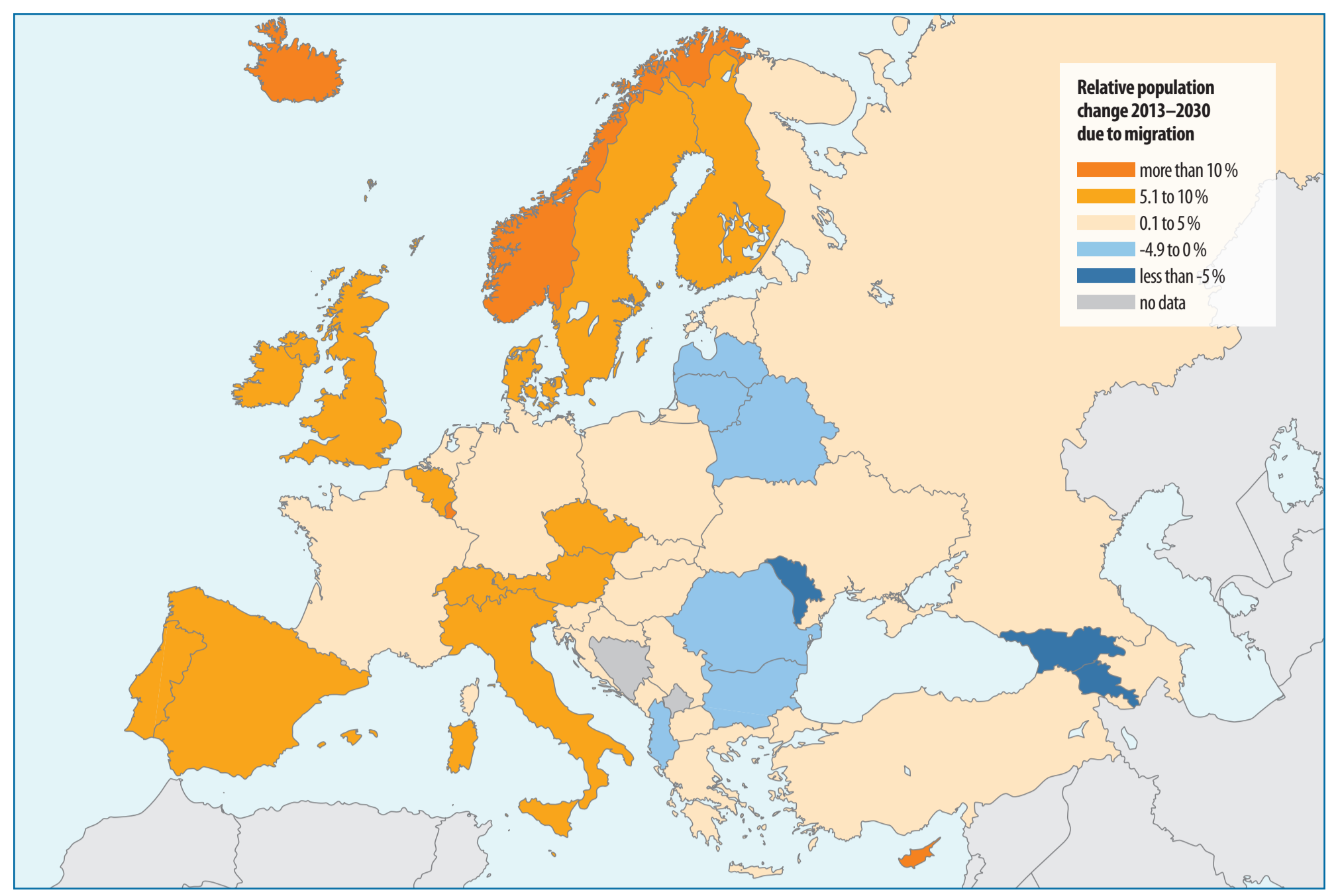
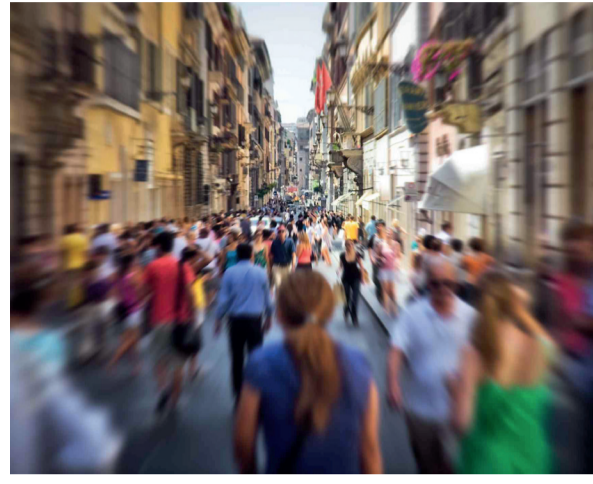


