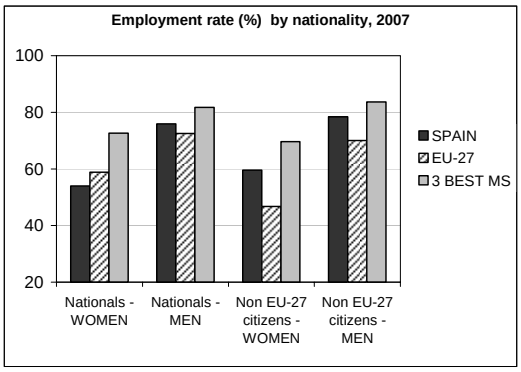
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	41.3	54.7	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	71.2	76.2	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	56.9	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	91.2	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	15.0	13.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	16.8	22.8	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	2.8	4.1	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	36.8	35.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.1	41.9	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	39.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	91.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	25.0	24.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	6.5	5	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.0	1.1	2.1	3.5	2005

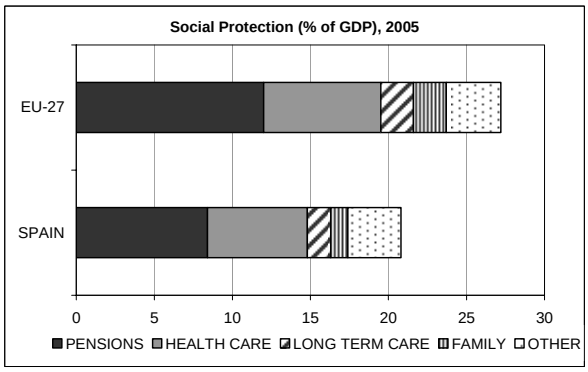




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	20.2	30.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	54.9	60.0	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	24.8	38.1	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	68.4	72.8	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	14.9	21.3	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	39.4	45.6	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.5	3.2	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	5.4	7.7	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	62.3	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	61.8	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	7.1	12.5	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	18.0	33.0	66.0	

	SPAIN		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	23.4	25.6	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	34.7	36.1	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	71.9	67.3	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	60.1	55.1	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	44.5	35.6	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	32.2	34.7		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	75.1	82.5	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	54.9	68.2	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	51.5	57.5	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.28	4.23	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	4.1	10.4	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.91	1.2	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	2.9	3.4	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	44.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	88.9	92.5	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	10.4	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	41.1	54.0	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	71.0	75.9	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	59.6	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	78.4	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	36.0	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	42.1	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	17.5	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	47.5	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	59.3	36.2	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-1.0	2.2	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	8.3	4.1	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	38.1	41	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.9	8.4	11.9	15.7	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	5.8	6.4	7.3	8.3	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	20.3	20.8	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	2,770.0	3,240.9	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	18.0	20.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	5.4	5.3	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	7.5	6	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Spain's current fertility rate is among the lowest in the EU and Spanish women tend to have their first child relatively late in life. Life expectancy is above the EU average. The projections assume that fertility will recover slightly and that life expectancies will roughly evolve in line with the EU average. This would result in one of the highest old-age dependency ratios in the EU in 2050. Over recent years, Spain has attracted large numbers of immigrants, many of whom were regularised, boosting the official population and employment of Spain. Under the assumption that immigration continues at the present the Spanish population could grow considerably by 20% until 2050.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment rates could rise, but this might require a more extensive provision of childcare for the youngest children.

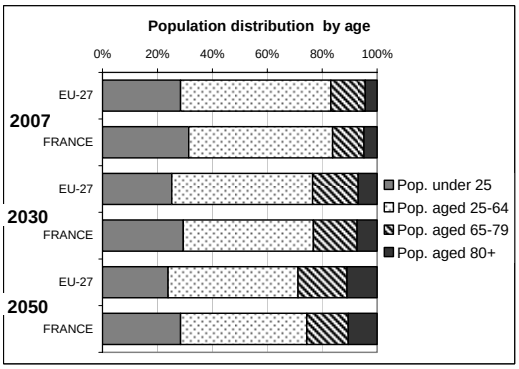
Employment rates of older workers are above the EU average, but could also be further increased.

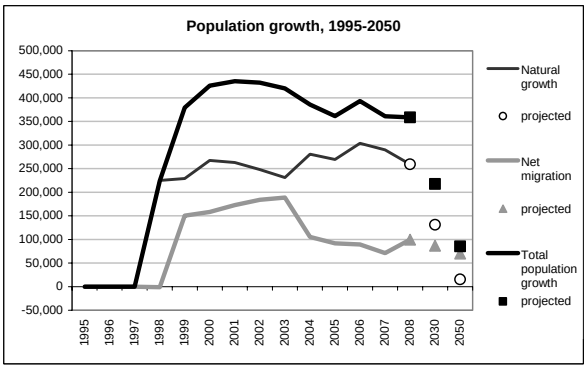
Educational attainment can be improved and early school leaving reduced; this could help Spain to narrow the productivity gap to the EU average.

Third country nationals seem to be well integrated into the labour market, but this may be due to the fact that immigration is relatively recent, with most people coming in search for work (rather than to join family members who arrived earlier).

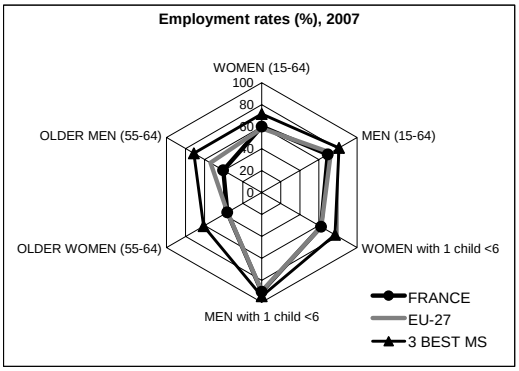
FRANCE

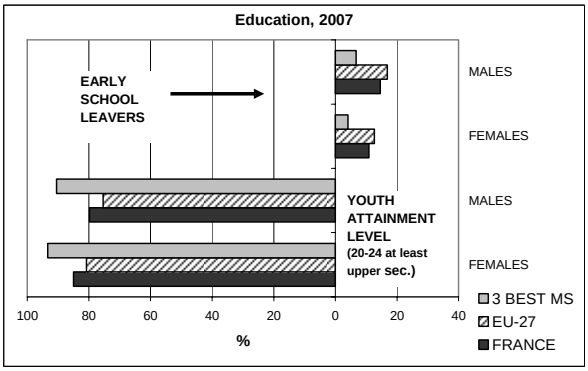
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	FRANCE 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	:	60,538	63,392	67,982	71,044	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.89	2	1.96	1.94	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	83	84.4	87	89.1	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	75.3	77.3	81	83.9	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	63.2	64.3	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	60.1	62	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	:	267.5	290.0	131.0	15.4	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	:	158.3	71.0	86.5	69.9	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	29.3	29.7	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	:	24.3	24.9	39.0	44.7	25.2	





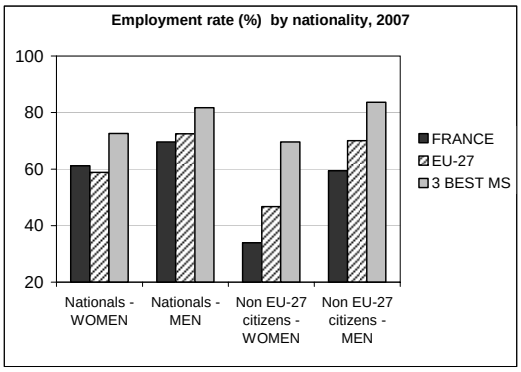
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	55.2	60.0	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	69.2	69.3	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	62.1	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	90.3	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	13.0	11.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	30.8	30.2	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	5.3	5.7	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	33.9	34.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	40.1	41.2	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	31.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	94.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	18.0	13.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	9.4	9.8	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	2005

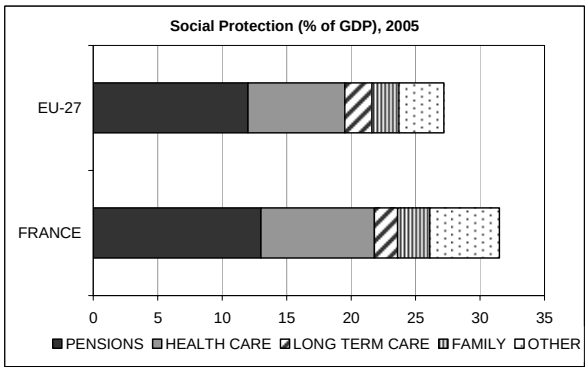




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	26.3	36.2	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	33.6	40.5	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	42.5	52.5	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	53.9	58.6	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	9.8	14.8	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	10.6	16.7	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	1.4	2.5	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	2.9	4.5	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	59.1	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	58.7	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	0.6	0.5	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	37.0	33.0	66.0	

	FRANCE		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	11.9	10.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	14.8	14.6	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	83.5	85	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	79.6	79.8	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	23.6	17.1	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	:		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	78.7	79.6	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	69.0	69.5	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	46.1	47.7	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.83	5.65	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	2.8	7.4	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	2.15	2.09	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	5.3	5.0	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	57.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	116.6	119.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	5.8	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	56.1	61.1	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	69.2	69.6	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	33.9	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	59.4	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	32.5	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	22.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	24.2	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	50.6	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	57.3	64.2	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-1.5	-2.7	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	5.6	5.2	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	50.2	49.9	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	12.3	13.0	14.3	14.8	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	8.0	8.8	8.9	9.5	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.6	1.8	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	29.5	31.5	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	6,689.1	7,602.8	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	16.0	13.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.2	4	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	10.7	10.9	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

France has currently the highest fertility rate in the EU and the population projections assume that this will not change. Life expectancy is assumed to rise above the EU average. The total population is expected to grow by more than 10% until 2050, while the old-age dependency ratio could evolve more favourably than for the EU as a whole.

… Opportunities for tackling them

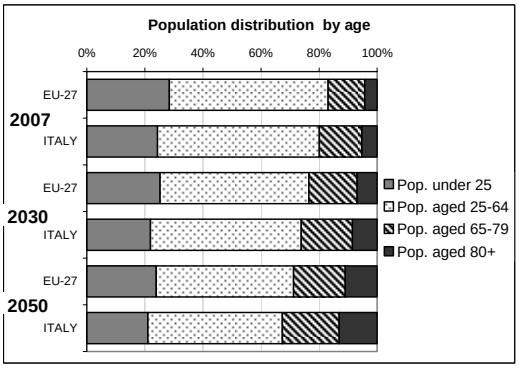
Employment opportunities for women are relatively well developed thanks to extensive childcare provision, and the gender pay gap is below the EU average.

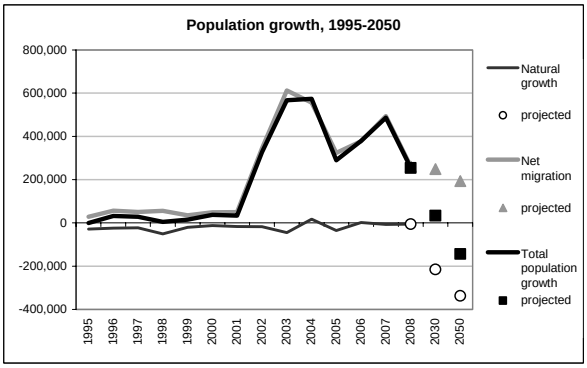
By contrast, there is much scope for increasing the labour force participation of older workers. A more modern employment protection combined with lifelong learning would increase labour market flexibility. Another area which would generate employment growth is the integration of third country nationals whose employment rates and educational attainment are particularly low.

Public debt is slightly above the EU average and the projected increase in public social protection expenditure is also roughly in line with the EU as a whole.

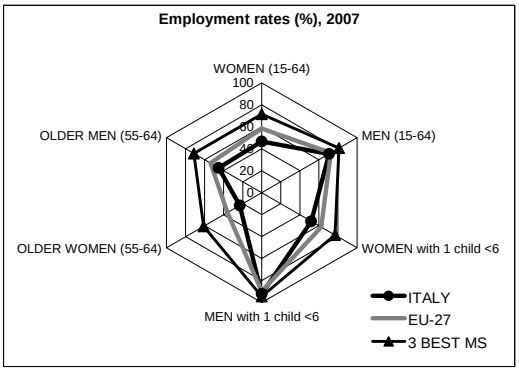
ITALY

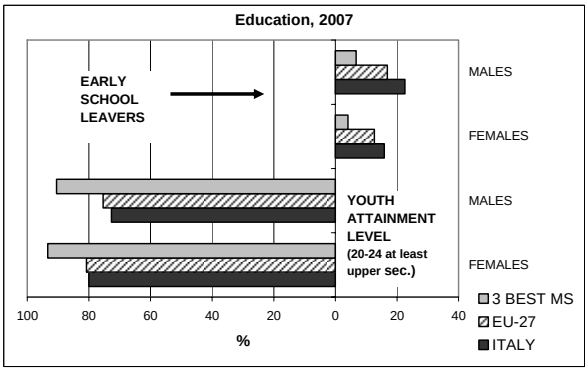
	ITALY					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	53,685	56,924	59,131	61,868	61,240	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.43	1.26	:	1.46	1.52	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	82.9	:	86.9	89.0	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	77	:	81.7	84.3	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	72.9	67	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	69.7	65.8	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	396.4	-12.4	-7.5	-215.8	-337.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-123.3	49.5	494.3	248.7	193.4	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	28.27	30.3	:	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	16.7	26.8	30.2	42.4	59.2	25.2	





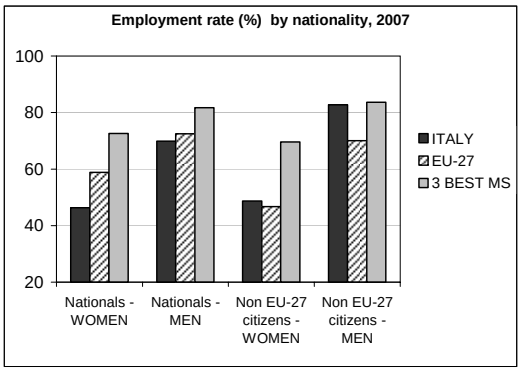
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	39.6	46.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	68.0	70.7	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	51.9	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	92.1	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	6.0	:	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	16.5	26.9	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	3.7	5.0	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	35.4	33.8	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.3	41.5	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	26.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	90.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	25.0	24.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	7.6	5.8	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	0.9	1.1	2.1	3.5	2005

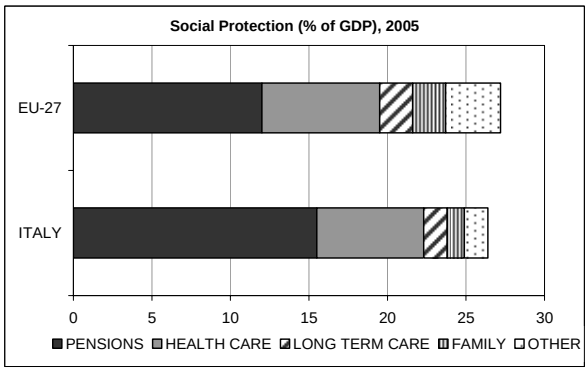




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	15.3	23.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	40.9	45.1	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	22.9	33.8	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	50.8	59.0	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	7.6	10.6	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	29.4	28.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.4	3.1	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	10.1	12.0	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	60.0	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	60.5	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	4.1	4.8	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	17.0	33.0	66.0	

	ITALY		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	21.9	15.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	28.8	22.6	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	74.2	80	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	64.5	72.7	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	40.7	31.8	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	16.1	31.8		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	81.0	77.7	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	63.5	67.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	44.1	46.5	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.47	4.43	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	4.8	6.2	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.05	:	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	3.9	4.3	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	34.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	100.5	89.2	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	2.2	5.0	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	46.3	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	69.9	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	48.7	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	82.7	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	15.6	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	40.2	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	9.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	54.9	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	109.2	104	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-0.8	-1.9	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	13.8	10.2	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	45.3	46.6	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	15.0	15.5	15.0	14.6	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.0	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	24.7	26.4	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	4,529.9	4,935.5	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	18.0	20.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.8	5.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	11.2	9.1	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Italy currently has the highest old-age dependency ratio in the EU. With a low fertility rate and high life expectancy - both being expected to continue - the old age dependency ratio could rise to almost two-thirds (2 persons aged 65+ for every 3 persons of working age). The Italian population size is expected to remain more or less constant under the assumption that significant numbers of immigrants continue to arrive.

… Opportunities for tackling them

There is significant scope for promoting the labour force participation of women. This would also help in reducing the risk of poverty for households with children.

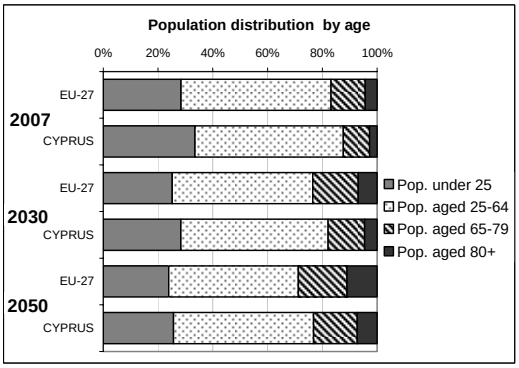
Employment rates for older workers are also comparatively low.

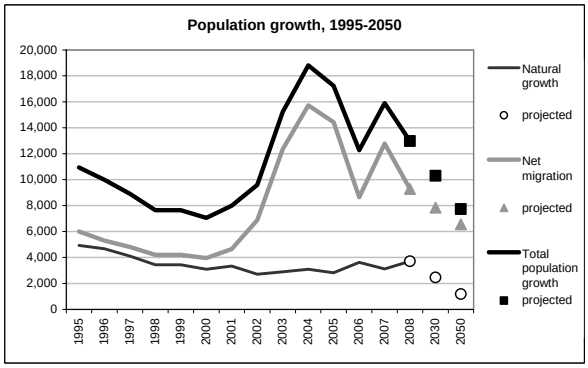
There is scope for raising productivity, notably by raising educational attainment levels, combating early school leaving and boosting R&D spending.

Reducing public debt would enhance Italy's ability to meet future social protection needs, even if the projected ageing-related increase in public expenditure is comparatively small.

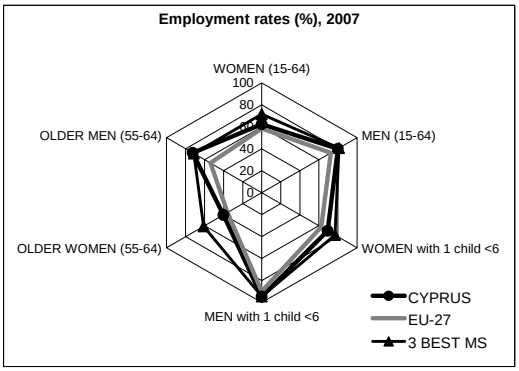
CYPRUS

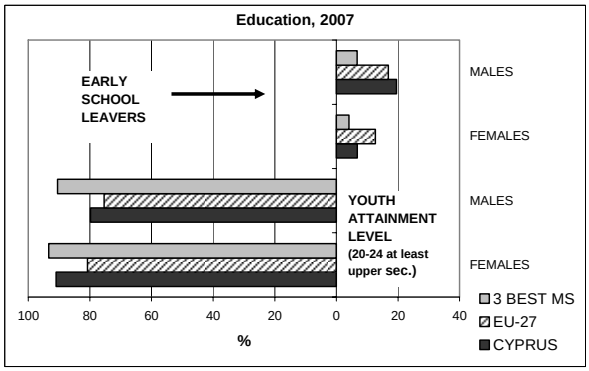
	CYPRUS					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	612	690	779	1,072	1,251	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.64	1.47	1.52	1.57	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	82.4	84.9	87.5	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	78.8	81.5	84	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	57.9	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	59.5	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	5.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.2	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-0.9	4.0	12.8	7.8	6.6	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	28.7	29.8	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	:	17.0	17.6	27.4	37.7	25.2	





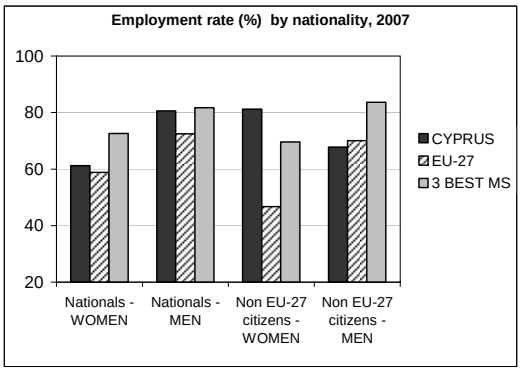
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	53.5	62.4	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	78.7	80.0	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	69.1	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	94.6	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	26.0	24.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	13.9	10.9	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	4.5	4.4	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	37.8	37.9	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.9	42.0	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	25.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	87.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	:	11.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	4.8	3.7	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	0.9	2.1	2.1	3.5	2005

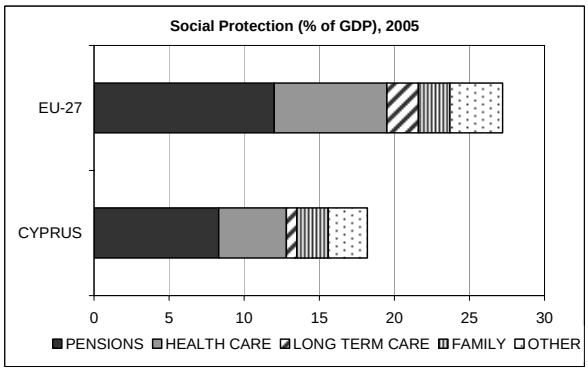




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	32.1	40.3	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	67.3	72.5	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	40.7	50.8	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	80.8	80.7	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	21.5	27.2	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	50.0	62.3	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	9.1	7.6	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	29.7	31.0	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	6.4	6.5	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	13.0	33.0	66.0	

	CYPRUS		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	13.9	6.8	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	25	19.5	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	82.8	91	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	74.4	79.8	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	20.6	14.8	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	19.7	26.0		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.6	86.5	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	68.6	73.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	51.5	52.8	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.44	6.92	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	3.1	8.4	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.24	0.42	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	1.8	2.1	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	35.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	65.5	67.6	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	15.2	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	52.8	61.2	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	79.1	80.6	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	81.2	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	67.8	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	40.1	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	17.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	28.3	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	33.5	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	58.8	59.8	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-2.3	3.3	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	9.1	7.4	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	34.7	47.2	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	7.1	8.3	12.2	19.8	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	4.0	4.5	3.6	4.0	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	0.5	0.7	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	14.8	18.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	1,907.1	2,552.0	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	16.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	4.3	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	5.6	4.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Life expectancy in Cyprus is above the EU average, while fertility is below. This is assumed to continue over the next decades. Nevertheless, thanks to immigration, Cyprus' population is expected to grow significantly until 2050 and the increase in the old-age dependency ratio could be moderate compared to the EU average.

… Opportunities for tackling them

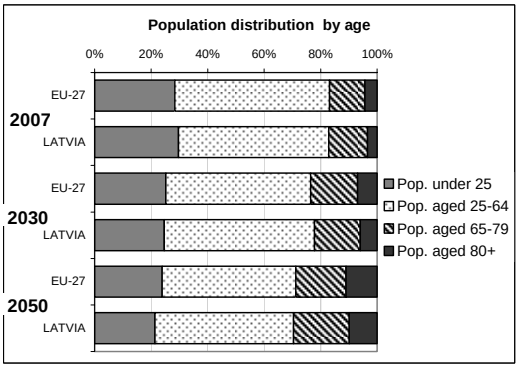
Employment rates are above the EU average as is the employment gender gap at 17%. In particular a better availability of child care, particularly for very young children, might lead to a further increase in female employment. Labour force participation of older men is high, even in the higher age groups (65-69) but it could grow further for women aged 55-64.

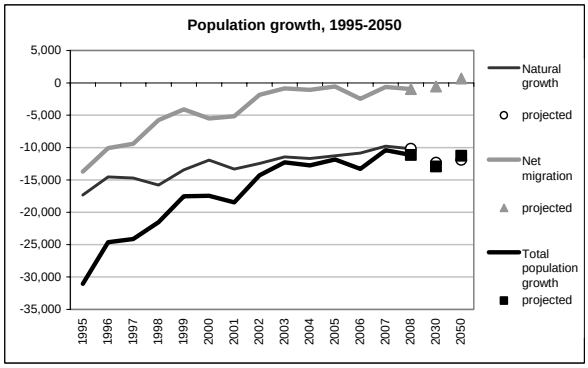
Due to ageing, public expenditure on pensions is projected to rise, exerting a heavy strain on public finances even if the public debt level remains moderate compared to other EU Member States.

Government policy priorities are focused on introducing parametric reforms to the pension system, to improve its financial viability, to raise the employment rates of women and older workers and to further reduce the public debt to GDP ratio.

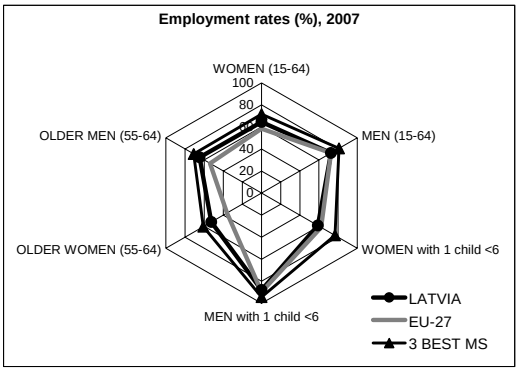
LATVIA

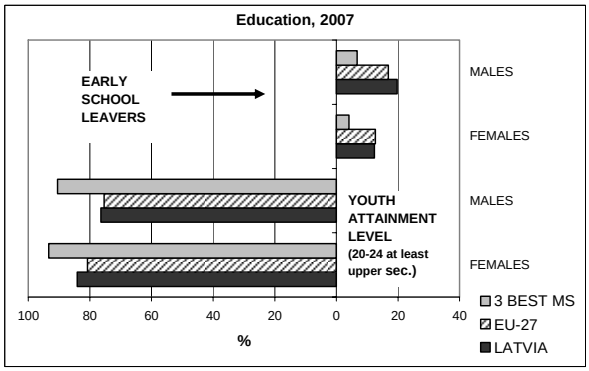
	LATVIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	2,352	2,382	2,281	2,033	1,804	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2	1.24	1.35	1.43	1.5	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	76.3	81.5	85.2	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	65.4	72.8	78.1	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	53.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	50.6	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	7.8	-12.0	-9.8	-12.4	-11.9	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	6.7	-5.5	-0.6	-0.6	0.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	26.44	26.7	27.8	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	18	22.1	24.8	34.6	51.2	25.2	





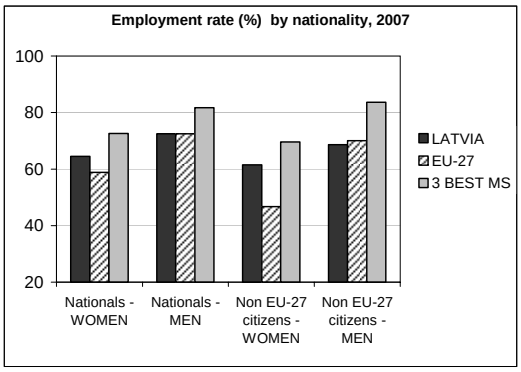
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	53.8	64.4	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	61.5	72.5	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	58.8	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	87.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	20.0	16.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	12.8	8.0	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	9.7	4.9	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	40.9	39.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	43.2	41.8	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	16.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	60.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	21.0	25.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	13	8.6	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.5	1.3	2.1	3.5	2005

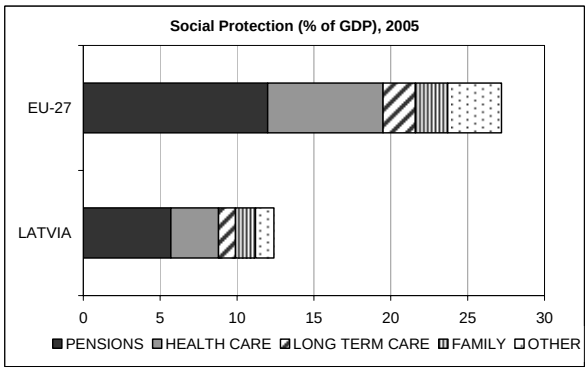




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	26.7	52.4	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	48.4	64.6	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	37.4	69.4	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	64.7	74.0	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	14.8	32.8	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	31.5	52.6	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	9.7	19.7	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	17.5	29.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	0.0	7.6	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	23.0	33.0	66.0	

	LATVIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	12.3	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	19.7	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	82.4	84.1	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	70.9	76.4	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	11.3	19.2	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	4.8		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	79.6	86.9	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	63.1	74.3	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	29.2	38.6	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.64	5.06	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	7.1	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.44	0.7	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	2.4	2.7	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	52.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	30.6	40	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	19.0	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	64.5	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	72.5	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	61.5	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	68.6	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	24.1	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	13.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	29.1	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	1.1	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	12.3	9.7	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-2.8	0.0	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	2.6	1.4	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	34.6	38	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.5	5.7	5.6	5.6	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	2.5	3.1	5.9	6.2	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	15.3	12.4	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	392.3	400.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	16.0	23.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	5.5	7.9	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	15	7.1	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Latvia's fertility rate is currently far below the EU average, but this may partly be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly below the EU average, particularly for men, and the gap is expected to remain large over the projection period. As a result the population is expected to shrink dramatically while the increase in the old-age dependency ratio will match that of the EU as a whole.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment rates are above the EU average and most women work full-time. A better availability of child care, particularly for the youngest children, might allow further increases.

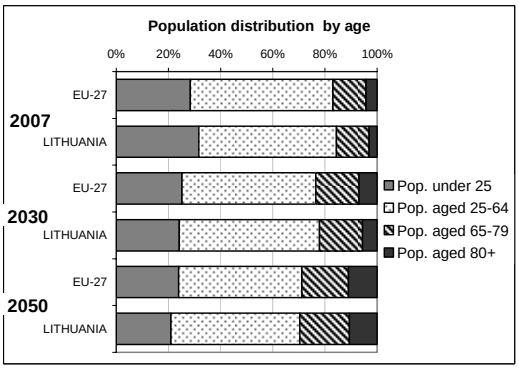
The employment rates of older workers are also above the EU average, but they could grow further.

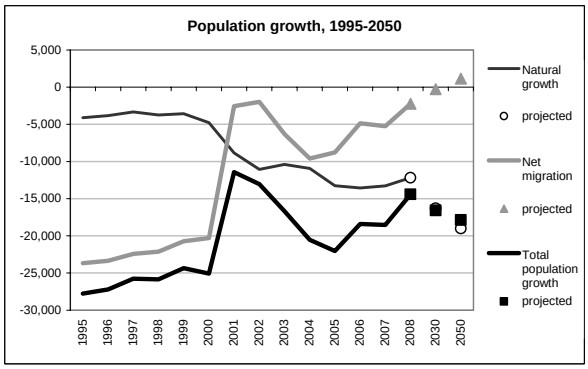
Latvia has a huge potential for catching up in terms of productivity and can build on a high level of educational attainment. There is also scope for more proactive education and labour market policies to improve the integration of third country nationals.

Public finances are sound and public social protection expenditure is not expected to rise significantly over the coming decades.

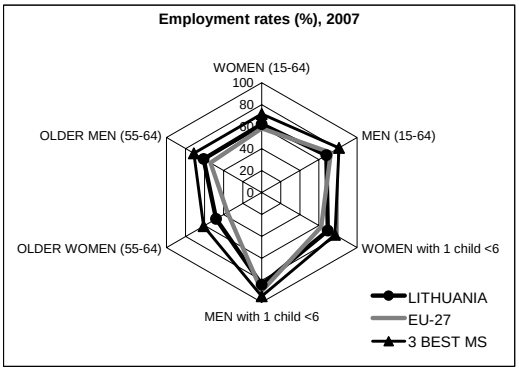
LITHUANIA

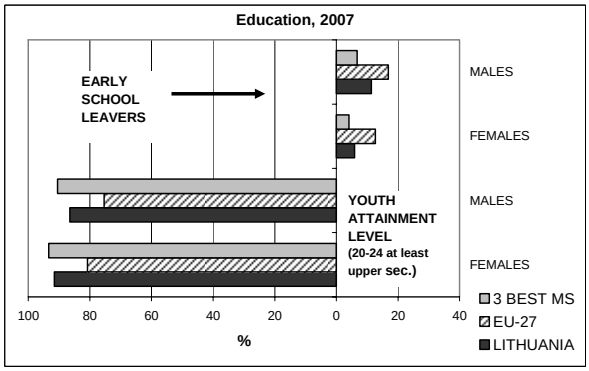
	LITHUANIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	3,119	3,512	3,385	3,083	2,737	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.4	1.39	1.31	1.43	1.51	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	75	77.5	77	81.9	85.3	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66.8	66.8	65.3	72.8	78.1	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	54.3	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	51.2	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	27.5	-4.8	-13.3	-16.3	-19.0	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	14.0	-20.3	-5.2	-0.3	1.2	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	26.6	27.7	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	15.9	20.8	22.7	34.7	51.1	25.2	





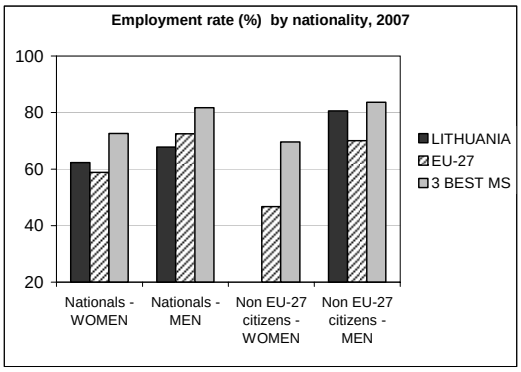
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	57.7	62.2	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	60.5	67.9	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	69.3	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	84.0	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	16.0	16.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	11.1	10.2	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	9.2	7.0	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	37.9	38.0	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	39.7	39.6	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	4.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	56.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	18.0	24.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	6.9	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.4	1.2	2.1	3.5	2005

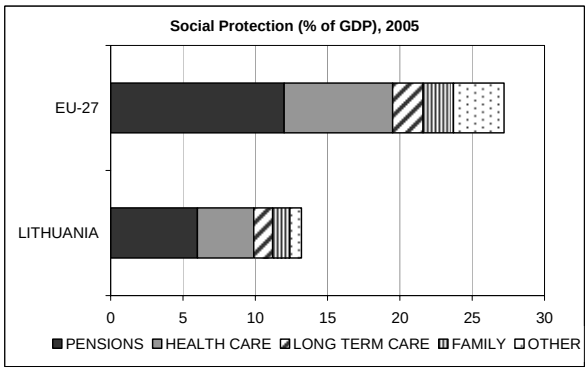




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	32.6	47.9	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	50.6	60.8	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	50.1	65.4	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	63.9	72.0	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	17.1	28.7	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	37.9	47.2	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	12.1	8.8	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	13.2	17.9	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	7.3	12.9	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	14.0	33.0	66.0	

	LITHUANIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	14.9	5.9	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	18.5	11.4	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	82.9	91.5	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	75	86.5	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	8.8	14.4	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	46.7	65.1		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	79.3	88.1	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	62.4	68.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	25.5	25.9	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.63	4.95	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	2.8	5.3	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.59	0.8	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	3.0	2.7	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	45.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	34.3	45.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	1.2	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	58.4	62.3	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	61.1	67.8	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	:	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	80.6	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	31.5	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	8.9	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	41.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	4.2	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	23.7	17.3	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-3.2	-1.2	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	4.5	2.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	35.9	34.3	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	7.3	6.0	7.9	8.5	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.6	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	15.8	13.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	418.3	584.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	17.0	20.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	5.0	6.3	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	9.2	6.3	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Lithuania's fertility rate is currently far below the EU average, but this may partly be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly below the EU average, particularly for men, and the gap is expected to remain large over the projection period. As a result, the population is expected to shrink considerably but the old-age dependency ratio will increase in line with that of the EU as a whole.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment rates are above the EU average and most women work full-time. A better availability of childcare might still allow for further improvements.

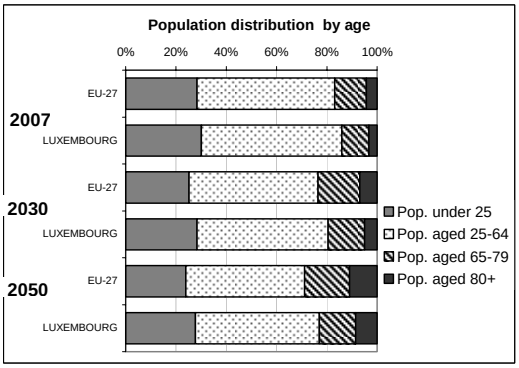
The employment rates of older workers are also above the EU average, but could still grow, particularly if health and disability issues are tackled.

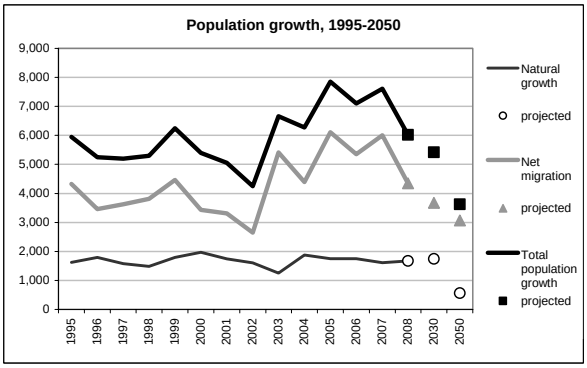
Lithuania has great potential for catching up in terms of productivity and can build on a high level of educational attainment.

Public finances are sound and public social protection expenditure is expected to rise moderately over the coming decades.

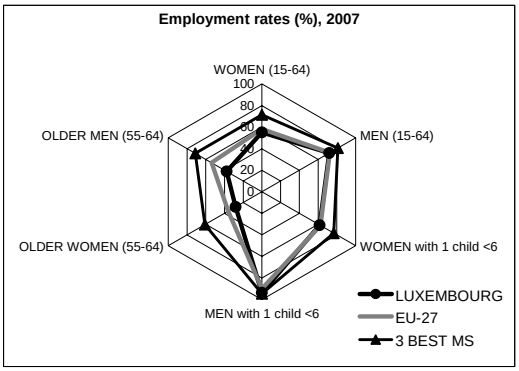
LUXEMBOURG

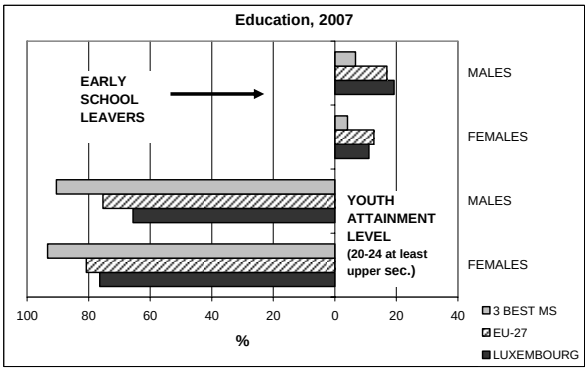
	LUXEMBOURG					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	339	434	476	607	697	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.97	1.76	1.65	1.68	1.71	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	81.3	81.9	84.6	87.3	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	74.6	76.8	80.2	83.2	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	62.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	62.2	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.7	0.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	1.1	3.4	6.0	3.7	3.1	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	27.14	29.3	29.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	19.1	21.4	20.7	30.8	37.8	25.2	





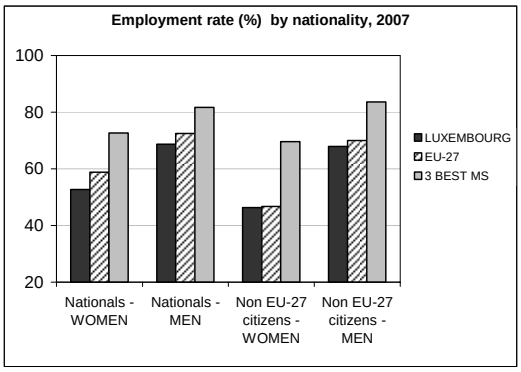
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	50.1	55.0	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	75.0	71.9	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	61.7	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	93.6	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	15.0	14.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	25.1	38.6	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	1.7	2.6	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	33.9	33.1	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.5	39.6	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	31.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	58.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	18.0	19.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	4.1	4	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	3.1	3.6	2.1	3.5	2005

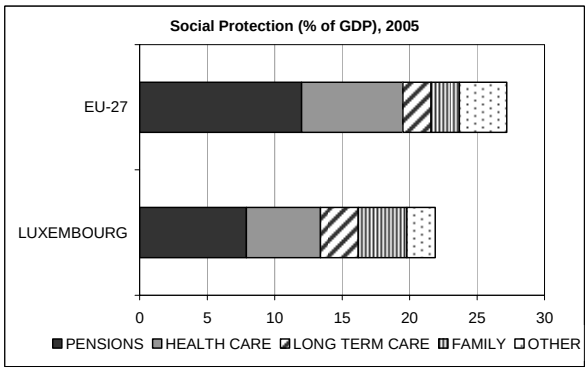




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	16.4	28.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	37.2	37.6	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	20.9	43.2	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	56.5	53.5	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	12.5	9.9	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	16.5	13.1	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	:	:	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	:	:	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	7.6	10.1	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	58.0	33.0	66.0	

	LUXEMBOURG		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	17.6	11.1	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	15.9	19.2	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	75.8	76.4	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	79.2	65.6	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	31.8	22.9	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	:		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	80.3	83.4	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	64.3	67.3	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	53.7	49.8	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	:	3.81	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	4.8	7	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.65	1.47	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	2.9	3.5	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	72.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	157.1	170.5	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	36.8	41.6	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	46.7	52.7	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	75.0	68.7	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	46.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	67.9	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	24.2	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	27.2	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	29.2	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	26.0	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	6.2	6.8	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	6.0	2.9	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	0.9	0.6	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	43.6	40.5	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	7.5	7.9	15.0	17.4	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	4.8	5.5	5.9	6.3	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.5	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	19.6	21.9	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	8,865.6	11,549.6	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	12.0	14.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.7	4.2	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	6.9	7.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Luxembourg's fertility rate is above the EU average while life expectancy is close to the EU level. This is projected to continue. Thanks to immigration, the population is expected to grow significantly by 45% until 2050. The old-age dependency ratio is projected to be the lowest in the EU by 2050.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Female employment could grow, reducing the current 20 percentage point gap between male and female employment rates. A large proportion of women work part-time. The expansion in childcare facilities will certainly help in this respect.

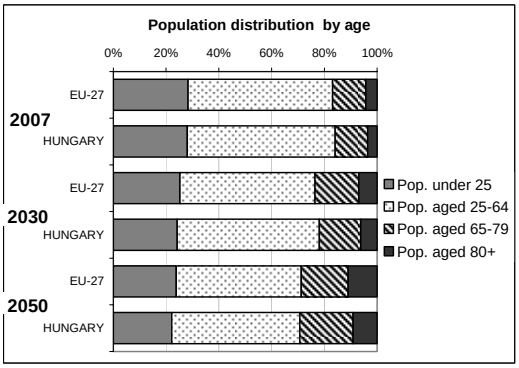
Another important labour force reserve is formed by older workers whose employment rates are significantly below the EU average.

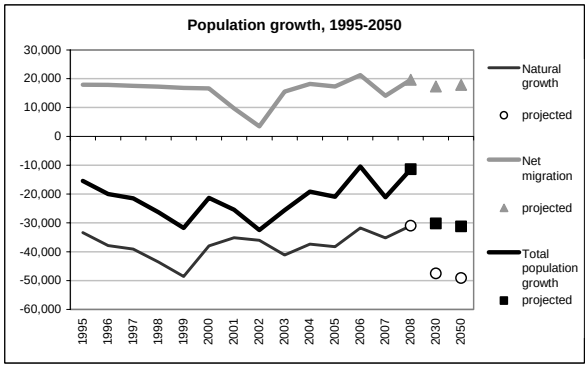
Productivity levels are very high which could allow the country to attract more future migrant workers.

Public debt is at a very low level, but the projected ageing-related increase in public pension expenditure is large.

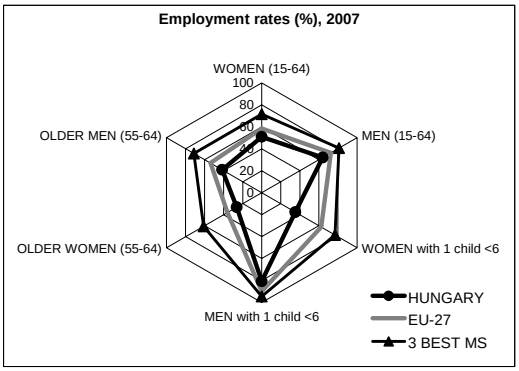
HUNGARY

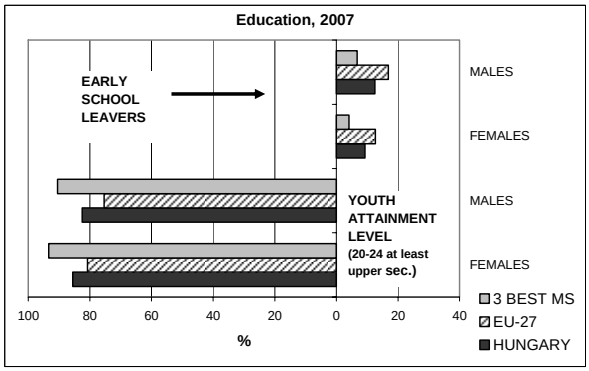
	HUNGARY					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	10,322	10,222	10,066	9,651	9,061	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.98	1.32	1.34	1.42	1.5	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	72.1	76.2	77.8	82.4	85.8	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66.3	67.6	69.2	75.4	79.9	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	53.9	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	52	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	31.6	-38.0	-35.2	-47.5	-49.1	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	0.0	16.7	14.0	17.3	17.9	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	25.45	27.3	28.7	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	17	22.0	23.2	34.1	50.8	25.2	





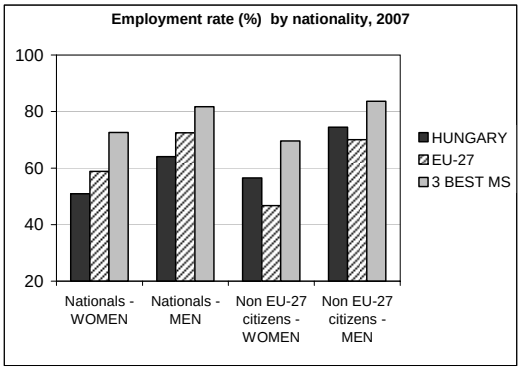
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	49.7	50.9	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	63.1	64.0	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	35.2	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	80.6	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	21.0	11.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	5.2	5.8	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	2.0	2.8	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	39.8	39.4	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.5	41.0	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	8.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	79.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	17.0	25.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	13.5	14	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	2005

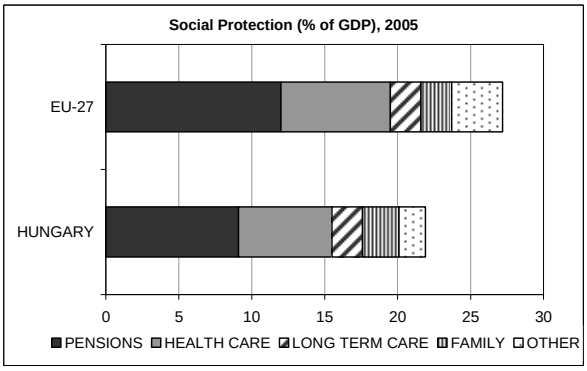




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	13.3	26.2	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	33.2	41.7	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	19.8	40.0	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	50.2	58.2	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	5.1	9.7	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	10.8	18.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.5	3.4	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	5.2	6.6	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	6.8	11.6	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	28.0	33.0	66.0	

	HUNGARY		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	13.2	9.3	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	14.3	12.5	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	84	85.6	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	83	82.5	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	18.9	14.7	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	27.3	31.3		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	82.0	80.0	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	66.7	64.8	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	29.1	27.3	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.5	5.45	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	2.9	3.6	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.78	1	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	5.2	5.9	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	49.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	46.6	55.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	1.5	1.7	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	50.9	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	64.0	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	56.5	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	74.5	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	19.4	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	16.5	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	44.6	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	12.4	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	54.3	66	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-2.9	-5.5	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	11.5	8.2	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	43.6	44.6	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	7.8	9.1	13.5	17.1	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	5.3	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.8	2.1	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	19.3	21.9	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	487.7	751.7	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	11.0	16.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.3	5.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	13.5	11.8	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Hungary's fertility rate is currently below the EU average, but this may partly be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly below the EU average, particularly for men, and the gap is expected to remain large over the projection period. As a result, the population is expected to shrink by 10% and the old-age dependency ratio will increase to a level close to that of the EU as a whole.

… Opportunities for tackling them

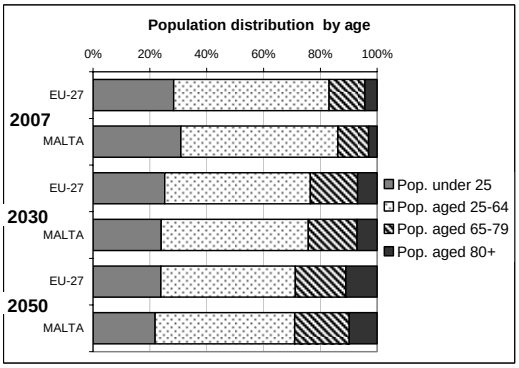
Hungary has significant scope for increasing employment through higher labour force participation of women and of older workers.

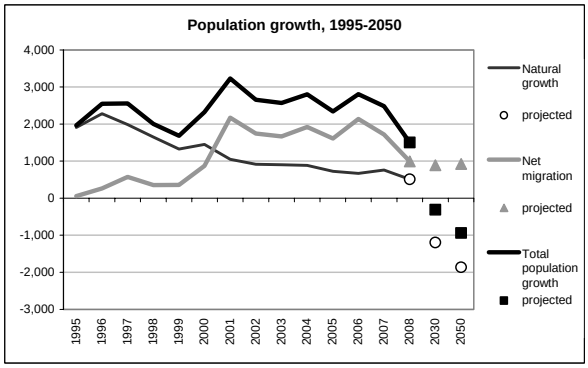
Productivity levels can also catch up, building on a high level of educational attainment of the population. More R&D investment could also help to boost productivity.

