

# Report on the Evolution of the Family in EUROPE 2014

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## POPULATION Growth



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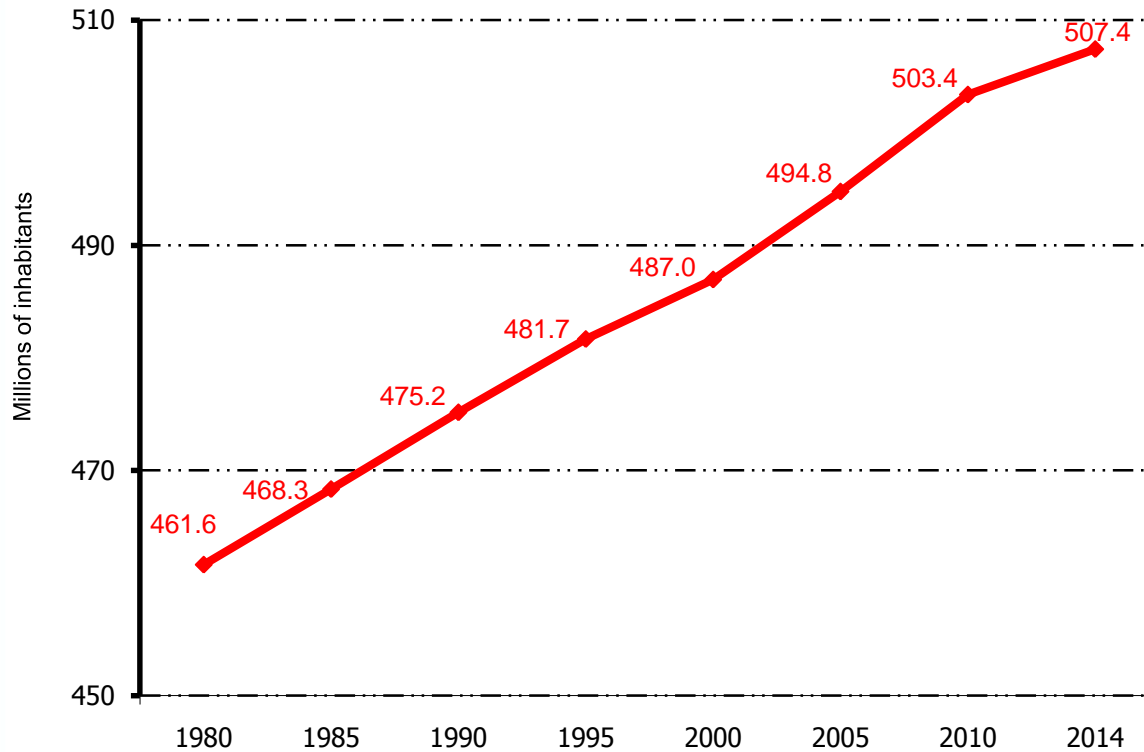


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## Europe (EU-28) has reached 507 million people...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

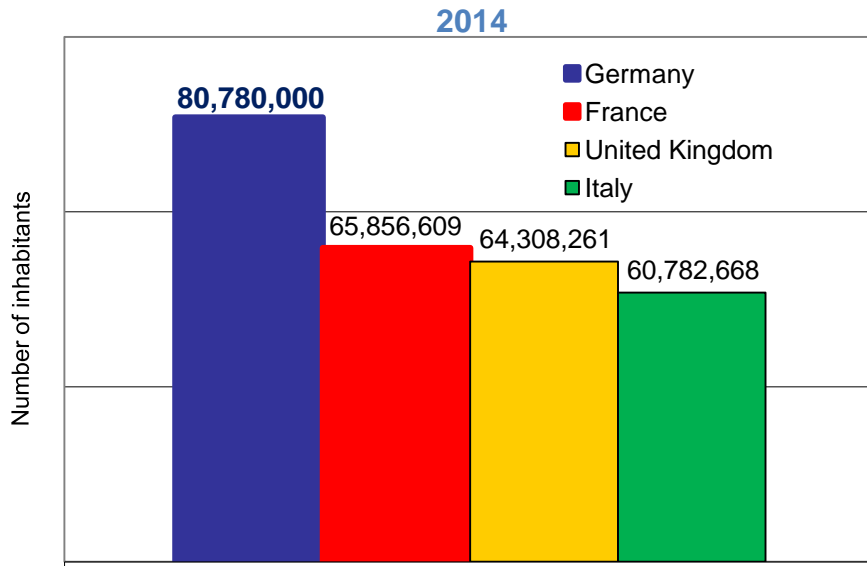
**Europe (EU-28) has reached 507 million people (507,416,607) in 2014.**

**...with an increase of over 26.7 million people during the last 20 years (1994-2014) (an increase of 5.6%)...**

**...and in the 10 years since 2004, the population increased by 14.7 million, representing an increase of 3%.**



## Germany's 80 million citizens make it the most populated country in the EU-28

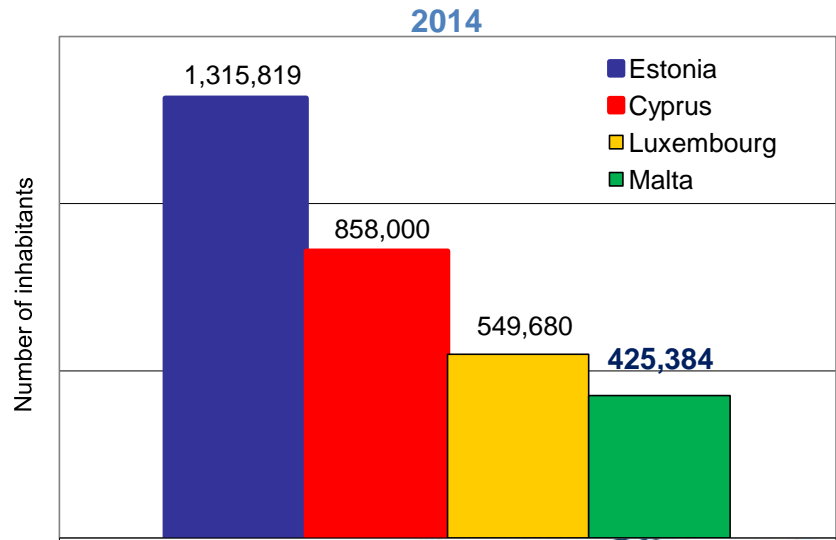


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**Malta, with 425,384 inhabitants, has the smallest population in the EU.**

**Malta, with 425,384 inhabitants, has the smallest population in the EU-28. Next smallest are Luxembourg (549,680), Cyprus (858,000) and Estonia (1,315,819).**

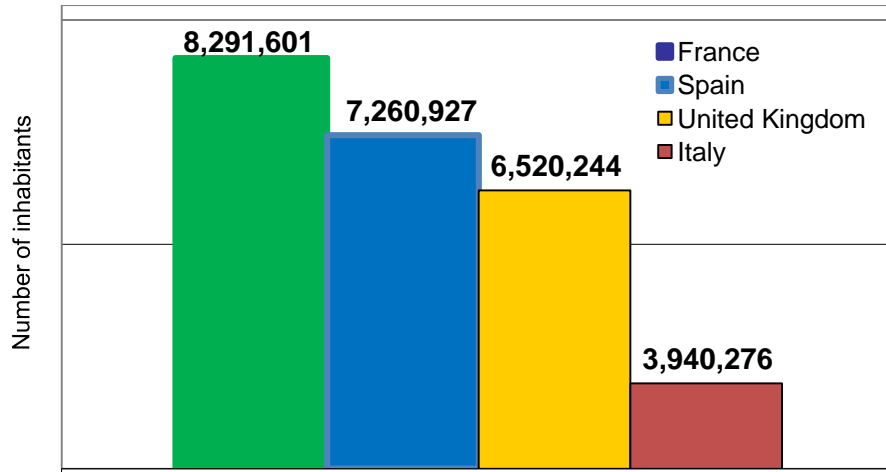
**Germany, with nearly 81 million citizens (80,780,000), is the most populated country in the EU, accounting for 15.9% of the European total. It is followed by France (65 million), the United Kingdom (64 million) and Italy (60 million). These 4 nations alone have 271.7 million inhabitants, representing 53.5% of the total EU population.**



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

EU's population growth during the 1994-2014 period was due almost entirely to France, Spain, United Kingdom and Italy.

Population Growth (1994 – 2014)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSAT

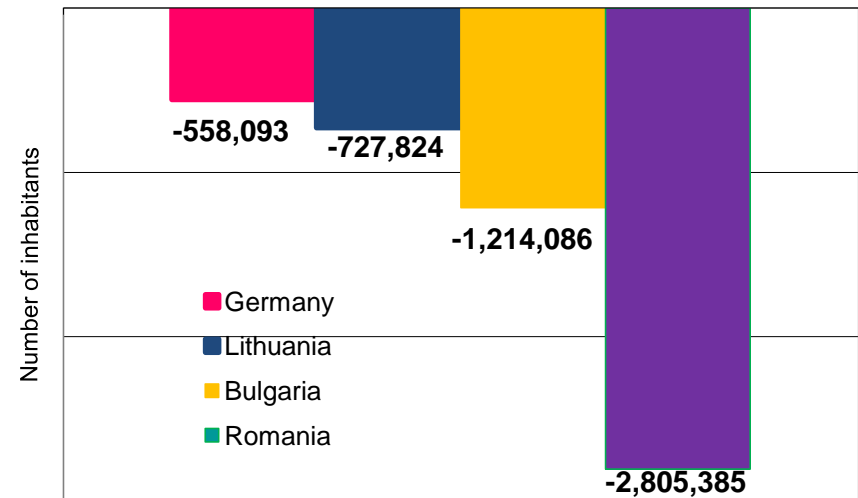
They account for the 97% (26 million) of the total growth during this period.

Of the 26.7 million that Europe's population has grown in the last 20 years, 26 million corresponded to France, Spain, UK and Italy, which represented 97% of the total growth.

On the other hand, Romania, Bulgaria Lithuania and Germany are the European countries with the highest population decline.

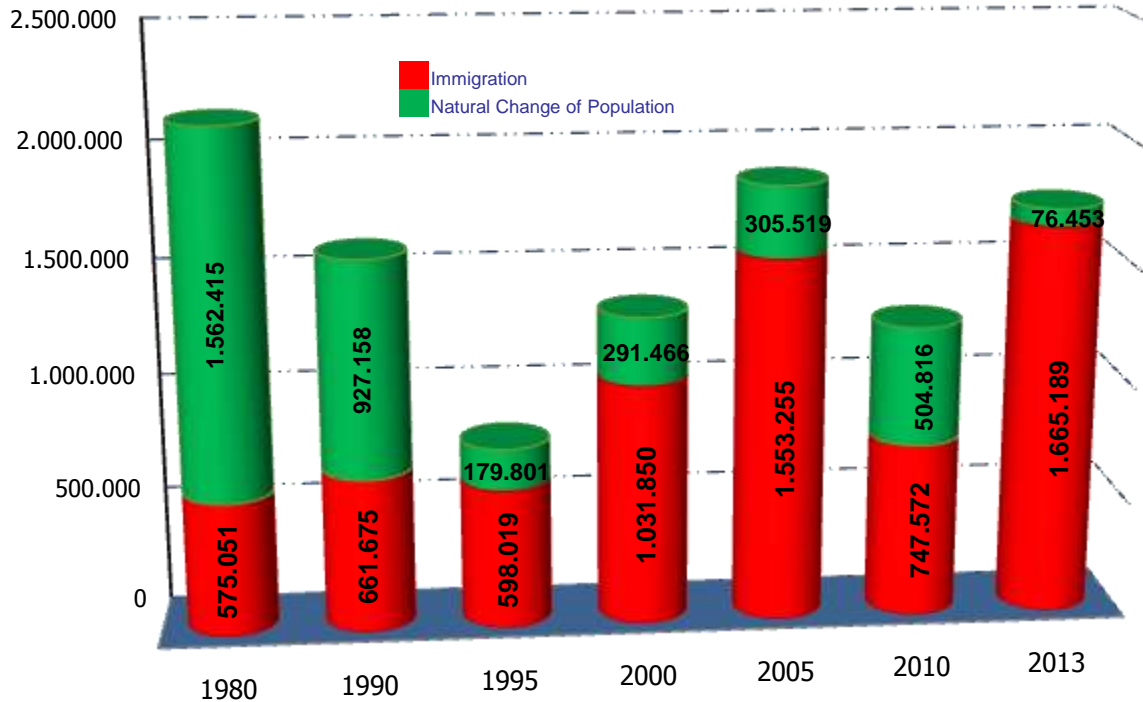
Romania (-2.8 millions), Bulgaria (-1.2 millions), Lithuania (-0.7 millions) and Germany (-0.55 millions) are the European countries with the highest population decline during the 1994-2014 period.

Population Decline (1994 – 2014)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSAT

## Immigration is the basis of population increase in the EU-28.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**8 out every 10 (78.8%) new people in the EU-28 during the 1998-2013 period were immigrants...**

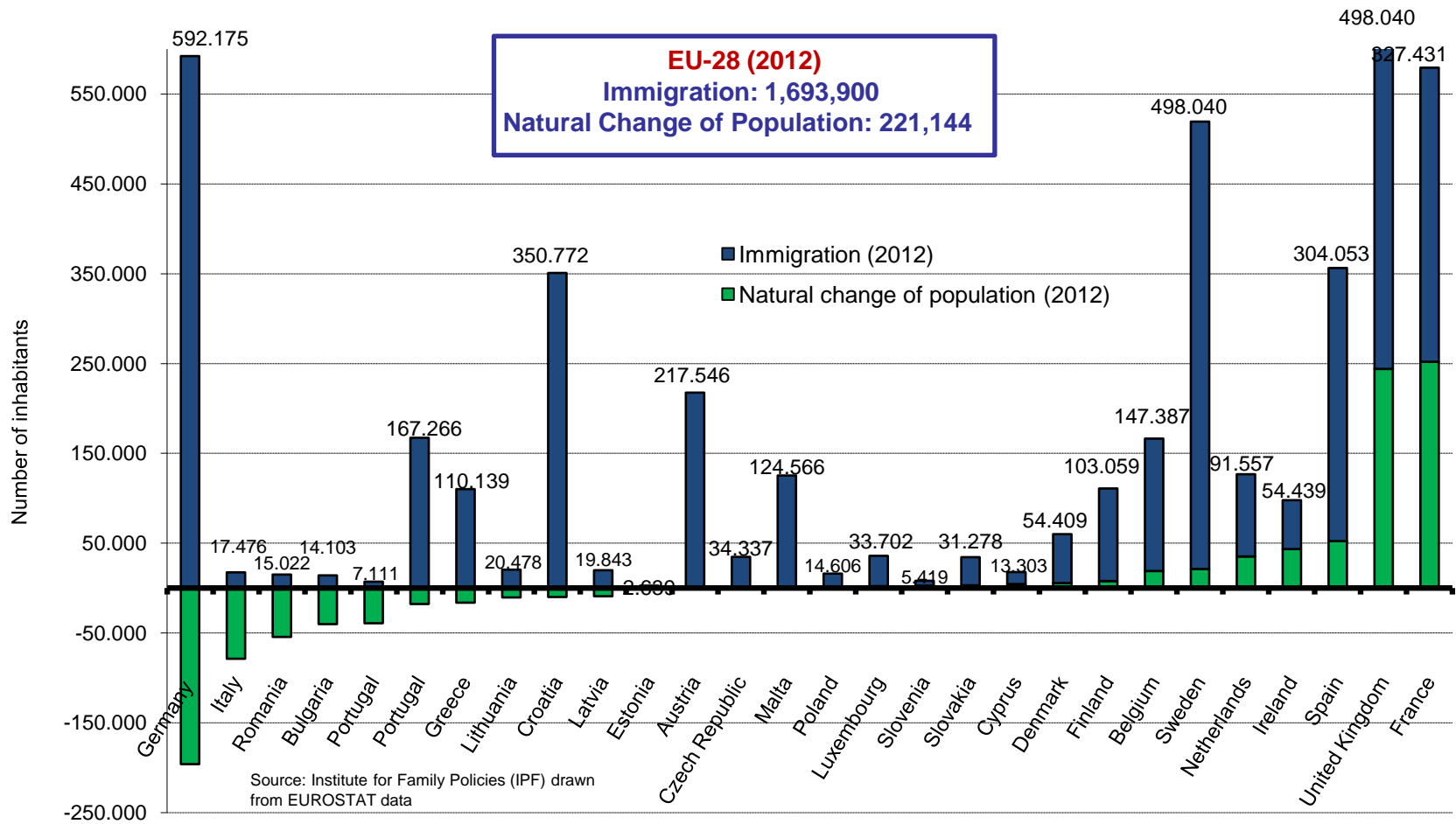
**Between 1998 and 2013, the population increased by 23.6 million. 18.6 million of these, were immigrants.**

**...and which has continued in 2013, with an increase of 95%.**

**The EU-28 population growth in 2013 was 1.7 million inhabitants, out of which 95% (1.6 million inhabitants) was due to immigration.**



# Even with 12 countries experiencing negative natural growth in 2012.

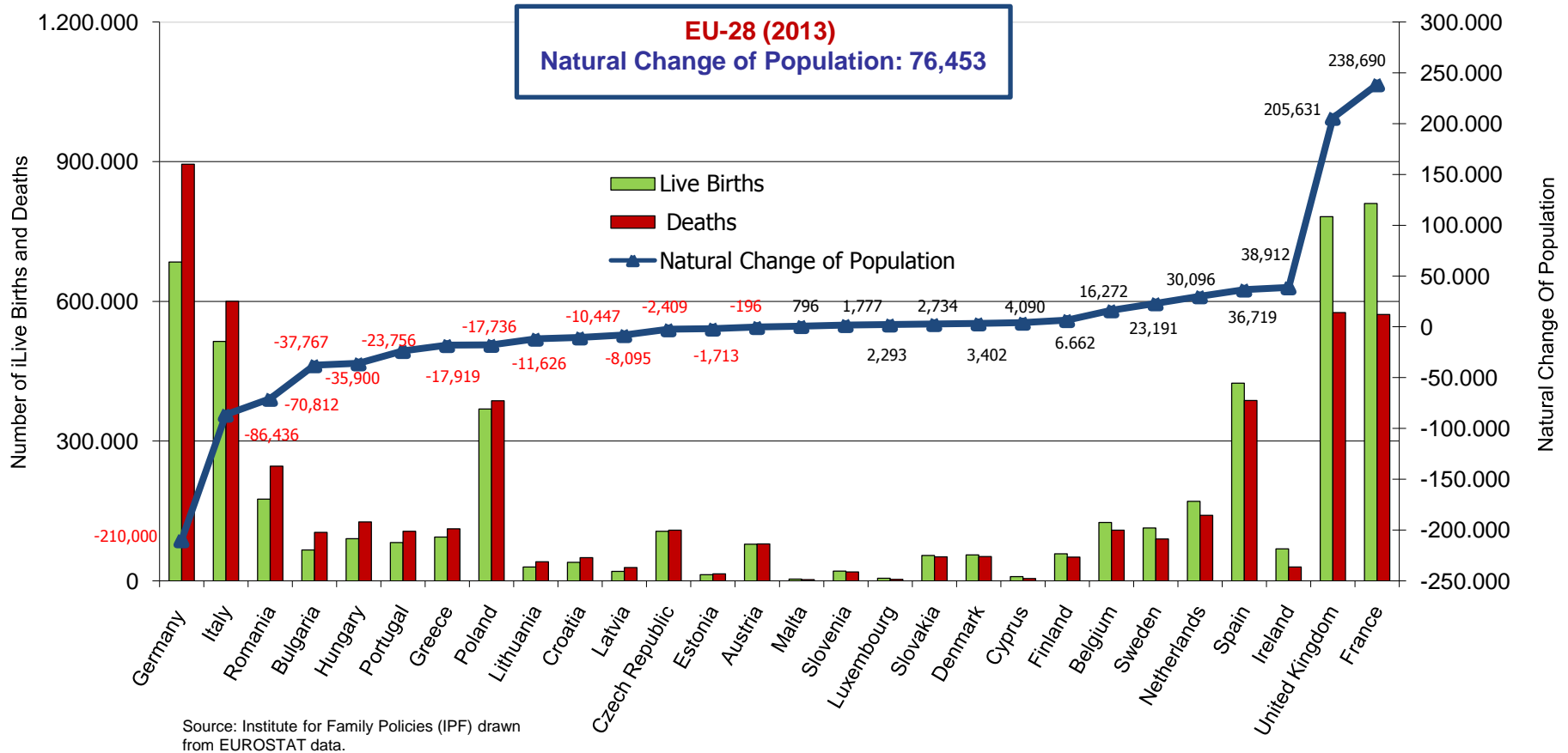


In fact, in 2012 the population growth of all European countries was due to immigration.





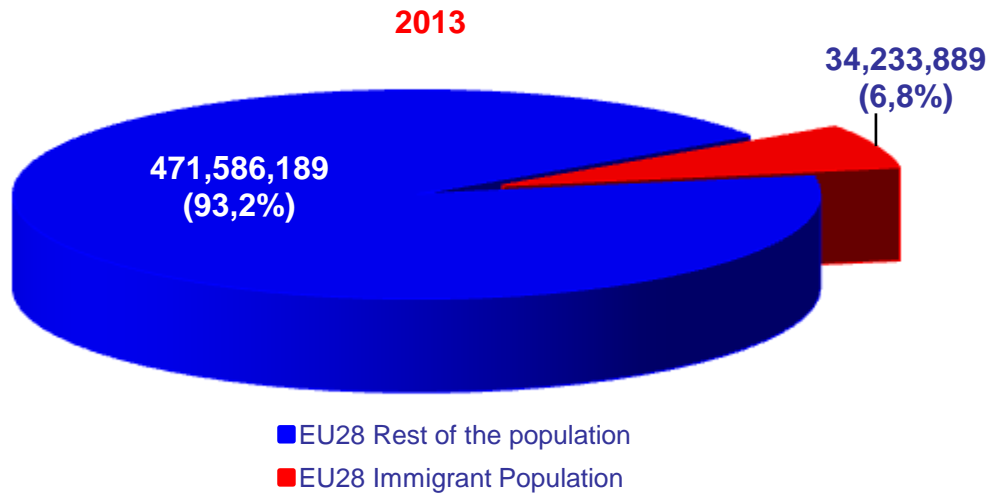
# And it has been worsened even more in 2013 with a natural increase of only 76,453 people...



...and where half of the UE-28 countries have experienced negative natural growth.



# Immigrant population has surpassed 34 million of people...



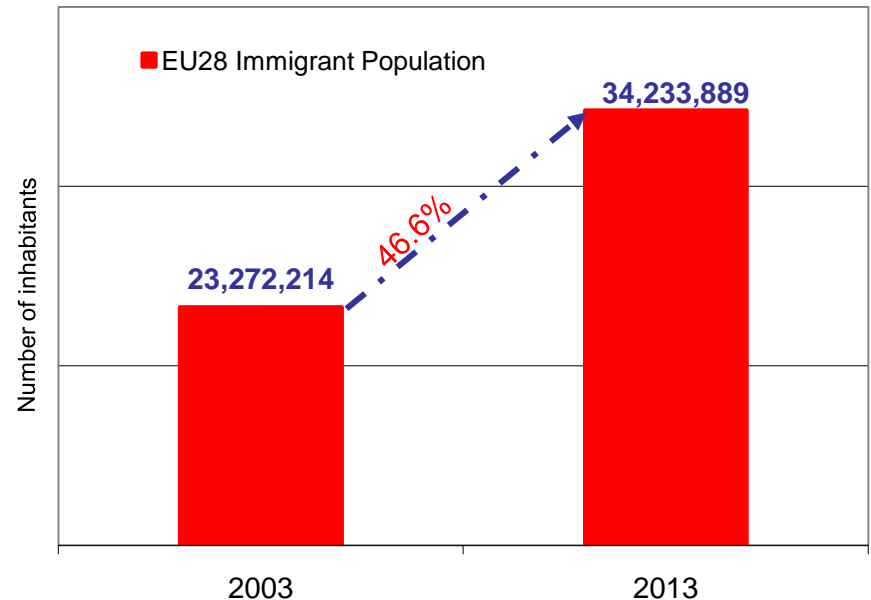
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

...representing 6.8% of the European population...

The 34,233,889 immigrants stand for 6.7% of the EU-28's total population.

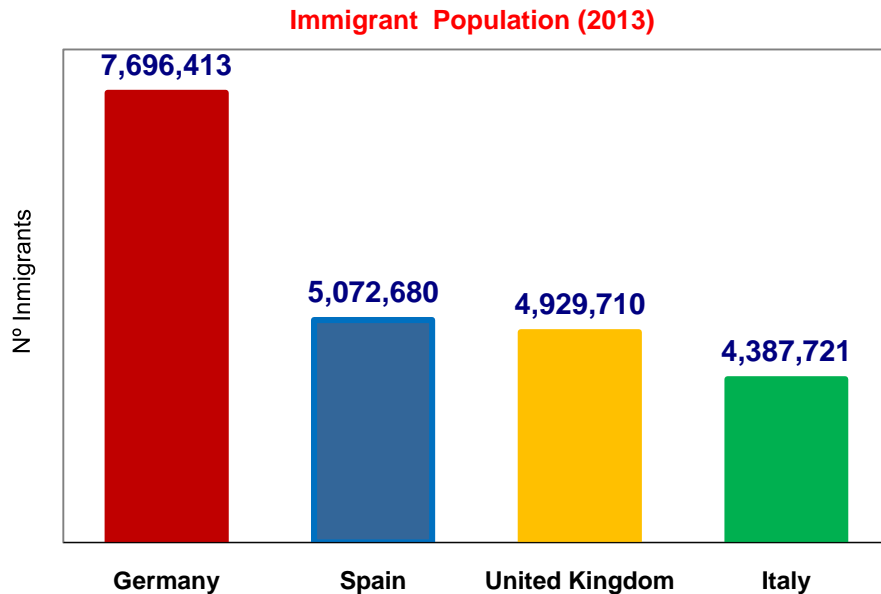
...and it has grown 11 million (nearly 50%) in the last 10 years (2003-2013).

Immigrant population has grown by 11 million in the last 10 years, from 23.2 million in 2003 to surpass 34,2 million in 2013, representing a growth of 46.6%.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**Germany (7.7 million), Spain (5 million), the UK (4.9 million) and Italy (4.3 million) are the EU countries with the highest number of immigrants.**



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

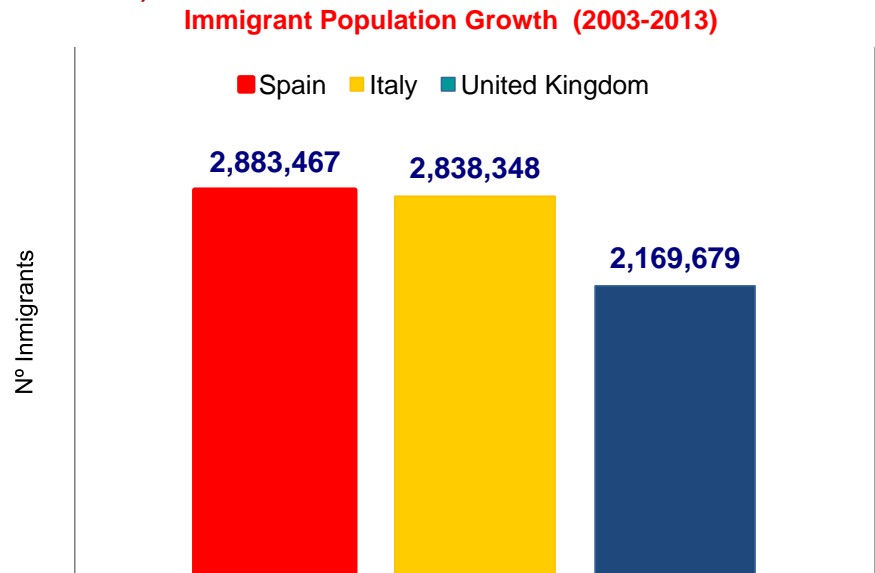
**Spain is the country in which immigration has grown the most...**

Immigration has grown the most in **Spain** over the last 10 years, from barely 2.2 million in 2003 to 5 million in 2013: **a growth of 130%.**

**...and it represents 10.2% of its present population.**

**2 out of 3 immigrants in the EU-28 are from these four countries.**

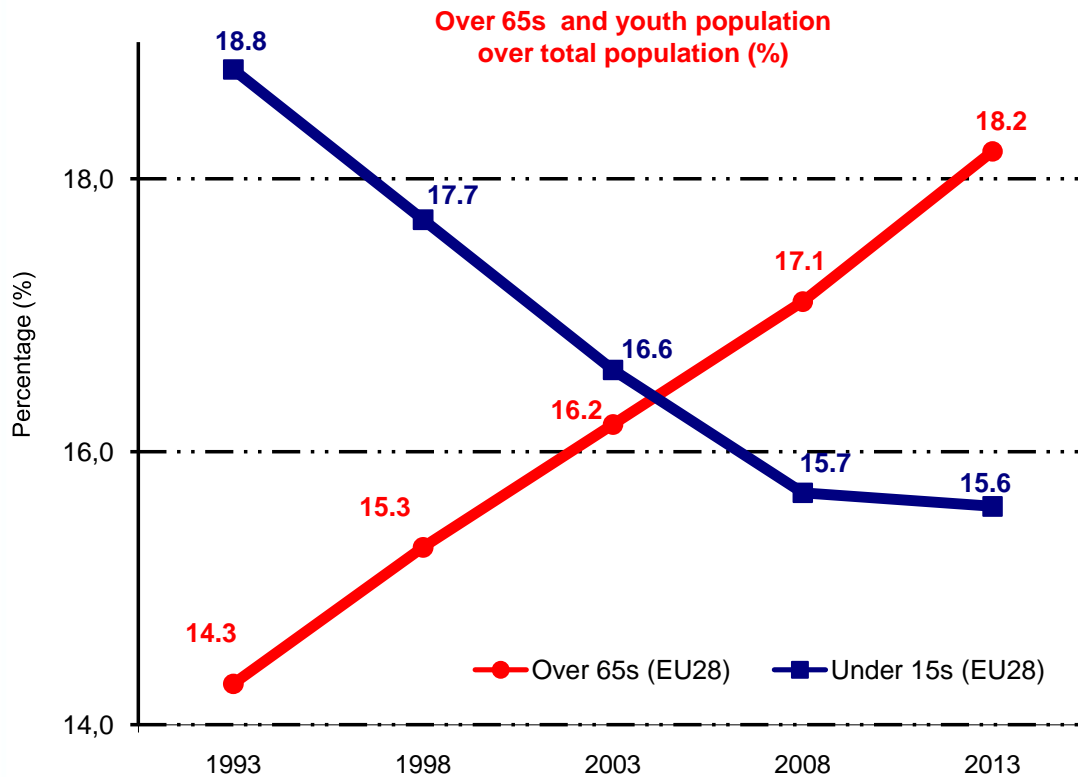
These four countries alone (**Germany, Spain, United Kingdom and Italy**) have **more than 22 million immigrants** representing 65% of overall immigrant population in the EU-28 (34 million).