European Demographic Data Sheet 2014



Migration makes the difference

More information: www.populationeurope.org

Country	Population size on January 1 st , 2013 (millions)	Projected population size, 2050 (millions)	Projected population size (zero migration), 2050 (millions)	Number of live births, 2012 (thousands)	Number of deaths, 2012 (thousands)	Net migration (estimates), 2012 (thousands)	Total fertility rate, 2012	Tempo and parity adjusted total fertility, 2010	Completed cohort fertility, women born 1972 (children per woman)	Mean age at first birth, 2012 (years)	Male life expectancy at birth, 2012 (years)	Female life expectancy at birth, 2012 (years)	Male life expectancy at age 65, 2012 (years)	Female life expectancy at age 65, 2012 (years)	Proportion of the population aged 65+, 2013 (%)	Proportion with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2013 (%)	Projected proportion of the population aged 65+, 2050 (%)	Projected proportion with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2050 (%)	Population median age, 2013 (years)	Projected population median age, 2050 (years)	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/20-64, 2013 (%)	Prospective old-age dependency ratio (see box), 2013 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+/20-64, 2050 (%)	Projected prospective old-age dependency ratio (see box), 2050 (%)	Proportion tertiary educated aged 30-34, 2011 (%)		Gender gap in tertiary education, ratio F/M, 2011	Country	
																									M	F			
Albania	2.8	2.7	2.9	35.3	20.8	-5.5	1.69	1.63*	2.41	-	75.3	79.6	-	-	11.8	9.9	26.3	17.0	34.4	50.4	20.0	16.3	45.5	25.2	14.2	19.0	1.34	Albania	
Andorra	0.1	-	-	0.7	0.3	-2.3	1.25	1.56*	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-	-	-	39.9	-	18.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Andorra
Armenia	3.0	2.8	3.1	42.5	27.6	-9.4	1.58	1.76*	1.76	24.1	70.9	77.5	13.9	16.8	10.6	10.2	24.3	16.4	33.4	46.6	16.6	16.0	43.9	26.0	26.9	28.7	1.07	Armenia	
Austria	8.5	9.3	7.8	79.0	79.4	44.2	1.44	1.69	1.65	28.7	78.4	83.6	18.1	21.3	18.1	11.9	31.7	17.4	42.6	50.4	29.2	17.5	61.8	26.6	23.1	24.5	1.06	Austria	
Azerbaijan	9.4	11.5	10.9	174.5	55.0	1.9	2.00	-	2.05	24.2	71.3	76.6	13.7	16.3	5.8	5.8	17.5	13.9	29.7	40.5	9.1	9.1	28.8	21.6	17.5	13.3	0.76	Azerbaijan	
Belarus	9.5	8.0	8.0	115.9	126.5	9.3	1.62	1.63	1.58	25.0	66.6	77.6	12.3	17.3	13.8	14.8	26.7	19.0	39.2	47.8	21.1	22.9	48.5	30.3	25.0	33.8	1.35	Belarus	
Belgium	11.2	13.5	11.3	128.1	109.1	47.8	1.79	2.01*	1.84	28.0	77.8	83.1	17.7	21.3	17.6	12.1	26.3	14.5	41.1	44.5	29.4	18.5	50.0	22.5	37.1	48.1	1.30	Belgium	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3.8	-	-	32.1	35.7	-0.3	1.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	11.8	1.16	Bosnia & Herzegovina	
Bulgaria	7.3	5.5	5.6	69.1	109.3	-2.5	1.50	1.74	1.67	25.6	70.9	77.9	13.9	19.2	19.2	18.2	30.4	22.0	42.9	50.5	30.6	28.6	57.9	36.1	20.9	34.2	1.64	Bulgaria	
Croatia	4.3	3.8	3.6	41.8	51.7	-3.9	1.51	1.84	1.67	27.8	73.9	80.6	15.0	18.7	18.1	15.8	29.5	18.5	42.4	49.5	29.7	24.9	55.3	28.8	19.4	30.0	1.55	Croatia	
Cyprus	0.9	1.3	0.9	10.2	5.7	-0.6	1.40	1.64	1.88	28.8	78.9	83.4	17.9	20.4	13.2	8.7	22.6	11.3	36.2	44.1	20.8	12.7	38.6	16.2	40.3	47.8	1.18	Cyprus	
Czech Republic	10.5	11.4	9.5	108.6	108.2	10.3	1.45	1.77	1.83	27.9	75.1	81.2	15.7	19.2	16.8	12.6	29.0	15.9	40.4	47.0	26.5	18.5	55.3	24.4	20.5	26.7	1.31	Czech Republic	
Denmark	5.6	6.7	5.7	57.9	52.3	16.5	1.73	1.94	1.99	29.0	78.1	82.1	17.5	20.2	17.8	11.7	23.3	14.0	41.0	42.4	30.6	18.1	43.5	22.4	34.7	48.0	1.38	Denmark	
Estonia	1.3	1.2	1.1	14.1	15.5	-3.6	1.55	1.86	1.85	26.5	71.4	81.5	14.8	20.3	18.0	14.7	27.3	17.7	40.9	46.4	29.3	22.8	51.5	28.3	32.6	34.1	1.66	Estonia	
Finland	5.4	6.3	5.5	59.5	51.7	17.6	1.80	2.02	1.90	28.5	77.7	83.7	17.8	21.6	18.8	11.7	25.8	14.1	42.3	43.7	31.9	17.8	49.7	22.2	37.1	55.0	1.48	Finland	
France	63.7	75.6	69.3	790.3	559.2	50.0	1.99	2.14	1.99	28.1	78.7	85.4	19.1	23.4	17.7	10.4	27.1	13.9	40.6	44.1	30.6	16.0	53.3	21.8	39.0	47.5	1.22	France	
Georgia	4.5	3.5	4.3	57.0	49.3	-21.5	1.67	2.12*	-	-	70.2	79.0	14.5	18.4	13.8	13.2	30.2	19.9	37.2	52.0	22.0	20.7	58.2	32.1	-	-	-	Georgia	
Germany	82.0	79.6	69.8	673.5	869.6	391.9	1.38	1.60	1.53	29.1	78.6	83.3	18.2	21.2	20.7	14.8	32.9	19.7	45.3	51.3	33.9	22.1	65.7	31.1	29.9	31.6	1.06	Germany	