Public debt is close to the EU average but public spending on pensions is expected to rise significantly. Reforms are also needed in the area of health and long term care, while avoiding deterioration in the quality of the services provided.

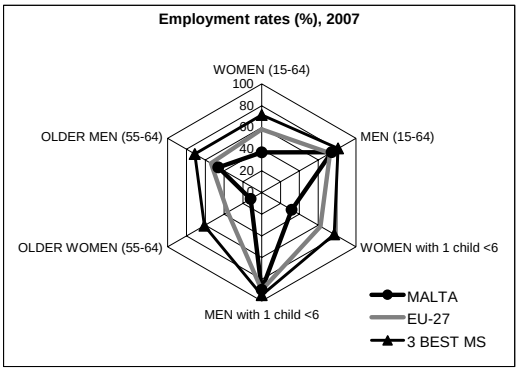
MALTA

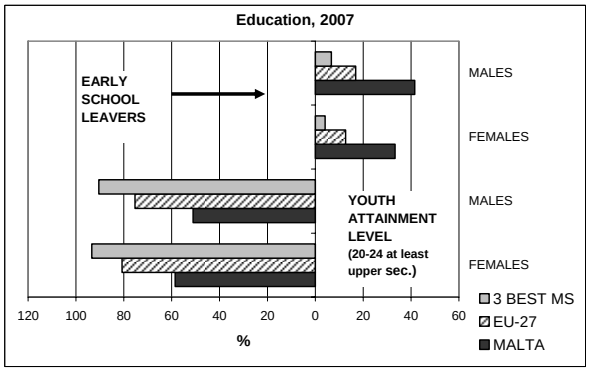
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	MALTA 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	303	380	408	432	415	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	:	1.41	1.46	1.52	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	80.3	81.9	84.6	87.4	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	76.2	77	79.9	83	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	70.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	68.5	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	2.2	1.5	0.8	-1.2	-1.9	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-1.9	9.8	2.0	0.9	0.9	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	:	:	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	:	17.9	19.8	39.1	49.8	25.2	





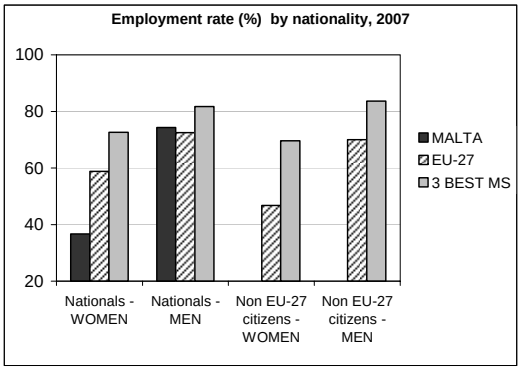
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	33.1	36.9	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	75.0	74.2	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	31.7	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	89.5	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	11.0	3.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	15.5	24.9	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	3.0	4.4	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	37.2	34.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.1	41.2	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	8.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	57.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	21.0	19.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	7.9	8.4	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.3	0.9	2.1	3.5	2005

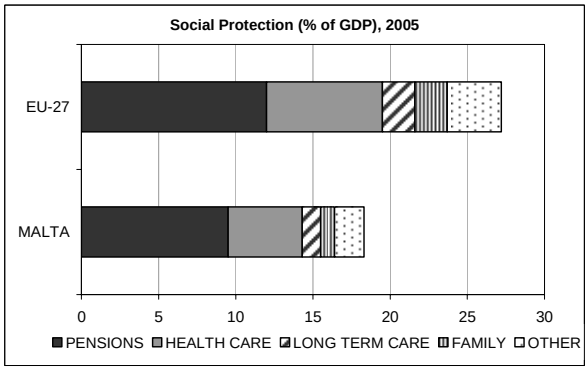




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	8.4	11.8	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	50.8	46.2	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	:	20.2	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	78.1	68.9	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	:	:	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	21.7	21.5	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	:	:	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	:	:	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	4.6	5.2	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	18.0	33.0	66.0	

	MALTA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	56.1	33.3	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	52.5	41.5	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	40.2	58.6	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	41.6	51.1	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	69.7	55.2	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	35.2		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.5	86.0	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	70.3	72.0	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	49.4	46.9	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.52	2.93	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	4.5	6	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	:	0.54	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	7.2	6.2	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	43.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	86.3	75.1	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	3.4	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	36.7	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	74.3	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	:	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	:	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	14.6	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	67.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	33.9	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	43.7	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	55.9	62.6	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-6.2	-1.8	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	8.9	8.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	34.8	40.7	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.4	9.5	9.1	7.0	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	4.2	4.8	5.5	6.0	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	16.5	18.3	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	1,427.2	1,540.4	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	15.0	14.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.6	4.2	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	7.4	6.9	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Malta's fertility in 2007 fell below the EU average while life expectancy is close to the EU average. The population is expected to grow slightly mainly due to immigration from the African continent affecting Malta's age-structure in the long run. Old-age dependency is lower than the EU average, mainly due to Malta's late fertility decline.

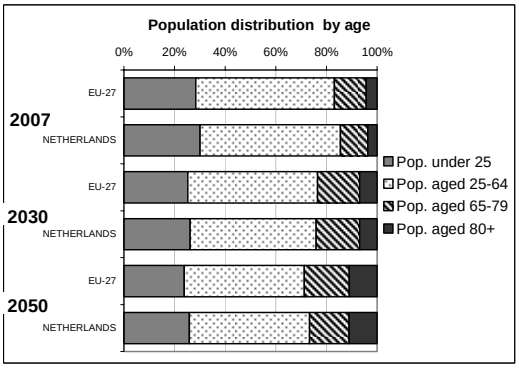
… Opportunities for tackling them

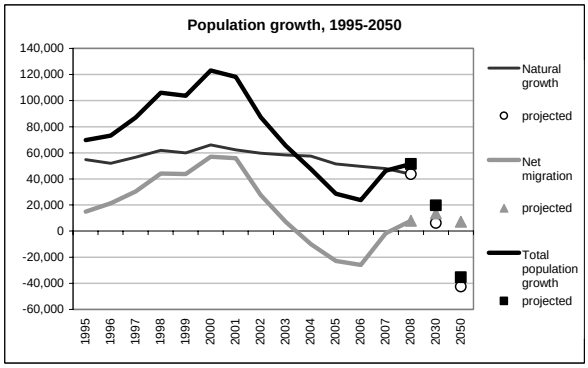
There is considerable scope for increasing female employment; the gap between male and female employment rates currently stands at 37 percentage points. Older workers represent another much underused labour force potential. Productivity levels are still significantly below the EU average and to close the gap, educational attainment levels need to be improved and R&D spending boosted.

Public debt is above the EU average. The structural reforms as outlined in Malta's National Reform Programme 2008-2010 would help to mitigate the economic impact of ageing.

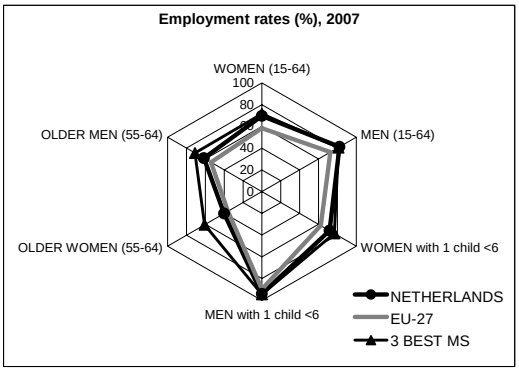
NETHERLANDS

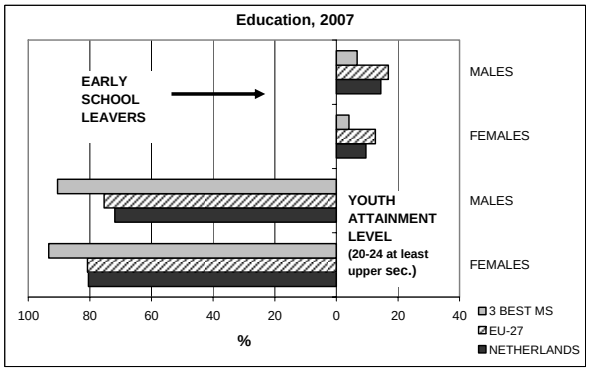
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	NETHERLANDS 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	12,958	15,864	16,358	17,208	16,909	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.57	1.72	1.7	1.74	1.76	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	82	85.3	87.8	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	77.7	81.1	83.7	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	60.2	63.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	61.4	65	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	129.3	66.1	47.9	6.2	-42.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	32.5	57.0	-1.6	13.7	7.2	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	28.19	30.3	30.6	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	16.2	20.0	21.5	40.0	45.6	25.2	





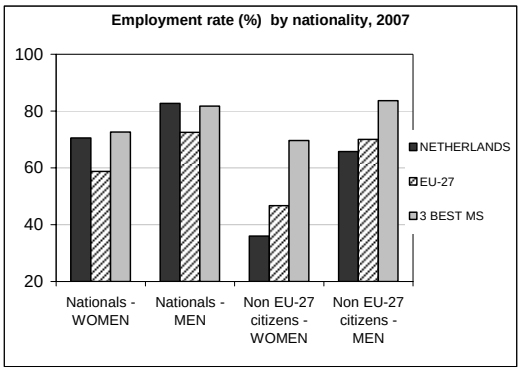
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	63.5	69.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	82.1	82.2	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	71.5	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	93.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	21.0	:	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	71.0	75.0	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	19.3	23.6	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	24.7	24.4	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	37.0	36.1	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	45.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	89.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	17.0	14.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	8	5.9	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.5	2005

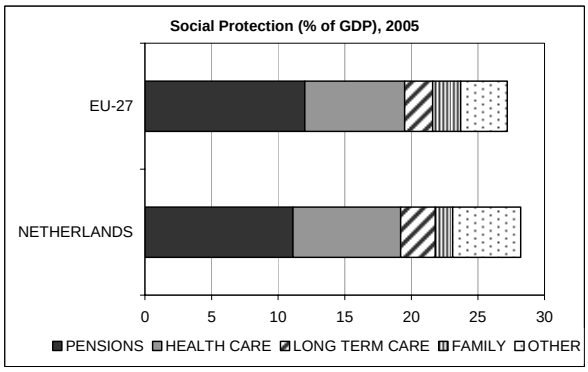




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	26.1	40.1	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	50.2	61.5	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	38.6	55.7	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	69.2	80.4	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	10.9	22.2	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	26.2	39.8	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	3.1	6.1	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	7.2	14.4	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	62.1	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	62.1	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	13.6	11.8	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	65.0	33.0	66.0	

	NETHERLANDS		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	14.8	9.6	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	16.2	14.4	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	75.7	80.5	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	68.2	71.9	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	24.8	17.4	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	31.1	49.8		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	86.2	87.5	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	79.0	79.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	59.0	61.0	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.86	5.19	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	15.5	16.6	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.82	1.67	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	5.0	4.5	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	81.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	118.3	121	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	4.2	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	64.5	70.5	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	82.9	82.7	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	36.0	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	65.8	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	33.0	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	21.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	17.0	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	39.1	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	53.8	45.4	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	2.0	0.4	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	8.3	5.1	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	46.1	46.3	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	10.5	11.1	10.6	11.2	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	7.3	8.1	7.1	7.4	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.9	2.6	0.8	1.1	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	26.4	28.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	6,148.7	6,877.6	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	11.0	10.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.1	3.8	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	7.6	6.5	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Fertility in the Netherlands is at a relatively high level after having recovered from a much lower level in the 1980s. Life expectancy is slightly below the EU average. Projections are based on the assumption that fertility will remain high and that life expectancy will grow slower than for the EU as a whole. These trends combined with significant immigration will result in a below-EU average old-age dependency ratio by 2050. The Dutch population is projected to grow by only a few percent until 2050.

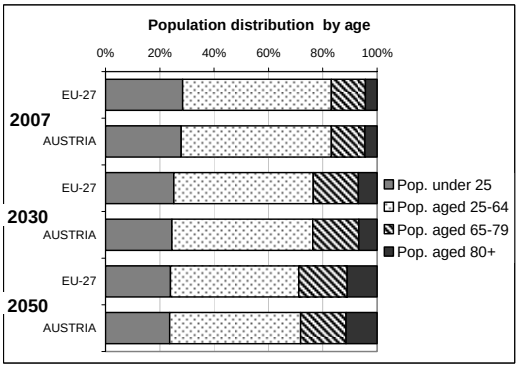
… Opportunities for tackling them

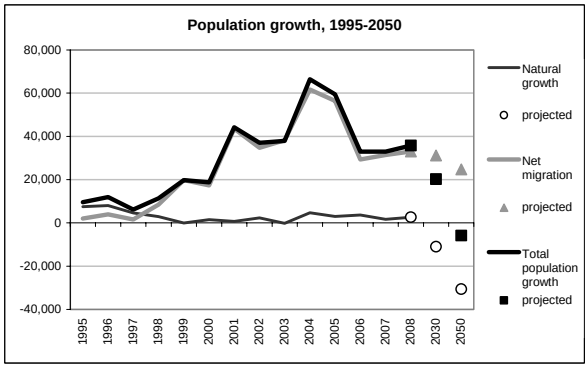
Female labour force participation is high, but the contribution of women to the economy could improve if women worked more hours and the gender pay gap was reduced. Better childcare provision could help in this respect. Employment could also grow through higher labour force participation of older workers and improved access of minorities and third country nationals to the labour market and education systems.

Public debt is below the EU average. Public social protection expenditure is expected to rise faster than for the EU as a whole, albeit to a level that would remain below the EU average.

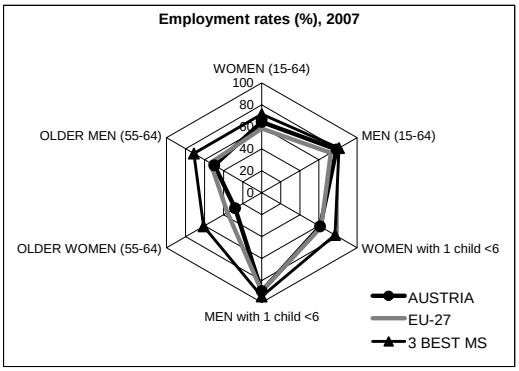
AUSTRIA

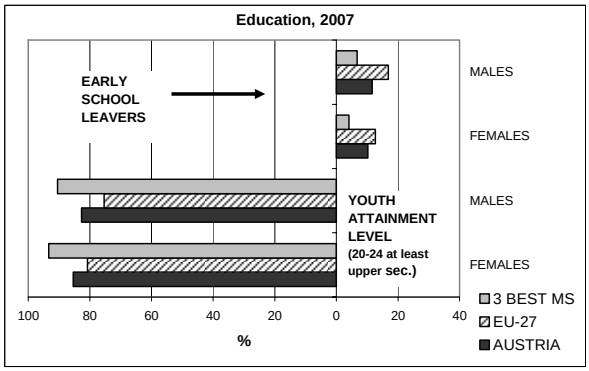
	AUSTRIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	7,455	8,002	8,299	8,988	9,127	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.29	1.36	1.4	1.48	1.54	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	73.5	81.2	82.8	85.8	88.1	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66.5	75.2	77.2	80.9	83.6	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	68	59.6	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	64.6	57.8	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	13.5	1.5	1.6	-11.0	-30.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	10.4	17.3	31.4	31.2	24.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	26.67	28.2	29.2	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	22.7	22.9	25.0	38.1	48.3	25.2	





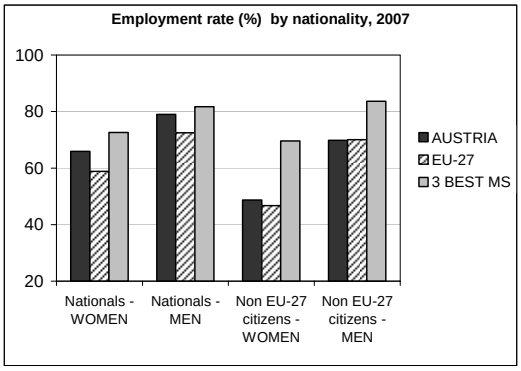
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	59.6	64.4	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	77.3	78.4	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	61.3	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	89.6	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	20.0	20.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	32.2	41.2	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	4.1	7.2	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	34.9	33.7	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.2	43.3	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	4.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	71.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	12.0	15.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	4.3	6.1	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.9	3.0	2.1	3.5	2005

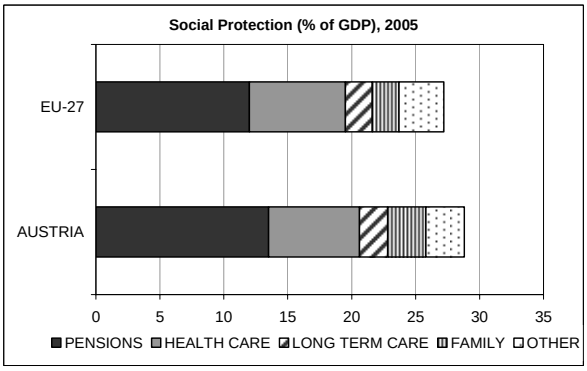




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	17.2	28.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	41.2	49.8	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	25.6	42.6	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	60.0	68.3	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	7.9	11.5	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	16.7	28.2	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	4.0	5.8	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	7.2	10.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	60.6	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	61.3	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	2.3	4.8	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	42.0	33.0	66.0	

	AUSTRIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	10.7	10.2	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	9.6	11.6	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	84.9	85.4	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	85.3	82.7	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	16.1	13.5	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	12.1	19.5		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.8	86.5	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	73.7	75.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	47.8	51.9	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.66	5.44	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	8.3	12.8	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.91	2.49	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.9	4.1	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	61.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	102.2	99.6	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	9.5	10.0	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	59.8	65.9	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	76.0	79.0	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	48.7	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	69.8	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	18.7	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	13.9	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	11.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	42.4	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	65.6	59.1	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-1.7	-0.5	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	6.9	5.9	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	49.6	47.5	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	13.2	13.5	14.0	12.2	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.9	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.5	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	28.1	28.8	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	6,888.2	7,378.1	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	12.0	13.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.4	3.7	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	8.3	7.6	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Fertility in Austria lies below the EU average and only a moderate recovery is expected. Thanks to life expectancy rising above the EU average and significant immigration, the population is expected to grow until 2050 by almost 10%. The old-age dependency ratio is expected to double but will stay slightly below the EU average.

… Opportunities for tackling them

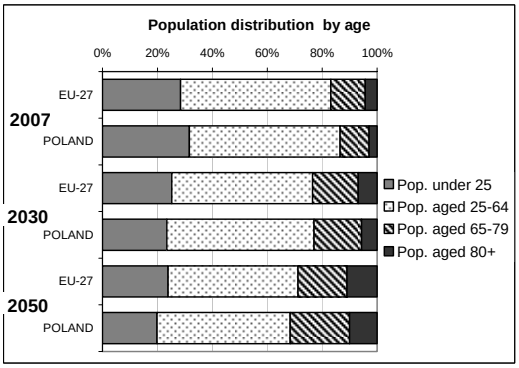
Female employment rates are high, but many women work part-time and their hourly pay is significantly lower than men's. Older workers represent a significant potential for increasing employment as their employment rates are well below the EU average, although they have been on a steep increase over the last years. Employment may also benefit from improved access of third country nationals to the labour market and education systems.

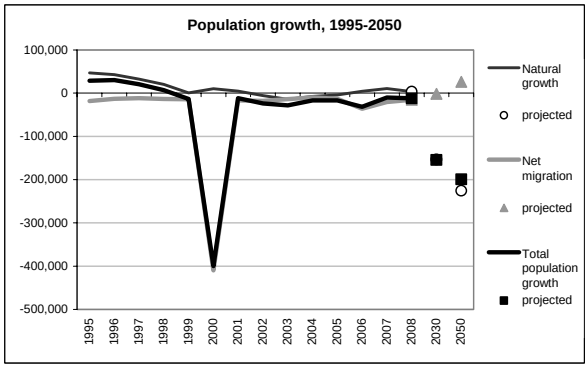
Public debt is close to the EU average and public social protection expenditure is expected to rise only moderately over the coming decades.

The government is particularly concerned about reconciliation of work and family life, integration of young people into the labour market, improvement of employment rates of older people and ensuring the sustainability of public finances for high quality social services. It has recently taken important measures to improve support for families with children and to help young people enter the labour market. The government is keen to further promote the employability of older workers and to improve access to education for children with a migrant background.

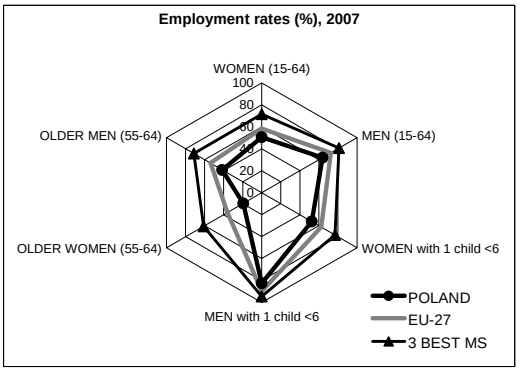
POLAND

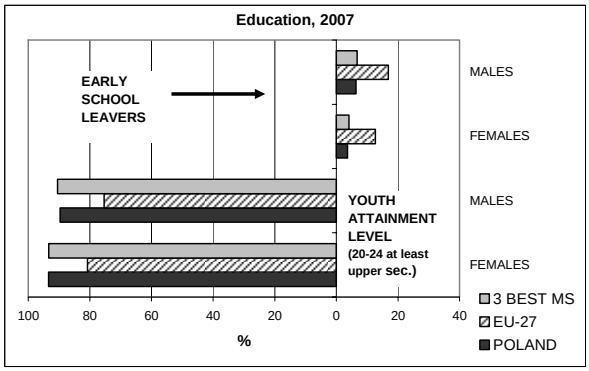
	POLAND					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	32,671	38,654	38,125	36,975	33,275	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.35	1.27	1.36	1.44	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	78	79.7	83.7	86.7	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	69.6	70.9	76.6	80.7	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	66.6	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	61	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	281.0	10.3	10.6	-153.3	-225.7	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-293.6	-409.9	-20.5	-1.3	26.4	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	27.4	28.3	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	12.6	17.6	19.0	36.0	55.7	25.2	





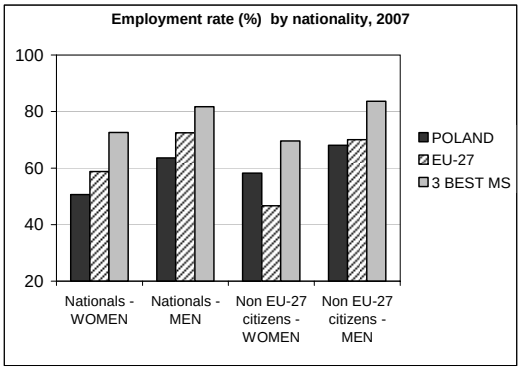
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	48.9	50.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	61.2	63.6	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	52.4	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	82.4	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	:	12.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	13.4	12.5	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	8.2	6.6	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	:	38.3	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	:	43.2	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	2.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	28.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	22.0	26.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	9.5	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.0	0.8	2.1	3.5	2005

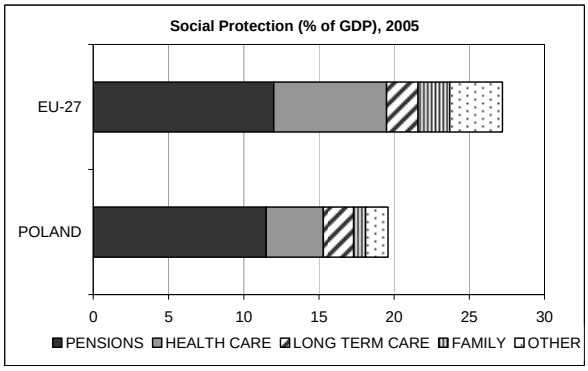




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	21.4	19.4	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	36.7	41.4	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	28.9	24.5	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	47.5	50.4	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	15.4	11.6	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	27.5	26.6	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	8.2	5.9	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	17.7	12.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	13.2	17.0	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	14.0	33.0	66.0	

	POLAND		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	3.6	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	6.4	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	91.7	93.4	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	85.8	89.7	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	10.6	7.9	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	:	49.0		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	83.8	82.8	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	62.3	61.0	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	28.1	24.9	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.87	5.47	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	5.1	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.64	0.56	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	:	3.0	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	39.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	41.1	52.9	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	0.1	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	50.6	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	63.6	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	58.2	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	68.1	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	22.1	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	9.1	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	60.0	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	0.0	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	36.8	45.2	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-3.0	-2.0	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	7.4	6.1	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	38.1	40.4	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	10.6	11.5	9.2	8.0	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	3.8	3.8	5.1	5.5	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.7	2.0	0.1	0.2	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	19.7	19.6	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	541.0	632.8	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	16.0	19.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.7	5.6	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	:	11.7	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

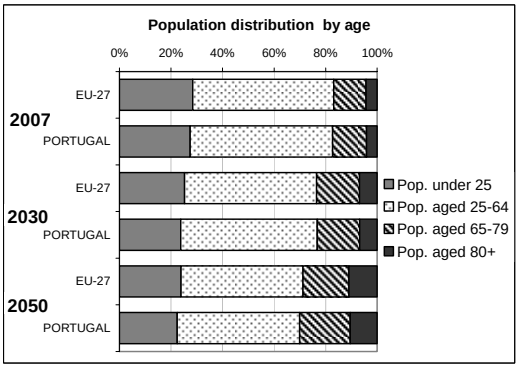
Poland's fertility rate has dropped to one of the lowest levels in the EU, but this may partly be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is significantly below the EU average and it is not expected that the gap will be closed over the projection period.
Over recent years, Poland experienced significant emigration, but a reversal of this trend is expected. Altogether, this will lead to a shrinking of the population by more than 10% and to a rise of the old-age dependency ratio that is in line with the EU average.

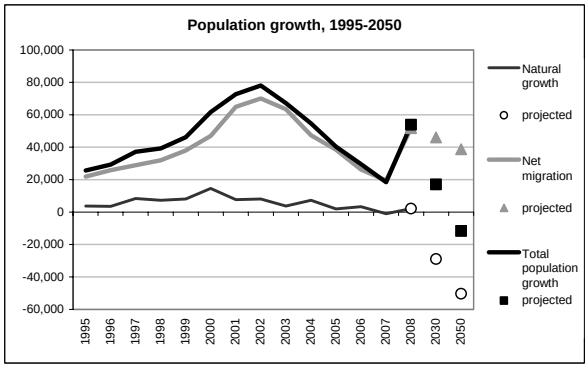
… Opportunities for tackling them

Employment rates of both men and women are far below the EU average, leaving much scope for future employment growth. Promoting the labour force activation of women might also reduce the risk of poverty, which is higher for households with children. The employment rate gap between Poland and the EU average is particularly large for older workers.
There is a large potential for productivity growth which could build on a high level of educational attainment.
Public debt is below the EU average and public pension expenditure is even expected to fall significantly over the coming decades.

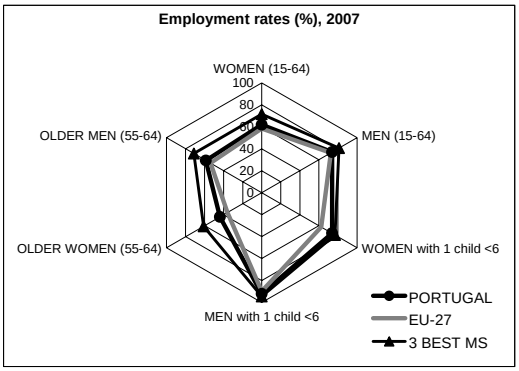
PORTUGAL

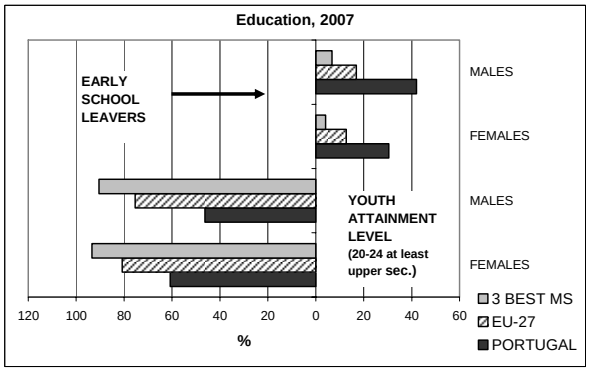
	PORTUGAL					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	8,698	10,195	10,599	11,317	11,449	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	3.01	1.55	1.35	1.44	1.51	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	69.6	80.2	82.3	85.4	87.7	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	63.6	73.2	75.5	79.7	82.7	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	62.2	56.7	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	60.2	58.4	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	87.6	14.6	-1.0	-29.0	-50.4	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-122.0	47.0	19.5	46.1	38.8	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	28.6	29.5	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	14.9	23.7	25.6	36.6	53.0	25.2	





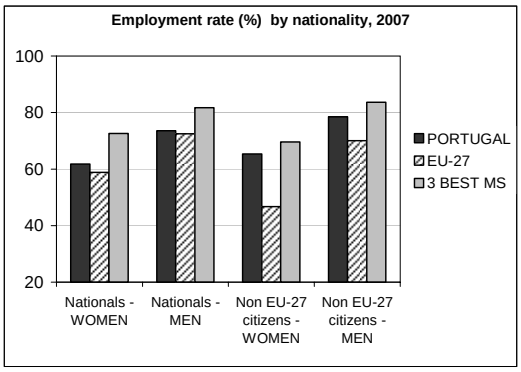
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	60.5	61.9	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	76.5	73.8	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	73.6	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	92.1	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	8.0	8.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	16.4	16.9	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	6.4	8.0	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	37.4	37.0	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.6	40.6	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	33.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	75.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	26.0	20.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	3.9	4.8	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.0	:	2.1	3.5	2005

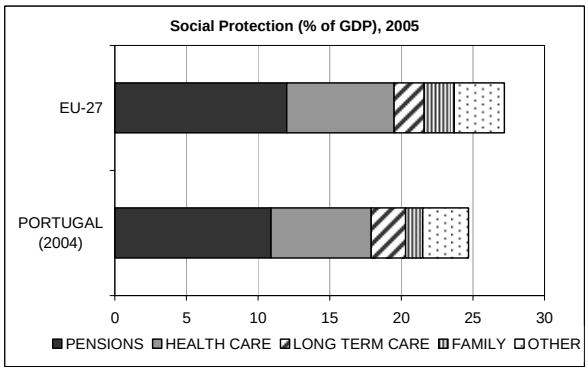




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	40.6	44.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	62.1	58.6	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	46.8	52.5	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	70.1	66.0	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	36.8	34.9	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	53.7	50.0	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	20.5	22.9	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	34.9	31.6	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	6.5	5.9	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	14.0	33.0	66.0	

	PORTUGAL		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	35.1	30.4	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	50.1	42	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	51.8	60.8	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	34.6	46.3	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	68.1	55.6	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	23.8	35.7		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	89.8	84.2	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	64.2	64.8	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	66.8	65.7	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	5.42	5.4	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	3.4	4.4	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.76	0.83	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	1.7	2.3	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	35.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	57.9	57.8	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	4.1	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	60.4	61.8	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	76.2	73.6	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	65.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	78.5	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	16.0	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	67.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	17.7	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	55.6	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	50.5	63.6	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-2.9	-2.6	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	7.1	6.3	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	40.2	43.1	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.7	10.9	16.0	20.8	12	:	2004
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.2	7.0	6.6	7.2	7.5	:	2004
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.5	2.4	:	:	2.1	:	2004
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	21.7	24.7	:	:	27.2	:	2004
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	2,269.6	2,630.0	:	:	4,866	:	2004
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	21.0	18.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	6.4	6.8	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	4.6	5.8	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

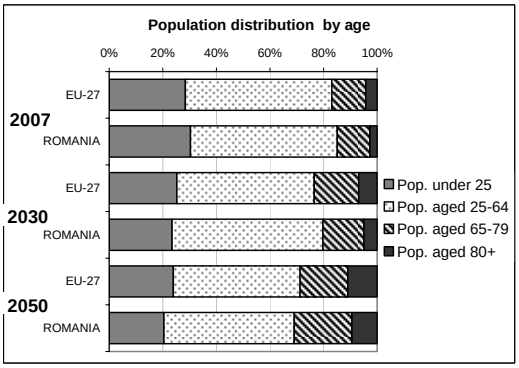
The Portuguese fertility rate is below the EU average and has decreased in recent years. The projection expects a moderate recovery. Life expectancy is close to the EU average, especially for women. Migration is positive but has been decreasing steadily since 2002. These underlying trends cause population to grow by 7.5% and to increase the old-age dependency ratio to a level that is above the EU average.

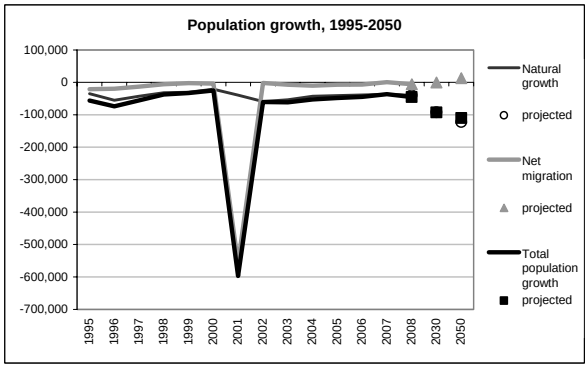
… Opportunities for tackling them

Labour force participation, the gender employment gap and the gender pay gap compare favourably to the EU average. But productivity levels are low and the number of early school leavers is high even if educational attainment is rising. Employment rates of men and women with young children are among the highest in the EU while childcare availability is increasing. This is likely to reduce the percentage of children at risk of poverty, presently close to the EU average. The government continues to be concerned about income inequality and for this reason it is targeting social benefits towards the most vulnerable groups, especially older persons and families with children. Public expenditure could rise further due to the impact of ageing. The new pension reform aims to make future public finances more sustainable.

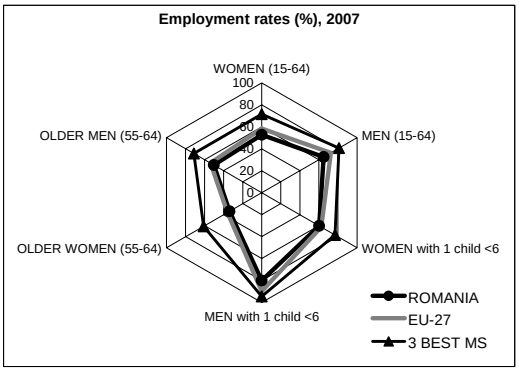
ROMANIA

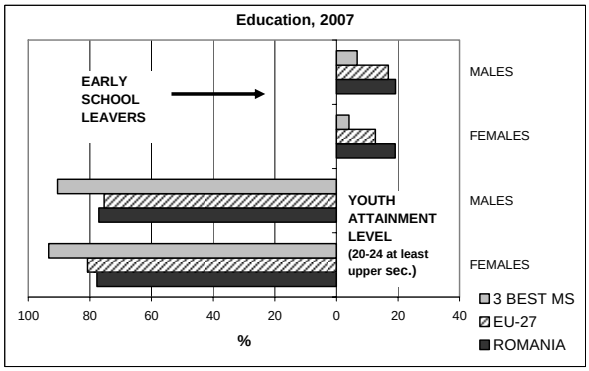
	ROMANIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	20,140	22,455	21,565	20,049	18,149	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.39	1.31	1.41	1.48	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	70.4	74.8	76.2	81.3	85.0	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	65.8	67.7	69.2	75.5	79.9	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	:	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	233.8	-21.3	-37.2	-92.0	-122.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-12.2	-3.7	0.7	-0.8	12.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	25.7	26.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	13	19.7	21.3	30.3	54.0	25.2	





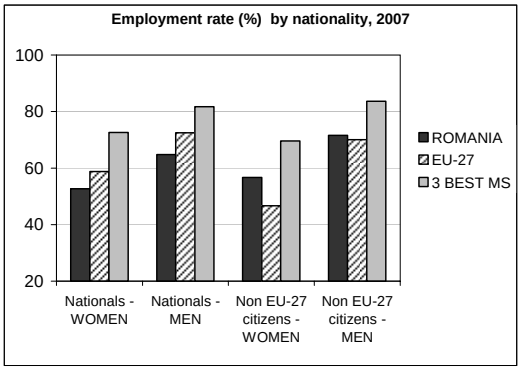
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	57.5	52.8	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	68.6	64.8	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	60.1	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	80.0	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	17.0	10.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	18.6	10.4	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	14.6	9.2	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	39.6	39.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	41.6	41.2	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	:	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	:	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	23.0	23.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	7.2	9.4	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.3	1.4	2.1	3.5	2005

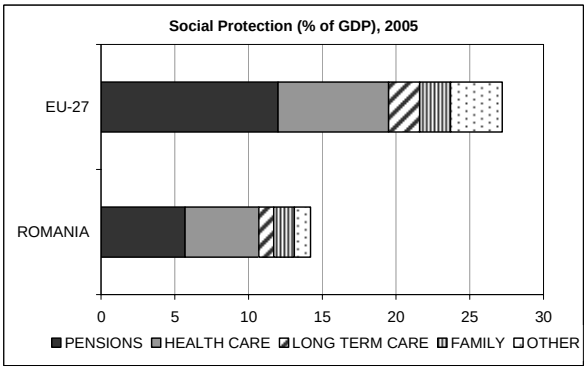




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	43.8	33.6	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	56.0	50.3	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	51.1	39.0	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	63.1	60.4	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	44.1	26.4	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	52.5	35.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	41.6	25.1	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	48.9	33.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	63.2	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	65.5	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	8.7	10.2	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	5.0	33.0	66.0	

	ROMANIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	21.3	19.1	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	23.3	19.2	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	77	77.7	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	75.2	77.1	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	13.3	21.2	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	18.2	38.4		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	83.9	85.8	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	68.2	63.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	53.9	40.3	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	2.88	3.48	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	0.9	1.3	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.37	0.45	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	1.7	1.9	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	22.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	:	:	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	0.1	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	52.7	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	64.8	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	56.7	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	71.6	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	13.0	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	18.4	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	28.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	9.0	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	24.7	13	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-4.4	-2.5	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	10.9	1.9	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	43.8	34.4	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	6.3	5.7	:	:	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	3.3	5.0	:	:	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.0	1.0	:	:	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	13.2	14.2	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	21.7	20.0	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	17.0	19.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	4.5	5.3	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	8.4	9.6	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

The total population of Romania is expected to decline significantly by almost 20% until 2050 as a result of low birth rates and a high level of net emigration. Fertility rates are expected to recover from the current low level while net emigration should come to a halt. Life expectancy, particularly for men, is currently low and significant progress is expected. The old-age dependency ratio is expected to remain below the European average.

… Opportunities for tackling them

Low employment rates mean that there is a major potential for employment growth.

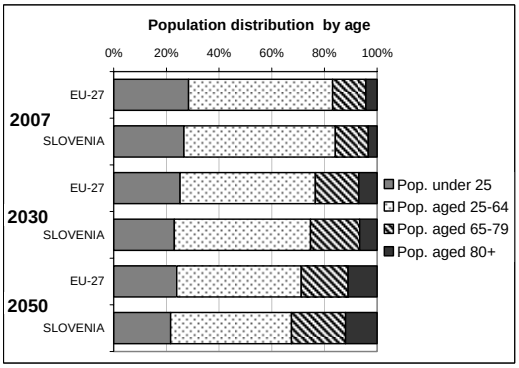
Productivity is just above one-third of the EU average, so there is an enormous catching-up potential. Reducing the number of early school leavers and increasing investment in research and investment would contribute to realising this productivity growth potential.

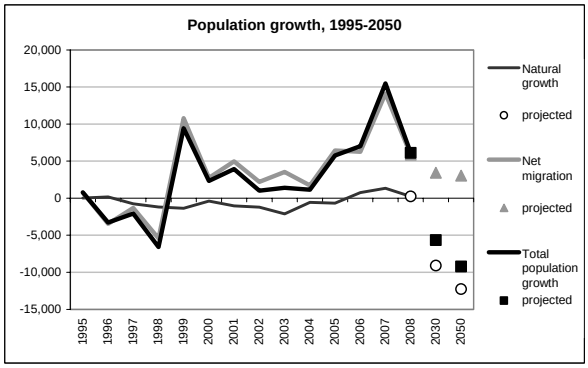
At the beginning of 2009 the government improved paid parental leave for young children. Parents can now take leave for any child under the age of two at 85% of the average income. New legislation is also going to make it possible for private providers to create childcare places.

Current public debt is well below the EU average. Projections of future ageing-related public spending suggest a considerable increase over the coming decades, in particular in the area of pensions.

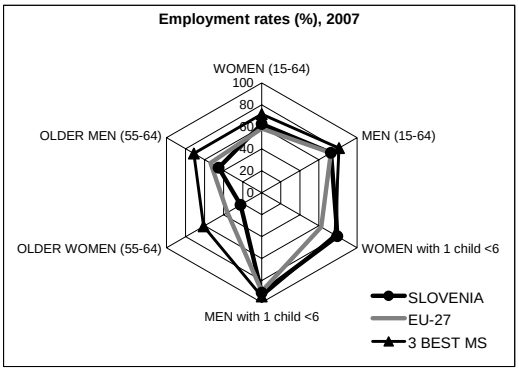
SLOVENIA

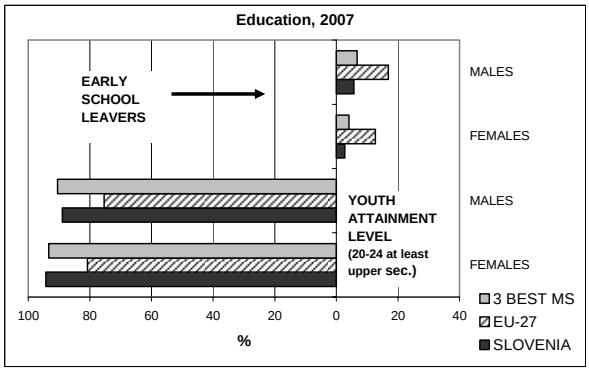
	SLOVENIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	1,718	1,988	2,010	2,023	1,878	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.26	1.31	1.4	1.48	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	79.9	82	85.1	87.6	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	72.2	74.5	78.9	82.2	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	59.9	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	56.3	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	10.1	-0.4	1.4	-9.1	-12.3	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	3.7	2.7	14.1	3.4	3.0	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	28.2	29.6	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	14.8	19.8	22.7	40.8	59.4	25.2	





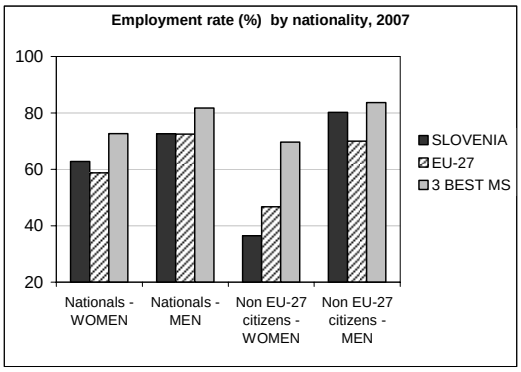
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	58.4	62.6	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	67.2	72.7	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	79.4	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	91.0	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	12.0	8.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	7.8	11.3	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	5.3	7.7	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	40.6	39.2	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	42.5	41.3	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	29.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	81.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	9.0	12.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	4	2.5	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.2	2.0	2.1	3.5	2005

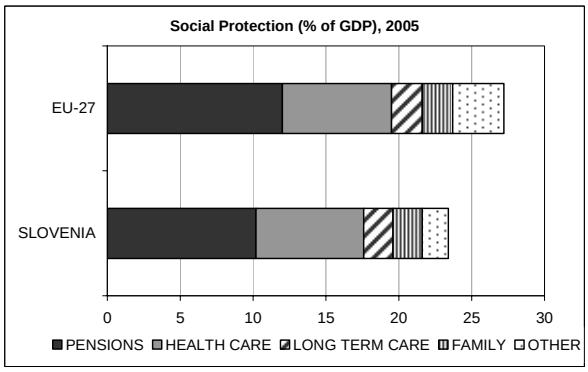




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	13.8	22.2	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	32.3	45.3	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	17.5	29.6	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	40.3	60.7	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	11.2	12.4	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	19.8	22.4	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	7.2	10.4	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	13.8	15.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	3.6	9.2	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	17.0	33.0	66.0	

	SLOVENIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	2.7	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	5.7	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	90.8	94.3	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	85.4	89	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	14.5	7.7	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	25.2	34.7		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	85.8	87.5	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	69.5	70.8	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	39.7	43.1	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	:	5.83	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	14.8	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.41	1.59	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	49.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	62.8	72.2	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	2.7	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	62.8	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	72.6	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	36.4	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	80.2	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	25.4	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	13.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	10.8	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	30.1	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	:	24.1	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-3.8	-0.1	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	5.1	3.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	43.6	43.2	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	10.8	10.2	14.4	18.3	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.0	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	24.6	23.4	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	1,760.8	1,735.0	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	11.0	12.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.2	3.4	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	9	6	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Slovenia's fertility rate has dropped to one of the lowest levels in the EU, but this may be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is below the EU average, but the gap is expected to be almost closed by the end of the projection period. The old-age dependency ratio is expected to increase faster than for the EU as a whole and to exceed the EU-25 level by 2050. Until 2050 the Slovenian population is projected to decrease by 7%.

… Opportunities for tackling them

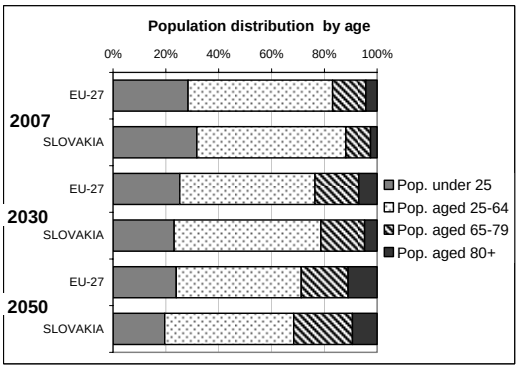
Female employment rates are well above the EU average and few women work part-time. The gender pay gap is smaller than for the EU as a whole**.** In order to raise the low fertility rate in Slovenia, special measures have been introduced for families with two or more pre-school children. For a second and further child the kindergarten is free of charge. Moreover, the state introduced a tax break for large families with three or more children.

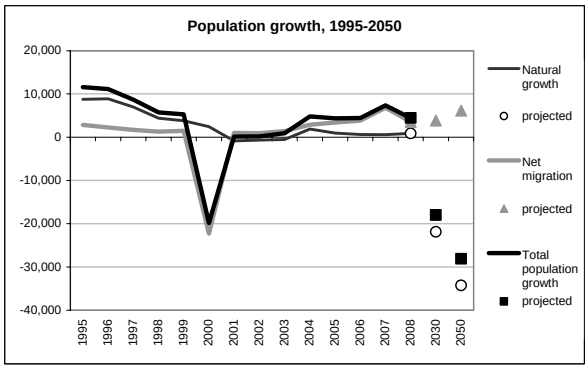
There is significant scope for increased employment of older workers many of whom currently quit for reasons of illness or disability. There is also a high share of older people who have retired prematurely due to past restructuring. With productivity standing roughly at 2/3 of the EU-15 level, there is much potential for growth which could build on the high levels of educational attainment.

Public debt is comparatively low, but projections of future ageing-related public spending suggest a considerable increase in the decades to come.

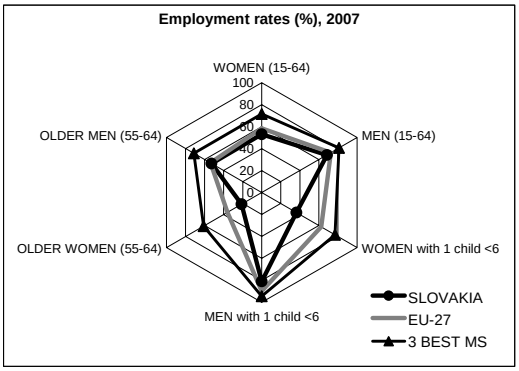
SLOVAKIA

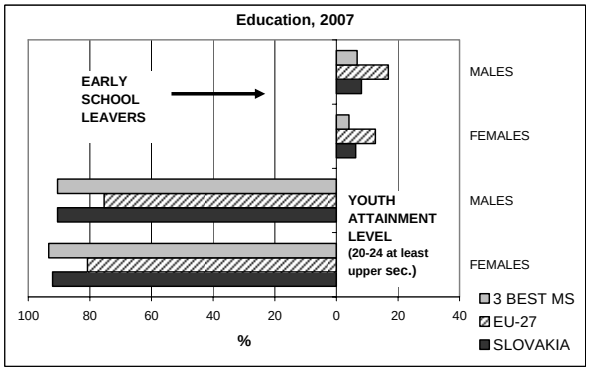
	SLOVAKIA					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	4,537	5,399	5,394	5,332	4,859	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	2.41	1.29	1.24	1.34	1.43	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	73	77.5	78.4	82.7	85.9	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	66.8	69.2	70.4	76	80.2	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	:	56.4	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	:	54.9	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	38.4	2.4	0.6	-21.9	-34.3	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-35.1	-22.3	6.8	3.9	6.1	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	25.8	27.9	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	14.4	16.6	16.5	32.3	55.5	25.2	





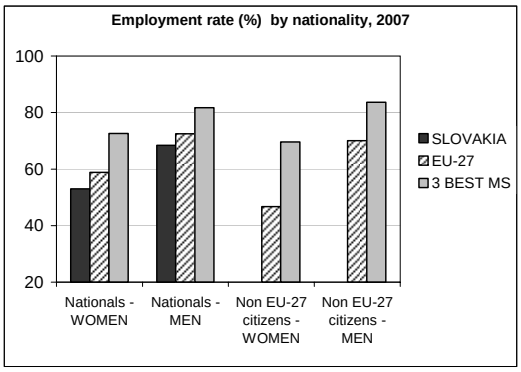
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	51.5	53.0	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	62.2	68.4	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	36.2	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	80.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	22.0	22.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	3.1	4.5	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	1.1	1.1	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	41.5	39.6	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	43.5	42.2	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	5.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	73.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	:	17.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	12.5	10.5	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.7	1.9	2.1	3.5	2005

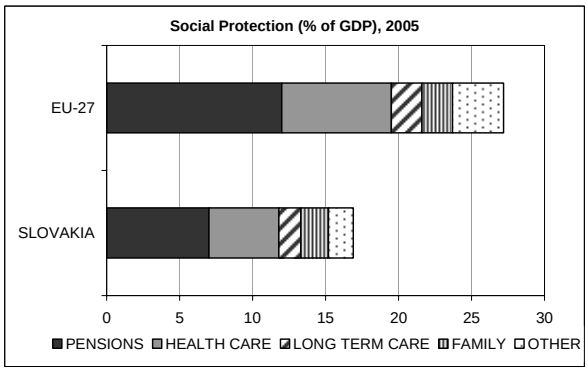




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	9.8	21.2	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	35.4	52.5	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	16.8	31.9	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	55.3	70.7	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	2.7	7.1	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	10.4	25.8	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	:	2.2	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	3.2	:	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	:	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	:	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	1.1	10.1	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	17.0	33.0	66.0	

	SLOVAKIA		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	:	6.3	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	:	8.1	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	94.8	92.1	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	94.8	90.5	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	6.3	6.0	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	20.3	33.9		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	84.9	83.1	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	65.2	69.0	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	17.5	14.7	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.15	3.85	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	:	3.9	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	0.65	0.49	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	4.0	4.3	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	51.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	47.5	60.9	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	0.6	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	:	53.0	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	:	68.4	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	:	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	:	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	15.2	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	7.2	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	70.0	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	0.0	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	50.4	29.4	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	-12.2	-2.2	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	8.0	3.8	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	38.5	34.7	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	7.0	7.0	7.7	9.0	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.5	4.8	5.7	6.3	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.3	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	19.3	16.9	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	571.0	670.8	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	12.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	4	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	10.9	8.8	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

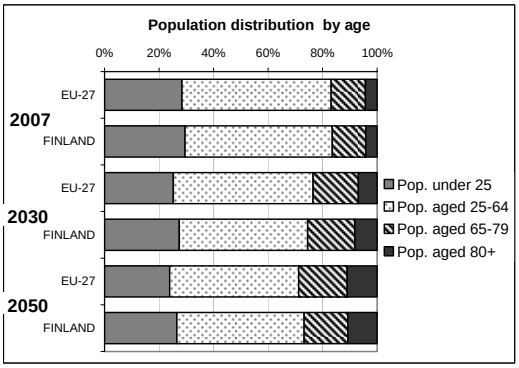
Slovakia's fertility rate has dropped to one of the lowest levels in the EU, but this may be the effect of a transition to women having children later in life; a recovery of fertility is assumed for the population projections. Life expectancy is below the EU average, particularly for men, and it is not expected that the gap will be closed over the projection period. The old-age dependency ratio, currently far below the EU average, is expected to grow fast and to match the EU average level. Until 2050 the Slovakian population is expected to shrink by 11%.