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

## Europe is becoming increasingly aging: today, there are already 13 million more elderly people than younger population.

The population over 65 years (92.2 million) exceeds the population under 15 years (79.1 million) by 13.1 million.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**With a loss of 11 million young people (12% less) representing only 15.6% of the population...**

The population under 15 years has declined from 90 million in 1993 to just 79 million in 2013, which meant a loss of nearly 11 million young people (12% less).

**...and an increase of elderly people by more than 23.7 million (34% more), already representing 18.2%.**

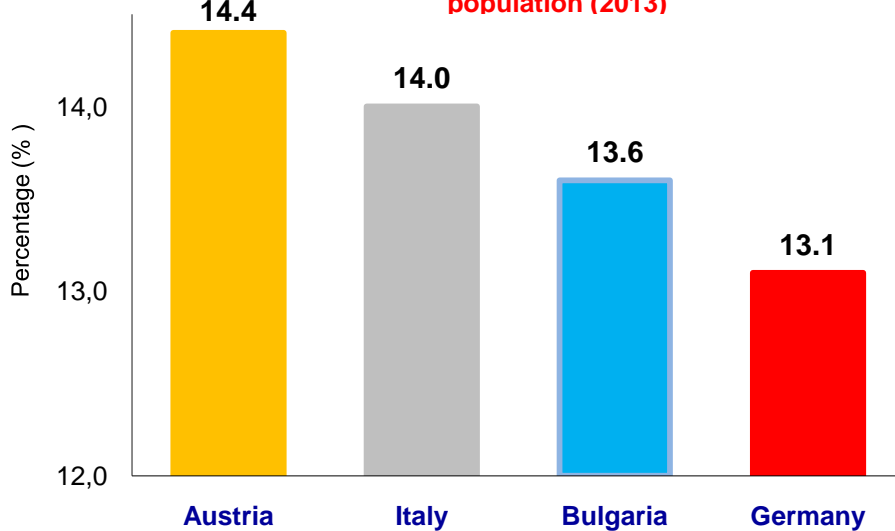
The population over 65 years in the EU-28 has grown from 68.5 million in 1993 to 92.2 million in 2013.

**The population of people above 80 years old is 25 million, representing 5.1% of the total population.**



Only 1 of about 6 people (15.6%) of the EU-28 is under 15 years old.

Percentage of youth population over total population (2013)

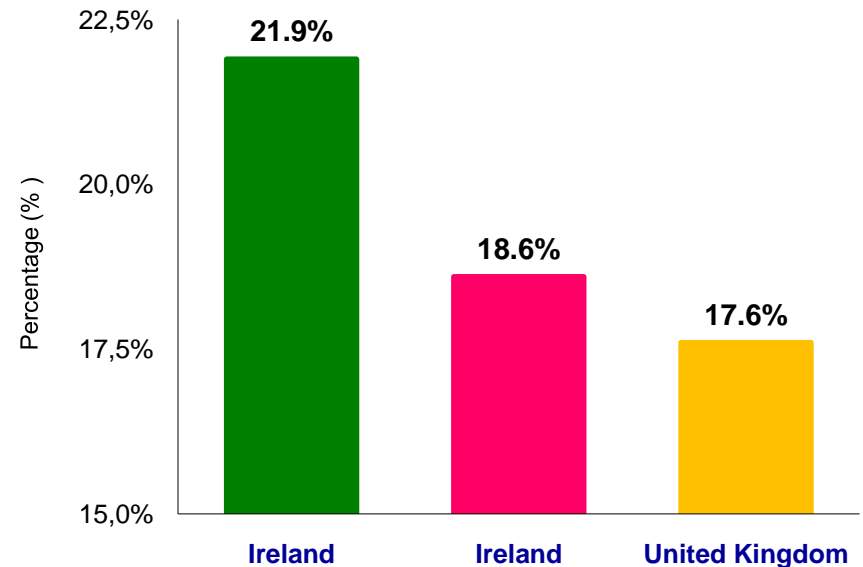


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

Germany (13.1%), Bulgaria (13.6%), Italy (14%) and Austria (14.4%) are the countries in the EU-28 with the lowest proportion of young people...

In these countries, 1 in every 8 people is below the age of 15.

Percentage of youth population over total population (2013)

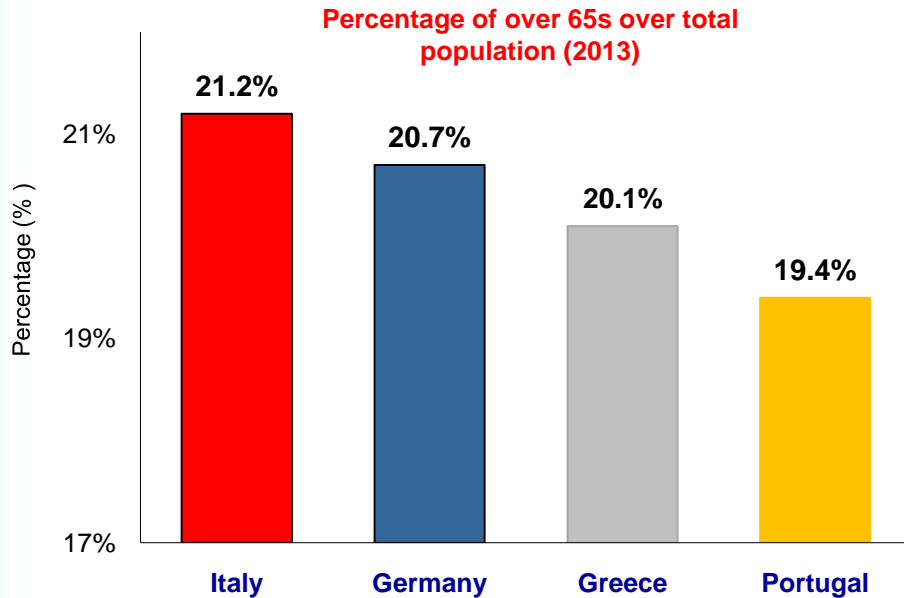


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

...while Ireland is the country with the highest proportion of young people: 1 in every 5 people

Ireland (21.9%), France (18.6%) and the United Kingdom (18.4%) are the UE-28 countries with the highest proportion of young people: 1 in every 5 people is under 15 years old.

Moreover, 1 in about 5 people (18.2%) is over 65 years old.



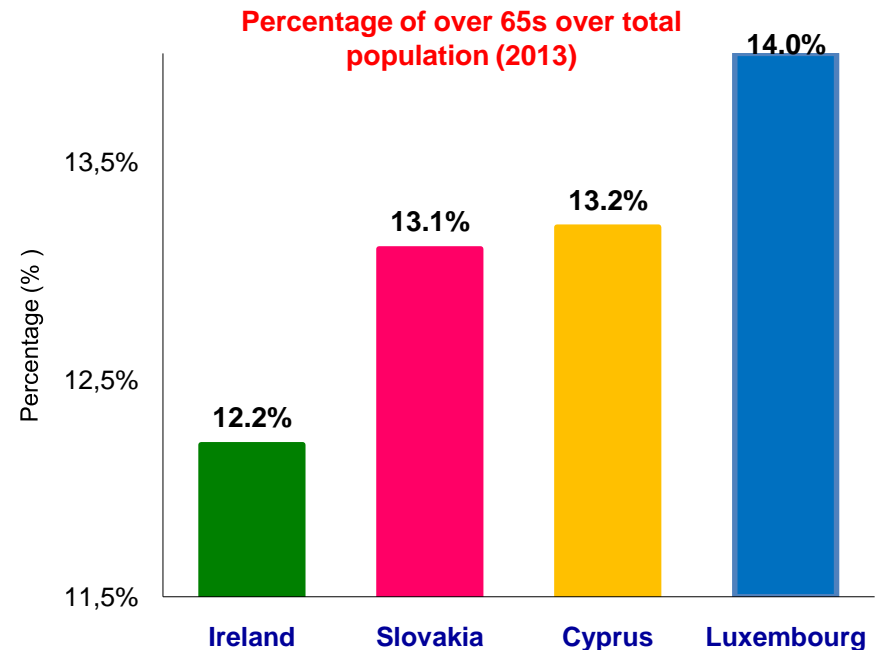
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

Ireland, however, is the country with the lowest proportion of elderly people in the EU-28: One in about 9 people.

Ireland (12.2%), Slovakia (13.1%), Cyprus (13.2%) and Luxembourg (14%) are the EU-28 countries with the lowest proportion of elderly people.

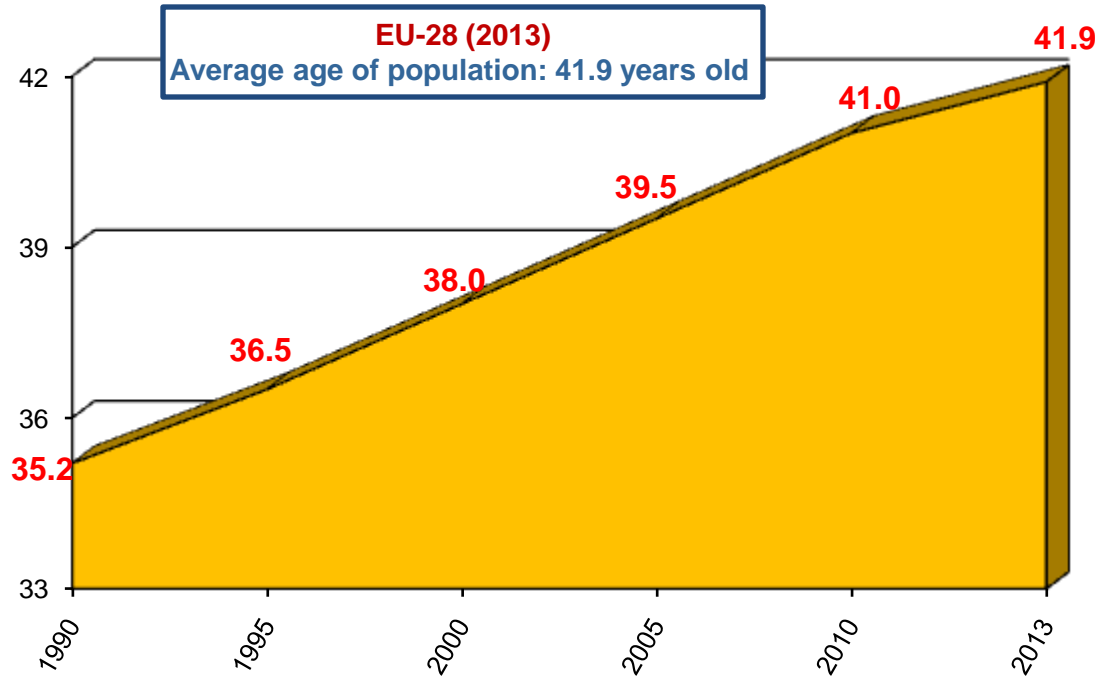
Italy and Germany are the countries with the highest proportion of elderly people: One in every 5 people.

Italy (21.2%), Germany (20.7%), Greece (20.1%) and Portugal (19.4%) are the countries of the UE-28 with the highest proportion of elders.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

## The low birth rate and the increase in population has caused an increase in the average age of Europe's population...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

...which has almost reached 42 years old...

The average age of the European population has increased year by year, reaching 41.9 years old in 2013.

...with an increase of almost 6 years of age over the last 20 years...

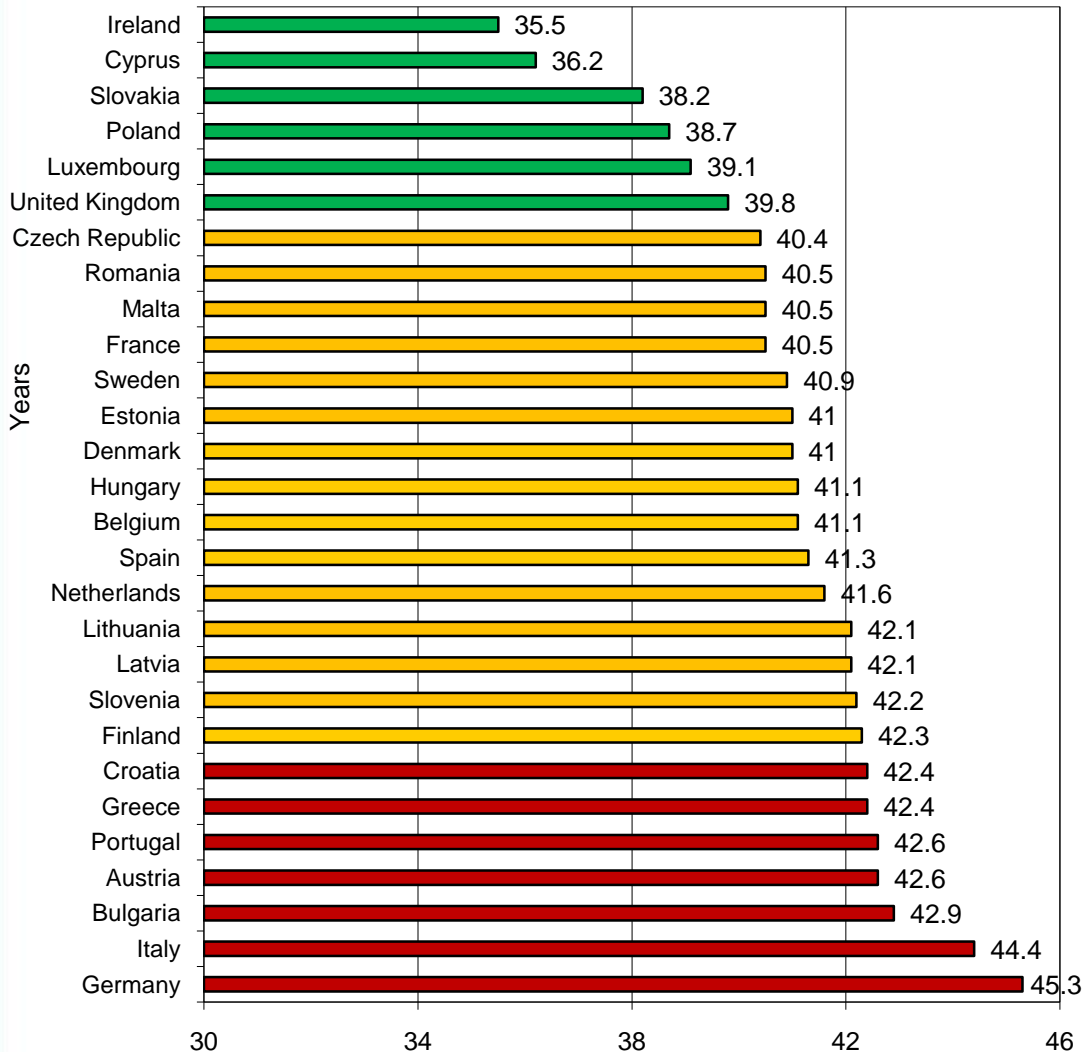
It has gone from 36 years old in 1993 to 41.9 years old in 2013, which represented an increase of 5.9 years over the last 20 years.

...and it will continue to grow in coming years.



## Germany is the EU28 country with the highest median age: 45 years old.

Median age of population in EU-28 countries. (2013)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**Germany (45.3 years), Italy (44.4 years), Bulgaria (42.9 years), Austria (42.6 years) and Portugal (42.6 years) are the EU28 countries with higher median age.**

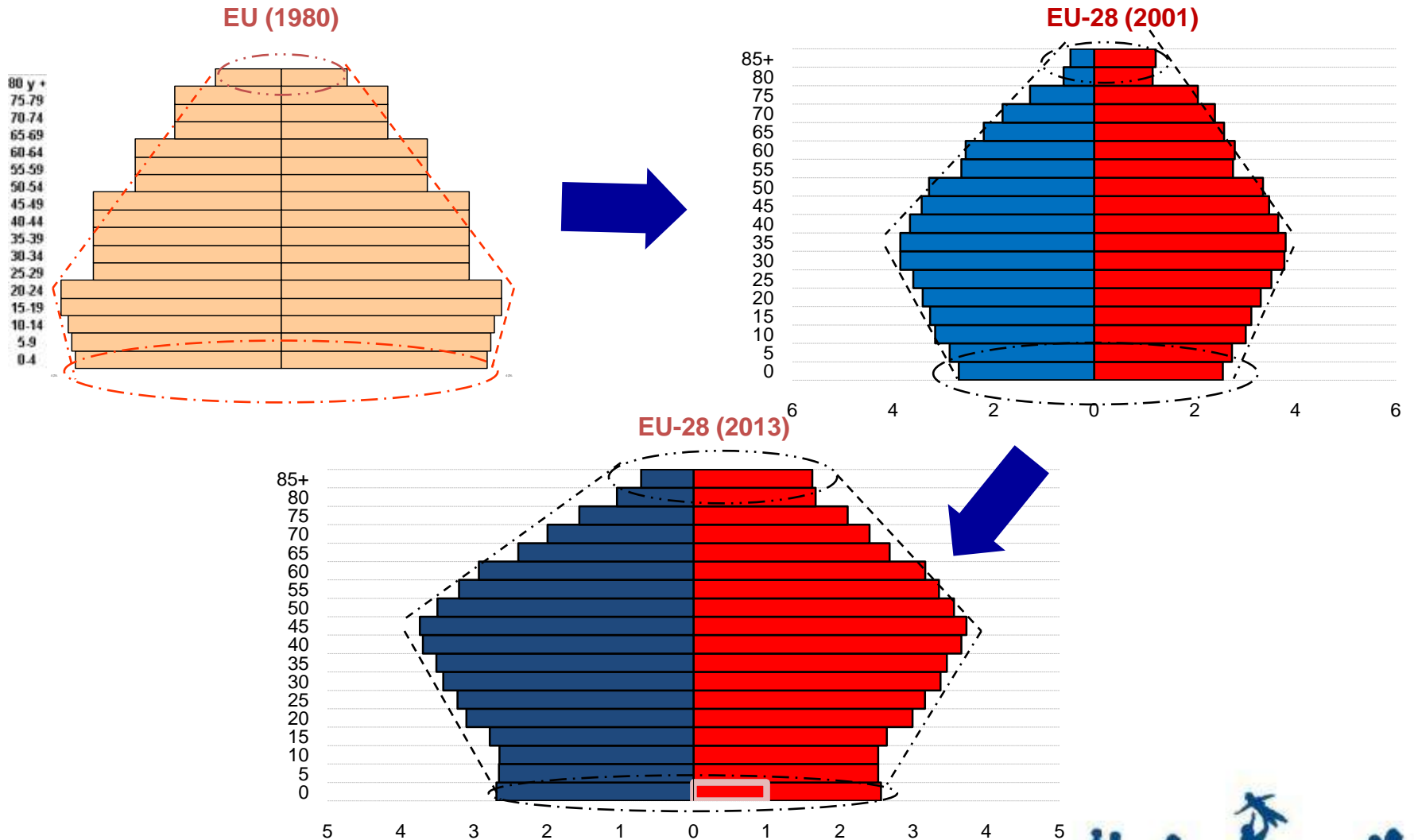
**Ireland with 35.5 years old is the country with the youngest median age.**

**Ireland (35.5 years), Cyprus (36.2 years) and Slovakia (38.2 years) are the EU-28 countries with the lowest median age.**





# The population pyramid is becoming inverted...

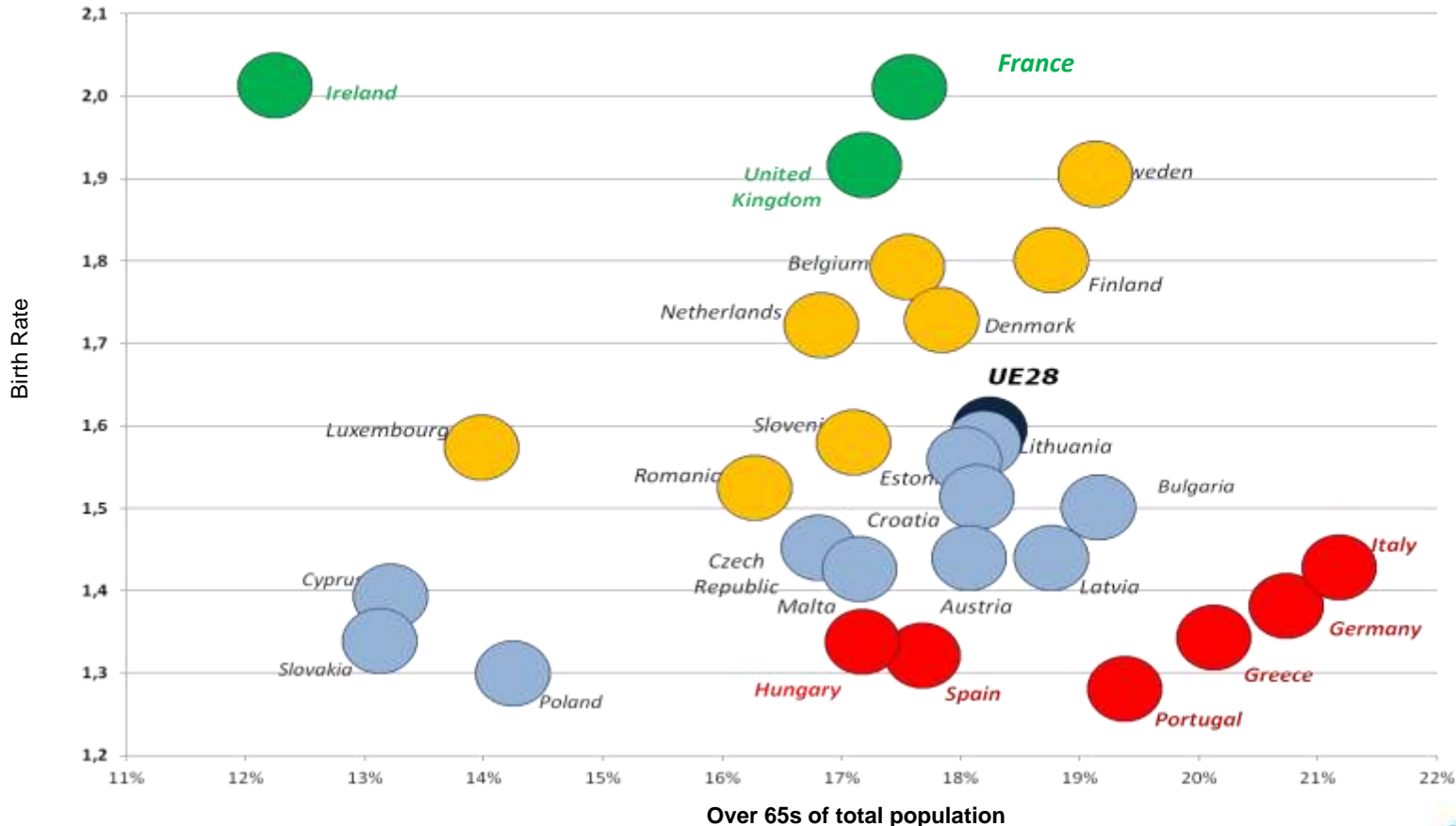


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data



...with countries such as Italy, Germany, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Hungary which are in the demographic winter.

**These countries have a critical birth rate (fertility rate under 1.4).**



**In addition, they have a very high population over 65 years (1 out of 5 people).**



**If this trend is to continue...**

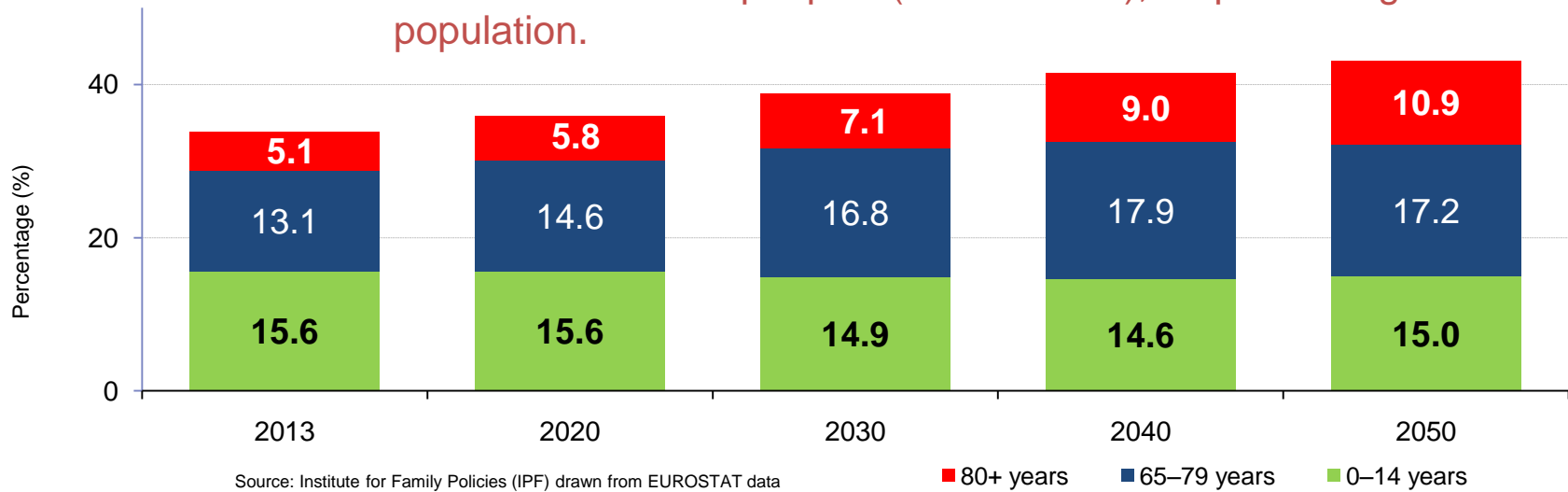
**...by 2050...**

**...the consequences of demographic winter...**

**...will be catastrophic.**

**In 2050 the European population will be completely over aged: for every 2 seniors there will be 1 youth.**

**Only 1 out of 8 people will be under 15 years old (78 million, 13.4%).** European population under 15 years old will not reach 80 million people (78.8 million), representing 15% of the population.



**In addition, one out of three people will be over 65 years old (147 million, 28%)...**

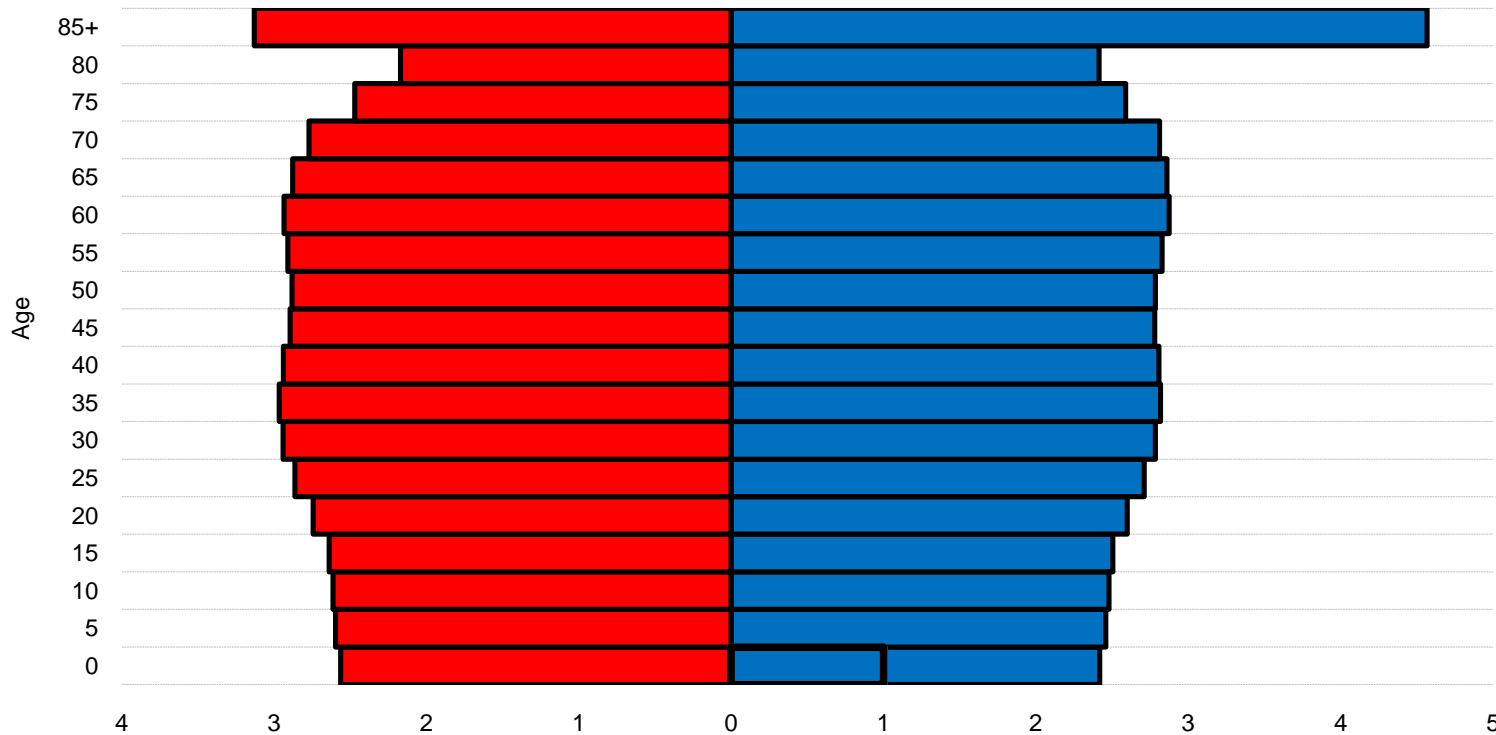
The European population over 65 years old will reach 147.6 million people, representing 28.1% of the population.

