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Σειρά Εμφάνιση ανά ημερομηνία
Λέξη κλειδί "δημογραφική πολιτική"

Ημερομηνία δημιουργίας : 20-04-2024

Demographic Outlook for the European Union 2022

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Μελέτη

Ημερομηνία 31-05-2022

Συγγραφείς KISS Monika | NEGREIRO ACHIAGA Maria Del Mar | Niestadt Maria | NIJENHUIS CAROLIEN MARTINA | VAN LIEROP Christiaan

Τομέας πολιτικής Απασχόληση | Κοινωνική πολιτική

Λέξη κλειδί γονιμότητα | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική ανάλυση | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | επιδημία | θνησιμότητα | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | νόσος από κορονοϊό | οικονομική ανάλυση | ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΑ | ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ, ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ | πληθυσμιακή συρρίκνωση | στατιστική | τεχνολογία και τεχνικοί κανονισμοί | υγεία | ψηφιακή τεχνολογία

Περίληψη The latest demographic data show that existing demographic tendencies, such as increasing median age, declining fertility rates and a shrinking working age population, continue to prevail. However, it is also becoming clear that the influence of the pandemic in 2021 was more significant than during the previous year – for instance, 'excess mortality' increased even further, while life expectancy decreased in many Member States. The pandemic also accelerated another phenomenon, present in our lives in recent decades: the digital transition. Social distancing measures favoured automation and digitisation, an increased use of e-government, and led to higher rates of remote working. Parallel to this, new problems and challenges appeared, touching diverse demographic groups in different ways and to differing degrees. Digital fraud, cyber-threats, digital dependency and a deepening digital divide pose more and more challenges for citizens and the EU.

Μελέτη [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Εν συντομία

Ημερομηνία 22-10-2021

Εξωτερικός συντάκτης Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Τομέας πολιτικής Απασχόληση | Κοινωνική πολιτική | Κορονοϊός

Λέξη κλειδί δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | δημογραφική πρόβλεψη | επιδημία | ευρωπαϊκή κοινωνική πολιτική | ηλικιωμένοι | κοινωνική ζωή | κοινωνική προστασία | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | κοινωνικό πλαίσιο | κοινωνικός αντίκτυπος | νόσος από κορονοϊό | οικονομία της τρίτης ηλικίας | οικονομική πολιτική | ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΑ | περίθαλψη ηλικιωμένων | υγεία

Περίληψη The study focuses on active ageing policies and access to services for the ageing population in the EU-27 in five areas: economic activity, social participation, health and well-being, long-term care, and supportive environments including housing, transportation, and securing financial independence. It presents the challenges and trends in achieving active ageing policy goals in those areas, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight country studies for selected Member States provide a comparative assessment as well as examples of policies and good practices undertaken in recent years.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Εν συντομία [EN](#)

Ageing policies - access to services in different Member States

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Μελέτη

Ημερομηνία 21-10-2021

Εξωτερικός συντάκτης Agnieszka SOWA-KOFTA, Izabela MARCINKOWSKA, Anna RUZIK-SIERDZIŃSKA and Raimonda MACKEVIČIŪTĖ

Τομέας πολιτικής Απασχόληση | Κοινωνική πολιτική | Κορονοϊός

Λέξη κλειδί άλλοι βιομηχανικοί κλάδοι | αγορά της εργασίας | αγορά της εργασίας | ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ | απασχόληση | ΒΙΟΜΗΧΑΝΙΑ | βοηθητικά επαγγέλματα | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | επιδημία | επιτροπή απασχόλησης (ΕΕ) | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | νόσος από κορονοϊό | πληθυσμιακή συρρίκνωση | υγεία

Περίληψη The study focuses on active ageing policies and access to services for the ageing population in the EU-27 in five areas: economic activity, social participation, health and well-being, long-term care, and supportive environments including housing, transportation, and securing financial independence. It presents the challenges and trends in achieving active ageing policy goals in those areas, as well as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Eight country studies for selected Member States provide a comparative assessment as well as examples of policies and good practices undertaken in recent years.

This document was provided by the Policy Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of the committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL).

