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Lecture 9 The 'demographic time bomb'

Issues raised by the demographic imbalance:

- a) equality between generations;
- b) the social and economic integration of older people;
- c) the problems of ensuring funding for pensions;

d) the provision of adequate and effective social services within the context of reducing numbers of tax-payers

Community Charter of the Fundamental Social Rights of Workers, 1989:

"at the time of retirement, every worker should be able to enjoy resources affording him or her a decent standard of living, and should be entitled to sufficient resources and to medical and social assistance specifically suited to his or her needs."

- Feb. 1982, European Parliament resolution on the situation and problems of the aged in the European Community
- Mar. 1986, European Parliament resolution on services for the elderly
- May 1986, European Parliament resolution on "Community measures to improve the situation of old people in the Member States"

- 1991, Programme of European Community actions;
 - to monitor and exchange information about demographic trends and their impact on social protection and health systems

Observatory on Ageing and Older People:

- monitoring role, concentrated on 4 areas for elderly people:
 - a) living standards and way of life;
 - b) employment and the labour market;
 - c) health and social care;
 - d) the social integration of older people in both formal and informal settings.

1991 programme for Community action – Member States to address:

"the challenges resulting from present and future demographic developments and the consequences of an ageing population for all Community policies."

= 'mainstreaming'

- 1999, European Commission communication entitled 'Towards a Europe for all ages' recommended the development of measures and policy for elderly people in E.U. in 4 areas:
- 1) action was needed to maintain the capacity of workers and to promote life-long learning and flexible working arrangements;

- 2) attention was to be paid to reversing the trend towards early retirement, exploring new forms of gradual retirement and making pension schemes more sustainable and flexible;
- 3) in the area of health and old age care, research and studies were to be initiated to develop adequate responses to health-care needs;
- 4) action to combat discrimination, unemployment and social exclusion among older people

2020 - 27 per cent of E.U. population aged over 60 (70 per cent increase compared to 1960) (Eurostat)

From 2005 to 2030 E.U. will lose 20.8 million (6.8%) people of working age (European Commission Green Paper on Demographic Change)

- by 2030 the E.U. will have 18 million fewer children and young people than in 2005
- by 2030 there will be 2 people of working age for every one person aged over 65 (in 2006 there are 4 people of working age for every one person over 65)

- Since 1960 average life expectancy for women in EU risen by 5 years, for men by almost 4 years
- E.U. estimates that by 2050 the number of people aged 80 plus will have increased by 180 per cent
- By 2030 will be 34.7 million E.U. citizens aged 80 plus (18.8 million in 2005)

Ratio in E.U. of dependent young and old people to people of working age:

2005 = 49 per cent

2030 = 66 per cent

- Oct. 2006 European Commission communication entitled 'The demographic future of Europe from challenge to opportunity'
- sets out 5 areas for action to help Member States adapt to demographic change in their own national context:

- 1. Helping people to balance work, family and private life so that potential parents can have the number of children they desire;
- 2. Improving work opportunities for older people;
- 3. Increasing productivity and competitiveness by valuing the contributions of both older and younger employees

- 4. Harnessing the positive impact of migration for the job market;
- 5. Ensuring sustainable public finances to help guarantee social protection in the long term