**...and the population over 80 years will be 10.9% (57 million people).**



## In 2080 the population pyramid will be fully inverted...

Population Pyramid EU-28 (2080)



...where the population over 80 years old will be virtually the same in number as the young population.



## Evolution of **BIRTH RATES**



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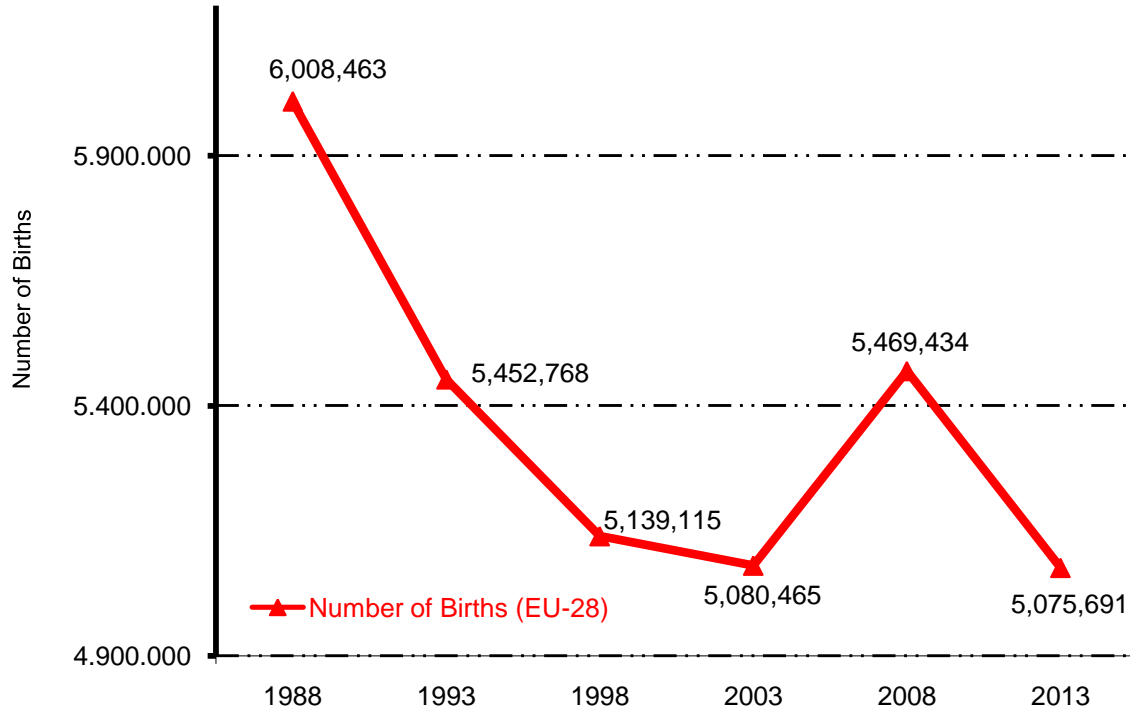


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## Nearly 1 million fewer children less are born annually compared with 25 years ago...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

...that barely exceeded 5 million annual births...

In 2013 932,772 fewer children were born compared with 25 years ago (1988).

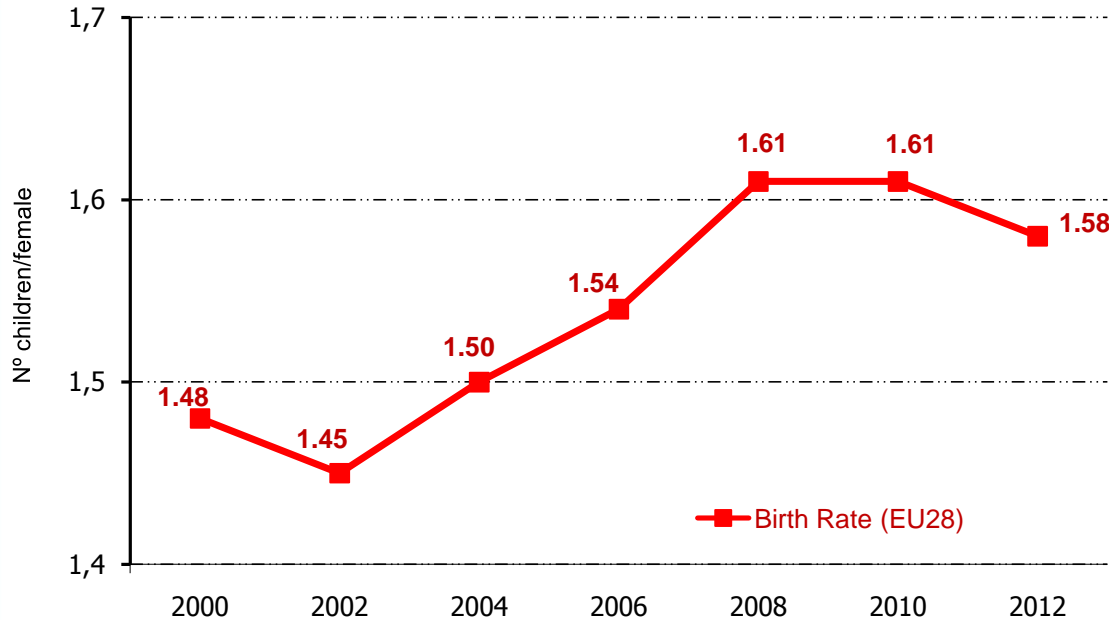
2,700 fewer children are born every day compared with 25 years ago.

...representing a reduction of 15.8% compared to 1988...

...despite the increase of population by 36 million in this period (1988-2013) and the new births by foreign mothers.



## Europe has a very low fertility rate (1.58 children /woman)...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

## ...and the slight increase due to immigration.

In the 2002-2008 period, due to the immigration boom, there has been a slight increase in the fertility rate of the EU-28.

...that remains far from the generational replacement level (2.1)...

In 2012 the fertility rate of the EU-28 was of 1.58 children/woman, which is below the Generational replacement level (2.1 children / woman).

...and far below the expectations of Europeans (2.3 children / woman) (\*)...

...and the world average (2.52) (\*\*)...

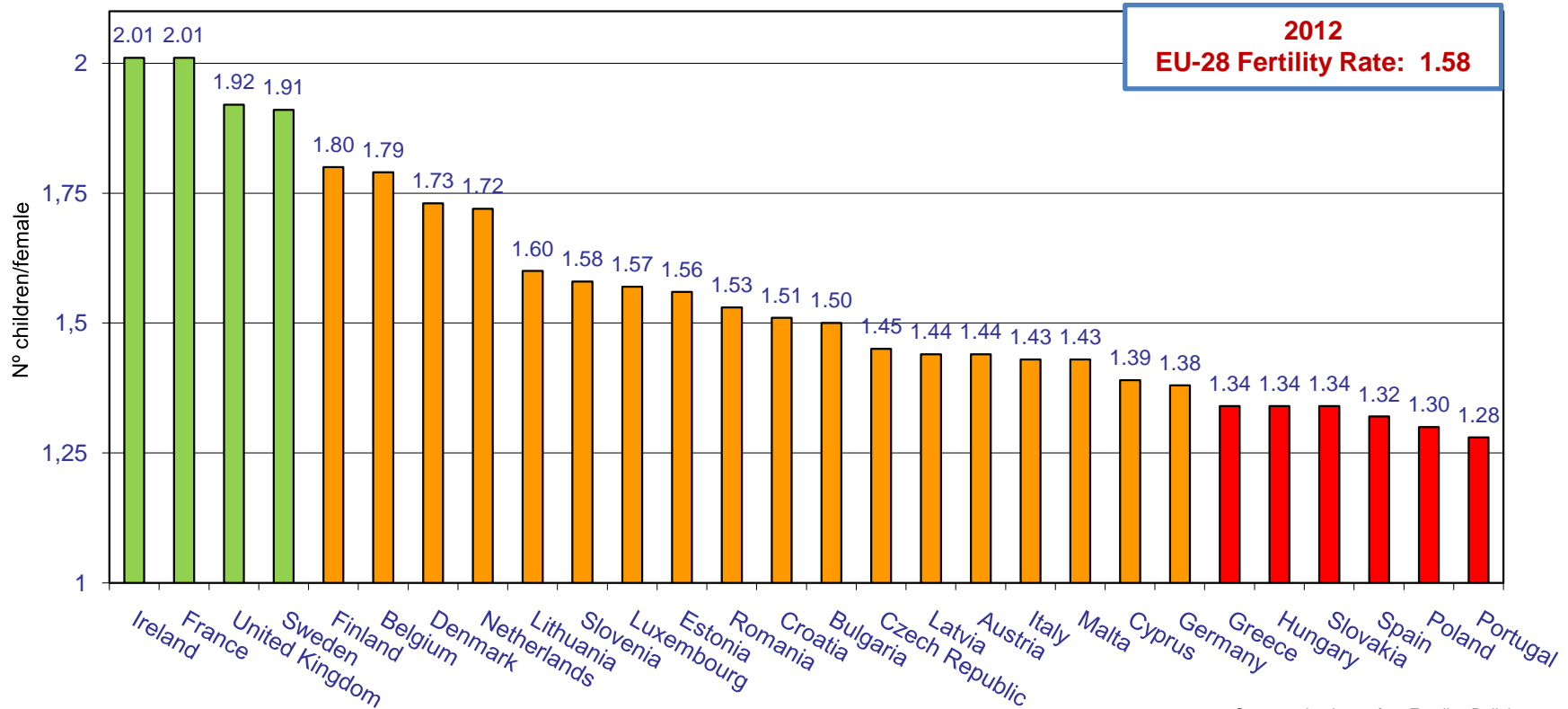
(\*) Report of the High Level Group on the future of social policy in an enlarged European Union. (2004).

(\*\*) United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 2010 State of the World Population Report





All EU countries are below generational replacement level, with countries like Portugal (1.28), Poland (1.31) and Spain (1.32) with their critical birth rates...

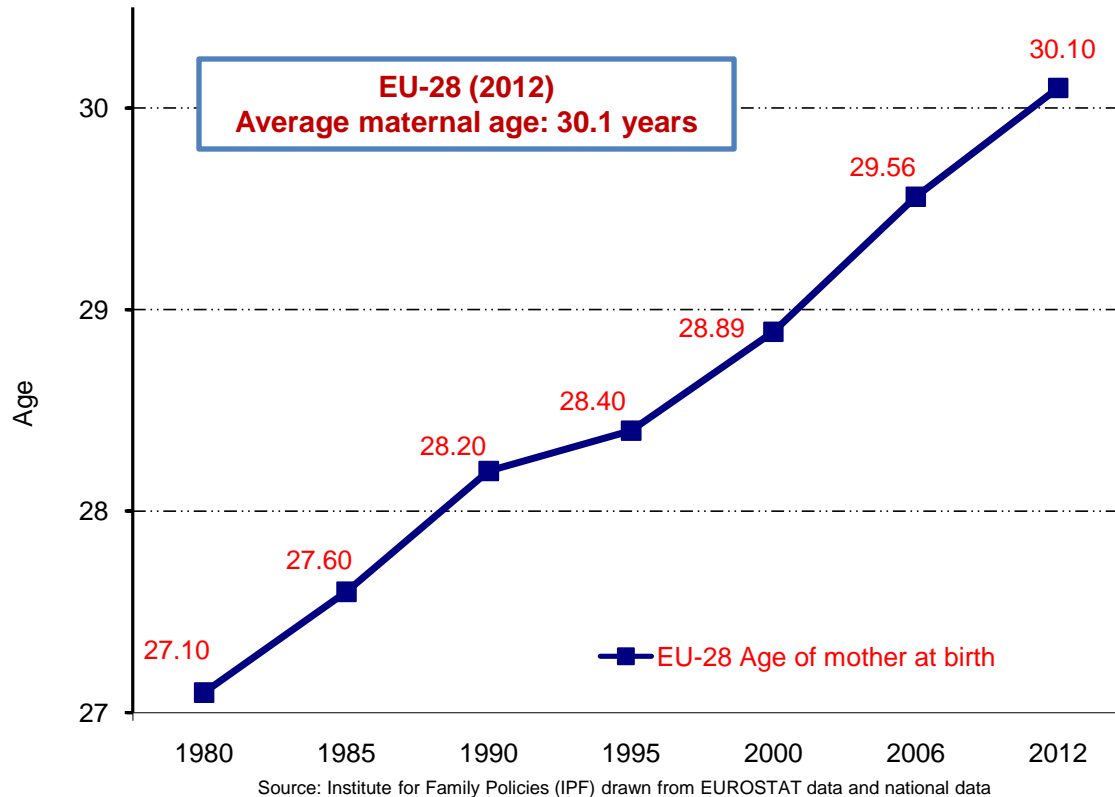


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

...and others that are coming out of the rate birth crisis. Ireland (2.01), France (2.01), the UK (1.92) and Sweden (1.91) are the EU28 countries with the highest birth rate, and they are overcoming the birth rate crisis.



## More and more people are having children later in life: average age is now over 30 years old (EU-28)



In recent years, average maternal age has been reduced by 3 years.

Childbearing age in the EU28 has been delayed 3 years, from 27.1 years old in 1980 to 30.1 years old (29.7) in 2012..

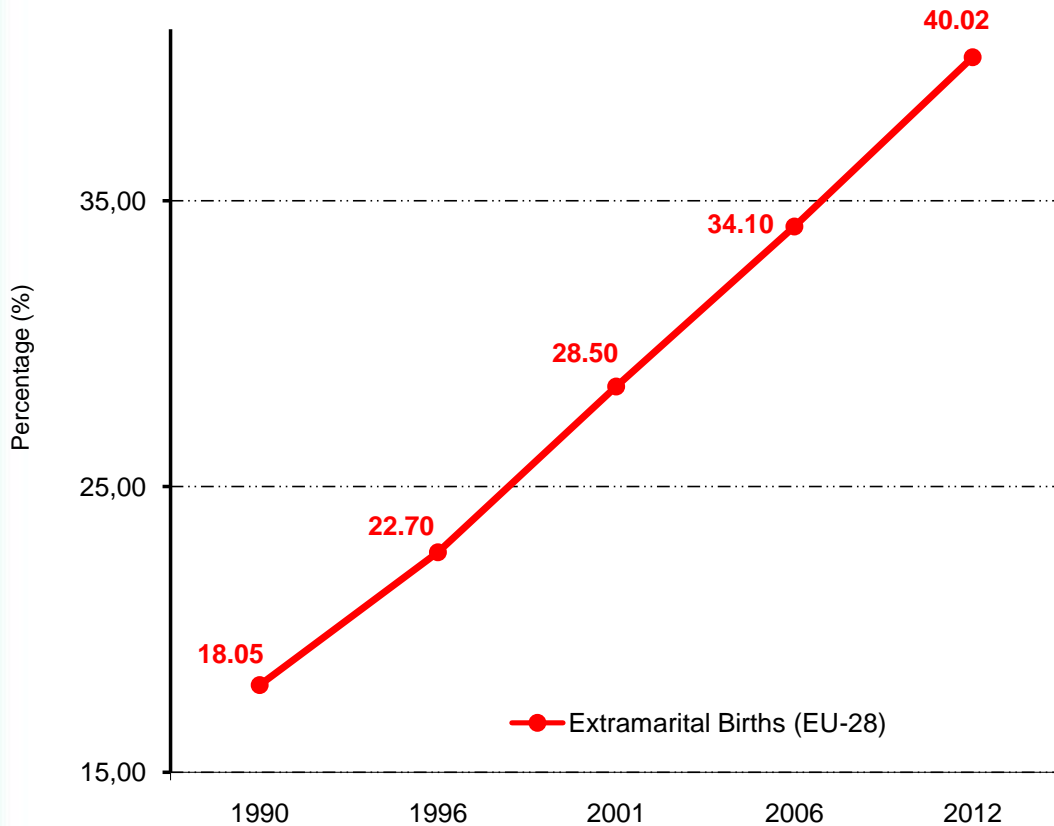
**Spain (31.6 years) is the EU country where people have children most later in life.**

**Spanish women (31.6 years) are along with the Irish (31.5 years) and the Italian (31.4 years) are the EU-28 women who have their children most later in life.**



## Four out of 10 children (40%) are born out of wedlock in the EU-28...

...affecting more than 2 million children each year.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

Of the 5,231,177 births that occurred in 2012 in the EU-28, 2,093,912 were born out of wedlock. This represents 40% of births.

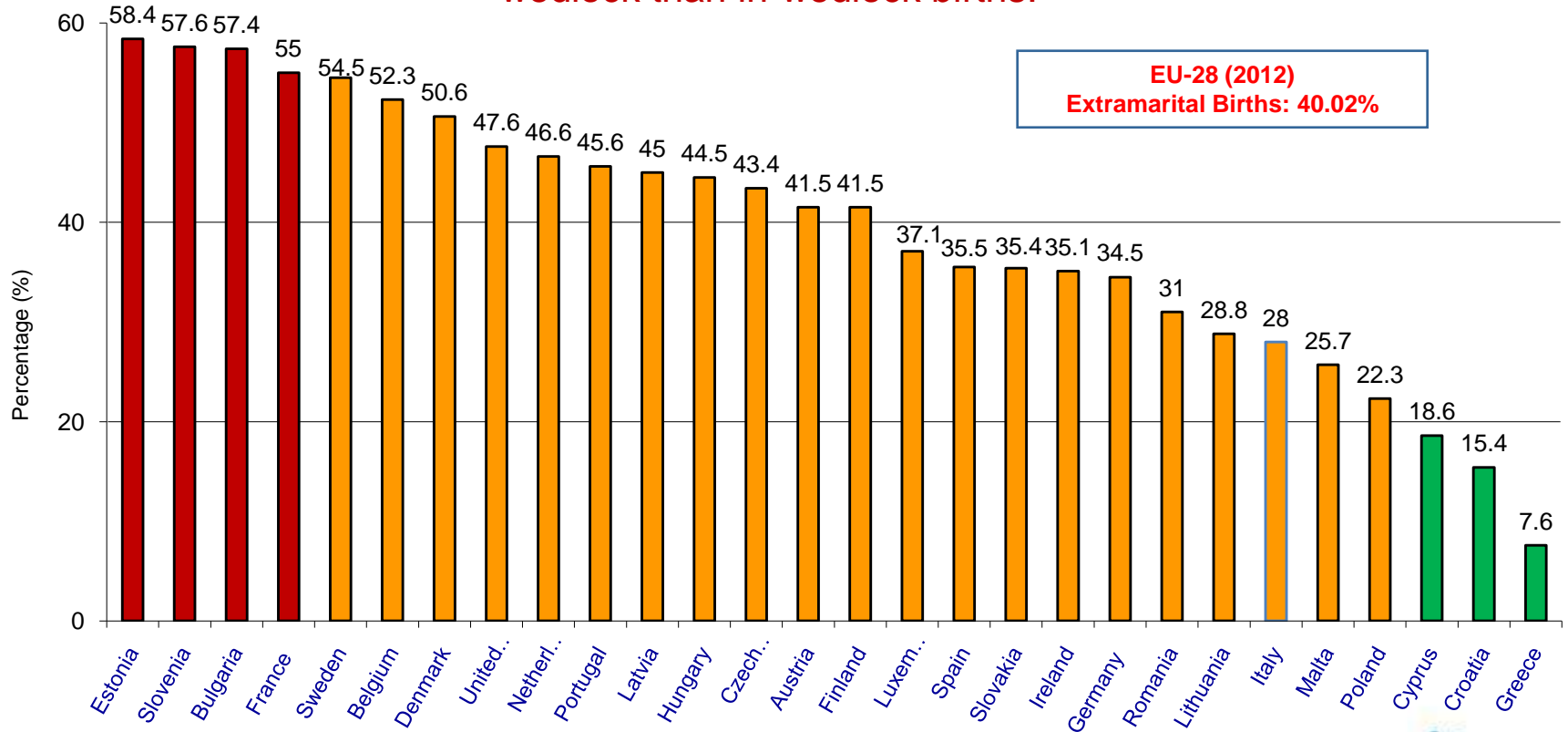
**France is the EU-28 country with the most out-of-wedlock births.**

**France**, with more than 465.000, is the EU-28 country with the highest number of children born out of wedlock, followed by the **UK** with over 387,000 children, **Germany** (232,000) and **Spain** (160,000). These four countries account for 60% of out-of-wedlock births in Europe.



In some countries, out of wedlock births are more than children born to married couples.

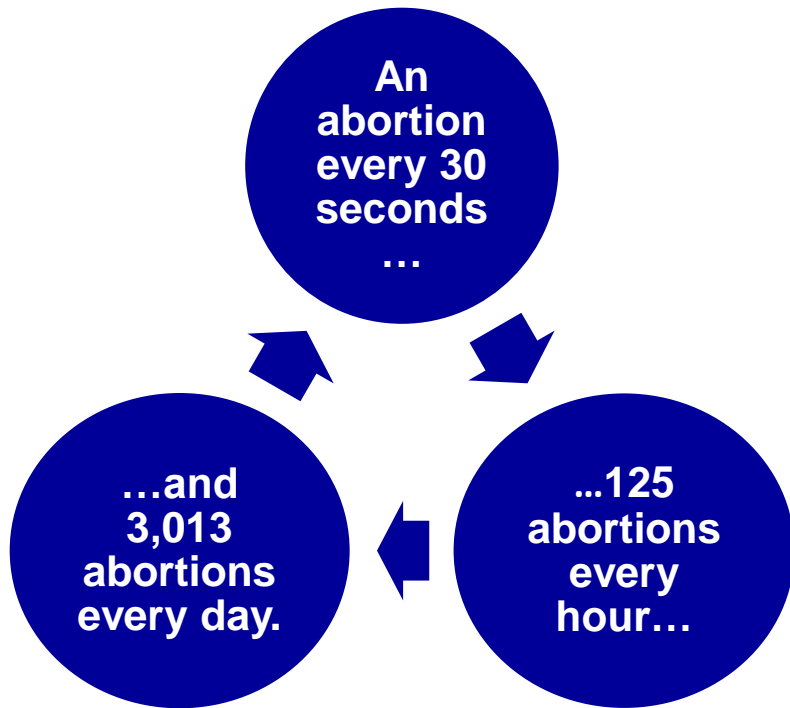
**Estonia (58.4%), Slovenia (57.6%), Bulgaria (57.4%) and France (55.8%)** are some of the countries with more out-of-wedlock than in-wedlock births.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data



## An abortion occurs every 30 seconds...



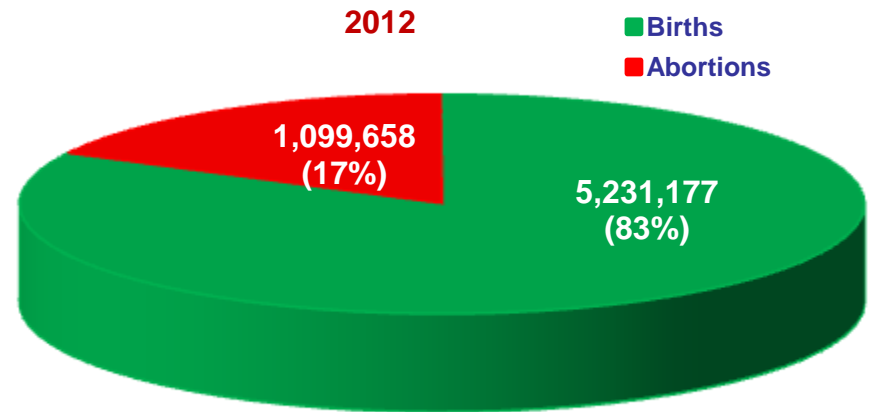
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data

...in such a way that 1 out of 5 pregnancies (17%) end in abortion.

Of the **6,330,835 pregnancies** that occurred in 2012 in the EU-28, **1,099,658 ended in abortion**, representing 17,4% of pregnancies.

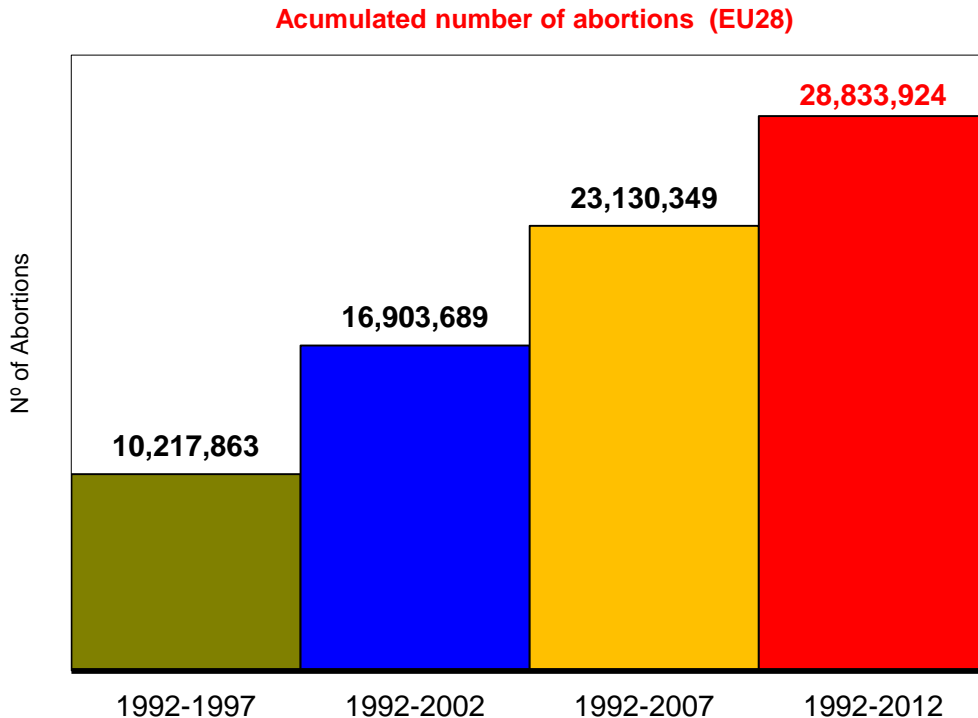
...meaning one million one hundred thousand abortions per year...

In 2012 there were **1,099,658 abortions**, which means that **3,013 children** are not born every day in Europe (EU-28) because of abortion, that is, **125 abortions every hour.**



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data

## There have been over 28 million of abortions since 1992 ...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data

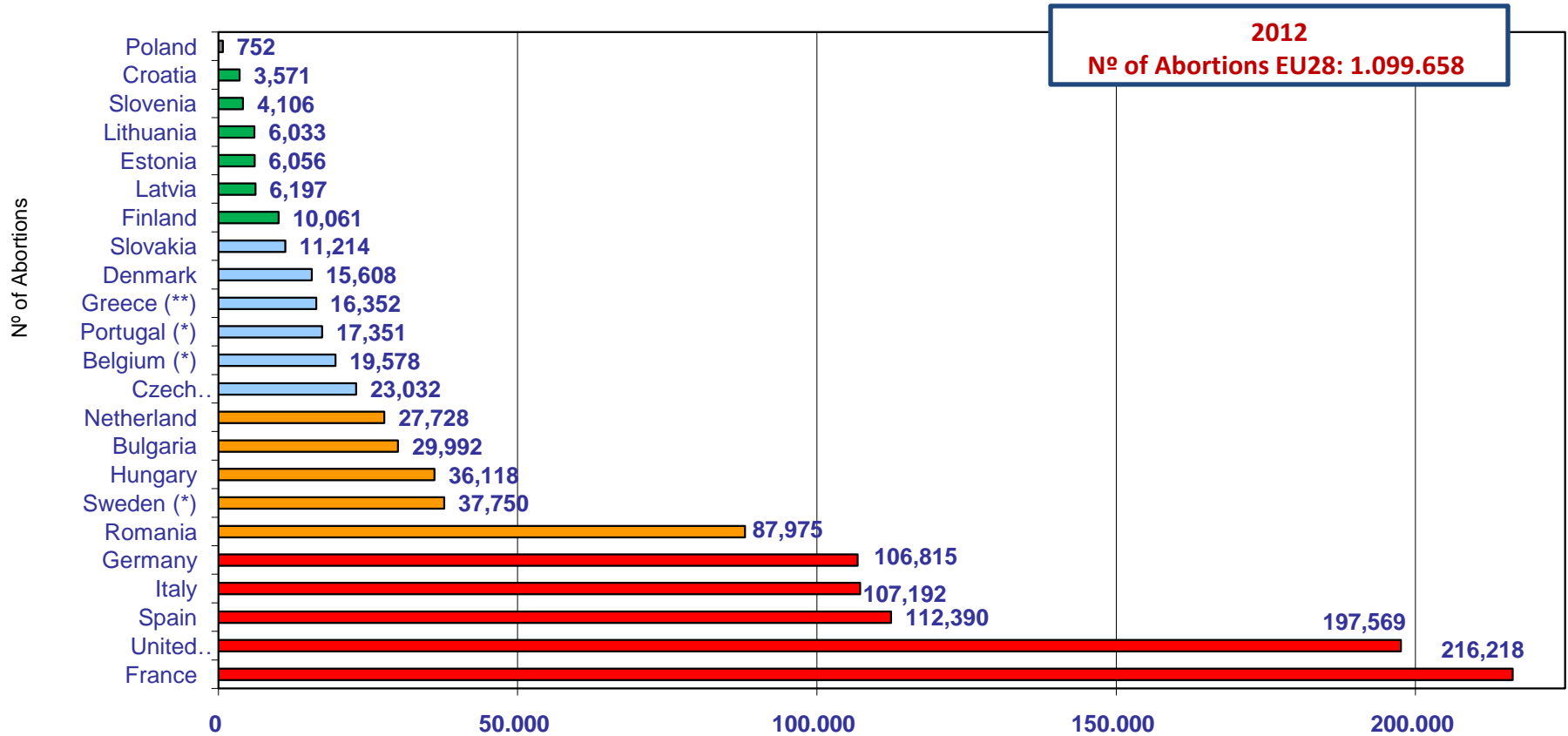
Half of all abortions (14.2 million) in the last 20 years have occurred in Romania, France and the UK.