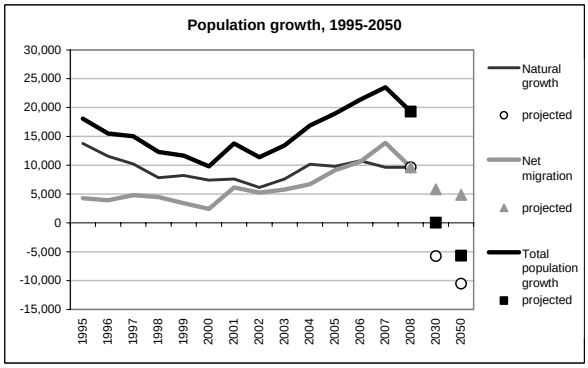
… Opportunities for tackling them

While the gender gap in employment rates is small (reflecting also low employment rates for men), the pay gap is particularly large and childcare is only available for a minority of children. There is significant scope for employment growth by raising the labour force participation of older workers and by assisting the long term unemployed to find work. Slovakia could also benefit from catching up in terms of productivity and can build on a high level of educational attainment. More expenditure for R&D and for lifelong learning could also help. Public debt is low and the expected ageing-related increase in public social protection expenditure is moderate.

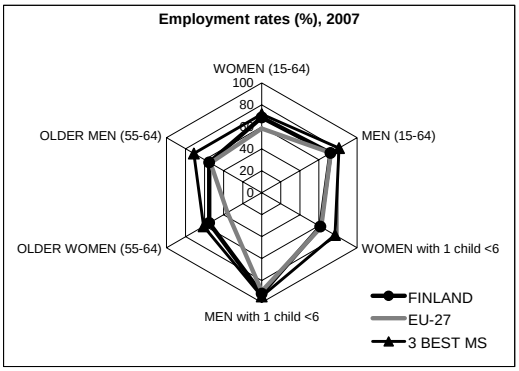
FINLAND

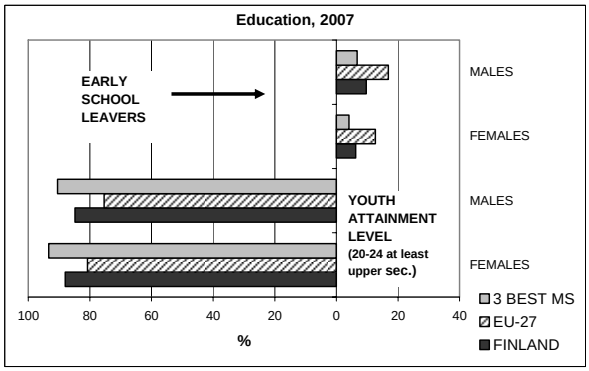
	FINLAND					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	4,614	5,171	5,277	5,569	5,448	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.82	1.73	1.84	1.84	1.84	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	81.2	83.1	85.9	88.2	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	74.2	75.9	79.9	83	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	56.8	52.4	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	56.3	51.7	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	20.4	7.4	9.7	-5.8	-10.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-36.4	2.4	13.9	5.8	4.9	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	27.13	29.6	30.0	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	13.6	22.2	24.8	43.9	46.6	25.2	





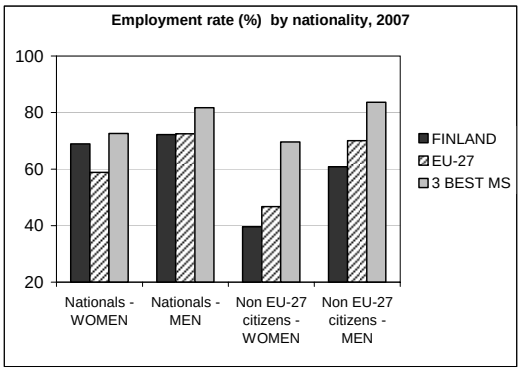
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	64.2	68.5	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	70.1	72.1	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	61.4	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	91.9	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	17.0	20.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	17.0	19.3	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	8.0	9.3	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	36.2	35.3	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	40.5	39.6	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	26.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	77.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	6.0	9.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	:	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	3.0	3.0	2.1	3.5	2005

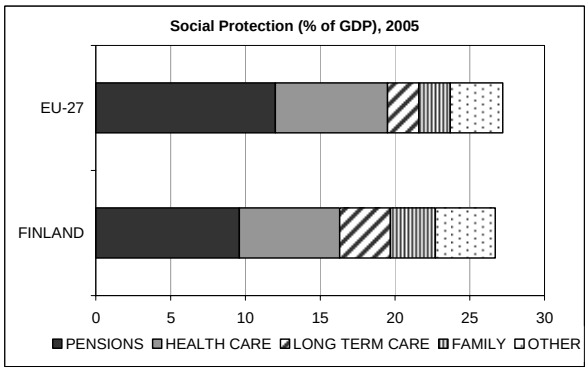




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	40.4	55.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	42.9	55.1	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	60.3	70.4	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	56.6	65.6	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	20.3	37.0	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	25.6	41.5	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	2.5	6.5	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	8.3	13.3	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	62.5	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	62.3	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	15.9	14.1	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	57.0	33.0	66.0	

	FINLAND		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	6.5	6.3	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	11.3	9.7	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	90	88	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	85.4	84.8	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	14.1	10.0	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	37.5	39.7		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	84.0	85.1	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	72.4	73.9	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	50.0	46.4	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	6.08	6.31	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	17.5	23.4	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	3.34	3.45	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	6.4	6.7	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	75.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	97.3	97.4	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	1.7	2.3	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	65.4	68.9	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	71.3	72.2	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	39.6	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	60.8	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	40.9	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	11.9	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	21.9	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	34.0	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	43.8	35.4	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	6.9	5.3	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	5.8	3.1	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	55.3	52.7	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	8.7	9.6	14.0	13.8	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	5.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.5	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	25.1	26.7	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	5,763.3	6,824.1	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	11.0	13.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	3.3	3.6	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	:	:	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Fertility rates and life expectancy in Finland are very close to the EU average and this is expected to continue. The old-age dependency ratio, which is currently close to the EU average, is expected to stay below the EU average. Until 2050 the Finnish population is expected to grow just slightly by 3%.

… Opportunities for tackling them

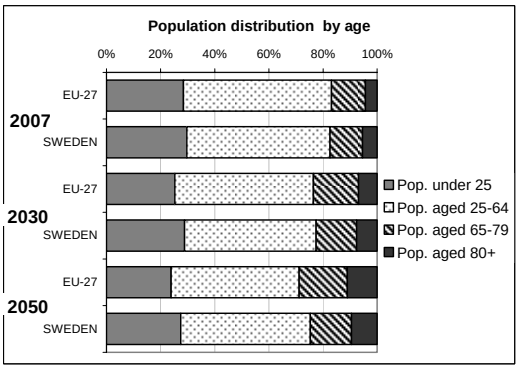
The female employment rate is high and the gap between male and female rates is small, whereas the gender pay gap is larger than for the EU as a whole. The employment rate of older workers is also comparatively high, but could be further improved by tackling health and disability as a major cause for early labour market exit

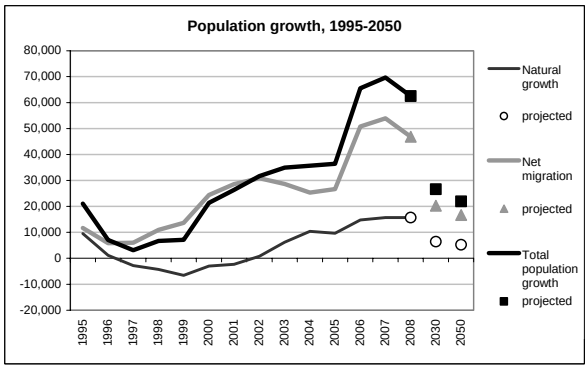
Public debt is low which helps to meet rising social protection costs linked to ageing. Nevertheless, the ageing-related increase in social protection spending is expected to be significant. Finland is preparing itself for demographic change in particular through active ageing policies, by a complete reform of the earnings-related pension scheme, by increasing the funded part of the pension system and by reforming the structure of municipal health and social services. The Government initiated a wide-ranging social protection reform. It also launched a policy programme for health promotion as well as a programme promoting employment, entrepreneurship and a longer working life.

In 2008, the Government carried out a broad re-assessment of the impact of ageing on existing policies.

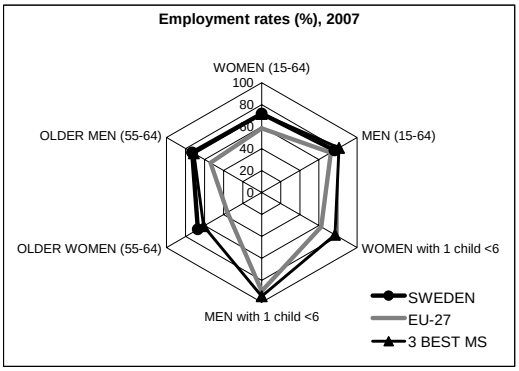
SWEDEN

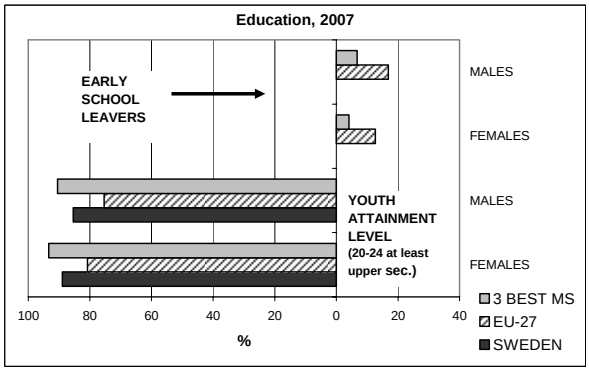
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	SWEDEN 1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	EU-27 2007	*
Population (in thousands)	8,004	8,861	9,113	10,270	10,672	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	1.92	1.54	1.85	1.85	1.85	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	77.3	82	83.1	86	88.3	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	72.3	77.4	78.8	81.9	84.3	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	61.9	63.1	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	63.1	64.2	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	30.1	-3.0	15.7	6.4	5.2	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	46.7	24.4	54.0	20.2	16.7	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	26.97	29.9	30.5	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	20.7	26.9	26.4	37.4	41.9	25.2	





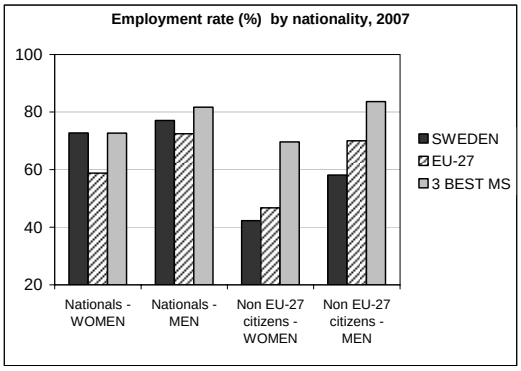
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	70.9	71.8	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	75.1	76.5	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	:	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	18.0	16.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	32.3	40.0	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	8.2	11.8	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	33.9	34.0	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	39.1	38.7	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	44.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	92.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	:	14.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	:	:	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	2.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	2005

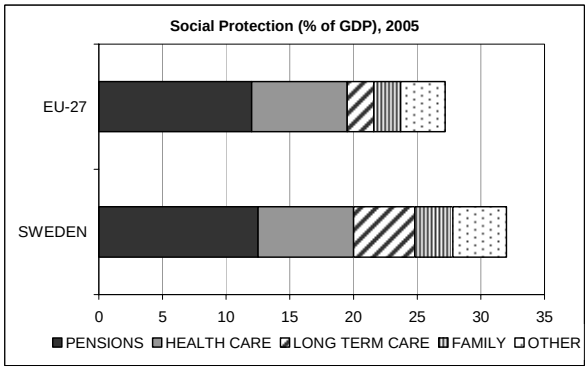




AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	EU-27 2007	3 BEST MS 2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	62.1	67.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	67.8	72.9	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	76.5	77.5	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	80.6	81.9	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	43.2	56.7	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	49.0	64.1	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	11.2	10.4	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	17.5	18.9	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	63.7	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	64.2	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	1.8	13.8	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	67.0	33.0	66.0	

	SWEDEN		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	6.2	:	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	9.2	:	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	87.6	89	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	82.8	85.4	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	12.8	9.0	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	23.9	33.2		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	82.7	87.6	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	77.5	80.6	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	55.7	53.4	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	7.31	6.97	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	21.6	:	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	:	3.73	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	6.6	6.0	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	75.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	102.6	105.7	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	5.4	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	70.8	72.7	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	73.7	77.1	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	42.3	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	58.1	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	33.4	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	9.9	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	34.4	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	21.6	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	54.4	40.6	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	3.8	3.5	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	6.3	3.5	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	59.3	56	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	11.9	12.5	11.0	11.2	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	8.1	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	3.9	4.8	4.9	5.5	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	30.7	32.0	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	8,586.0	8,923.3	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	:	12.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	:	3.5	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	:	:	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

Sweden's fertility rate is above the EU average and this is expected to continue. Life expectancy for women stands at the EU average while men in Sweden can expect to live about two years longer. This situation is assumed to prevail over the projection period. Combined with significant immigration, these trends will result in further population growth by almost 18% in 2050. The increase in the old-age dependency ratio will be modest to a level below the EU average.

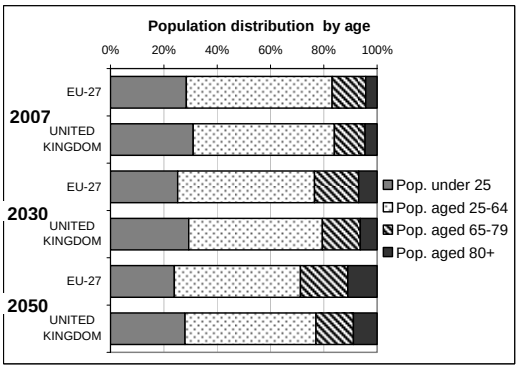
… Opportunities for tackling them

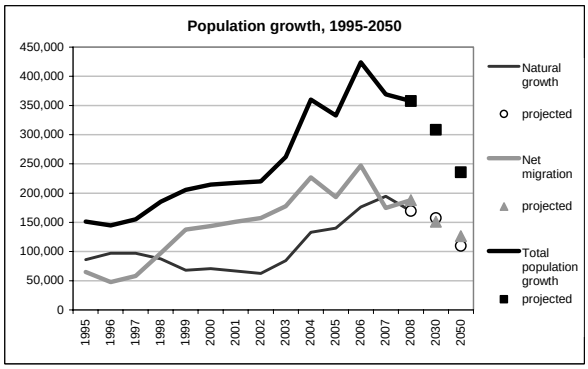
Sweden has the highest employment rate in the EU and the employment gap between men and women is small. However, the gender pay gap is larger than the EU average and a large proportion of women work part-time. Employment rates of older workers are very high too; improvements would require further efforts to prevent increases in disability pensions.

While productivity exceeds the EU-15 average, the high levels of educational attainment and investment in research and development could allow further growth. Access of minorities and third-country nationals to the labour market and education system might be improved. The public debt is below the EU average; the expected ageing-related increase in public social protection expenditure is moderate.

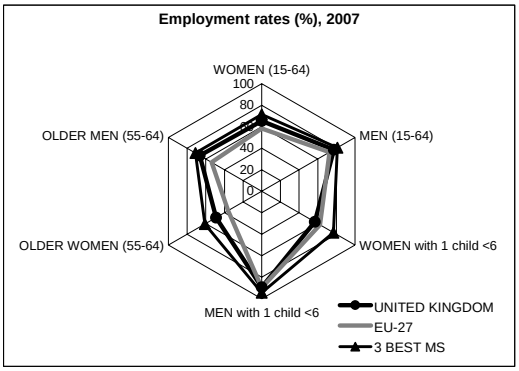
UNITED KINGDOM

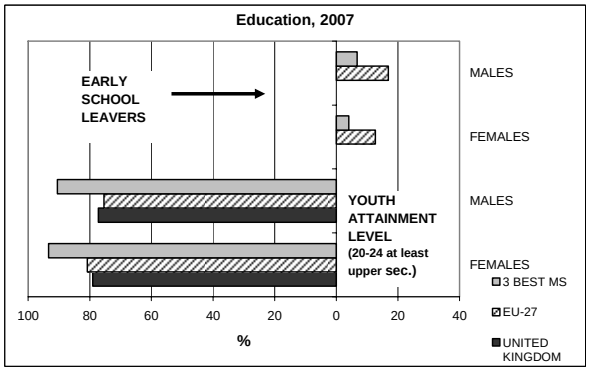
	UNITED KINGDOM					EU-27	
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	1970	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	*
Population (in thousands)	55,546	58,785	60,853	69,224	74,506	495,128	
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	:	1.64	1.84	1.84	1.84	1,54(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	80.3	:	85	87.7	82,1(2008)	2006
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	75.5	:	80.9	83.8	76,0(2008)	2006
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	:	61.2	65	:	:	:	2005
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	:	61.3	63.2	:	:	:	2005
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	248.5	70.7	194.7	157.6	109.6	483.8	
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	-14.8	143.9	174.6	150.9	126.3	1,910.4	
Mean age of women at childbirth	:	28.5	29.2	:	:	:	2006
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	20.5	24.3	24.1	33.2	38.0	25.2	





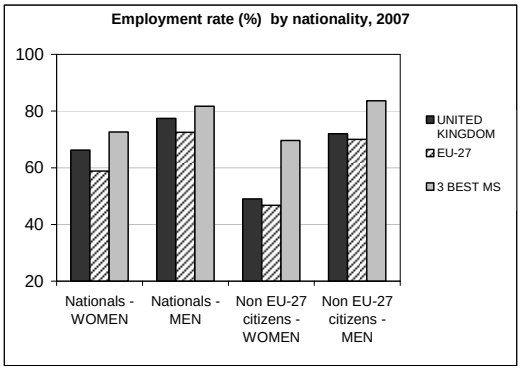
			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	64.7	65.5	58.3	71.5	
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	77.8	77.3	72.5	81.1	
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	57.0	62.3	76.8	2006
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	:	89.3	89.8	94.4	2006
Gender pay gap in %	21.0	21.0	15.0	6.00	2006
% of employed women working part time	44.3	42.3	31.2	:	
% of employed men working part time	8.9	10.9	7.7	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	30.9	31.4	33.9	:	
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	43.3	41.8	41.1	:	
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	:	33.0	26 (EU-25)	54.0	2006
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	:	89.0	84 (EU-25)	96.0	2006
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	27.0	24.0	19 (EU-25)	10.0	2006
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	17	16.7	9.4	3.4	
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	1.8	1.7	2.1	3.5	2005

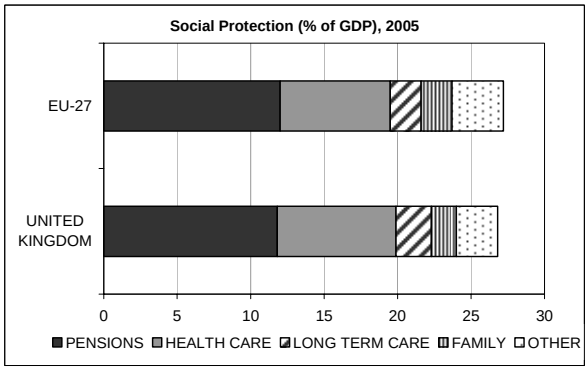




			EU-27	3 BEST MS	
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	41.7	49.0	36.0	60.8	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	60.1	66.3	53.9	71.1	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	55.9	63.8	48.3	75.7	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	70.8	74.9	67.2	82.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	25.4	33.0	21.4	45.2	
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	47.3	56.9	37.9	61.9	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	8.4	11.1	6.7	24.5	
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	14.3	20.6	12.9	32.0	
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	:	62.6	60.7	64.2	2006
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	:	63.8	61.7	64.6	2006
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	14.1	2.4	6.9	1.1	
Internet use, people aged 55-64 in %	:	52.0	33.0	66.0	

	UNITED KINGDOM		EU-27	3 BEST MS	
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	17.9	:	12.7	4.1	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	19	:	16.9	6.7	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	77.3	79	80.8	93.4	
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	75.9	77.2	75.4	90.5	
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	31.4	19.6	20.7	6.5	
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	45.5	55.9		58.17	2006
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	87.4	87.1	83.8	87.8	
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	78.4	76.7	70.2	80.8	
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	62.5	60.0	48.6	63.6	
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	4.64	5.45	5.0	7.4	2005
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	20.5	:	9.7	23.1	
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	1.85	1.78	1.8	2.4	2006
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	5.8	5.2	4.4	6.5	2006
Internet use, total in %	:	65.0	51.0	77.3	
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	87.4	90.4	87.9	138.6	2006





MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	2000	2007	2007	2007	*
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	:	6.0	5.8	:	
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	65.2	66.2	58.8	72.6	
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	78.2	77.4	72.5	81.7	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	:	49.0	46.7	69.6	
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	:	72.0	70.0	83.6	
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	34.1	26.3	39.5	
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	:	25.0	23.4	7.5	
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	:	32.0	18.6	58.9	
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	:	19.6	43.7	2.6	

SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	2000	2007	2030	2050	2007	2007	*
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	41	43.8	:	:	58.7	6.6	
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	3.6	-2.9	:	:	-0.9	:	
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	6.9	5.0	:	:	5.9	0.8	
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	41.2	40.9	:	:	44.9	:	
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	12.7	11.8	7.9	8.6	12	:	2005
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	6.6	8.1	8.1	8.9	7.5	:	2005
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.8	2.1	:	2005
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	26.9	26.8	:	:	27.2	:	2005
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	6,432.3	6,523.6	:	:	4,866	:	2005
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	19.0	19.0	:	:	6.0 (EU-25)	10.7	2006
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	5.2	5.4	:	:	4.8 (EU-25)	3.4	2006
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	11.4	10.9	:	:	9.3	5.4	

* = 2007 or last year with data available (see the column placed to the right of the table).

Demographic challenges and…

The UK's fertility rate is above the EU average and it is assumed that this will persist. Life expectancy is close to the EU average, but a more favourable evolution for men is expected in the population projections. These trends, combined with a significant level of immigration, will lead to a growing population and a much more favourable evolution of the old-age dependency ratio than for the EU as a whole. The UK population is projected to grow by more than 20% by 2050.

… Opportunities for tackling them

The gap between male and female employment rates is smaller than for the EU as a whole, but, at 12 percentage points, there is scope for further progress. The gender pay gap is particularly large and many women only work part-time. An improvement in the situation may require better availability of childcare. Improved female employment might also reduce the risk of poverty for households with children. Employment rates of older workers are high, even for people in their 60s. Government initiatives are focused on increasing labour market participation by reforming the incapacity benefit policy and expanding the initiatives to guide people back to work (the Pathways model) - around half the potential customers are over 50. There is also a focus on skills enhancement – particularly in pre- and in-work support. Public debt is comparatively low; the expected ageing-related increase in public social protection expenditure is slightly above the increase for the EU as a whole.

	SOURCES
DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS	
Population (in thousands)	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Total Fertility Rate (number of children per woman)	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Life expectancy at birth for women in years	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Life expectancy at birth for men in years	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Healthy life expectancy at birth for women in years	Eurostat, Structural indicators on Health.
Healthy life expectancy at birth for men in years	Eurostat, Structural indicators on Health.
Natural growth (births minus deaths) in thousands	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Net migration (including corrections) in thousands	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Mean age of women at childbirth	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
Old age dependency ratio (65 and + / 15-64 years old) in %	Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060)
GENDER EQUALITY AND FAMILY SITUATIONS	
Employment rate (15-64 years), women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate (15-64 years), men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate of women having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate of men having at least 1 child aged less than 6 years	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Gender pay gap in % (paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours	European Community Household Panel, EU-SILC and national sources.
% of employed women working part time	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
% of employed men working part time	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Average number of usual weekly working hours - women	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Average number of usual weekly working hours - men	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Childcare availability for children (0-2 years)	Eurostat, European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age)	Eurostat, European Union Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC).
% of children (less than 16 years) at risk of poverty after social transfer	Eurostat. 2000 data: European Community Household Panel. 2007 data: EU-SILC.
People aged 0-17 living in jobless households	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Social protection benefits targeted at family support (% GDP)	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
AGEING AND THE LABOUR MARKET	
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 55-64, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 55-59, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 60-64, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate for persons aged 65-69, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Average exit age from the labour market (women)	Eurostat, data derived from the European Union Labour Force Survey.
Average exit age from the labour market (men)	Eurostat, data derived from the European Union Labour Force Survey.
Inactive for health reasons in % population aged 50-64	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Internet use (at least once a week on average), people aged 55-64 in %	Eurostat, ICT statistics.
PRODUCTIVITY, EDUCATION AND R&D	
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Early school leavers (aged 18-24), men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Youth educational attainment (20-24, at least upper secondary), men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Population aged 25-34 having compleated at most lower secondary educ. in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
University graduates (ISCED 5-6) aged 20-29 per 1 000 of the corresponding p	Eurostat, joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics.
Employment rate by education level (tertiary) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate by education level (upper secondary) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate by education level (less than upper secondary) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Total public expenditure on education as a % of GDP	Eurostat, joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics.
Life-long learning (% of aged 25-64 participating in education and training)	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Expenditure on R&D as a % of GDP	Eurostat, WG on Statistics on Science, Technology and Innovation.
% of the employed population working in high-tech sectors	Eurostat, Statistics on high-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services, EU-LFS.
Internet use (at least once a week on average), total in %	Eurostat, ICT statistics.
Labour productivity per hour worked relative to EU 15 (EU-15=100)	Eurostat, National Accounts.
MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION	
Share of non-nationals in the population in %	Eurostat, Migration data.
Employment rate of nationals, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate of nationals, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, women in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Employment rate of citizens of countries outside the EU-27, men in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Education level (tertiary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Education level (less than upper secondary) of nationals (aged 25-49) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Educ. level (tertiary) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged 25-49) in %	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
Educ. level (less than up. sec.) of citizens of countries outside the EU-27 (aged	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.
SUSTAINABILITY OF PUBLIC FINANCES & SOCIAL PROTECTION	
Government gross debt as a % of GDP	Eurostat, EU Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) statistics.
Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP	Eurostat, EU Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) statistics.
Share of public expenditure accounted for covering debt interest	Eurostat, Government finance statistics.
Total general government revenue as a % of GDP	Eurostat, National Accounts.
% of public expenditure on pensions (old age and survivors) in GDP	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
% of public expenditure on health care and sickness in GDP	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
% of public expenditure on long term care (disability) in GDP	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
% of public expenditure on social protection in GDP	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
Expenditure on social protection per head, € / inhab. (at constant 1995 prices)	Eurostat, ESSPROS data base.
% of total population at risk of poverty after social transfers	Eurostat. 2000 data: European Community Household Panel. 2007 data: EU-SILC.
Inequality of income distribution (S80/S20 income quintile share ratio)	Eurostat. 2000 data: European Community Household Panel. 2007 data: EU-SILC.
People aged 18-59 living in jobless households	Eurostat, European Union Labour Force Survey.

STATISTICAL ANNEX*

* The data presented in this annex were compiled at the end of September 2008.

Notes**:**

b	Break in series
u	Unreliable or uncertain data
i	See explanatory text
s	Eurostat estimate
r	Revised value
p	Provisional value
e	Estimated value