Greece	11.1	11.3	10.0	100.4	116.7	-44.2	1.34	1.75	1.58	29.7	78.0	83.4	18.1	21.0	20.1	14.4	33.0	17.8	42.4	50.0	33.4	21.8	66.6	27.6	26.2	31.7	1.21	Greece	
Hungary	9.9	8.7	7.9	90.3	129.4	16.0	1.34	1.69	1.78	27.7	71.6	78.7	14.3	18.1	17.2	15.3	28.3	19.2	41.1	49.0	27.4	23.7	52.0	30.1	23.2	33.4	1.44	Hungary	
Iceland	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.5	2.0	-0.3	2.04	2.33	2.31	27.1	81.6	84.3	20.1	21.5	12.9	7.6	22.3	11.3	35.5	41.0	21.8	11.8	41.2	17.4	36.1	53.1	1.47	Iceland	
Ireland	4.6	6.3	5.5	72.2	28.8	-35.0	2.01	2.16	2.08	29.3	78.7	83.2	18.0	21.1	12.2	7.9	24.2	12.5	35.5	41.2	20.5	12.2	46.4	19.6	38.7	52.4	1.35	Ireland	
Italy	59.7	60.0	52.5	534.2	612.9	369.7	1.43	1.55	1.45	29.8	79.8	84.8	18.5	22.1	21.2	13.7	34.7	19.2	44.4	51.3	35.2	20.2	71.6	30.1	15.9	24.7	1.55	Italy	
Kosovo	1.8	-	-	27.7	7.3	-3.5	2.46	-	2.92	-	74.1	79.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	3.0	1.14	Kosovo	
Latvia	2.0	1.6	1.6	19.9	29.0	-11.9	1.44	1.64	1.74	26.0	68.9	78.9	13.6	18.5	18.8	17.3	30.0	20.1	42.1	50.8	30.3	27.2	56.2	31.8	23.6	44.5	1.89	Latvia	
Liechtenstein	0.04	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.55	-	-	-	79.7	85.2	18.8	23.5	14.9	-	-	-	42.1	-	23.4	-	-	-	26.6	20.0	0.75	Liechtenstein	
Lithuania	3.0	2.3	2.6	30.5	40.9	-21.3	1.60	1.72	1.77	26.6	68.4	79.6	14.1	19.2	18.2	16.0	28.8	19.5	42.1	50.0	30.0	25.3	54.1	31.2	23.1	34.0	1.47	Lithuania	
Luxembourg	0.5	0.9	0.6	6.0	3.9	10.0	1.57	1.77	1.84	29.6	79.1	83.8	18.4	21.4	14.0	9.4	21.8	11.8	39.1	41.3	22.2	14.0	39.1	17.9	49.1	47.4	0.97	Luxembourg	
Macedonia, FYR	2.1	2.1	2.0	23.6	20.1	-0.9	1.51	1.65	2.22	26.2	73.0	76.9	13.9	15.9	12.0	12.2	26.1	17.8	36.7	48.3	18.7	19.0	46.7	27.6	18.5	22.4	1.21	Macedonia, FYR	
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	1.43	1.83	1.67	28.1	78.6	83.0	17.6	21.0	17.2	10.9	28.9	15.7	40.5	49.5	27.6	15.9	54.0	23.5	20.9	21.9	1.05	Malta	
Moldova	3.6	2.4	3.1	39.4	39.6	0.1	1.26	1.40	1.86	24.3	67.2	75.0	13.0	15.7	9.9	11.5	29.6	22.7	34.8	55.2	14.9	17.6	53.2	36.4	22.9	28.0	1.22	Moldova	
Monaco	0.04	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	1.9	-	-	30.5	82.3	87.2	21.2	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Monaco
Montenegro	0.6	0.7	0.6	7.5	5.9	0.0	1.70	2.06*	1.95	-	74.3	78.4	15.2	17.3	13.2	11.9	24.9	15.4	37.1	46.1	21.6	19.1	44.6	23.6	-	-	-	Montenegro	
Netherlands	16.8	18.2	16.8	176.0	140.8	14.1	1.72	1.90	1.76	29.3	79.3	83.0	18.0	21.0	16.8	10.7	27.9	16.7	41.6	46.3	28.0	16.1	54.1	26.5	37.3	44.8	1.20	Netherlands	
Norway	5.1	7.1	5.6	60.3	42.0	47.1	1.85	2.15	2.04	28.4	79.5	83.5	18.3	21.0	15.7	9.7	23.2	12.5	38.9	41.9	26.3	14.8	43.0	19.4	41.5	56.4	1.36	Norway	
Poland	38.5	35.6	34.9	386.3	384.8	-6.6	1.30	1.66	1.70	26.6	72.7	81.1	15.4	19.9	14.2	11.2	30.0	16.8	38.7	50.1	21.9	16.4	57.7	25.8	30.0	43.2	1.44	Poland	
Portugal	10.5	11.2	9.1	89.8	107.6	-37.3	1.28	1.66	1.64	28.6	77.3	83.6	17.6	21.3	19.4	13.6	30.3	17.2	42.6	48.1	32.0	20.5	58.9	26.6	21.9	35.1	1.61	Portugal	
Romania	20.0	16.0	16.4	201.1	255.5	15.9	1.52	1.62	1.65	25.7	71.0	78.1	14.5	17.7	16.4	14.9	32.4	21.8	41.1	52.3	25.9	23.0	62.5	35.0	19.7	21.0	1.07	Romania	
Russia	143.3	132.8	120.1	1896.3	1898.8	294.9	1.69	1.66	1.57	24.9	64.6	75.9	12.8	17.1	12.9	13.8	23.0	17.2	38.3	43.7	19.6	21.2	40.5	27.5	28.9	39.6	1.37	Russia	
San Marino	0.03	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.15	1.61*	-	31.2	81.0	86.1	19.3	23.0	17.8	-	-	-	43.5	-	28.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	San Marino	
Serbia	7.2	6.5	5.8	67.3	102.4	2.4	1.45	1.78	1.86	27.3	72.3	77.5	14.0	16.5	17.6	17.3	26.3	18.5	42.7	47.6	28.1	27.5	47.2	29.1	20.1	29.9	1.49	Serbia	
Slovakia	5.4	5.4	5.0	55.5	52.4	3.4	1.34	1.82	1.88	26.9	72.5	79.9	14.6	18.5	13.1	11.3	28.6	17.6	38.2	48.8	20.0	16.8	53.6	27.4	22.9	30.8	1.35	Slovakia	
Slovenia	2.1	2.1	1.8	21.9	19.3	0.6	1.58	1.77	1.70	28.5	77.1	83.3	17.1	21.1	17.1	12.3	31.0	17.8	42.2	48.4	26.9	18.0	61.3	27.9	29.4	47.3	1.61	Slovenia	
Spain	46.7	50.7	43.3	453.3	401.1	-142.6	1.32	1.53	1.43	30.3	79.5	85.5	18.7	22.8	17.7	11.4	34.0	17.5	41.3	50.0	28.3	16.5	70.4	26.9	36.3	45.0	1.24	Spain	
Sweden	9.6	12.5	10.1	113.2	91.9	51.8	1.91	1.99	1.97	29.1	79.9	83.6	18.5	21.1	19														