Romania (5,752,864) France (4,465,098) and the UK (4,069,729) have accumulated 50% of the EU-28 abortions since 1992.

...they have become the leading cause of death.



## United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy and Germany are the countries where most of abortions occur.

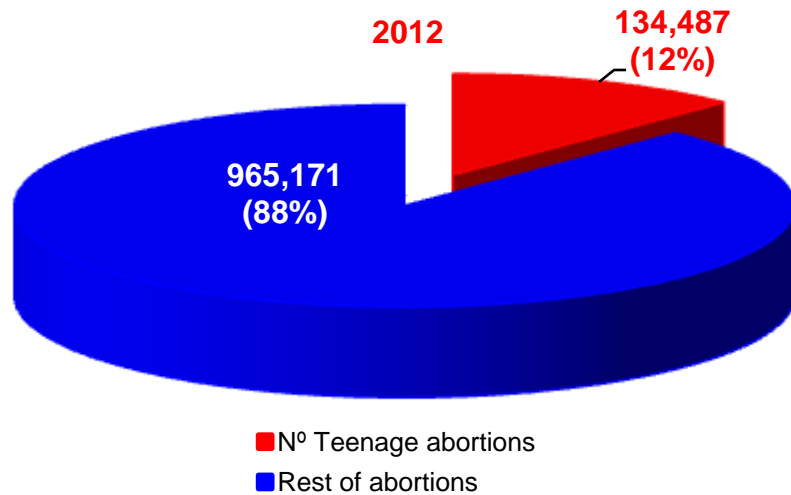


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data  
 (\*) Portugal, Belgium and Sweden (2011). (\*\*) Greece (2008)

Spain is the EU-28 country where abortions have increased the most in the past 20 years, with an increase of 67,428 abortions.



## Every four minutes a teenage girl aborts in Europe...



The number of abortions among teenagers under 20, exceeded 134,400 in 2012, meaning that 370 teenage girls aborted every day.

...which is 1 out of 8 abortions.

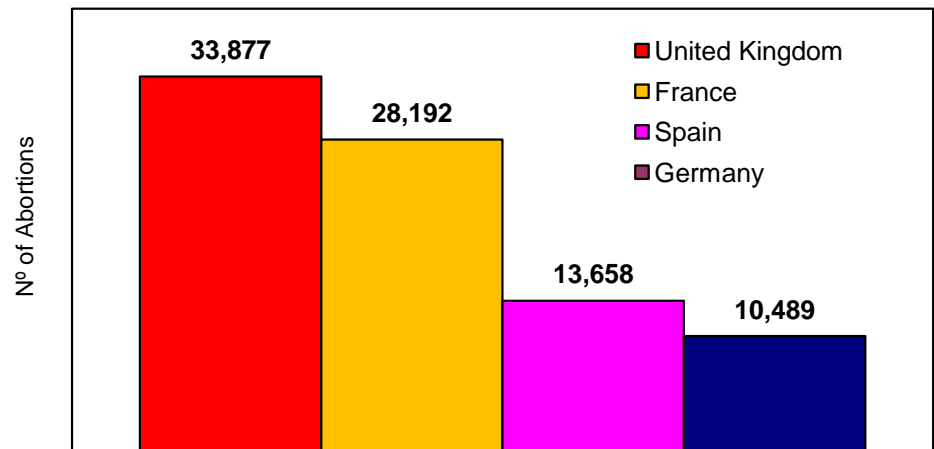
The over 134,000 teen abortions produced in 2012 represented 12% of all abortions, meaning 1 out of 8 abortions.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data

**UK is the country with the highest number of teenage abortions.**

**United Kingdom** (33,877 abortions) is the EU-28 country with the highest number of teenage abortions. It is followed by **France** (28,192), **Spain** (13,658) and **Germany** (10,489).

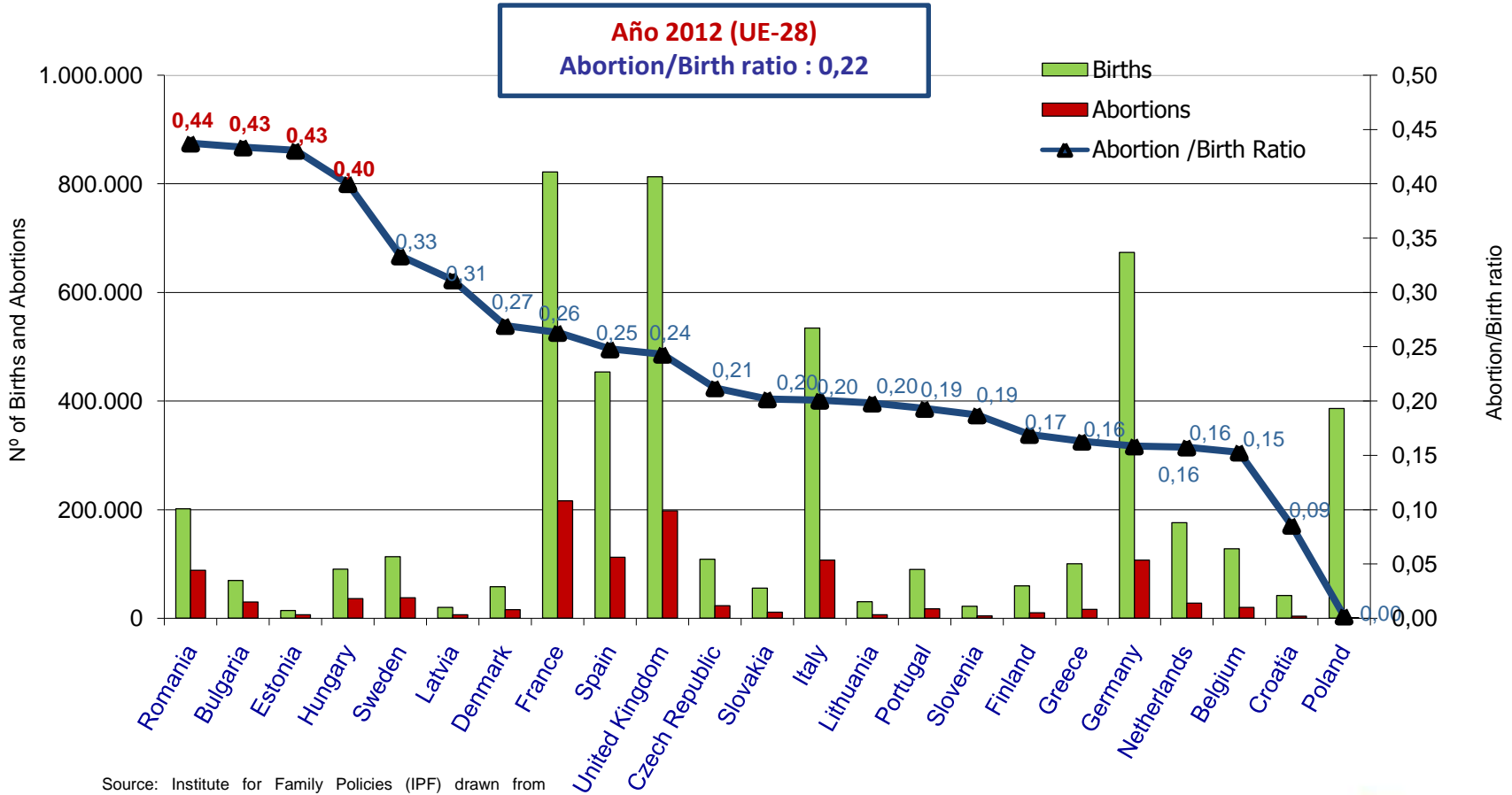
N° Teenage abortions (2012)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data



Romania, Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary are the countries with the highest abortion/birth ratio: Over 4 abortions for every 10 births.

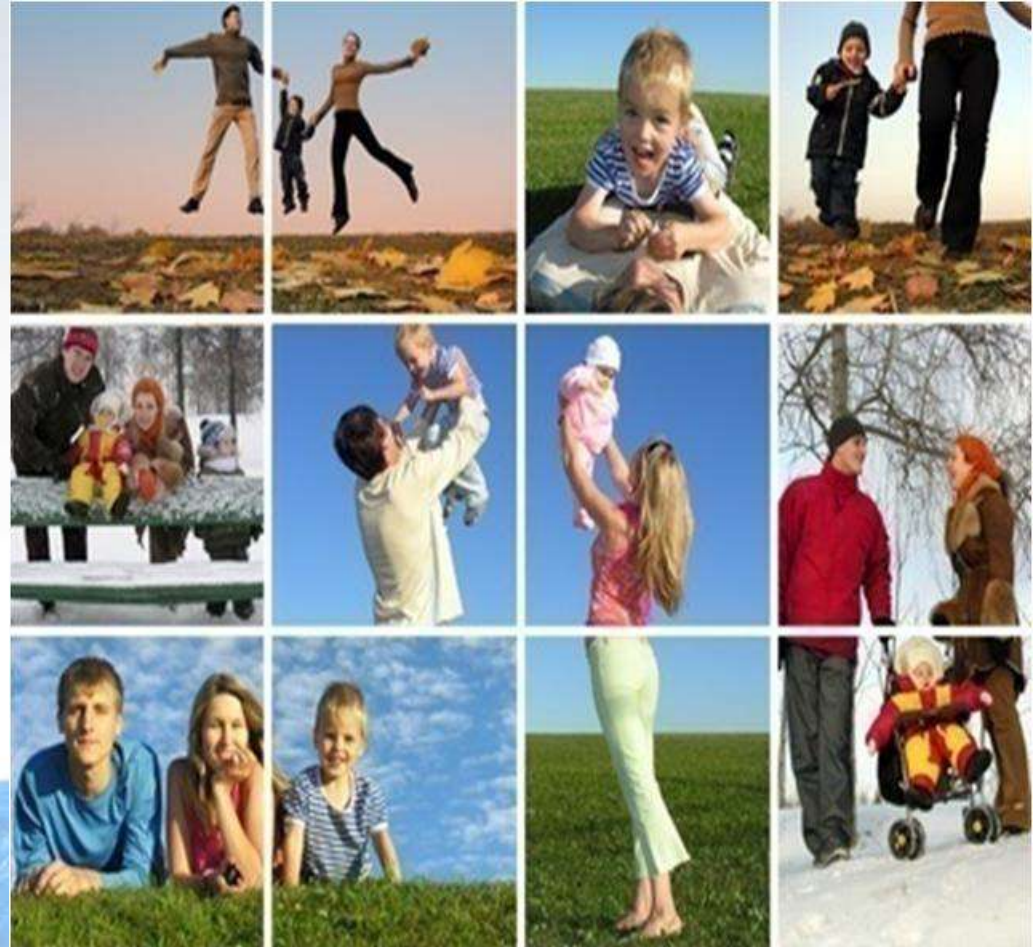


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data, WHO and national data

By contrast, Poland and Croatia have a negligible ratio.



## Evolution of **MARRIAGES**



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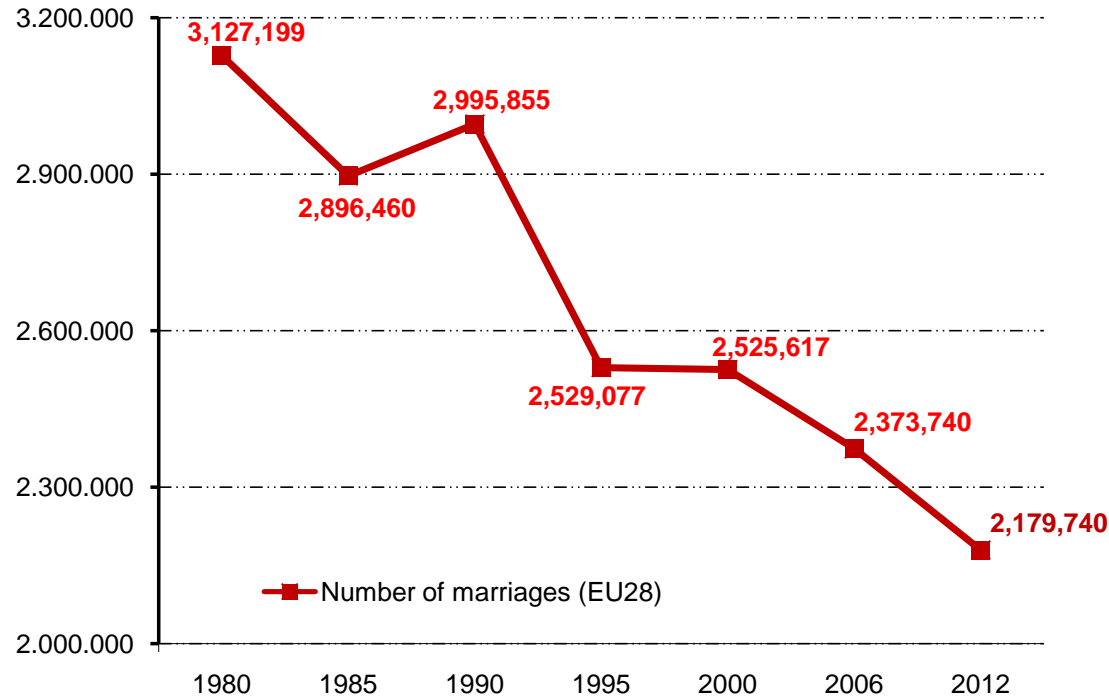
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## Dramatic drop in marriage rates in Europe.

Nearly 1 million fewer marriages occur every year in comparison with 1980...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

...despite the increase in population of 44 million people in this period (1980-2012)...

...And barely reaching 2.2 million marriages annually.

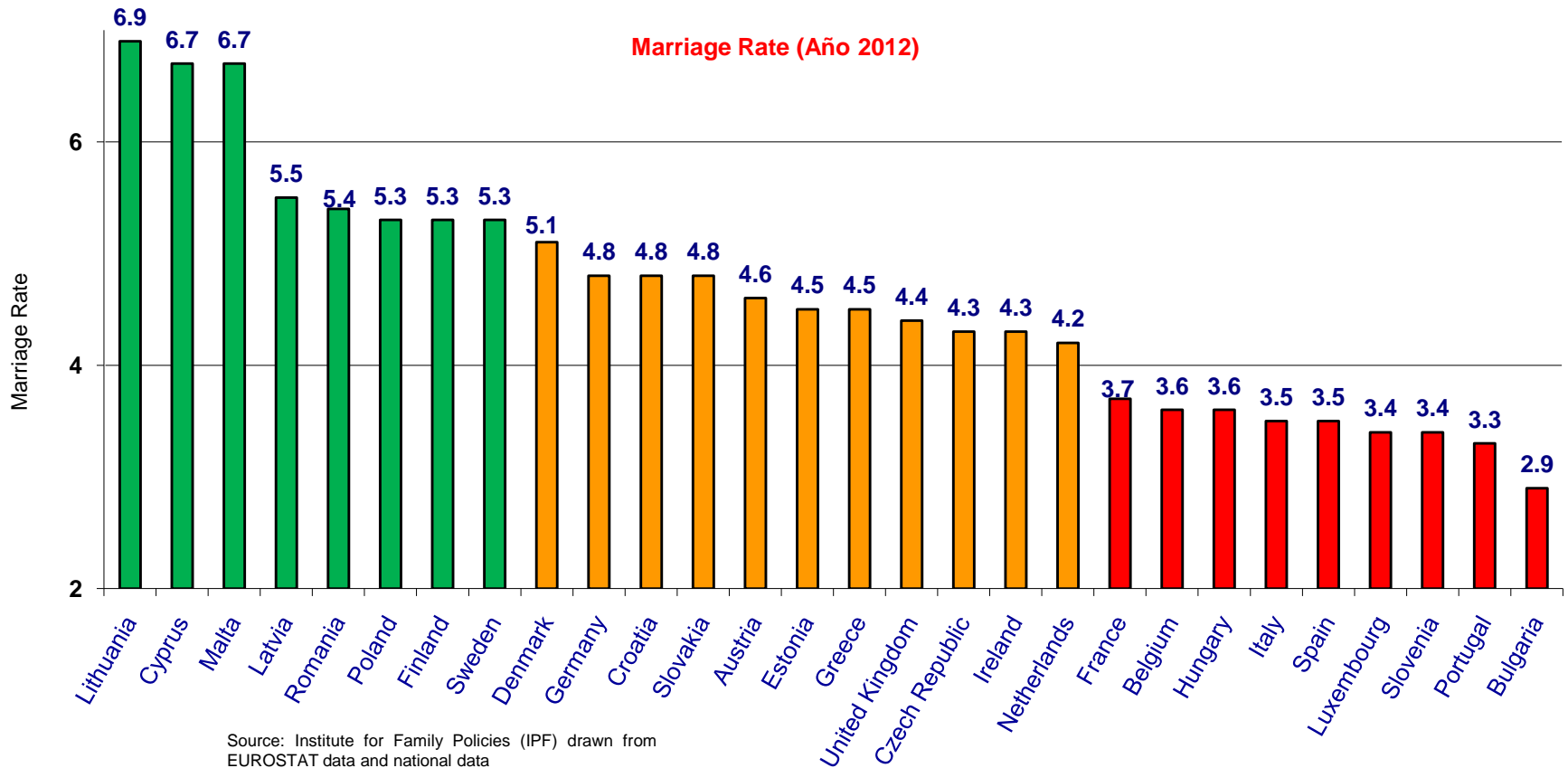
Since 1980, the number of marriages in the EU-28 has dropped to 947,459 marriages annually.

370 fewer marriages occur daily in comparison with 1980, representing a loss of 30.3%.

...and causing a critical marriage rate.



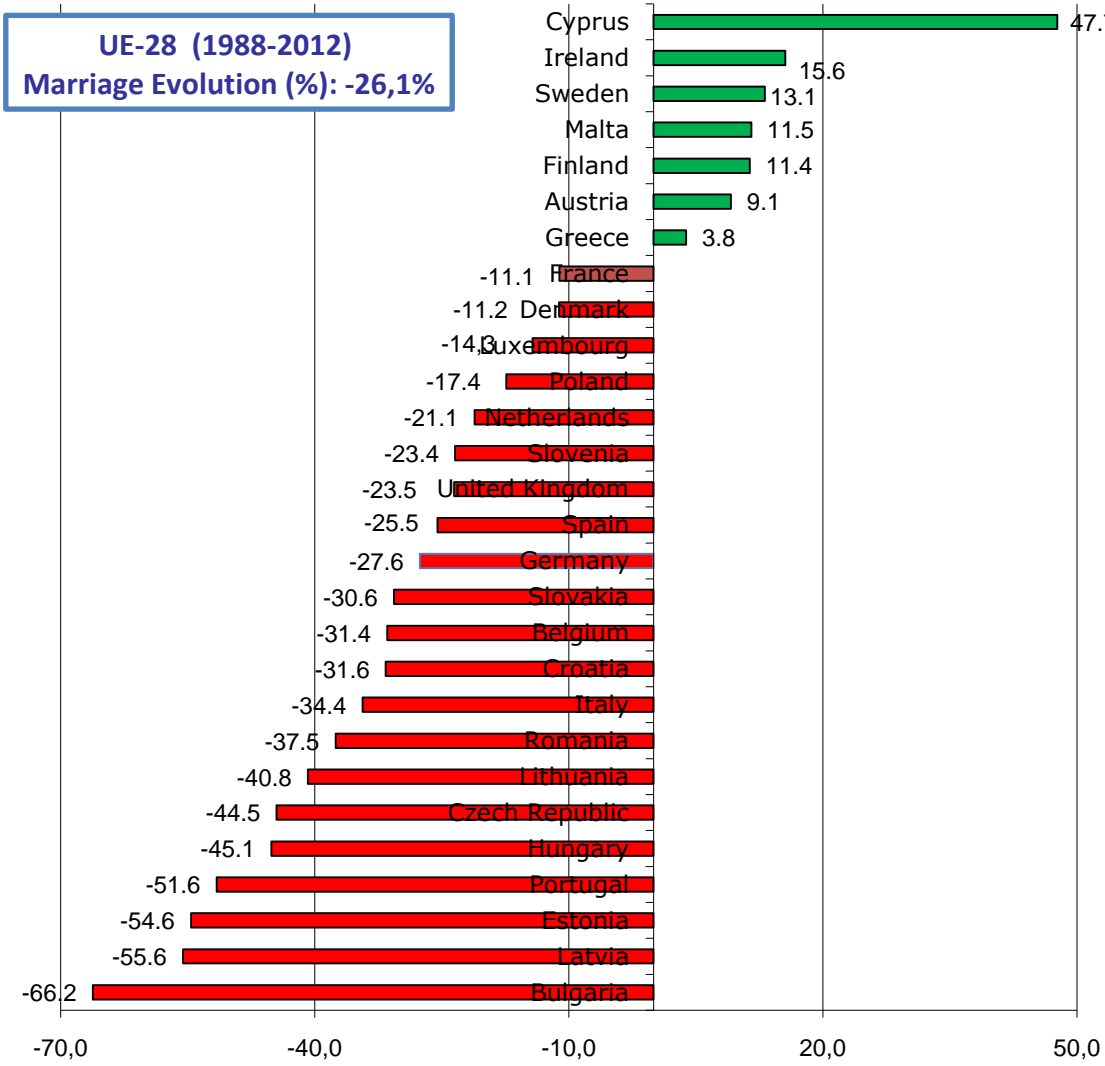
**Bulgaria (2.9), Portugal (3.3), Slovenia and Luxemburg (3.4), Spain (3.5) and Italy (3.5) have a critical marriage rate.**



**Conversely, Lithuania, Cyprus and Malta have the highest marriage rates in the EU-28.**



# Marriage rates in 3 out of 4 countries in the EU-28 have dropped over the last 25 years (1988-2012)...



...And they have plummeted in many countries...

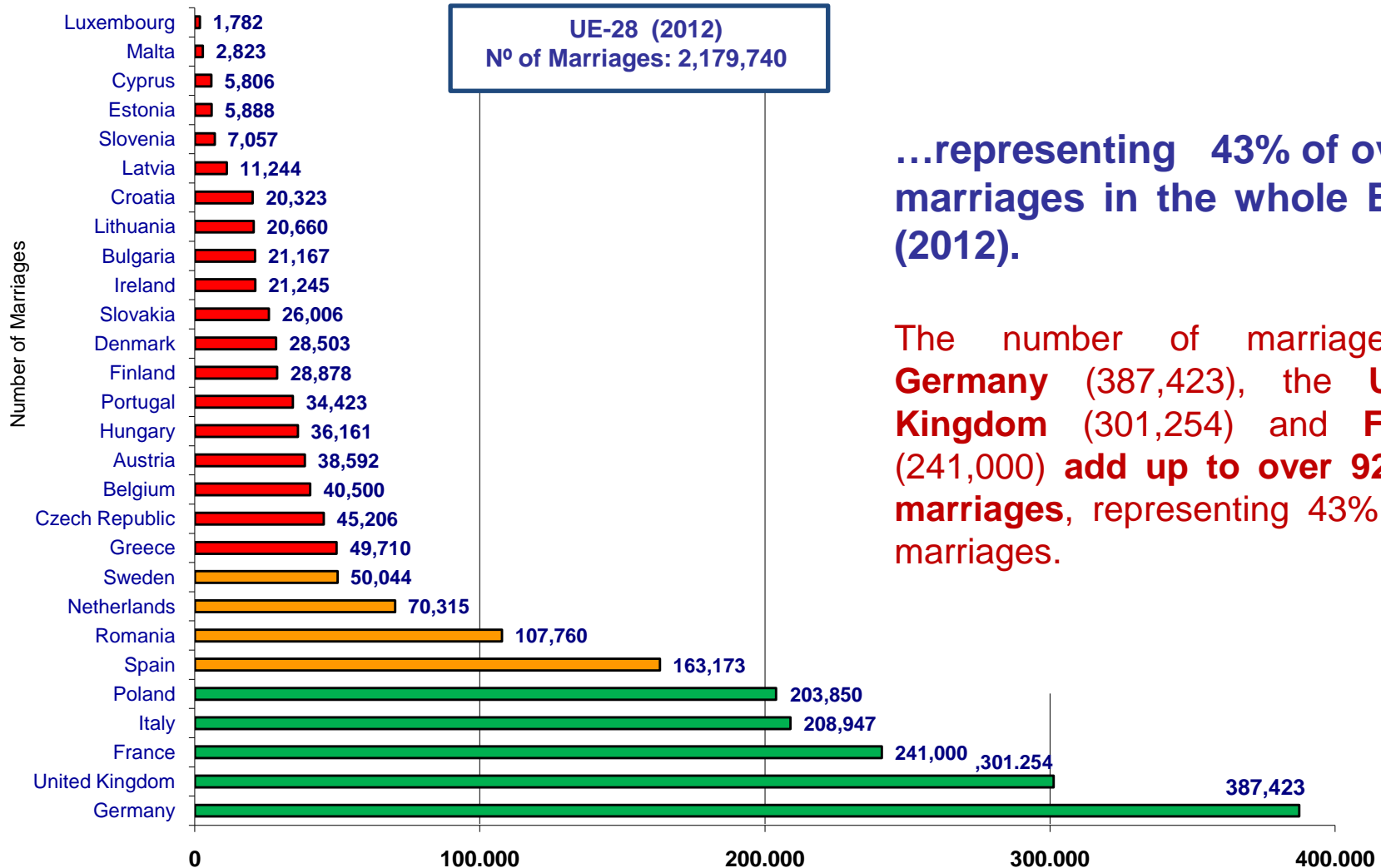
In Bulgaria (-66%), Latvia (-55%), Estonia (-55%) and Portugal (-51%) the drop in marriage rates has exceeded 50%; this means that today there is half the number of marriages that there were back in 1988.

Only 7 countries (Cyprus, Ireland, Sweden, Malta, Finland, Austria and Greece) have experienced an increase during this period.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data



## Germany, the United Kingdom and France are the countries with the highest annual rate of marriages...

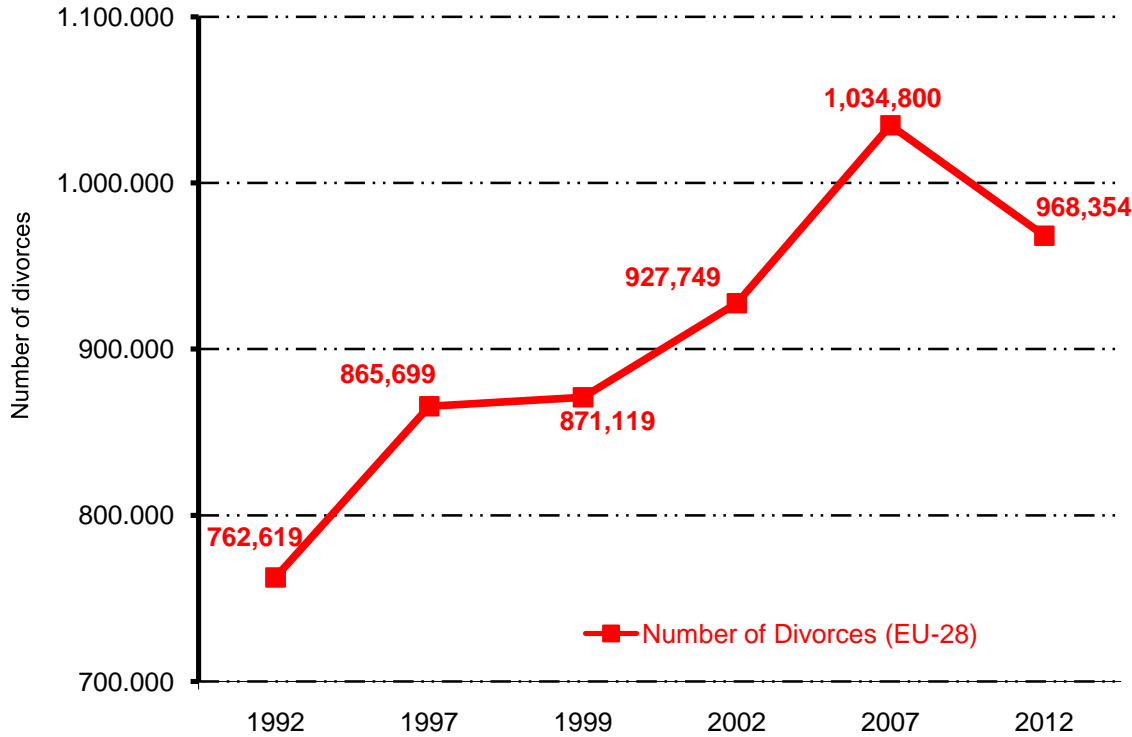


...representing 43% of overall marriages in the whole EU-28 (2012).

The number of marriages in **Germany** (387,423), the **United Kingdom** (301,254) and **France** (241,000) add up to over **920,000 marriages**, representing 43% of all marriages.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

## There is 1 million divorces per year...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

...with an increase of 205.000 (an additional 24%) annual separations compared with 1992...

