COMUNE DI BRESCIA

CONCORSO PUBBLICO PER LA COPERTURA DI N. 1 POSTO NEL PROFILO PROFESSIONALE DI ESPERTO IN STATISTICA
(AREA DEI FUNZIONARI E DELL'ELEVATA QUALIFICAZIONE)

DOMANDE BUSTA N. 1
INGLESE

1.	**The median age of females was higher than that of males in every region of the EU** Figure 1.2 shows the median age of regional populations by sex; note these data are presented at a more aggregated level of geographical detail – for NUTS level 2 regions. The top half of the figure shows those EU regions with the highest median ages among females in 2022. They were principally located in eastern Germany or Italy, but also included Principado de Asturias in north-west Spain and Severozapaden in north-west Bulgaria. A similar pattern was observed in the bottom half of the figure, as the highest median ages for males were recorded across several regions of eastern Germany, Italy and north-west Spain. Many of these regions with high median ages were characterised by relatively low fertility rates and rural depopulation. In some cases, population ageing was reinforced as coastlines provided popular retirement destinations (thereby attracting additional older people). A comparison between the sexes reveals that in 2022 the median age of females was consistently higher than that for males across every NUTS level 2 region. This pattern may be linked to higher levels of female life expectancy (see the section on mortality for more details), which may in turn be driven by factors such as lifestyle choices, working conditions, socioeconomic conditions and healthcare. The largest gender gaps were observed in the Baltic Member States. The median age of females in Latvia was 47.7 years, some 7.7 years higher than the corresponding figure for males. The next highest gender gap was recorded in the Lithuanian region of Vidurio ir vakarų Lietuvos regionas (7.2 years), followed by Estonia (6.1 years). At the other end of the range, there were much smaller differences between the sexes in the Spanish autonomous region of Ciudad de Ceuta (where the median age of females was 0.3 years higher than that for males), in Luxembourg (a difference of 1.0 years) and in the Spanish island region of Canarias (a difference of 1.1 years).
2.	**Fertility** Having fallen for four consecutive years (with a particularly large contraction in 2020 – the first year of the COVID-19 crisis), the number of live births across the EU increased at a modest pace in 2021, rising 0.4 % to 4.09 million. The vast majority of regions in the EU had a total fertility rate that was below the natural replacement rate The total fertility rate is defined as the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year. In 2021, the EU's total fertility rate was 1.53 live births per woman. This was considerably below the natural replacement rate – the average number of live births per

	woman required to keep the population size constant in the absence of migration in developed world economies (around 2.10 children per woman). The regional distribution was somewhat skewed insofar as there were 448 NUTS level 3 regions (or 38.4 % of all regions) where the total fertility rate was below the EU average, while there were 718 regions (or 61.6 % of all regions) where the rate was equal to or higher than the EU average.
3.	**Infant mortality rates** Within the EU, one of the principal drivers behind increases in life expectancy is the marked reduction in infant mortality rates. The EU's infant mortality rate is low by international standards, reflecting wellestablished healthcare systems, access to quality prenatal and neonatal care, and comprehensive social support. In 1970, the EU's infant mortality rate was 26.5 deaths per 1 000 live births. By 2010, it had fallen to 4.0 deaths per 1 000 live births and a decade later it continued to fall (albeit at a slower pace). Nevertheless, in 2020 there were 13 250 children in the EU that died before reaching their first birthday; the infant mortality rate was 3.3 deaths per 1 000 live births. Regional data for most NUTS level 2 regions are available for 2021 (the latest information for Estonia and Italy refers to 2020)
4.	**Fertility rate** (live births per woman, 2021). In developed countries, a total fertility rate of 2.1 is considered to be the replacement level: in other words, this is the average number od live births per woman that is required to keep the total number of inhabitants at a constant level (in the absence of migration). In 2021, the total fertility rate ranged from a high 1.84 live births per woman in France and 1.83 in Czechia, down to 1.13 in Malta. Ageing population (ratio, number aged 20-64 years per person aged ≥ 65 years, EU, 2002, 2022 and 2100). Population ageing has been observed across much of Europe in recent decades. Changes in population structure can have serious implications for issues such as pension funds, government revenues and the provision of services such as health and social care. The number of working-age people (defined here as those aged from 20 to 64 years) in the U expressed relative to the number of older persons (aged 65 years or over) fell from 3.8 in 2002 to 2.8 by 2022. According to Eurostat's baseline projections, this dependency ratio is expected to fall to 1.5 by 2100.
5.	**Learning two or more foreign languages** (%, share of students in general upper secondary education, 2021). Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (%, share of people aged 15–24 years, 2022) Note: CH, 2020. Source: Eurostat (online data code: edat_lfse_20) 61 % of general upper secondary pupils in the EU studied two or more foreign languages in 2021 Some 61.0 % of general upper secondary students in the EU were studying two or more

	foreign languages in 2021. At least 99.0 % of all general upper secondary students in Luxembourg, France and Romania were studying two or more foreign languages, compared with less than 15.0 % in Ireland and Portugal. The share of young people (aged 15–24 years) neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) concerns people who were not employed and had not received any form of education or training during a specified period of time. In 2022, the NEET rate for young people in the EU stood at 9.6 %. The rate in Romania (17.5 %) was more than six times as high as that observed in the Netherlands (2.8 %).
6.	**Unadjusted gender pay gap** (%, difference between earnings of female and male employees as a percentage of earnings of male employees, based on average gross hourly earnings, 2021). Women in the EU earn on average 12.7 % less than men The unadjusted gender pay gap provides an overall picture of the differences in pay between men and women. It measures the gap in hourly earnings between male and female employees in industry, construction and services among enterprises with 10 or more employees. In 2021, average hourly earnings for women across the EU were 12.7 % lower than those for men. The widest gender pay gap was recorded in Estonia, where women's earnings were 20.5 % lower than those of men. By contrast, the gap was less than 5.0 % in Poland (4.5 %), Slovenia (3.8 %) and Romania (3.6 %). A different pattern was observed in Luxembourg, as the average earnings of women were marginally higher than those of men (by 0.2 %).