Regional overview

POPULATION CHANGE

Region	Population size on January 1 st , 2013 (millions)	Projected population size, 2050 (millions)	Annual rate of population change, 2009-2013 (per 1000)	Projected annual rate of population change, 2013-2050 (per 1000)
Southern Europe	129.3	135.1	2.0	1.2
Western Europe	160.6	193.1	6.1	5.0
German-speaking countries	98.5	98.8	1.1	0.1
Nordic countries	26.0	33.1	7.3	6.6
Central-Eastern Europe	77.0	72.1	0.0	-1.8
South-Eastern Europe	40.0	33.4	-7.1	-4.9
Eastern Europe	201.7	180.9	0.8	-2.9
Caucasus	16.9	17.8	5.2	1.4
EU-28	505.2	536.3	2.4	1.6
EU-15	399.6	440.9	3.4	2.7
EU-13 (new members)	105.6	95.4	-1.2	-2.7

POPULATION AGEING

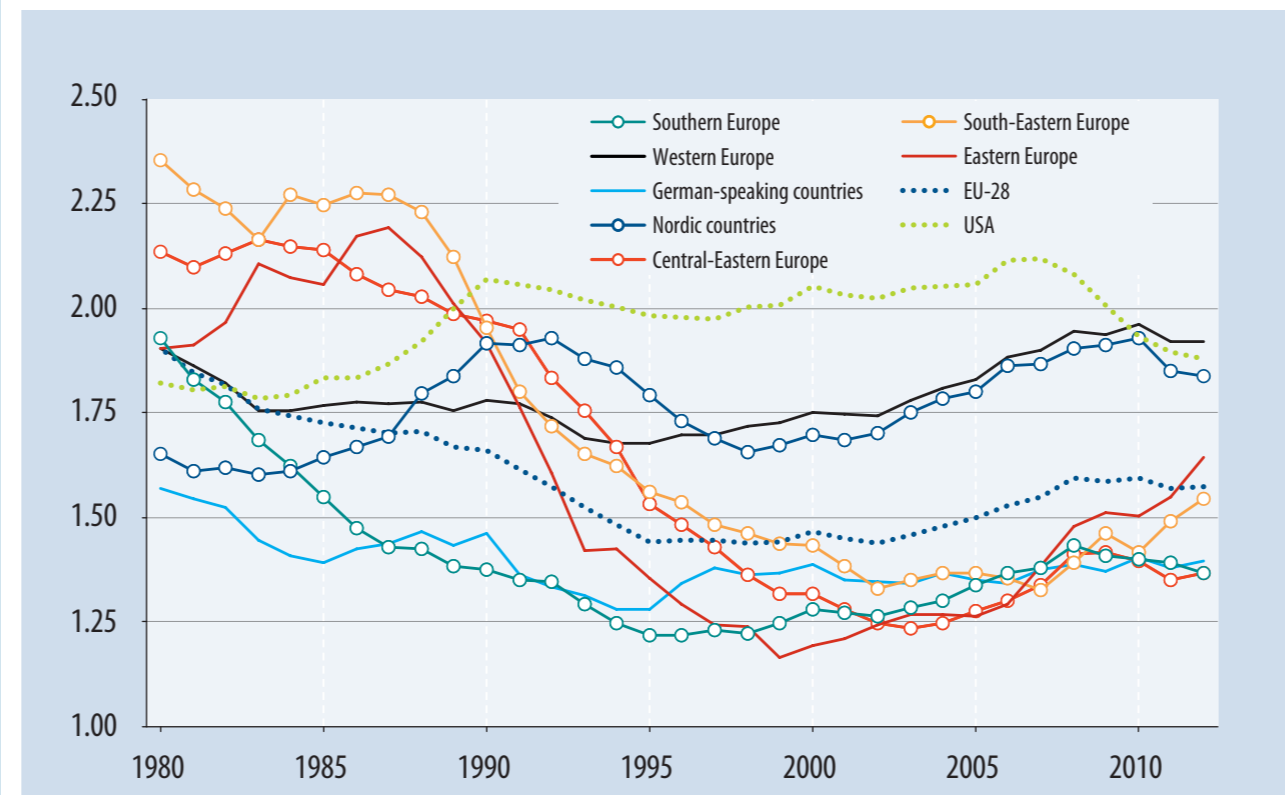
Region	Proportion of the population aged 65+, 2013 (%)	Projected proportion of the population aged 65+, 2050 (%)	Old-age dependency ratio 65+/20-64, 2013 (%)	Projected old-age dependency ratio 65+/20-64, 2050 (%)
Southern Europe	19.6	33.8	32.1	69.2
Western Europe	17.2	26.1	29.3	50.4
German-speaking countries	20.2	32.6	33.0	64.8
Nordic countries	18.0	23.8	30.8	44.6
Central-Eastern Europe	15.5	29.4	24.3	56.0
South-Eastern Europe	16.5	29.9	26.3	55.8
Eastern Europe	13.4	23.4	20.4	41.3
Caucasus	8.8	21.0	13.9	36.3
EU-28	18.2	29.7	30.0	58.3
EU-15	18.8	29.7	31.3	58.7
EU-13 (new members)	15.9	29.9	25.0	56.9

FERTILITY INDICATORS

Region	Total fertility rate, 2012	Tempo-parity adjusted TFR, 2010	Completed cohort fertility rate, birth cohort 1972	Mean age at first birth, 2012
Southern Europe	1.37	1.57	1.47	29.9
Western Europe	1.92	2.12	1.91	28.3
German-speaking countries	1.40	1.62	1.55	29.1
Nordic countries	1.84	2.02	1.98	28.8
Central-Eastern Europe	1.37	1.71	1.75	27.0
South-Eastern Europe	1.54	1.68	1.83	26.0
Eastern Europe	1.64	1.64	1.56	24.8
Caucasus	1.84	1.97	1.98	24.2
EU-28	1.57	1.80	1.70	28.5
EU-15	1.62	1.82	1.69	29.0
EU-13 (new members)	1.41	1.69	1.72	26.7

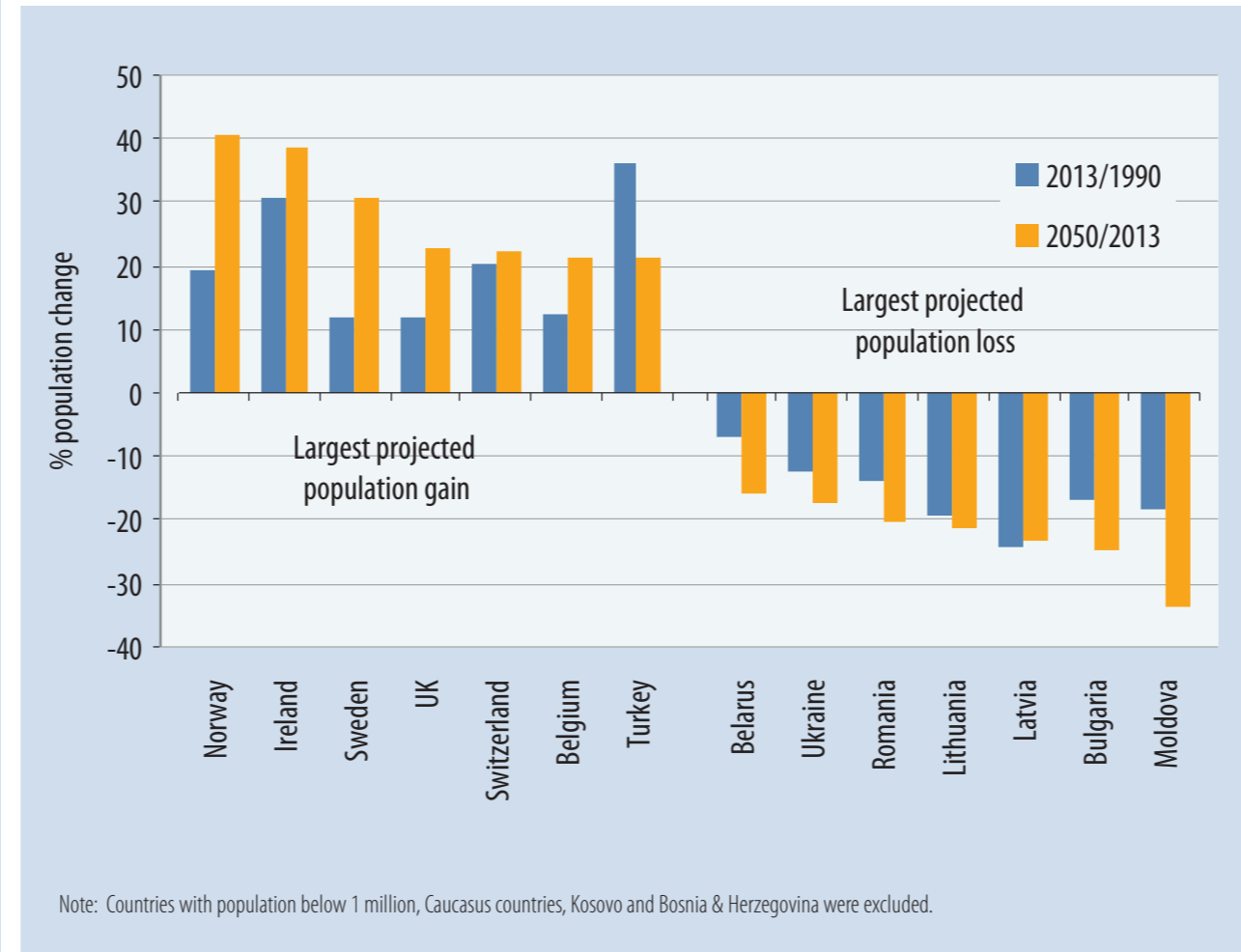
Total fertility rate in selected regions of Europe and in the USA

