

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
PROBLEMS OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION  
AND WAYS TO  
OVERCOME THEM**



# PROBLEMS

- High level of unemployment;
- Population ageing;
- Demographic challenge;

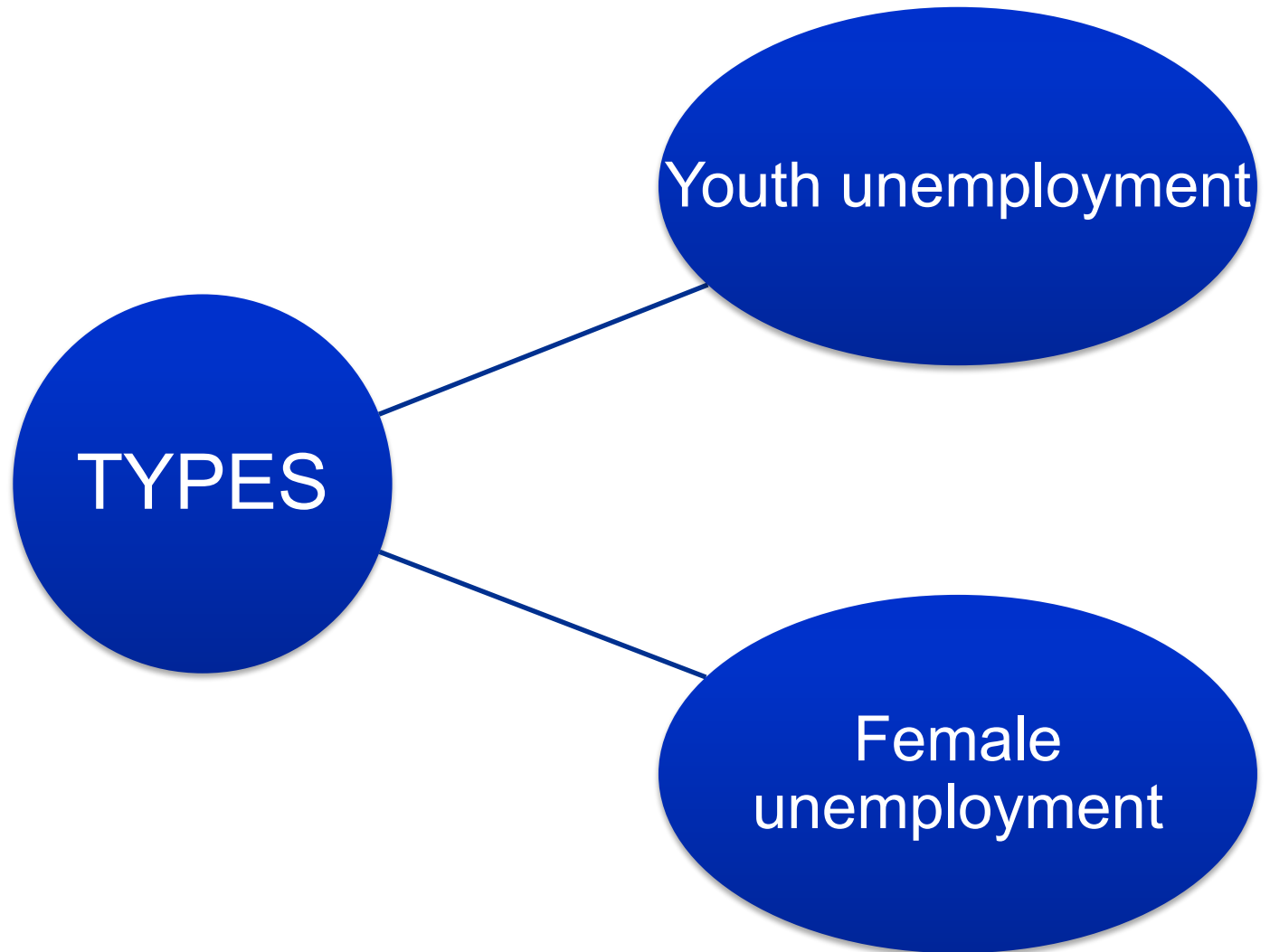


# UNEMPLOYMENT

An unemployed person is someone aged **15 to 74** without work who is available to start work within the next two weeks and who has actively sought employment at some time during the last four week