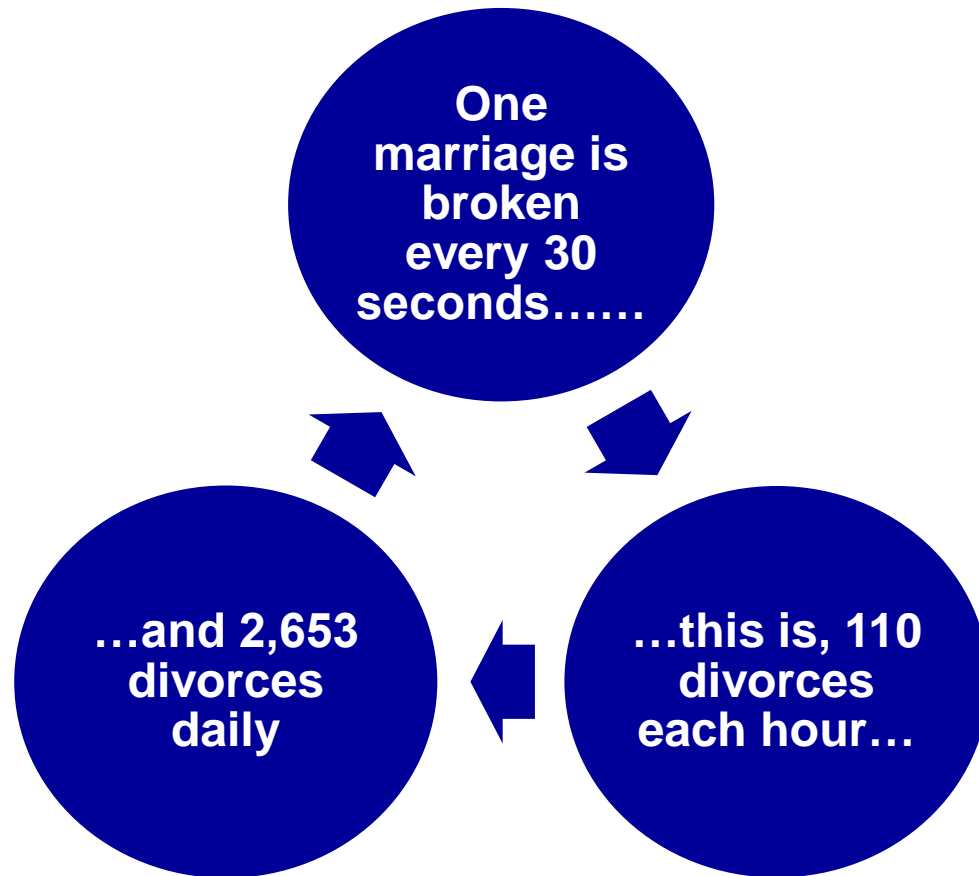
Separations were increased by 205,735 per year in 20 years (1992-2012), going from 762,000 in 1992 to 968,000 in 2012, which means a 24% increase.

...even when the number of marriages in this period was reduced by over 500,000.

In 20 years (1992-2012), the number of marriages in the EU-28 dropped by 558,226 marriages annually.



## One marriage is broken every 30 seconds...



...with a million divorces per year...

In 2012 there were 968,354, which means that 2,653 marriages are dissolved daily in Europe (EU-28), this is, 110 divorces each hour.

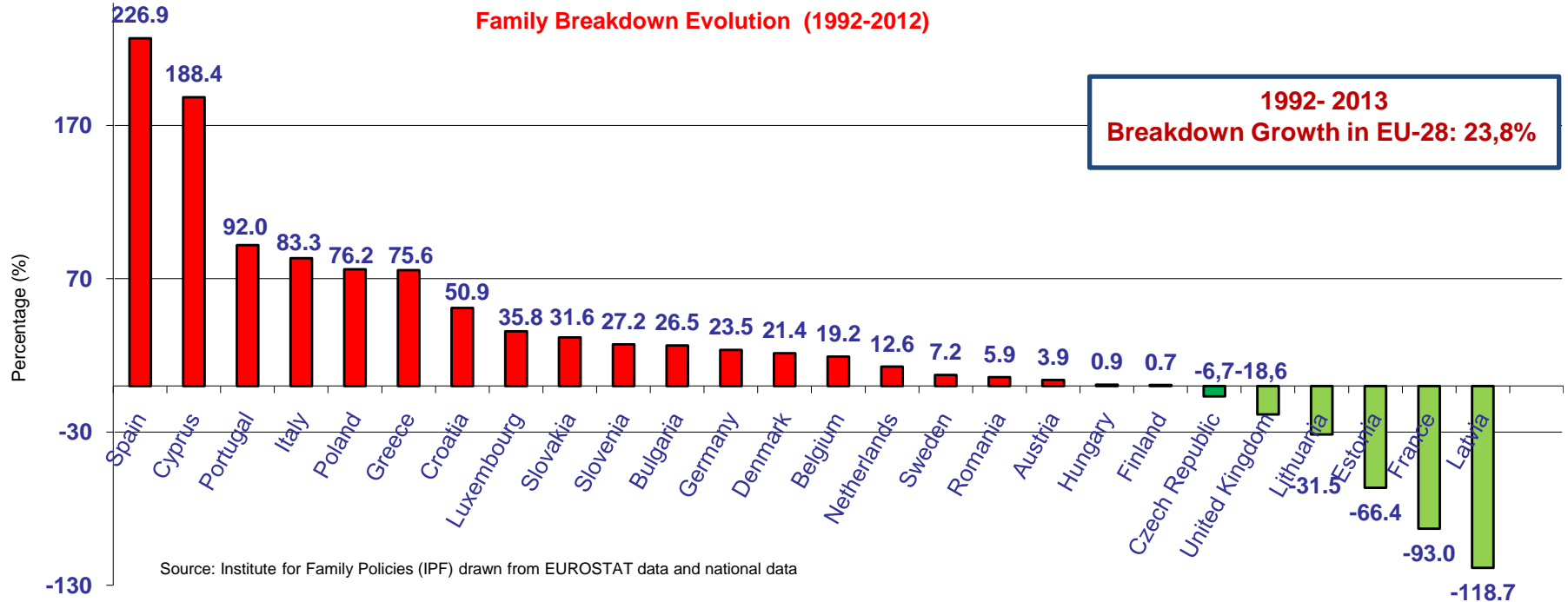
...And there were almost 20 million divorces (19.4 million) over the last 20 years (1992-2012).

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data





**Spain is the EU-28 country where family breakdown has grown the most: 226% in 20 years (1992-2012).**

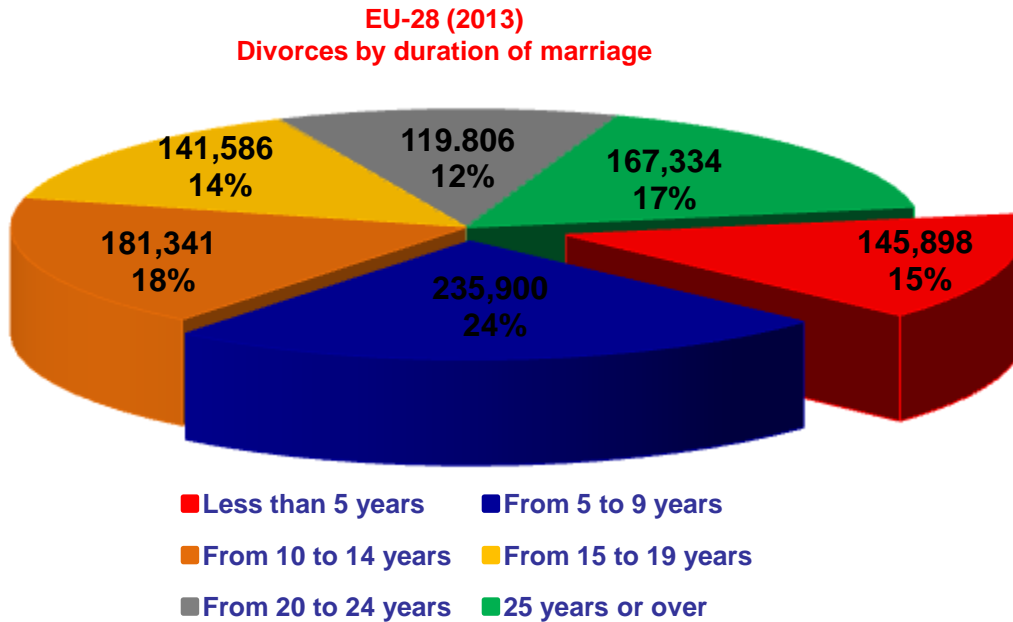


**Divorces in Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain represent 58% of overall divorces.**

**Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain are the EU-28 countries with the highest rates of divorce. The number of divorces in these countries amounts to over 542,000, representing 56% of total divorces.**



**4 out of 10 marriages end before year 10, which is causing an alarming instability in marriages.**



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

All 381,000 marriages dissolved per year had lasted for less than 10 years. This represents 38% of all separations.

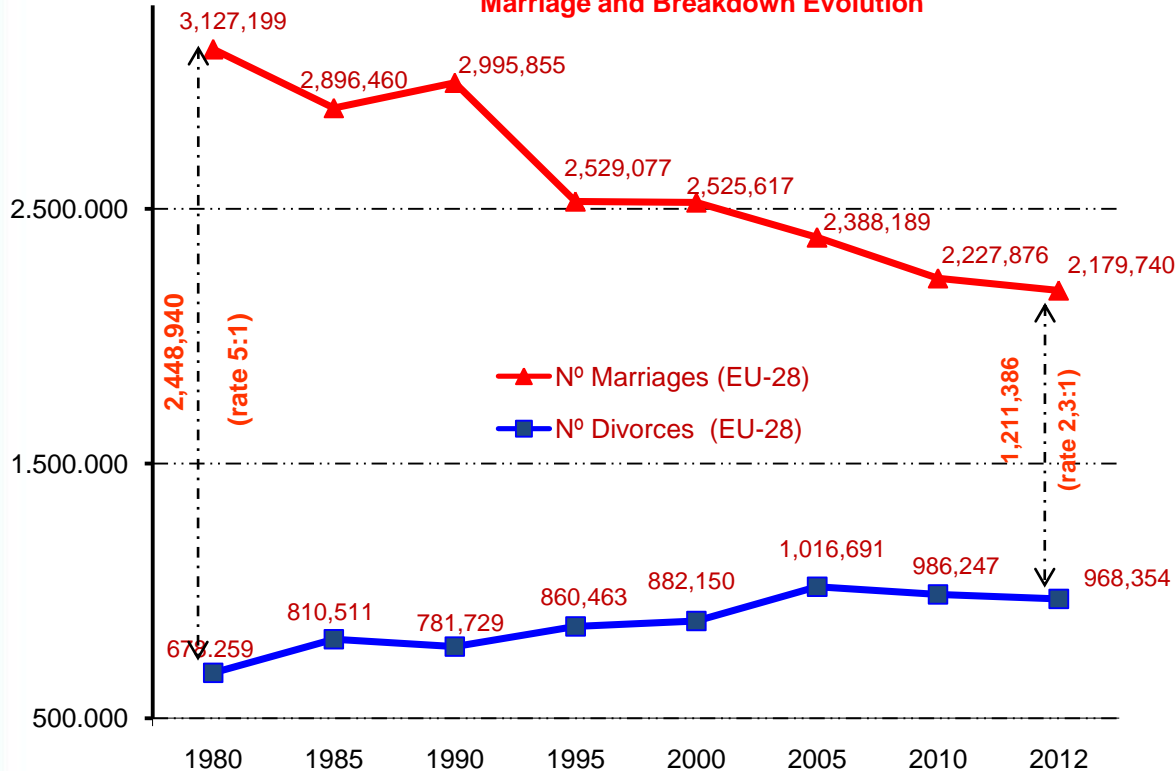
**Most broken marriages (235,000, this is 1 out of 4) last for less than 10 years...**

**...and 1 out of 7 couples do not stay married for more than 5 years.**



## One every two marriages in Europe ends in divorce.

EU-28 (1980-2012)  
Marriage and Breakdown Evolution



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

Every year in Europe, 2.2 million people get married and 1 million people get divorced, meaning that from every two marriages, one will end in divorce.

The difference between the number of marriages and divorces was reduced to half...

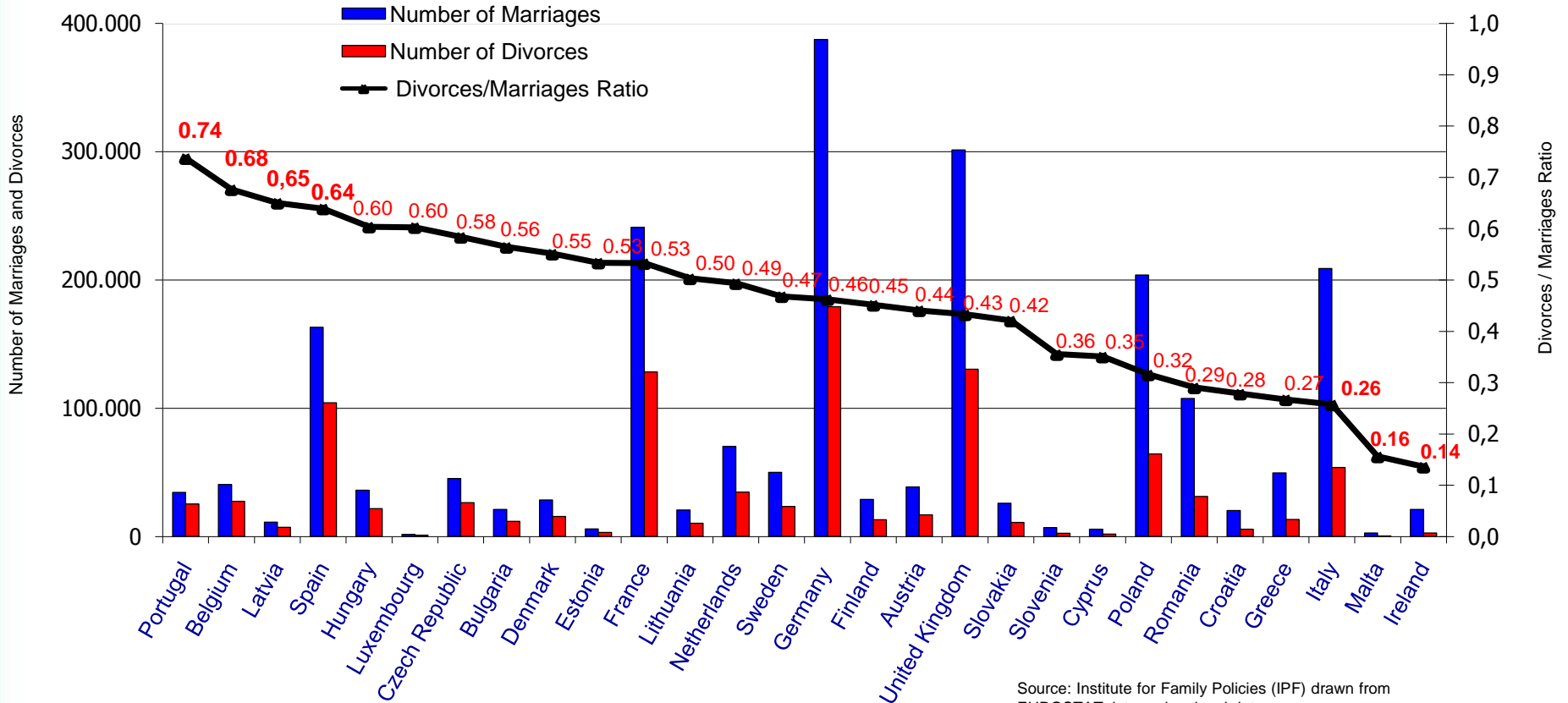
While in 1980 the difference between marriages and divorces was 2,448,940, in 2012 said difference is only 1,211,386.

...and it has dropped to a 2:1 ratio.

From a 5:1 ratio in year 1980 (1 out of 5 marriages ending in divorce) to a 2:1 ratio in 2012 (1 broken marriage every 2.3 marriages).



**Portugal, Belgium, Latvia and Spain are the EU-28 countries with the highest marriage/divorce ratio. For every 3 marriages there are 2 divorces.**



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and national data

**Conversely, in Ireland and Malta there is only 1 divorce for every 7 marriages.**



## Evolution of **HOUSEHOLDS**



Institute for Family Policies



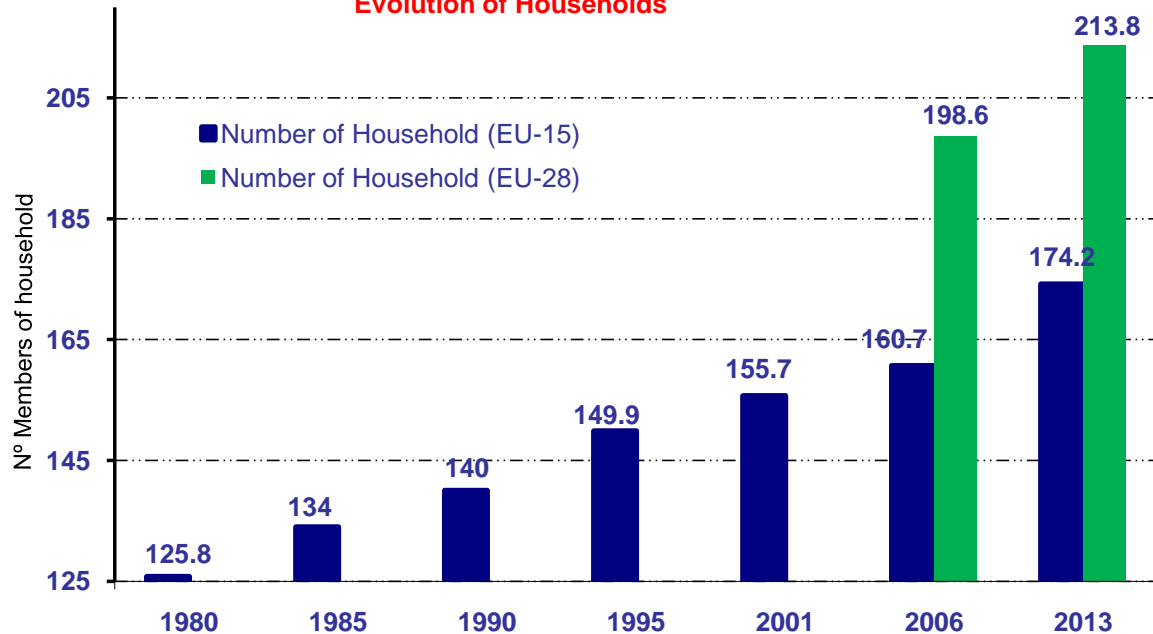
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## There are more and more households in Europe (213.8 million households)...

Evolution of Households



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

...which has had a spectacular growth both in the EU-28...

In only 7 years (2006-2013), the number of households in the EU-28 has increased by over 15 million, going from 198 million to almost 214 million households, entailing an 8% growth.

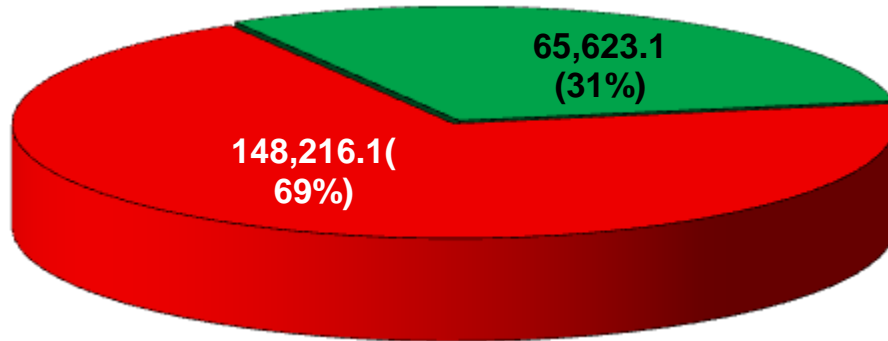
## ...and in the EU-15.

The number of households in the EU-28 has increased by over 50 million, going from 125 million in 1980 to 174 million, which represents a 50% increase.



## Households have increasingly fewer children.

UE-28 (2013)  
Distribution of Households  
(With Children/Without Children)



- Households WITHOUT Children (thousands)
- Households WITH Children (thousands)

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

### ...And half of the households with children have only one child...

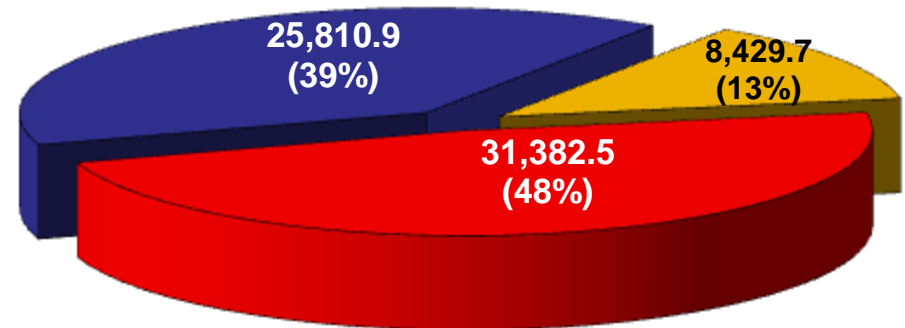
From the 65 million households with children, 48 million (48%) have only one child.

### ... And only 1 out of 8 households with children (13%) have 3 or more children.

## 7 out of 10 European households have no children ...

69% of European households (over 168 million households) have no children at all, and only 31% of households have children.

UE-28 (2013)  
Distribution of Households  
based on Number of Children



- 1 child
- 2 children
- 3 or more children

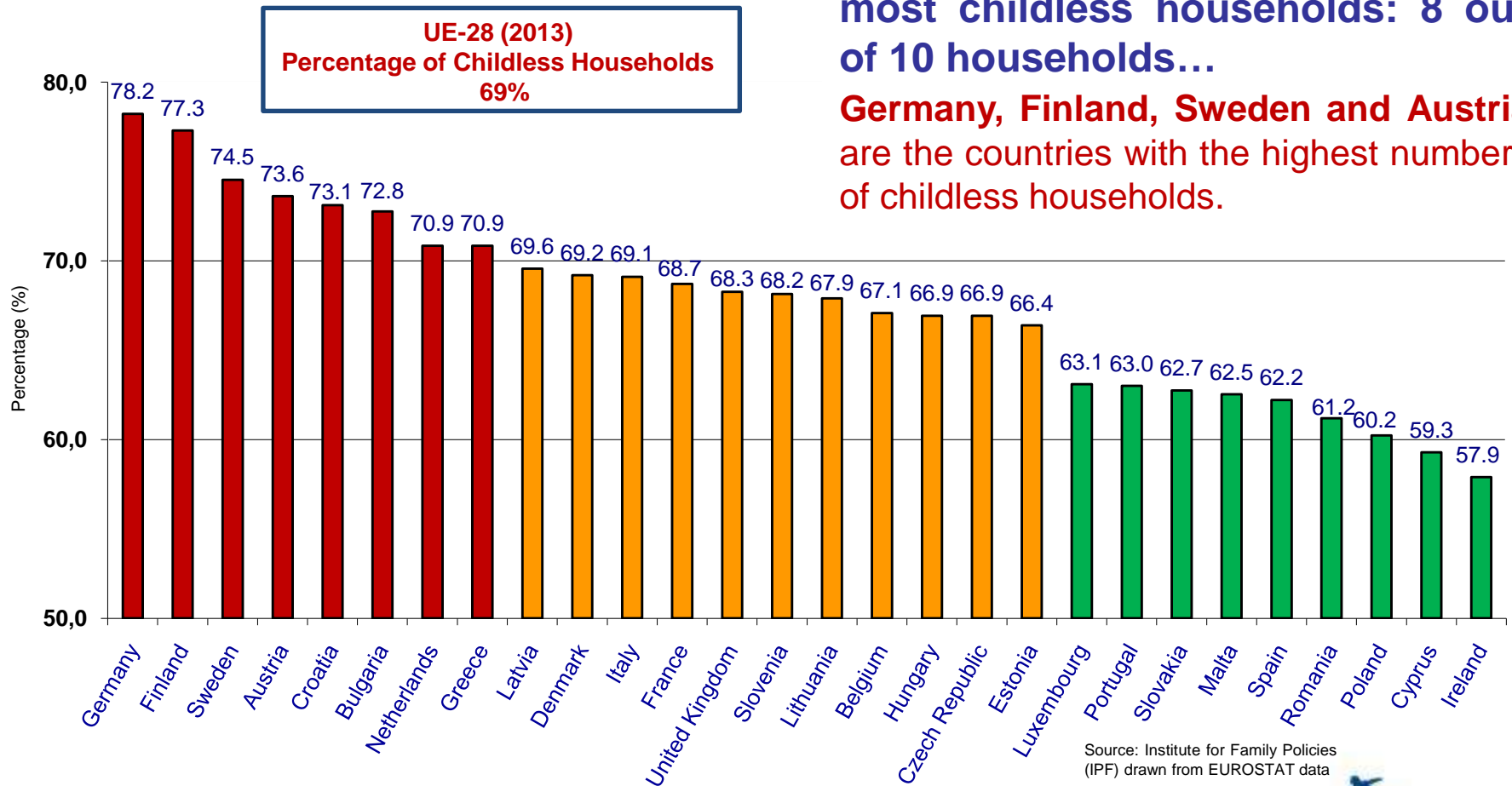
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data



In all EU-28 countries, childless households largely outnumber households with children.

Germany is the country with the most childless households: 8 out of 10 households...

Germany, Finland, Sweden and Austria are the countries with the highest numbers of childless households.

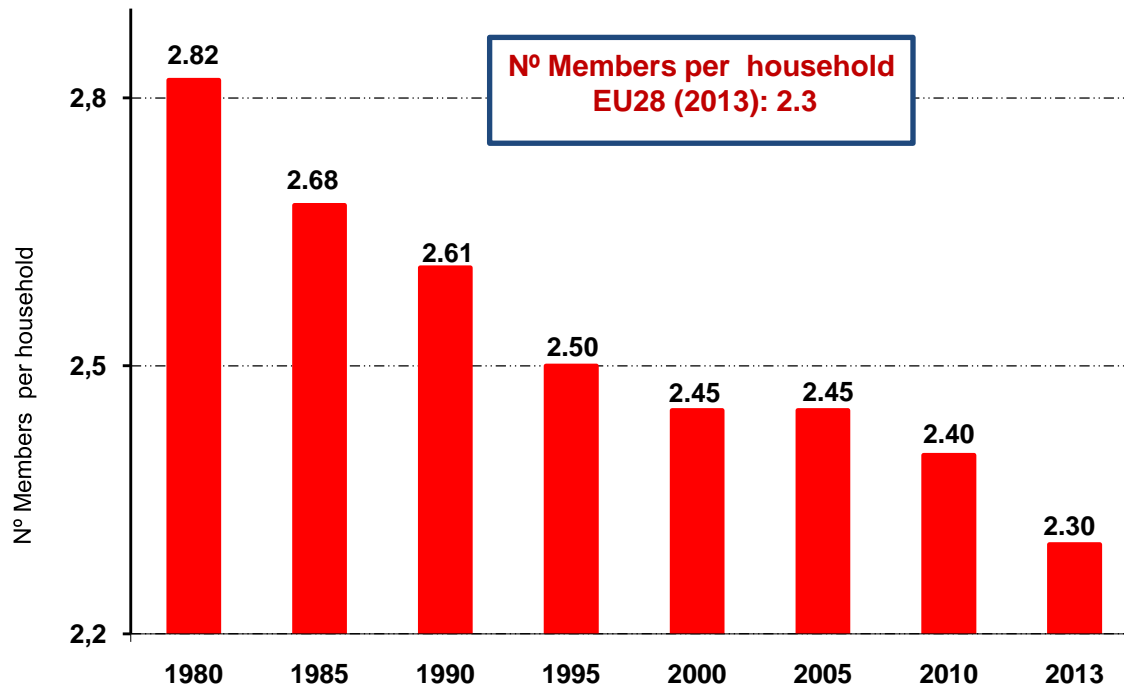


...while Ireland is the country with the highest number of households with children.





## European households are becoming empty: There are only 2.3 people per household...



European households have barely 2 people per home.

...and it is dropping constantly...

European households went from having almost 3 people (2.82) in 1980 to 2.3 people per home in present time (2013).

...and it would be greater if it were not for the contribution of households with children.

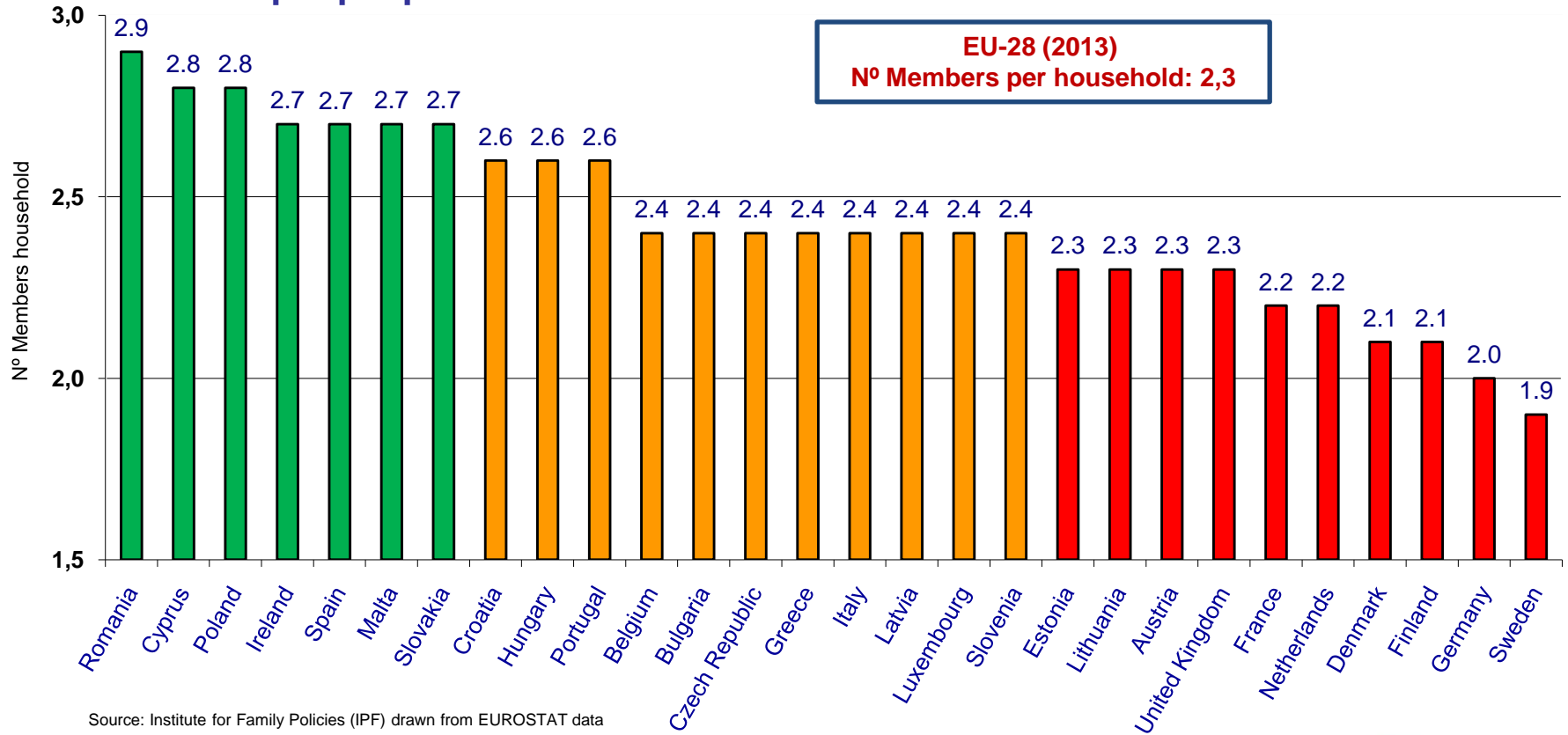
**Adult households with children: 3.8 people**

**Adult households without children: 1.7 people**



## In fact, no EU country reaches the full 3 people per household.

Romania, with 2.9 people per household, is the EU country with the highest number of people per household. It is followed by Cyprus and Poland, with 2.8 people per household.