Total fertility rate, 1980-2012



Population change in selected countries of Europe

Population change in selected countries of Europe, 1990-2050



Country rankings

POPULATION SIZE

Rank	Population size on January 1 st , 2013 (millions)	Projected population size, 2050 (millions)	Rank
1	EU-28 505.2	EU-28 536.3	
2	USA 315.1	USA 400.9	
3	Russia 143.3	Russia 132.8	1
4	Japan 127.3	Japan 108.3	2
5	Germany 82.0	Turkey 79.6	3
6	United Kingdom 63.9	United Kingdom 78.5	4
7	France 63.7	France 75.6	5
8	Italy 59.7	Italy 60.0	6
9	Spain 46.7	Spain 50.7	7
10	Ukraine 45.4	Ukraine 37.9	8
11	Poland 38.5	Poland 35.6	9
12	Romania 20.0	Netherlands 18.2	10

PERIOD TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

Rank	Total fertility rate, 2012	Adjusted TFR ¹ , 2010
1	Turkey 2.09	2.39
2	Ireland 2.01	2.16
3	France 1.99	2.14
4	United Kingdom 1.92	2.19
5	Sweden 1.91	1.99
6	EU-28 1.57	1.80
7	Hungary 1.34	1.69
8	Spain 1.32	1.53
9	Poland 1.30	1.66
10	Portugal 1.28	1.66
11	Moldova 1.26	1.40

MEAN AGE OF MOTHER AT FIRST BIRTH

Rank	Mean age of mother at first birth, 2012 (years)
1-2	Spain 30.3
3	Switzerland 30.3
4	Italy 29.8
5	Greece 29.7
6	Luxembourg 29.6
7	EU-28 28.5
8	Bulgaria 25.6
9	Belarus 25.0
10	Russia 24.9
11	Ukraine 24.5
12	Moldova 24.3

NET MIGRATION

Rank	Net migration, 2012 (thousands)
1	EU-28 910.4
2	USA 866.7
3	Germany 391.9
4	Italy 369.7
5	Russia 294.9
6	United Kingdom 156.8
7	Switzerland 66.4
8	Lithuania -21.3
9	Ireland -35.0
10	Portugal -37.3
11	Greece -44.2
12	Spain -142.6

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, MEN

Rank	Male life expectancy at birth, 2012 (years)
1	Switzerland 80.6
2	Sweden 79.9
3	Japan 79.9
4	Italy 79.8
5	Norway 79.5
6	Spain 79.5
7	EU-28 77.5
8	Lithuania 68.4
9	Moldova 67.2
10	Belarus 66.6
11	Ukraine 66.0
12	Russia 64.6

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, WOMEN

Rank	Female life expectancy at birth, 2012 (years)
1	Japan 86.4
2	Spain 85.5
3	France 85.4
4	Switzerland 84.9
5	Italy 84.8
6	Luxembourg 83.8
7	EU-28 83.1
8	Serbia 77.5
9	Macedonia, FYR 76.9
10	Belarus 75.9
11	Russia 75.9
12	Moldova 75.0

DIFFERENCE IN MALE AND FEMALE LIFE EXPECTANCY

Rank	Difference in male and female life expectancy at birth, 2012 (years)
1	Russia 11.3
2	Lithuania 11.2
3	Belarus 11.0
4	Estonia 10.1
5	Latvia 10.0
6	EU-28 5.6
7	Norway 4.0
8	Macedonia, FYR 3.9
9	Netherlands 3.7
10	United Kingdom 3.7
11	Sweden 3.7

POPULATION MEDIAN AGE

Rank	Population median age, 2013 (years)	Rank	Projected population median age, 2050 (years)
1	Japan 46.0	1	Japan 53.4
2	Germany 45.3	2	Moldova 55.2
3	Italy 44.2	3	Romania 52.3
4	Bulgaria 42.9	4	Germany 51.3
5	Serbia 42.7	5	Italy 51.3
6	Austria 42.6	6	Latvia 50.8
7	EU-28 41.9	7	EU-28 47.6
8	Cyprus 36.2	8	Turkey 42.2
9	Ireland 35.5	9	Norway 41.9
10	Moldova 35.8	10	Sweden 41.7
11	Albania 34.4	11	Luxembourg 41.3
12	Turkey 30.1	12	Ireland 41.2
13		13	USA 40.6

OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (65+/20-64)

Rank	Old-age dependency ratio, 2013 (%)	Rank	Projected old-age dependency ratio, 2050 (%)
1	Japan 43.7	1	Japan 78.4
2	Italy 35.2	2	Italy 71.6
3	Germany 33.9	3	Spain 70.4
4	Greece 33.4	4	Greece 66.6
5	Sweden 32.9	5	Germany 65.7
6	Portugal 32.0	6	Romania 62.5
7	EU-28 30.0	7	EU-28 58.3
8	Slovakia & Albania 20.0	8	Ukraine 41.9
9	Russia 19.6	9	Russia 40.5
10	Macedonia, FYR 18.7	10	USA 39.5
11	Moldova 14.9	11	Luxembourg 39.1
12	Turkey 12.7	12	Cyprus 38.6
13		13	Turkey 34.5

PROSPECTIVE OLD-AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO (SEE BOX ON THE FRONT SIDE)

Rank	Prospective old-age dependency ratio, 2013 (%)	Rank	Projected prospective old-age dependency ratio, 2050 (%)
1	Bulgaria 28.6	1	Moldova 36.4
2	Serbia 27.5	2	Bulgaria 36.1
3	Latvia 27.2	3	Romania 35.0
4	Ukraine 25.4	4	Latvia 31.8
5	Lithuania 25.3	5	Ukraine 31.2
6	EU-28 18.9	6	EU-28 26.1
7	Switzerland 14.7	7	Sweden 20.0
8	Luxembourg 14.0	8	Ireland 19.6
9	Cyprus 12.7	9	Norway 19.4
10	Ireland 12.2	10	Luxembourg 17.9
11	USA 11.7	11	USA 17.8
12	Turkey 9.6	12	Cyprus 16.2