# UNEMPLOYMENT



# UNEMPLOYMENT

## **The European employment strategy (EES) measures:**

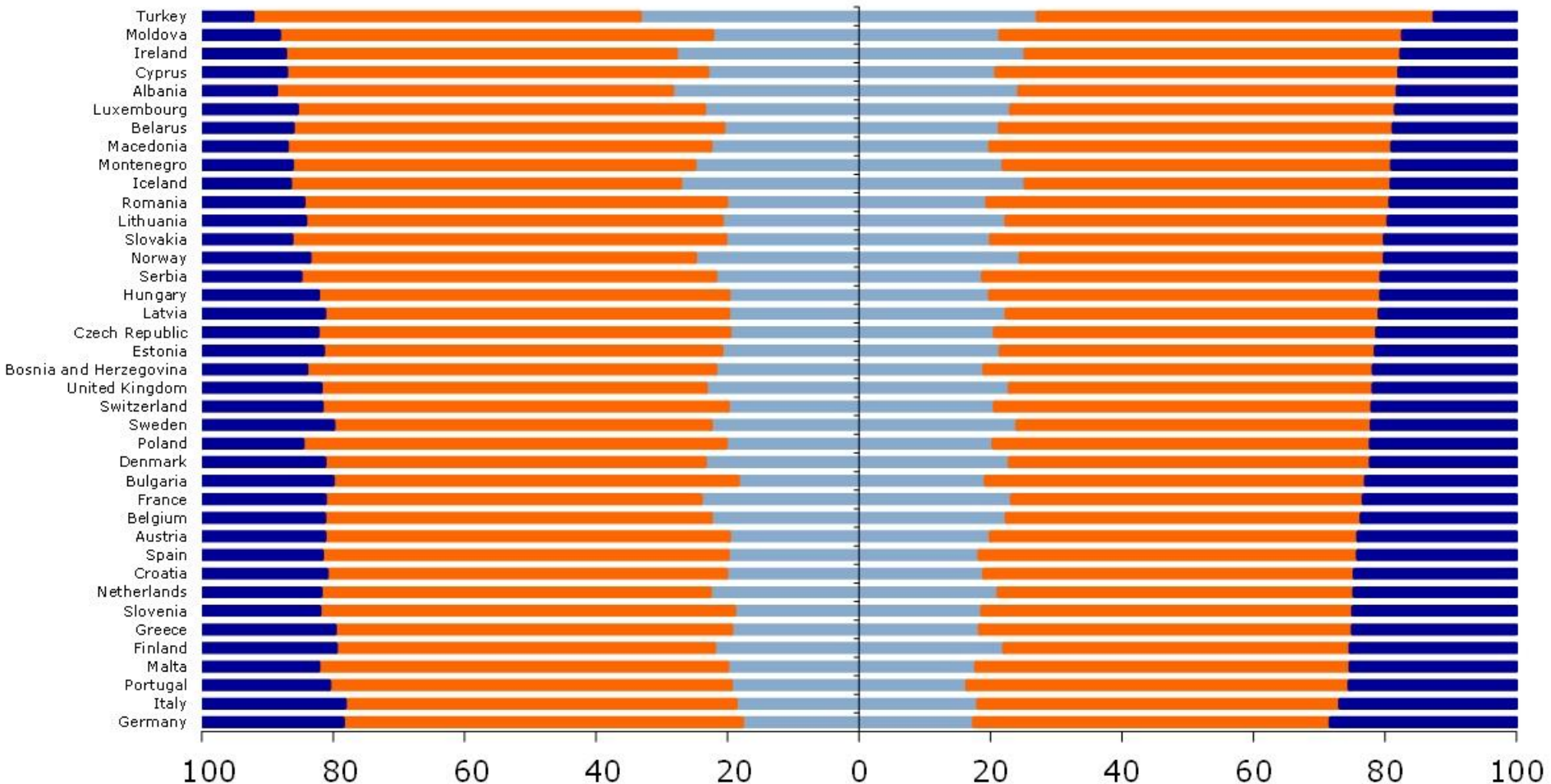
- the promotion of a life-cycle approach to work;
- encouraging lifelong learning;
- improving support to those seeking a job, as well as ensuring equal opportunities;



# POPULATION AGEING

2015

2030



% of total population

% of total population

■ Young age population

■ Working age population

■ Old age population

# POPULATION AGEING

The ageing of Europe, also known as the **greying of Europe**, is a demographic phenomenon in Europe characterised by a decrease in fertility, a decrease in mortality rate, and a higher life expectancy among European populations.



# POPULATION AGEING

## Fertility

- Europe's fertility rates less than the 2.1 children per woman (standard) and are projected to remain below the replacement level in the future;

## Mortality

- projections of average life expectancy reaching 84.6 years for men and 89.1 for women by 2060;

## Migration

- high numbers of young immigrants will result in decrease of the proportion of the ageing population;
- Emigration would make the opposite effect;





# POPULATION AGEING

## **The best policies:**

- The first policy is to encourage childbearing among younger couples that involves marriage and cohabitation;
- The second policy states that there should be an increase in the immigration of working-age people;
- The third policy states that there should be an improvement of social policy in general, to mitigate negative consequences of these trends;



# LABOR MOBILITY

Labor or **worker mobility** is the geographical and occupational movement of workers



# LABOR MOBILITY

## Recent mobility trends:

- The 2009 Eurozone crisis has acted as a stimulus for intra-EU mobility;
- Mobile EU workers are heading more towards Germany, Austria, Belgium and the Nordic countries, and less to Spain and Ireland;
- Overall Germany and the UK are the top two destination countries;
- Italian, Polish, Romanian and Portuguese are the main groups of movers;
- Mobile EU workers are increasingly highly-educated;



# LABOR MOBILITY

## **Do countries of origin suffer of brain drain?**

- Contribution to the economy of country of origin by sending remittances;
- Temporary move of mobile workers instead of permanent one;
- Phenomenon of "over-qualification“;



# SOLUTION

## NECESSARY :

- to make concerted efforts of national governments, EU institutions and social partners;
- to use the potential of the growing sectors of the economy;
- to optimize and harmonize labor legislation and taxation;