Table 1: Total population at 1st January (in thousands)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	9,129	7,829	9,638	4,565	72,543	1,209	2,836	8,300	30,327	:	50,026	572	2,104	2,756	313	9,961	327	11,417	7,030	29,480	8,826	18,319	1,581	3,970	4,413	7,471	52,200	402,607
1970	9,660	8,464	9,906	4,907	78,269	1,356	2,943	8,781	33,588	:	53,685	612	2,352	3,119	339	10,322	303	12,958	7,455	32,671	8,698	20,140	1,718	4,537	4,614	8,004	55,546	435,474
1980	9,855	8,846	10,316	5,122	78,180	1,472	3,393	9,584	37,242	:	56,388	510	2,509	3,404	363	10,709	315	14,091	7,546	35,413	9,714	22,133	1,893	4,963	4,771	8,303	56,285	457,053
1990	9,948	8,767	10,362	5,135	79,113	1,571	3,507	10,121	38,826	:	56,694	573	2,668	3,694	379	10,375	352	14,893	7,645	38,038	9,996	23,211	1,996	5,288	4,974	8,527	57,157	470,388
1995	10,131	8,427	10,333	5,216	81,539	1,448	3,598	10,595	39,343	59,315	56,844	645	2,501	3,643	406	10,337	369	15,424	7,943	38,581	10,018	22,712	1,989	5,356	5,099	8,816	57,943	477,010
1996	10,143	8,385	10,321	5,251	81,817	1,425	3,620	10,674	39,431	59,522	56,844	656	2,470	3,615	412	10,321	371	15,494	7,953	38,609	10,043	22,656	1,990	5,368	5,117	8,837	58,095	477,856
1997	10,170	8,341	10,309	5,275	82,012	1,406	3,655	10,745	39,525	59,726	56,876	666	2,445	3,588	417	10,301	374	15,567	7,965	38,639	10,073	22,582	1,987	5,379	5,132	8,844	58,239	478,630
1998	10,192	8,283	10,299	5,295	82,057	1,393	3,694	10,808	39,639	59,935	56,904	675	2,421	3,562	422	10,280	377	15,654	7,971	38,660	10,110	22,526	1,985	5,388	5,147	8,848	58,395	480,920 b
1999	10,214	8,230	10,290	5,314	82,037	1,379	3,732	10,861	39,803	60,159	56,909	683	2,399	3,536	427	10,253	379	15,760	7,982	38,667	10,149	22,489	1,978	5,393	5,160	8,854	58,580	481,618
2000	10,239	8,191	10,278	5,330	82,163	1,372	3,778	10,904	40,050	60,538	56,924	690	2,382	3,512	434	10,222	380	15,864	8,002	38,654	10,195	22,455	1,988	5,399	5,171	8,861	58,785	482,761
2001	10,263	8,149	10,267	5,349	82,260	1,367	3,833	10,931	40,477	60,964	56,961	698	2,364	3,487	439	10,200	391	15,987	8,021	38,254	10,257	22,430	1,990	5,379	5,181	8,883	59,000	483,782
2002	10,310	7,891	10,206	5,368	82,440	1,361	3,900	10,969	40,964	61,399	56,994	706	2,346	3,476	444	10,175	395	16,105	8,065	38,242	10,329	21,833	1,994	5,379	5,195	8,909	59,218	484,614
2003	10,356	7,846	10,203	5,384	82,537	1,356	3,964	11,006	41,664	61,832	57,321	715	2,331	3,463	448	10,142	397	16,193	8,102	38,219	10,407	21,773	1,995	5,379	5,206	8,941	59,438	486,617
2004	10,396	7,801	10,211	5,398	82,532	1,351	4,028	11,041	42,345	62,252	57,888	730	2,319	3,446	455	10,117	400	16,258	8,140	38,191	10,475	21,711	1,996	5,380	5,220	8,976	59,700	488,757
2005	10,446	7,761	10,221	5,411	82,501	1,348	4,109	11,083	43,038	62,638	58,462	749	2,306	3,425	461	10,098	403	16,306	8,207	38,174	10,529	21,659	1,998	5,385	5,237	9,011	60,060	491,024
2006	10,511	7,719	10,251	5,427	82,438	1,345	4,209	11,125	43,758	62,999	58,752	766	2,295	3,403	469	10,077	405	16,334	8,266	38,157	10,570	21,610	2,003	5,389	5,256	9,048	60,393	492,975
2007	10,585	7,679	10,287	5,447	82,315	1,342	4,315	11,172	44,475	63,392	59,131	779	2,281	3,385	476	10,066	408	16,358	8,299	38,125	10,599	21,565	2,010	5,394	5,277	9,113	60,853	495,129
2008	10,656 e	7,642 e	10,346 e	5,476 e	82,179 e	1,339 e	4,415 e	11,217 e	45,283 e	61,876 e	59,529 e	795 e	2,269 e	3,365 e	482 e	10,045 e	410 e	16,404 e	8,334 e	38,116 e	10,617 e	21,423 e	2,023 e	5,399 e	5,300 e	9,183 e	61,270 e	495,394 e
2030	11,745 e	6,753 e	10,420 e	5,808 e	80,152 e	1,267 e	5,881 e	11,573 e	52,661 e	67,982 e	61,868 e	1,072 e	2,033 e	3,083 e	607 e	9,651 e	432 e	17,208 e	8,988 e	36,975 e	11,317 e	20,049 e	2,023 e	5,332 e	5,569 e	10,270 e	69,224 e	519,942 e
2050	12,194 e	5,923 e	9,892 e	5,895 e	74,491 e	1,181 e	6,531 e	11,445 e	53,229 e	71,044 e	61,240 e	1,251 e	1,804 e	2,737 e	697 e	9,061 e	415 e	16,909 e	9,127 e	33,275 e	11,449 e	18,149 e	1,878 e	4,859 e	5,448 e	10,672 e	74,506 e	515,303 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 2: Period Total Fertility Rate (children per woman)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1960	2.54	2.31	2.11	2.57	2.37	:	:	:	:	:	2.41	:	:	:	:	2.02	:	3.12	2.69	:	3.15	:	:	3.03	2.72	2.20	:	:	3.10
1970	2.25	2.17	1.90	1.95	2.03	:	:	2.40	:	:	2.43	:	2.00	2.40	1.97	1.98	:	2.57	2.29	:	3.01	:	:	2.41	1.82	1.92	:	:	2.67
1980	1.68	2.05	2.10	1.55	1.56	:	:	2.23	2.20	:	1.64	:	1.88	1.99	1.49	1.91	:	1.60	1.65	:	2.25	2.44	:	2.31	1.63	1.68	1.90	:	2.33
1990	1.62	1.81	1.90	1.67	1.45	2.05	2.11	1.40	1.36	:	1.33	:	2.01	2.03	1.61	1.87	:	1.62	1.46	:	1.56	1.84	1.46	2.09	1.78	2.13	1.83	:	2.11
1995	1.56	1.23	1.28	1.80	1.25	1.38	1.84	1.31	1.17	:	1.19	2.03	1.27	1.55	1.70	1.57	:	1.53	1.42	1.62	1.41	1.41	1.29	1.52	1.81	1.73	1.71	:	1.89
1996	1.59	1.23	1.18	1.75	1.32	1.37	1.88	1.28	1.16	:	1.20	1.95	1.18	1.49	1.77	1.46	:	1.53	1.45	1.59	1.44	1.37	1.28	1.47	1.76	1.60	1.73	:	1.87
1997	1.60	1.09	1.17	1.76	1.37	1.32	1.93	1.28	1.17	:	1.21	1.86	1.14	1.47	1.72	1.37	:	1.56	1.39	1.52	1.47	1.40	1.25	1.43	1.75	1.52	1.72	:	1.85
1998	:	1.11	1.16	1.73	1.36	1.28	1.93	1.26	1.16	1.78	:	1.76	1.12	1.46	1.68	1.32	:	1.63	1.37	1.44	1.47	1.40	1.23	1.37	1.70	1.50	1.71	:	1.82
1999	:	1.23	1.13	1.75	1.36	1.32	1.89	1.24	1.19	1.81	1.23	1.67	1.19	1.46	1.74	1.28	:	1.65	1.34	1.37	1.50	1.39	1.21	1.33	1.74	1.50	1.68	:	1.82
2000	:	1.26	1.14	1.78	1.38	1.39	1.88	1.26	1.23	1.89	1.26	1.64	1.24	1.39	1.76	1.32	:	1.72	1.36	1.35	1.55	1.39	1.26	1.29	1.73	1.54	1.64	:	1.85
2001	:	1.20	1.14	1.76	1.35	1.34	1.93	1.25	1.24	1.90	1.25	1.57	1.21	1.30	1.65	1.31	:	1.71	1.33	1.32	1.45	1.31	1.21	1.20	1.73	1.57	1.63	:	1.86
2002	:	1.21	1.17	1.72	1.34	1.37	1.96	1.27	1.26	1.88	1.27	1.49	1.23	1.24	1.63	1.30	:	1.73	1.39	1.25	1.47	1.26	1.21	1.18	1.72	1.65	1.64	:	1.86
2003	:	1.23	1.18	1.76	1.34	1.37	1.95	1.28	1.31	1.89	1.29	1.50	1.29	1.26	1.62	1.27	:	1.75	1.38	1.22	1.44	1.27	1.20	1.20	1.77	1.71	1.71	:	1.87
2004	:	1.29	1.22	1.78	1.36	1.47	1.93	1.30	1.33	1.92	:	1.49	1.24	1.26	1.66	1.28	:	1.73	1.42	1.23	1.40	1.29	1.25	1.24	1.80	1.75	1.77	:	1.88
2005	:	1.31	1.28	1.80	1.34	1.50	1.86	1.33	1.35	1.94	1.32	1.42	1.31	1.27	1.66	1.31	1.38	1.71	1.41	1.24	1.40	1.32	1.26	1.25	1.80	1.77	1.78	:	1.87
2006	:	1.37	1.33	1.83	1.32	1.55	1.90	1.39	1.38	2.00	:	1.47	1.35	1.31	1.65	1.34	1.41	1.70	1.40	1.27	1.35	1.31	1.31	1.24	1.84	1.85	1.84	:	1.92
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2008	1.75 e	1.38 e	1.33 e	1.85 e	1.34 e	1.55 e	1.90 e	1.41 e	1.39 e	1.98 e	1.38 e	1.45 e	1.36 e	1.35 e	1.65 e	1.35 e	1.38 e	1.72 e	1.41 e	1.27 e	1.36 e	1.32 e	1.32 e	1.25 e	1.84 e	1.85 e	1.84 e	1.54 e	1.91 e
2030	1.77 e	1.46 e	1.41 e	1.85 e	1.42 e	1.60 e	1.89 e	1.48 e	1.46 e	1.96 e	1.46 e	1.52 e	1.43 e	1.43 e	1.68 e	1.42 e	1.46 e	1.74 e	1.48 e	1.36 e	1.44 e	1.41 e	1.40 e	1.34 e	1.84 e	1.85 e	1.84 e	1.60 e	1.90 e
2050	1.78 e	1.52 e	1.49 e	1.85 e	1.49 e	1.64 e	1.88 e	1.54 e	1.52 e	1.94 e	1.52 e	1.57 e	1.50 e	1.51 e	1.71 e	1.50 e	1.52 e	1.76 e	1.54 e	1.44 e	1.51 e	1.48 e	1.48 e	1.43 e	1.84 e	1.85 e	1.84 e	1.66 e	1.89 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 3a: Proportion of population aged 0-24 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	35.6	41.1	38.8	40.2	37.1	:	44.9	40.5	42.7	:	40.4	:	:	:	34.6	39.8	:	44.9	36.5	47.8	45.7	:	:	46.4	45.6	36.2	36.3	:
1970	38.5	39.0	38.8	39.5	36.1	36.8	47.2	38.8	43.1	:	39.3	:	35.7	41.7	36.0	37.5	:	45.0	37.7	46.1	44.7	42.0	41.4	45.5	44.0	36.1	38.7	:
1980	36.4	36.4	37.0	36.0	34.7	36.5	47.9	37.9	42.5	:	37.7	:	35.8	40.4	34.5	35.6	43.4	39.9	37.1	41.6	42.6	41.3	38.4	43.3	36.6	33.3	36.8	:
1990	32.3	34.3	36.3	32.1	30.1	36.0	44.4	34.6	37.1	:	32.7	41.4	35.3	37.7	30.6	34.4	37.6	34.1	32.8	39.1	37.0	40.1	35.7	40.6	32.5	31.6	33.9	34.50
1995	30.8	32.7	35.4	30.8	27.7	34.7	41.9	32.6	33.4	33.7	29.0	39.4	34.4	36.3	30.1	33.9	36.8	31.8	30.6	38.6	34.0	37.0	33.2	39.6	31.5	31.3	32.3	32.30
1996	30.6	32.3	34.9	30.7	27.4	34.3	41.3	32.2	32.7	33.4	28.3	39.2	34.0	35.8	30.2	33.6	36.2	31.3	30.3	38.3	33.4	36.4	33.0	39.3	31.4	31.1	32.0	31.90
1997	30.3	31.9	34.4	30.6	27.1	33.8	40.7	31.7	31.9	33.0	27.8	39.1	33.5	35.4	30.1	33.3	36.6	30.9	29.9	38.0	32.8	35.9	32.5	38.8	31.3	30.9	31.7	31.50
1998	30.0	31.6	33.8	30.4	27.0	33.5	40.1	31.1	31.2	32.7	27.2	38.8	33.0	35.0	30.0	32.9	36.3	30.6	29.6	37.5	32.2	35.5	31.9	38.2	31.2	30.6	31.5	31.20
1999	29.9	31.0	33.0	30.2	26.9	33.1	39.5	30.5	30.5	32.4	26.8	38.6	32.7	34.7	30.1	32.5	36.0	30.5	29.3	37.0	31.6	35.1	31.4	37.6	31.1	30.3	31.4	30.80
2000	29.7	30.5	32.1	30.1	26.8	32.7	38.9	30.0	29.7	32.2	26.2	38.3	32.3	34.4	30.2	31.8	35.6	30.5	29.0	36.5	30.9	34.5	30.8	36.9	31.0	30.1	31.2	30.50
2001	29.7	29.9	31.2	29.9	26.8	32.3	38.3	29.4	29.0	32.1	25.8	38.1	31.7	34.1	30.4	31.1	34.9	30.4	28.8	36.0	30.3	33.9	30.2	36.2	30.8	29.9	31.1	30.10
2002	29.6	29.0	30.4	29.8	26.7	32.0	37.6	28.6	28.2	32.0	25.3	37.0	31.4	33.7	30.4	30.4	34.1	30.5	28.7	35.3	29.7	33.3	29.6	35.7	30.5	29.8	31.1	29.80
2003	29.5	28.5	29.7	29.9	26.5	31.7	37.2	27.9	27.7	32.0	25.0	36.5	31.1	33.3	30.2	29.8	33.5	30.5	28.6	34.6	29.2	32.6	29.0	34.8	30.3	29.7	31.1	29.50
2004	29.4	28.0	29.0	29.9	26.4	31.4	36.8	27.4	27.2	31.9	24.7	35.7	30.8	33.0	30.3	29.3	32.9	30.4	28.5	33.9	28.7	32.0	28.4	34.1	30.1	29.8	31.1	29.30
2005	29.3	27.5	28.3	29.8	26.2	31.0	36.2	26.8	26.8	31.8	24.5	35.1	30.4	32.5	30.2	28.7	32.1	30.5	28.4	33.2	28.2	31.4	27.8	33.2	29.9	29.8	31.1	29.00
2006	29.2	27.2	27.8	29.9	25.9	30.7	35.7	26.3	26.4	31.6	24.4	34.2	30.0	32.1	30.2	28.3	31.5	30.3	28.2	32.4	27.8	30.7	27.2	32.5	29.8	29.7	31.0	28.70
2007	29.1	26.7	27.5	30.0	25.6	30.3	35.1	25.9	26.0	31.4	24.3	33.4	29.7	31.6	30.1	28.0	30.9	30.1	27.9	31.7	27.4	30.3	26.7	31.7	29.6	29.7	31.0	28.40
2008	29.0 e	26.5 e	27.2 e	30.1 e	25.3 e	30.0 e	34.7 e	25.5 e	25.8 e	30.9 e	24.2 e	33.0 e	29.3 e	31.2 e	30.0 e	27.7 e	30.4 e	30.0 e	27.6 e	31.0 e	27.0 e	29.8 e	26.3 e	31.1 e	29.3 e	29.8 e	30.9 e	28.07 e
2030	27.6 e	23.2 e	23.4 e	28.2 e	21.7 e	27.0 e	32.4 e	23.5 e	24.6 e	29.4 e	21.9 e	28.3 e	24.6 e	24.2 e	28.4 e	24.2 e	24.0 e	26.2 e	24.4 e	23.4 e	23.7 e	23.4 e	23.0 e	23.1 e	27.4 e	28.8 e	29.3 e	25.22 e
2050	26.5 e	21.1 e	21.3 e	28.1 e	21.3 e	24.0 e	28.8 e	22.3 e	22.3 e	28.4 e	21.0 e	25.7 e	21.3 e	21.0 e	27.8 e	22.1 e	21.9 e	25.9 e	23.7 e	19.9 e	22.4 e	20.4 e	21.6 e	19.6 e	26.5 e	27.4 e	28.0 e	23.93 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 3b: Proportion of population aged 25-64 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	52.5	51.4	51.8	49.4	51.4	:	44.0	50.1	49.1	:	50.3	:	:	:	54.7	51.3	:	46.1	51.3	46.4	46.5	:	:	46.7	47.2	52.1	51.9	:
1970	48.2	51.5	49.4	48.2	50.4	51.3	41.6	50.0	47.3	:	49.9	:	52.3	48.3	51.5	51.0	:	45.0	48.3	45.8	46.1	49.4	48.9	45.4	47.0	50.3	48.5	:
1980	49.3	51.9	49.4	49.6	49.6	50.9	41.4	49.0	46.7	:	49.2	:	51.2	48.3	51.9	50.9	48.2	48.7	47.4	48.1	46.3	48.4	50.8	46.1	51.5	50.6	48.3	:
1990	52.8	52.7	51.2	52.3	55.1	52.4	44.3	51.7	49.4	:	52.6	47.8	52.8	51.6	55.9	52.3	52.0	53.1	52.3	50.9	49.8	49.6	53.6	49.2	54.2	50.6	50.4	51.7
1995	53.4	52.4	51.5	54.0	56.9	52.0	46.7	52.4	51.4	51.4	54.5	49.5	52.2	51.5	55.9	52.0	52.3	55.0	54.2	50.5	51.2	51.0	54.7	49.6	54.5	51.2	51.9	52.9
1996	53.4	52.5	51.7	54.1	57.0	52.0	47.3	52.6	51.8	51.5	54.7	49.7	52.3	51.6	55.7	52.0	52.6	55.3	54.6	50.5	51.5	51.3	54.4	49.8	54.3	51.4	52.2	53.2
1997	53.4	52.8	52.1	54.4	57.2	52.0	47.9	52.8	52.3	51.7	54.9	49.8	52.5	51.7	55.7	52.2	51.8	55.7	54.8	50.6	51.9	51.6	54.6	50.1	54.2	51.7	52.4	53.4
1998	53.5	52.8	52.6	54.7	57.2	52.1	48.5	53.1	52.7	51.9	55.3	50.1	52.5	51.8	55.7	52.5	51.8	55.9	55.1	50.8	52.3	51.6	54.8	50.5	54.2	52.0	52.7	53.6
1999	53.5	53.1	53.3	54.9	57.2	52.2	49.2	53.2	53.2	52.0	55.5	50.3	52.7	51.8	55.6	52.7	52.0	56.0	55.3	51.1	52.6	51.8	55.0	51.1	54.2	52.3	52.8	53.8
2000	53.5	53.4	54.2	55.1	56.9	52.4	49.8	53.5	53.6	52.0	55.7	50.5	52.9	51.8	55.5	53.2	52.3	55.9	55.5	51.4	53.0	52.2	55.4	51.7	54.1	52.7	52.9	53.9
2001	53.5	53.8	54.9	55.3	56.6	52.4	50.6	53.8	54.2	52.0	55.8	50.7	53.0	51.8	55.6	53.7	52.9	56.0	55.7	51.7	53.4	52.5	55.6	52.3	54.2	52.8	53.1	54.0
2002	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.3	56.3	52.4	51.2	54.2	54.8	52.0	55.9	51.3	53.1	51.8	55.7	54.3	53.3	55.9	55.8	52.1	53.8	52.8	55.9	52.9	54.3	53.0	53.1	54.2
2003	53.5	54.5	56.5	55.3	55.9	52.4	51.6	54.6	55.4	52.0	56.0	51.7	53.1	52.0	55.8	54.8	53.7	55.7	55.9	52.6	54.2	53.2	56.2	53.7	54.3	53.1	53.0	54.3
2004	53.5	55.0	57.1	55.2	55.6	52.4	52.1	54.8	55.8	52.0	56.0	52.3	53.0	52.0	55.6	55.2	54.1	55.7	55.9	53.1	54.4	53.6	56.6	54.4	54.3	53.0	52.9	54.4
2005	53.5	55.4	57.7	55.2	55.2	52.4	52.6	55.0	56.5	52.0	55.9	53.0	53.1	52.4	55.5	55.6	54.5	55.6	55.6	53.7	54.7	53.9	56.9	55.2	54.2	53.0	52.8	54.5
2006	53.6	55.6	57.9	54.9	54.9	52.6	53.3	55.2	56.9	52.2	55.8	53.7	53.2	52.7	55.7	55.9	54.8	55.5	55.3	54.2	55.1	54.4	57.2	55.7	54.3	53.0	52.9	54.6
2007	53.9	55.9	58.1	54.7	54.6	52.6	53.8	55.6	57.3	52.4	55.7	54.2	53.2	52.8	55.9	56.1	55.3	55.4	55.2	54.9	55.3	54.8	57.4	56.4	54.0	52.9	53.0	54.7
2008	53.9 e	56.2 e	58.2 e	54.3 e	54.7 e	52.8 e	54.1 e	55.9 e	57.6 e	52.6 e	55.7 e	54.6 e	53.5 e	52.9 e	55.8 e	56.1 e	55.8 e	55.3 e	55.3 e	55.6 e	55.6 e	55.2 e	57.6 e	57.0 e	54.2 e	52.7 e	53.0 e	54.8 e
2030	49.6 e	53.5 e	53.7 e	49.0 e	50.7 e	51.3 e	51.6 e	52.3 e	53.3 e	47.4 e	51.9 e	53.7 e	53.2 e	53.7 e	52.1 e	53.8 e	51.8 e	49.7 e	51.9 e	53.6 e	53.0 e	56.3 e	51.7 e	55.7 e	47.1 e	48.7 e	50.2 e	51.2 e
2050	47.8 e	47.6 e	47.8 e	47.5 e	47.0 e	48.5 e	47.4 e	46.2 e	45.6 e	46.0 e	46.3 e	51.1 e	49.1 e	49.3 e	49.2 e	48.5 e	49.1 e	47.5 e	48.2 e	48.5 e	47.5 e	48.7 e	45.9 e	48.8 e	46.7 e	47.9 e	49.1 e	47.3 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 3c: Proportion of population aged 65-79 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	10.1	6.5	8.2	8.9	9.9	:	9.2	7.9	7	:	7.9	:	:	:	9.3	7.8	:	7.6	10.4	5.1	6.7	:	:	5.8	6.3	9.8	9.8	:
1970	11.2	8.1	10.4	10.2	11.6	9.8	9.2	9.1	8	:	9	:	9.9	8.4	10.7	10	:	8.4	11.9	7.1	7.9	7.5	8.6	7.9	7.9	11.3	10.7	:
1980	11.7	10.3	11.7	11.6	13.1	10.4	8.9	10.9	9.1	:	11	:	10.8	9.3	11.5	11.6	7.5	9.3	12.9	8.8	9.6	9.1	9	9.1	10.2	13.1	12.2	:
1990	11.3	10.8	10	11.9	11.2	9	9.3	10.7	10.6	:	11.6	8.6	9.1	8.1	10.3	10.7	8.5	9.9	11.4	8	10.8	8.5	8.4	8.3	10.5	13.6	12.1	10.6
1995	11.9	12.3	10.4	11.4	11.3	10.5	9	11.9	11.8	10.7	12.5	8.5	10.6	9.5	10.6	11.2	8.9	10.1	11.2	8.8	11.7	9.9	9.5	8.6	10.9	12.8	11.9	11.2
1996	12.2	12.6	10.6	11.3	11.5	10.9	8.9	12.2	12	11.1	12.8	8.4	11	9.9	10.7	11.5	9.1	10.2	11.4	9.1	12	10.2	9.9	8.8	11.1	12.8	11.9	11.4
1997	12.5	13	10.9	11.1	11.8	11.4	8.9	12.5	12.3	11.5	13.1	8.5	11.4	10.3	10.9	11.8	9.4	10.3	11.6	9.4	12.2	10.5	10.4	9.1	11.2	12.7	11.9	11.6
1998	12.9	13.5	11.2	11	12.1	11.9	8.9	12.8	12.6	11.8	13.5	8.5	11.8	10.8	11.1	12.1	9.6	10.3	11.8	9.7	12.4	11	10.9	9.4	11.3	12.6	11.9	11.9
1999	13.2	13.8	11.4	10.9	12.4	12.1	8.8	13.1	12.8	12	13.9	8.5	12.1	11.2	11.2	12.4	9.7	10.4	12	10	12.6	11.4	11.4	9.6	11.4	12.5	11.9	12.1
2000	13.3	14	11.5	10.9	12.7	12.3	8.7	13.4	13	12.2	14.2	8.6	12.3	11.4	11.2	12.4	9.8	10.4	12	10.1	12.8	11.6	11.6	9.5	11.5	12.4	11.9	12.3
2001	13.2	14.1	11.4	10.8	12.9	12.6	8.6	13.7	13.1	12.1	14.3	8.7	12.6	11.7	10.9	12.4	9.9	10.4	11.9	10.3	12.9	11.8	11.8	9.6	11.6	12.1	11.7	12.3
2002	13.1	14.3	11.3	10.8	13.1	12.8	8.6	14.1	13	12	14.3	9	12.8	11.9	10.9	12.3	10	10.4	11.7	10.5	13	12	12	9.4	11.6	12	11.7	12.4
2003	13	14.3	11.2	10.8	13.4	13	8.5	14.3	12.9	11.9	14.4	9.2	13.1	12.1	11	12.3	10.2	10.4	11.5	10.5	13.1	12.1	12.1	9.3	11.7	11.9	11.7	12.4
2004	13	14.2	11.1	10.9	13.8	13.2	8.5	14.6	12.7	11.8	14.4	9.3	13.3	12.2	11	12.3	10.3	10.4	11.4	10.6	13.1	12.2	12.2	9.3	11.8	11.9	11.6	12.5
2005	12.9	14	11	10.9	14.3	13.4	8.5	14.7	12.5	11.7	14.5	9.3	13.5	12.3	11.1	12.3	10.4	10.5	11.8	10.6	13.2	12.3	12.3	9.3	12	11.9	11.6	12.6
2006	12.8	13.9	11.1	11.1	14.8	13.5	8.4	14.9	12.3	11.6	14.6	9.4	13.6	12.4	10.8	12.3	10.8	10.7	12.1	10.6	13.2	12.3	12.4	9.3	12	11.9	11.6	12.6
2007	12.5	13.8	11.1	11.2	15.2	13.6	8.4	14.7	12.1	11.4	14.6	9.5	13.7	12.5	10.7	12.3	10.8	10.8	12.4	10.6	13.2	12.2	12.5	9.3	12.3	12	11.5	12.6
2008	12.4 e	13.7 e	11.3 e	11.5 e	15.3 e	13.5 e	8.4 e	14.5 e	12.0 e	11.5 e	14.6 e	9.6 e	13.7 e	12.6 e	10.7 e	12.5 e	10.7 e	11.0 e	12.6 e	10.5 e	13.2 e	12.1 e	12.6 e	9.4 e	12.2 e	12.2 e	11.6 e	12.7 e
2030	16.4 e	17.2 e	16.3 e	15.8 e	19.6 e	15.9 e	11.8 e	17.1 e	15.8 e	15.9 e	17.6 e	13.4 e	16.3 e	16.5 e	14.6 e	15.8 e	17.1 e	17.2 e	17.0 e	17.3 e	16.5 e	15.3 e	18.6 e	16.5 e	17.3 e	14.9 e	14.3 e	16.6 e
2050	15.7 e	21.7 e	21.6 e	14.7 e	17.7 e	18.4 e	16.5 e	20.3 e	20.8 e	15.1 e	19.5 e	16.0 e	19.7 e	19.0 e	14.4 e	20.2 e	19.2 e	15.6 e	16.7 e	21.6 e	19.7 e	21.5 e	20.5 e	22.3 e	16.0 e	15.2 e	14.0 e	17.8 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 3d: Proportion of population aged 80 + in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	1.8	1	1.3	1.6	1.6	:	1.9	1.5	1.2	:	1.3	:	:	:	1.5	1.1	:	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	:	:	1	0.9	1.8	1.9	:
1970	2.1	1.4	1.5	2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2	1.5	:	1.8	:	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	:	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	2.2	:
1980	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	:	2.1	:	2.3	2	2.2	2	0.9	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	3.1	2.7	:
1990	3.5	2.1	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.1	3	2.8	:	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	2	2.5	1.7	2.2	2	2.8	4.2	3.6	3.1
1995	3.8	2.5	2.8	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.9	2.2	3	2.2	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.6	4	3.5
1996	3.8	2.6	2.7	3.9	4	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.4	4	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.8	2.2	3.1	3.8	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	3.2	4.7	4	3.5
1997	3.7	2.4	2.6	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.2	3.1	3.7	2	3.1	2	2.4	2	3.2	4.8	4	3.5
1998	3.6	2.1	2.4	3.9	3.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.2	3.5	2	3.2	1.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	4.8	3.9	3.4
1999	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	3.1	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	3.3	4.9	3.9	3.3
2000	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.2	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	3.3	4.9	3.9	3.3
2001	3.7	2.2	2.4	4	3.8	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	3	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.6	2	3.4	1.9	2.4	1.9	3.4	5.1	4.1	3.5
2002	3.8	2.6	2.6	4	3.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.9	4	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	3	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.5	2	2.5	2	3.5	5.2	4.2	3.6
2003	4	2.8	2.7	4	4.1	2.8	2.6	3.2	4	4.2	4.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.9	2.2	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.6	5.3	4.3	3.8
2004	4.1	2.9	2.9	4	4.2	3	2.6	3.3	4.2	4.3	4.8	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.7	3.4	4.1	2.4	3.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	3.7	5.3	4.3	3.9
2005	4.3	3.1	3	4.1	4.3	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.3	4.5	5	2.6	3	2.8	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	4.2	2.5	3.8	2.4	3	2.4	3.9	5.4	4.4	4
2006	4.4	3.3	3.1	4.1	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.6	5.1	2.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.6	4.4	2.7	3.9	2.5	3.2	2.4	4	5.4	4.4	4.1
2007	4.6	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.6	3.5	2.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	5.3	2.8	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.6	3	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.5	4.2	5.4	4.5	4.3
2008	4.7 e	3.6 e	3.4 e	4.1 e	4.7 e	3.6 e	2.8 e	4.1 e	4.6 e	5.0 e	5.5 e	2.8 e	3.6 e	3.3 e	3.5 e	3.7 e	3.2 e	3.8 e	4.6 e	3.0 e	4.2 e	2.8 e	3.5 e	2.6 e	4.3 e	5.3 e	4.5 e	4.4 e
2030	6.5 e	6.1 e	6.6 e	7.1 e	8.0 e	5.9 e	4.3 e	7.1 e	6.4 e	7.3 e	8.5 e	4.6 e	5.9 e	5.6 e	5.0 e	6.2 e	7.1 e	6.9 e	6.7 e	5.7 e	6.8 e	4.9 e	6.7 e	4.7 e	8.2 e	7.6 e	6.3 e	6.9 e
2050	10.0 e	9.6 e	9.3 e	9.7 e	14.0 e	9.0 e	7.3 e	11.2 e	11.3 e	10.5 e	13.1 e	7.3 e	9.9 e	10.7 e	8.6 e	9.1 e	9.9 e	11.1 e	11.5 e	10.1 e	10.5 e	9.4 e	12.0 e	9.3 e	10.8 e	9.5 e	8.9 e	11.0 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 4: Old age dependency ratio (population aged 65 + divided by population aged 15 to 64 years) in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	18.5	11.2	14.6	16.4	17.0	:	19.2	14.2	12.7	:	14.0	:	:	:	15.9	13.6	:	14.6	18.4	9.5	12.4	:	:	11.1	11.6	17.8	18.0	:
1970	21.2	14.0	17.9	18.9	21.4	17.7	19.3	17.2	15.2	:	16.7	:	18.0	15.9	19.1	17.0	:	16.2	22.7	12.6	14.9	13.0	14.8	14.4	13.6	20.7	20.5	:
1980	21.9	17.8	21.6	22.2	23.9	19.0	18.2	20.6	17.1	:	20.3	:	19.6	17.4	20.3	20.9	12.5	17.4	24.3	15.5	17.8	16.3	16.4	16.7	17.6	25.3	23.3	:
1990	22.1	19.5	19.0	23.2	21.6	17.5	18.6	20.4	20.2	:	21.5	17.2	17.7	16.2	19.3	20.0	15.7	18.6	22.1	15.4	20.0	15.6	15.5	16.0	19.8	27.7	24.1	20.6
1995	23.8	22.2	19.3	22.7	22.5	20.2	17.8	22.2	22.2	22.7	24.0	17.2	20.5	18.5	20.6	20.9	16.3	19.3	22.5	16.6	21.9	18.0	17.4	16.3	21.1	27.4	24.5	21.9
1996	24.3	22.6	19.4	22.5	22.8	20.9	17.6	22.6	22.7	23.1	24.7	17.2	20.9	19.0	20.9	21.2	16.8	19.5	22.7	16.9	22.2	18.4	18.0	16.4	21.5	27.4	24.5	22.3
1997	24.7	22.7	19.6	22.4	23.0	21.5	17.4	23.0	23.2	23.5	25.2	17.1	21.4	19.5	21.2	21.3	17.4	19.6	22.8	17.2	22.6	18.6	18.5	16.5	21.7	27.4	24.5	22.5
1998	25.0	23.1	19.7	22.3	23.2	22.0	17.2	23.4	23.7	23.8	25.8	17.1	21.8	20.0	21.3	21.6	17.6	19.8	22.9	17.4	23.0	19.1	19.0	16.6	21.9	27.3	24.5	22.8
1999	25.3	23.4	19.8	22.2	23.3	22.2	17.0	23.8	24.1	24.0	26.3	17.0	22.0	20.5	21.4	21.8	17.8	19.9	22.9	17.5	23.4	19.4	19.4	16.6	22.0	27.1	24.4	23.0
2000	25.5	23.8	19.8	22.2	23.9	22.4	16.8	24.2	24.5	24.3	26.8	17.0	22.1	20.8	21.4	22.0	17.9	20.0	22.9	17.6	23.7	19.7	19.8	16.6	22.2	26.9	24.3	23.2
2001	25.7	24.0	19.8	22.2	24.5	22.7	16.6	24.7	24.7	24.4	27.4	17.0	22.6	21.3	20.7	22.2	18.1	20.1	22.8	18.0	24.2	20.0	20.2	16.5	22.4	26.8	24.3	23.5
2002	25.8	24.9	19.7	22.3	25.2	23.0	16.5	25.3	24.8	24.6	27.9	17.4	22.9	21.7	20.8	22.3	18.5	20.2	22.9	18.2	24.5	20.4	20.6	16.3	22.7	26.6	24.3	23.8
2003	26.0	24.9	19.7	22.3	25.9	23.5	16.4	25.8	24.7	24.7	28.5	17.6	23.3	22.0	20.9	22.4	18.7	20.3	22.7	18.4	24.7	20.6	21.0	16.3	22.9	26.5	24.3	24.1
2004	26.1	24.9	19.7	22.5	26.8	23.9	16.4	26.4	24.6	24.7	28.9	17.5	23.6	22.3	21.0	22.6	19.0	20.5	22.8	18.6	24.9	20.9	21.4	16.3	23.3	26.4	24.3	24.3
2005	26.3	24.8	19.8	22.7	27.8	24.3	16.4	26.8	24.4	24.9	29.3	17.3	24.1	22.3	21.3	22.7	19.3	20.8	23.5	18.7	25.2	21.1	21.8	16.3	23.8	26.5	24.3	24.6
2006	26.2	24.9	20.0	22.9	28.9	24.5	16.2	27.6	24.3	24.9	29.8	17.3	24.4	22.5	20.8	22.9	19.8	21.1	24.4	18.9	25.4	21.2	22.2	16.4	24.0	26.4	24.2	24.9
2007	25.9	24.9	20.2	23.2	29.9	25.1	16.2	27.6	24.2	24.9	30.2	17.6	24.8	22.7	20.7	23.2	19.8	21.5	25.0	19.0	25.6	21.3	22.7	16.5	24.8	26.4	24.1	25.2
2008	25.8 e	25.0 e	20.6 e	23.6 e	30.3 e	25.2 e	16.3 e	27.8 e	24.1 e	25.3 e	30.5 e	17.7 e	25.0 e	23.0 e	20.9 e	23.5 e	19.8 e	21.8 e	25.4 e	18.9 e	25.9 e	21.3 e	23.0 e	16.6 e	24.8 e	26.7 e	24.3 e	25.4 e
2030	37.6 e	36.3 e	35.7 e	37.8 e	46.2 e	34.4 e	24.6 e	38.5 e	34.3 e	39.0 e	42.4 e	27.4 e	34.6 e	34.7 e	30.8 e	34.1 e	39.1 e	40.0 e	38.1 e	36.0 e	36.6 e	30.3 e	40.8 e	32.3 e	43.9 e	37.4 e	33.2 e	38.0 e
2050	43.9 e	55.4 e	54.8 e	41.3 e	56.4 e	47.2 e	40.4 e	57.0 e	58.7 e	44.7 e	59.2 e	37.7 e	51.2 e	51.1 e	37.8 e	50.8 e	49.8 e	45.6 e	48.3 e	55.7 e	53.0 e	54.0 e	59.4 e	55.5 e	46.6 e	41.9 e	38.0 e	50.4 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and EUROPOP 2008 convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 5a: Activity (labour force participation) rates for women in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	51.7	:	:	74.0	61.3	:	47.3	44.6	43.3	60.8	42.3	:	:	:	44.6	:	:	58.6	61.7	:	60.4	:	:	:	69.3	74.6	66.5	:	72.6
1996	52.1	:	:	74.2	61.4	:	48.6	45.8	47.1	61.1	43.0	:	:	:	45.9	49.7	:	60.1	61.2	:	60.9	:	61.4	:	69.7	74.7	66.9	:	72.9
1997	52.9	:	:	74.7	61.8	:	51.1	46.6	48.2	61.2	43.5	:	:	:	47.1	49.3	:	61.8	61.5	58.8	62.1	63.5	62.7	:	69.3	74.0	67.3	:	72.7
1998	54.0	:	64.0	75.6	62.2	66.4	52.9	49.0	48.9	61.9	44.6	:	63.9	66.5	48.1	51.2	:	63.2	61.7	58.8	62.3 b	62.3	63.6	61.7	69.1	73.5	67.4	:	72.7
1999	56.3	:	64.1	76.1	63.0	65.0	55.0	50.3	50.0	62.3	45.5	:	62.4	68.2	50.3	52.3	:	65.2	62.0	59.4	62.9	61.8	62.6	62.3	71.1	74.2	67.9	:	73.8
2000	56.4	55.6	63.6	75.6	63.3	65.3	56.3	50.5	52.0	62.4	46.3	57.7	62.1	67.3	51.6	52.7	35.2	66.0	62.0	59.9	63.9	61.9	62.9	63.2	71.9	74.8	68.2 b	60.1	74.1
2001	55.1	58.1	63.2	75.9	63.8	65.5	57.1	49.7	50.9	62.4	47.3	60.6	63.2	66.0	52.2	52.4	34.6	67.1	62.5	59.7	64.8	61.1	63.2	63.7	72.4	75.7	68.0	60.2	74.7
2002	56.3	57.5	62.7	75.5	64.4	64.4	57.8	51.0	53.1	63.0	47.9	61.8	63.9	65.8	53.6	52.7	36.7	68.3	63.7	58.7	65.6	56.6 b	63.0	63.2	72.8	75.8	68.3	60.5	74.7
2003	56.9	56.5	62.5	75.1	65.1	65.7	58.3	52.2	55.1	64.3	48.3	63.3	64.7	66.5	53.5	53.9	36.8	68.7	64.3	58.0	66.5	55.3	62.1	63.5	72.2	75.4	68.3	61.0	74.2
2004	58.2	57.2	62.2	76.2	65.8	66.0	59.0	54.1	56.8	64.6	50.6 b	62.8	65.3	65.6	55.8	54.0	36.0	69.2	64.2 b	57.9	67.0	56.2	65.0	63.0	72.0	75.2	68.6	61.7	74.5
2005	59.5	57.3	62.4	75.9	68.0 b	66.9	60.8	54.5	58.3 b	64.9	50.4	62.5	65.1	64.9	57.0	55.1	36.9	70.0	65.6	58.1	67.9	55.3	66.1	61.5	72.8	76.3 b	68.8	62.4	75.0
2006	59.5	60.2	62.3	77.0	69.3	69.3	61.9	55.0	60.2	65.0	50.8	63.8	66.7	64.6	58.2	55.5	38.3	70.7	67.0	56.8	68.4	56.6	66.7	60.9	73.3	76.3	69.2	63.0	75.5
2007	60.4	62.1	61.5	76.4	70.1	68.7	63.3	54.9	61.4	65.6	50.7	65.4	68.3	65.0	57.9	55.1	39.9	72.2	67.8	56.5	68.8	56.0	66.6	60.8	73.8	76.8	68.9	63.3	75.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 5b: Activity (labour force participation) rates for men in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	72.4	:	:	85.4	79.6	:	76.4	77.5	75.0	75.0	73.5	:	:	:	76.1	:	:	79.7	81.1	:	77.7	:	:	:	75.9	79.6	83.8	:	83.4
1996	72.4	:	:	85.2	79.3	:	76.3	77.6	76.2	75.2	73.4	:	:	:	76.1	66.6	:	80.3	80.5	:	78.1	:	71.1	:	76.1	79.6	83.7	:	83.1
1997	72.5	:	:	84.8	79.2	:	77.1	77.2	76.7	75.1	73.2	:	:	:	75.8	66.2	:	81.9	80.3	73.3	79.3	76.6	71.9	:	75.5	79.0	83.4	:	83.4
1998	72.8	:	80.0	83.8	79.2	79.0	78.2	77.6	77.3	75.2	73.6	:	76.4	78.2	75.9	66.6	:	82.6	80.3	72.8	79.3 b	75.7	72.6	77.2	75.6	79.0	83.2	:	83.2
1999	73.4	:	79.9	84.9	79.2	76.8	79.1	77.5	77.9	75.3	73.8	:	75.1	76.6	75.9	67.6	:	82.9	80.5	72.5	79.1	75.2	71.8	76.9	76.7	79.4	83.4	:	83.7
2000	73.7	66.2	79.1	84.2	78.9	75.6	79.9	77.4	78.8	75.2	74.1	81.4	72.7	74.5	76.3	67.9	80.5	84.1	80.1	71.7	79.2	75.0	71.9	76.8	77.2	79.8	82.8 b	77.1	83.7
2001	73.2	67.0	78.6	83.8	79.0	74.9	79.9	77.1	78.4	75.2	74.1	81.5	72.6	73.7	76.3	67.2	81.3	84.3	79.4	71.5	79.6	73.6	72.8	77.4	77.6	79.9	82.6	77.0	83.6
2002	73.2	66.4	78.6	83.6	78.8	74.6	79.2	77.6	79.1	75.5	74.3	81.3	74.1	73.6	76.7	67.1	80.1	84.5	79.6	70.6	80.0	70.4 b	72.5	76.7	77.0	79.4	82.3	76.8	83.5
2003	72.9	65.4	78.0	83.8	79.1	75.0	79.3	78.3	80.0	75.6	74.7	82.2	74.1	73.5	75.5	67.6	80.2	84.0	79.9	70.0	79.6	69.3	72.0	76.7	76.8	79.2	82.3	76.9	83.4
2004	73.4	66.4	77.9	84.0	79.2	74.4	79.9	79.0	80.4	75.4	74.9 b	83.0	74.3	72.8	75.6	67.2	80.2	83.9	78.5 b	70.1	79.1	70.0	74.5	76.5	76.4	79.1	82.0	77.0	83.6
2005	73.9	67.0	78.4	83.6	80.6 b	73.6	80.6	79.2	80.9 b	75.4	74.6	82.9	74.4	72.1	76.0	67.9	79.1	83.7	79.3	70.8	79.0	69.4	75.1	76.5	76.6	80.9 b	81.9	77.3	83.4
2006	73.4	68.8	78.3	84.1	81.3	75.8	81.5	79.1	81.3	75.1	74.6	82.7	76.2	70.5	75.3	68.7	79.7	83.9	80.5	70.1	79.5	70.7	74.9	76.4	77.1	81.2	82.1	77.6	83.6
2007	73.6	70.6	78.1	83.9	81.8	77.5	81.4	79.1	81.4	74.9	74.4	82.9	77.6	71.0	74.6	69.0	78.9	84.6	81.7	70.0	79.4	70.1	75.8	75.9	77.2	81.4	81.9	77.6	83.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 6: Total employment rate in % (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a proportion of the total population of the same age group)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	54.6 p	:	:	74.8 p	:	:	52.0 p	54.6 p	50.3 p	60.7 p	:	:	:	:	59.5 p	:	:	61.8 p	:	:	67.0 p	:	:	:	74.2 p	81.4 p	70.8 p	:	76.8
1995	56.1	:	:	73.4	64.6	:	54.4	54.7	46.9	59.5	51.0	:	:	:	58.7	:	:	64.7	68.8	:	63.7	:	:	:	61.6	70.9	68.5	:	71.0
1996	56.2	:	:	73.8	64.1	:	55.4	55.0	47.9	59.5	51.2	:	:	:	59.2	52.1	:	66.3	67.8	:	64.1	:	61.6	:	62.4	70.3	69.0	:	71.0
1997	56.8	:	:	74.9	63.7	:	57.6	55.1	49.5	59.6	51.3	:	:	:	59.9	52.4	:	68.5	67.8	58.9	65.7	65.4	62.6	:	63.3	69.5	69.9	60.7	71.4
1998	57.4	:	67.3	75.1	63.9	64.6	60.6	56.0	51.3	60.2	51.9	:	59.9	62.3	60.5	53.7	:	70.2	67.9	59.0	66.8 b	64.2	62.9	60.6	64.6	70.3	70.5	61.2	72.0
1999	59.3	:	65.6	76.0	65.2	61.5	63.3	55.9	53.8	60.9	52.7	:	58.8	61.7	61.7	55.6	:	71.7	68.6	57.6	67.4	63.2	62.2	58.1	66.4	71.7	71.0	61.8	73.1
2000	60.5	50.4	65.0	76.3	65.6	60.4	65.2	56.5	56.3	62.1	53.7	65.7	57.5	59.1	62.7	56.3	54.2	72.9	68.5	55.0	68.4	63.0	62.8	56.8	67.2	73.0	71.2 b	62.2	74.1
2001	59.9	49.7	65.0	76.2	65.8	61.0	65.8	56.3	57.8	62.8	54.8	67.8	58.6	57.5	63.1	56.2	54.3	74.1	68.5	53.4	69.0	62.4	63.8	56.8	68.1	74.0	71.4	62.5	74.8
2002	59.9	50.6	65.4	75.9	65.4	62.0	65.5	57.5	58.5	63.0	55.5	68.6	60.4	59.9	63.4	56.2	54.4	74.4	68.7	51.5	68.8	57.6 b	63.4	56.8	68.1	73.6	71.3	62.3	74.6
2003	59.6	52.5	64.7	75.1	65.0	62.9	65.5	58.7	59.8	64.0	56.1	69.2	61.8	61.1	62.2	57.0	54.2	73.6	68.9	51.2	68.1	57.6	62.6	57.7	67.7	72.9	71.5	62.6	73.9
2004	60.3	54.2	64.2	75.7	65.0	63.0	66.3	59.4	61.1	63.7	57.6 b	68.9	62.3	61.2	62.5	56.8	54.0	73.1	67.8 b	51.7	67.8	57.7	65.3	57.0	67.6	72.1	71.6	62.9	73.6
2005	61.1	55.8	64.8	75.9	66.0 b	64.4	67.6	60.1	63.3 b	63.9	57.6	68.5	63.3	62.6	63.6	56.9	53.9	73.2	68.6	52.8	67.5	57.6	66.0	57.7	68.4	72.5 b	71.7	63.5	73.9
2006	61.0	58.6	65.3	77.4	67.5	68.1	68.6	61.0	64.8	63.8	58.4	69.6	66.3	63.6	63.6	57.3	54.8	74.3	70.2	54.5	67.9	58.8	66.6	59.4	69.3	73.1	71.5	64.5	74.9
2007	62.0	61.7	66.1	77.1	69.4	69.4	69.1	61.4	65.6	64.6	58.7	71.0	68.3	64.9	63.6	57.3	55.7	76.0	71.4	57.0	67.8	58.8	67.8	60.7	70.3	74.2	71.3	65.4	75.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 7: Employment rates for men in % (Employed persons aged 15-64 as a proportion of the total population of the same age group)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	68.3 p	:	:	79.3 p	:	:	67.9 p	73.5 p	70.6 p	70.6 p	:	:	:	:	76.7 p	:	:	75.6 p	:	:	80.1 p	:	:	:	77.0 p	87.1 p	80.1 p	:	82.4
1995	66.9	:	:	79.9	73.7	:	67.1	72.5	62.5	67.2	66.9	:	:	:	74.4	:	:	75.3	78.5	:	73.5	:	:	:	64.2	73.1	75.1	:	77.9
1996	66.9	:	:	80.0	72.6	:	67.5	72.7	62.9	67.0	66.7	:	:	:	74.3	59.5	:	76.5	77.3	:	73.9	:	66.0	:	65.4	72.6	75.5	:	77.9
1997	67.1	:	:	80.5	71.9	:	69.1	72.1	64.5	66.9	66.5	:	:	:	74.3	59.7	:	78.8	77.1	66.8	75.5	71.9	67.0	:	66.2	71.7	76.6	70.0	78.8
1998	67.1	:	76.0	79.9	71.9	69.6	72.1	71.7	66.8	67.4	66.8	:	65.1	66.2	74.5	60.5	:	80.2	77.0	66.5	75.9 b	70.4	67.2	67.8	67.8	72.8	77.3	70.3	79.1
1999	68.1	:	74.0	80.8	72.8	65.8	74.5	71.1	69.3	68.0	67.3	:	64.1	64.3	74.5	62.4	:	80.9	77.6	64.2	75.8	69.0	66.5	64.3	69.2	74.0	77.7	70.7	79.8
2000	69.5	54.7	73.2	80.8	72.9	64.3	76.3	71.5	71.2	69.2	68.0	78.7	61.5	60.5	75.0	63.1	75.0	82.1	77.3	61.2	76.5	68.6	67.2	62.2	70.1	75.1	77.8 b	70.8	80.5
2001	68.8	52.7	73.2	80.2	72.8	65.0	76.6	71.4	72.5	69.7	68.5	79.3	61.9	58.9	75.0	62.9	76.2	82.8	76.4	59.2	77.0	67.8	68.6	62.0	70.8	75.7	78.0	70.9	80.8
2002	68.3	53.7	73.9	80.0	71.8	66.5	75.4	72.2	72.6	69.5	69.1	78.9	64.3	62.7	75.1	62.9	74.7	82.4	76.4	56.9	76.5	63.6 b	68.2	62.4	70.0	74.9	77.6	70.3	80.4
2003	67.3	56.0	73.1	79.6	70.9	67.2	75.2	73.4	73.2	69.9	69.6	78.8	66.1	64.0	73.3	63.5	74.5	81.1	76.4	56.5	75.0	63.8	67.4	63.3	69.7	74.2	77.7	70.3	79.8
2004	67.9	57.9	72.3	79.7	70.8	66.4	75.9	73.7	73.8	69.4	70.1 b	79.8	66.4	64.7	72.8	63.1	75.1	80.2	74.9 b	57.2	74.2	63.4	70.0	63.2	69.7	73.6	77.8	70.4	79.9
2005	68.3	60.0	73.3	79.8	71.3 b	67.0	76.9	74.2	75.2 b	69.3	69.9	79.2	67.6	66.1	73.3	63.1	73.8	79.9	75.4	58.9	73.4	63.7	70.4	64.6	70.3	74.4 b	77.6	70.8	79.6
2006	67.9	62.8	73.7	81.2	72.8	71.0	77.7	74.6	76.1	69.0	70.5	79.4	70.4	66.3	72.6	63.8	74.5	80.9	76.9	60.9	73.9	64.6	71.1	67.0	71.4	75.5	77.3	71.6	80.5
2007	68.7	66.0	74.8	81.0	74.7	73.2	77.4	74.9	76.2	69.3	70.7	80.0	72.5	67.9	71.9	64.0	74.2	82.2	78.4	63.6	73.8	64.8	72.7	68.4	72.1	76.5	77.3	72.5	81.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey

Table 8: Employment rates for women in % (employed aged 15-64 as a proportion of the population of the same age group)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	40.9 p	:	:	70.2 p	:	:	35.6 p	37.1 p	30.8 p	51.1 p	:	:	:	:	41.8 p	:	:	47.7 p	:	:	54.6 p	:	:	:	71.3 p	76.2 p	61.5 p	:	72.6
1995	45.0	:	:	66.7	55.3	:	41.6	38.1	31.7	52.1	35.4	:	:	:	42.6	:	:	53.8	59.0	:	54.4	:	:	:	59.0	68.8	61.7	:	65.7
1996	45.4	:	:	67.4	55.3	:	43.2	38.7	33.1	52.2	36.0	:	:	:	43.8	45.2	:	55.8	58.4	:	54.9	:	57.1	:	59.4	68.1	62.5	:	66.0
1997	46.5	:	:	69.1	55.3	:	45.9	39.3	34.6	52.4	36.4	:	:	:	45.3	45.4	:	58.0	58.6	51.3	56.5	59.1	58.0	:	60.3	67.2	63.1	51.4	66.5
1998	47.6	:	58.7	70.2	55.8	60.3	49.0	40.5	35.8	53.1	37.3	:	55.1	58.6	46.2	47.2	:	60.1	58.8	51.7	58.2 b	58.2	58.6	53.5	61.2	67.9	63.6	52.0	67.2
1999	50.4	:	57.4	71.1	57.4	57.8	52.0	41.0	38.5	54.0	38.3	:	53.9	59.4	48.6	49.0	:	62.3	59.6	51.2	59.4	57.5	57.7	52.1	63.4	69.4	64.2	53.0	68.2
2000	51.5	46.3	56.9	71.6	58.1	56.9	53.9	41.7	41.3	55.2	39.6	53.5	53.8	57.7	50.1	49.7	33.1	63.5	59.6	48.9	60.5	57.5	58.4	51.5	64.2	70.9	64.7 b	53.7	69.1
2001	51.0	46.8	56.9	72.0	58.7	57.4	54.9	41.5	43.1	56.0	41.1	57.2	55.7	56.2	50.9	49.8	32.1	65.2	60.7	47.7	61.3	57.1	58.8	51.8	65.4	72.3	65.0	54.3	69.9
2002	51.4	47.5	57.0	71.7	58.9	57.9	55.4	42.9	44.4	56.7	42.0	59.1	56.8	57.2	51.6	49.8	33.9	66.2	61.3	46.2	61.4	51.8 b	58.6	51.4	66.2	72.2	65.2	54.4	70.0
2003	51.8	49.0	56.3	70.5	58.9	59.0	55.7	44.3	46.3	58.2	42.7	60.4	57.9	58.4	50.9	50.9	33.6	66.0	61.6	46.0	61.4	51.5	57.6	52.2	65.7	71.5	65.3	54.9	69.3
2004	52.6	50.6	56.0	71.6	59.2	60.0	56.5	45.2	48.3	58.2	45.2 b	58.7	58.5	57.8	51.9	50.7	32.7	65.8	60.7 b	46.2	61.7	52.1	60.5	50.9	65.6	70.5	65.6	55.5	69.3
2005	53.8	51.7	56.3	71.9	60.6 b	62.1	58.3	46.1	51.2 b	58.5	45.3	58.4	59.3	59.4	53.7	51.0	33.7	66.4	62.0	46.8	61.7	51.5	61.3	50.9	66.5	70.4 b	65.9	56.3	69.6
2006	54.0	54.6	56.8	73.4	62.2	65.3	59.3	47.4	53.2	58.8	46.3	60.3	62.4	61.0	54.6	51.1	34.9	67.7	63.5	48.2	62.0	53.0	61.8	51.9	67.3	70.7	65.8	57.3	70.6
2007	55.3	57.6	57.3	73.2	64.0	65.9	60.6	47.9	54.7	60.0	46.6	62.4	64.4	62.2	55.0	50.9	36.9	69.6	64.4	50.6	61.9	52.8	62.6	53.0	68.5	71.8	65.5	58.3	71.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 9a: Unemployment rates) for women in %(unemployed persons as a proportion of the total active population)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	10.4	:	:	7.6	:	:	14.6	10.8	19.5	11.0	13.5	:	:	:	2.5	:	:	8.5	:	:	6.7	:	:	:	2.7	1.7	6.4 p	:	2.3
1995	12.7	:	:	8.1	9.0	:	12.5	14.1	24.7	13.0	15.4	:	:	:	4.3	:	:	8.1	5.0	:	8.1	:	:	:	15.1	7.8	6.8	:	5.4
1996	12.5	:	:	7.5	9.2	:	11.8	15.2	23.8	13.3	15.2	:	:	:	4.2	8.8	:	7.7	5.3	:	8.2	:	6.7	:	14.9	9.0	6.3	:	5.3
1997	11.9	:	:	6.2	9.8	8.9	9.9	15.2	22.6	13.2	15.3	:	:	:	3.9	8.1	:	6.6	5.4	13.0	7.5	:	7.1	:	13.0	9.5	5.8	:	5.0
1998	11.6	:	8.1	6.0	9.4	8.3	7.3	16.8	21.1	12.8	15.4	:	13.6	11.7	4.0	7.8	:	5.0	5.4	12.2	6.2	:	7.5	13.1	12.0	8.0	5.3	:	4.8
1999	10.3	:	10.3	5.8	8.4	10.1	5.6	18.1	18.0	12.1	14.8	:	13.6	12.3	3.3	6.3	:	4.4	4.7	15.3	5.0	6.3	7.6	16.4	10.7	6.8	5.3	:	4.1
2000	8.5	16.2	10.3	4.8	7.5	11.8	4.2	17.1	16.0	10.8	13.6	7.2	12.9	14.1	3.1	5.6	7.4	3.6	4.3	18.1	4.9	6.5	7.0	18.6	10.6	5.3	4.9 b	9.8	3.6
2001	7.5	18.6	9.7	5.0	7.4	12.2	3.8	16.1	14.8	9.9	12.2	5.3	11.5	14.3	2.6	5.0	9.3	2.8	4.2	19.9	5.0	6.1	6.8	18.7	9.7	4.5	4.4	9.4	3.1
2002	8.6	17.3	9.0	5.0	7.9	9.7	4.1	15.7	15.7	9.7	11.5	4.5	11.0	12.8	3.7	5.4	9.3	3.1	4.4	21.0	6.0	7.9	6.8	18.7	9.1	4.6	4.5	9.7	3.6
2003	8.9	13.2	9.9	6.1	8.7	9.9	4.3	15.0	15.3	10.0	11.4	4.8	10.4	12.2	4.7	5.6	9.1	3.9	4.7	20.5	7.2	6.4	7.1	17.8	8.9	5.2	4.3	9.7	4.2
2004	9.5	11.5	9.9	6.0	9.1	8.9	4.1	16.2	14.3	10.3	10.6	6.0	10.2	11.8	7.1	6.1	9.0	4.8	5.3	20.0	7.6	6.9	6.9	19.2	8.9	6.1	4.2	9.8	4.4
2005	9.5	9.8	9.8	5.3	10.1	7.1	4.0	15.3	12.2	10.2	10.1	6.5	8.7	8.3	5.8	7.4	9.0	5.1	5.5	19.2	8.7	6.4	7.1	17.2	8.6	7.4 b	4.3	9.6	4.5
2006	9.3	9.3	8.9	4.5	9.5	5.6	4.2	13.6	11.6	10.1	8.8	5.4	6.2	5.4	6.2	7.8	8.9	4.4	5.2	14.9	9.0	6.1	7.2	14.7	8.1	7.1	4.9	8.9	4.4
2007	8.5	7.3	6.7	4.2	8.3	3.9	4.3	12.8	10.9	8.9	7.9	4.6	5.6	4.3	4.7	7.7	7.6	3.6	5.0	10.4	9.6	5.4	5.9	12.7	7.2	6.4	4.9	7.8	3.9

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 9b: Unemployment rates for men in % (unemployed persons as a proportion of the total active population)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	4.0	:	:	6.8	:	:	12.9	3.9	9.6	6.4	6.2	:	:	:	1.2	:	:	4.1	:	:	3.3	:	:	:	3.6	1.7	7.2 p	:	2.1
1995	7.6	:	:	5.6	7.2	:	12.2	6.2	14.8	9.3	8.6	:	:	:	2.0	:	:	5.5	3.1	:	6.3	:	:	:	15.7	9.7	9.9	:	3.5
1996	7.4	:	:	5.3	8.2	:	11.5	6.1	14.3	10.0	8.7	:	:	:	2.2	10.2	:	4.8	3.6	:	6.4	:	7.0	:	14.3	10.1	9.2	:	3.5
1997	7.3	:	:	4.4	9.0	10.3	9.9	6.4	13.1	10.0	8.7	:	:	:	2.0	9.7	:	3.7	3.6	9.1	6.0	:	6.8	:	12.3	10.2	7.6	:	3.1
1998	7.7	:	5.0	3.9	8.8	9.9	7.7	7.0	11.2	9.4	8.8	:	15.1	14.6	1.9	9.0	:	3.0	3.8	8.5	3.9	:	7.3	12.2	10.9	8.4	6.8	:	2.9
1999	7.1	:	7.3	4.6	8.1	12.5	5.7	7.9	9.0	8.9	8.5	:	14.4	15.1	1.8	7.5	:	2.3	3.3	11.8	3.9	7.7	7.2	16.3	9.8	6.6	6.6	:	2.5
2000	5.6	16.7	7.3	3.9	7.5	13.8	4.3	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.8	3.2	14.4	18.6	1.8	7.0	6.4	2.2	3.1	14.5	3.1	8.0	6.5	18.9	9.1	5.9	6.0 b	7.8	2.4
2001	5.9	20.2	6.7	4.1	7.8	12.6	4.1	7.2	7.5	7.0	7.1	2.6	14.2	18.6	1.7	6.3	6.9	1.8	3.1	16.9	3.2	7.3	5.7	19.8	8.6	5.2	5.5	7.7	2.0
2002	6.7	18.9	6.0	4.3	8.8	10.8	4.8	6.8	8.1	7.7	6.7	2.9	13.3	14.2	2.0	6.2	6.6	2.5	4.0	19.2	4.1	9.2	5.9	18.6	9.1	5.3	5.6	8.3	2.5
2003	7.7	14.1	6.2	4.8	9.8	10.2	5.0	6.2	8.2	8.1	6.5	3.6	10.6	12.7	3.0	6.1	6.9	3.5	4.0	19.0	5.5	7.6	6.3	17.4	9.2	6.0	5.5	8.4	3.4
2004	7.5	12.6	7.1	5.1	10.3	10.4	4.9	6.6	8.0	8.4	6.4	3.6	10.6	11.0	3.7	6.1	6.6	4.3	4.4	18.2	5.8	9.1	5.9	17.4	8.7	6.5	5.1	8.4	3.9
2005	7.6	10.3	6.5	4.4	11.2	8.8	4.6	6.1	7.1	8.4	6.2	4.3	9.1	8.2	3.5	7.0	6.5	4.5	4.9	16.6	6.7	7.8	6.1	15.5	8.2	7.4 b	5.2	8.3	4.1
2006	7.4	8.7	5.8	3.3	10.2	6.2	4.7	5.6	6.3	8.5	5.4	4.0	7.4	5.8	3.6	7.2	6.5	3.5	4.4	13.0	6.5	8.2	4.9	12.3	7.4	6.8	5.7	7.6	3.5
2007	6.7	6.5	4.2	3.5	8.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.4	7.8	4.9	3.4	6.4	4.3	3.6	7.1	5.8	2.8	3.9	9.0	6.6	7.2	4.0	9.9	6.5	5.9	5.5	6.6	3.2

