



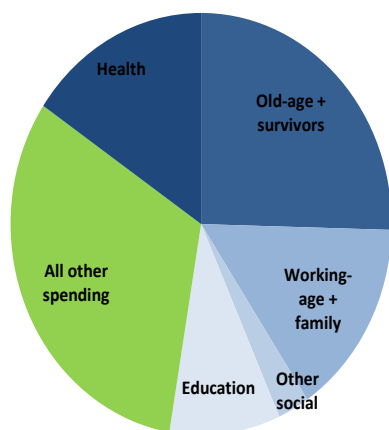
Germany has almost three people of working age for every person aged 65 years or more, the second lowest ratio in the OECD and much lower than the OECD average of 4.2 workers per elderly.

The fertility rate of 1.36 is among the lowest in the OECD, and substantially below the replacement level of 2.1 children per women.

More could be done to support families

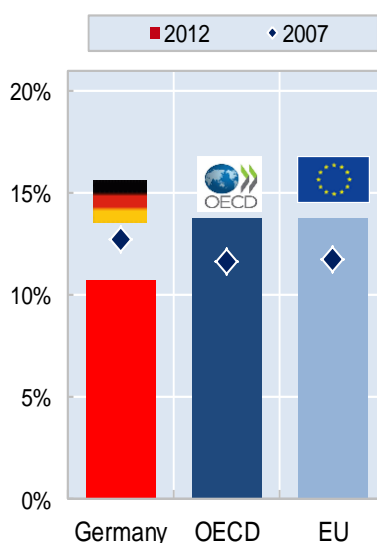
- 25% of public spending in Germany is related to old-age people and survivors. This is somewhat higher than the OECD average of 21%.
- The share of workless households in Germany decreased from 2007 to 2012, and has reached a level considerably below the OECD average.
- There is still a substantial labour potential among women. While employment rate for men is 78%, the rate for women is 69%. Since part-time work is widespread among women, the gap in full-time equivalent employment rates is even bigger; 76% for men and 52% for women. Relatively low pressure to reduce public budgets in Germany leaves room for policies to better support combinations of work and family.

Social spending:
Shares of total government
spending by function, 2011



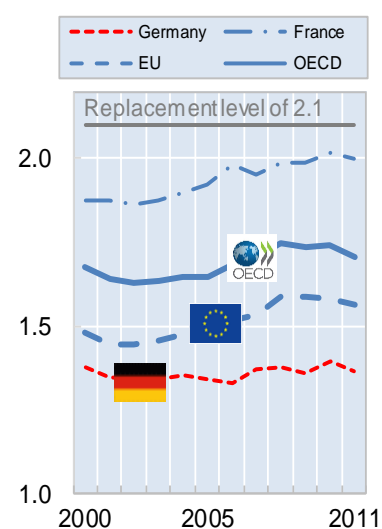
[[Data.xls](#)]

Shares of adults living in workless
households, %



[[Figure 1.5.xls](#)]

Total fertility rate from 2000 to
2011



[[Figures 3.3-3.4.xls](#)]

Unemployment declined more than in any other country

- Germany is one of the few countries where the unemployment rate decreased over the period 2007-2nd quarter 2013, by 3.4 percentage points, a bigger drop than in any other country.
- Unemployment rates of both the young (15-24) and the older people (55-64) decreased in Germany by more than 4 percentage points, whereas across the OECD the rates increased on average by 7 and 2 percentage points respectively since 2007.
- While on average across OECD countries the share of long-term unemployed increased by 3 percentage points, the share of long-term unemployed decreased by 11 percentage points in Germany. In spite of the positive achievements, long-term unemployment still accounts for more than 40% of total unemployment.
- Involuntary part-time work decreased the most in Germany, especially for women (-1.7 percentage points) whereas the trend has generally been in the other direction for most OECD countries (+1.1 percentage points on average in total).

High health expenditures, but low perceived health

- Health spending in Germany at 4 500 USD per capita is well above the OECD average of 3 300 USD.
- Nevertheless, the percentage of adults reporting to be in good health is slightly lower in Germany (65%) than in the OECD average (69%), and especially for the lowest income population where good perceived health status level is only about 52%.

Scoreboard: selected social indicators
(Click on indicators for full data and information)

	Pre-crisis			Latest year		
	Germany	EU	OECD	Germany	EU	OECD
Annual disposable household income						
in national currency, latest year prices						
Average	22 000	..	..	23 300	..	..
Bottom 10%	7 700	..	..	8 100	..	..
in USD, latest year PPPs and prices						
Average	25 900	22 900	23 100	27 400	22 900	23 100
Bottom 10%	9 000	7 900	7 300	9 600	7 700	7 100
Total Fertility rate	1.38	1.63	1.75	1.36	1.59	1.70
Unemployment rate (%)	8.8	6.6	5.9	5.4	11.1	9.1
Youth neither in employment, education nor training, NEET rate (%)	8.7	10.7	11.5	7.6	12.7	12.6
Income inequality:						
Gini coefficient	0.287	0.288	0.313	0.286	0.291	0.313
Gap between richest and poorest 10%	6.7	6.9	9.2	6.7	7.4	9.5
Relative poverty (%)	8.5	9.2	11.2	8.8	9.4	11.3
Share of people reporting not enough money to buy food (%)	6.9	9.5	11.2	4.6	11.5	13.2
Public social spending (% GDP)	25.2	22.5	19.6	26.0	25.1	21.9
Suicide rates, per 100 000 population	10.2	12.5	12.5	10.8	12.2	12.4
Health expenditure per capita (latest year USD PPPs)	4 000	3 100	3 100	4 500	3 200	3 300
Confidence in national government (%)	38	50	49	45	41	43
Confidence in financial institutions (%)	60	65	63	45	43	46

Unweighted average of the 21 EU and 34 OECD countries.

[from OECD Employment database](#)

[from OECD Income Distribution Database](#)

[from OECD Social Expenditure Database \(SOCX\)](#)

[from OECD Health Data](#)

See also:

- How does your country compare: [data visualization](#)
- Executive summary: in your [language](#)

