

| Demographic Trends | Germany | | | | | EU-25 | | | | |
|--|---------|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1960 | 1980 | 2004/5 | 2030 | 2050 | 1960 | 1980 | 2004/5 | 2030 | 2050 |
| Population in Millions | 73 | 78 | 83 | 81 | 75 | 378 | 426 | 457 | 469 | 450 |
| Total Fertility Rate (number of children per women) | 2,5 | 1,5 | 1,4 | 1,5 | 1,5 | 2,6 | 1,9 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 1,6 |
| Life expectancy at birth for women in years | 72 | 76 | 82 | 85 | 87 | 73 | 76 | 80 | 84 | 86 |
| Life expectancy at birth for men in years | 67 | 70 | 76 | 80 | 82 | 67 | 69 | 74 | 78 | 81 |
| Net migration in the population in thousands | | | 211 | 181 | 179 | | | 1.464 | 835 | 822 |
| Mean age of women at childbirth | | | 29 | | | | | 29 | | |
| Population share of persons under 25 in % | 37 | 35 | 26 | 22 | 21 | 40 | 38 | 29 | 24 | 23 |
| Population share of persons aged 25-64 in % | 52 | 50 | 55 | 50 | 47 | 50 | 49 | 54 | 51 | 47 |
| Population share of persons aged 60-79 in % | 16 | 17 | 21 | 28 | 25 | 13 | 15 | 18 | 25 | 25 |
| Population share of very old persons 80+ in % | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Old age dependency ratio (15-64) in % | 17 | 24 | 28 | 46 | 56 | 15 | 21 | 25 | 40 | 53 |
| Gender Equality and Family situation | | | 2004/5 | | | | | 2004/5 | | |
| Employment rate women/men in % | | | 60/71 | | | | | 56/71 | | |
| Gender pay gap in % | | | 23 | | | | | 15 | | |
| Share of part time work among women/men in % | | | 44/8 | | | | | 33/7 | | |
| Childcare availability for children (0-3 / 3 - compulsory school age) in % | | | 7/89 | | | | | :/ | | |
| At-risk-of-poverty after social transfer in total/children in % | | | 20/16 | | | | | 17/20 | | |
| Ageing and the Labour Market | | | 2004/5 | | | | | 2004/5 | | |
| Employment rates for persons aged 55-64 women/men in % | | | 38/54 | | | | | 34/52 | | |
| Employment rates for persons aged 60-64 in % | | | 28 | | | | | 27 | | |
| Employment rates for persons aged 65-69 in % | | | 6 | | | | | 8 | | |
| Average exit age from the labour market | | | 61 | | | | | 61 | | |
| Inactive for health reasons in % of inactive (aged 50-64) | | | 11 | | | | | 16 | | |
| Internet use total/people 65-74 in % | | | 65/20 | | | | | 51/12 | | |
| Education, R&D and Productivity | | | 2004/5 | | | | | 2004/5 | | |
| Early school leavers women/men in % | | | 14/14 | | | | | 13/17 | | |
| Youth educational attainment levels women/men in % | | | 72/70 | | | | | 80/74 | | |
| Total population having at least completed secondary edu. in % | | | 83 | | | | | 69 | | |
| Lifelong learning | | | 8/7,4 | | | | | 9,4/11 | | |
| R&D share in % GDP | | | 2,5 | | | | | 1,9 | | |
| Productivity per hour relative to EU15 in % | | | 106 | | | | | 100 | | |
| Migration and Integration | | | 2004/5 | | | | | 2004/5 | | |
| Share of non nationals in the population in % | | | 9 | | | | | 6 | | |
| Employment rate of nationals in % | | | 67 | | | | | 65 | | |
| Employment rate of non EU-25 nationals in % | | | 47 | | | | | 55 | | |
| Unemployment rate of nationals in % | | | 10 | | | | | 9 | | |
| Unemployment rate of non EU-25 nationals in % | | | 25 | | | | | 17 | | |
| Low education of nationals in % | | | 26 | | | | | 35 | | |
| Low education non EU-25 nationals in % | | | 56 | | | | | 49 | | |
| Sustainability of Public Finances and Social Protection | | | 2004/5 | 2030 | 2050 | | | 2004/5 | 2040 | 2050 |
| Government debt as % of GDP | | | 67,7 | | | | | 63,4 | | |
| % of government revenue in GDP | | | 42,3 | | | | | 43,7 | | |
| % of public expenditure on pensions in GDP | | | 11,4 | 12,3 | 13,1 | | | 10,6 | 11,9 | 12,8 |
| % of public expenditure on health care in GDP | | | 6,0 | 6,9 | 7,2 | | | 6,4 | 7,4 | 8,0 |
| % of public expenditure on long term care in GDP | | | 1,0 | 1,4 | 2,0 | | | 0,9 | 1,1 | 1,5 |

Demographic challenges and ...

In Germany, below-average fertility rates and life expectancies that match the EU average are expected to translate into a shrinking population. Germany currently has the highest old-age dependency ratio in the EU and is expected to stay above the EU average in this regard.

... opportunities for tackling them

Labour market opportunities for women could be promoted through better childcare provision and access to full-time employment and a reduced pay gap. Employment rates of older workers are slightly above the EU average and could increase further. The integration of third country nationals into labour markets and education systems could also be further improved. The public debt lies above the EU average; fiscal consolidation could contribute to the sustainability of public finances. The expected ageing-related increase in public social protection spending is slightly below the EU average.