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 10a: Long-term unemployment rates for women in % (12 months and more- as a proportion of the total active population)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	6.9 p	:	:	2.6 p	:	:	8.1 p	5.9 p	15.2 p	4.7 p	:	:	:	:	0.7 p	:	:	3.5 p	:	:	2.4 p	:	:	:	:	0.0 p	1.4	:	0.7
1995	7.7	:	:	2.2	4.6	:	6.7	8.1	16.4	5.3	10.0	:	:	:	1.0	:	:	3.4	1.5	:	3.1	:	:	:	:	1.0	2.0	:	1.2
1996	7.6	:	:	2.1	4.8	:	6.1	9.3	13.9	5.4	10.2	:	:	:	1.1	4.5	:	3.7	1.5	:	3.5	:	3.1	:	:	1.5	1.7	:	1.4
1997	7.1	:	:	1.9	5.2	:	4.6	9.2	13.0	5.5	10.0	:	:	:	1.3	4.0	:	3.1	1.6	6.7	3.4	:	3.3	:	5.0	2.0	1.5	:	1.5
1998	7.1	:	2.6	1.7	5.1	4.1	2.8	10.1	11.6	5.3	9.1	:	7.5	7.0	1.1	3.8	:	1.8	1.8	6.3	2.7 b	:	3.3	7.1	3.9	1.8	1.2	:	1.3
1999	5.9	:	4.2	1.3	4.5	4.5	1.6	10.7	9.0	4.9	9.0	:	7.6	4.4	0.9	2.9	:	1.5	1.5	7.4	2.0	3.0	3.1	8.3	2.8	1.4	1.0	:	1.1
2000	4.6	9.2	5.2	1.1	4.0	5.0	1.0	10.1	7.4	4.3	8.4	2.2	7.5	6.5	0.6	2.5	4.2	1.0	1.2	9.1	2.0	3.4	4.2	10.2	2.7	1.0	0.9	4.6	0.8
2001	3.5	11.4	5.1	1.0	3.8	5.4	0.8	9.0	6.0	3.6	7.6	1.1	6.3	7.7	0.6	2.1	2.7	0.7	1.1	10.8	1.9	3.0	4.0	11.3	2.3	0.8	0.8	4.4	0.7
2002	4.3	11.4	4.5	1.0	4.0	4.4	0.8	8.6	5.9	3.4	6.9	1.0	4.6	6.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.9	1.2	12.3	2.2	4.3 b	3.6	12.5	2.0	0.8	0.7	4.5	0.8
2003	4.2	8.6	5.0	1.0	4.5	4.4	1.0	8.9	5.7	3.9	6.6	1.3	4.4	6.0	0.9	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	11.7	2.7	4.1	3.6	11.7	2.0	0.8	0.7	4.5	0.8
2004	4.7	7.0	5.3	1.3	5.2	4.4	1.0	9.4	5.0	4.2	5.5 b	1.6	4.3	6.2	1.4	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.4 b	11.0	3.4	3.8	3.4	12.4	2.0	1.0	0.6	4.5	0.9
2005	5.0	6.0	5.3	1.2	5.3 b	4.2	0.8	8.9	3.4 b	4.3	5.2	1.7	3.7	4.5	1.2	3.2	3.2	1.9	1.4	11.4	4.2	3.4	3.3	12.3	1.9	1.2 b	0.7	4.4	0.9
2006	4.9	5.2	4.9	0.9	5.3	2.6	0.9	8.0	2.8	4.2	4.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.3	8.6	4.4	3.6	3.5	11.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.9
2007	4.3	4.4	3.6	0.7	4.7	1.7	0.9	7.0	2.5	3.6	3.9	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	5.4	4.5	2.7	2.7	9.3	1.4	0.8	0.9	3.3	0.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 10b: Long-term unemployment rates for men in % (12 months and more- as a percentage of the total active population)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	2.5 p	:	:	1.8 p	:	:	8.9 p	1.4 p	4.0 p	2.4 p	:	:	:	:	0.5 p	:	:	2.1 p	:	:	2.0 p	:	:	:	:	0.2 p	2.8	:	0.7
1995	4.5	:	:	1.8	3.3	:	8.1	2.5	6.6	3.5	5.3	:	:	:	0.6	:	:	2.9	0.7	:	3.2	:	:	:	:	3.5	4.7	:	1.0
1996	4.3	:	:	1.5	3.7	:	7.5	2.7	6.7	3.7	5.5	:	:	:	0.7	5.8	:	2.6	0.9	:	3.2	:	3.7	:	:	3.8	4.2	:	1.0
1997	4.2	:	:	1.2	4.3	:	6.2	2.8	6.1	3.9	5.6	:	:	:	0.7	4.9	:	1.8	1.0	3.7	3.0	:	3.6	:	4.9	4.0	3.3	:	1.0
1998	4.5	:	1.5	0.9	4.3	4.4	4.7	3.1	4.9	3.8	5.3	:	8.3	7.9	0.7	4.5	:	1.3	1.0	3.5	1.6 b	:	3.3	6.0	4.3	3.2	2.4	:	0.9
1999	4.0	:	2.4	1.0	4.0	5.5	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	5.2	:	7.6	6.1	0.6	3.7	:	0.9	0.9	4.5	1.5	3.2	3.5	7.4	3.2	2.2	2.2	:	0.8
2000	3.0	9.6	3.5	0.8	3.7	6.7	2.0	3.5	2.8	2.8	4.8	0.5	8.3	9.4	0.5	3.5	4.5	0.6	0.9	6.0	1.4	3.9	4.1	10.3	2.8	1.7	1.9	3.5	0.5
2001	2.9	12.6	3.4	0.8	3.7	6.6	1.7	3.2	2.3	2.4	4.4	0.6	8.1	10.8	0.5	3.0	3.9	0.5	0.7	7.8	1.2	3.5	3.5	11.3	2.7	1.2	1.7	3.4	0.5
2002	3.2	12.5	3.0	0.7	4.1	6.3	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.6	4.0	0.5	6.4	7.6	0.6	2.8	3.5	0.6	1.0	9.7	1.4	4.8 b	3.4	11.9	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	0.6
2003	3.3	9.2	2.9	1.2	4.7	4.8	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.8	0.7	4.3	6.0	0.9	2.5	3.4	1.0	1.1	10.3	1.8	4.6	3.4	11.3	2.6	1.2	1.4	3.8	0.9
2004	3.7	7.3	3.4	1.1	5.7	5.6	2.0	3.0	2.2	3.3	2.9 b	0.9	4.8	5.5	0.8	2.8	3.7	1.5	1.3 b	9.6	2.6	5.5	3.1	11.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.8	0.9
2005	3.8	6.1	3.4	1.1	5.9 b	4.2	1.9	2.6	1.4 b	3.3	2.9	0.8	4.4	4.2	1.2	3.3	3.4	1.9	1.2	9.3	3.2	4.6	2.9	11.2	2.4	1.5 b	1.3	3.8	1.0
2006	3.7	4.8	3.1	0.7	5.7	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.2	3.6	2.6	0.7	3.0	2.5	1.2	3.3	3.1	1.6	1.3	7.1	3.3	4.7	2.4	9.4	2.1	1.2	1.5	3.5	0.9
2007	3.3	3.7	2.1	0.5	4.8	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.1	3.1	2.2	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.2	1.0	4.6	3.1	3.6	1.8	7.4	1.7	0.9	1.6	2.8	0.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 11a: Proportion of working women with a temporary contract in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	7.7	:	:	12.6	11.1	:	12.1	10.0	38.3	13.6	9.3	:	:	:	4.7	:	:	14.6	6.9	:	12.8	:	:	:	:	15.8	8.2	:	6.4
1996	8.3	:	:	11.4	11.4	:	11.9	10.5	36.6	14.1	8.8	:	:	:	4.6	:	:	16.3	8.1	:	13.9	:	:	:	:	15.8	8.4	:	7.0
1997	9.2	:	:	11.0	12.1	:	11.7	11.1	35.5	14.5	9.4	:	:	:	5.0	6.1	:	15.3	8.1	4.0	16.2	3.0	:	:	:	21.0	16.9	8.6	12.1	4.0
1998	11.2	:	7.7	10.6	12.6	1.3	9.3	13.8	34.6	14.8	10.3	:	5.7	:	5.2	5.8	:	16.4	7.7	4.0	18.5 b	3.0	:	4.4	20.5	18.3	8.4	12.2	2.8
1999	13.2	:	9.1	10.7	13.4	1.6	6.4	14.4	35.0	15.4	11.5	12.9	5.1	:	5.2	5.8	:	15.6	8.0	3.9	20.5	3.1	11.2	3.6	19.8	18.7	7.8	12.5	2.8
2000	12.3	:	9.4	11.1	13.1	1.7	7.2	16.1	34.2	16.4	12.2	14.3	4.6	3.1	6.6	6.5	5.6	16.8	8.8	4.9	21.9	2.8	14.8	4.5	19.8	17.8	7.9 b	13.0	2.5
2001	12.0	5.9	8.9	10.7	12.7	1.8	6.2	15.7	34.7	16.2	11.9	14.8	5.0	4.2	6.4	6.8	6.4	17.4	8.7	10.9	22.5	2.8	14.0	4.7	19.9	17.6	7.5	13.3	2.9
2002	11.2	4.7	9.3	10.3	12.2	1.5	6.3	13.6	34.8	15.3	12.0	12.7	10.8	4.9	5.6	6.6	5.9	17.1	7.3	14.4	23.4	0.8 b	16.1	4.5	19.5	17.6	7.2	13.2	2.3
2003	11.1	6.0	10.7	10.4	12.3	1.8	6.0	13.3	34.6	15.2	12.2	17.1	9.1	4.8	4.2	6.7	4.8	16.4	6.7	17.8	22.3	1.7	14.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	6.8	13.5	2.6
2004	11.7	7.0	10.7	10.3	12.2	1.8	4.6	14.0	35.2	14.8	14.5 b	17.7	7.3	3.9	5.8	6.1	5.8	16.5	9.0 b	21.5	21.1	2.0	19.1	5.1	19.5	17.5	6.5	13.9	2.6
2005	11.4	6.2	9.8	11.3	13.8 b	2.0	4.2	14.3	35.7 b	15.0	14.7	19.5	6.2	3.6	5.8	6.4	6.1	16.9	8.8	24.7	20.4	1.9	19.3	4.9	20.0	17.7 b	6.2	14.5	2.5
2006	10.9	6.1	10.1	10.0	14.1	2.2	3.9	13.0	36.7	14.8	15.8	19.0	5.4	2.7	6.6	6.0	6.0	18.0	8.9	26.0	21.7	1.6	19.3	5.2	20.0	19.1	6.4	15.0	2.2
2007	10.8	5.5	10.2	10.0	14.5	1.6	8.6	13.1	33.1	15.4	15.9	19.2	2.9	2.3	7.9	6.8	8.0	19.7	9.0	27.9	23.0	1.5	20.8	5.3	19.4	19.9	6.4	15.2	1.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 11b: Proportion of working men with a temporary contract in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	3.8	:	:	10.7	10.1	:	8.3	9.1	33.5	11.4	6.2	:	:	:	3.8	:	:	9.1	6.6	:	10.5	:	:	:	:	13.6	6.3	:	4.6
1996	4.3	:	:	10.6	11.0	:	7.2	9.7	32.3	11.7	6.5	:	:	:	4.0	:	:	9.3	7.8	:	12.5	:	:	:	:	13.0	6.4	:	4.9
1997	4.7	:	:	10.2	11.6	:	6.9	9.9	32.3	12.4	6.9	:	:	:	3.5	7.0	:	9.3	7.5	5.6	14.1	3.0	:	:	15.3	13.3	6.6	10.8	3.7
1998	6.0	:	5.7	9.2	12.2	2.9	5.6	11.8	32.1	13.0	7.5	:	10.2	:	4.7	7.1	:	10.5	8.0	5.3	16.1 b	3.0	:	4.0	14.3	13.9	6.4	11.1	3.3
1999	7.3	:	6.2	8.6	12.8	3.5	4.1	11.4	31.6	13.7	8.2	8.2	10.0	:	5.2	6.5	:	9.7	7.9	5.2	17.2	3.0	9.9	4.1	13.8	14.2	6.3	11.3	3.5
2000	6.7	:	7.1	8.5	12.5	4.4	4.9	11.8	30.9	14.2	8.7	7.6	8.8	5.9	4.6	7.7	3.4	11.2	7.4	6.5	18.3	2.8	12.7	5.1	12.9	13.8	6.1 b	11.7	3.5
2001	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.7	12.2	3.3	4.4	11.6	30.6	13.2	8.3	7.1	8.5	7.6	5.2	8.1	2.8	11.9	7.2	12.4	18.4	3.2	12.1	5.1	12.9	12.9	6.0	11.7	3.1
2002	5.8	5.9	7.0	7.9	11.8	3.9	4.5	10.5	29.9	11.9	8.4	5.8	17.0	9.8	4.7	7.9	3.4	12.1	7.6	16.4	19.9	1.1 b	12.6	5.2	12.5	12.8	5.6	11.6	2.8
2003	6.2	7.0	7.9	8.2	12.1	3.2	4.4	9.7	29.9	12.1	8.2	8.1	13.1	9.6	2.4	8.3	3.0	12.9	7.1	20.8	19.0	2.2	12.6	5.3	12.6	12.8	5.4	12.1	2.5
2004	6.4	7.7	7.8	8.7	12.7	3.5	3.7	10.5	30.6	12.3	9.9 b	8.5	11.6	8.7	4.1	7.5	3.1	13.4	10.2 b	23.7	18.7	2.9	16.7	6.0	12.6	13.5	5.5	12.8	3.2
2005	6.8	6.7	7.6	8.5	14.4 b	3.4	3.1	10.1	31.7 b	13.3	10.5	9.0	10.7	7.6	4.9	7.6	3.7	14.3	9.3	26.5	18.7	2.8	15.7	5.1	12.9	14.2 b	5.2	13.6	3.1
2006	6.9	6.3	7.5	8.0	14.7	3.3	2.9	9.1	32.0	13.4	11.2	7.9	8.8	6.4	5.7	7.4	2.7	15.4	9.1	28.5	19.5	2.0	15.5	5.0	12.6	15.4	5.1	13.9	2.5
2007	6.8	5.0	7.3	7.6	14.7	2.7	6.0	9.3	30.6	13.3	11.2	7.6	5.5	4.9	5.9	7.7	3.7	16.6	8.8	28.4	21.8	1.7	16.5	4.9	12.4	15.0	5.2	13.9	2.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 12: The Gender Pay Gap in % (in unadjusted form - difference between men's and women's average gross hourly earnings as a percentage of men's average gross hourly earnings)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	12.0	:	:	15.0	21.0	27.0	20.0	17.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	29.0	:	27.0	19.0	22.0	:	23.0	22.0	:	5.0	21.0	14.0	:	:	15.0	26.0	17.0	8.3
1996	10.0	:	21.0	15.0	21.0	27.0	21.0	15.0	14.0	13.0	8.0	28.0	:	22.0	19.0	23.0	:	23.0	20.0	:	6.0	24.0	15.0	:	17.0	17.0	24.0	17.0	8.0
1997	10.0	:	21.0	13.0	21.0	28.0	19.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	7.0	27.0	:	23.0	19.0	24.0	:	22.0	22.0	:	7.0	24.0	14.0	:	18.0	17.0	21.0	16.0	8.0
1998	9.0	:	25.0	12.0	22.0	26.0	20.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	7.0	26.0	20.0	22.0	18.0	23.0	:	21.0	21.0	:	6.0	20.0	11.0	:	19.0	18.0	24.0	17.0	7.3
1999	11.0	:	22.0	14.0	19.0	26.0	22.0	13.0	14.0	12.0	8.0	27.0	20.0	16.0	17.0	21.0	:	21.0	21.0	15.0	5.0	17.0	14.0	23.0	19.0	17.0	22.0	16.0	8.0
2000	13.0	:	22.0	15.0	21.0	25.0	19.0	15.0	15.0	13.0	6.0	26.0	20.0	16.0	15.0	21.0	11.0	21.0	20.0	:	8.0	17.0	12.0	22.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	16.0	8.3
2001	12.0	22.0 r	20.0	15.0	21.0	24.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	14.0	6.0	26.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	20.0	9.0	19.0	20.0	12.0	10.0	18.0	11.0	23.0	17.0	18.0	21.0	16.0	8.3
2002	:	21.0 r	19.0	18.0 b	22.0 b	24.0	:	17.0	21.0 b	13.0	:	25.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.0	6.0	19.0	:	11.0	8.0	17.0	9.0	27.0	20.0 b	17.0	23.0 b	16.0	7.7
2003	:	18.0 r	19.0	18.0	23.0	24.0	14.0 b	11.0 b	18.0	12.0 b	:	25.0	16.0	17.0	15.0	12.0 r	4.0	18.0	17.0 b	11.0	9.0	18.0	7.0 p	23.0	20.0	16.0	22.0	15.0	6.7
2004	6.0 b	16.0 r	19.0	17.0	23.0	24.0	11.0 p	10.0	15.0	12.0	7.0 p	25.0	14.0 br	16.0	14.0	14.0 r	4.0	19.0	18.0	10.0	5.0 b	14.0 b	8.0 p	24.0	20.0	17.0	22.0	15.0	5.0
2005	7.0	15.0 r	19.0	18.0	22.0	25.0	9.0 p	9.0 p	13.0 p	12.0	9.0	25.0	16.0 r	15.0	14.0	11.0	4.0	18.0	18.0	10.0	9.0	13.0	8.0 p	24.0	20.0	16.0	16.0 r	15.0	6.3
2006	7.0 p	14.0	18.0	17.0	22.0	:	9.0	10.0	13.0	11.0 p	:	24.0 p	16.0	16.0	14.0	11.0	3.0	:	20.0	12.0	8.0 p	10.0	8.0 p	22.0	20.0	16.0	21.0	15.0	6.0
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: The gender pay gap is based on several data sources, including the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), the EU Survey on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) and national sources.
Note: The gender pay gap is given as the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The target population consists of all paid employees aged 16-64 that are 'at work 15+ hours per week'.

Table 13a: The proportion of part time workers among women in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	30.5	:	:	35.4	33.7	:	22.4	8.4	16.4	29.1	12.7	:	:	:	21.8	:	:	67.4	26.8	:	12.7	:	:	:	15.4	35.8	44.4	:	49.2
1996	31.4	:	:	34.7	33.9	:	22.0	8.7	16.5	30.0	12.9	:	:	:	20.5	:	:	68.1	27.6	:	14.5	:	:	:	15.2	34.9	44.6	:	49.2
1997	32.4	:	:	34.9	35.3	:	25.4	8.5	17.0	31.2	13.4	:	:	:	21.0	5.6	:	67.3	28.5	13.6	16.6	17.5	:	:	15.3	34.7	44.6	29.2	49.1
1998	34.5	:	9.9	35.5	36.4	11.4	30.0	10.0	16.8	31.6	14.3	:	13.1	:	22.0	5.5	:	67.6	30.5	13.2	17.1 b	18.3	:	3.8	15.9	34.3	44.4	28.7	49.5
1999	36.9	:	9.9	34.7	37.2	10.4	30.1	10.0	17.1	31.4	15.6	11.1	13.2	:	24.0	5.5	:	68.9	32.2	13.6	16.7	18.2	7.2	3.2	16.9	33.3	44.0	28.5	50.0
2000	37.4	:	9.3	34.1	37.9	10.9	30.3	7.8	16.8	30.8	16.5	13.9	12.8	11.1	25.1	5.2	15.5	71.0	32.2	13.4	16.4	18.6	7.8	3.1	17.0	32.3	44.3 b	28.9	51.1
2001	36.9	3.6	8.5	31.6	39.3	11.3	30.7	7.2	16.8	30.1	16.6	12.9	11.9	11.4	25.8	5.2	17.5	71.3	35.0	12.7	16.4	18.4	7.4	3.5	16.8	33.0	43.9	28.6	51.5
2002	37.4	3.0	8.3	30.3	39.5	10.7	30.6	8.0	16.8	29.8	16.9	11.3	12.0	12.3	25.3	5.1	18.3	73.1	35.9	13.4	16.4	13.0 b	7.5	2.7	17.5	33.1	43.8	28.5	52.1
2003	39.1	2.6	8.5	32.7	40.8	11.8	31.0	7.7	17.1	29.6	17.3	13.2	12.7	11.8	30.7	6.2	21.3	74.1	36.0	13.2	16.9	12.2	7.5	3.8	17.7	35.5	44.0	29.0	53.0
2004	40.5	2.7	8.3	33.8	41.6	10.6	31.5	8.5	17.9	29.9	25.0 b	13.6	13.2	10.5	36.3	6.3	19.3	74.7	38.0 b	14.0	16.3	11.2	11.0	4.2	18.4	36.3	43.9	30.0	53.4
2005	40.5	2.5	8.6	33.0	43.5 b	10.6	:	9.3	24.2 b	30.2	25.6	14.0	10.4	9.1	38.2	5.8	21.1	75.1	39.3	14.3	16.2	10.5	11.1	4.1	18.6	39.6 b	42.7	30.9	53.8
2006	41.1	2.5	8.7	35.4	45.6	11.3	:	10.2	23.2	30.2	26.5	12.1	8.3	12.0	36.2	5.6	21.8	74.7	40.2	13.0	15.8	9.8	11.6	4.7	19.2	40.2	42.6	31.2	54.3
2007	40.6	2.1	8.5	36.2	45.8	12.1	:	10.1	22.8	30.2	26.9	10.9	8.0	10.2	38.6	5.8	24.9	75.0	41.2	12.5	16.9	10.4	11.3	4.5	19.3	40.0	42.3	31.2	54.4

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 13b: The proportion of part time workers among men in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	3.0	:	:	10.8	3.6	:	5.1	2.7	2.9	5.1	2.9	:	:	:	1.4	:	:	16.7	3.8	:	4.2	:	:	:	8.2	7.3	7.8	:	11.9
1996	3.2	:	:	11.4	3.8	:	4.9	3.0	3.0	5.3	3.0	:	:	:	1.1	:	:	16.9	3.7	:	5.1	:	:	:	8.0	7.4	8.4	:	12.2
1997	3.5	:	:	12.2	4.3	:	6.0	2.6	3.0	5.5	3.1	:	:	:	1.0	2.0	:	17.2	4.1	8.3	5.9	12.6	:	:	7.0	7.5	8.5	6.2	14.0
1998	3.9	:	2.6	11.1	4.7	5.9	7.5	3.2	2.9	5.6	3.4	:	12.5	:	1.5	2.3	:	18.1	4.4	8.1	6.1 b	13.5	:	1.1	7.3	7.4	8.5	6.3	14.7
1999	5.1	:	2.4	10.4	4.9	5.9	7.2	3.4	2.9	5.5	3.5	3.4	11.0	:	1.5	2.4	:	18.0	4.2	8.0	6.4	13.8	5.2	1.2	7.7	8.0	8.8	6.4	14.3
2000	5.5	:	2.2	10.2	5.0	5.3	6.9	2.6	2.8	5.3	3.7	4.5	9.7	9.2	1.7	2.0	3.0	19.3	4.1	8.2	6.4	14.6	5.3	1.1	8.0	8.2	8.9 b	6.5	14.7
2001	5.2	2.9	2.2	10.2	5.3	5.1	6.6	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	5.0	8.6	8.4	1.4	2.2	3.2	20.0	4.8	8.3	6.7	14.9	5.0	1.2	7.9	10.8	9.1	6.6	15.2
2002	5.6	2.1	2.2	11.1	5.8	4.8	6.5	2.3	2.6	5.2	3.5	4.0	7.6	9.4	1.8	2.3	3.9	21.2	5.1	8.5	7.0	10.9 b	4.9	1.1	8.3	11.1	9.6	6.6	14.5
2003	6.4	1.9	2.3	11.6	6.1	5.4	6.6	2.2	2.6	5.4	3.2	5.5	7.9	7.4	1.6	2.8	3.8	22.0	4.7	8.2	7.3	10.9	5.2	1.3	8.7	11.2	10.2	6.7	14.9
2004	6.8	2.1	2.3	12.1	6.5	5.4	6.1	2.2	2.8	5.4	4.8 b	4.8	7.7	6.5	2.5	3.2	4.1	22.3	4.9 b	8.2	7.1	10.2	7.9	1.4	9.0	12.0	10.3	7.0	15.5
2005	7.6	1.7	2.1	12.7	7.8 b	4.9	:	2.3	4.5 b	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.3	5.1	2.5	2.7	4.5	22.6	6.1	8.0	7.0	10.0	7.2	1.3	9.2	11.5 b	10.4	7.4	15.6
2006	7.4	1.5	2.2	13.3	9.3	4.3	:	2.9	4.3	5.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	7.9	2.6	2.6	4.8	23.0	6.5	7.1	7.4	9.5	7.2	1.3	9.3	11.8	10.6	7.7	16.0
2007	7.5	1.3	2.3	13.5	9.4	4.3	:	2.7	4.1	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.9	7.0	2.6	2.8	4.4	23.6	7.2	6.6	8.0	9.2	7.7	1.1	9.3	11.8	10.9	7.7	16.3

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 14a: The average number of usual weekly hours worked by women (in main job)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1990	34.4	:	:	32.1	33.5	:	35.8	40.7	38.4	35.5	36.6	:	:	:	36.8	:	:	25.6	:	:	41.3	:	:	:	:	:	30.8	:
1995	33.5	:	:	32.3	33.1	:	34.2	40.3	37.3	34.8	35.9	:	:	:	34.8	:	:	25.2	35.9	:	39.3	:	:	:	36.3	32.9	30.7	:
1996	33.3	:	:	32.3	33.1	:	34.7	40.4	37.0	34.7	36.0	:	:	:	35.1	40.1	:	25.2	36.0	:	39.3	:	40.8	:	36.4	33.3	30.6	:
1997	33.3	:	41.2	32.4	32.7	39.0	34.1	40.1	36.9	34.3	35.6	:	:	:	34.7	39.8	:	25.5	36.0	:	38.4	40.0	40.4	:	36.7	33.6	30.9	:
1998	33.6	:	41.5	32.1	32.3	38.9	33.0	39.9	36.9	34.3	35.7	:	41.2	40.3	33.8	39.8	:	25.2	35.5	:	37.8 b	39.6	40.6	41.4	36.4	33.9	30.8	:
1999	32.6	:	41.3	32.7	32.1	39.1	32.6	40.2	36.7	34.2	35.4	38.5	40.6	38.2	34.2	39.9	:	25.1	35.1	:	37.6	39.5	40.8	41.5	36.3	33.7	30.9	:
2000	32.8	40.1	41.3	32.6	31.9	39.1	32.8	40.3	36.8	33.9	35.4	37.8	40.9	37.9	33.9	39.8	37.2	24.7	34.9	:	37.4	39.6	40.6	41.5	36.2	33.9	30.9	:
2001	33.0	40.4	39.6	33.0	31.5	39.0	32.3	40.5	36.7	33.7	35.3	37.7	41.3	37.1	33.6	39.8	35.3	24.6	34.8	38.3	37.3	39.3	40.8	41.2	36.2	34.0	31.1	34.3
2002	33.3	40.4	39.6	32.6	31.4	38.9	32.3	40.2	36.7	33.4	35.3	38.0	40.7	36.7	33.7	39.7	35.6	24.4	34.3	38.4	37.3	40.2 b	40.3	41.1	35.9	34.1	31.2	34.2
2003	32.8	40.3	39.7	32.9	30.8	38.7	32.0	40.4	36.4	34.2	35.2	37.6	39.9	36.7	33.7	39.4	35.4	24.2	34.3	38.4	37.0	40.4	39.8	39.5	35.8	34.0	31.0	34.1
2004	32.3	40.8	39.5	32.2	30.8	38.5	31.7	40.0	36.4	34.1	34.2 b	38.0	39.5	37.0	33.4	39.3	35.4	24.2	34.5 b	38.2	37.2	40.0	39.2	39.4	35.7	34.0	30.9	34.0
2005	32.6	40.6	39.6	32.4	30.3	38.4	31.7	39.9	35.5 b	34.3	34.1	37.5	39.4	37.3	33.1	39.2	35.0	24.0	34.1	38.0	37.0	39.9	39.4	39.7	35.5	34.0 b	31.3	33.9
2006	32.4	40.8	39.5	32.2	30.3	38.3	31.7	39.5	35.6	34.4	34.0	37.6	39.9	37.8	33.6	39.4	35.4	24.3	33.9	38.1	37.2	39.8	39.1	39.7	35.3	34.0	31.3	33.9
2007	32.8	41.0	39.5	32.5	30.2	38.1	31.4	39.2	35.6	34.6	33.8	37.9	39.6	38.0	33.1	39.4	34.6	24.4	33.7	38.3	37.0	39.6	39.2	39.6	35.3	34.0	31.4	33.9

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 14b: The average number of usual weekly hours worked by men (in main job)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1990	41.0	:	:	38.5	41.3	:	46.5	44.9	42.4	41.6	41.4	:	:	:	41.8	:	:	37.7	:	:	44.8	:	:	:	:	:	45.1	:
1995	40.6	:	:	38.5	40.8	:	45.2	45.4	42.2	41.4	41.3	:	:	:	42.0	:	:	38.0	41.0	:	44.7	:	:	:	40.1	39.2	44.5	:
1996	40.4	:	:	38.2	41.3	:	45.2	45.3	42.0	41.2	41.5	:	:	:	41.5	42.7	:	38.1	41.1	:	44.5	:	43.2	:	40.3	39.4	44.3	:
1997	40.6	:	45.6	37.7	41.2	42.3	44.3	45.3	42.1	41.1	41.4	:	:	:	41.0	42.7	:	38.0	41.3	:	43.6	41.8	42.9	:	40.8	39.6	44.1	:
1998	41.2	:	45.6	38.2	41.1	43.1	43.1	45.1	42.3	40.9	41.4	:	42.7	42.0	41.2	42.2	:	37.3	41.1	:	42.6 b	41.5	43.0	43.9	41.0	39.3	44.0	:
1999	40.6	:	45.4	38.5	41.1	42.0	42.3	45.3	42.1	40.7	41.3	43.2	43.7	40.2	41.4	42.4	:	37.4	41.2	:	42.0	41.6	42.9	43.4	40.8	39.3	43.4	:
2000	40.4	41.3	45.4	39.2	41.1	41.7	42.0	45.0	42.1	40.1	41.3	42.9	43.2	39.7	41.5	42.5	42.1	37.0	41.2	:	41.6	41.6	42.5	43.5	40.5	39.1	43.3	:
2001	40.9	41.7	43.2	39.1	40.9	41.9	41.8	45.0	42.1	39.6	41.3	41.8	44.0	39.6	41.2	41.9	40.7	36.9	41.1	43.1	41.2	41.2	42.6	43.0	40.3	39.1	43.3	41.4
2002	40.8	41.8	43.5	38.7	40.6	41.5	41.6	45.0	41.8	38.9	41.4	42.0	43.9	38.9	40.8	41.7	41.6	36.3	40.8	43.6	41.3	42.3 b	42.5	42.6	40.2	39.0	42.9	41.2
2003	40.9	41.3	44.0	38.5	40.1	41.1	41.1	45.1	41.7	41.0	41.4	42.0	43.9	39.1	41.1	41.8	41.9	36.2	40.8	43.7	40.9	42.2	42.1	41.3	40.1	38.7	42.5	41.3
2004	40.6	41.8	43.8	38.5	40.3	41.7	41.1	44.9	41.7	41.1	41.8 b	42.6	43.0	39.2	40.7	41.5	41.7	36.1	44.4 b	43.5	41.1	41.6	41.7	41.7	39.9	38.5	42.3	41.4
2005	40.6	41.5	43.6	38.3	40.2	41.1	41.0	45.0	42.1 b	41.2	41.6	42.7	42.8	39.6	40.7	41.2	41.4	36.2	43.6	43.3	41.0	41.6	41.8	42.0	39.8	38.8 b	42.0	41.3
2006	40.4	41.9	43.5	38.1	40.1	41.0	40.5	44.8	42.1	41.2	41.5	42.3	42.9	39.5	40.1	41.1	40.9	36.2	43.5	43.2	40.7	41.3	41.4	42.1	39.6	38.7	41.8	41.2
2007	40.6	42.1	43.4	38.1	40.0	41.0	40.5	44.5	41.9	41.2	41.5	42.0	41.8	39.6	39.6	41.0	41.2	36.1	43.3	43.2	40.6	41.2	41.3	42.2	39.6	38.7	41.8	41.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 15: Family benefits in % of GDP (Social protection benefits targeted at family support)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	2.3	:	:	3.2	1.9	:	1.6	1.6	0.3	2.6	1	:	:	:	2.2	:	:	1.7	2.6	:	0.9	:	:	:	3.2	3.9	1.9	:	12.5
1995	2.3	:	2	3.8	2	:	1.7	1.7	0.4	2.9	0.7	:	:	:	2.6	:	1.8	1.3	3.1	:	1	:	:	2.5	4.1	3.8	2.4	:	13.5
1996	2.3	:	1.9	3.8	2.7	:	1.7	1.7	0.5	2.9	0.8	:	:	0.9	2.7	:	1.8	1.2	3	:	1	:	2	2.3	3.8	3.6	2.4	:	12.9
1997	2.4	:	1.8	3.7	2.8	:	1.7	1.6	0.5	2.9	0.8	:	1.5	1	2.7	:	1.7	1.2	2.9	:	0.9	:	2	2.1	3.6	3.3	2.3	:	13.0
1998	2.3	:	1.6	3.8	2.8	:	1.5	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.9	:	1.6	1.3	3	:	1.6	1.2	2.7	:	1	:	2	2.1	3.4	3	2.2	:	13.5
1999	2.3	:	1.6	3.8	2.9	:	1.9	1.7	0.5	2.8	0.9	:	1.6	1.4	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.8	:	1	:	2.1	1.9	3.3	2.9	2	:	14.1
2000	2.2	:	1.6	3.7	3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	3.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.9	1	1	1.3 p	2.2	1.7	3	2.8	1.8	:	14.5
2001	2.2	:	1.5	3.8	3	1.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	2.5	1	1.2	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.9	1	1.1	1.3 p	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.9	1.8	:	14.5
2002	2.1	:	1.6	3.9	3.1	1.4	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.5	1	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.5	2.5	1.1	1.2	3	1	1.4	1.5 p	2.1	1.5	2.9	3	1.8	:	15.1
2003	2.1	:	1.5	4	3.1	1.2	2.5	1.7	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.9	1.4	1	3.8	2.7	1	1.3	3.1	0.9	1.5	1.4 p	2	1.5	2.9	3.1	1.8	:	15.3
2004	2.1	:	1.6	3.9	3.1	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.1 p	2.5	1.1 p	2	1.3	1.1	3.8	2.5	0.9	1.3	3	0.9	1.2 p	1.5 p	2	1.8 p	3	3.1	1.7 p	:	15.0
2005	2	1.1 p	1.4 p	3.8	3.2 p	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.1 p	2.5 p	1.1 p	2.1 p	1.3 p	1.2 p	3.6	2.5	0.9	1.3 p	3	0.8 p	:	1.4 p	2 p	1.9 p	3	3 p	1.7 e	2.1 e	14.8
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 16: At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in % of children (less than 16 years old) - cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
1995	16.0	:	:	6.0 i	18.0	:	26.0	18.0	24.0	16.0	24.0	:	:	:	16.0	:	:	13.0	16.0	:	26.0	:	:	:	:	:	28.0	:	11.7
1996	15.0	:	:	:	15.0	:	27.0	19.0	23.0	16.0	24.0	:	:	:	14.0	:	:	14.0	18.0	:	23.0	:	:	:	5.0	:	25.0	:	11.0
1997	14.0	:	:	6.0 i	15.0	:	25.0	18.0	26.0	16.0	23.0	: i	:	:	16.0	:	:	13.0	15.0	:	25.0	:	:	:	5.0	7.0 i	27.0	:	6.0
1998	13.0	:	:	:	13.0	:	23.0	17.0	24.0	16.0	21.0	:	:	:	20.0	:	:	14.0	15.0	:	26.0	:	:	:	5.0	:	29.0	19.0	10.3
1999	12.0	:	:	7.0 i	13.0	:	21.0	17.0	25.0	17.0	22.0	:	:	:	19.0	:	:	14.0	14.0	:	26.0	:	:	:	7.0	7.0 i	29.0	19.0	7.0
2000	11.0	19.0 i	:	:	13.0	21.0 i	22.0	19.0	25.0	18.0	25.0	: i	21.0 i	18.0 i	18.0	17.0 i	21.0 i	17.0 ip	12.0	22.0 i	26.0	23.0 i	9.0 i	:	6.0	: i	27.0 bi	20.0	8.7
2001	12.0	19.0 i	12.0 i	7.0 i	14.0	19.0 i	26.0	18.0	26.0	16.0 bi	25.0	: i	: i	20.0 i	18.0	15.0 i	: i	17.0 ip	13.0	22.0 i	27.0	22.0 i	9.0 i	: i	9.0 bi	7.0 i	23.0 i	20.0	7.7
2002	: i	15.0 i	:	: i	:	18.0 i	: i	: i	21.0 bi	16.0 i	: i	: i	:	:	: i	13.0 i	: i	17.0 ip	: i	:	: i	24.0 i	7.0 i	:	10.0 i	10.0 bi	23.0 i	:	9.0
2003	16.0 b	18.0 i	:	9.0 b	:	20.0 i	20.0 b	21.0 b	19.0 i	15.0 i	: i	11.0 i	:	:	15.0 b	17.0 i	: i	18.0 ip	16.0 b	:	: i	22.0 i	9.0 i	:	10.0 i	: i	22.0 i	19.0	9.3
2004	18.0 p	22.0 i	:	9.0	:	23.0 b	22.0	20.0	24.0 b	14.0 b	25.0 b	: i	:	:	18.0	: i	: i	: i	15.0	:	24.0 b	25.0 i	: i	:	10.0 b	11.0 b	: i	20.0	10.0
2005	18.0	18.0 i	18.0 b	10.0	11.0 b	21.0	22.0	19.0	24.0	14.0	23.0	12.0 b	20.0 b	27.0 b	20.0	20.0 b	22.0 p	16.0 b	15.0	29.0 b	23.0	25.0 i	12.0 b	18.0 b	10.0	8.0	23.0 b	19.0	9.3
2006	15.0	15.0 i	17.0	10.0	12.0	20.0	21.0	22.0	24.0	13.0	24.0	11.0	25.0	24.0	19.0	25.0	19.0 p	14.0	15.0	26.0	20.0 p	23.0 i	12.0	17.0	9.0	14.0	24.0	19.0	10.0
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Until 2001 data were provided by the European Community Household Panel. Up to 2005 there was a transitional period, during which data were provided by national sources which were harmonised ex-post. From 2005 all EU-25 countries plus Norway and Sweden provide data from the EU-SILC survey. Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Turkey and Switzerland have launched SILC in 2006.

Table 17a: Childcare availability for children (0-2 years) - % of children cared for by formal arrangements other than by the family

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
2004	30.4	:	:	68.0	:	:	:	5.0	37.0	40.8	23.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	26.0	8.0	2.6	24.0	:	:	:	28.0	74.4	35.0	:	61.1
2005	42.0	:	2.0	73.0	16.0	12.0	20.0	7.0	39.0	32.0	25.0	19.0	18.0	11.0	20.0	7.0	5.0	40.0	4.0	2.0	30.0	:	24.0	3.0	27.0	53.0	29.0	:	56.0
2006	40.0	:	2.0	73.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	10.0	39.0	31.0	26.0	25.0	16.0	4.0	31.0	8.0	8.0	45.0	4.0	2.0	33.0	:	29.0	5.0	26.0	44.0	33.0	26.0	54.0
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - EU SILC.

Note: Child age is calculated at the date of the interview, except for IE and FI where age is calculated at 31 December 2005. CY, LV, PT and SK: no information collected for children born between 31 December 2005 and the date of the interview. FR: care provided by 'assistantes maternelles' directly paid by the parents, without any organised structure between them, is not included.

Table 17b: Childcare availability for children (3 years to compulsory school age) - % of children cared for by formal arrangements other than by the family

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
2004	100.0	:	:	:	92.0	:	:	:	55.0	:	95.0	:	100.0	:	94.0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	77.0	:	95.4	:	86.0	:	98.5
2005	98.0	:	70.0	94.0	87.0	78.0	78.0	61.0	94.0	95.0	91.0	85.0	66.0	57.0	63.0	84.0	55.0	89.0	69.0	30.0	64.0	:	77.0	67.0	76.0	87.0	100.0	:	97.7
2006	98.0	:	67.0	96.0	93.0	85.0	93.0	61.0	91.0	94.0	90.0	87.0	60.0	56.0	58.0	79.0	57.0	89.0	71.0	28.0	75.0	:	81.0	73.0	77.0	92.0	89.0	84.0	96.0
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - EU SILC.

Note: Child age is calculated at the date of the interview, except for IE and FI where age is calculated at 31 December 2005. CY, LV, PT and SK: no information collected for children born between 31 December 2005 and the date of the interview. FR: care provided by 'assistantes maternelles' directly paid by the parents, without any organised structure between them, is not included.

Table 18a: Employment rate of women having at least 1 child below 6

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2005	66.2	44.0	35.4	:	54.8	42.4	:	52.9	54.9	61.9	50.2	70.1	52.4	68.2	61.1	32.6	28.5	69.7	63.6	48.0	73.8	58.7	77.2	35.3	60.9	:	56.6	55.5	73.7
2006	67.3	48.0	34.7	:	56.6	46.4	:	53.8	56.9	62.1	51.9	69.1	58.8	69.3	61.7	35.2	31.7	71.5	61.3	52.4	73.6	60.1	79.4	36.2	61.4	:	57.0	57.0	74.8
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Note: Data for Denmark, Ireland and Sweden are not available.

Table 18b: Employment rate of men having at least 1 child below 6

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2005	88.8	73.5	91.3	:	87.7	89.6	:	95.1	91.2	89.5	92.0	94.9	84.5	84.1	95.2	80.2	90.6	93.1	87.7	78.6	90.9	82.1	90.5	78.1	91.0	:	89.4	88.0	95.0
2006	88.5	75.5	91.6	:	89.7	90.9	:	95.9	91.2	90.3	92.1	94.6	87.9	84.0	93.6	80.6	89.5	93.9	89.6	82.4	92.1	80.0	91.0	80.9	91.9	:	89.3	88.9	94.8
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Note: Data for Denmark, Ireland and Sweden are not available.

Table 19a: Employment rate for women aged 55-64 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	9.9 p	:	:	41.5 p	:	:	16.2 p	23.8 p	18.0 p	25.0 p	:	:	:	:	13.5 p	:	:	15.6 p	:	:	32.9 p	:	:	:	37.8 p	64.5 p	36.6 p	:	47.9
1995	12.9	:	:	35.9	27.1	:	18.6	24.1	17.5	25.6	13.5	:	:	:	12.6	:	:	18.3	18.2	:	32.6	:	:	:	33.4	59.2	39.0	:	44.7
1996	12.4	:	:	37.1	28.2	:	20.2	24.3	17.6	25.5	14.5	:	:	:	10.8	10.1	:	19.7	17.3	:	34.3	:	11.5	:	33.3	60.5	38.7	:	45.4
1997	12.9	:	:	40.3	28.7	:	21.6	24.6	18.0	25.0	14.8	:	:	:	12.9	10.3	:	19.9	17.0	26.1	36.1	44.6	14.6	:	33.3	60.4	38.5	26.1	48.4
1998	14.0	:	22.9	42.0	28.3	41.6	23.1	23.5	18.8	24.4	15.0	:	27.5	28.3	15.5	9.6	:	20.3	17.1	24.1	38.0 b	44.5	16.1	9.4	34.1	60.0	39.2	26.1	48.8
1999	15.7	:	23.2	45.8	28.8	39.2	25.6	24.4	18.9	25.4	15.0	:	26.6	30.6	17.2	11.3	:	23.1	17.6	24.5	40.3	43.3	13.4	10.3	38.0	60.7	39.9	26.7	49.9
2000	16.6	10.3	22.4	46.6	29.0	39.0	27.2	24.3	20.2	26.3	15.3	32.1	26.7	32.6	16.4	13.3	8.4	26.1	17.2	21.4	40.6	43.8	13.8	9.8	40.4	62.1	41.7 b	27.4	50.8
2001	15.5	14.7	23.1	49.7	29.4	42.1	28.7	22.9	21.7	27.8	16.2	32.2	30.0	31.1	15.2	14.9	10.2	28.0	18.4	20.4	40.3	42.9	15.8	9.8	45.0	64.0	43.0	28.2	52.9
2002	17.5	18.2	25.9	50.4	30.6	46.5	30.8	24.0	21.9	30.8	17.3	32.2	35.2	34.1	18.4	17.6	10.9	29.9	19.3	18.9	42.2	32.6 b	14.2	9.5	47.2	65.6	44.5	29.1	54.4
2003	18.7	21.0	28.4	52.9	31.6	47.3	33.1	25.5	23.3	33.3	18.5	32.7	38.8	36.7	20.6	21.8	13.0	31.8	20.8	19.8	42.4	33.3	14.6	11.2	48.3	66.3	46.3	30.7	55.8
2004	21.1	24.2	29.4	53.3	33.0	49.4	33.7	24.0	24.6	34.0	19.6 b	30.0	41.9	39.3	22.2	25.0	11.5	33.4	19.3 b	19.4	42.5	31.4	17.8	12.6	50.4	67.0	47.0	31.6	56.9
2005	22.1	25.5	30.9	53.5	37.5 b	53.7	37.3	25.8	27.4 b	36.0	20.8	31.5	45.3	41.7	24.9	26.7	12.4	35.2	22.9	19.7	43.7	33.1	18.5	15.6	52.7	66.7 b	48.1	33.6	58.0
2006	23.2	31.1	32.1	54.3	40.6	59.2	39.1	26.6	28.7	35.9	21.9	36.6	48.7	45.1	27.8	27.1	11.2	37.2	26.3	19.0	42.8	34.5	21.0	18.9	54.3	66.9	49.1	34.9	60.1
2007	26.0	34.5	33.5	52.4	43.6	60.5	39.6	26.9	30.0	36.2	23.0	40.3	52.4	47.9	28.0	26.2	11.8	40.1	28.0	19.4	44.0	33.6	22.2	21.2	55.0	67.0	49.0	36.0	60.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 19b: Employment rate for men aged 55-64 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	33.8 p	:	:	67.5 p	:	:	60.1 p	59.1 p	57.3 p	36.8 p	:	:	:	:	41.0 p	:	:	43.9 p	:	:	67.8 p	:	:	:	46.6 p	76.2 p	62.2 p	:	70.5
1995	33.5	:	:	64.7	48.5	:	59.8	59.6	48.4	33.8	44.6	:	:	:	35.1	:	:	39.7	42.2	:	61.4	:	:	:	35.6	65.2	56.2	:	63.8
1996	31.8	:	:	61.7	47.8	:	59.2	59.8	50.0	33.6	43.9	:	:	:	35.5	27.2	:	41.4	41.6	:	62.7	:	27.6	:	37.8	66.7	57.1	:	63.7
1997	31.7	:	:	62.7	47.5	:	58.9	59.1	51.2	33.2	42.0	:	:	:	35.4	27.0	:	44.3	40.3	43.1	63.2	60.7	29.4	:	38.1	65.1	58.4	47.1	63.7
1998	32.1	:	53.2	61.3	47.2	62.0	60.2	56.0	52.6	32.5	41.4	:	48.1	54.4	35.2	27.0	:	47.5	40.5	41.5	62.9 b	59.5	31.8	39.1	38.4	66.1	59.1	47.0	63.7
1999	33.8	:	53.6	62.6	46.8	58.9	61.7	55.7	52.2	32.3	41.2	:	49.9	54.4	35.8	29.7	:	49.6	42.6	40.6	61.4	56.9	31.1	36.8	40.1	67.3	59.7	46.9	63.9
2000	36.4	33.2	51.7	64.1	46.4	55.9	63.2	55.2	54.9	33.6	40.9	67.3	48.4	50.6	37.2	33.2	50.8	50.2	41.2	36.7	62.1	56.0	32.3	35.4	42.9	67.8	60.1 b	47.1	66.4
2001	35.1	34.2	52.6	65.5	46.5	56.7	64.6	55.3	57.7	36.2	40.4	66.9	46.2	49.2	35.9	34.1	50.4	51.1	40.1	35.6	61.6	54.3	35.9	37.7	46.6	69.4	61.7	47.7	67.3
2002	36.0	37.0	57.2	64.5	47.3	58.4	65.0	55.9	58.4	38.7	41.3	67.3	50.5	51.5	37.7	35.5	50.8	54.6	39.6	34.5	61.9	42.7 b	35.4	39.1	48.5	70.4	62.6	48.4	67.6
2003	37.8	40.5	57.5	67.3	48.2	58.9	64.6	58.7	59.2	40.8	42.8	68.9	51.3	55.3	39.7	37.8	53.8	56.7	40.4	35.2	62.1	43.5	33.2	41.0	51.0	70.8	64.8	49.9	69.0
2004	39.1	42.2	57.2	67.3	50.7	56.4	65.0	56.4	58.9	41.4	42.2 b	70.8	55.8	57.6	38.3	38.4	53.4	56.9	38.9 b	34.1	59.1	43.1	40.9	43.8	51.4	71.2	65.7	50.4	69.8
2005	41.7	45.5	59.3	65.6	53.5 b	59.3	65.7	58.8	59.7 b	41.6	42.7	70.8	55.2	59.1	38.3	40.6	50.8	56.9	41.3	35.9	58.1	46.7	43.1	47.8	52.8	72.0 b	66.0	51.6	69.6
2006	40.9	49.5	59.5	67.1	56.4	57.5	67.0	59.2	60.4	40.5	43.7	71.6	59.5	55.7	38.7	41.4	50.4	58.0	45.3	38.4	58.2	50.0	44.5	49.8	54.8	72.3	66.0	52.7	70.3
2007	42.9	51.8	59.6	64.9	59.7	59.4	67.9	59.1	60.0	40.5	45.1	72.5	64.6	60.8	37.6	41.7	46.2	61.5	49.8	41.4	58.6	50.3	45.3	52.5	55.1	72.9	66.3	53.9	71.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 20a: Employment rate for women 55-59 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	14.7	:	:	57.6	38.7	:	20.6	28.0	21.5	37.6	19.3	:	:	:	18.0	:	:	22.9	:	:	37.9	:	:	:	:	:	51.9	:	49.4
1995	20.3	:	:	51.5	40.0	:	23.6	27.8	21.3	41.8	19.2	:	:	:	18.3	:	:	27.7	26.7	:	40.7	:	:	:	49.2	71.7	53.1	:	58.8
1996	19.2	:	:	51.8	41.9	:	26.6	28.7	21.8	40.5	20.0	:	:	:	14.9	14.9	:	28.8	24.5	:	41.7	:	14.2 u	:	47.6	73.7	52.0	:	59.2
1997	20.7	:	33.0	57.0	43.2	55.1	26.2	29.5	22.0	40.8	20.7	:	:	:	17.3	16.2	:	31.6	23.8	35.5	43.7	51.5	20.1	:	48.5	72.2	50.4	:	61.4
1998	22.6	:	32.7	59.6	43.3	58.4	29.0	26.7	23.6	38.9	21.7	:	37.8	38.5	22.8	13.1	:	29.6	23.5	33.4	44.3 b	51.7	23.2	15.2	47.9	73.3	52.7	:	63.8
1999	23.7	:	31.6	64.5	45.3	54.6	31.8	28.1	23.9	40.6	22.3	38.8	36.4	46.9	23.8	16.1	:	32.1	23.5	32.2	47.9	51.2	16.7 u	17.3	55.3	75.9	53.9	:	65.2
2000	24.1	16.2	30.4	64.3	46.6	52.2	34.0	30.0	24.8	42.5	22.9	40.7	37.4	50.1	20.9	19.8	:	38.6	25.6	28.9	46.8	51.1	17.5 u	16.8	60.3	76.5	55.9	39.0	67.0
2001	25.9	23.0	31.0	69.5	48.4	54.1	34.8	27.8	26.0	42.9	23.1	40.1	41.8	49.5	22.7	22.4	13.9 u	42.0	26.2	30.2	45.0	48.9	18.8 u	15.5	64.2	76.2	57.0	40.1	70.0
2002	26.0	30.1	36.2	69.8	50.1	59.9	37.0	28.6	27.7	45.1	26.3	41.5	50.7	51.6	27.3	27.5	18.7 u	42.7	30.8	27.8	48.6	38.8 b	19.6	14.8	66.5	77.1	58.1	41.4	71.1
2003	26.7	33.5	39.7	70.8	51.1	67.2	40.7	30.4	28.3	49.3	27.4	39.8	53.3	56.6	30.2	34.1	18.8 u	44.6	33.2	27.0	50.0	37.9	19.6	17.4	67.1	76.9	61.3	43.3	71.6
2004	31.6	39.4	42.4	72.5	52.8	71.1	41.5	28.3	30.5	47.9	28.6 b	39.6	53.8	57.8	34.2	39.2	15.2 u	45.0	31.1 b	24.1	49.5	38.0	27.7	19.0	66.3	76.7	61.1	43.6	73.4
2005	31.8	41.1	45.6	74.5	55.3	68.9	45.2	31.0	34.7 b	51.4	31.1	41.1	60.2	61.3	36.3	41.8	18.9 u	48.3	38.0	24.0	49.9	38.5	26.5	23.5	67.4	77.0 b	61.9	45.7	73.5
2006	34.1	48.9	47.9	75.0	56.8	73.5	46.7	31.6	36.3	51.5	32.0	46.4	64.2	67.5	40.6	42.6	18.9 u	51.3	40.9	23.6	48.2	39.7	29.3	28.6	69.0	77.4	62.9	46.8	75.3
2007	38.6	55.3	50.1	74.9	59.1	74.8	47.2	33.6	38.1	52.5	33.8	50.8	69.4	65.4	43.2	40.0	20.2 u	55.7	42.6	24.5	52.5	39.0	29.6	31.9	70.4	77.5	63.8	48.3	75.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 20b: Employment rate for men 55-59 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	48.4	:	:	81.6	74.0	:	69.6	70.7	69.4	56.2	66.4	:	:	:	62.8	:	:	64.0	:	:	73.5	:	:	:	:	:	74.9	:	76.8
1995	50.7	:	:	77.2	64.4	:	66.6	71.6	61.3	55.6	56.0	:	:	:	53.8	:	:	57.7	59.7	:	66.1	:	:	:	46.1	78.5	66.2	:	75.8
1996	47.0	:	:	74.1	63.8	:	67.7	72.6	62.6	55.7	56.0	:	:	:	52.7	44.3	:	58.8	61.0	:	66.7	:	37.3	:	46.4	76.8	67.9	:	74.5
1997	46.8	:	76.3	77.5	62.9	71.8	66.7	72.3	64.7	55.4	52.7	:	:	:	54.2	42.8	:	62.0	59.4	54.6	65.7	69.1	35.1	:	51.7	76.5	68.6	:	76.8
1998	48.4	:	73.0	75.6	64.3	70.9	67.5	69.7	67.3	55.1	51.4	:	62.0	73.1	53.7	38.9	:	64.8	58.4	51.7	74.0 b	68.2	42.6	63.8	53.2	78.1	69.5	:	75.9
1999	50.4	:	72.7	77.3	64.7	68.7	68.6	69.3	66.7	53.3	51.5	77.3	65.3	72.1	52.8	43.5	:	66.7	59.5	51.9	71.3	67.3	40.5	56.9	54.0	79.6	70.5	:	78.1
2000	52.0	53.6	71.6	79.7	66.1	66.8	71.7	69.2	68.4	53.9	50.8	80.8	64.7	63.9	56.5	50.2	78.1	69.2	60.0	47.5	70.1	63.1	40.3	55.3	56.6	80.6	70.8	62.1	80.4
2001	50.4	48.5	73.8	77.3	67.2	72.3	73.5	69.8	69.5	55.9	49.9	81.5	60.9	61.7	55.3	51.7	69.9	71.4	58.5	47.9	69.5	61.8	45.5	62.1	60.6	79.5	72.6	62.7	79.4
2002	50.9	51.2	75.8	80.9	68.6	65.6	73.3	68.4	70.2	58.2	53.1	76.9	70.9	70.6	53.3	52.2	71.3	76.3	60.5	43.6	71.9	50.7 b	51.8	61.3	63.8	81.7	72.8	63.6	79.8
2003	52.3	54.7	76.5	80.7	68.7	68.1	72.6	71.7	70.4	59.0	54.3	78.3	65.4	73.2	57.9	56.2	69.3	74.1	64.1	43.7	71.0	54.4	45.3	66.7	64.2	79.9	73.8	64.3	79.6
2004	54.4	54.6	76.1	83.7	69.5	63.2	73.2	69.1	70.1	62.0	53.6 b	79.9	66.5	65.9	56.9	53.9	71.3	74.7	61.0 b	41.5	66.0	51.1	59.8	64.8	64.3	79.4	74.6	64.2	81.0
2005	55.4	57.6	78.3	81.6	71.5	68.4	72.3	70.5	71.3 b	59.2	55.5	81.4	69.4	66.7	56.7	56.6	69.1	74.9	62.4	42.7	66.9	55.6	59.0	68.7	63.4	81.9 b	75.5	64.9	81.6
2006	55.7	61.1	78.4	83.5	72.3	69.6	74.4	71.7	72.5	57.9	56.4	80.8	68.8	67.2	58.0	58.6	69.9	76.1	66.0	46.0	65.9	58.7	59.9	68.5	65.7	81.5	75.5	65.6	81.9
2007	59.2	64.5	77.3	83.9	74.8	74.5	75.1	73.5	72.8	58.6	59.0	80.7	74.0	72.0	53.5	58.2	68.9	80.4	68.3	50.4	66.0	60.4	60.7	70.7	65.6	81.9	74.9	67.2	82.2