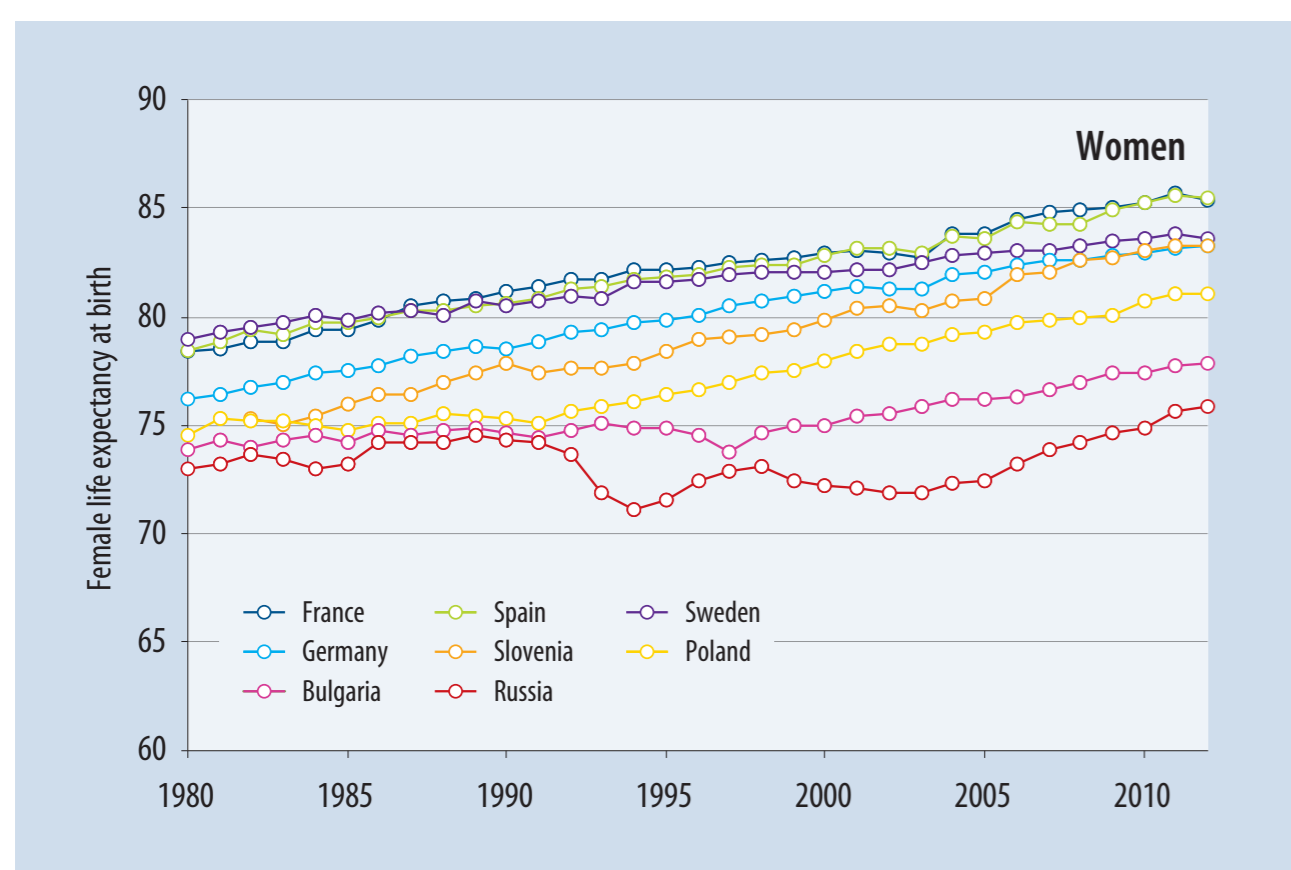
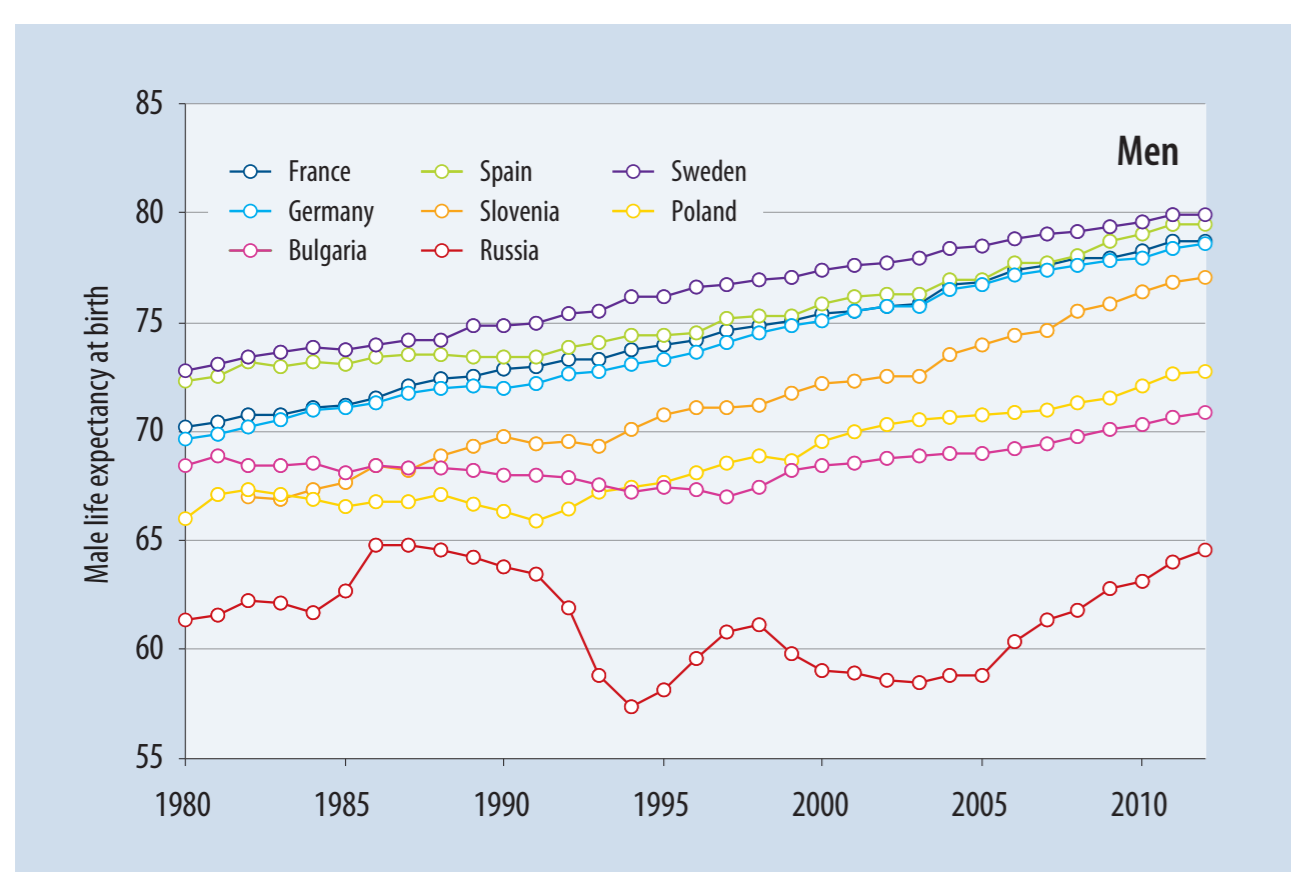
PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION THAT HAS A REMAINING LIFE EXPECTANCY OF 15 YEARS OR LESS

Rank	Proportion of the population with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2013 (%)	Rank	Projected proportion of the population with a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less, 2050 (%)
1	Bulgaria 18.2	1	Moldova 22.7
2	Latvia 17.3	2	Bulgaria 22.0
3	Serbia 17.3	3	Romania 21.8
4	Ukraine 16.2	4	Latvia 20.1
5	Lithuania 16.0	5	Germany 19.7
6	Norway 9.7	6	Sweden 12.8
7	Luxembourg 9.4	7	Norway 12.5
8	Cyprus 8.7	8	Ireland 12.5
9	Ireland 7.9	9	Luxembourg 11.8
10	Turkey 5.8	10	Cyprus 11.3

