



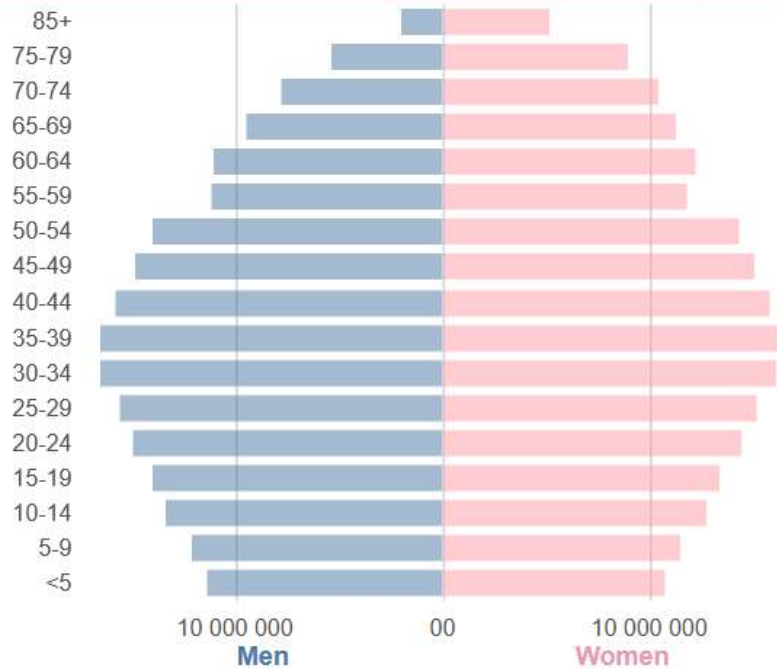
Demography: latest updates

Toolbox and Care Strategy

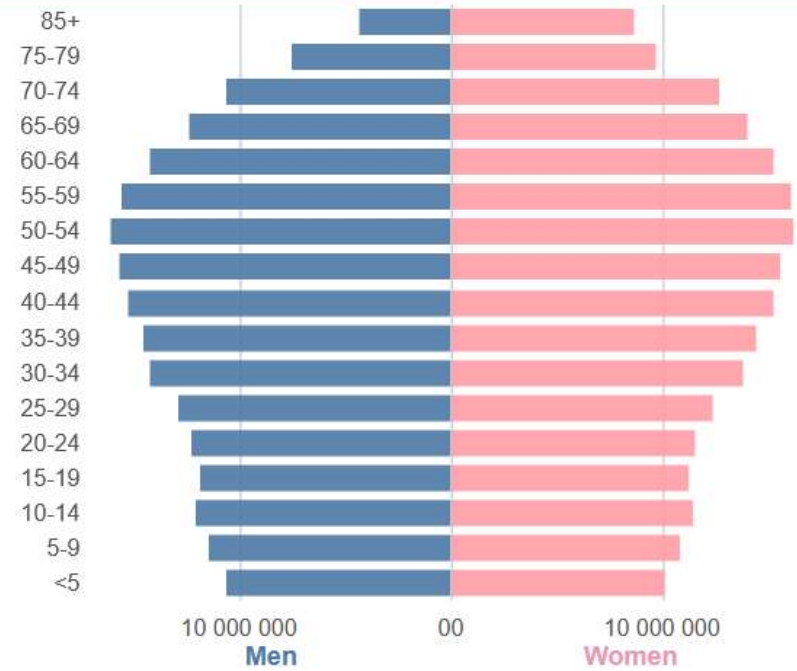
Marco La Marca, Geneve, 20/11/2023

Demographic trends

1 Population age structure 2001 2001 ▾







2 Population age structure 2022 2022 ▾



Source: European Commission, Atlas of Demography, <https://migration-demography-tools.jrc.ec.europa.eu/atlas-demography/data>