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 21a: Employment rate for women 60-64 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	4.0	:	:	26.9	11.6	:	13.8	19.7	14.6	11.8	10.0	:	:	:	9.5 u	:	:	8.3	:	:	23.7	:	:	:	:	:	21.8	:	24.1
1995	5.4	:	:	20.0	9.9	:	14.3	19.9	14.0	10.2	7.5	:	:	:	7.9 u	:	:	7.6	9.6	:	25.5	:	:	:	17.7	43.4	24.6	:	31.2
1996	5.0	:	:	19.2	10.3	:	15.5	19.3	13.8	11.2	7.9	:	:	:	5.1 u	5.4	:	9.1	8.4	:	28.8	:	11.5 u	:	18.0	49.5	24.8	:	34.4
1997	4.5	:	14.1	24.1	10.8	24.6	16.8	19.9	14.4	10.5	8.3	:	:	:	7.2 u	5.0	:	6.9	8.3	20.3	30.3	44.9	12.9 u	:	16.3	44.3	26.3	:	39.8
1998	4.7	:	12.0	21.1	11.1	25.5	17.2	20.8	14.6	10.2	7.4	:	16.7	16.1	7.1 u	4.9	:	8.7	7.7	17.6	32.2 b	45.2	15.3 u	3.7	14.8	43.7	23.3	:	40.4
1999	6.3	:	13.5	24.8	11.8	26.3	18.7	19.6	13.9	9.7	7.5	16.9	16.4	15.1	10.5 u	5.5	:	10.3	8.8	17.5	34.4	44.0	12.8 u	3.2 u	20.4	44.6	24.4	:	41.0
2000	7.0	6.1	11.2	23.4	12.1	25.5	19.1	20.3	14.9	9.8	7.6	21.5	14.8	17.1	12.5 u	5.1	:	10.9	7.9	15.4	36.8	44.1	11.2 u	2.7 u	20.3	43.2	25.4	15.8	41.4
2001	5.4	5.9	12.4	24.2	13.4	32.1	20.5	19.2	16.3	9.2	7.9	23.3	19.9	13.0	5.6 u	5.1	:	11.7	8.1	14.2	36.0	43.0	10.4 u	3.8	22.1	46.3	27.1	16.2	41.8
2002	6.4	6.8	12.0	24.1	14.5	36.7	22.7	19.7	15.8	10.9	8.1	21.6	22.5	17.2	8.1 u	5.5	:	13.2	7.3	11.0	35.1	29.6 b	10.6 u	2.6 u	23.8	50.1	27.8	16.0	40.6
2003	6.8	7.1	13.9	27.5	15.9	35.2	24.1	19.8	17.2	11.7	9.4	24.3	23.1	23.3	10.0 u	7.0	:	15.1	6.8	11.5	33.8	31.5	9.8 u	3.9	23.4	52.5	27.2	17.1	40.5
2004	7.8	8.5	12.8	29.7	17.6	32.2	24.4	19.0	17.5	11.5	8.6 b	24.5	29.0	21.5 u	8.3 u	8.6	:	15.7	7.3 b	12.2	34.2	25.9	11.9 u	4.3	27.6	54.6	29.8	17.7	40.3
2005	9.4	7.4	12.2	28.4	20.7	39.0	27.2	20.1	19.1 b	12.9	9.1	19.8	31.1	22.4 u	11.0 u	9.6	:	17.5	8.1	12.9	36.4	26.6	9.7 u	6.1	30.8	54.8 b	30.8	19.2	43.4
2006	9.7	10.7	12.7	31.1	22.1	41.5	29.7	21.1	20.1	13.6	9.8	24.8	32.5	22.4 u	10.4 u	8.9	:	19.3	9.9	11.8	36.7	27.7	10.3 u	6.4	35.0	55.9	32.6	20.3	44.7
2007	11.4	11.8	14.6	29.9	25.1	41.8	30.7	20.1	21.3	14.8	10.6	27.2	32.8	28.7	9.9 u	9.7	:	22.2	11.5	11.6	34.9	26.4	12.4 u	7.1	37.0	56.7	33.0	21.4	45.2

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 21b: Employment rate for men aged 60-64 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	18.9	:	:	48.8	32.9	:	50.4	45.5	43.2	16.0	34.5	:	:	:	22.8	:	:	22.4	:	:	54.2	:	:	:	:	:	49.4	:	51.3
1995	18.3	:	:	47.5	26.7	:	53.0	46.1	35.6	10.9	29.6	:	:	:	14.8 u	:	:	19.8	19.7	:	51.0	:	:	:	21.3	50.9	45.1	:	51.6
1996	17.2	:	:	41.3	26.1	:	49.9	46.3	38.6	11.0	29.0	:	:	:	16.7	9.3	:	19.6	18.1	:	49.7	:	17.5 u	:	22.1	53.5	45.0	:	51.0
1997	17.6	:	29.4	41.5	26.8	45.8	49.4	46.4	38.6	11.0	30.0	:	:	:	14.6 u	10.0	:	20.8	13.1	34.2	50.3	56.2	23.5	:	20.9	48.8	47.6	:	52.0
1998	16.0	:	28.2	39.7	26.7	50.3	50.4	44.2	38.7	10.4	30.4	:	31.1	35.4	14.0 u	10.6	:	24.0	11.3	33.8	53.7 b	55.7	20.8 u	11.3	23.2	50.3	46.1	:	53.3
1999	20.0	:	26.3	41.2	27.7	50.1	53.4	43.1	37.0	10.4	29.3	52.6	32.8	36.5	15.5	10.2	:	27.2	14.7	32.0	52.2	52.1	22.6	11.7	24.4	51.2	47.2	:	52.7
2000	18.1	15.7	23.5	37.8	27.2	35.6	52.6	44.6	39.4	10.6	29.4	50.0	31.5	37.9	16.5	10.8	21.7 u	26.2	16.7	27.5	53.7	52.5	19.8 u	10.4	25.6	49.0	47.3	30.9	52.9
2001	19.2	17.6	22.2	43.3	28.4	44.8	53.6	42.4	43.9	10.8	28.8	50.2	29.5	34.3	12.3 u	12.8	20.7 u	25.4	15.7	24.7	54.4	50.6	19.5 u	8.1	28.4	54.2	48.5	31.3	54.1
2002	16.5	21.1	28.0	43.3	30.2	49.9	54.2	42.1	43.7	12.2	29.3	55.7	36.6	38.7	18.7	13.8	:	29.3	16.9	24.8	53.1	36.7 b	20.9 u	9.9	29.2	55.5	48.5	31.7	55.1
2003	21.2	25.3	29.7	49.9	31.2	46.1	54.5	43.3	45.8	13.0	31.1	57.3	33.8	42.0	17.5	16.5	24.4 u	33.3	16.5	24.3	52.5	36.1	17.4 u	10.0	31.6	59.2	53.2	33.5	57.0
2004	19.1	27.1	29.9	51.0	33.2	44.6	53.5	41.6	44.5	14.5	29.6 b	60.3	40.4	45.5	14.9	18.9	:	31.4	14.3 b	24.1	50.5	33.2	20.8	15.0	33.1	60.9	53.4	33.8	58.2
2005	23.1	30.3	33.6	46.3	35.9	49.8	57.2	43.9	46.2 b	14.9	27.6	57.9	40.3	50.9	14.4 u	20.9	25.4 u	32.3	19.6	24.6	47.4	35.4	22.5	20.1	36.3	60.7 b	53.9	35.2	58.6
2006	21.8	35.8	34.9	49.5	38.1	41.3 u	57.9	43.8	46.6	15.3	28.0	60.4	48.6	42.9	14.9	19.2	26.3 u	34.6	21.1	25.2	48.9	38.0	22.1 u	22.6	39.5	62.7	54.6	36.3	60.3
2007	23.3	37.5	38.3	45.7	41.6	37.9 u	59.4	43.2	45.6	16.7	28.9	62.3	52.6	47.2	13.1 u	18.9	21.5 u	39.8	28.2	26.6	50.0	35.9	22.4	25.8	41.5	64.1	56.9	37.9	61.9

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 22a: Employment rate of women aged 65-69 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	1.2 u	:	:	8.1	3.6	:	5.4	9.2	3.5	2.7	3.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.0 u	:	:	14.7	:	:	:	:	:	7.5	:	10.7
1995	2.0	:	:	3.3 u	2.8	:	5.8	6.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.2 u	5.3	:	16.0	:	:	:	4.8	5.0	7.0	:	9.9
1996	1.6	:	:	6.3 u	3.3	:	5.6	7.8	3.0	2.3	3.0	:	:	:	:	2.6	:	1.9 u	4.4	:	16.0	:	6.3 u	:	3.9	:	7.4	:	10.4
1997	1.2 u	:	6.0	6.7	3.4	:	5.8	6.8	2.4	1.8	2.6	:	:	:	:	1.6	:	3.0 u	4.0	12.5	18.6	41.3	13.9 u	:	:	:	7.9	:	24.6
1998	1.2 u	:	4.3	5.6 u	3.0	9.2	5.6 u	7.1	2.3	1.7	2.8	:	10.1	7.7	:	1.5 u	:	1.6 u	3.5	13.4	19.7 b	41.3	12.3 u	:	3.7	:	8.1	:	24.8
1999	2.4	:	6.3	4.4 u	3.3	13.5	5.5 u	6.6	2.7	1.3	2.8	5.2 u	12.0	10.1	:	2.3	:	2.4 u	3.6	10.2	18.5	42.3	10.2 u	:	2.3 u	4.6	8.7	:	24.8
2000	1.7	2.9 u	5.2	5.4 u	2.8	16.1 u	6.6 u	6.5	2.5	1.4	2.4	9.1 u	9.7	12.1	:	2.5	:	3.1 u	4.0	8.2	20.5	41.6	7.2 u	:	2.5 u	11.2	8.4	6.4	26.1
2001	2.1	2.7 u	4.5	10.2	3.7	14.6 u	6.9	6.5	2.3	1.7	2.4	10.9 u	10.6	10.4	:	1.8	:	2.6 u	5.1	8.0	21.2	41.5	11.3 u	:	2.5 u	9.3	7.5	6.4	25.8
2002	1.4 u	3.5 u	5.3	7.5	3.9	19.0 u	6.4 u	5.1	2.6	1.6	2.3	8.4 u	10.5	10.5	:	1.9	:	4.2	3.4	7.9	22.2	30.4 b	9.7 u	:	2.8 u	8.7	9.3	6.1	23.9
2003	1.3 u	3.3 u	5.4	10.6	4.0	17.1 u	6.5	5.4	2.6	2.1	2.6	7.1 u	10.7	7.6	:	2.4	:	5.0	3.2	6.8	21.7	29.7	7.8 u	:	3.0 u	9.8	9.7	6.2	22.8
2004	1.4 u	3.2 u	5.4	5.4 u	4.0	16.9 u	7.3	4.7	2.8	2.0	2.9 b	8.6 u	17.6	6.8 u	:	2.7	:	5.3	3.1 u	7.0	21.2	24.4	9.0 u	:	:	9.0	9.7	6.0	21.1
2005	1.6 u	2.7 u	5.8	8.2	4.7	18.7 u	7.2	4.6	2.7 b	2.6	2.8	8.7 u	12.9	6.6 u	:	2.2	:	5.2	3.6 u	6.9	21.4	22.8	8.9 u	:	4.4	8.6 b	10.5	6.2	21.0
2006	2.1	3.2 u	5.5	7.2	5.0	22.5 u	9.0	5.0	3.1	2.2	2.9	7.7 u	19.1	8.7 u	:	2.5	:	5.2	4.9	6.6	21.8	22.6	9.5 u	:	6.0	9.4	11.4	6.4	22.3
2007	1.7 u	3.5 u	6.2	6.9	5.3	25.4 u	10.2	5.5	3.2	2.5	3.1	7.6 u	19.7	8.8 u	:	3.4	:	6.1	5.8	5.9	22.9	25.1	10.4 u	2.2 u	6.5	10.4	11.1	6.7	24.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 22b: Employment rate of men aged 65-69 in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	3.4	:	:	27.4	8.7	:	25.7	21.4	7.4	5.2	12.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.7	:	:	31.5	:	:	:	:	:	13.5	:	28.2
1995	3.9	:	:	13.7	6.4	:	24.4	21.9	5.6	4.0	10.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	9.4	9.9	:	32.9	:	:	:	9.5	15.3	14.5	:	26.4
1996	3.4	:	:	12.8	6.6	:	23.8	20.8	4.9	4.2	10.2	:	:	:	:	5.1	:	9.7	8.2	:	34.1	:	14.0 u	:	9.4	13.6	12.8	:	26.2
1997	3.5	:	13.9	15.1	6.7	19.7 u	23.9	19.9	4.5	3.7	10.4	:	:	:	:	3.0	:	9.5	6.5	21.2	33.3	48.2	17.2 u	:	9.6	15.3	13.2	:	35.1
1998	2.3	:	13.2	16.6	6.9	17.3	23.2	17.3	4.6	3.2	9.5	:	16.1	14.6	:	3.7	:	9.8	5.1	20.8	35.0 b	49.1	19.6 u	:	8.0	20.1	14.6	:	35.8
1999	5.5	:	11.9	8.1	6.9	18.8	23.7	17.5	5.3	3.0	10.3	24.0	21.4	12.5	:	4.8	:	8.3	6.4	20.0	31.9	50.9	18.7 u	4.1 u	7.0	17.5	14.8	:	35.6
2000	3.1	7.1	13.2	11.3	7.4	23.9 u	23.3	16.8	5.4	2.9	10.1	29.7	17.5	13.2	:	5.2	:	7.2	7.2	17.7	34.9	48.9	13.8 u	3.2 u	8.3	17.5	14.3	11.7	37.8
2001	3.9	7.0	12.5	13.3	6.9	28.6 u	23.4	15.8	6.0	2.6	10.6	29.7	17.7	12.8	:	3.9	:	9.8	6.2	17.0	37.1	47.5	15.6 u	3.3 u	9.2	17.7	14.0	11.6	38.1
2002	3.0	8.5	11.0	17.9	6.9	:	23.6	15.9	5.2	2.7	11.2	29.2	20.0	12.9	:	4.7	:	13.4	6.8	13.5	33.5	33.5 b	10.1 u	3.4 u	7.3	19.0	15.5	11.0	32.1
2003	4.4	9.8	12.0	17.8	6.6	30.3 u	23.0	17.0	5.4	4.1	10.5	30.3	14.6	16.1	:	5.0	:	10.8	6.0	12.0	32.4	34.6	11.0 u	3.8 u	9.6	16.6	17.4	11.2	32.4
2004	5.2	10.2	10.6	17.2	7.1	25.2 u	22.0	13.8	5.9	3.9	11.7 b	24.9	24.3	11.8 u	:	5.5	:	14.6	4.7 u	13.0	36.3	29.2	15.5 u	3.7 u	8.5	15.9	17.7	11.4	30.2
2005	5.6	7.4	11.1	18.9	8.4	26.4 u	23.4	15.4	6.8 b	3.4	11.6	30.1	26.2	11.8 u	:	5.9	:	13.3	8.9	14.1	35.0	27.2	15.3 u	4.4 u	9.4	19.0 b	18.7	11.9	30.8
2006	5.2	8.5	12.5	17.3	8.6	34.1 u	24.6	15.7	7.6	3.2	12.3	26.3	28.1	13.1 u	:	6.0	:	13.9	9.6	13.9	33.5	27.8	16.3 u	3.5 u	9.8	16.1	20.3	12.3	31.9
2007	5.0	10.5	13.6	18.4	9.2	26.7 u	26.9	16.4	7.7	4.5	12.0	31.0	29.3	17.9 u	:	6.6	:	14.4	10.3	12.3	31.6	33.3	15.3 u	:	13.3	18.9	20.6	12.9	32.0

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 23a Average exit age from the labour force for women

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2001	55.9	: i	57.3	61.0	60.4	:	63.0	: i	60.0	58.0	59.8	:	:	:	:	57.0	:	60.8	58.5	55.5	61.6	59.2	:	56.0	61.3	61.9	61.0	59.4	62.2
2002	58.4	57.6	58.4	59.8	60.3	:	63.5	61.5	61.6	58.7	60.2	:	:	:	:	58.8	:	61.6	59.2	55.8	63.1	: i	:	55.7	60.4	63.1	61.8	59.7	63.2
2003	58.7	57.5	59.0	62.0	61.4	:	63.0	62.2	61.3	60.1	61.0	:	:	:	:	62.1	:	60.1	58.3	56.4	60.6	62.9	:	55.9	60.0	62.8	61.9	60.6	62.9
2004	59.6	59.5	58.9	61.6	61.1	:	62.3	: i	62.9	59.4	: i	:	:	:	:	60.7	:	61.1	: i	55.8	63.1	58.8	:	57.0	60.8	62.4	61.4	60.1 e	62.8
2005	59.6	58.4	59.1	60.7	: i	:	64.6	61.0	62.8	59.2	58.8 b	:	:	:	:	58.7	:	61.4	59.4 b	57.4	63.8	61.5	:	57.6	61.7	62.7 i	61.9	60.4 e	63.7
2006	: i	64.1	59.0	61.3	61.6	:	64.7	60.4	62.3	59.1	60.0	: i	:	:	: i	: i	:	62.1	60.6	: i	: i	63.2	:	: i	62.5	63.7	62.6	60.7 e	64.2
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Data derived from the European Union Labour Force Survey

Table 23b: Average exit age from the labour force for men

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2001	57.8	: i	60.7	62.1	60.9	:	63.4	: i	60.6	58.2	59.9	:	:	:	:	58.4	:	61.1	59.9	57.8	62.3	60.5	:	59.3	61.5	62.3	63.0	60.4	62.9
2002	58.6	59.8	62.2	61.9	61.1	:	62.8	61.1	61.4	58.9	59.7	:	:	:	:	59.6	:	62.9	59.4	58.1	62.9	: i	:	59.6	60.6	63.4	62.7	60.5	63.1
2003	58.6	60.1	61.2	62.3	61.9	:	62.7	63.4	61.7	59.4	60.9	:	:	:	:	60.9	:	61.0	59.4	59.8	63.7	62.6	:	60.0	60.7	63.5	64.2	61.5	63.8
2004	59.1	62.1	61.3	62.6	61.4	:	63.4	: i	61.5	58.5	: i	:	:	:	:	60.3	:	61.1	: i	60.0	61.2	60.4	:	60.3	60.2	63.1	62.9	60.9 e	63.1
2005	61.6	62.4	62.3	61.2	: i	:	63.6	62.5	62.0	58.7	60.7 b	:	:	:	:	61.2	:	61.6	60.3 b	62.0	62.4	64.7	:	61.1	61.8	64.4 i	63.4	61.6 e	64.2
2006	: i	64.1	61.8	62.5	62.1	:	63.5	61.8	61.8	58.7	60.5	: i	:	:	: i	: i	:	62.1	61.3	: i	: i	65.5	:	: i	62.3	64.2	63.8	61.7 e	64.6
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Data derived from the European Union Labour Force Survey

Table 24: Inactive for health reasons in % of population aged 50-64

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1998	7.53	:	9.44	7.36	5.48	6.79	1.19	2.81	0.10	0.52	4.23	:	0.11	0.23	7.54	1.23	:	11.82	1.76	12.93	7.08	9.12	1.34	1.88	14.99	1.44	15.06	:	0.1
1999	0.35	:	8.31	7.78	4.90	8.07	1.41	2.55	7.06	0.63	4.10	6.79	0.14	0.12	5.68	5.53	:	11.45	1.88	14.13	6.77	8.33	0.86	1.46	16.43	1.35	14.77	:	0.2
2000	0.45	5.33	8.77	13.77	4.90	8.70	1.32	2.34	7.08	0.61	4.09	6.35	0.03	7.27	7.57	6.84	4.55	13.56	2.26	13.22	6.48	8.67	3.60	1.06	15.93	1.80	14.09	6.72	0.4
2001	5.96	5.63	8.47	13.67	5.03	9.62	1.54	2.21	7.31	0.68	3.90	5.97	1.46	9.69	5.96	8.25	4.27	14.36	2.12	21.70	6.96	9.72	3.29	8.99	15.65	2.06	13.78	7.63	1.2
2002	6.31	6.21	8.87	12.93	4.99	8.70	1.60	3.39	8.42	0.84	3.52	7.14	6.28	10.10	5.40	9.44	5.61	10.17	2.15	21.39	6.96	7.26	2.47	9.40	15.57	1.35	13.91	7.53	1.3
2003	6.97	6.57	9.47	11.81	4.78	9.19	1.41	2.93	7.03	0.45	3.36	6.80	6.96	10.01	6.86	10.25	5.39	12.92	2.21	19.89	6.38	7.09	3.52	9.19	15.02	1.13	13.13	7.23	1.0
2004	6.42	7.28	9.54	11.55	4.68	10.13	1.10	2.97	7.26	0.33	5.11	6.26	7.91	11.77	8.02	11.33	5.34	13.27	4.85	20.94	5.81	9.45	3.82	9.11	15.11	1.23	13.10	7.72	0.9
2005	7.14	8.15	9.62	12.07	5.20	10.42	0.44	3.22	10.74	0.45	3.87	6.39	7.09	12.11	7.09	11.48	6.62	12.94	4.97	19.36	5.98	9.65	9.51	9.19	14.57	12.88	3.03	6.96	1.3
2006	7.23	9.18	3.21	12.21	4.77	11.62	0.26	3.63	12.49	0.43	4.73	6.77	8.12	13.58	8.48	9.78	5.48	12.40	4.83	17.98	6.35	9.65	9.32	9.79	13.79	13.41	2.70	6.86	1.1
2007	7.77	9.26	3.12	12.26	5.07	11.19	0.32	3.30	12.49	0.51	4.83	6.46	7.57	12.93	10.07	11.60	5.22	11.77	4.82	17.02	5.87	10.23	9.20	10.15	14.07	13.84	2.37	6.88	1.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 25: Internet use by people aged 55-64 in % *

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2003	:	:	8.0	47.0	: u	:	11.0	4.0	9.0	:	8.0	:	:	:	21.0	:	:	:	17.0	:	: u	:	:	:	36.0	61.0	30.0	:	48.0
2004	:	3.0	11.0	59.0	27.0	21.0	12.0	2.0	11.0	:	10.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	44.0	: u	:	:	24.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	: u	12.0	47.0	64.0	32.0	19.0	56.7
2005	33.0	:	12.0	58.0	37.0	28.0	19.0	6.0	14.0	:	12.0	7.0	12.0	8.0	52.0	17.0	14.0	55.0	23.0	11.0	8.0	:	: u	14.0	45.0	68.0	37.0	26.0	60.3
2006	37.0	6.0	17.0	64.0	40.0	26.0	22.0	7.0	15.0	24.0	13.0	10.0	18.0	11.0	49.0	21.0	: u	54.0	33.0	12.0	9.0	4.0	17.0	15.0	51.0	67.0	43.0	27.0	61.7
2007	44.0	9.0	22.0	66.0	48.0	29.0	25.0	8.0	18.0	37.0	17.0	13.0	23.0	14.0	58.0	28.0	18.0	65.0	42.0	14.0	14.0	5.0	17.0	17.0	57.0	67.0	52.0	33.0	66.0

*Percentage of individuals who accessed Internet, on average, at least once a week
Source: Eurostat - ICT statistics.

Table 26: Labour productivity in GDP per hour worked in PPS (EU-15=100)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	132.2 e	:	45.2 e	108.5	113.0	:	70.5 e	59.7 e	95.0	113.8	104.9	64.0 e	:	30.1 e	152.4 e	43.8 e	:	113.5	103.3	:	54.1 e	:	:	39.9 e	93.3	101.1	82.3 e	:	132.8
1996	131.6 e	:	46.1 e	109.7	113.7	:	74.7 e	59.8 e	94.8	112.8	103.3	64.1 e	:	31.0 e	152.8 e	44.1 e	:	112.8	102.4	:	55.2 e	:	57.9 e	41.9 e	91.7	101.3	83.7 e	:	132.7
1997	130.7 e	:	44.7 e	108.4	112.7	:	82.8 e	60.8 e	93.4	113.6	103.1	63.6 e	:	32.7 e	147.7 e	44.5 e	:	113.2	99.7	:	56.0 e	:	61.3 e	44.1 e	93.4	101.8	84.9 e	:	130.7
1998	126.6 e	:	44.2 e	106.2	111.2	:	95.4	62.7 e	92.5	114.7	102.9	64.5 e	28.2 e	33.8 e	147.1 e	45.3 e	:	114.4	100.0	:	56.0 e	:	62.9 e	46.3 e	96.4	100.5	85.3 e	:	129.5
1999	126.5 e	:	44.9	105.2	111.8	:	96.2	63.5 e	90.8	114.5	101.3	64.9	29.3 e	34.6	157.2 e	44.6	:	115.9	101.3	:	57.0 e	:	63.9 e	46.6	95.8	101.5	86.1 e	:	133.2
2000	130.7 e	27.5	44.6	105.5	108.8	34.7	97.6	65.5	88.9	116.6	100.5	65.5	30.6 e	34.3	157.1 e	46.6	86.3 e	118.3	102.2	41.1	57.9 e	:	62.8 e	47.5	97.3	102.6	87.4 e	:	135.4
2001	126.0 e	28.3	47.9	102.3	108.8	35.9	98.8	68.0	88.8	117.7	101.2	66.1	31.7 e	38.0	146.6 e	50.0	76.1 e	118.2	98.2	41.4	57.1 e	:	62.9 e	50.2	96.6	98.8	88.0 e	:	130.3
2002	127.9 e	29.6	48.0	103.2	108.9	38.0	103.6	70.4	90.2	120.9	95.2	65.1	33.0 e	39.4	147.9 e	51.8	77.0 e	119.0	98.7	43.2	56.9 e	23.1	64.4 e	53.3	95.5	100.0	89.1 e	86.8	132.2
2003	126.4 e	30.1	50.6	101.3	111.7	40.6	106.0	70.5	90.0	117.4	93.7	63.8	33.6 e	43.0	152.7 e	53.2	76.2 e	117.1	99.4	48.9 b	58.1 e	25.1	65.3 e	55.9	94.1	103.0	90.3 e	87.2	132.2
2004	126.8 e	30.2	51.8	103.9	111.7	42.3	106.2	72.7	89.9	114.9 b	91.3	65.6	36.1 e	43.8	159.2 e	53.7	74.8 e	119.3	100.0	51.1	56.6 e	27.7	69.6 e	56.5	97.2	105.1	92.5 e	87.6	135.1
2005	125.3 e	30.7	52.2	105.3	111.2	45.6	105.5	73.7	90.8	117.8	90.7	67.7	38.6 e	43.4	166.1 e	54.7	74.9 e	121.9	100.0	51.7	58.2 e	29.1	71.1 e	58.0	95.8	104.5	89.9 e	87.6	137.8
2006	124.3 e	31.3	53.5	103.9	111.0	47.7	106.7	71.9	92.5	119.7	89.2	67.6	40.0 e	45.7	170.5 e	55.7	75.1 e	121.0	99.6	52.9	57.8 e	:	72.2 e	60.9	97.4	105.7	90.4 e	87.9	138.6
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - National Accounts.
Note: Data for Romania are from 2005.

Table 27a: Early school-leavers, % of the women aged 18-24, with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1960	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1995	13.5	:	:	6.9	:	:	17.1	18.8	29.2	14.2	30.2	:	:	:	33.9	:	:	:	17.3	:	35.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	11.5
1996	11.0	:	:	12.1 b	14.2	:	14.2	17.8	26.1	13.6	29.0	:	:	:	37.9	:	:	17.1	14.9	:	34.4	:	:	:	10.8	6.0	:	:	9.3
1997	11.2	:	:	10.3	13.5	:	15.1	16.7	24.8	13.0	27.3	:	:	:	30.5	17.6	:	15.2	12.5	:	34.4	20.0	:	:	7.0	6.2	:	:	7.8
1998	12.3	:	:	10.0	:	10.1	:	16.1	24.1	13.6	24.5	:	:	:	:	15.4	:	14.0	:	:	41.2 b	18.4	:	:	7.2	:	:	:	9.1
1999	12.7 b	:	:	9.1	15.6	9.2	:	15.4	23.6	13.4	24.2	12.3	:	:	19.4 b	12.7	:	14.9	11.9	:	38.9	20.0	:	:	7.9	6.1	19.3	:	7.7
2000	10.2	:	:	9.9	15.2	12.1 u	:	13.6	23.4	11.9	21.9	13.9	:	14.9	17.6	13.2	56.1	14.8	10.7	:	35.1	21.3	:	:	6.5 b	6.2	17.9	15.6	7.5
2001	12.3	19.5	:	8.2	12.8	11.0 u	:	13.4	22.7	12.0	22.6	13.1	:	9.3	17.2	12.6	53.5	14.1	10.7	6.0	36.7	21.3	5.6 u	:	7.7	9.7 b	16.7	15.2	6.4
2002	9.9	19.6	5.7	6.9	12.6	9.6 u	10.9	12.6	23.1	11.9	20.7	11.0	12.2	13.4 b	19.6	11.8	49.7	14.3	10.2	5.6	37.5	22.1	3.3 u	4.6	7.3	9.3	16.7	14.9	4.5
2003	10.8	21.6	6.8 b	10.2 b	12.8 i	: u	9.5 b	11.0 b	25.0	12.0 b	20.1	11.8 b	13.4	8.9	10.2	11.1 b	46.8	13.0 b	9.9 b	4.7	33.0	21.7	2.3 u	4.7 b	6.5 b	8.2 b	16.5	14.7	3.9
2004	8.3 b	20.7	6.5	6.7	11.9	: u	9.7 p	11.6	24.6	11.4	18.4	14.9	10.7	7.4 u	12.7	11.4	39.5 b	11.9	7.9 i	3.7 b	30.6 b	22.4 b	2.6 u	6.4	6.9	7.9	14.2 i	13.6	4.2
2005	10.6	20.6	6.6	7.5	14.1	10.7 u	9.6 p	9.2	25.0 b	10.2	17.8	10.6	8.2	6.2 u	9.6	11.1	39.3	11.2	8.5	4.0	30.1	20.1	2.8 u	5.7	7.3	10.9 b	13.2	13.5	4.2
2006	10.2	17.9	5.4	9.1	13.8	: u	9.0	11.0	23.8	10.6	17.3	9.2	16.1 p	7.0 u	14.0	10.7	38.8	10.7	9.8	3.8	31.8 p	18.9	3.3 u	5.5	6.4	10.7	11.4	13.1	4.2
2007	10.7	16.9	:	8.9 b	11.9	: u	8.7	10.7	25.6	10.9	15.9	6.8	12.3 p	5.9 u	11.1 u	9.3	33.3	9.6	10.2	3.6	30.4 p	19.1	2.7 u	6.3	6.3 p	:	:	12.7	4.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 27b: Early school-leavers, % of men aged 18-24 with at most lower secondary education and not in further education or training

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	16.6	:	:	5.2	:	:	25.7	26.6	38.4	16.7	35.5	:	:	:	32.9	:	:	:	9.9	:	47.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	10.6
1996	14.7	:	:	12.2 b	12.5	:	23.5	24.2	36.7	16.9	34.5	:	:	:	32.8	:	:	18.1	9.2	:	45.6	:	:	:	11.4	9.0	:	:	9.9
1997	14.2	:	:	11.0	12.3	:	22.6	23.7	35.3	15.3	33.1	:	:	:	30.9	18.1	:	16.8	9.0	:	46.8	19.4	:	:	9.1	7.3	:	:	8.5
1998	16.7	:	:	9.5	:	15.0	:	25.5	35.3	16.2	32.3	:	:	:	:	16.4	:	17.0	:	:	52.0 b	19.8	:	:	8.6	:	:	:	11.0
1999	17.7 b	:	:	14.2	14.2	19.0	:	22.1	35.3	16.0	30.3	24.6	:	:	18.9 b	13.3	:	17.5	9.6	:	50.8	23.0	:	:	12.0	7.7	20.2	:	9.8
2000	14.8	:	:	13.4	14.6	16.3	:	22.9	34.7	14.8	28.8	25.0	:	18.5	15.9	14.3	52.5	16.2	9.6	:	50.1	23.3	:	:	11.3 b	9.2	19.0	19.7	10.0
2001	15.0	21.1	:	9.8	12.2	17.1	:	21.3	35.6	15.0	30.2	23.9	:	18.4	19.0	13.3	55.3	16.5	9.7	9.7	51.2	21.4	9.3 u	:	13.0	11.3 b	18.7	19.4	9.6
2002	14.9	22.5	5.3	10.3	12.6	15.6	18.4	20.7	36.4	14.9	27.9	22.3	26.7	15.1 b	14.4	12.5	56.5	15.7	8.7	9.5	52.6	24.3	6.2 u	6.7	12.6	11.4	18.8	19.3	6.1
2003	14.7	23.3	5.2 b	10.3 b	12.9 i	16.1	15.0 b	19.9 b	37.3	15.3 b	26.8	24.2 b	22.7	14.9	14.3	12.4 b	49.7	15.3 b	8.6 b	7.8	47.7	24.7	6.2 u	5.2 b	10.1 b	9.8 b	17.1	18.6	5.5
2004	15.6 b	22.1	5.8	10.4	12.2	20.5	16.1 p	18.3	38.5	14.8	26.2	27.2	20.5	11.6 u	12.6	13.7	44.2 b	16.1	9.5 i	7.7 b	47.9 b	24.9 b	5.8 u	7.8	10.6	9.3	15.7 i	18.3	6.4
2005	15.3	19.5	6.2	9.4	13.5	17.4 u	14.9 p	17.5	36.4 b	13.7	25.9	26.6	15.5	12.2 u	17.0	13.5	43.0	15.8	9.4	6.9	46.7	21.4	5.7 u	6.0	11.3	12.4 b	14.7	17.5	6.0
2006	14.9	18.2	5.7	12.8	14.0	19.6 u	15.6	20.7	35.8	14.1	24.3	23.5	21.6 p	13.3 u	20.9	14.0	44.6	15.1	9.3	7.2	46.4 p	19.1	6.9 u	7.3	10.4	13.3	14.6	17.3	6.6
2007	13.9	16.3	:	15.7 b	13.4	21.0	14.2	18.6	36.1	14.6	22.6	19.5	19.7 p	11.4	19.2	12.5	41.5	14.4	11.6	6.4	42.0 p	19.2	5.7 u	8.1	9.7 p	:	:	16.9	6.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 28a: Youth educational attainment level - % of women aged 20-24 having completed at least upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	80.7	:	:	87.8	79.6	:	78.9	78.2	64.4	80.7	62.7	:	:	:	52.3	:	:	:	74.5	:	52.0	:	:	:	84.2	86.1	62.0	:	86.0
1996	83.8	:	:	77.4 b	74.5 b	:	82.8	79.2	67.4	76.7	64.8	:	:	:	47.8	:	:	71.0	77.8	:	52.7	:	86.6	:	83.1	87.1	60.0	:	85.8
1997	82.4	:	:	77.3	75.1	:	82.1	80.7	69.3	77.3	66.7	:	:	:	53.0	77.9	:	74.3	80.1	88.1	53.9	82.7	88.7	:	87.2	88.2	64.5	:	88.3
1998	82.9	:	91.6	79.3	:	85.5	:	82.1	70.4 i	80.8	70.0	:	86.4	86.2	:	81.4	:	76.7	82.4	87.1	44.8 b	81.2	88.5	93.0	85.2	88.1	:	:	91.0
1999	80.1 i	:	91.6	77.9	74.5	88.6	85.0	82.8	71.7 i	81.4	70.4	85.6	82.3 b	84.5	72.8 b	85.3	:	76.3	82.9	84.3 i	46.7	79.1	87.1	93.4	88.8	87.5	75.9 b	:	91.3
2000	85.6 b	77.0	91.7	76.5	74.8	83.7 b	85.6	84.6	71.9	83.5	74.2 b	82.8	82.4	82.9 i	75.8	84.0	40.2	75.7	84.9 b	91.7 b	51.8	77.0	90.8 b	94.8	90.0 b	87.6	77.3	79.3	92.7
2001	85.2	79.0 b	91.3	81.7 i	73.6	85.2	87.4	84.8	71.4	83.2	73.0	84.9	77.5 i	83.8	69.0	85.0	38.7	76.8	85.3	91.8	53.0	77.5	90.3	95.1	89.4	86.8 b	78.4	79.2	92.7
2002	84.8	79.5	92.0	82.6	73.8	85.8	87.3	86.0	70.3	82.8	74.3	89.5	84.3 b	83.2 b	65.5	86.3	42.2	77.4	84.6	91.9	52.9	77.7	93.3	95.4	89.0	88.3	77.6	79.3	93.6
2003	84.6	77.3	91.5	78.5 b	73.4	85.1	88.5 p	86.8	69.2	83.0 b	75.1	87.0	80.9	87.9	75.6 b	86.1 b	48.8 b	78.0	83.4	92.8	55.5	75.7	94.0	94.5	87.6	87.2	78.9	79.4	93.8
2004	84.8	77.5	91.8	78.1	74.2	87.5	88.4 p	86.8	68.4	83.3	78.6	83.8	85.1	88.5	73.4	84.9	52.4	78.9	86.5 i	93.1	58.7	76.1	94.1	92.0	87.0	87.2	78.0	79.9	93.1
2005	85.3	77.1	91.1	80.5	72.5 b	87.6	88.9 p	88.5	68.5	85.4	78.1	89.1	85.2	91.8	75.8	84.9	57.0	79.9	87.3	93.3	57.5	76.8	93.2	92.6	85.7	88.7	78.9	80.2	93.0
2006	85.6	81.1 i	92.4	81.5	73.5	89.8	89.3	86.6 p	69.0	85.0	79.4	90.7 p	86.2	91.2	74.5	84.7	52.8	79.6	86.7	93.8	58.6	77.8	91.4	91.7	87.0	88.6	80.3	80.8	92.6
2007	84.9	83.6	92.4	77.7 b	74.4	89.6	89.7	87.0	67.3	85.0	80.0	91.0	84.1	91.5	76.4	85.6	58.6	80.5	85.4	93.4	60.8	77.7	94.3	92.1	88.0	89.0	79.0	80.8	93.4

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 28b: Youth educational attainment level - % of men aged 20 to 24 having completed at least upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	74.6	:	:	90.9	79.1	:	68.8	68.9	53.7	76.3	55.0	:	:	:	51.5	:	:	:	84.1	:	38.3	:	:	:	80.6	90.0	65.9	:	88.3
1996	76.6	:	:	71.8 b	75.2 b	:	72.0	70.7	55.6	73.5	56.8	:	:	:	51.2	:	:	64.2	83.3	:	39.9	:	82.1	:	80.8	85.5	64.3	:	83.6
1997	77.9	:	:	69.9	74.5	:	72.9	72.2	58.1	75.1	57.9	:	:	:	53.2	77.5	:	66.5	83.6	81.9	40.4	81.3	82.8	:	84.6	85.0	67.1	:	84.4
1998	76.4	:	92.8	73.0	:	80.7	:	70.6	58.8 i	76.8	60.6	:	70.8	80.3	:	81.5	:	69.1	86.5	81.7	33.8 b	80.8	85.1	93.7	85.3	86.9	:	:	91.1
1999	72.3 i	:	92.0	67.8	74.7	77.1	79.1	74.3	58.7 i	78.6	62.1	75.1	67.2 b	78.2	69.6 b	85.2	:	68.4	86.6	78.8 i	33.6	76.3	84.5	93.3	84.8	85.1	74.7 b	:	90.6
2000	78.0 b	73.4	90.7	67.5	74.6	74.2 b	79.7	73.6	60.1	79.6	64.5 b	74.4	70.9	75.0 i	79.2	83.0	41.6	68.2	85.3 b	85.8 b	34.6	75.2	85.4 b	94.8	85.4 b	82.8	75.9	73.8	90.4
2001	78.3	77.2 b	89.8	74.8 i	73.6	74.7	80.4	75.3	58.8	80.3	62.7	75.4	66.2 i	77.1	67.0	84.5	41.4	68.7	84.9	87.7	35.9	77.1	86.3	93.8	82.8	84.2 b	75.4	74.0	90.4
2002	78.5	75.2	92.4	74.3	72.6	77.1	80.7	76.1	57.4	80.5	64.8	76.7	70.0 b	79.4 b	74.0	85.5	36.1	68.8	86.1	86.5	36.1	74.8	88.3	93.5	82.6	85.2	76.6	74.0	91.4
2003	77.9	75.4	92.8	73.8 b	71.6	77.9	81.6 p	76.6	55.5	79.7 b	66.8	71.3	70.1	80.6	69.7 b	83.4 b	41.3 b	72.0	85.1	87.9	40.4	74.3	87.7	93.7	83.0	84.3	78.4	74.4	91.5
2004	78.9	74.9	91.0	74.3	71.5	73.2	82.3 p	79.2	54.4	80.1	68.2	70.7	74.2	81.5	71.6	82.0	49.8	71.2	85.1 i	88.7	40.8	74.6	87.1	91.3	81.9	84.8	76.0	74.4	90.3
2005	78.4	75.9	91.3	73.8	70.4 b	77.6	82.6 p	79.7	55.4	81.3	69.2	71.1	74.7	83.9	66.6	81.9	50.5	71.4	84.6	88.9	40.8	75.2	88.0	91.0	81.0	86.4	77.4	74.9	90.4
2006	79.1	80.0 i	91.1	73.4	69.8	74.1	82.0	75.5 p	54.6	81.4	71.7	76.1 p	75.9	85.3	64.0	81.2	48.1	69.9	84.9	89.6	40.8	76.6	87.7	91.2	82.3	84.5	77.3	75.0	90.6
2007	80.4	83.0	91.3	64.2 b	70.6	72.2	83.7	77.5	55.1	79.8	72.7	79.8	76.4	86.5	65.6	82.5	51.1	71.9	82.7	89.7	46.3	77.1	89.0	90.5	84.8	85.4	77.2	75.4	90.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 29: Persons with low educational attainment - % of the population aged 25-34 having completed at most lower secondary education – both sexes

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1996	27.6	:	:	17.1 b	15.6 b	:	33.9	34.0	49.7	27.4	49.0	:	:	:	49.1	:	:	28.0	19.9	:	65.8	:	17.3	:	13.7	13.1	43.4	:	14.1
1997	25.7	:	:	16.4	14.5	:	34.3	32.5	47.9	25.9	47.4	:	:	:	47.8	20.5	:	27.0	17.0	11.5	64.1	12.4	18.1	:	13.4	14.3	40.7	:	12.4
1998	26.9	:	7.5	14.8	:	7.9	:	31.9	47.5 i	25.6	46.0	:	7.7	5.8	:	19.9	:	25.8	16.0	11.3	72.0 b	12.1	16.3	8.8	14.3	13.3	:	:	7.0
1999	25.8 i	:	7.4	12.8	16.0	8.7	27.9	29.8	45.9 i	24.4	44.0	20.9	8.8 b	5.8	31.7 b	18.4	:	25.6	16.0	11.5 i	69.5	12.6	15.5	7.2	14.4	12.6	32.9 b	:	6.8
2000	24.7 b	23.9	7.4	14.8	15.4	9.1 b	26.4	28.4	44.5	23.6	40.7 b	20.6	11.3	8.8 i	31.8	18.9	69.7	24.8	16.1 b	10.6 b	68.1	13.3	14.5 b	6.3	14.1 b	12.8	31.4	25.8	7.5
2001	23.7	20.5 b	7.2	13.5 i	14.8	10.3	24.1	28.4	42.6	22.3	42.7	20.0	18.0 i	10.9	34.0	19.0	68.0	23.3	15.0	10.2	66.3	14.2	15.3	6.3	13.2	9.3 b	30.2	25.3	7.6
2002	23.0	20.7	6.2	13.8	15.1	10.7	23.1	26.9	41.2	21.5	40.8	16.8	16.1 b	11.9 b	31.6	18.4	71.2	22.5	14.5	10.1	64.6	15.7	14.1	6.5	12.3	8.5	27.5	24.5	7.1
2003	21.8	22.1	6.2	14.3 b	15.0	10.2	21.2 p	25.5	40.0	19.9 b	38.7	18.1	16.5	13.7	30.8 b	17.0 b	65.7 b	21.4	14.2	9.3	62.1	18.4	11.5	5.9	11.7	8.9	24.7	23.6	7.0
2004	20.1	22.3	6.4	13.2	14.7	10.9	20.3 p	23.6	38.6	19.6	34.9	21.0	17.6	12.9	26.1	16.2	59.6	19.8	12.8 i	8.6	59.6	20.4	9.7	6.3	10.6	8.6	23.1	22.5	7.1
2005	19.1	22.6	6.1	12.6	15.8 b	12.6	18.4 p	22.8	36.5	18.5	33.8	19.3	19.2	13.2	23.5	15.0	58.3	18.7	12.5	8.0	57.2	20.6	8.8	7.1	10.6	9.5	21.5	21.7	7.1
2006	18.4	20.0 i	5.8	11.6	16.0	12.7	17.2	24.7 p	36.2	17.7	32.9	16.1 p	20.4	14.3	21.7	14.4	56.0	18.5	12.7	7.9	55.9	21.2	8.5	6.0	10.4	9.3	20.3	21.3	6.6
2007	18.4	18.2	5.8	14.9 b	15.0	13.8	16.5	24.8	35.6	17.1	31.8	14.8	19.2	14.4	22.9	14.7	55.2	17.4	13.5	7.9	55.6	21.2	7.7	6.0	10.0	9.0	19.6	20.7	6.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: The indicator is defined as the percentage of people aged 25 to 34 with an education level ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) of 2 or less. ISCED levels 0-2: pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education.

Table 30: University graduates aged 20-29 per 1000 persons of the corresponding age population – both sexes

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1998	:	:	:	28.3	15.5	:	:	:	29.6	:	13.7	:	:	34.8	:	21.8	:	29.8	10.4 i	:	:	:	22.7	:	41.6	20.5	41.2	:	39.2
1999	:	:	:	33.2	15.4	:	:	:	32.9	:	14.7	:	:	40.0	:	23.4	:	30.0	11.3 i	:	25.9	16.8 i	23.8	19.8	40.5	22.5	43.0 b	:	41.2
2000	:	31.9	16.0	40.1	15.4	:	:	:	32.2	:	16.1	19.7 i	:	46.7	:	27.3	:	31.1	12.1 i	:	23.8	18.2 i	25.2	20.3	37.5	23.9	45.5	:	44.1
2001	28.1 i	32.1	16.1	37.9	15.3	:	:	20.6	35.5	:	17.4	22.2 i	:	51.3	:	27.1	:	32.3 i	13.5	42.0	28.4	20.4 i	25.4	25.6	39.6	23.9	47.7	:	47.0
2002	37.5 i	38.1	17.3	:	15.6	:	:	23.2	37.5	:	21.4	22.7 i	:	54.9	:	29.2	:	34.1	13.2	45.1	29.4	24.8 i	29.6	26.3	40.5	25.3	49.1	:	49.7
2003	46.9 i	35.1	17.7	44.6	16.7	:	:	:	37.6 i	:	25.5	22.3 i	:	61.9	:	30.8	:	36.2	14.4	47.6	30.8	31.4	29.7	29.0	40.0	27.0	53.5	:	54.3
2004	43.4 i	34.6	20.6	50.9	17.9	:	:	26.3	39.2	:	30.5	25.4 i	:	63.7	:	31.4	:	39.8	16.3	48.2	32.3	33.8	31.1	31.8	:	29.3	56.3	:	57.0
2005	45.0 i	34.1	23.5	54.7	19.6	:	:	33.5	37.8	:	34.6	25.6 i	:	64.7	:	32.8	:	44.5	18.9	48.5	34.2	36.2	32.6	32.5	38.7	31.0	56.1	:	58.5
2006	44.6 i	33.6	28.0	53.5	20.9	40.9	:	36.2	34.7	:	31.8 i	26.0 i	4.8	65.1	:	31.3	35.2	49.8	19.5	49.0	35.7	38.4	34.7	33.9	39.7	33.2	55.9	:	58.2
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics.
Note: University graduates = Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997).