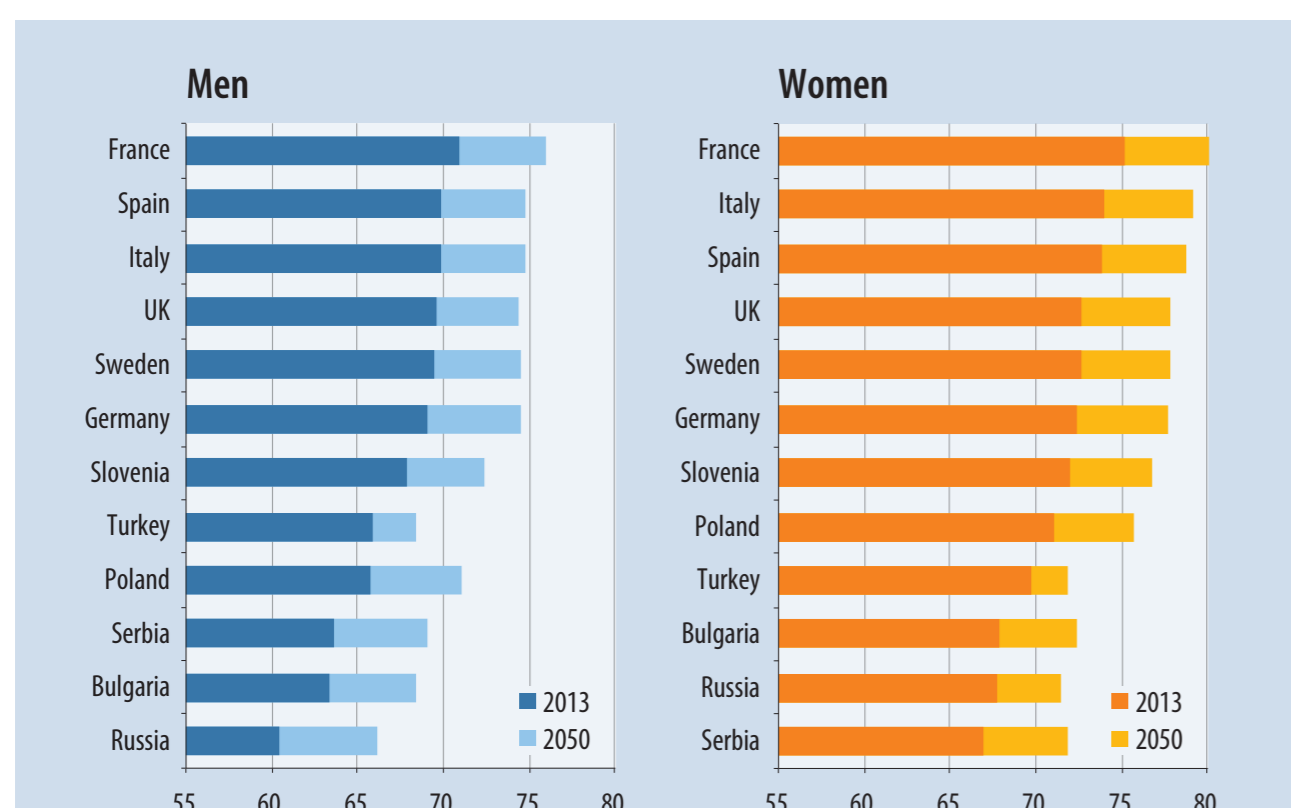
* Ranked according to the % of the population with remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less

Data for the USA and Japan are shown in italics and displayed only when their values fall between top five or bottom five European countries. Caucasus countries, countries with total population below 500 000 (Andorra, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and San Marino), Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are not ranked. The proportion of the population that has a remaining life expectancy of 15 years or less is calculated as follows: from a period life table we select all single-year age groups that have a remaining life expectancy of 15 or less years and calculate what proportion of the total population has ages that fall into this category.

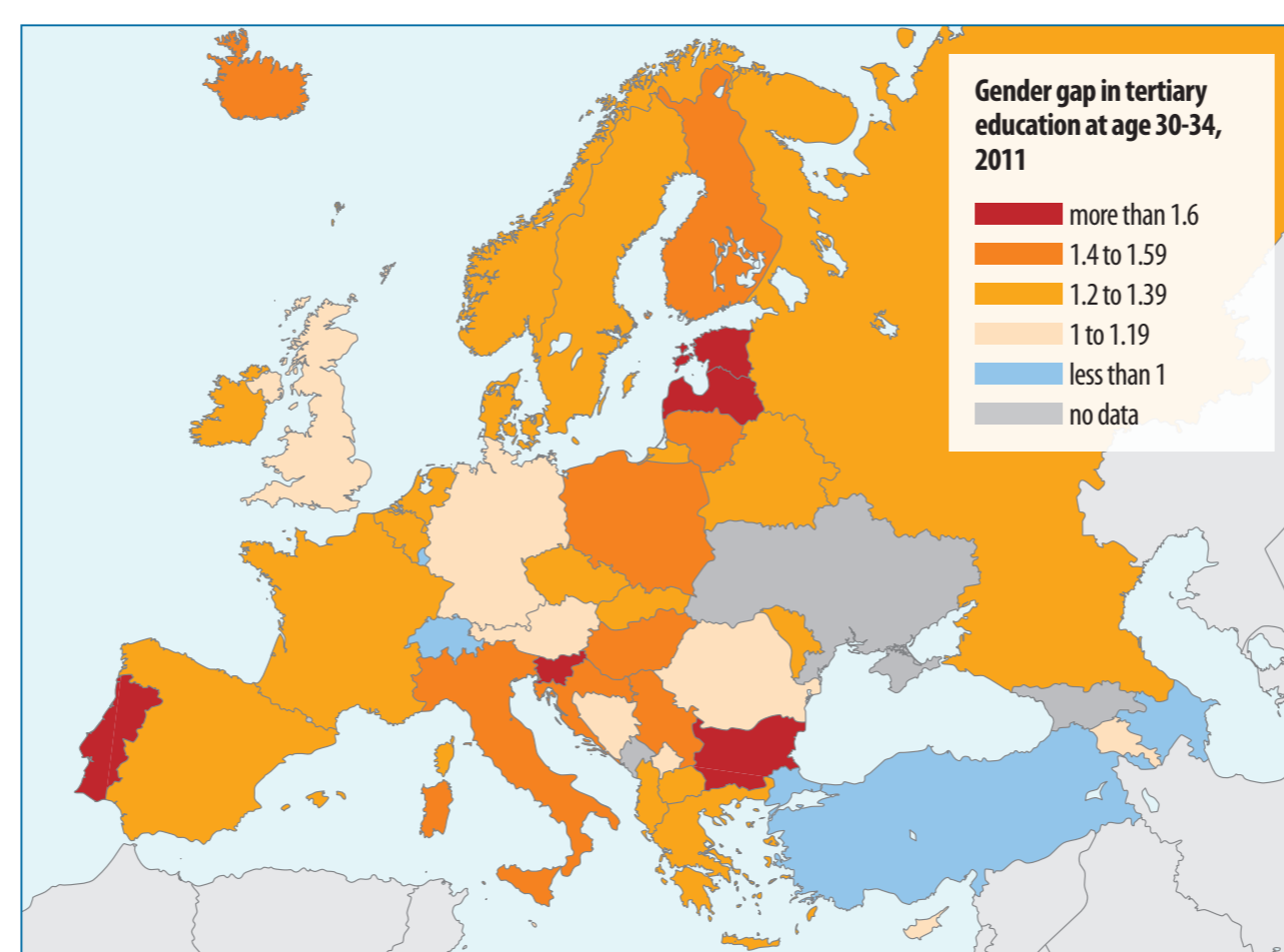
Life expectancy at birth, selected European countries