Consequences

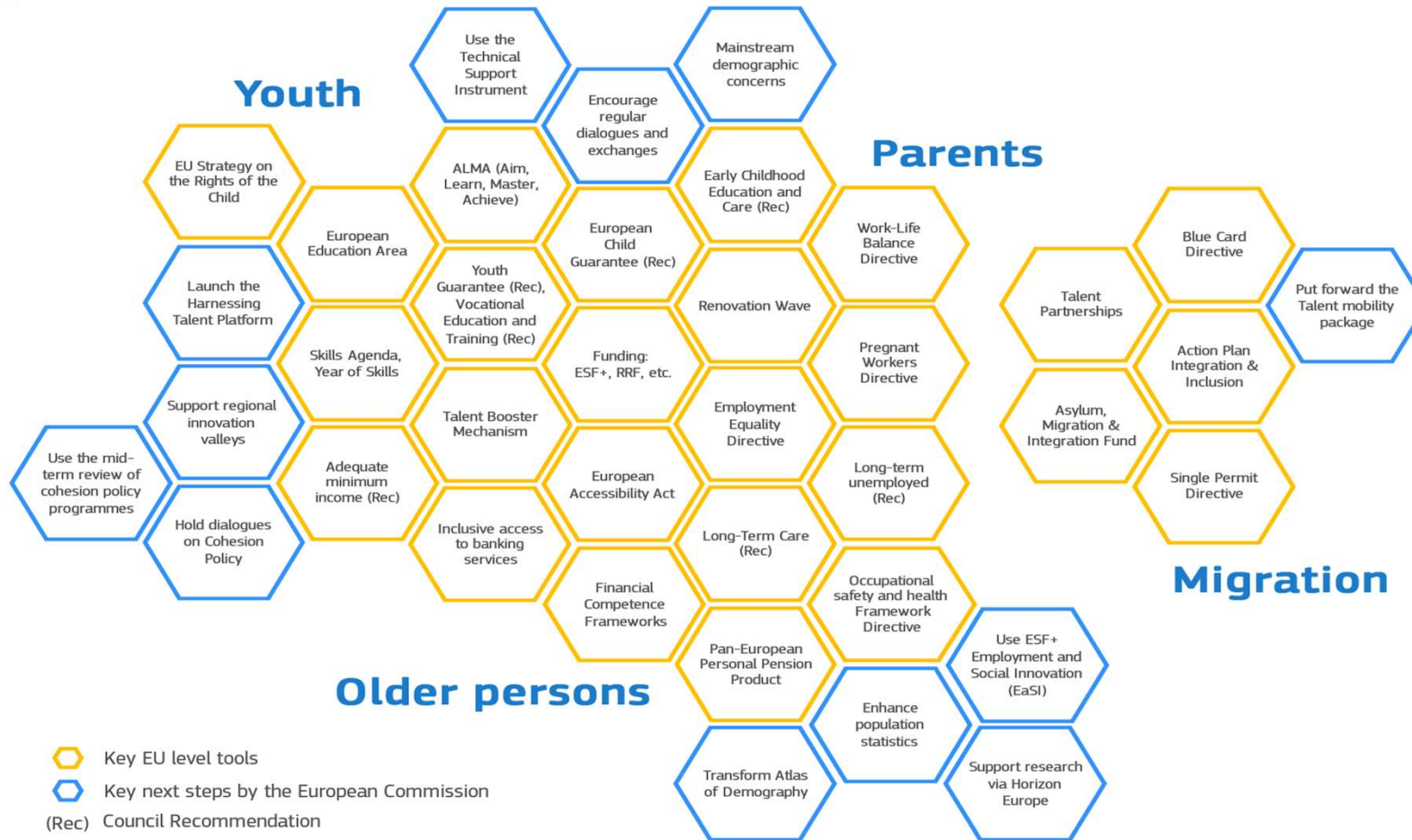
- Human capital
 - Competitiveness
- 
- Request by European Council
- 
- Demography Toolbox

- Increasing population in the top age brackets
- 
- Increasing need for long-term care (OECD: +32%)
- 
- Care Strategy

The Demography Toolbox



Tools



Follow-up

- Reinforce the data and evidence base
 - Atlas of Demography, better statistics (ESOP revision), scaling up experiments in social innovation (EaSI), Horizon Europe research
- Review and upgrade of demography-related policies at all level
 - Dedicated resources and structures supporting regular dialogues with MSs, use of TSI, mainstreaming demographic concerns, thematic conference on demography
 - Concept of longevity
- Ensure that no region is left behind

Care Strategy: needs



13% of parents do not make use of childcare because of its cost and **11%** have moderate or great difficulties in affording it. These percentages more than double respectively to **28% and 27%** for households at risk of poverty.



1/3 of households with long-term care needs do not use home care services because they cannot afford them.



The number of all people potentially in need of long-term care across the European Union stands at **30.8 million people** and is projected to rise by more than 7 million people, to reach **38.1 million by 2050**.



Unpaid care responsibilities keep around **7.7 million women** in Europe away from participating in the labour market, compared to only 450 000 men. This contributes to the gender employment gap (11 p.p.), the gender pay gap (13%) and the gender pension gap (29%).



1 in 3 Europeans are estimated to have caring responsibilities and over **9.1 million** people, mostly women, work in the care sector.



The International Labour Organization estimates that investing **1.1%** of GDP in early childhood education and care and **1.8%** of GDP in long-term care each year would create an additional **26.7 million** jobs in Europe by **2035**.

Care strategy: responses

- Improving care services
 - Early childhood education and care
 - Long-term care
- Making the care sector more resilient and gender balanced
 - Improving working conditions in the care sector
 - Better balance between work and care responsibilities
- Investing in care
- Improving the evidence base and monitoring progress

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