Table31: Employment rate in % of persons with a tertiary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1996	81.8	:	:	86.8	82.5	:	80.5	78.7	69.2	79.1	81.2	:	:	:	81.9	:	:	81.6	86.3	:	86.6	:	83.5	:	81.0	84.6	85.6	:	86.6
1997	82.4	:	:	87.4	81.7	80.5	82.5	79.0	70.0	78.7	80.1	:	:	:	81.6	81.5	:	83.2	86.9	84.3	86.6	84.8	84.3	:	83.2	82.5	86.9	:	87.1
1998	82.9	:	88.1	87.2	:	82.5	:	79.4	71.4	76.8	80.3	:	81.0	80.5	:	80.5	:	86.8	88.7	87.5	88.3 b	87.2	83.5	89.7	81.9	81.4	:	:	88.9
1999	84.2	:	86.6	87.6	82.6	80.2	85.6	80.0	73.4	77.2	80.6	84.7	79.6	81.4	79.3	81.6	:	87.4	85.0	86.4	89.4	86.3	84.8	87.4	84.4	83.2	87.1	:	88.1
2000	85.4	77.4	85.1	88.2	83.0	82.7	86.5	80.6	75.1	78.7	81.0	85.6	79.6	79.3	80.3	82.0	85.5	86.2	85.8	83.8	89.8	83.9	85.8	84.9	84.0	82.7	87.4	82.4	88.5
2001	83.6	75.2	86.8	86.9	83.2	77.3	85.8	79.5	76.8	79.5	81.4	88.2	82.5	84.0	83.7	82.4	86.2	86.8	86.2	83.0	89.9	82.6	85.7	85.8	85.5	86.3	87.7	82.8	88.6
2002	82.8	75.7	86.3	86.6	83.0	80.1	84.9	80.6	77.3	79.2	81.8	87.3	80.7	82.3	83.6	81.8	84.4	86.8	84.9	82.4	88.7	82.0 b	86.4	85.8	85.5	86.2	87.2	82.6	87.7
2003	82.3	77.3	85.7	84.8	82.9	79.8	85.0	81.1	78.2	79.6	81.2	87.8	80.1	84.6	80.0	82.4	84.1	85.8	84.4	81.4	87.0	81.5	85.2	86.6	84.9	85.9	87.4	82.6	87.4
2004	83.1	79.2	85.6	86.3	82.6	78.9	84.9	81.2	79.1	78.6	81.5 b	88.0	83.7	84.1	81.9	82.2	86.1	85.4	81.4 b	80.2	87.2	85.2	86.8	82.3	84.4	85.3	87.3	82.6	87.5
2005	82.8	80.3	84.6	86.2	83.4	83.9	85.5	81.0	80.1 b	78.4	78.5	85.0	84.6	86.3	82.5	82.5	82.6	85.4	84.2	81.1	85.6	84.0	86.6	83.2	84.2	86.0 b	87.4	82.7	86.8
2006	82.4	82.1	83.9	87.1	84.7	86.9	85.6	82.2	81.3	78.7	78.2	85.6	86.9	87.8	84.3	81.2	83.3	86.2	85.5	81.7	84.5	86.1	87.8	83.9	85.0	86.2	87.3	83.2	87.6
2007	83.7	84.6	84.0	87.6	86.0	86.8	85.9	81.9	82.5	79.6	77.7	86.5	86.9	88.1	83.4	80.0	86.0	87.5	86.5	82.8	84.2	85.8	87.5	83.1	85.1	87.6	87.1	83.8	87.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)

Table 32: Employment rate in % of persons with upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1996	62.3	:	:	76.6	69.2	:	60.7	54.0	43.4	66.7	61.3	:	:	:	66.7	:	:	73.7	74.2	:	56.3	:	71.3	:	66.1	74.4	76.5	:	75.8
1997	63.2	:	:	77.9	68.5	68.6	62.3	53.9	44.9	66.6	61.5	:	:	:	66.3	65.6	:	75.2	73.6	66.7	58.0	71.6	70.8	:	67.8	73.8	76.4	:	76.5
1998	63.0	:	75.4	78.4	:	70.7	:	56.2	46.7	67.7	61.2	:	64.9	62.5	:	64.4	:	75.9	74.4	67.6	61.0 b	70.1	70.8	71.1	67.3	74.5	:	:	76.6
1999	64.7	:	73.1	79.3	69.7	66.9	70.6	56.9	50.4	67.7	62.0	68.5	64.1	64.1	65.5	64.5	:	77.7	74.5	65.9	64.1	69.3	70.3	67.4	71.3	76.6	77.8	:	78.3
2000	66.0	59.3	72.8	80.1	69.9	65.2	72.6	57.0	54.9	69.0	63.5	68.6	63.1	62.4	64.3	66.7	70.3	79.0	73.7	62.3	64.2	68.2	69.5	65.2	72.4	77.5	78.4	68.3	79.2
2001	66.2	57.9	73.0	78.5	69.9	66.3	72.4	57.2	56.4	69.7	64.5	70.9	64.3	63.3	69.5	66.8	67.2	79.8	73.3	60.1	63.7	67.7	69.3	65.1	73.2	79.8	78.2	68.3	79.4
2002	65.7	58.5	73.1	79.7	69.8	67.4	71.4	58.0	58.3	69.8	64.8	71.0	67.3	68.0	69.1	66.6	67.6	79.8	72.9	57.8	65.6	64.3 b	69.5	65.0	72.8	79.6	78.2	68.0	79.7
2003	65.0	62.6	72.4	78.5	69.0	67.3	70.7	59.0	60.1	70.9	64.9	72.8	69.4	69.0	68.7	66.6	69.3	79.1	73.7	56.7	63.8	65.1	67.5	66.7	72.4	79.1	78.0	68.0	78.9
2004	65.1	64.2	71.4	78.5	68.2	68.0	71.0	60.7	62.0	70.0	66.9 b	73.5	68.2	66.1	66.8	65.7	65.8	77.4	71.7 b	56.2	62.6	66.2	70.7	66.2	71.7	78.1	77.2	67.9	78.0
2005	65.5	65.0	71.8	78.8	70.1	68.5	73.2	60.5	65.8 b	69.2	66.8	72.1	69.3	67.2	67.1	64.9	74.8	77.4	73.4	56.7	63.1	63.8	69.8	66.4	72.0	78.6 b	77.1	68.4	78.3
2006	65.1	68.1	71.9	80.2	71.7	72.8	74.0	60.5	67.7	69.0	67.9	72.4	72.7	68.0	68.1	65.1	73.2	78.7	74.8	58.3	64.5	64.9	69.7	67.5	72.9	79.2	76.8	69.3	79.4
2007	65.9	70.6	72.6	81.8	73.6	74.4	74.1	60.8	68.2	69.5	67.9	73.6	74.3	68.6	67.3	64.8	72.0	79.9	75.9	61.0	64.8	63.9	70.8	69.0	73.9	80.6	76.7	70.2	80.8

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education - levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997).

Table 33: Employment rate in % for persons with less than upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1996	38.9	:	:	59.7	42.8	:	41.2	49.9	43.4	46.7	42.8	:	:	:	49.1	:	:	51.3	50.4	:	60.6	:	39.6	:	43.2	57.1	61.1	:	60.5
1997	38.8	:	:	62.2	41.7	34.0	42.7	49.6	44.9	45.6	42.5	:	:	:	50.2	28.3	:	53.5	49.2	33.9	61.8	56.1	42.5	:	42.7	51.5	62.0	:	62.0
1998	40.2	:	32.4	60.8	:	34.6	:	49.7	47.8	45.6	44.4	:	33.3	32.6	:	27.9	:	54.9	47.6	32.6	66.2 b	55.1	43.2	23.2	45.3	54.3	:	:	60.7
1999	41.6	:	30.2	62.1	54.5	31.6	46.9	48.7	50.0	45.6	44.4	49.6	31.9	30.4	50.0	27.5	:	56.6	48.4	30.0	65.9	54.1	39.4	20.4	50.1	55.0	61.9	:	63.3
2000	43.4	30.4	29.1	62.1	55.3	28.2	48.1	49.3	51.5	46.1	44.1	51.5	29.2	25.5	53.7	29.1	49.4	59.0	47.8	28.1	66.8	53.9	39.7	17.5	50.0	55.7	62.5	48.8	63.8
2001	40.8	27.0	28.5	58.5	44.9	31.3	48.7	49.1	52.6	46.6	44.5	52.9	35.0	25.0	51.0	29.0	49.3	61.0	47.2	27.4	67.7	51.7	42.0	17.2	49.4	59.3	62.6	47.9	63.8
2002	40.8	27.5	26.0	58.8	43.6	26.6	48.5	50.0	52.9	46.6	45.3	53.2	32.4	26.2	50.8	28.6	50.0	61.7	48.0	25.0	67.8	43.8 b	41.8	15.5	48.9	58.2	61.8	47.4	63.8
2003	40.5	27.4	24.3	59.1	42.6	29.1	47.9	51.0	53.8	48.1	45.7	53.1	34.3	28.4	50.4	28.4	49.0	59.4	47.1	23.9	66.8	43.8	38.2	15.1	48.2	57.0	62.2	47.6	62.8
2004	40.8	30.0	22.7	60.4	40.7	29.0	47.8	49.5	54.2	47.4	46.3 b	53.6	34.1	27.8	48.3	27.3	46.3	58.5	44.4 b	22.7	66.2	40.3	41.2	13.9	46.5	54.6	61.6	47.1	62.7
2005	40.4	29.3	21.8	59.4	42.5	27.7	49.5	50.5	55.7 b	48.0	46.0	53.0	33.6	25.2	49.1	28.0	45.1	58.4	47.2	23.0	65.7	39.6	42.0	13.3	45.8	52.5 b	61.5	47.5	62.2
2006	40.1	28.9	23.2	61.1	44.3	32.2	49.6	51.9	56.9	47.6	46.4	53.3	35.6	24.5	48.1	27.6	46.2	59.4	49.6	23.3	65.9	39.6	41.9	14.5	46.0	53.3	60.5	48.0	62.5
2007	40.5	30.6	24.2	64.2	44.9	33.1	49.3	52.3	57.5	47.7	46.5	52.8	38.6	25.9	49.8	27.3	46.9	61.0	51.9	24.9	65.7	40.3	43.1	14.7	46.4	53.4	60.0	48.6	63.6

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education - levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997).

Table 34: Unemployment rate in % for persons with a tertiary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	4.0	:	:	5.1	4.9	:	4.9	6.7	17.9	7.4	7.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.3	:	4.1	:	:	:	7.4	4.0	4.5	:	3.4
1996	4.3	:	:	3.9	5.3	:	4.8	6.9	17.2	7.4	7.1	:	:	:	:	:	:	4.3	2.9	:	4.4	:	2.8 u	:	6.8	4.5	4.2	:	3.2
1997	3.8	:	:	3.4	5.7	7.2	4.1	6.7	16.3	7.5	7.4	:	:	:	:	1.7	:	3.7	2.8	3.4	3.0	2.3	3.3 u	:	6.0	4.5	3.4	:	2.3
1998	3.9	:	2.1	3.4	:	5.1	:	7.4	15.4	7.3	7.3	:	7.2	8.5	:	2.1	:	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.8 u	2.8	2.8 u	3.0	6.4	4.5	:	:	2.1
1999	3.7	:	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	2.2	8.8	12.8	6.9	7.2	:	6.1	8.9	:	1.3	:	1.7	2.2	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.1 u	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.0	:	1.7
2000	2.7	6.7	3.0	2.6	4.3	5.0 u	1.8	8.1	10.9	5.6	6.2	2.9	7.4	9.4	:	1.4	:	1.7	2.3	5.4	2.8 u	3.6	2.2 u	5.2	5.2	3.0	2.5	4.9	1.6
2001	3.1	8.9	2.5	3.5	4.1	8.0	1.7	7.7	7.9	4.9	5.6	2.8	5.6	7.4	1.4 u	1.2	:	1.6	1.9	5.7	2.6 u	3.9	2.3 u	5.2	4.3	2.3	2.2	4.3	1.4
2002	3.5	8.2	1.8	3.7	4.2	4.7 u	2.3	7.2	8.8	5.5	5.6	2.4	6.6	6.8	2.0 u	1.8	:	1.7	1.8	6.6	4.0	4.1 b	2.5 u	3.9	4.1	2.7	2.7	4.7	1.8
2003	3.8	6.8	2.1	4.8	5.0	5.4	2.7	6.8	8.3	5.8	5.6	3.8	6.3	6.4	4.3 u	1.4	:	2.4	2.4	7.1	5.4	3.4	3.8 u	4.4	4.2	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.0
2004	3.7	5.8	2.1	4.1	5.4	6.0	2.3	7.9	8.3	6.5	5.2 b	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.9	2.2	:	2.9	3.0 b	7.3	4.5	3.1	2.8 u	5.9	4.9	4.0	2.4	5.1	2.2
2005	4.4	4.3	2.3	3.7	5.5	4.0 u	2.5	7.9	6.8 b	6.2	6.1	4.5	4.2	4.1 u	3.5	2.7	:	2.9	2.7	7.2	6.4	3.9	3.2 u	5.0	4.4	4.8 b	2.6	5.0	2.5
2006	4.5	4.0	2.5	3.3	4.8	3.3 u	2.5	7.3	6.1	5.8	5.3	4.4	3.8	2.6 u	3.1	2.8	:	2.3	2.6	6.0	6.4	3.8	3.3 u	3.3	3.7	4.4	2.8	4.6	2.4
2007	3.8	2.4	1.7	3.0	3.8	:	2.7	7.1	5.3	5.4	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.1 u	3.2 u	2.9	:	1.8	2.5	4.7	7.6	3.0	3.3 u	4.1	3.6	3.6	2.6	4.0	1.9

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Tertiary education - levels 5-6 (ISCED 1997)

Table 35: Unemployment rate in % for persons with upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	9.4	:	:	6.7	7.9	:	9.4	13.6	24.9	10.9	12.0	:	:	:	2.7 u	:	:	:	3.8	:	10.0	:	:	:	18.1	10.6	8.5	:	4.4
1996	9.3	:	:	6.6	8.8	:	9.2	14.4	23.6	11.6	12.1	:	:	:	2.3 u	:	:	5.1	4.8	:	9.8	:	6.7	:	15.7	11.1	7.7	:	4.1
1997	8.7	:	:	5.0	9.9	11.7	8.3	14.4	22.2	11.7	12.0	:	:	:	1.5 u	8.2	:	4.3	4.6	11.7	9.2	7.6	6.7	:	15.1	11.4	6.9	:	3.5
1998	9.1	:	5.2	4.7	:	10.5	:	15.2	19.4	11.2	12.3	:	15.3	17.2	:	8.4	:	3.4	4.7	10.3	5.8 b	7.7	7.8	10.9	14.3	9.8	:	:	4.3
1999	8.3	:	7.7	4.9	8.6	12.7	4.3	15.8	16.8	10.9	11.9	:	15.1	16.4	1.8 u	6.7	:	2.7	4.4	12.7	6.0	8.5	7.6	15.1	12.0	8.0	5.4	:	2.9
2000	6.8	15.8	7.9	4.4	7.9	14.8	3.0	15.1	13.8	9.1	10.7	5.5	14.9	20.3	1.9	6.5	:	2.0	4.2	17.1	4.8	9.5	7.0	18.4	11.1	5.7	5.1	9.6	2.3
2001	5.0	19.4	7.1	3.9	8.0	13.4	3.0	13.6	10.5	7.6	9.2	3.9	13.2	19.5	1.4 u	5.3	8.4 u	1.7	3.6	19.5	4.4	8.6	5.5	18.8	10.6	4.5	4.1	9.2	2.0
2002	6.6	17.7	6.4	3.7	8.7	10.3	3.7	13.1	11.5	7.7	8.8	3.7	13.0	14.6	1.5 u	5.1	:	2.1	4.8	21.2	5.4	10.0 b	6.1	17.8	10.4	4.8	4.3	9.5	2.4
2003	8.0	12.6	6.9	4.4	10.0	12.5	3.9	12.3	11.6	7.8	8.2	3.9	10.3	13.8	3.3	5.4	7.2 u	2.9	4.2	20.9	6.7	8.2	6.3	15.9	10.9	5.3	4.4	9.5	3.4
2004	7.4	11.3	7.5	5.1	11.2	10.7	3.9	12.4	11.0	8.4	7.2 b	3.8	10.6	12.8	4.4	5.4	5.6 u	4.2	4.5 b	20.4	6.4	8.4	6.1	17.0	10.1	6.7	4.3	9.6	4.0
2005	8.5	9.2	7.2	4.5	11.1	9.3	3.9	11.9	8.8 b	8.0	7.0	5.6	9.2	9.4	3.8	6.9	:	4.3	4.5	19.2	8.1	8.1	6.9	14.4	8.8	7.2 b	4.5	9.3	4.0
2006	8.2	7.7	6.4	3.2	9.9	6.3	4.1	10.7	8.1	8.1	6.2	4.6	6.3	6.5	4.5	6.9	:	3.6	4.1	15.0	8.5	7.9	6.6	11.8	8.2	6.3	5.3	8.3	3.6
2007	7.6	5.8	4.7	3.0	8.2	4.9	4.4	9.8	8.1	7.1	5.7	4.0	5.9	5.1	3.4 u	6.6	:	2.9	3.7	10.3	8.2	6.9	5.0	9.4	7.1	5.3	5.2	7.0	3.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education - levels 3-4 (ISCED 1997).

Table 36: Unemployment rate in % for persons with less than upper secondary education

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	13.8	:	:	10.3	12.8	:	18.5	7.4	23.9	15.9	12.3	:	:	:	3.7	:	:	:	6.5	:	7.5	:	:	:	23.3	11.4	11.2	:	5.9
1996	14.7	:	:	10.5	13.4	:	18.7	7.9	23.8	16.3	12.8	:	:	:	4.9	:	:	9.9	7.5	:	7.8	:	9.9	:	22.4	11.9	10.8	:	6.7
1997	14.4	:	:	8.5	15.0	17.0	16.1	7.8	22.2	17.0	13.2	:	:	:	3.9	15.3	:	8.7	7.9	15.5	7.1	5.0	9.2	:	22.3	14.6	9.4	:	5.3
1998	14.7	:	15.3	7.6	:	16.6	:	9.2	20.0	16.5	13.1	:	21.0	20.3	:	15.4	:	7.5	9.4	14.9	5.0 b	4.1	10.1	28.7	19.2	12.4	:	:	5.5
1999	13.8	:	20.9	7.8	13.9	20.9	10.2	10.2	16.4	17.1	12.7	:	19.1	20.7	4.0	13.9	:	6.3	7.6	18.8	4.8	4.8	11.0	34.2	19.3	11.7	9.5	:	4.5
2000	10.4	25.7	22.8	6.3	12.5	26.4	8.1	9.5	15.3	15.4	12.2	6.6	22.5	25.7	3.7	11.6	7.2	4.5	8.2	23.4	4.1	5.3	11.5	40.5	19.0	8.4	8.9	12.2	4.1
2001	10.9	33.9	21.7	6.3	11.6	19.9	6.5	9.1	11.7	13.2	11.2	5.4	22.2	24.9	2.5	11.2	8.0	3.1	7.1	25.9	4.2	5.4	9.8	42.5	17.8	8.0	7.8	11.1	3.3
2002	11.3	30.6	20.6	7.0	13.4	20.0	7.0	8.6	12.5	13.0	10.8	4.1	24.0	19.1	4.7	11.4	8.0	3.7	8.2	28.1	4.8	7.6 b	9.4	46.1	19.1	8.1	8.3	11.5	4.2
2003	11.7	25.8	22.1	8.6	15.7	18.8	7.3	8.0	12.9	12.2	10.7	5.2	17.6	22.4	4.0	12.4	8.3	5.8	8.9	28.0	6.6	7.1	11.2	47.1	18.6	8.8	7.6	11.8	5.0
2004	12.1	21.8	26.2	7.5	17.6	21.1	7.8	9.6	12.9	13.0	9.7 b	6.6	16.6	14.9	7.0	12.5	9.2	7.2	10.7 b	30.3	7.2	9.8	10.1	52.1	19.7	10.3	7.7	12.3	6.9
2005	14.1	20.0	27.0	7.5	19.1	15.3 u	7.4	9.0	11.1 b	13.0	9.3	6.3	15.8	15.1 u	6.4	14.4	9.7	7.4	10.4	29.0	8.4	8.0	10.2	53.4	14.6	14.4 b	8.0	12.2	6.7
2006	14.0	20.5	24.8	6.7	18.7	13.5 u	7.1	8.3	10.5	13.2	8.2	5.1	14.9	10.6 u	6.6	16.7	9.6	6.1	9.4	23.7	8.4	9.0	8.4	48.6	14.2	13.9	9.1	11.7	5.9
2007	13.0	18.0	20.4	5.7	17.0	11.7 u	7.7	7.8	10.5	12.3	7.5	5.1	10.8	7.7 u	5.8	17.5	8.5	5.3	8.8	16.5	8.7	8.6	7.4	45.1	13.0	13.2	9.5	10.9	5.4

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.
Note: Pre-primary, primary and lower secondary education - levels 0-2 (ISCED 1997).

Table 37: Public spending on education as a % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	:	3.4	:	7.7 i	4.6	5.9 i	5.1	2.9 i	4.7	6.0 i	4.9	4.6 i	6.2	5.1	4.3 i	5.4	:	5.1	6.0	5.1 i	5.4 i	:	:	5.0 i	6.9	7.2	5.0 i	:	7.2
1996	:	2.6	4.7	8.1 i	:	6.1 i	5.3	3.1 i	4.6	6.0 i	4.8	4.9 i	5.1	5.2	4.0 i	4.5	:	5.0	5.9	4.7 i	5.3 i	:	:	4.5 i	7.0	7.4	5.1 i	:	7.5
1997	:	2.7	4.5	7.9 i	4.6	5.9 i	5.1	3.5 i	4.5	6.0 i	4.5	5.5 i	5.4	5.5	4.1 i	4.6	:	4.8	5.8	4.8 i	5.4 i	:	:	4.8 i	6.5	7.6	5.0 i	:	7.3
1998	:	4.3	4.0	8.3 i	:	5.7 i	4.8	3.5 i	4.4	6.0 i	4.7	5.6 i	5.9	6.0	:	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.0 i	5.4 i	:	:	4.5 i	6.3	7.7	4.8 i	:	7.4
1999	:	4.5	4.0	8.1 i	4.5	6.1 i	4.5	3.6 i	4.4	5.9 i	4.7	5.5 i	5.8	6.1	:	4.7	4.4	4.8	5.8	4.8 i	5.4 i	3.4	:	4.4 i	6.2	7.4	4.6 i	:	7.2
2000	:	4.2	4.0	8.3 i	4.5	5.6 i	4.3	3.7 i	4.3	5.8 i	4.5	5.4 i	5.6	5.6	:	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.7	4.9 i	5.4 i	2.9	:	4.2 i	6.1	7.3	4.6 i	:	7.2
2001	6.0 i	3.8	4.1	8.4 i	4.5	5.3	4.3	3.5 i	4.2	5.6 i	4.9	5.9 i	5.6	5.9	3.7 i	5.0	4.5	4.8	5.7	5.4 i	5.6 i	3.3	6.6	4.0 i	6.0	7.1	4.7 i	4.9 s	7.4
2002	6.1 i	4.0	4.3	8.4 i	4.7	5.5	4.3	3.6 i	4.3	5.6 i	4.6	6.6 i	5.7	5.9	3.8 i	5.4	4.4	4.9	5.7	5.4 i	5.5 i	3.5	5.9	4.3 i	6.2	7.4	5.2 i	5.1 s	7.5
2003	6.1 i	4.2	4.5	8.3	4.7	5.3	4.4	3.6 i	4.3	5.9	4.7	7.3 i	5.3	5.2 i	3.8 i	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.4 i	5.6 i	3.4	5.9	4.3 i	6.4	7.3	5.3 i	5.1 s	7.6
2004	6.0 i	4.5	4.4	8.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.8 i	4.3	5.8	4.6	6.7 i	5.1	5.2 i	3.9 i	5.4	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4 i	5.3 i	3.3	5.9	4.2 i	6.4	7.2	5.3 i	5.1 s	7.4
2005	6.0 i	4.5	4.3	8.3 i	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.2	5.7	4.4	6.9 i	5.1	5.0 i	3.8 i	5.5	2.9	5.2	5.4	5.5 i	5.4 i	3.5	5.8	3.9 i	6.3	7.0	5.5 i	5.0 s	7.4
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - joint UIS/OECD/Eurostat (UOE) data collection on education statistics.

Table 38: Life-long learning - % population aged 25-64 participating in education and training over the four weeks prior to the survey - both sexes

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	2.8	:	:	16.8	:	:	4.3	0.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	13.1	7.7	:	3.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	12.5
1996	2.9	:	:	18.0	5.7	:	4.8	0.9	4.4	2.7	4.1	:	:	:	2.9	:	:	12.5	7.9	:	3.4	:	:	:	16.3	26.5	:	:	20.3
1997	3.0	:	:	18.9	5.4	4.3	5.2	0.9	4.4	2.9	4.6	:	:	:	2.8	2.9	:	12.6	7.8	:	3.5	0.9	:	:	15.8	25.0	:	:	19.9
1998	4.4	:	:	19.8	5.3	6.3	:	1.0	4.2	2.7	4.8	:	:	:	5.1 b	3.3	:	12.9	:	:	3.1 b	1.0	:	:	16.1	:	:	:	16.3
1999	6.9 b	:	:	19.8	5.5	6.5	:	1.3	5.0	2.6	5.5	2.6	:	3.9	5.3	2.9	:	13.6	9.1	:	3.4	0.8	:	:	17.6	25.8	19.2	:	21.6
2000	6.2 i	:	:	19.4 b	5.2	6.5 b	:	1.0	4.1 b	2.8	4.8 b	3.1	:	2.8	4.8	2.9	4.5	15.5	8.3	:	3.4	0.9	:	:	17.5 b	21.6	20.5 b	7.1 e	20.5
2001	6.4	1.4	:	18.4	5.2	5.4	:	1.2	4.4	2.7	4.5	3.4	:	3.5	5.3	2.7	4.6	15.9	8.2	4.3	3.3	1.0	7.3	:	17.2	17.5 b	20.9	7.1 e	18.9
2002	6.0	1.2	5.6	18.0	5.8	5.4	5.5	1.1	4.4	2.7	4.4	3.7	7.3	3.0 b	7.7	2.9	4.4	15.8	7.5	4.2	2.9	1.0	8.4	8.5	17.3	18.4	21.3	7.2	19.2
2003	7.0	1.3	5.1 i	24.2 b	6.0 i	6.7	5.9 b	2.6 b	4.7	7.1 b	4.5	7.9 b	7.8	3.8	6.5 b	4.5 b	4.2	16.4 b	8.6 b	4.4	3.2	1.1	13.3 b	3.7 b	22.4 b	31.8 b	26.8 b	8.5 b	27.6
2004	8.6 b	1.3	5.8	25.6	7.4 i	6.4	6.1	1.8	4.7	7.1	6.3 b	9.3	8.4	5.9 b	9.8	4.0	4.3 b	16.4	11.6 i	5.0 b	4.3 b	1.4 p	16.2	4.3	22.8	32.1	29.4	9.3	29.0
2005	8.3	1.3	5.6	27.4	7.7	5.9	7.4	1.9	10.5 b	7.1	5.8	5.9 b	7.9	6.0	8.5	3.9	5.3	15.9	12.9	4.9	4.1	1.6	15.3	4.6	22.5	33.4 e	27.5	9.7	29.4
2006	7.5 p	1.3	5.6	29.2	7.5	6.5	7.3	1.9	10.4	7.6	6.1	7.1	6.9	4.9 p	8.2	3.8	5.5	15.6	13.1	4.7	4.2 p	1.3	15.0	4.1	23.1	32.0 e	26.6 p	9.6	29.3
2007	7.2	1.3	5.7	29.2	7.8	7.0	7.6	2.1	10.4	7.4	6.2	8.4	7.1	5.3	7.0	3.6	6.0	16.6	12.8	5.1	4.4 p	1.3	14.8	3.9	23.4	:	:	9.7 p	23.1

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 39: Expenditure on R&D as % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	0.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1990	:	2.4	:	1.6	:	:	0.8 e	:	0.8	2.3	1.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.1 b	1.4 e	:	0.5	:	:	:	1.8 e	:	2.1	:	2.3
1995	1.7	0.6	1.0 b	1.8	2.2 e	:	1.3 e	0.4 b	0.8	2.3	1.0	:	0.5	0.4	:	0.7 i	:	2.0	1.5 e	0.6 b	0.5	:	1.6 i	0.9	2.3	3.3 bi	1.9	1.8 s	2.6
1996	1.8	0.5 b	1.0	1.8 e	2.2 e	:	1.3 e	:	0.8 e	2.3	1.0	:	0.4	0.5 b	:	0.7 i	:	2.0 b	1.6 e	0.7	0.6 e	:	1.3	0.9	2.5 e	:	1.9	1.8 s	2.3
1997	1.8	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	:	1.3 e	0.5	0.8	2.2 b	1.0 b	:	0.4	0.5	:	0.7 i	:	2.0	1.7 e	0.7	0.6	:	1.3	1.1 b	2.7	3.5 i	1.8	1.8 s	2.8
1998	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.2	:	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	:	0.7	:	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.8	2.9	3.6 e	1.8	1.8 s	2.9
1999	1.9	0.6 b	1.1	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.2 e	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	:	0.7 i	:	2.0	1.9 e	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	3.2	3.6 i	1.9	1.8 s	3.0
2000	2.0	0.5	1.2	2.2	2.5	0.6	1.1	:	0.9	2.2 b	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.8 i	:	1.8	1.9 e	0.6	0.8 e	0.4	1.4	0.7	3.3	:	1.9	1.9 s	2.7
2001	2.1	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.5	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	:	0.9 i	:	1.8	2.0 e	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.6	3.3	4.2 i	1.8	1.9 s	3.3
2002	1.9	0.5	1.2	2.5	2.5	0.7	1.1	:	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	:	1.0 i	0.3	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.8 e	0.4	1.5	0.6	3.4	:	1.8	1.9 s	2.8
2003	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.6	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.9 i	0.3	1.8	2.2 e	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.6	3.4	3.9 i	1.8	1.9 s	3.3
2004	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.6 e	1.1	2.2 b	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.9 b	0.5 b	1.8 ↑p	2.2	0.6	0.8 e	0.4	1.4	0.5	3.5	3.6 i	1.7	1.8 s	3.2
2005	1.8	0.5	1.4	2.5	2.5	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.5 p	1.7 ↑p	2.4 e	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	3.5	3.8 b	1.8	1.8 s	3.3
2006	1.8 p	0.5	1.5	2.4 p	2.5 p	1.1 p	1.3 p	0.6 e	1.2	2.1 p	:	0.4 p	0.7	0.8	1.5 ↑p	1.0	0.5 p	1.7 ↑p	2.5 e	0.6	0.8 e	0.5	1.6	0.5	3.5	3.7	1.8	1.8 s	3.2
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	1.4 p	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2.6 e	:	:	:	:	0.5 p	3.4 e	:	:	:	2.4

Source: Eurostat - WG on Statistics on Science, Technology and Innovation.

Table 40: Employment in high tech - proportion of working population in high-tech manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	4.1	:	:	5.0	4.5	:	4.7	1.4	2.4	5.2	3.6	:	:	:	2.3	:	:	4.1	4.3	:	2.3	:	:	:	5.3	5.6	4.9	:	5.4
1996	4.3	:	:	4.9	4.6	:	5.0	1.6	2.4	5.0	3.7	:	:	:	2.6	4.1	:	4.1	4.3	:	2.2	:	3.4	:	5.7	6.0	5.1	:	5.6
1997	4.5	:	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.5	5.4	1.6	2.3	5.1	3.7	:	:	:	2.7	4.4	:	4.3	4.2	:	1.9	2.0	3.1	:	5.3	6.0	5.3	:	5.5
1998	4.4	:	4.3	5.1	4.4	3.2	7.4	1.7	2.6	5.1	3.6	:	2.0	3.1	2.8	4.5	:	4.6	4.4	:	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.8	6.5	6.3	5.5	:	6.7
1999	4.1	:	4.3	5.5	4.6	3.7	7.2	1.7	2.8	5.3	3.8	1.6	2.3	2.7	4.1	4.6	:	4.8	4.5	:	1.7	1.8	3.1	3.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	:	6.7
2000	4.7	3.1	4.3	6.1	4.9	4.3	7.4	1.8	2.9	5.3	3.9	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.2	7.2	5.0	4.9	:	1.7	1.7	3.4	4.0	6.4	6.6	5.8	4.5	7.1
2001	5.0	3.3	4.8	5.9	5.1	4.4	7.6	1.9	3.3	5.5	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.3	5.9	6.1	5.3	4.8	:	2.0	1.8	3.6	4.0	6.6	6.9	6.2	4.7	7.0
2002	4.6	3.2	4.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	7.4	2.0	3.0	5.4	4.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.6	5.7	6.8	4.8	5.2	:	1.9	2.0	3.2	4.4	6.7	6.7	5.7	4.6	7.0
2003	4.8	3.2	4.4	5.5	5.2	3.7	6.8	2.0	2.8	5.4	4.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.3	5.7	5.3	4.8	5.0	:	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.7	6.4	5.9	5.6	4.5	6.4
2004	4.7	3.2	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.2	6.3	2.0	3.1	5.0	4.1	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.9	5.6	6.6	4.8	3.9	2.6	1.8	1.9	3.6	3.9	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.3	6.5
2005	4.5	3.3	4.6	5.7	5.0	4.2	6.3	1.9	3.2	5.2	4.0	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.8	5.5	5.8	4.7	4.1	2.8	2.3	1.7	4.2	4.5	6.6	6.2	5.4	4.3	6.4
2006	4.6	3.1 b	4.6 b	5.2 b	5.2 b	3.6 b	6.5 b	2.2 b	3.4 b	5.0 b	4.3 b	2.1 b	2.7 b	2.7 b	3.5	5.9 b	6.2 b	4.5 b	4.1 b	3.0 b	2.3 b	1.9 b	3.8 b	4.3 b	6.7 b	6.0 b	5.2 b	4.4	6.5
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Statistics on high-tech industry and knowledge-intensive services - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 41: Proportion of non-nationals in the population in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1990	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	28.7	:	:	:	5.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1995	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	32.7	:	:	:	8.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1996	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	33.5	:	:	:	9.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1997	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	34.3	:	:	:	9.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1998	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	35.0	1.4	:	:	9.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1999	8.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	5.6	:	:	:	:	35.8	1.5	:	:	9.4	:	:	:	:	:	1.6	:	:	:
2000	8.3	:	:	4.9	8.9	20.0	3.3	:	:	:	2.2	:	:	:	36.8	1.5	:	:	9.5	:	:	:	:	:	1.7	:	:	:
2001	8.4	0.3	1.7	4.8	8.9	:	4.1	6.9 p	:	:	2.5	:	:	:	36.9	1.1	:	:	9.6	:	2.0	:	:	:	1.8	:	:	:
2002	8.2	:	1.6	5.0	8.9	:	4.8	:	4.7	:	2.3	:	:	:	:	1.1	:	:	9.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	:	:	1.9	:	:	:
2003	8.2	:	1.8	4.9	8.9	:	5.4	:	6.4	:	2.7 p	:	22.8	:	38.1	1.1	2.6	4.3	9.3	:	2.3	:	2.2	0.6	2.0	5.3	4.7	:
2004	8.3	:	1.9	5.0	8.9	:	4.9	8.1 e	6.6	:	3.4	11.4	22.2	:	38.6	1.3	2.8	4.3	9.4	:	:	0.1	2.3	0.6	2.0	5.3	5.0	:
2005	8.3	:	1.9	4.9	8.8	:	6.2	:	7.8	:	4.1	13.1	21.1	0.9	39.0	1.4	3.0	4.3	9.6	:	:	0.1	2.2	0.4	2.1	5.3	5.2	:
2006	8.6	0.3	2.5	5.0	8.8	18.0	7.4	7.9	9.1	5.6	4.5	12.8	19.9	1.0	39.6	1.5	3.0	4.2	9.8	1.8 i	2.6	0.1	2.4	0.5	2.2	5.3	5.7	:
2007	8.8	0.3 s	2.9	5.1	8.8	17.6 s	10.5	7.9 s	10.4	5.8 s	5.0	15.2	19.0	1.2	41.6	1.7	3.4	4.2	10.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	2.7	0.6	2.3	5.4	6.0 s	5.8 s

Source: Eurostat, Migration data.

Table 42: Net migration (including corrections), in thousands

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27
1960	9.61	-0.16	-106.68	-4.10	158.93	5.65	-41.88	-34.03	-141.87	:	-93.67	:	19.55	5.03	0.54	0.91	-7.05	-12.89	-2.03	-130.22	-55.53	-16.13	-4.31	140.02	-9.16	-0.50	85.01	:
1970	-32.72	-11.03	-121.35	21.11	-271.69	6.07	-2.80	-46.39	72.95	:	-123.30	-0.90	6.73	14.03	1.08	0.00	-1.94	32.52	10.41	-293.62	-121.96	-12.19	3.71	-35.09	-36.38	46.73	-14.82	-728.34
1980	-2.44	-0.01	-41.22	0.57	304.41	6.05	-0.59	55.78	112.66	:	4.91	-0.66	2.45	2.12	1.34	0.00	0.38	50.56	9.36	-24.13	41.97	52.94	5.42	-11.49	-2.18	9.61	-33.49	588.30
1990	19.55	-94.61	-58.89	8.55	656.17	-5.62	-7.67	63.92	-20.01	:	22.26	8.71	-13.09	-8.85	3.94	18.31	0.86	48.73	58.56	-12.62	-39.11	-86.78	-0.25	-2.32	8.60	34.81	24.66	655.28
1995	1.83	0.00	10.00	28.67	398.26	-15.56	5.92	77.29	70.59	:	28.50	6.00	-13.71	-23.67	4.33	17.91	0.06	14.93	2.08	-18.22	21.90	-21.22	0.78	2.84	4.29	11.65	65.03	665.88
1996	15.01	1.09	10.13	17.50	281.49	-13.42	15.96	70.98	83.33	:	56.39	5.30	-10.08	-23.37	3.46	17.88	0.26	21.26	3.88	-12.77	25.88	-19.47	-3.45	2.26	3.94	5.84	47.87	588.63
1997	9.68	0.00	12.08	11.99	93.43	-6.93	17.43	61.41	94.44	:	50.43	4.80	-9.42	-22.42	3.62	17.56	0.57	30.43	1.54	-11.80	28.89	-13.35	-1.30	1.73	4.81	5.95	58.41	430.46
1998	11.82	0.00	9.49	11.00	46.98	-6.56	16.21	54.82	158.76	-1.41	55.78	4.20	-5.75	-22.12	3.82	17.26	0.35	44.11	8.45	-13.26	31.87	-5.63	-5.41	1.31	4.45	10.94	97.37	528.85 b
1999	16.07	0.00	8.77	9.38	202.05	-1.14	24.25	45.02	237.85	150.27	34.91	4.20	-4.09	-20.74	4.46	16.79	0.36	43.77	19.79	-14.01	38.00	-2.52	10.77	1.45	3.43	13.66	137.65	980.40
2000	14.35	0.00	6.54	10.09	167.86	0.22	31.81	29.40	389.77	158.27	49.53	3.96	-5.50	-20.31	3.43	16.66	9.76	57.03	17.27	-409.92	47.00	-3.73	2.75	-22.30	2.41	24.39	143.87	724.62
2001	35.59	-214.19	-43.07	12.02	274.84	0.17	39.26	37.78	441.27	172.70	49.87	4.65	-5.16	-2.56	3.31	9.69	2.17	55.98	43.51	-16.74	65.00	-557.74	4.96	1.01	6.15	28.62	150.96	600.06
2002	40.54	0.86	12.29	9.61	218.81	0.16	32.67	38.02	649.23	184.18	344.80	6.88	-1.83	-1.98	2.65	3.54	1.74	27.56	34.76	-17.95	70.00	-1.57	2.21	0.90	5.26	30.85	157.57	1,851.75
2003	35.47	0.00	25.79	7.03	142.22	0.14	31.36	35.38	624.59	188.74	612.01	12.34	-0.85	-6.30	5.41	15.56	1.67	7.10	38.21	-13.77	63.50	-7.41	3.53	1.41	5.80	28.69	177.74	2,035.35
2004	35.76	0.00	18.64	4.96	81.83	0.13	47.62	41.39	610.04	105.13	556.58	15.72	-1.08	-9.61	4.40	18.16	1.92	-9.96	61.73	-9.38	47.28	-10.10	1.72	2.87	6.72	25.33	227.16	1,874.95
2005	50.81	0.00	36.23	6.73	81.58	0.14	66.25	39.97	641.20	91.60	324.21	14.42	-0.56	-8.78	-3.48	17.27	0.95	-22.82	56.40	-12.88	38.40	-7.23	6.44	3.40	9.15	26.72	193.26	1,649.37
2006	53.36	0.00	34.72	7.28	23.54	0.16	66.75	41.02	612.88	89.50	377.46	8.64	-2.45	-4.86	5.35	21.31	2.14	-25.90	29.38	-36.13	26.14	-6.48	6.26	3.85	10.60	50.77	247.32	1,642.61
2007	62.33	-1.40	83.95	23.07	47.80 p	0.16	64.39 p	41.00 p	701.95 p	71.00 p	494.32 p	12.78 p	-0.64	-5.24	6.00	14.04 p	2.01 p	-1.64	31.38	-20.49	19.50 p	0.75	14.13 p	6.79	13.88	53.98	174.60 p	1,910.40 p
2008	50.66 e	-1.38 e	24.02 e	9.65 e	159.77 e	-0.55 e	63.07 e	39.72 e	623.45 e	99.30 e	259.52 e	9.28 e	-0.97 e	-2.22 e	4.35 e	19.62 e	0.99 e	7.85 e	33.08 e	-15.51 e	51.78 e	-5.64 e	5.86 e	3.55 e	9.66 e	46.83 e	188.17 e	1,683.92 e
2030	31.36 e	-0.48 e	22.86 e	8.72 e	187.05 e	-0.33 e	8.73 e	37.15 e	160.79 e	86.55 e	248.71 e	7.84 e	-0.58 e	-0.27 e	3.68 e	17.31 e	0.89 e	13.67 e	31.23 e	-1.34 e	46.09 e	-0.80 e	3.44 e	3.87 e	5.81 e	20.23 e	150.94 e	1,093.11 e
2050	25.17 e	1.61 e	21.90 e	5.70 e	135.73 e	0.34 e	7.37 e	31.00 e	135.18 e	69.93 e	193.41 e	6.55 e	0.66 e	1.15 e	3.06 e	17.85 e	0.92 e	7.18 e	24.72 e	26.43 e	38.76 e	12.65 e	3.04 e	6.15 e	4.89 e	16.69 e	126.29 e	924.33 e

Source: Eurostat, Demographic data (1960-2007) and Eurostat convergence scenario (2008-2060).

Table 43a: Employment rate of EU-27 nationals in % – women

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	47.1	:	:	67.7	56.5	:	:	37.9	31.7	53.2	:	:	:	:	38.7	:	:	:	59.2	:	:	:	:	:	58.2	:	62.0	:	63.0
1996	47.2	:	:	68.2	56.7	:	:	38.4	32.8	53.6	:	:	:	:	40.3	:	:	:	58.9	:	:	:	:	:	58.5	:	62.8	:	63.3
1997	48.4	:	60.2	70.2	56.7	:	:	38.9	34.4	53.4	:	:	:	:	41.3	:	:	:	58.6	:	:	:	:	:	59.5	68.4	63.7	51.4	67.4
1998	49.1	:	59.0	71.3	57.0	62.1	48.2	40.3	35.5	54.1	:	:	:	58.3	42.6	:	:	:	59.1	:	:	:	:	:	60.8	67.8	63.9	52.0	67.7
1999	52.3	:	57.4	72.5	58.5	60.0	51.3	40.8	38.0	54.8	:	50.1	:	59.9	45.2	:	:	62.4	60.0	:	59.6	:	:	:	65.0	70.2	64.6	53.0	69.2
2000	53.6	:	56.9	72.9	59.2	59.3	53.4	41.7	41.1	56.1	:	52.8	:	58.4	46.7	:	:	64.5	59.8	:	60.4	:	:	:	65.4	70.8	65.2	53.7	69.7
2001	52.4	47.9	57.0	72.1	60.1	58.3	54.0	41.5	42.5	57.0	:	56.7	:	57.0	47.1	49.6	:	66.0	60.0	:	61.3	:	:	:	67.0	73.6	65.7	54.3	70.9
2002	52.5	48.2	57.1	73.5	60.3	58.9	55.3	42.8	43.7	57.7	:	57.9	:	57.3	47.9	49.8	:	66.7	61.2	:	61.7	:	59.9	:	67.5	73.7	65.9	54.4	71.6
2003	53.0	49.5	56.6	71.5	60.5	59.4	55.6	44.3	45.6	59.3	:	58.9	:	60.0	47.5	50.9	:	66.8	61.4	:	61.5	:	57.8	52.3	67.3	73.1	66.1	54.9	70.6
2004	54.2	51.6	56.1	73.0	60.1	61.7	56.1	45.3	47.3	58.6	:	57.7	57.5	57.8	49.4	50.5	:	66.8	61.2 b	46.1	61.8	53.5	61.4	50.6	66.7	71.8	66.3	55.5	70.5
2005	55.0	51.7	56.3	72.8	62.6	63.4	58.4	45.8	50.2 b	59.6	45.1	56.6	59.6	59.4	51.1	51.0	33.5	67.5	63.1	46.8	61.5	51.5	61.4	50.9	66.9	71.5 b	66.5	56.3	70.6
2006	55.3	54.6	56.7	74.1	64.3	66.3	59.2	47.2	52.2	59.7	46.1	58.6	62.5	61.0	52.3	51.2	35.0	68.5	64.7	48.2	61.9	53.0	61.9	51.9	67.7	71.6	66.4	57.3	71.4
2007	56.6	57.5	57.2	74.7	66.1	66.6	60.1	47.8	54.0	61.1	46.3	61.2	64.5	62.3	52.7	50.9	36.7	70.5	65.9	50.6	61.8	52.7	62.8	53.0	68.9	72.7	66.2	58.3	72.6

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 43b: Employment rate of EU-27 nationals in % – men

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1995	68.2	:	:	81.1	74.8	:	:	72.2	61.9	67.9	:	:	:	:	72.2	:	:	:	77.3	:	:	:	:	:	61.6	:	75.3	:	77.9
1996	68.0	:	:	80.9	73.5	:	:	72.5	62.5	67.9	:	:	:	:	72.0	:	:	:	76.0	:	:	:	:	:	62.6	:	75.5	:	77.5
1997	68.2	:	77.1	82.3	72.8	:	:	71.8	64.1	67.5	:	:	:	:	72.5	:	:	:	75.8	:	:	:	:	:	64.7	70.9	76.7	:	78.7
1998	68.2	:	76.1	80.9	72.6	71.1	71.4	71.5	66.3	67.9	:	:	:	66.6	73.6	:	:	:	75.9	:	:	:	:	:	66.4	71.7	77.4	:	78.1
1999	68.6	:	74.0	81.8	73.2	66.5	73.8	70.9	69.1	68.1	:	79.1	:	65.6	73.3	:	:	81.5	76.5	:	75.6	:	:	:	70.3	73.1	77.5	:	80.8
2000	70.6	:	73.1	81.3	73.4	62.7	76.0	71.3	71.0	69.2	:	79.1	:	61.1	75.0	:	:	82.9	76.0	:	76.2	:	:	:	71.3	73.7	78.2	73.7	81.1
2001	69.3	53.6	73.1	80.9	73.2	65.1	76.3	71.2	72.2	70.2	:	79.5	:	59.6	71.3	62.8	:	83.6	75.7	:	76.9	:	:	:	71.7	76.8	78.3	73.2	81.3
2002	68.9	54.1	73.9	80.8	72.4	67.1	75.1	71.9	72.5	70.2	:	79.1	:	64.3	72.9	62.8	:	83.7	75.3	:	76.6	:	68.7	:	70.9	76.3	77.7	73.0	81.2
2003	68.2	56.7	73.2	80.3	71.7	67.9	75.1	72.9	72.8	70.3	:	79.4	:	65.8	70.3	63.5	:	82.1	75.3	:	75.0	:	67.1	63.5	70.4	75.7	77.9	72.7	80.6
2004	68.6	58.7	72.0	80.8	70.9	66.9	75.3	73.3	73.1	69.5	:	80.0	67.4	65.2	70.5	63.0	:	80.9	73.4 b	56.8	74.4	64.1	69.9	62.9	70.4	74.8	77.9	70.3	80.6
2005	68.9	60.0	73.2	80.3	72.4	66.8	76.6	73.5	74.8 b	69.6	69.4	79.7	67.5	66.0	70.5	63.0	73.9	80.7	75.9	58.8	73.3	63.7	70.4	64.6	70.4	75.1 b	78.1	70.8	80.2
2006	68.7	62.8	73.6	81.5	73.9	70.4	77.2	73.9	75.6	69.3	69.8	80.1	70.2	66.2	69.7	63.7	74.5	81.5	77.5	60.9	73.8	64.6	71.2	67.0	71.5	76.1	77.4	71.6	81.0
2007	69.2	66.0	74.7	81.8	75.8	72.3	76.8	74.1	75.9	69.6	69.9	80.6	72.5	67.8	68.7	64.0	74.3	82.7	79.0	63.6	73.6	64.8	72.6	68.4	72.2	77.1	77.4	72.5	81.7

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 44a: Employment rate of third-country nationals in % – women

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2005	20.2	:	51.9	45.2	36.3	56.3	:	50.0	59.1 b	30.1	45.8	78.3	:	:	42.4	55.3 u	:	30.4	47.5	38.8 u	66.5	:	38.8 u	:	37.4	42.2 b	51.1	44.0	68.0
2006	22.0	:	60.5	49.7	37.2	60.3	:	49.3	60.1	33.1	48.3	80.7	:	:	34.9	43.9 u	:	34.8	48.4	41.0 u	64.9	:	41.6 u	:	38.3	41.9	51.8	46.0	68.7
2007	24.8	:	62.1	46.3	39.3	62.3	:	47.4	59.6	33.9	48.7	81.2	61.5 u	:	46.3	56.5 u	:	36.0	48.7	58.2 u	65.3	56.7 u	36.4 u	:	39.6	42.3	49.0	46.7	69.6

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 44b: Employment rate of third-country nationals in % – men

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2005	47.4	:	86.1	62.0	56.9	67.9	:	86.3	79.5 b	59.4	81.1	78.0	79.8 u	:	73.9	73.6	71.2 u	54.0	68.8	64.5 u	78.0	:	66.7 u	:	56.7	52.5 b	67.2	66.9	84.5
2006	45.8	:	81.3	71.5	57.8	73.5	:	87.0	80.5	57.4	83.5	72.7	91.4 u	:	60.9	79.7	76.7 u	60.3	68.8	61.0 u	78.9	76.2 u	65.7 u	:	59.6	54.8	72.7	69.2	87.3
2007	52.4	:	81.0	60.3	59.8	77.1	:	87.2	78.4	59.4	82.7	67.8	68.6 u	80.6 u	67.9	74.5	:	65.8	69.8	68.1 u	78.5	71.6 u	80.2 u	:	60.8	58.1	72.0	70.0	83.6

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 45: Proportion of EU 27 nationals aged 25-49 with tertiary education in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2007	37.0	23.6	14.9	35.5	25.4	37.6	35.2	26.3	36.0	32.5	15.6	40.1	24.1	31.5	24.2	19.4	14.6	33.0	18.7	22.1	16.0	13.0	25.4	15.2	40.9	33.4	34.1	26.3	39.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 46: Proportion of third-country nationals aged 25-49 with tertiary education in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2007	24.5	46.7	27.6	15.9	14.8	20.2	:	11.5	17.5	24.2	9.8	28.3	29.1	41.8	29.2	44.6	33.9	17.0	11.8	60.0	17.7	28.8	10.8	70.0	21.9	34.4	32.0	18.6	58.9

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 47: Proportion of EU 27nationals aged 25-49 with less than upper secondary education in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2007	23.0	18.0	6.5	18.8	10.7	9.2	25.2	29.6	42.1	22.4	40.2	17.4	13.0	8.9	27.2	16.5	67.0	21.4	13.9	9.1	67.4	18.4	13.0	7.2	11.9	9.9	25.0	23.4	7.5

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 48: Proportion of third-country nationals aged 25-49 with less than upper secondary education in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
2007	47.2	2.5	11.2	25.1	47.6	9.5	:	51.9	47.5	50.6	54.9	33.5	1.1	4.2	26.0	12.4	43.7	39.1	42.4	0.0	55.6	9.0	30.1	0.0	34.0	21.6	19.6	43.7	2.6

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

Table 49: General consolidated gross government debt as a % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	129.2	:	:	63.1	:	:	94.2	79.6	43.6	35.1	97.2	:	:	:	5.4	:	:	76.9	56.1	:	58.3	:	:	:	14.2	:	34.0	:	17.9
1995	129.8	:	14.6	72.5	55.6	9.0	82.0	108.7	63.3	55.5	121.5	50.5	15.1	11.9	7.4	87.4	35.3	76.1	67.9	49.0	61.0	16.1	:	22.1	56.7	73.1	51.2	69.8	9.4
1996	127.0	:	12.5	69.2	58.4	7.4	73.4	111.3	67.4	58.0	120.9	52.2	13.9	14.3	7.4	73.7	40.1	74.1	67.6	43.4	59.9	14.1	:	31.2	56.9	73.9	51.3	71.7	9.1
1997	122.3	105.1	13.1	65.2	59.7	6.2	64.2	108.2	66.1	59.2	118.1	56.6	11.1	15.6	7.4	64.0	48.4	68.2	63.8	42.9	56.1	16.5	:	33.8	53.8	71.8	49.8	69.9	8.2
1998	117.1	79.6	15.0	60.8	60.3	5.5	53.5	105.8	64.1	59.4	114.9	58.6	9.6	16.6	7.1	62.0	53.4	65.7	64.3	38.9	52.1	18.8	:	34.5	48.2	70.0	46.7	68.1	7.4
1999	113.6	79.3	16.4	57.4	60.9	6.0	48.4	105.2	62.3	58.9	113.7	58.9	12.5	22.8	6.4	61.1	57.1	61.1	66.5	39.6	51.4	22.1	:	47.9	45.5	65.6	43.7	67.2	8.3
2000	107.8	74.3	18.5	51.5	59.7	5.2	37.9	103.2	59.3	57.3	109.2	58.8	12.3	23.7	6.2	54.3	55.9	53.8	65.6	36.8	50.5	24.7	:	50.4	43.8	54.4	41.0	63.2	7.9
2001	106.5	67.3	25.1	48.7	58.8	4.8	35.6	103.6	55.5	56.9	108.8	60.7	14.0	23.1	6.3	52.1	62.1	50.7	66.1	37.6	52.9	26.0	27.2	49.0	42.3	55.3	37.7	62.2	8.4
2002	103.4	53.6	28.5	48.3	60.3	5.6	32.2	100.6	52.5	58.8	105.7	64.7	13.5	22.4	6.3	55.7	60.1	50.5	65.9	42.2	55.6	25.0	28.4	43.4	41.3	53.7	37.5	61.6	8.5
2003	98.6	45.9	30.1	45.8	63.8	5.5	31.1	97.9	48.7	62.9	104.4	68.9	14.6	21.2	6.1	58.0	69.3	52.0	64.7	47.1	56.9	21.5	27.9	42.4	44.3	53.5	38.7	63.0	8.7
2004	94.2	37.9	30.4	43.8	65.6	5.1	29.5	98.6	46.2	64.9	103.8	70.2	14.9	19.4	6.3	59.4	72.6	52.4	63.8	45.7	58.3	18.8	27.6	41.4	44.1	51.2	40.4	63.2	8.8
2005	92.1	29.2	29.7	36.4	67.8	4.5	27.4	98.0	43.0	66.4	105.8	69.1	12.4	18.6	6.1	61.6	70.4	52.3	63.5	47.1	63.6	15.8	27.5	34.2	41.3	50.9	42.1	64.1	7.7
2006	88.2	22.7	29.4	30.4	67.6	4.2	25.1	95.3	39.7	63.6	106.5	64.8	10.7	18.2	6.6	65.6	64.2	47.9	61.8	47.6	64.7	12.4	27.2	30.4	39.2	45.9	43.1	62.8	7.2
2007	84.9	18.2	28.7	26.0	65.0	3.4	25.4	94.5	36.2	64.2	104.0	59.8	9.7	17.3	6.8	66.0	62.6	45.4	59.1	45.2	63.6	13.0	24.1	29.4	35.4	40.6	43.8	60.4	6.6

Source: Eurostat - EU Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) statistics.