Μελέτη [EN](#)

Περίληψη [EN](#), [ES](#)

Παράρτημα 1 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 2 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 3 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 4 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 5 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 6 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 7 [EN](#)

Παράρτημα 8 [EN](#)

Research for TRAN Committee: Transport infrastructure in low-density and depopulating areas

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Μελέτη

Ημερομηνία 03-02-2021

Εξωτερικός συντάκτης Luca BISASCHI, Francesco ROMANO, Malin CARLBERG, Jessica CARNEIRO, Davide CECCANTI, and Liviu CALOFIR.

Τομέας πολιτικής Μεταφορές | Τουρισμός

Λέξη κλειδί αγροτική μετανάστευση | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική ανάλυση | δημογραφική πολιτική | ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΕΣ | ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ | κοινή πολιτική μεταφορών | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | μετανάστευση | ΜΕΤΑΦΟΡΕΣ | οικονομικά της Ευρωπαϊκής Ένωσης | ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ, ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ | περιπτώσιολογική μελέτη | πληθυσμιακή συρρίκνωση | πολιτική μεταφορών | πυκνότητα του πληθυσμού | ταμείο (ΕΕ) | τεκμηρίωση | τεχνικοί κανονισμοί | τεχνολογική αλλαγή | υποδομή μεταφορών | χαμηλή πυκνότητα πληθυσμού

Περίληψη This study investigates the key challenges and trends concerning the provision of transport policies and infrastructure in low-density and depopulating areas. It also provides a comprehensive assessment of relevant transport policies and projects implemented in these areas. Finally, it provides policymakers with an array of policy recommendations aimed at overcoming the identified challenges and gaps.

Μελέτη [EN](#)

Περίληψη [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#)

Japan's ageing society

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Briefing

Ημερομηνία 15-12-2020

Συγγραφέας D'AMBROGIO Enrico

Τομέας πολιτικής Εξωτερικές Υποθέσεις

Λέξη κλειδί αγορά της εργασίας | ΑΠΑΣΧΟΛΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΘΗΚΕΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ | Ασία - Ωκεανία | αυτοματοποίηση της παραγωγής | ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΑ | γονιμότητα | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική ανάλυση | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | ηλικιωμένος | ηλικιωμένος εργαζόμενος | Ιαπωνία | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | οικονομική γεωγραφία | ΠΑΡΑΓΩΓΗ, ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ | πληθυσμιακή συρρίκνωση | προσδόκιμο επιβίωσης | τεχνολογία και τεχνικοί κανονισμοί

Περίληψη Japan is aging fast. Its 'super-aged' society is the oldest in the world: 28.7 % of the population are 65 or older, with women forming the majority. The country is also home to a record 80 000 centenarians. By 2036, people aged 65 and over will represent a third of the population. Since 2011, the Japanese population has also been shrinking: it is a rare case of large country whose overall population is becoming smaller in prosperous and peaceful times. Japan's population is expected to drop from 127 million in 2015 to 88 million by 2065. Japan's demographic crisis is the consequence of the combination of two elements: a high life expectancy and a low fertility rate. In 2018, Japan had the second highest life expectancy in the world. Meanwhile, since the 1970s the country has failed to raise its fertility rate to the replacement level. The working culture, a deterioration of employment opportunities for young men and the traditional gender division of labour are possible explanations for this trend. The consequences of the country's aging and shrinking population include economic crisis, budgetary challenges, pressure on job markets and depopulation of rural areas. The silver economy is meanwhile flourishing and Japan is at the forefront of robot development to face a declining labour force and to take care of its elderly. The government's efforts to address the demographic crisis have yet to succeed however, and immigration has been limited. Tokyo is engaged in global health cooperation and succeeded in incorporating the concept of human security in the sustainable development goals. It has also been active in international cooperation on ageing, with a focus on the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region. The EU's own ageing society is not far behind Japan. It could benefit from learning from Japan's experience, and cooperating on all aspects relating to demographic challenges, including on 'agetechnology': technology making comfortable longevity accessible to all.