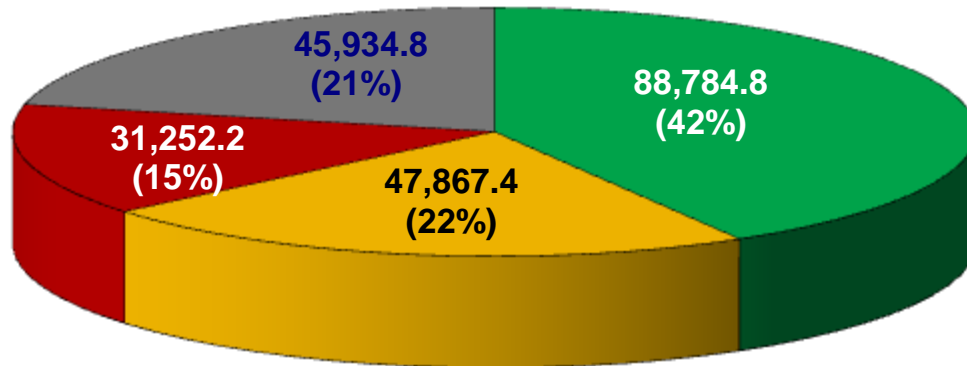


Conversely, Sweden (1.9) and Germany (2) are the EU countries with the smallest number of people per household.



## European households experience major employment issues.

Household Distribution according to employment activity



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

- All adults working
- At least one adult working
- All unemployed adults (excluding students and the elderly)
- Students and inactive people over 65

**Only 4 out of 10 European households have all of their adult members employed.**

There are 88 million European households (41%) with all of their adult members currently employed.

**1 out of 7 households in Europe (31 million) have no working adults at all...**

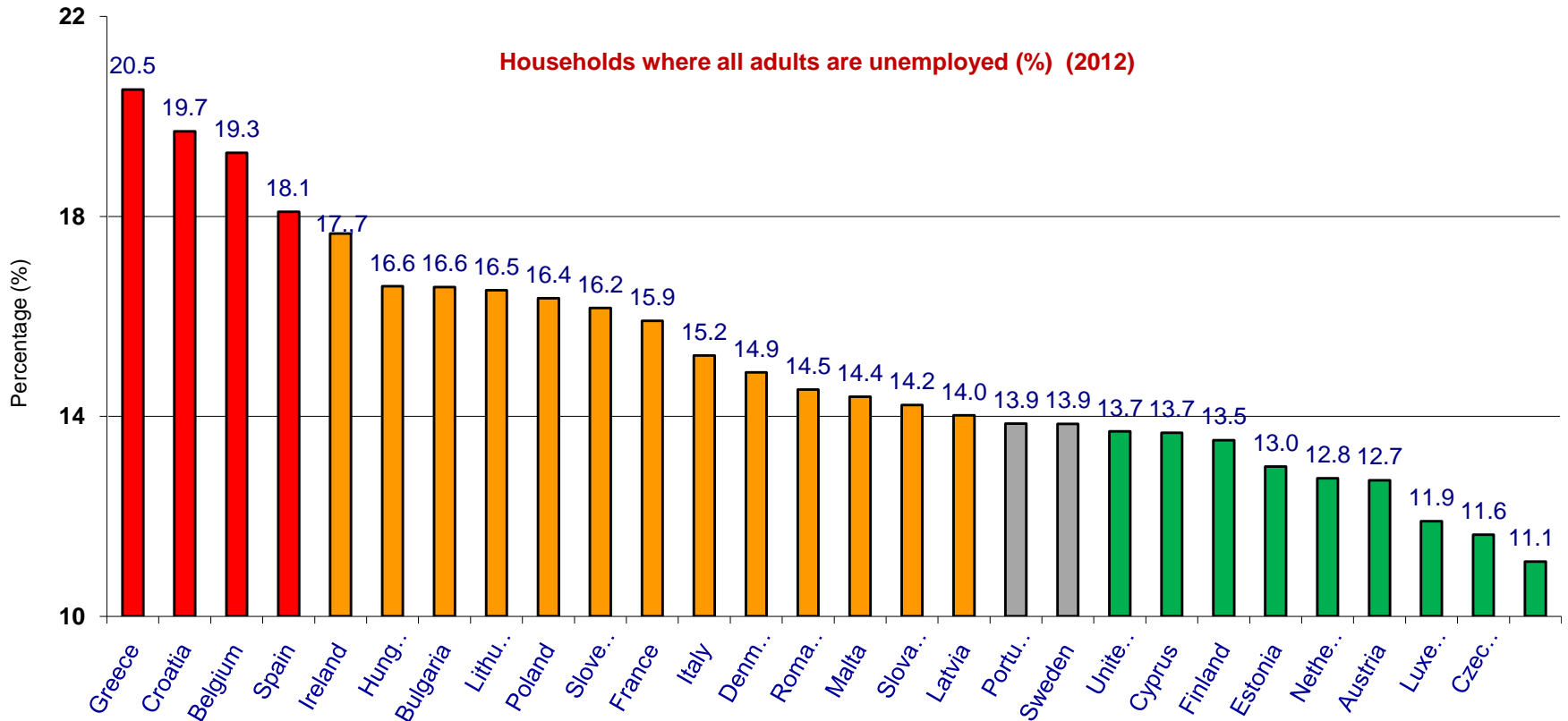
From the 213 million European households, 31 million (*excluding households with students and elderly people alone*) have all of its adult members unemployed. This represents 15% of total.

**...also, 1 out of 5 households has only 1 working adult.**

There are 47 million households with only one employed adult. This represents 22% of total.



**There are significant differences between countries: Greece, Croatia, Belgium and Spain are the countries with the highest percentage of households with no working adults: 1 out of 5 households**



**Conversely, Germany, the Czech Republic and Luxemburg are the countries with the lowest percentage of households with no employed adults: 1 out of 9 homes.**

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data



## RECONCILING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE



Institute for Family Policies



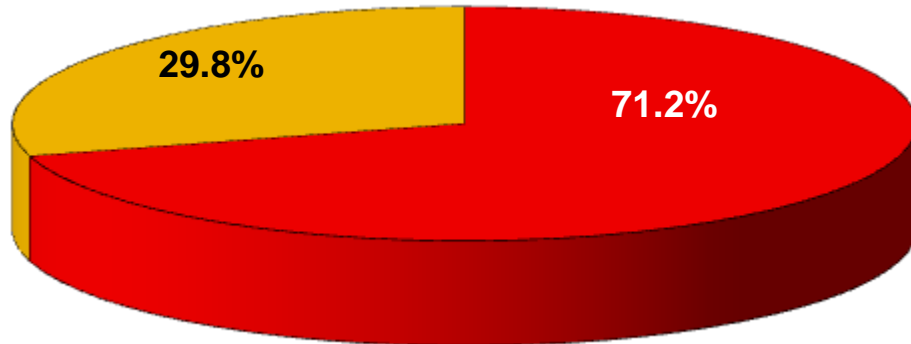
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## Work shift flexibility is still very insufficient.

UE- 28 (2010). work flexibility.



- work schedule completely determined by their company
- any kind of labor flexibility.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

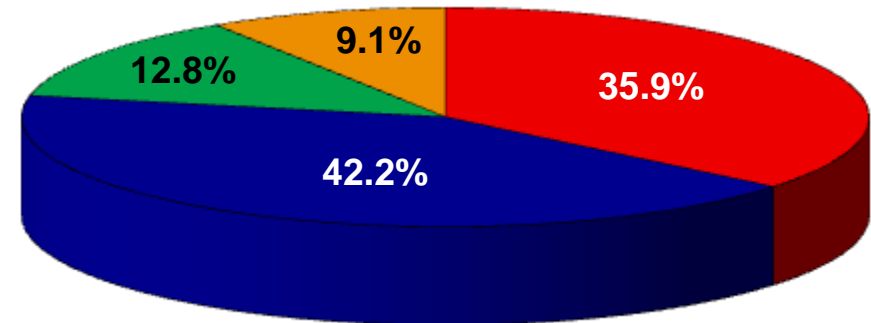
Within work flexibility, schedules with a fixed number of hours are predominant (42%)...

...and only 4 out of 100 may freely determine their work schedule.

12.8% of people who have any type of labor flexibility determine their own work schedule, representing only 3.8% of total.

7 out of 10 Europeans (71.2%) have their work schedule completely determined by their company...

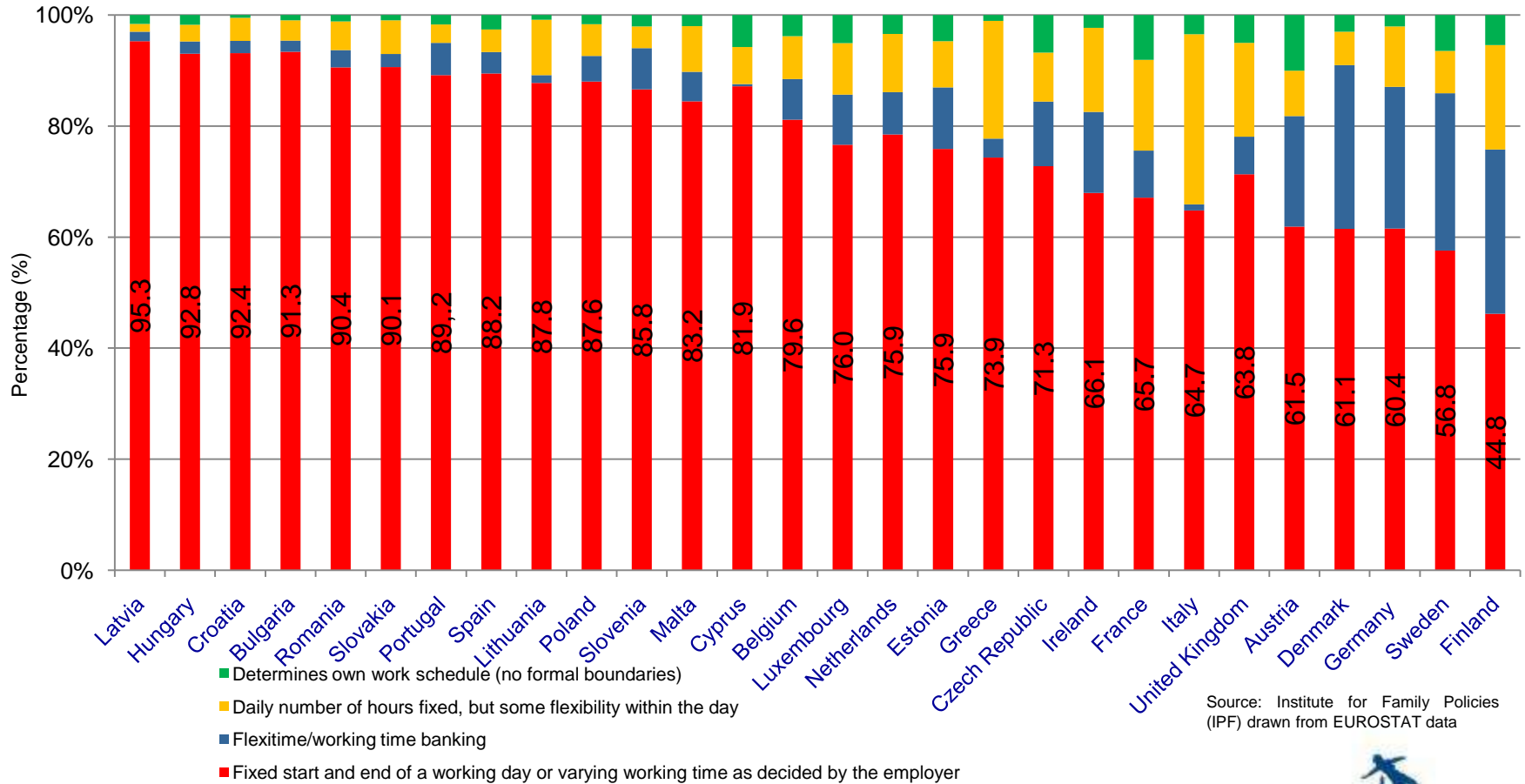
...and less than 3 out of 10 people have any kind of labor flexibility.



- Flexitime/working time banking
- Daily number of hours fixed, but some flexibility within the day
- Determines own work schedule (no formal boundaries)
- other

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**Latvia, Hungary, Croatia and Bulgaria are the countries with the lowest level of labor flexibility. Also, Spain and Portugal are the EU-15 countries with the lowest level of labor flexibility.**



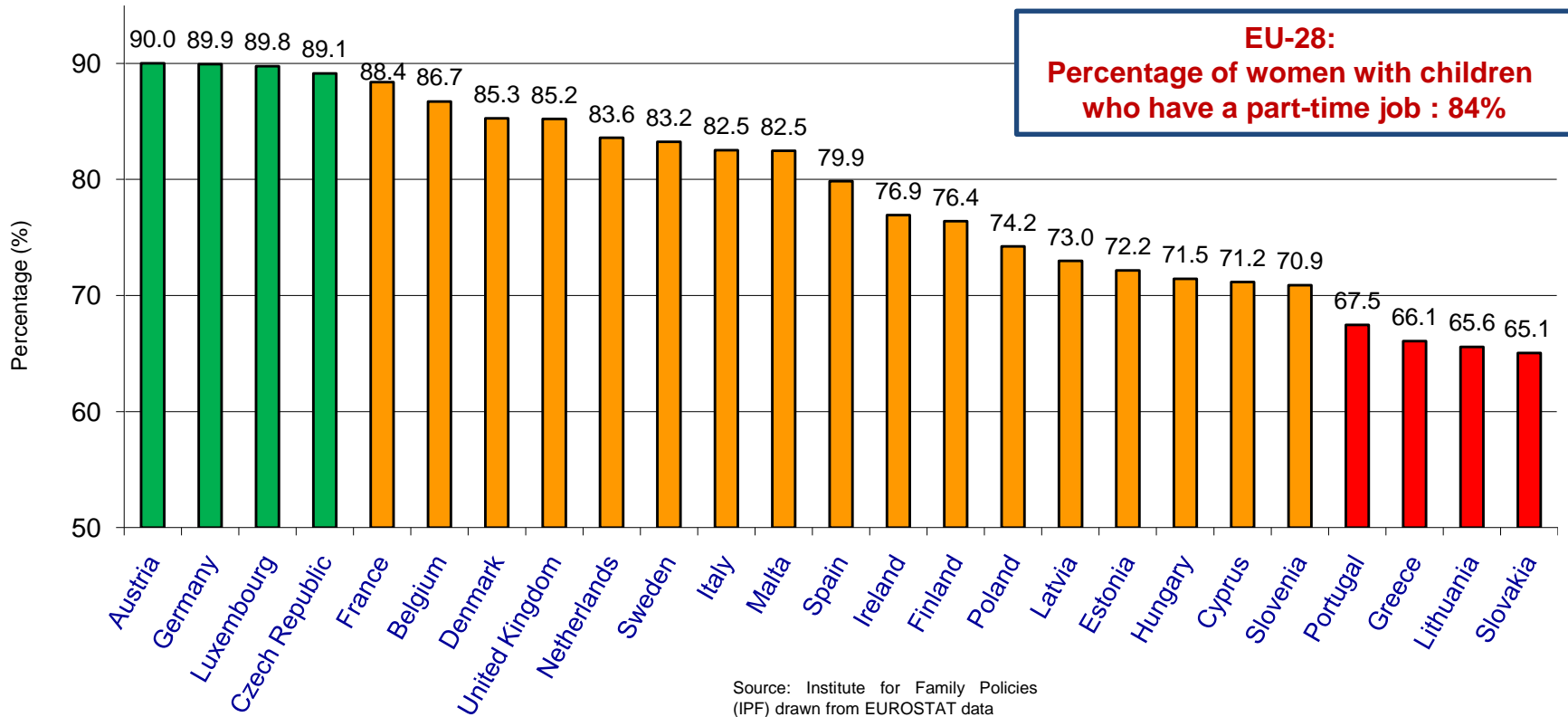
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

**On the other hand, Finland and Sweden are the countries with the highest level of labor flexibility.**



## Most people - 8 out of 10 (84%) - with children who have a part-time job are women.

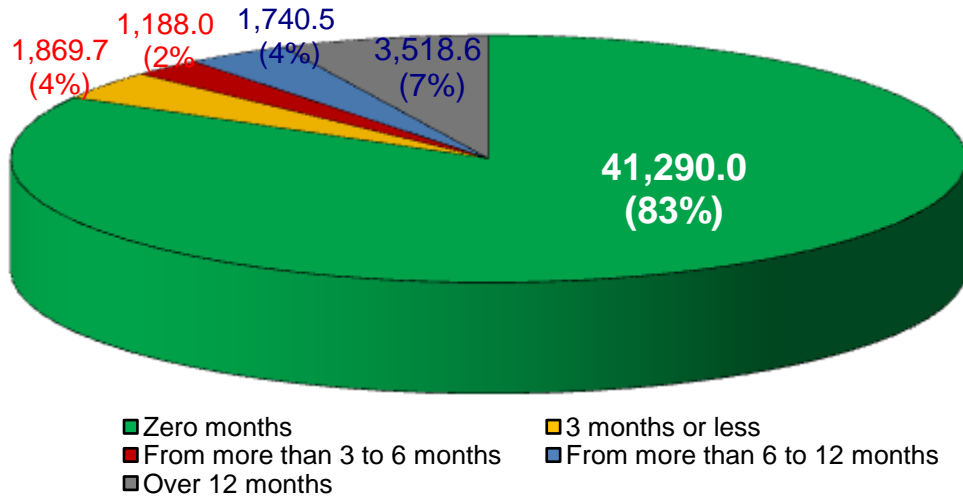
From the over 20 million adults with children in the EU who are employed part-time, almost 17 million are women, representing 84% of total people.



Germany and Austria are the countries with the highest number of women with children who are employed part-time. On the other hand, Slovakia and Lithuania have the lowest number.



## Virtually all leaves granted to take care of underage children are very short..



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

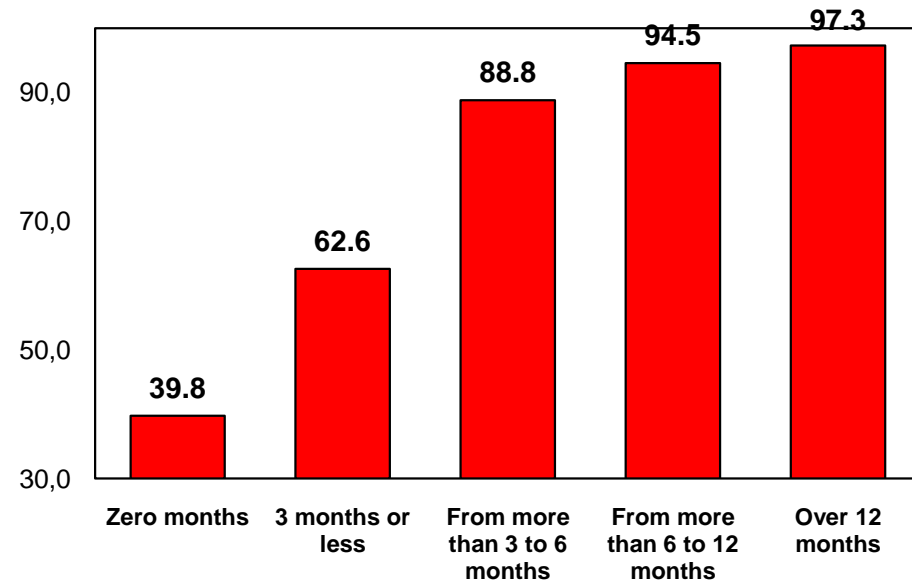
## The person taking care of children varies depending on leave duration.

Short leaves (less than 3 months) are usually taken by men. However, leaves longer than 3 months are mostly taken by women.

**97% of leaves taken are for less than 1 month.**

From the 50 million leaves requested to take care of underage children, over 41 million last less than 1 month (0 months).

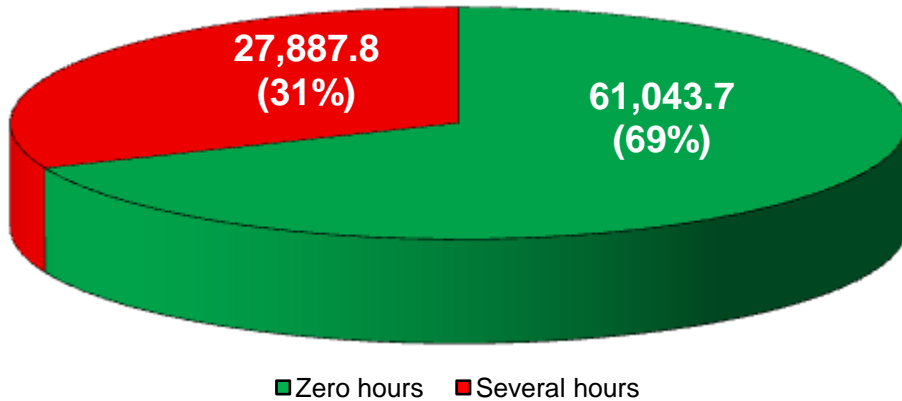
Percentage of women taking leaves of absence



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

## Nursery services are barely used

UE-28 (2010)  
Weekly use of nursery service



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

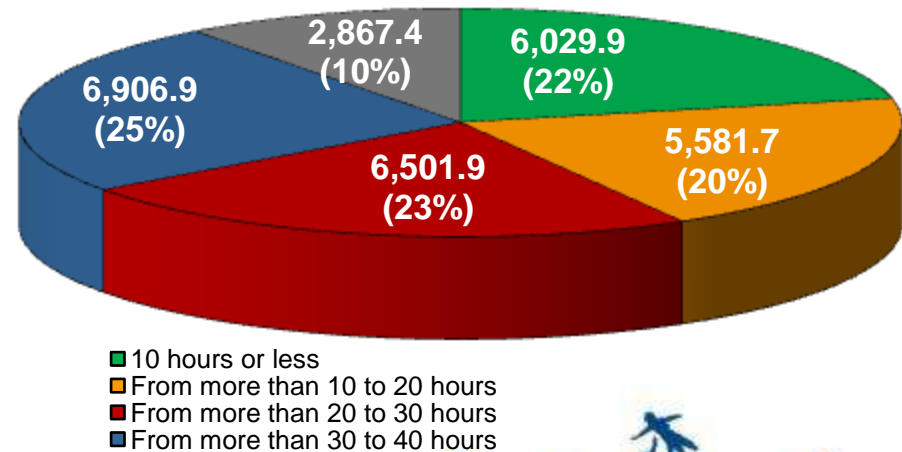
3 out of 4 people (43%) using nursery services use them less than 20 hours per week...

... and there are 1 out of 5 people using them for less than 10 hours a week.

## Three out of 4 people do not use nursery services

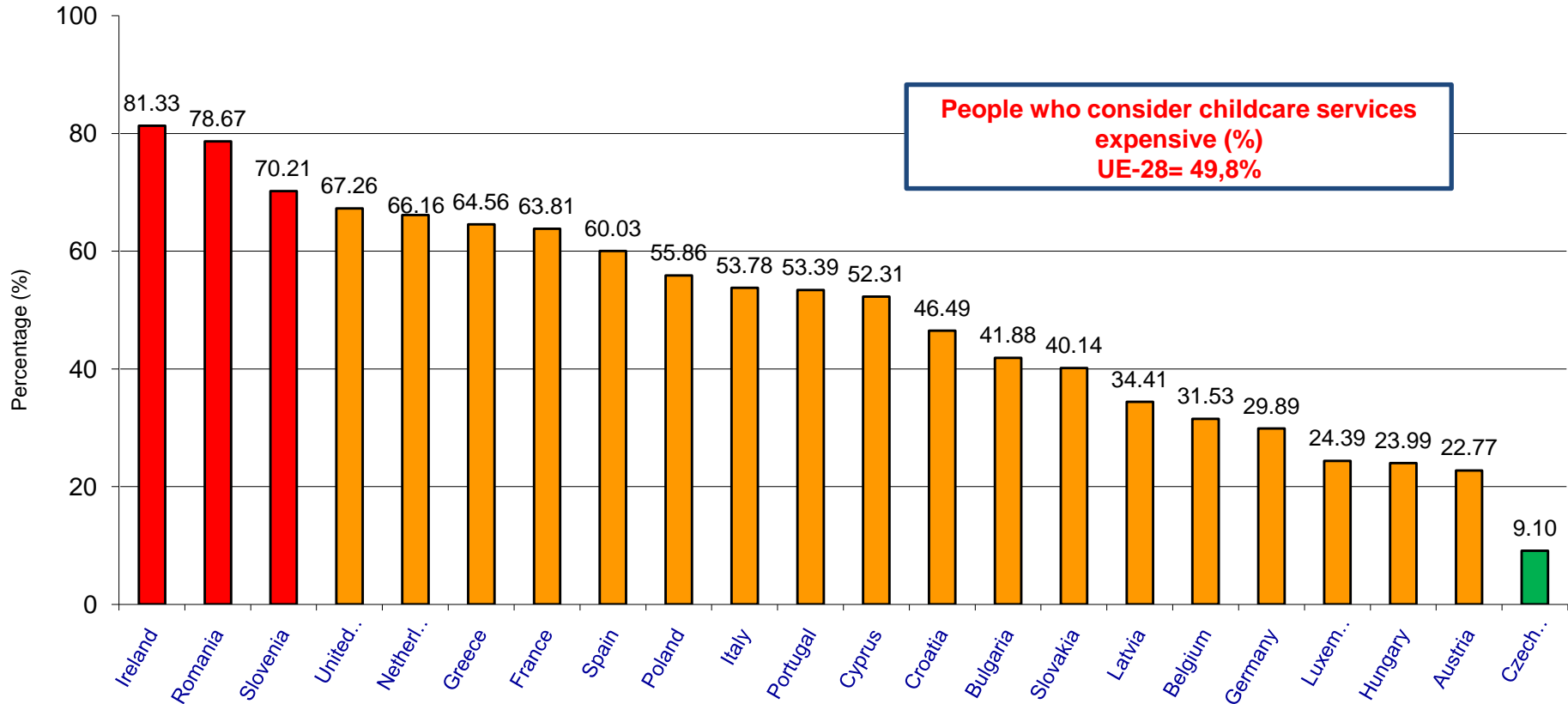
From the 89 million children who could attend nursery, 61 million do not use this service, representing 70% of total.

UE-28 (2010)  
Weekly time of nursery service use



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

The main reason for the lack of use is that they are considered to be very expensive: half of Europeans (49.8%) believe that nursery services are too expensive.

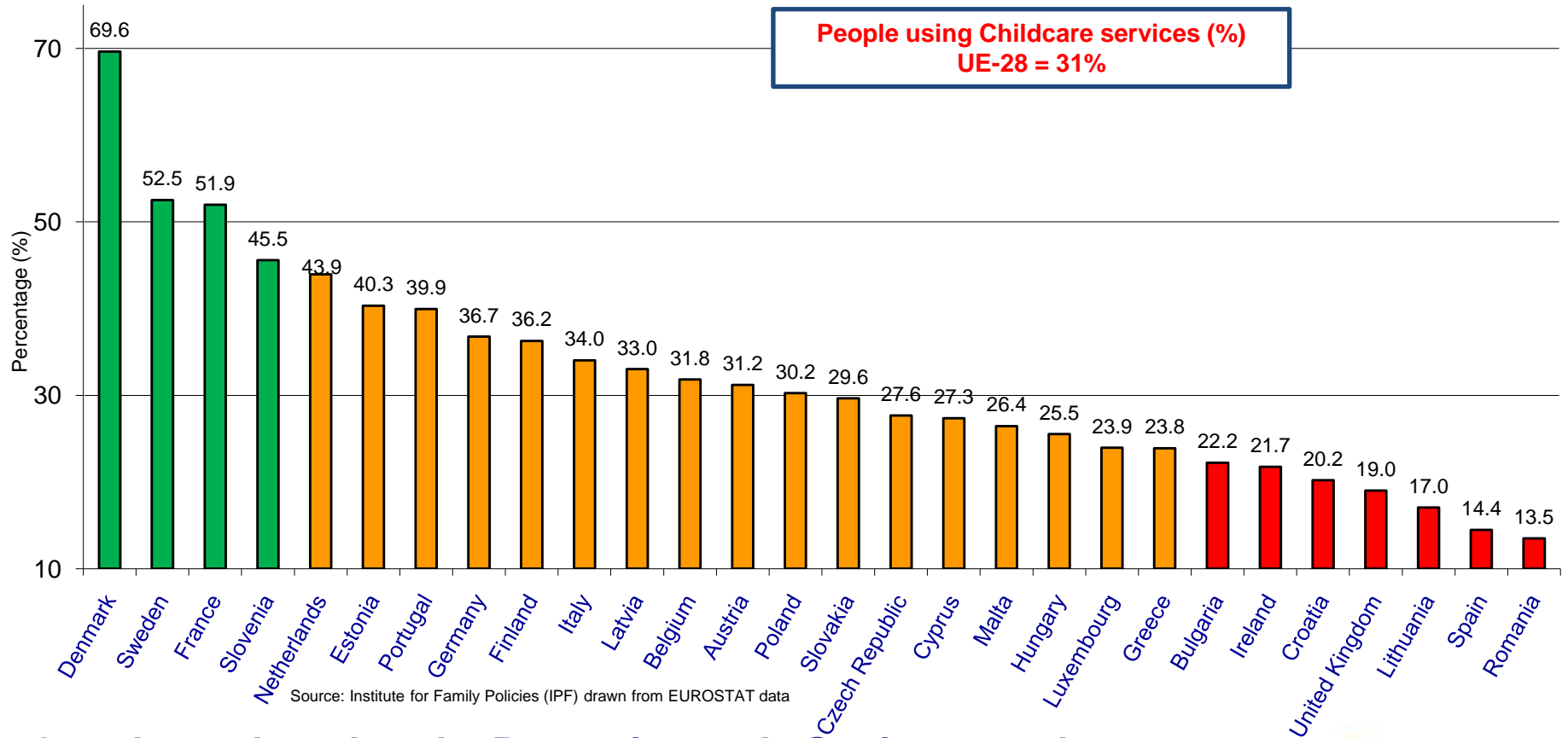


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

And the vast majority of the Irish (81%) and the Romanians (78%) believe them to be too expensive.