Table 50: Government surplus/deficit as a % of GDP - Net lending (+) / Net borrowing (-) under the Excessive Deficit Procedure

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	-7.1	:	:	:	:	:	-2.7	:	:	-2.5	-9.0	:	6.9	:	5.2	:	:	-5.6	-2.5	:	-6.0	:	:	:	4.4	:	-1.6	:	5.5
1995	-4.4	:	-13.4	-2.9	:	1.1	-2.0	:	-6.5	-5.5	-7.4	-0.8	-2.0	-1.6	2.4	0.0	-4.2	:	-5.7	-4.4	-5.0	-2.1	-8.6	-3.4	-6.2	-7.5	-5.9	:	1.2
1996	-3.8	:	-3.3	-2.0	-3.3	-0.4	-0.1	:	-4.8	-4.0	-7.0	-3.2	-0.5	-3.3	1.2	-4.7	-8.0	-1.9	-3.9	-4.9	-4.5	-3.7	-1.2	-9.9	-3.5	-3.3	-4.2	:	0.2
1997	-2.0	:	-3.8	-0.6	-2.6	2.2	1.1	:	-3.4	-3.3	-2.7	-5.0	1.4	-11.9	3.7	-6.2	-7.7	-1.2	-1.8	-4.6	-3.5	-4.5	-2.4	-6.3	-1.2	-1.6	-2.2	-2.6	2.4
1998	-0.8	:	-5.0	-0.1	-2.2	-0.7	2.4	:	-3.2	-2.6	-2.8	-4.1	0.0	-3.1	3.4	-8.2	-9.9	-0.9	-2.3	-4.3	-3.4	-3.2	-2.4	-5.3	1.7	1.1	-0.1	-1.9	2.5
1999	-0.5	:	-3.7	1.3	-1.5	-3.5	2.7	:	-1.4	-1.8	-1.7	-4.3	-3.9	-2.8	3.4	-5.5	-7.7	0.4	-2.2	-2.3	-2.8	-4.5	-3.1	-7.1	1.6	1.4	0.9	-1.0	2.6
2000	0.1	:	-3.7	2.2	1.3	-0.2	4.7	:	-1.0	-1.5	-0.8	-2.3	-2.8	-3.2	6.0	-2.9	-6.2	2.0	-1.7	-3.0	-2.9	-4.4	-3.8	-12.2	6.9	3.8	3.6	0.6	5.9
2001	0.6	0.4	-5.7	1.3	-2.8	-0.1	0.9	:	-0.6	-1.5	-3.1	-2.2	-2.1	-3.6	6.1	-4.0	-6.4	-0.2	0.0	-5.1	-4.3	-3.5	-4.0	-6.5	5.0	1.6	0.5	-1.4	4.2
2002	0.0	-1.0	-6.8	0.2	-3.7	0.4	-0.4	-4.7	-0.5	-3.1	-2.9	-4.4	-2.3	-1.9	2.1	-8.9	-5.5	-2.1	-0.6	-5.0	-2.9	-2.0	-2.5	-8.2	4.1	-1.2	-2.0	-2.5	2.2
2003	0.0	-0.5	-6.6	-0.1	-4.0	1.8	0.4	-5.6	-0.2	-4.1	-3.5	-6.5	-1.6	-1.3	0.5	-7.2	-9.9	-3.1	-1.4	-6.3	-2.9	-1.5	-2.7	-2.7	2.6	-0.9	-3.3	-3.1	1.6
2004	0.0	1.4	-3.0	1.9	-3.8	1.6	1.4	-7.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.5	-4.1	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	-6.5	-4.6	-1.7	-3.7	-5.7	-3.4	-1.2	-2.3	-2.4	2.4	0.8	-3.4	-2.8	2.0
2005	-2.3	1.8	-3.6	5.0	-3.4	1.8	1.6	-5.1	1.0	-2.9	-4.2	-2.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.1	-7.8	-3.0	-0.3	-1.5	-4.3	-6.1	-1.2	-1.5	-2.8	2.9	2.2	-3.4	-2.5	3.4
2006	0.3	3.0	-2.7	4.8	-1.6	3.4	3.0	-2.6	1.8	-2.4	-3.4	-1.2	-0.2	-0.5	1.3	-9.2	-2.6	0.5	-1.5	-3.8	-3.9	-2.2	-1.2	-3.6	4.1	2.3	-2.6	-1.4	4.1
2007	-0.2	3.4	-1.6	4.4	0.0	2.8	0.3	-2.8	2.2	-2.7	-1.9	3.3	0.0	-1.2	2.9	-5.5	-1.8	0.4	-0.5	-2.0	-2.6	-2.5	-0.1	-2.2	5.3	3.5	-2.9	-0.9	4.4

Source: Eurostat - EU Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) statistics.

Table 51: Proportion of public expenditure accounted for covering the debt interest in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	22.4	:	:	12.7	6.0	:	18.2	20.0	:	5.4	19.1	:	:	:	1.3	:	:	10.6	6.6	:	20.4	:	:	:	2.9	:	8.9	:	3.2
1995	17.1	:	1.9	9.9	6.4	1.3	12.9	25.0	11.5	6.4	22.1	:	2.4	1.0	1.1	:	5.1	10.0	7.2	12.0	13.3	:	4.1	4.9	6.4	8.1	8.1	:	1.1
1996	16.2	:	2.8	9.6	7.1	1.0	11.5	24.4	12.1	6.6	22.0	:	3.8	2.3	1.0	18.7	5.2	10.7	7.2	8.9	11.3	:	4.7	4.7	7.0	8.5	8.4	:	1.4
1997	15.1	:	2.6	8.8	7.0	0.7	10.3	21.2	11.3	6.4	18.5	:	2.5	1.5	1.0	18.8	6.4	10.4	7.0	9.8	9.0	:	5.3	4.9	7.4	8.6	8.8	:	1.1
1998	14.7	:	2.7	8.1	7.0	1.4	9.9	18.8	10.2	6.3	16.6	8.3	1.8	2.8	1.0	14.7	7.5	10.0	6.9	9.1	7.5	9.6	4.8	5.6	6.7	7.8	8.8	:	1.4
1999	13.7	:	2.4	7.4	6.5	0.7	7.1	17.0	8.8	5.7	13.8	8.3	1.6	3.7	0.8	14.8	8.6	9.3	6.6	6.9	7.0	11.6	5.1	7.1	5.8	6.9	7.3	:	1.0
2000	13.5	:	2.0	6.8	7.0	0.6	6.1	15.8	8.3	5.6	13.8	9.1	2.6	4.5	0.9	11.5	8.9	8.3	6.9	7.4	7.1	10.9	5.1	8.0	5.8	6.3	6.9	:	1.2
2001	13.2	:	2.3	6.2	6.4	0.4	4.2	14.3	7.9	5.9	13.2	8.8	2.6	4.1	0.9	9.8	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.8	8.6	5.0	9.0	5.5	5.0	5.8	:	1.2
2002	11.6	5.7	2.7	5.8	6.1	0.6	3.8	12.4	7.0	5.6	12.0	7.9	2.1	3.8	0.6	7.8	8.2	6.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	4.7	7.9	4.3	5.4	4.9	6.8	1.1
2003	10.5	5.0	2.4	5.1	6.1	0.6	3.5	11.1	6.2	5.3	10.7	7.6	2.0	3.8	0.5	8.2	7.1	5.5	6.0	6.7	6.1	4.8	4.2	6.3	3.8	4.0	4.7	6.4	1.0
2004	9.8	4.5	2.6	4.6	6.0	0.6	3.3	10.7	5.3	5.2	10.0	7.7	2.0	2.8	0.4	8.9	8.0	5.4	5.6	6.5	5.7	4.3	3.7	5.8	3.5	3.3	4.6	6.1	1.0
2005	8.4	4.3	2.6	3.9	5.9	0.5	3.1	10.5	4.7	5.0	9.7	8.1	1.6	2.4	0.4	8.3	8.3	5.3	6.0	6.5	5.4	3.3	3.4	4.5	3.3	3.4	4.8	5.9	0.8
2006	8.3	3.9	2.5	3.4	6.2	0.5	3.0	10.3	4.3	4.8	9.5	7.5	1.3	2.2	0.5	7.6	8.0	4.8	5.8	6.2	6.0	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.7	5.7	0.8
2007	7.9	2.7	2.7	3.0	6.3	0.4	2.6	10.0	4.1	5.2	10.2	7.4	1.4	2.0	0.6	8.2	8.0	5.1	5.9	6.1	6.3	1.9	3.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	5.0	5.9	0.8

Source: Eurostat – Government finance statistics.

Table 52: Total general government revenue in % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1970	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	41.7	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	44.7	:	:
1980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	45.6	33.8	:	:	:	:	:	:	51.2	48.6	:	:	:	:	:	43.9	:	42.3	:	48.5
1990	:	:	:	54.6	:	:	:	:	:	47.0	41.5	:	38.9	:	48.1	:	:	49.6	48.9	:	:	:	:	:	53.3	:	40.0	:	52.5
1995	47.6	:	41.0	56.4	45.1	42.5	39.1	36.5	38.0	49.0	45.1	:	36.9	34.1	42.1	:	35.5	47.2	50.2	43.3	38.4	:	44.8	45.0	55.4	57.8	38.5	:	56.5
1996	48.4	:	39.3	56.9	46.0	39.2	39.0	37.3	38.4	50.4	45.5	:	36.5	34.1	42.3	47.9	34.6	47.5	51.4	46.1	39.7	:	43.9	43.6	56.5	59.7	38.6	:	57.7
1997	48.9	:	39.4	56.1	45.7	39.7	38.1	38.9	38.2	50.8	47.6	:	37.6	38.4	44.3	46.0	35.3	46.3	51.3	41.8	39.7	:	43.0	42.5	55.0	59.3	39.0	:	56.8
1998	49.5	:	38.2	56.2	45.9	38.7	36.7	40.4	37.8	50.1	46.2	32.6	40.2	37.4	44.4	44.7	33.1	45.8	51.1	40.1	39.4	44.2	43.9	40.3	54.2	60.1	40.0	:	56.8
1999	49.6	:	38.6	56.8	46.6	36.8	36.6	41.2	38.4	50.8	46.4	32.5	37.9	37.3	42.6	44.4	35.3	46.4	50.8	40.4	40.5	48.0	44.1	40.6	53.1	59.8	40.5	:	56.6
2000	49.1	:	38.1	55.8	46.4	36.2	36.3	43.0	38.1	50.2	45.3	34.7	34.6	35.9	43.6	43.6	34.8	46.1	49.6	38.1	40.2	43.8	43.6	38.5	55.3	59.3	41.2	:	56.8
2001	49.6	:	38.7	55.3	44.7	35.0	34.3	40.9	38.0	50.0	44.9	35.9	32.5	33.2	44.2	43.2	36.6	45.1	50.7	38.6	40.1	36.7	44.1	37.9	52.8	57.2	41.5	:	55.1
2002	49.8	39.3	39.5	54.8	44.4	36.0	33.2	40.0	38.4	49.5	44.4	35.8	33.4	32.9	43.6	42.4	37.7	44.1	49.7	39.2	41.4	37.6	44.6	36.7	52.9	55.3	39.9	44.3	54.3
2003	51.1	39.8	40.7	55.0	44.5	36.4	33.9	39.3	38.2	49.2	44.8	38.5	33.2	32.0	42.4	41.9	37.9	43.9	49.4	38.4	42.5	32.1	44.4	37.4	52.5	55.8	39.5	44.3	54.4
2004	49.1	41.2	42.2	56.4	43.3	35.9	35.3	38.1	38.5	49.6	44.2	38.7	34.7	31.8	41.4	42.4	41.1	44.3	48.8	36.9	43.1	32.4	44.2	35.4	52.4	56.1	39.2	43.9	55.0
2005	49.4	41.0	41.4	57.7	43.5	35.4	35.5	37.8	39.4	50.4	43.8	41.2	35.2	33.1	41.7	42.1	42.1	44.9	48.1	39.0	41.6	32.3	44.5	35.3	53.1	57.2	40.7	44.4	56.0
2006	48.8	39.4	41.0	56.1	43.8	36.6	37.2	39.4	40.4	50.3	45.4	42.4	37.7	33.4	39.9	42.6	41.3	46.6	47.6	40.0	42.4	33.1	44.1	33.5	52.9	56.5	41.4	44.9	55.2
2007	48.7	41.2	40.8	55.6	43.9	36.9	36.7	40.2	41.0	49.9	46.6	47.2	38.0	34.3	40.5	44.6	40.7	46.3	47.5	40.4	43.1	34.4	43.2	34.7	52.7	56.0	40.9	44.9	54.8

Source: Eurostat - National Accounts.

Table 53: Public expenditure on social protection in % GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	26.4	:	:	28.2	25.4	:	14.5	22.9	19.9	27.3	24.0	:	:	:	21.4	:	:	31.1	26.1	:	16.3	:	:	:	24.6	33.1	22.8	:	30.8
1995	27.4	:	17.5	31.9	28.2	:	14.8	19.9	21.6	30.3	24.2	:	:	:	20.7	:	15.7	30.6	28.8	:	21.0	:	:	18.4	31.5	34.3	28.0	:	32.6
1996	28.0	:	17.6	31.2	29.3	:	13.9	20.5	21.5	30.6	24.3	:	:	13.4	21.2	:	17.1	29.6	28.7	:	20.2	:	24.1	19.3	31.4	33.6	27.8	:	32.1
1997	27.4	:	18.6	30.1	28.9	:	12.9	20.8	20.8	30.4	24.9	:	15.3	13.8	21.5	:	17.5	28.7	28.6	:	20.3	:	24.5	19.6	29.1	32.7	27.3	:	31.1
1998	27.1	:	18.5	30.0	28.8	:	12.0	21.7	20.2	30.1	24.6	:	16.1	15.2	21.2	:	17.5	27.8	28.3	:	20.9	:	24.8	20.0	27.0	32.0	26.7	:	30.7
1999	27.0	:	19.2	29.8	29.2	:	14.6	22.7	19.8	29.9	24.8	:	17.2	16.4	20.5	20.7	17.3	27.1	28.7	:	21.4	:	24.8	20.0	26.2	31.7	26.2	:	30.5
2000	26.5	:	19.5	28.9	29.3	14.0	14.1	23.5	20.3	29.5	24.7	14.8	15.3	15.8	19.6	19.3	16.5	26.4	28.1	19.7	21.7	13.2 p	24.6	19.3	25.1	30.7	26.9	:	29.8
2001	27.3	:	19.5	29.2	29.4	13.1	15.0	24.1	20.0	29.6	24.9	14.9	14.3	14.7	20.9	19.3	17.4	26.5	28.4	21.0	22.7	13.2 p	24.8	18.9	24.9	31.2	27.3	:	30.1
2002	28.0	:	20.2	29.7	30.0	12.7	17.3	23.8	20.3	30.4	25.3	16.2	13.9	14.1	21.6	20.4	17.5	27.6	29.0	21.1	23.7	13.4 p	24.8	19.0	25.6	32.2	26.2	:	30.9
2003	29.1	:	20.2	30.9	30.3	12.6	17.8	23.6	20.4	30.9	25.8	18.4	13.8	13.6	22.2	21.1	17.9	28.3	29.3	21.0	24.1	12.6 p	24.1	18.2	26.5	33.2	26.2	:	31.7
2004	29.3	:	19.3	30.9	29.6	13.1	18.2	23.6	20.6 p	31.3	26.0 p	17.8	12.9	13.3	22.3	20.7	18.4	28.3	29.0	20.1	24.7 p	15.1 p	23.7	17.3 p	26.6	32.7	26.3 p	:	31.6
2005	29.7	16.1 p	19.1 p	30.1	29.4 p	12.5	18.2	24.2	20.8 p	31.5 p	26.4 p	18.2 p	12.4 p	13.2 p	21.9	21.9	18.3	28.2 p	28.8	19.6 p	:	14.2 p	23.4 p	16.9 p	26.7	32.0 p	26.8 e	27.2 e	31.2
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 54: Total expenditure on social protection per head in € per capita (at constant 1995 prices)

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	4,621	:	:	6,448	:	:	1,756	2,853	2,683	5,048	4,987	:	:	:	5,733	:	:	5,526	5,135	:	1,318	:	:	:	6,237	8,897	3,849	:	7,194
1995	5,867	:	715	8,479	6,660	:	2,102	1,885	2,505	6,133	3,660	:	:	:	8,019	:	:	6,340	6,631	:	1,823	:	:	517	6,159	7,443	4,217	:	7,980
1996	5,932	:	771	8,478	6,822	:	2,172	1,938	2,585	6,263	4,076	:	:	203	8,198	:	:	6,159	6,587	:	1,810	:	1,764	577	6,161	8,092	4,371	:	8,256
1997	5,782	:	772	8,280	6,567	:	2,398	2,028	2,506	6,232	4,337	:	273	264	8,165	:	:	5,998	6,389	:	1,882	:	1,788	634	5,992	7,924	5,214	:	8,123
1998	5,831	:	778	8,363	6,674	:	2,328	2,044	2,528	6,411	4,330	:	304	312	8,259	:	:	5,980	6,532	:	2,018	:	1,830	639	5,811	7,796	5,385	:	8,139
1999	6,063	:	807	8,549	6,935	:	3,118	2,259	2,600	6,633	4,450	:	364	351	8,828	503	:	6,096	6,880	:	2,167	:	1,842	562	5,860	8,132	5,595	:	8,503
2000	6,059	:	867	8,539	7,050	388	3,343	2,259	2,770	6,689	4,530	1,907	392	418	8,866	488	1,427	6,149	6,888	541	2,270	22 p	1,761	571	5,763	8,586	6,432	:	8,664
2001	6,256	:	937	8,689	7,114	389	3,768	2,423	2,821	6,811	4,669	1,994	397	420	9,395	516	1,468	6,286	6,992	639	2,413	18 p	1,749	566	5,889	8,032	6,526	:	8,705
2002	6,523	:	1,116	8,920	7,264	412	4,524	2,487	2,935	7,112	4,759	2,159	405	446	10,159	625	1,506	6,558	7,162	616	2,535	16 p	1,746	607	6,092	8,492	6,383	:	9,191
2003	6,813	:	1,136	9,318	7,302	455	4,719	2,598	3,026	7,270	4,832	2,439	393	478	10,898	660	1,494	6,700	7,273	558	2,544	14 p	1,690	613	6,403	8,922	6,015	:	9,713
2004	7,026	:	1,145	9,524	7,178	517	4,980	2,730	3,122 p	7,468	4,894 p	2,449	389	520	11,287	684	1,516	6,829	7,320	552	2,630 p	17 p	1,703	628 p	6,621	9,046	6,366 p	:	9,953
2005	7,172	13 p	1,274 p	9,634	7,131 p	562	5,224	2,877	3,241 p	7,603 p	4,936 p	2,552 p	401 p	585 p	11,550	752	1,540	6,878 p	7,378	633 p	:	20 p	1,735 p	671 p	6,824	8,923 p	6,524 e	4,866 e	10,036
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 55: Public expenditure on pensions - old age and survivors as % GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	10.5	:	:	10.1	11.2	:	4.2	11.5	8.3	11.1	13.3	:	:	:	9.6	:	:	11.1	12.2	:	5.7	:	:	:	8.0	12.1	9.8	:	12.5
1995	11.1	:	6.7	11.7	11.6	:	3.7	10.0	9.2	12.5	14.7	:	:	:	9.0	:	7.9	11.0	13.1	:	7.8	:	:	6.8	10.0	12.7	11.6	:	13.5
1996	11.3	:	6.9	11.8	11.8	:	3.4	10.5	9.4	12.7	14.8	:	:	6.2	8.9	:	8.6	11.1	13.2	:	8.1	:	10.9	6.7	10.3	13.0	11.7	:	13.7
1997	11.2	:	7.7	11.5	11.7	:	3.1	10.6	9.2	12.7	15.4	:	8.2	6.4	9.1	:	8.7	11.0	13.2	:	8.0	:	11.0	6.8	9.6	12.8	12.0	:	13.8
1998	11.3	:	7.9	11.2	11.8	:	2.9	11.3	8.9	12.5	15.2	:	8.9	6.9	8.8	:	8.8	10.7	13.2	:	8.1	:	11.0	6.9	9.0	12.6	11.6	:	13.7
1999	11.3	:	8.1	11.0	11.8	:	3.5	11.5	8.7	12.5	15.3	:	9.5	7.7	8.0	8.3	8.9	10.6	13.3	:	8.4	:	10.9	7.0	9.0	12.3	11.7	:	13.7
2000	11.0	:	8.2	10.7	12.0	6.2	3.4	11.3	8.9	12.3	15.0	7.1	8.5	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.4	10.5	13.2	10.6	8.7	6.3 p	10.8	7.0	8.7	11.9	12.7	:	13.6
2001	11.5	:	8.1	10.8	12.0	5.7	3.5	12.0	8.6	12.3	14.9	6.9	7.7	6.8	7.6	8.0	9.2	10.4	13.4	11.5	9.1	6.3 p	11.0	7.0	8.8	12.0	12.2	:	13.5
2002	12.0	:	8.3	10.9	12.3	5.6	4.4	11.7	8.6	12.5	15.1	7.9	7.4	6.5	7.9	8.6	9.0	10.7	13.6	11.8	9.9	6.3 p	11.3	7.1	9.2	12.3	11.5	:	13.7
2003	12.3	:	8.1	11.2	12.4	5.6	4.4	11.6	8.5	12.6	15.4	8.5	6.8	6.2	8.1	8.5	9.1	10.8	13.8	12.0	10.3	5.6 p	10.6	6.9	9.5	12.9	11.5	:	14.0
2004	12.3	:	7.7	11.2	12.4	5.7	4.6	11.7	8.5 p	12.8	15.3 p	8.4	6.1	6.1	8.0	8.6	9.2	11.1	13.6	11.7	10.9 p	5.7 p	10.4	6.9 p	9.5	12.7	11.5 p	:	13.9
2005	12.7	7.9 p	7.9 p	11.0	12.4 p	5.4	4.5	12.0	8.4 p	13.0 p	15.5 p	8.3 p	5.7 p	6.0 p	7.9	9.1	9.5	11.1 p	13.5	11.5 p	:	5.7 p	10.2 p	7.0 p	9.6	12.5 p	11.8 e	12.0 e	14.0
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 56: Percentage of public expenditure on pensions - old age and survivors - Percentage of total social benefits

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	41.8	:	:	36.8	45.8	:	30.4	53.3	42.9	42.7	57.6	:	:	:	46.7	:	:	37.4	48.1	:	39.2	:	:	:	33.8	37.0	45.3	:	53.0
1995	43.1	:	39.8	37.7	42.8	:	26.5	52.1	43.9	43.5	63.4	:	:	:	45.1	:	51.4	38.0	46.9	:	41.1	:	:	38.1	32.8	37.5	43.1	:	55.6
1996	42.5	:	40.5	38.9	41.6	:	25.7	53.2	44.7	43.6	63.2	:	:	47.2	43.6	:	51.6	39.5	47.3	:	44.4	:	46.1	36.4	33.8	39.2	44.0	:	56.0
1997	43.4	:	42.9	39.4	42.2	:	25.4	52.7	45.6	43.8	63.9	:	55.0	47.6	43.7	:	50.4	40.6	47.8	:	44.3	:	45.5	36.4	33.8	39.6	45.8	:	57.2
1998	44.0	:	44.0	38.3	42.3	:	25.8	53.9	45.5	43.9	64.0	:	56.4	46.6	43.2	:	50.9	41.0	48.0	:	44.1	:	45.5	36.3	34.4	39.9	45.2	:	58.1
1999	44.0	:	43.5	38.0	42.0	:	25.1	52.0	45.4	44.2	64.2	:	56.5	48.5	40.2	41.1	52.0	41.8	47.5	:	44.9	:	45.2	36.5	35.2	39.5	46.4	:	57.6
2000	44.1	:	43.3	38.1	42.4	45.3	25.1	49.7	44.7	44.4	63.2	48.7	57.2	47.8	39.9	41.4	51.7	42.4	48.6	55.3	44.7	48.5 p	45.2	37.2	35.8	39.4	48.8	:	58.6
2001	44.7	:	42.9	38.0	42.5	44.2	24.4	51.4	43.9	44.4	62.3	46.9	55.1	47.6	37.3	42.4	53.9	41.9	48.8	56.3	45.8	49.1 p	45.5	38.3	36.6	39.9	46.3	:	57.9
2002	44.9	:	42.4	37.7	42.5	44.9	27.3	50.5	43.5	43.9	62.1	49.4	55.0	47.5	37.3	43.2	52.0	41.6	48.6	57.0	45.4	47.8 p	46.5	38.4	36.9	39.5	45.3	:	58.0
2003	44.3	:	41.2	37.2	42.6	44.8	26.8	50.8	42.8	43.6	62.1	46.9	51.9	47.6	37.1	41.3	51.6	40.7	48.4	57.9	46.2	45.4 p	45.0	39.2	37.0	40.3	44.7	:	57.3
2004	43.9	:	41.2	37.2	43.4	43.7	26.9	50.9	42.2 p	43.6	61.1 p	48.2	50.0	47.4	36.3	42.5	50.7	42.0	48.3	59.7	47.2 p	38.7 p	45.0	41.1 p	36.9	40.3	44.5 p	:	57.2
2005	44.7	51.1 p	42.6 p	37.5	43.5 p	44.0	26.6	51.2	41.4 p	43.9 p	60.7 p	46.6 p	48.4 p	46.4 p	36.6	42.5	52.4	42.3 p	48.6	59.8 p	:	41.3 p	44.4 p	42.5 p	37.3	40.5 p	45.0 e	45.9 e	57.6
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 57: Public expenditure on health care and sickness in % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	6.6	:	:	5.5	7.8	:	4.7	5.3	5.6	7.3	6.4	:	:	:	5.3	:	:	8.4	6.6	:	5.2	:	:	:	6.8	7.4	5.3	:	7.9
1995	6.1	:	6.3	5.5	8.4	:	5.1	5.0	6.0	8.1	5.4	:	:	:	5.0	:	3.8	8.2	7.1	:	6.9	:	:	5.9	6.4	7.4	6.4	:	8.2
1996	6.5	:	6.3	5.4	8.4	:	4.7	4.9	6.0	8.2	5.4	:	:	4.0	5.3	:	3.9	7.7	7.0	:	5.7	:	7.2	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.4	:	8.1
1997	6.1	:	6.2	5.3	7.9	:	4.5	5.1	5.8	8.1	5.6	:	2.7	4.2	5.3	:	4.3	7.4	7.1	:	5.7	:	7.4	6.9	6.2	7.4	6.3	:	7.8
1998	6.1	:	6.0	5.6	7.8	:	4.3	5.1	5.7	8.1	5.6	:	2.6	4.8	5.1	:	4.2	7.3	7.1	:	5.9	:	7.5	6.9	5.9	7.7	6.5	:	7.9
1999	6.2	:	6.2	5.7	7.9	:	5.6	5.4	5.7	8.0	5.6	:	2.8	4.8	5.1	5.6	4.1	7.4	7.3	:	6.1	:	7.4	6.6	5.9	7.9	6.4	:	7.9
2000	6.0	:	6.4	5.7	8.0	4.4	5.5	6.0	5.8	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.5	4.6	4.8	5.3	4.2	7.3	7.0	3.8	6.2	3.3 p	7.3	6.5	5.8	8.1	6.6	:	8.0
2001	6.2	:	6.5	5.8	8.1	4.1	6.1	6.1	5.8	8.1	6.3	3.9	2.7	4.3	5.2	5.2	4.4	7.5	7.1	3.9	6.3	3.4 p	7.6	6.4	5.9	8.1	7.3	:	8.1
2002	6.3	:	6.8	6.0	8.1	3.9	6.4	6.1	5.9	8.4	6.2	4.0	2.7	4.1	5.4	5.6	4.3	7.9	7.2	4.2	6.7	3.4 p	7.6	6.3	6.2	8.5	7.2	:	8.3
2003	7.4	:	6.9	6.1	8.1	3.9	6.6	6.1	6.0	8.6	6.2	4.7	3.0	3.9	5.5	6.1	4.5	8.2	7.1	4.1	6.4	3.3 p	7.6	5.8	6.4	8.4	7.7	:	8.4
2004	7.7	:	6.6	6.2	7.7	4.1	6.8	6.1	6.2 p	8.8	6.6 p	4.2	3.0	3.8	5.5	6.0	4.9	8.1	7.1	3.8	7.0 p	5.3 p	7.5	5.0 p	6.6	7.9	7.9 p	:	8.3
2005	7.7	4.5 p	6.5 p	6.1	7.8 p	3.9	6.9	6.5	6.4 p	8.8 p	6.8 p	4.5 p	3.1 p	3.9 p	5.5	6.4	4.8	8.1 p	7.1	3.8 p	:	5.0 p	7.4 p	4.8 p	6.7	7.5 p	8.1 e	7.5 e	8.3
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 58: Public expenditure on long term care (disability) in % of GDP

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
1990	1.9	:	:	2.7	1.5	:	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	:	:	:	2.6	:	:	4.9	2.3	:	2.2	:	:	:	3.7	3.4	1.9	:	4.0
1995	2.3	:	1.3	3.3	1.9	:	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	:	:	:	2.5	:	0.7	3.6	2.5	:	2.3	:	:	1.2	4.6	4.1	2.9	:	4.1
1996	2.3	:	1.3	3.3	2.1	:	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	:	:	1.2	2.6	:	0.9	3.4	2.6	:	2.3	:	2.0	1.2	4.5	3.9	2.8	:	3.9
1997	2.2	:	1.4	3.2	2.2	:	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	:	1.9	1.0	2.7	:	0.9	3.2	2.5	:	2.3	:	2.0	1.2	4.1	3.7	2.7	:	3.7
1998	2.2	:	1.4	3.4	2.2	:	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.5	:	1.9	1.1	2.5	:	1.0	3.1	2.5	:	2.3	:	2.0	1.3	3.8	3.7	2.6	:	3.6
1999	2.3	:	1.5	3.5	2.2	:	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	:	1.9	1.2	2.8	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.4	:	2.3	:	2.1	1.3	3.6	3.9	2.5	:	3.7
2000	2.3	:	1.5	3.4	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	1.0 p	2.2	1.4	3.4	3.9	2.4	:	3.6
2001	2.4	:	1.5	3.5	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.9	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.8	2.5	1.2 p	2.1	1.5	3.3	4.0	2.5	:	3.6
2002	2.6	:	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.0	1.0	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.1 p	2.1	1.6	3.3	4.3	2.4	:	3.8
2003	2.0	:	1.6	4.0	2.3	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	1.2 p	1.9	1.6	3.4	4.5	2.4	:	4.0
2004	2.0	:	1.5	4.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.5 p	1.7	1.5 p	0.7	1.2	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4 p	1.1 p	1.9	1.5 p	3.4	4.7	2.4 p	:	4.1
2005	2.0	1.3 p	1.4 p	4.2	2.2 p	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.5 p	1.8 p	1.5 p	0.7 p	1.1 p	1.3 p	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.6 p	2.2	2.0 p	:	1.0 p	2.0 p	1.5 p	3.4	4.8 p	2.4 e	2.1 e	4.1
2006	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - ESSPROS data base.

Table 59: Proportion of total population at-risk-of-poverty before social transfers in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
1995	27.0	:	:	:	22.0	:	34.0	23.0	27.0	26.0	23.0	:	:	:	25.0	:	:	24.0	24.0	:	27.0	:	:	:	:	:	32.0	26.0 s	22.7
1996	27.0	:	:	:	22.0	:	34.0	22.0	26.0	26.0	23.0	:	:	:	24.0	:	:	24.0	25.0	:	27.0	:	:	:	23.0	:	29.0	25.0 s	22.3
1997	26.0	:	:	:	22.0	:	32.0	23.0	27.0	26.0	22.0	: i	:	:	22.0	:	:	23.0	24.0	:	27.0	:	:	:	23.0	:	30.0	25.0 s	22.0
1998	25.0	:	:	:	22.0	:	32.0	22.0	25.0	25.0	21.0	:	:	:	23.0	:	:	21.0	24.0	:	27.0	:	:	:	22.0	:	30.0	24.0 s	21.3
1999	24.0	:	:	:	21.0	:	30.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	21.0	:	:	:	24.0	:	:	21.0	23.0	:	27.0	:	:	:	21.0	:	30.0	24.0 s	21.0
2000	23.0	18.0 i	:	:	20.0	26.0 i	31.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	21.0	:	22.0 i	23.0 i	23.0	17.0 i	19.0 i	22.0 ip	22.0	30.0 i	27.0	21.0 i	18.0 i	:	19.0	:	29.0 bi	23.0 s	17.7
2001	23.0	19.0 i	18.0 i	29.0 i	21.0	25.0 i	30.0	23.0	23.0	26.0 bi	22.0	: i	: i	24.0 i	23.0	17.0 i	: i	22.0 ip	22.0	31.0 i	24.0	22.0 i	17.0 i	: i	29.0 bi	17.0 i	28.0 i	24.0 s	17.0
2002	: i	17.0 i	:	: i	:	25.0 i	: i	: i	22.0 bi	26.0 i	: i	: i	:	:	: i	15.0 i	: i	22.0 ip	: i	:	26.0 ip	23.0 i	16.0 i	:	28.0 i	29.0 bi	28.0 i	: i	16.0
2003	29.0 b	0.0 i	:	32.0 b	:	25.0 i	31.0 b	24.0 b	22.0 i	24.0 i	: i	20.0 i	:	:	23.0 b	17.0 i	: i	23.0 ip	25.0 b	:	26.0 ip	22.0 i	16.0 i	:	28.0 i	: i	29.0 i	25.0 s	11.0
2004	27.0 p	18.0 i	:	30.0	:	26.0 b	33.0	23.0	25.0 b	26.0 b	24.0 b	: i	:	:	22.0	: i	: i	: i	25.0	:	27.0 b	23.0 i	: i	:	29.0 b	30.0 b	: i	26.0 s	21.0
2005	28.0	17.0 i	21.0 b	30.0	23.0 b	24.0	32.0	23.0	24.0	26.0	23.0	22.0 b	26.0 b	26.0 b	23.0	29.0 b	21.0 p	22.0 b	24.0	30.0 b	26.0	24.0 i	26.0 b	22.0 b	28.0	29.0	31.0 b	25.0 s	19.7
2006	27.0	17.0 i	22.0	28.0	26.0	25.0	33.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	24.0	22.0	28.0	27.0	24.0	30.0	22.0 p	21.0	25.0	29.0	25.0 p	24.0 i	24.0	20.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	26.0 s	19.3
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Until 2001 data were provided by the European Community Household Panel. Up to 2005 there was a transitional period, during which data were provided by national sources which were harmonised ex-post. From 2005 all EU-25 countries provide data from the EU-SILC survey. Bulgaria and Romania have launched SILC in 2006.
Note: Proportion of persons with an equivalised disposable income, before social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold.

Table 60: Proportion of total population at-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers in %

time	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
1995	16.0	:	:	10.0 i	15.0	:	19.0	22.0	19.0	15.0	20.0	:	:	:	12.0	:	:	11.0	13.0	:	23.0	:	:	:	:	:	20.0	17.0 s	11.0
1996	15.0	:	:	:	14.0	:	19.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	20.0	:	:	:	11.0	:	:	12.0	14.0	:	21.0	:	:	:	8.0	:	18.0	16.0 s	10.3
1997	14.0	:	:	10.0 i	12.0	:	19.0	21.0	20.0	15.0	19.0	: i	:	:	11.0	:	:	10.0	13.0	:	22.0	:	:	:	8.0	8.0 i	18.0	16.0 s	8.7
1998	14.0	:	:	:	11.0	:	19.0	21.0	18.0	15.0	18.0	:	:	:	12.0	:	:	10.0	13.0	:	21.0	:	:	:	9.0	:	19.0	15.0 s	10.0
1999	13.0	:	:	10.0 i	11.0	:	19.0	21.0	19.0	15.0	18.0	:	:	:	13.0	:	:	11.0	12.0	:	21.0	:	:	:	11.0	8.0 i	19.0	16.0 s	9.7
2000	13.0	14.0 i	:	:	10.0	18.0 i	20.0	20.0	18.0	16.0	18.0	: i	16.0 i	17.0 i	12.0	11.0 i	15.0 i	11.0 ip	12.0	16.0 i	21.0	17.0 i	11.0 i	:	11.0	: i	19.0 bi	15.0 s	10.7
2001	13.0	16.0 i	8.0 i	10.0 i	11.0	18.0 i	21.0	20.0	19.0	13.0 bi	19.0	: i	: i	17.0 i	12.0	11.0 i	: i	11.0 ip	12.0	16.0 i	20.0	17.0 i	11.0 i	: i	11.0 bi	9.0 i	18.0 i	15.0 s	9.0
2002	: i	14.0 i	:	: i	:	18.0 i	: i	: i	19.0 bi	12.0 i	: i	: i	:	:	: i	10.0 i	: i	11.0 ip	: i	:	20.0 ip	18.0 i	10.0 i	:	11.0 i	11.0 bi	18.0 i	: i	10.3
2003	15.0 b	14.0 i	:	12.0 b	:	18.0 i	20.0 b	21.0 b	19.0 i	12.0 i	: i	15.0 i	:	:	11.0 b	12.0 i	: i	12.0 ip	13.0 b	:	19.0 ip	17.0 i	10.0 i	:	11.0 i	: i	18.0 i	15.0 s	10.7
2004	15.0 p	15.0 i	:	11.0	:	20.0 b	21.0	20.0	20.0 b	13.0 b	19.0 b	: i	:	:	12.0	: i	: i	: i	13.0	:	20.0 b	18.0 i	: i	:	11.0 b	11.0 b	: i	17.0 s	11.0
2005	15.0	14.0 i	10.0 b	12.0	12.0 b	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	13.0	19.0	16.0 b	19.0 b	21.0 b	13.0	13.0 b	15.0 p	11.0 b	12.0	21.0 b	19.0	18.0 i	12.0 b	13.0 b	12.0	9.0	19.0 b	16.0 s	10.0
2006	15.0	14.0 i	10.0	12.0	13.0	18.0	18.0	21.0	20.0	13.0	20.0	16.0	23.0	20.0	14.0	16.0	14.0 p	10.0	13.0	19.0	18.0 p	19.0 i	12.0	12.0	13.0	12.0	19.0	16.0 s	10.7
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Until 2001 data were provided by the European Community Household Panel. Up to 2005 there was a transitional period, during which data were provided by national sources which were harmonised ex-post. From 2005 all EU-25 countries provide data from the EU-SILC survey. Bulgaria and Romania have launched SILC in 2006.
Note: Share of persons with an equivalised disposable income, after social transfers, below the risk-of-poverty threshold.

Table 61: Inequality of income distribution - Ratio of total income received by the 20% of the population with the highest income to that received by the 20% of the population with the lowest income

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-25	3 best
time																													
1995	4.5	:	:	2.9 i	4.6	:	5.1	6.5	5.9	4.5	5.9	:	:	:	4.3	:	:	4.2	4.0	:	7.4	:	:	:	:	:	5.2	5.1 s	3.7
1996	4.2	:	:	:	4.0	:	5.1	6.3	6.0	4.3	5.6	:	:	:	4.0	:	:	4.4	3.8	:	6.7	:	:	:	3.0	:	5.0	4.8 s	3.6
1997	4.0	:	:	2.9 i	3.7	:	5.0	6.6	6.5	4.4	5.3	: i	:	:	3.6	:	:	3.6	3.6	:	6.7	:	:	:	3.0	3.0 i	4.7	4.7 s	3.0
1998	4.0	:	:	:	3.6	:	5.2	6.5	5.9	4.2	5.1	:	:	:	3.7	:	:	3.6	3.5	:	6.8	:	:	:	3.1	:	5.2	4.6 s	3.4
1999	4.2	:	:	3.0 i	3.6	:	4.9	6.2	5.7	4.4	4.9	:	:	:	3.9	:	:	3.7	3.7	:	6.4	:	:	:	3.4	3.1 i	5.2	4.6 s	3.2
2000	4.3	3.7 i	:	:	3.5	6.3 i	4.7	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.8	:	5.5 i	5.0	3.7	3.3 i	4.6 i	4.1 ip	3.4	4.7 i	6.4	4.5 i	3.2 i	:	3.3	:	5.2 bi	4.5 s	3.3
2001	4.0	3.8 i	3.4 i	3.0 i	3.6	6.1 i	4.5	5.7	5.5	3.9 bi	4.8	: i	: i	4.9 i	3.8	3.1 i	: i	4.0 ip	3.5	4.7 i	6.5	4.6 i	3.1 i	: i	3.7 bi	3.4 i	5.4 i	4.5 s	3.1
2002	: i	3.8 i	:	: i	:	6.1 i	: i	: i	5.1 bi	3.9 i	: i	: i	:	:	: i	3.0 i	: i	4.0 ip	: i	:	7.3 ip	4.7 i	3.1 i	:	3.7 i	3.3 bi	5.5 i	: i	3.1
2003	4.3 b	3.6 i	:	3.6 b	:	5.9 i	5.0 b	6.4 b	5.1 i	3.8 i	: i	4.1 i	:	:	4.0 b	3.3 i	: i	4.0 ip	4.1 b	:	7.4 ip	4.6 i	3.1 i	:	3.6 i	: i	5.3 i	4.6 s	3.3
2004	4.0 p	4.0 i	:	3.4	:	7.2 b	5.0	5.9	5.1 b	4.2 b	5.7 b	: i	:	:	3.9	: i	: i	: i	3.8	:	6.9 b	4.8 i	: i	:	3.5 b	3.3 b	: i	4.8 s	3.4
2005	4.0	3.7 i	3.7 b	3.5	3.8 b	5.9	5.0	5.8	5.4	4.0	5.6	4.3 b	6.7 b	6.9 b	3.8	4.0 b	4.1 p	4.0 b	3.8	6.6 b	6.9	4.9 i	3.4 b	3.9 b	3.6	3.3	5.8 b	4.8 s	3.4
2006	4.2	3.5 i	3.5	3.4	4.1	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.3	4.0	5.5	4.3	7.9	6.3	4.2	5.5	4.2 p	3.8	3.7	5.6	6.8 p	5.3 i	3.4	4.0	3.6	3.5	5.4	4.7 s	3.4
2007	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Eurostat - Until 2001 data were provided by the European Community Household Panel. Up to 2005 there was a transitional period, during which data were provided by national sources which were harmonised ex-post. From 2005 all EU-25 countries provide data from the EU-SILC survey. Bulgaria and Romania have launched SILC in 2006.

Table 62: Jobless households – Proportion of persons aged 18-59 living in households where no one works

	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	GR	ES	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK	UE-27	3 best
time																													
1995	14.1	:	:	:	10.6	:	13.5	10.3	12.5	11.0	11.9	:	:	:	6.5	:	:	11.0	7.0	:	5.9	:	:	:	:	:	13.7	:	6.5
1996	14.1	:	:	:	10.9	:	12.9	9.8	12.1	10.9	12.0	:	:	:	7.6	15.8	:	10.2	8.1	:	6.3	:	8.8	:	:	:	13.5	:	7.3
1997	14.3	:	5.3	:	11.4	9.6	12.5	10.0	11.3	11.4	12.2	:	:	:	7.0	15.7	:	8.9	7.7	9.8	5.9	6.8	8.7	:	:	:	12.9	:	6.0
1998	14.4	:	6.2	:	11.1	8.7	:	9.6	10.2	11.3	12.0	:	14.0	10.4	7.3	15.8	:	8.8	8.4	:	5.1 b	7.3	8.3	9.0	:	:	12.5	:	6.2
1999	13.0 b	:	7.2	:	10.5	10.4	9.8	9.6	8.5	11.3	11.7	:	14.9 b	8.8	6.7	14.2	:	7.8	8.2	:	4.7	7.8	9.6	9.8	:	:	11.8	:	6.2
2000	12.4	15.5	7.8	:	9.7	9.6	8.6	9.2	7.5	10.7	11.2	5.6	15.0	9.2	6.9	13.5	7.4	7.6	8.3	:	4.6	8.4	9.0	10.9	:	:	11.4	:	5.7
2001	13.8	17.3 b	7.9	:	9.7	11.0	8.8	8.8	7.4	10.3	10.8	4.9	12.8	10.0	6.7	13.2	7.8	6.9	7.9	13.8	4.3	8.7	8.2	10.0	:	:	11.2	10.2 e	5.3
2002	14.2	16.6	7.3	7.6	10.0	10.8	8.5	8.9	7.3	10.4	10.2	5.3	10.5 b	9.1 b	6.3	13.0	7.2	6.7	7.5	15.1	4.6	11.3 b	8.0	10.9	:	:	11.3	10.3 e	5.4
2003	14.4	15.3	7.7	8.6	10.6	10.9	8.9	8.5	7.2	10.5	9.7	5.2	8.7	7.4	7.5 i	11.6 b	7.9	8.0	7.4	14.8	5.5	11.1	8.7	10.1	10.9	:	10.9	10.3 e	6.0
2004	13.7	13.7	8.0	8.5	11.1	9.5	8.6	8.5	7.3	10.8	9.1	5.0	7.8	8.1	7.1	11.9	8.6	8.0	8.8 i	15.8	5.3	11.1	7.5	10.8	11.0	:	11.0	10.4 i	5.8
2005	13.5	13.0	7.4	7.7	11.0	8.5	8.4	8.5	6.7	10.7	9.5	5.2	8.1	6.6	6.7	12.3	8.2	8.0	8.7	15.3	5.5	10.4	6.7	10.2	10.5	:	11.0	10.3 e	5.8
2006	14.3	11.6	7.3	6.9	10.5	6.0	7.9	8.1	6.3	10.9	9.2	4.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	11.6	6.7	7.4	8.8	13.5	5.8	9.7	7.2	9.6	9.5	:	10.7	9.8 e	5.6
2007	12.5	10.0	6.5	:	9.5	6.0	7.8	8.0	6.0	10.9	9.1	4.5	7.1	6.3	7.5	11.8	6.9	6.5	7.6	11.7	5.8	9.6	6.0	8.8	:	:	10.9	9.3 e	5.4

Source: Eurostat - European Union Labour Force Survey.

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