Age when remaining life expectancy is below 15 years, selected European countries



Female advantage and the reversed gender gap in tertiary education in Europe



Young generations of Europeans are much better educated than their predecessors, with more than 30% attaining tertiary degrees. A remarkable feature of this educational expansion is the emerging female educational advantage: highly educated women now outnumber men in most countries. Women dominate among the students enrolled in tertiary education (EUROSTAT 2013) and this is also true for the young cohorts entering the labour force. Among 30-34 year olds, the proportion of tertiary educated women is higher than the proportion of tertiary educated men in all but three European countries – Luxembourg, Switzerland and Turkey (see the map). Only in Switzerland, Turkey and Cyprus more male than female students are enrolled in tertiary education (EUROSTAT 2013) so the gap is expected to persist in the coming years.

The map shows the (im)balance in the proportion of tertiary educated women in 2011, as expressed by the female/male ratio in the share of tertiary educated. The ratio equal to 1 means gender balance; when it falls below 1 it indicates male advantage and when it climbs above 1 it signals female advantage. Value equal to 2 signals that the proportion of tertiary educated women is double the proportion of men. Latvia is a clear outlier with the ratio of 1.88. A pronounced gender gap is typical for a string of countries spanning from the North to the South, including the Baltic countries, Poland, Hungary, Italy, and, further away, Portugal. Balanced ratio is achieved in only a handful of countries, such as Germany and Austria. Female advantage is clearly linked to the field of studies, with women taking the lead in teaching, health, humanities and social sciences (including law and economics) while men make up the majority among those holding degrees in maths, science or engineering (EUROSTAT 2013). The proportion of female students has not been increasing in the latter three fields. This suggests that gender

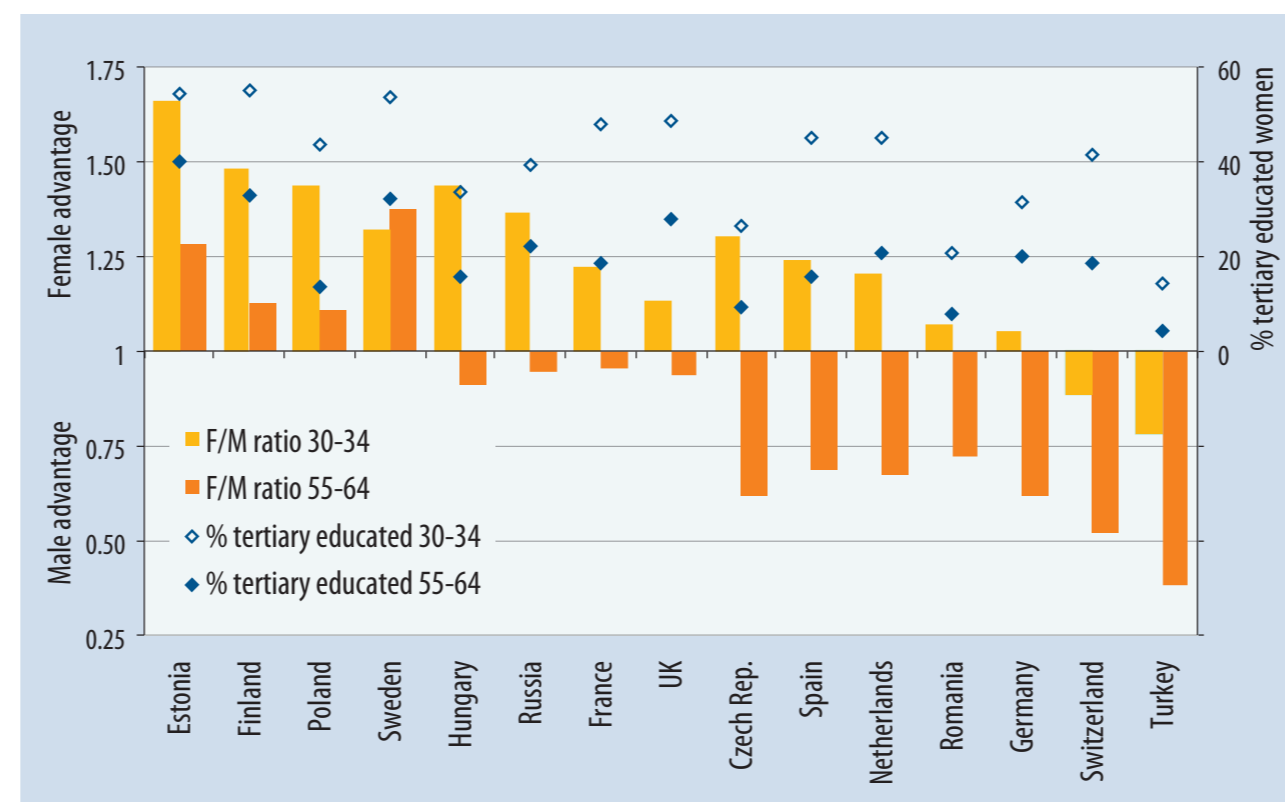
balance might be expected in economies with a strong orientation on hard sciences, especially dealing with new technologies and engineering, such as Austria and Germany. Cultural norms certainly play a role, too. In Turkey, the male advantage in tertiary education persists and the proportion of tertiary educated women remains low (see figure below). In Kosovo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, the proportions of tertiary educated women are even lower.

Gains in the proportion of tertiary educated women are remarkable and become obvious when comparing women aged 55-64 and 30-34, i.e. roughly the generations of mothers and their daughters. Women have benefited most from the expansion of tertiary education and, as a result, the gender gap in tertiary education has closed and even reversed in most countries. Among the 55-64 year olds, the male advantage was pronounced (female to male ratio lower than 0.9) in 24 out of 40 countries whereas tertiary-educated women clearly outnumbered men in only eight countries (ratios above 1.1, mostly Baltic and Nordic countries as well as some former state-socialist countries). The situation is completely reversed for the 30-34 year olds, with only seven countries having a balanced ratio or male advantage and 29 countries with women clearly leading in tertiary education (ratios of 1.2 and higher).

The structure of education systems, political targets, such as the EU-wide target of at least 40% tertiary educated in 2020 among the 30-34 age group (EUROSTAT 2013), and service-oriented economies certainly contribute to this new imbalance.

References: EUROSTAT 2013. *European social statistics 2013 edition*. Luxembourg: Publication Office of the European Union.

Women to men ratio and the % of tertiary educated women by age in 2011, selected countries



Note: Countries selected here represent a variety of regions within a given set of countries that show the same pattern of change.