Briefing [EN](#)

Demography on the European agenda: Strategies for tackling demographic decline

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Briefing

Ημερομηνία 02-06-2020

Συγγραφέας MARGARAS Vasileios

Τομέας πολιτικής Κορονοϊός | Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη

Λέξη κλειδί γεννητικότητα | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | επιδημία | ευρωπαϊκή οικοδόμηση | ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΕΝΩΣΗ | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | νόσος από κορονοϊό | πληθυσμιακή συρρίκνωση | στρατηγική της ΕΕ | υγεία

Περίληψη The EU faces a number of demographic challenges such as ageing, a declining birth rate and depopulation in some of its regions. The EU represents an ever-shrinking proportion of the world population, at just 6.9 % today (down from 13.5 % in 1960), and is projected to fall further to just 4.1 % by the end of this century. This is explained by the low fertility rates as the numbers of children being born has fallen from an EU-28 average of around 2.5 children per woman in 1960, to a little under 1.6 today. This is far below the 2.1 births per woman considered necessary to maintain a stable population in the long term. Ageing is also another population trend in the EU. Due to advances in medicine and quality of life, the average life expectancy the EU has increased considerably and now stands at about 81 years on average. Demography matters. The economy, labour market, healthcare, pensions, regional development, and election results – all are driven by demography. EU Member States have their own strategies and policies in order to counteract demographic decline. The EU also has an auxiliary role when it comes to tackling demographic challenges. Nevertheless, the EU has limited legal powers when it comes to dealing with issues that are related to demography. The coronavirus epidemic also has an impact on demography. Covid-19 has caused many deaths of elderly people. Certain EU regions have been affected more than others from the spread of the coronavirus. Studies suggest that coronavirus has a considerable impact on EU population trends (such as number of deaths per country, reduction of life expectancy and family planning). Both the European Parliament and the European Committee of the Regions are preparing their own reports and opinions on issues that are related to demography.

Briefing [EN](#)

Πολυμέσα [Demography on the European agenda: Strategies for tackling demographic decline](#)

[FEMM-DEVE ad hoc Delegation to Nairobi - 12-14 November 2019](#)

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Briefing

Ημερομηνία 08-11-2019

Συγγραφέας SCHONARD Martina

Τομέας πολιτικής Ανάπτυξη και Ανθρωπιστική Βοήθεια | Θέματα Φύλου, Ισότητα και Ποικιλότητα | Μελλοντικός Προγραμματισμός

Λέξη κλειδί αειφόρος ανάπτυξη | αναπαραγωγική υγεία | Αφρική | ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΑ | δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφική πολιτική | διεθνής διάσκεψη | διεθνής πολιτική | ΔΙΕΘΝΕΙΣ ΣΧΕΣΕΙΣ | ΔΙΚΑΙΟ | δικαιώματα και ελευθερίες | ισότητα των φύλων | Κένυα | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | οικονομική γεωγραφία | οικονομική πολιτική | ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΑ | υγεία

Περίληψη This year marks the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo, where 179 governments adopted a landmark Programme of Action which set out to empower women and girls for their sake, and for the benefit of their families, communities and nations. It also marks the 50th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). At the ICPD, diverse views on human rights, population, sexual and reproductive health, gender equality and sustainable development merged into a global consensus that placed individual dignity and human rights, including the right to plan one's family, at the heart of development. A quarter of a century later, some progress has been achieved. There has been a 25 per cent increase in global contraceptive prevalence rate around the world. Adolescent births have declined, and the global maternal mortality ratio has fallen. But progress has been slow and uneven. Hundreds of millions of women around the world are still not using modern contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies, and global targets on reducing maternal deaths have not been met. For a more comprehensive account of the progress made and the remaining challenges ahead, please consult the report Unfinished business - the pursuit of rights and choices for all.

Briefing [EN](#)

[The Demographic Future of Europe Compilation of briefing papers for the Hearing \(28 Mai 2008\)](#)

Τύπος δημοσίευσης Μελέτη

Ημερομηνία 23-06-2008

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Τομέας πολιτικής Κοινωνική πολιτική

Λέξη κλειδί δημογραφία και πληθυσμός | δημογραφικές στατιστικές | δημογραφική γήρανση | δημογραφική πολιτική | δημογραφική πρόβλεψη | είσοδος μετανάστων | κατανομή κατά ηλικία | ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΑ ΘΕΜΑΤΑ | μετανάστευση

Μελέτη [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)