Denmark is the EU-28 country with the highest number of people (7 out of 10) who use nursery services. It is followed by Sweden and France.

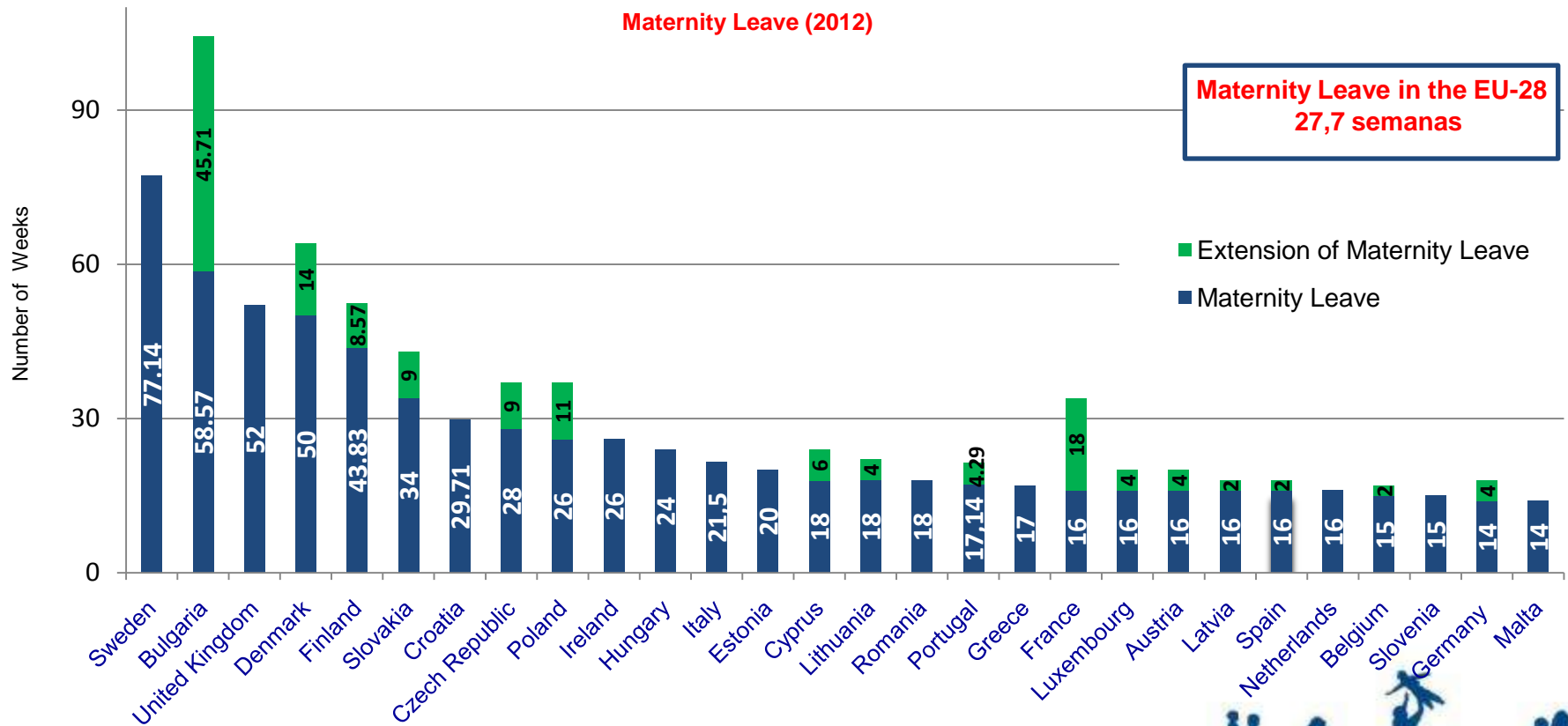


On the other hand, Romania and Spain are the countries where fewer people use nursery service: 1 out of 7 people.



## In two out of three countries (19 countries), the average maternity leave of 27.7 weeks is insufficient

Sweden (77.2 weeks), Bulgaria (58.6), the UK (52) and Denmark (50) are the EU-28 countries with the longest maternity leaves, with a higher yearly average (59 weeks).



## CONCLUSIONS



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# Conclusions

The population pyramid is in a process of inversion. There are already more older than young people; and if this trend continues, the consequences of the demographic winter will be catastrophic

Birth rate remains in deficit, in spite of the birth boost caused by foreign mothers. Abortion worsens the birth rate deficit. Households are becoming empty

**Family problems are worsening, and the future outlook is daunting**

Reduced marriage rate and increased family breakdowns has become one of the major issues of European families

Reconciliation of family and work life remains insufficient, and it is a pending task

**In fact, every day in Europe there are:**



## Population

- 370 new people under 15 years
- 5,100 new people over 65 years
- 1,700 new people over 80 years old
- 4,600 new immigrants
- 14,000 deaths



## Household and marriage

- 6,000 marriages
- 2,700 divorces
- 650 new households (recent years average)



## Life

- 17,000 pregnancies
- 8,000 wedlock births and 6,000 births out of wedlock
- 3,000 abortions and 350 teenage abortions





# What is this causing?...



## Population ageing

- increased health costs
- increased number of pensions



## Birth rate deficit

- Bankruptcy of social services
- Bankruptcy of the Welfare State



## Family breakdown

- family instability
- unstructured society
- individualism

An aged society, childless, with solitary homes, broken families, without values

## Evolution of **FAMILY POLICIES**



Institute for Family Policies



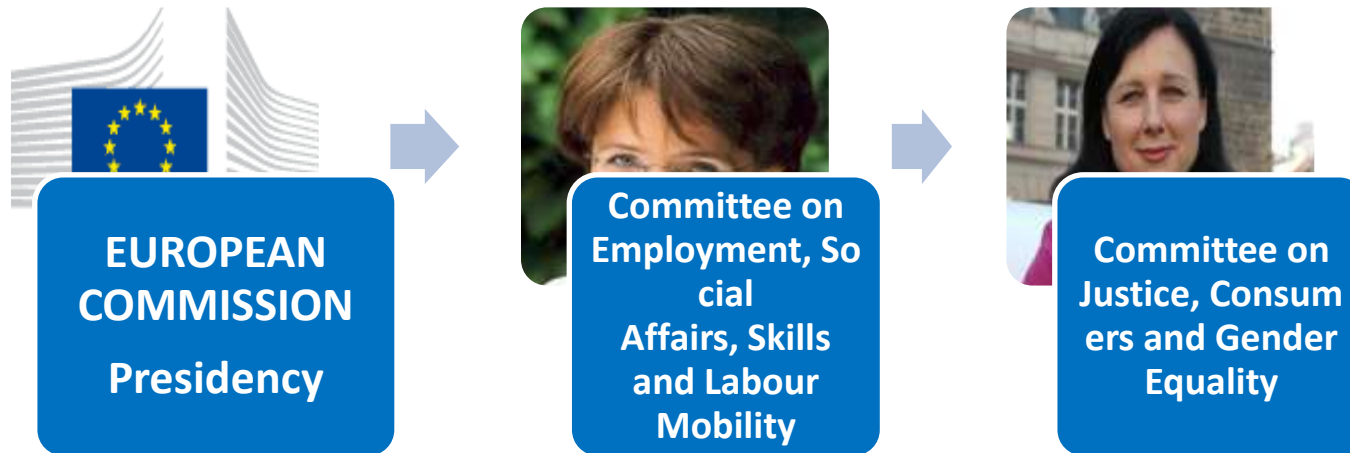
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## There is no Directorates-General (DGs) in charge of Family Policies...

Although there are 20 Committees with 33 DGs within the European Commission, none of them covers Family Policies, and family matters are dealt with by Directorates-General for Justice and by Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion.



### ... Nor a Family Observatory...

The Observatory on Family Policies was created in 1989 and closed in 2004, when it was replaced by the Observatory on Demography and the Social Situation.

### ...Or a Green Paper on the Family.

Of the 136 Green Papers written since 1984, none has been on the Family (\*).

## Governments show differing levels of awareness towards family matters



Bundesministerium  
für Familie, Senioren, Frauen  
und Jugend

Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior  
Citizens, Women and Youth  
Germany



Secretary of State for Family Affairs,  
Senior Citizens and Autonomy  
France



Federal Minister for Family and Youth  
Austria



MINISTERUL MUNCII,  
FAMILIEI, PROTECTIEI SOCIALE  
SI PERSOANELOR VARSTNICE

Ministry of Labour, Family,  
Social Protection and Elderly  
Romania



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA  
MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO,  
SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI

Ministry  
of Labour, Family, Social  
Affairs and Equal  
Opportunities

Slovenia



Minister of Labour,  
Social Affairs and Family  
Slovakia



Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health, in charge  
Beliris and Federal Cultural Institutions , in charge of Social  
Affairs, Families and Persons with Disabilities ,  
Responsible for Professional Risks and Science Policy  
Belgium



LE GOUVERNEMENT  
du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Ministry for Family and Integration  
Luxembourg



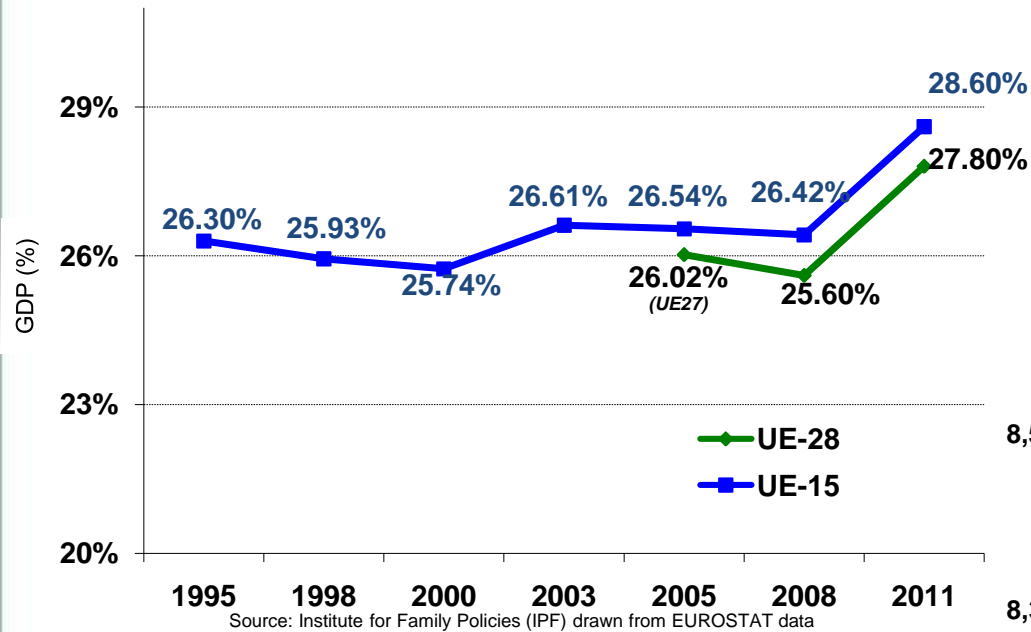
MINISTRY FOR THE FAMILY  
AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

Ministry for the Family  
and social Solidarity  
Malta

...although in many countries there is a Ministry for  
the Family or a Secretary of State.



# Although Europe has increased the percentage of its GDP spent on social benefits...

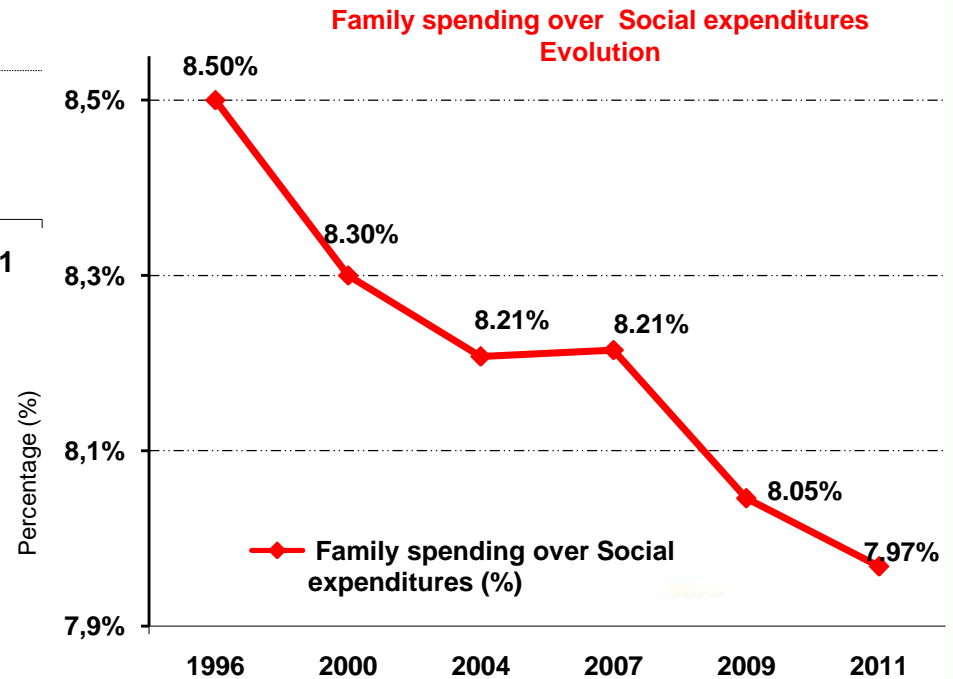


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

Europe devotes 28.6% of its GDP to social expenditures (2011), that is, 1 in 4 euros devoted to social spending.

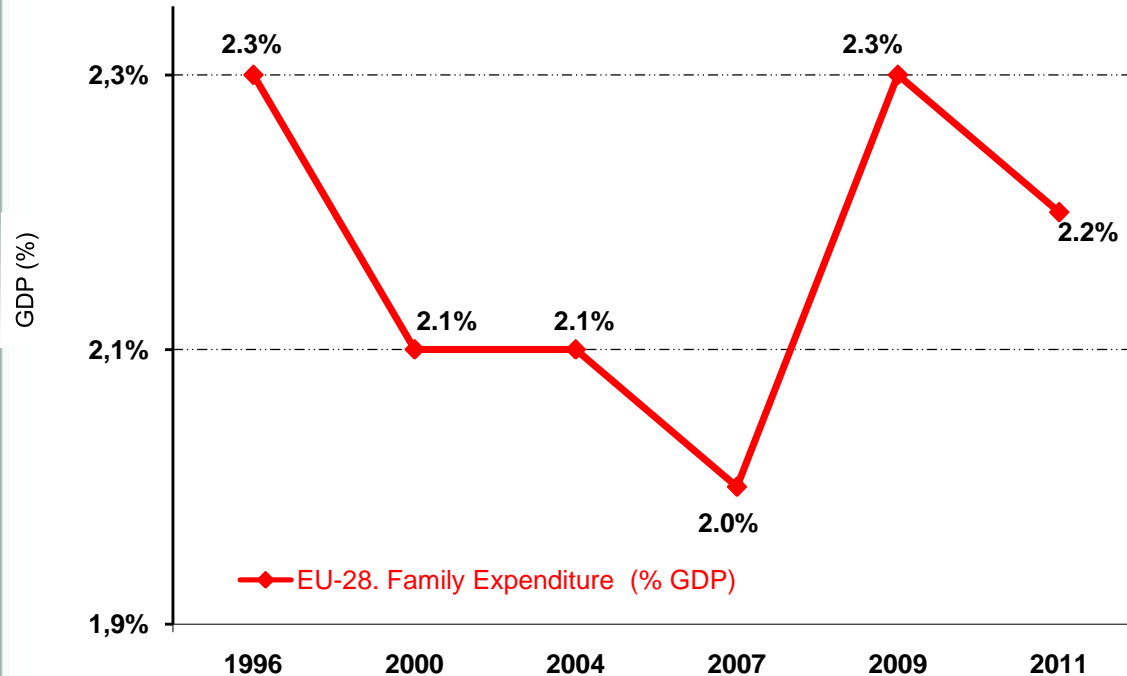
...the percentage aimed at the family has been clearly reduced.

From every 13 Euros that Europe spends on social benefits, only 1 Euro is intended for the Family (it was 1 out of 12 10 years ago).



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

## Europe spends less and less money on the family ...



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data (1990-99 UE15, 2000-2004 UE25, 2005-06 UE27 y 2008-11 UE28)

Although the economic crisis forced a slight increment of the GDP (2.3% in 2009)...

The EU earmarked 2.3% of the average GDP to families in 1996 which decreased until 2007 where the expenditure was 2%.

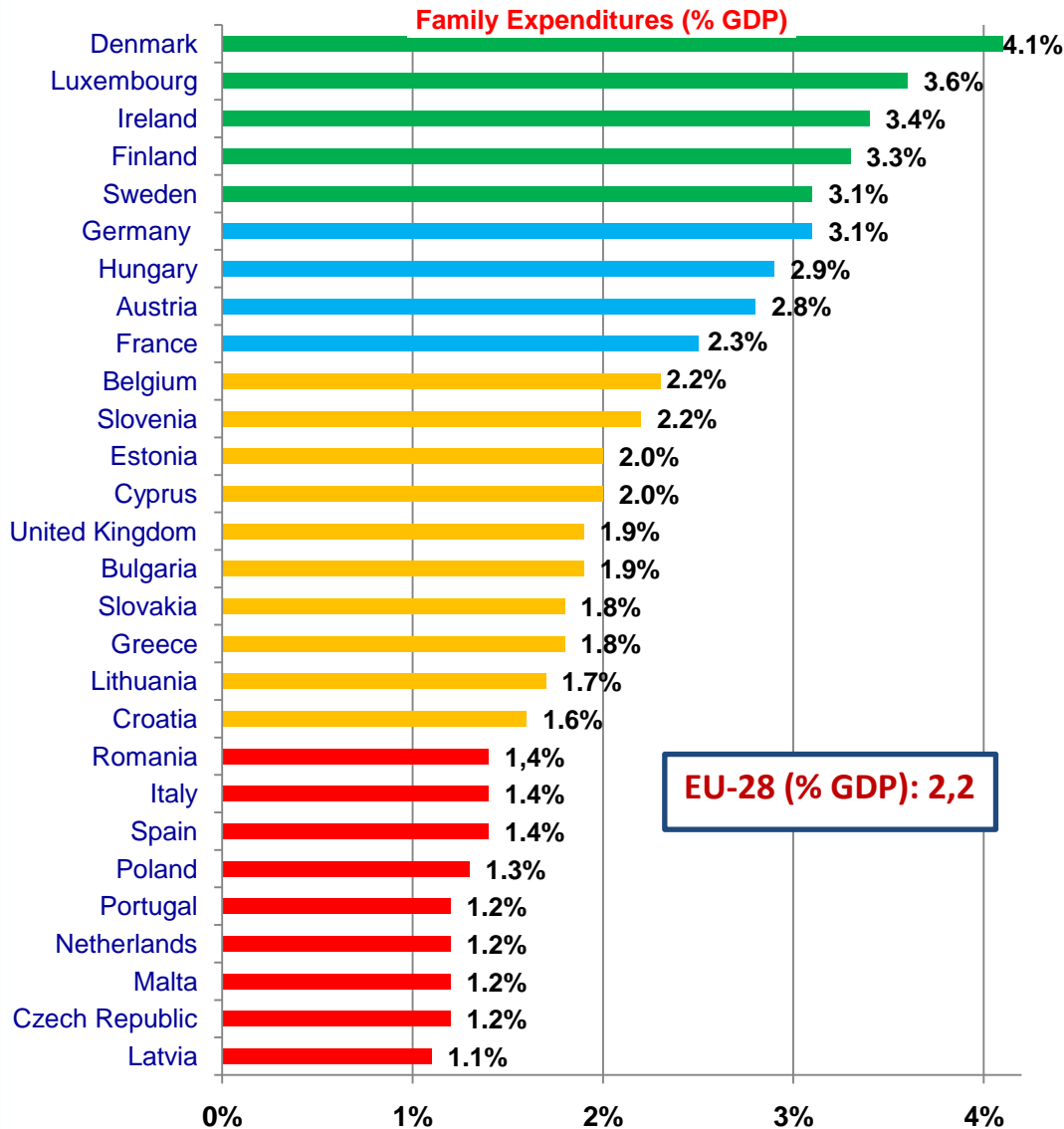
The economic crisis caused the new GDP percentage to increase up to 2.3% in 2009.

...was temporary, since it has fallen further in 2011 (2.2% of GDP).

...It would merely represent 1.5€ a day per person. (561€ person/year).



## There are huge differences in family treatment among countries.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

Some countries bet on the family: **Denmark (4.1% of GDP)** and **Luxemburg (3.6% of GDP)** are the EU-28 countries that most support the family ...

They are followed by **Ireland (3.4%)**, **Finland (3.3%)** and **Sweden and Germany** with 3.1% of their GDP intended for families.

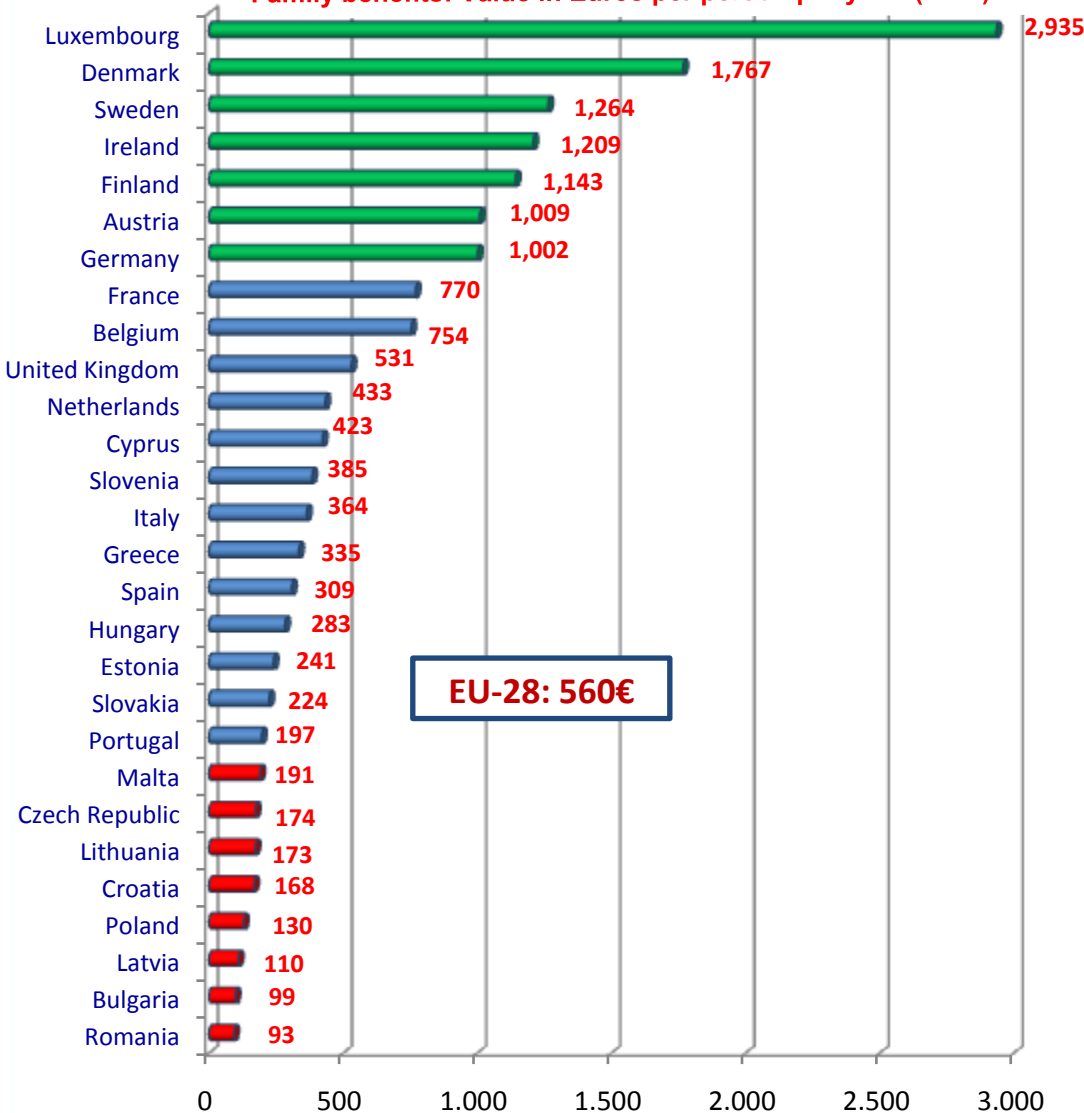
...other countries like **Latvia** and the **Czech Republic** spent very little on assistance.

**Latvia** spends only 1.1% of its GDP on the family. It is followed by the **Czech Republic, Malta, Holland and Portugal** with 1.2% of their GDP



## Major “discriminations” are taking place in family matters.

Family benefits: Value in Euros per person per year. (2014)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data

Social benefits range from 93€ in Romania to 2.935€ in Luxembourg; this is a 1:32 ratio...

While Luxembourg spends over 2,900€ per person/year on family benefits and Denmark almost 1,800€ person/year, Romania and Bulgaria do not reach the sum of 100€ person/year.

Portugal, Spain and Greece are the EU-15 countries that spend less money on the Family.

...which is creating first and second class countries.





## Child benefits is the main measure adopted to assist families in Europe...

Child Benefits 2014 (Euros/month)

Benefits per child	1st child	2nd child	3rd child	4th child	Income limit
Luxembourg	216	286	393	484	UNIVERSAL
Germany	184	184	190	215	UNIVERSAL
Belgium	112	208	290	290	UNIVERSAL
Austria	131	144	202	217	UNIVERSAL
Ireland	130	130	130	130	UNIVERSAL
Denmark	129	129	129	129	UNIVERSAL
Sweden	118	135	169	232	UNIVERSAL
Finland	104	115	147	168	UNIVERSAL
United Kingdom	107	71	71	71	UNIVERSAL
The Netherlands	78	78	78	78	UNIVERSAL
France	<i>Sist. APJE</i>	153	357	542	UNIVERSAL (>1 <sup>st</sup> child)
Malta	45	45	45	45	UNIVERSAL
Hungary	41	49	72	54	UNIVERSAL
Slovakia	24	24	24	24	UNIVERSAL
Romania	18	18	18	18	UNIVERSAL
Greece	8	25	55	67	UNIVERSAL
Latvia	11	11	11	11	UNIVERSAL
Estonia	10	10	77	77	UNIVERSAL
Italy	22	34	50	65	76,331 €/year
Cyprus	37	50	194	321	49,000 €/year
Slovenia	26	29	35	35	22,882 €/year
Spain	24	24	24	24	11,519 €/year
Czech Republic	22	22	22	22	8,423 €/year
Lithuania	19	19	16	16	8,208 €/year
Portugal	34	34	34	34	8,175 €/year
Croatia	33	33	33	33	7,848 €/year
Bulgaria	20	27	20	20	6,444 €/year
Poland	24	24	24	24	4,644 €/year

...with an average 104 €/month (EU-28) and 120 €/month in the EU-15...

...usually universal in nature...

2 out of 3 European countries (EU-28) provide universal assistance.

...for children (with an extended average age) of 21.2 years old

Although the limit average age for child benefits is currently 17.7 years old, most countries allow for its extension for reasons of study or unemployment. Average extended age is 21.2 years old.

...but there are big differences between countries.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) drawn from EUROSTAT data and MISSOC



# Differences in benefits are so big that one would rather live in countries like Luxemburg, Belgium, Austria or Germany...

## Family with 2 children (2014)

Countries	€/month
Luxembourg	502
Germany	368
Belgium	321
Austria	275
Ireland	260
Denmark	257
Czech Republic	45
Lithuania	37
Romania	37
Greece	33
Latvia	23
Estonia	19

A family with two children, without any income restrictions, would receive: in **Luxemburg**, a benefit of 502€/month, in **Germany** 368€/month, in **Belgium** 321€/month and in **Austria** 275€/month, etc.

Conversely, the same family would receive: in **Estonia** 19 €/month, 23 €/month in **Latvia** and 33 €/month in **Greece**.

## A quarter of European families do not receive direct assistance benefits for their children.

Income restrictions made it impossible for a significant part of the families in Italy, Cyprus, Slovenia, Spain, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Portugal, Croatia, Bulgaria and Poland to access such benefits.

## Family with 3 children (2014)

Countries	€/month
Luxembourg	894
Belgium	611
Germany	558
France	510
Austria	477
Sweden	422
Slovakia	71
Czech Republic	67
Bulgaria	67
Romania	55
Lithuania	54
Latvia	34

A family with three children, without any income restrictions, would receive: in **Luxemburg** a benefit of 894€/month, in **Belgium** 611 €/month, in **Germany** 558 €/month and in **France** 510 €/month etc.

Conversely, the same family would receive: in **Romania** 55 €/month, 54 €/month in **Lithuania** (with strong income restrictions), and 34 €/month in **Latvia**.

...than in Latvia, Poland or Spain.

Source: IPF drawn from EUROSTAT data and MISSOC

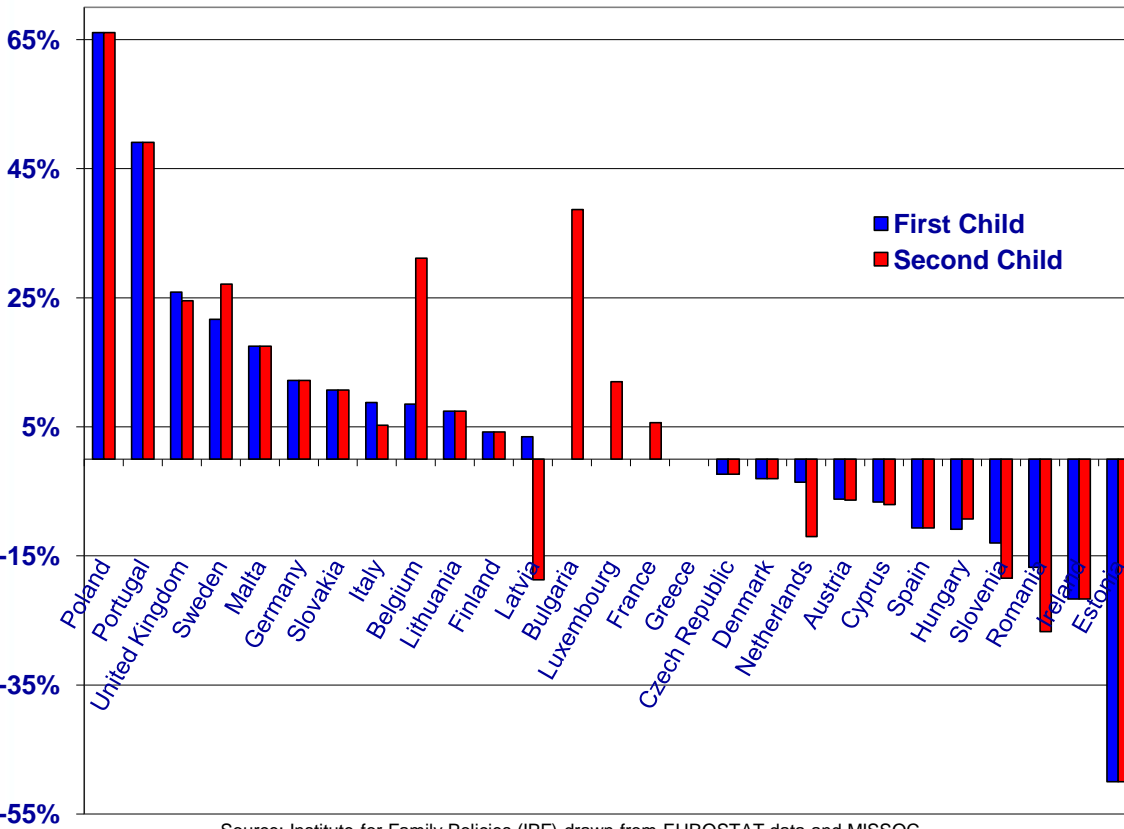


Although in the EU there has been a 10.5% increase for the first child and of 8.6% for the second child over the last 5 years....

Poland is the EU country that has most increased its benefits, with 66% for all children

The **United Kingdom** (26% for the first child and 25% for the second) and **Sweden** (22% for the first child and 27% for the second) increased it by over 20.

**Belgium** (9% for the first child and 31% for the second) and **Bulgaria** (0% for the first child and 39% for the second) considerably increased their assistance for the second child.



...one third of European nations (11 countries) have reduced their benefits for the first and second child.

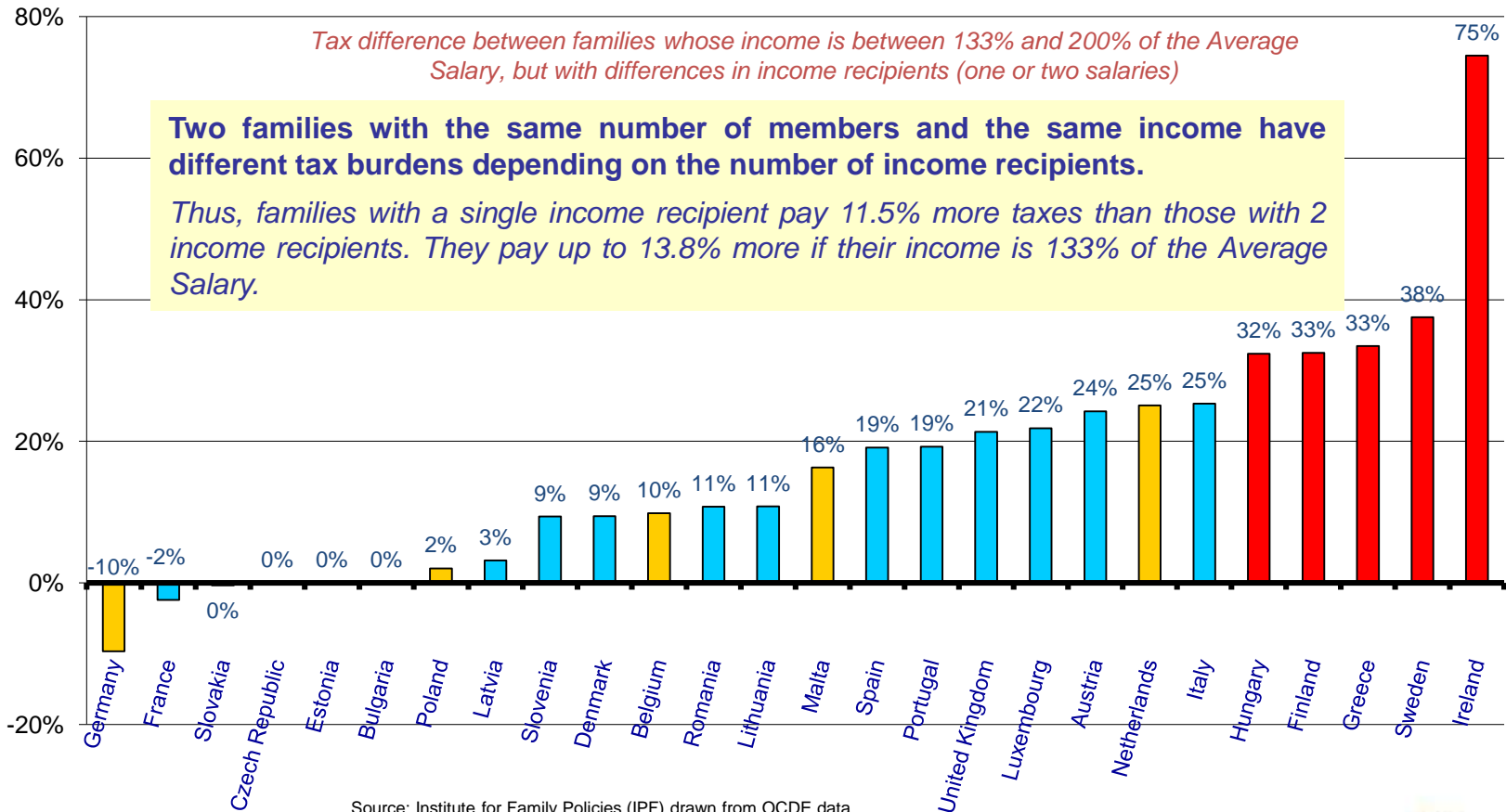
The **Czech Republic, Denmark, Holland, Austria, Cyprus, Spain, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Ireland and Estonia** have reduced their assistance benefits.



## Taxation is not family-oriented.

In 2 out of 3 countries in the EU-27, families are fiscally discriminated by 11.5%.

Tax difference between families



In Hungary, Finland, Greece, Sweden and Ireland fiscal discrimination exceeds 30%, and in some countries penalty even exceeds 75%.



## IPF PROPOSALS



Institute for Family Policies



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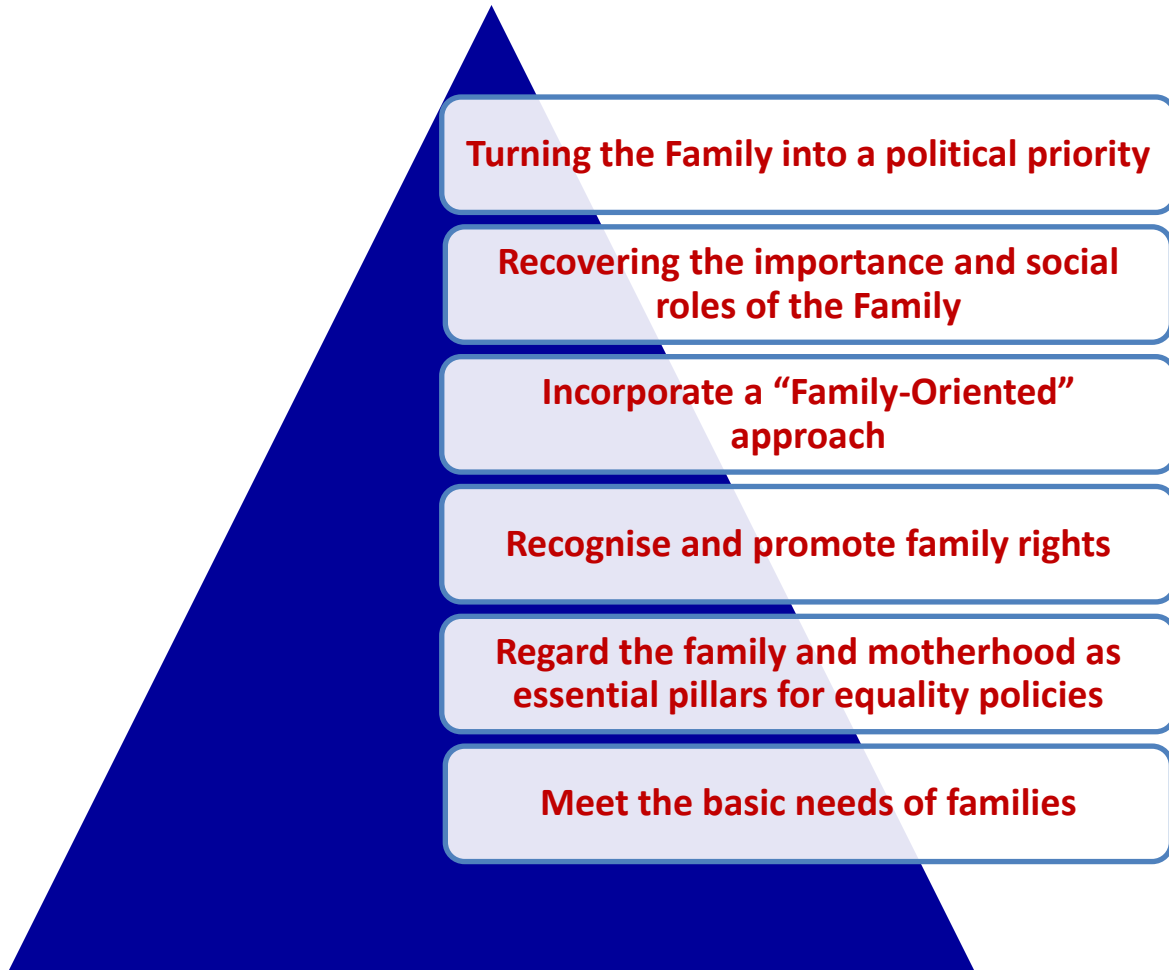


## **Aim:**

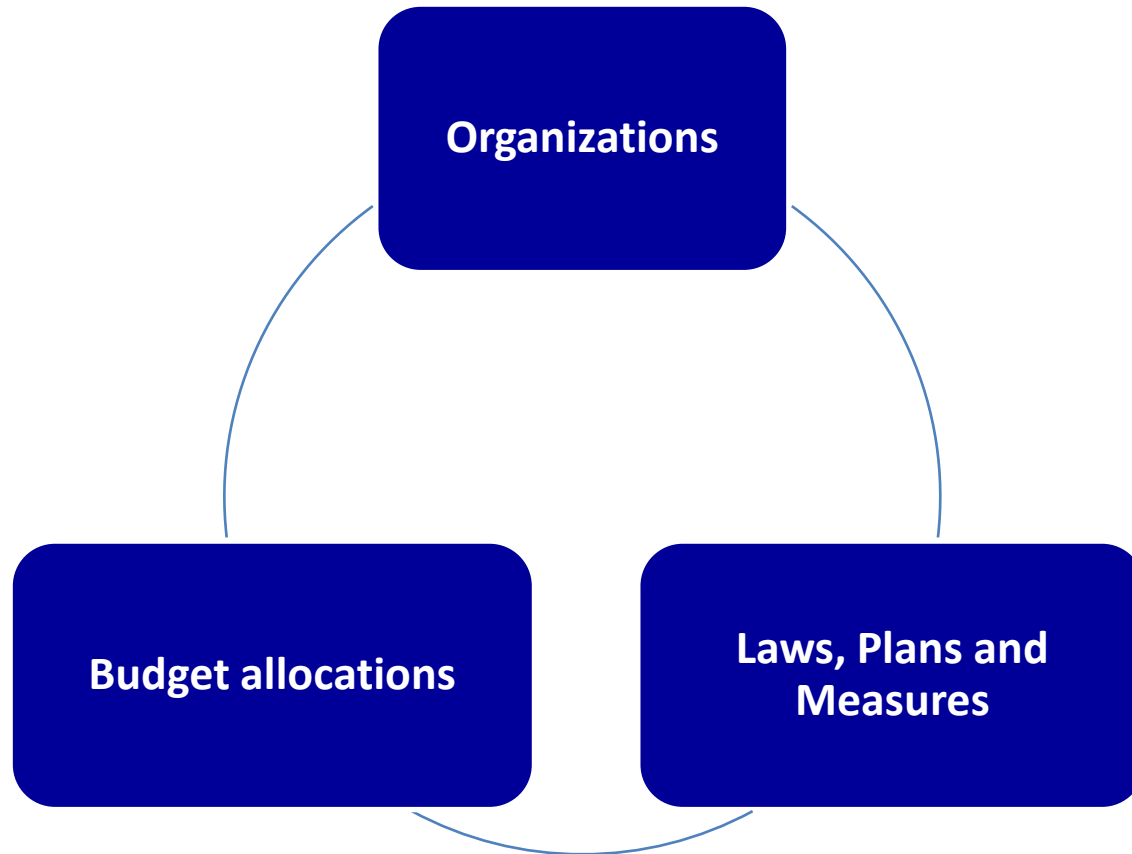
**To instigate the development in Europe of “family-oriented” government policies and to implement genuine, effective, comprehensive and universal Family Policies...**



## Built around the following Axes:

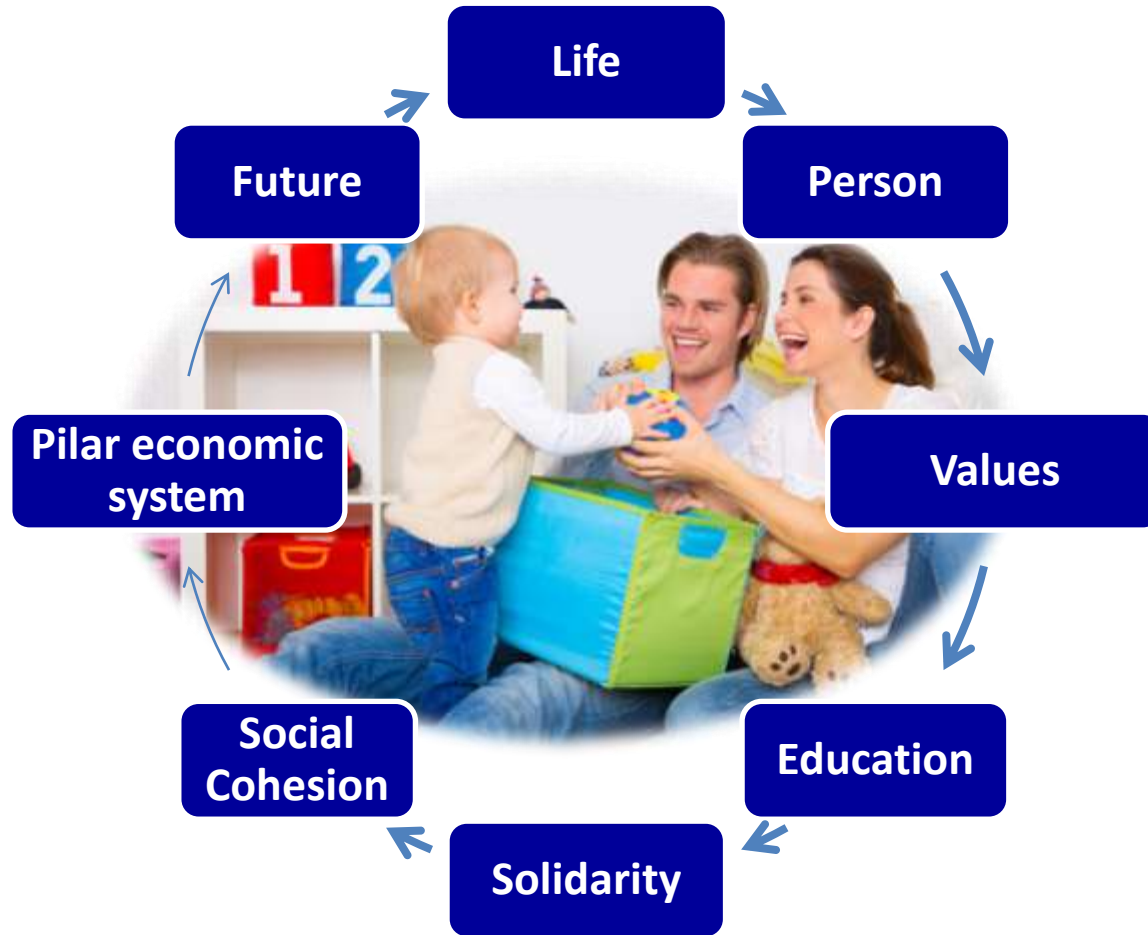


## Turning the Family into a political priority through :

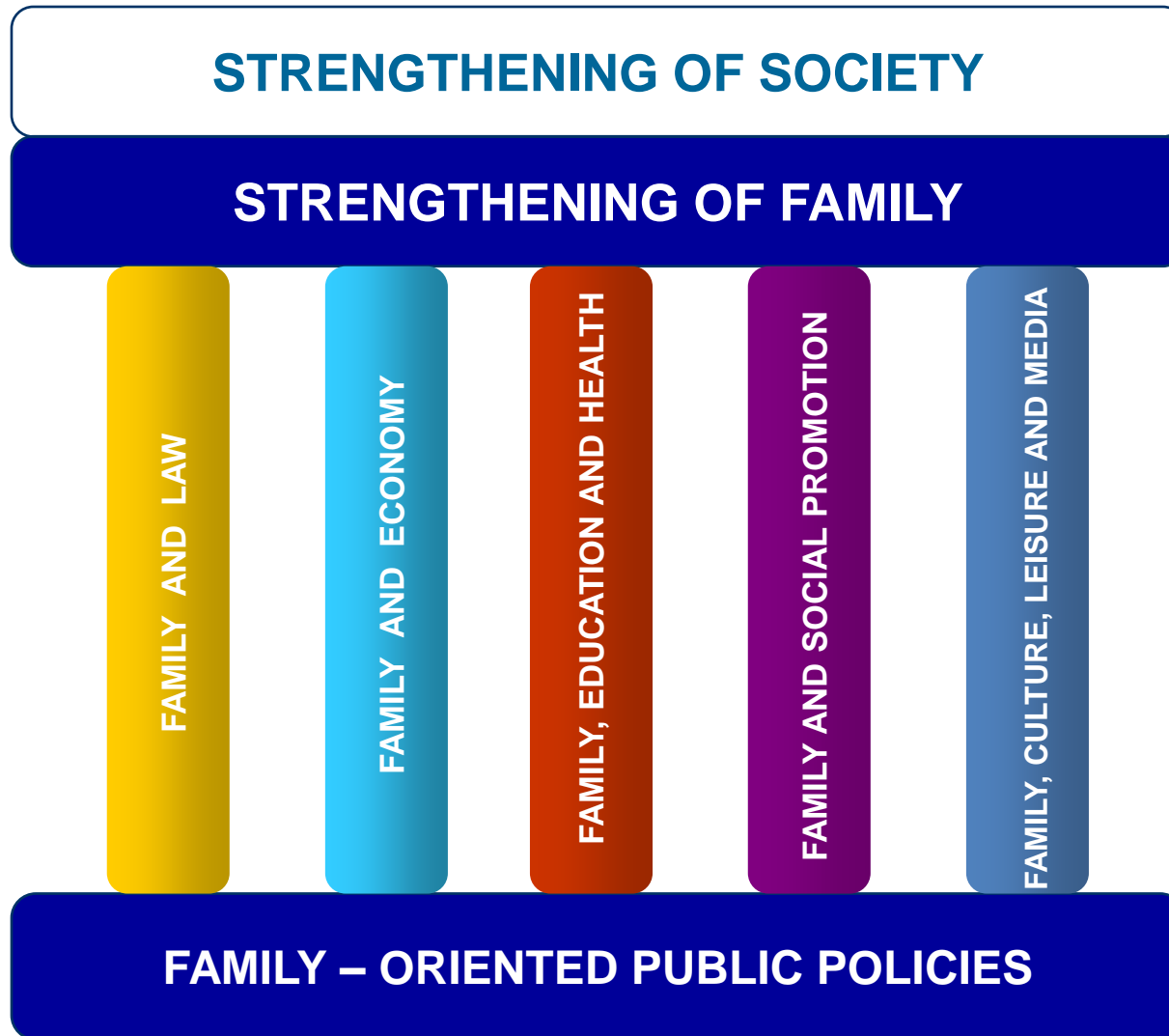




## Recovering the importance and social roles of the Family, such as ...



# Incorporating the “Family-oriented approach” into public policies



## Recognise and promote family rights in all areas and remove any obstacles blocking them, particularly ...



**The right of parents to have the number of children they want**



**The right of children to live in a stable home**



**The right of parents to reconcile work and family life**



**The right of parents to choose the type of education their children receive**



## Meeting the main needs of families

**1. Housing issues**

**2. Not being able to decide freely and responsibly on the number of children they want**

**3. Child care and maintenance**

**4. Education costs and parent's rights to educate their children according to their beliefs**

**5. Reconciliation between work and family life**

**6. Marital stability**



**... with the following strategies...**

- **Promoting demographic renewal in Europe by creating better conditions for families.**
- **Promoting convergence between national family policies to avoid differences between countries**
- **Pushing for equality of opportunity for all European families, to avoid discrimination based on pregnancy/motherhood, income levels, income distribution, etc.**

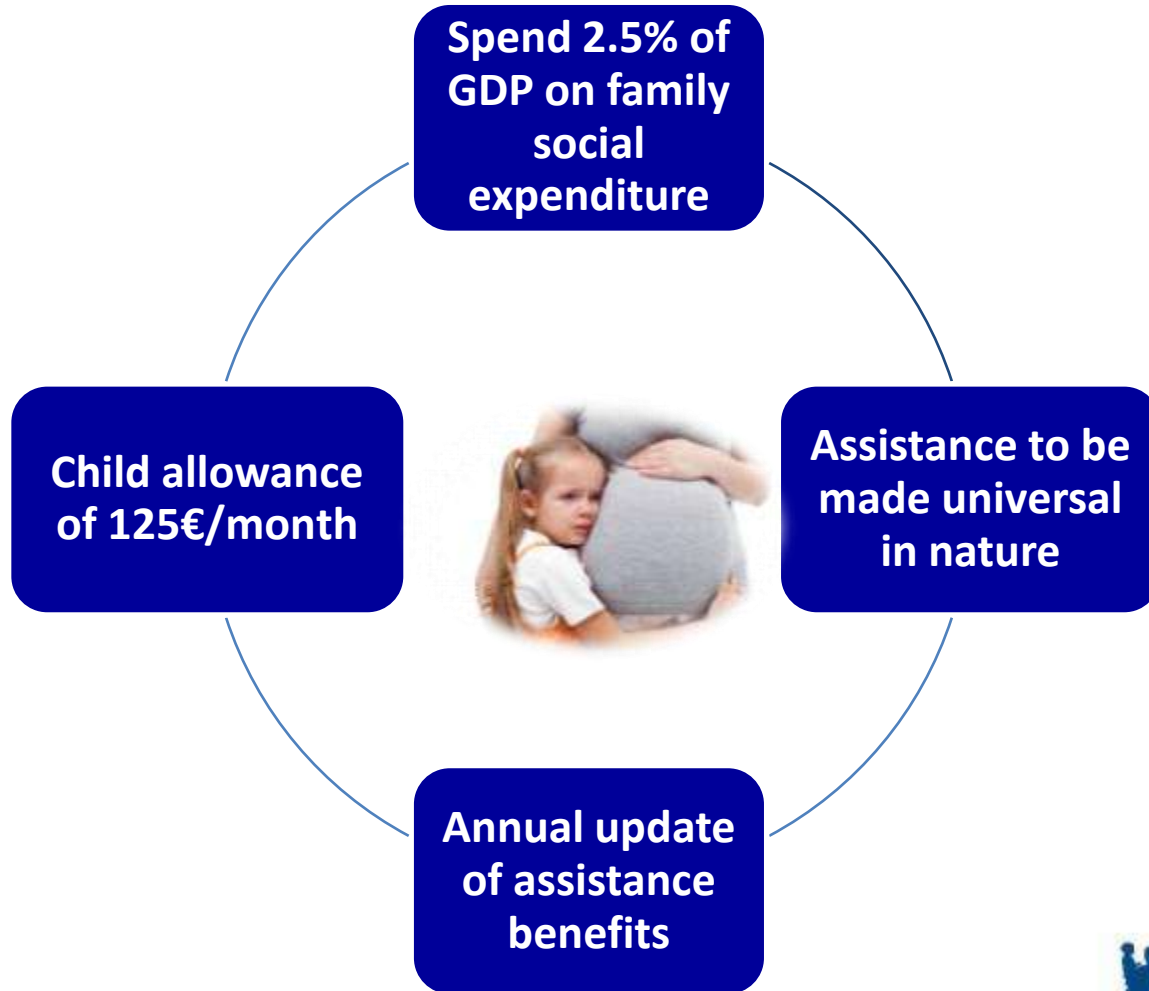


## ...and Measures...

1. **Creating the “Family Oriented Institute” within the European Commission** to ensure that all European laws regard the Family as a social basis, with rights and roles to be respected and promoted.
2. **By urging EU member states to set up a Ministry or Secretary of State for the Family** with sufficient organisational and budgetary capacity to develop Family promotion and protection measures in Europe.
3. **By drafting a Green Paper on the Family in Europe** which analyses the problems faced by the Family along with their causes and consequences, and sets out solutions and alternatives.
4. **By promoting a European Agreement on the Family** between political parties, social agents and family institutions, as recommended by the European Economic and Social Committee (*EESC Decision No. 423/2007*).
5. **A council of ministers dealing with the family should meet once a year, as per the Report of the European Parliament about protecting families and children .**
6. **By re-establishing the European Family Observatory,** with social involvement, to analyse the situation and development of the Family in Europe, and to ensure that public policy measures are drawn up to take account of the Family.



## 7. Promoting goals of gradual convergence between European countries in terms of family protection:



8. **Urge governments towards a more equitable redistribution of benefits intended for the Family** -currently 7.8% of overall social benefits- **by gradually increasing their amount.**
9. **Enhancing the fiscal convergence in Europe while adapting it to the Family-oriented approach.**
10. **Promoting** and encouraging in all countries of the European Union the **maternity leave of up to 20 weeks and the paternity leave of 4 weeks** receiving their salary in both cases.
11. **By promoting measures of universal assistance to families to take care of elder relatives at their home**
12. **Encouraging the setting of reasonable work shifts in companies so as to promote the reconciliation between work and family life.**
13. **Ensuring parents' right to choose:**
  - **Promoting the extension of benefits for fathers/mothers who request extended leave to look after their children.**
  - **Enlarging the network of nurseries for the 0-3 age group.**





**14. Promoting measures to support pregnant women and maternity and to fight any discrimination to which they may be subjected**, especially in the labor market (as per the Report by the European Parliament on equality between men and women in the European Union)

**VAT**

- **50% VAT reduction in a series of basic hygiene, food and furniture products for children.**

**Centers for Assistance to Pregnant Women**

- **Promoting the Creation of Centers for Assistance to Pregnant Women** to help all mothers, either single or married, to give birth to their children.

**Teenage Pregnancy**

- **Specific program to assist pregnant teens** to face the particular challenges they may encounter



## 15. Promote and encourage housing policies that take families into account

(as per the Report by the European Parliament on reconciling professional, family and private life)

### VAT

- **50% VAT reduction in new houses for families**

### Other Taxes

- **50% reduction in various taxes** such as Stamp Tax, Property Transfer Tax, etc.,

### Young families and/or with children

- **Specific housing policy for young families and families with children**

### Taxation

- **Special tax discounts for families who rent a house**, especially in the case of large families or families with dependents

### Reduction of Housing Costs

- **Agreement between the different Government Authorities** to make housing cheaper



**16. By insisting on preventive measures to assist in cases of family crisis** *(following Council of Europe recommendations)* to reduce instances of family breakdown in Europe



Report on the  
Evolution of the  
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in Europe  
2014

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