



The Future of Families to 2030

A Project of the
OECD International Futures Programme
Bologna, Italy, September 2010

Key questions addressed by the project

- What important changes can be expected in family and household structures in OECD countries in next 20-25 years?
 - What impacts are such changes likely to have on key policy domains?
 - Will new policy approaches be required to address emerging challenges?
 - How can policies be made more “future-proof”?

NB: Not trying to forecast the future – aim is to anticipate problems and opportunities and help policy makers improve preparedness through a robust and flexible set of policy options to deal with the future as it unfolds.

Approach

- International perspective – governments, research institutions and foundations from 10 countries (mainly OECD) in Europe, North America and Asia
- Analysis of forces shaping economic/social environment of families to 2030 as well as family/household structures
- Development of scenarios
- Focus on work/family balance; role of the elderly; situation of low-income families and social cohesion
- Work in progress – report 2011

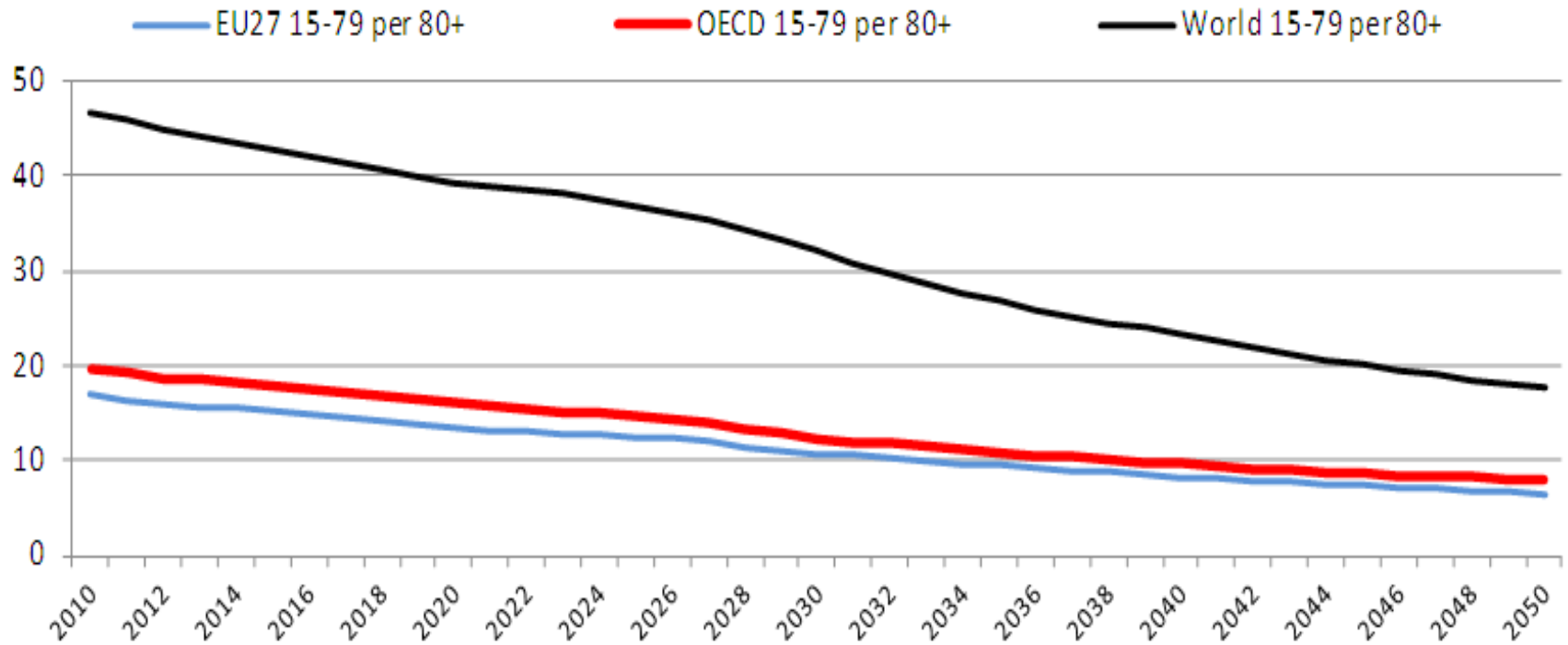
Trends shaping the family landscape to 2030

- Overall **population trends** tend to be slow-moving, but will have important implications for family structures /functions
- Some current key **household and family trends** are set to persist into the next decades
- The short-to medium-term **economic outlook** for many families is problematic, but expected to improve over the longer-term
- **Technological change** will be an important factor influencing family life in the coming decades
- **Policies** will have a critical role in mitigating the challenges and leveraging the opportunities of the next two decades

Slow-moving population trends

Potential supply of informal care for the elderly decreasing rapidly in OECD and EU countries to 2030 and beyond

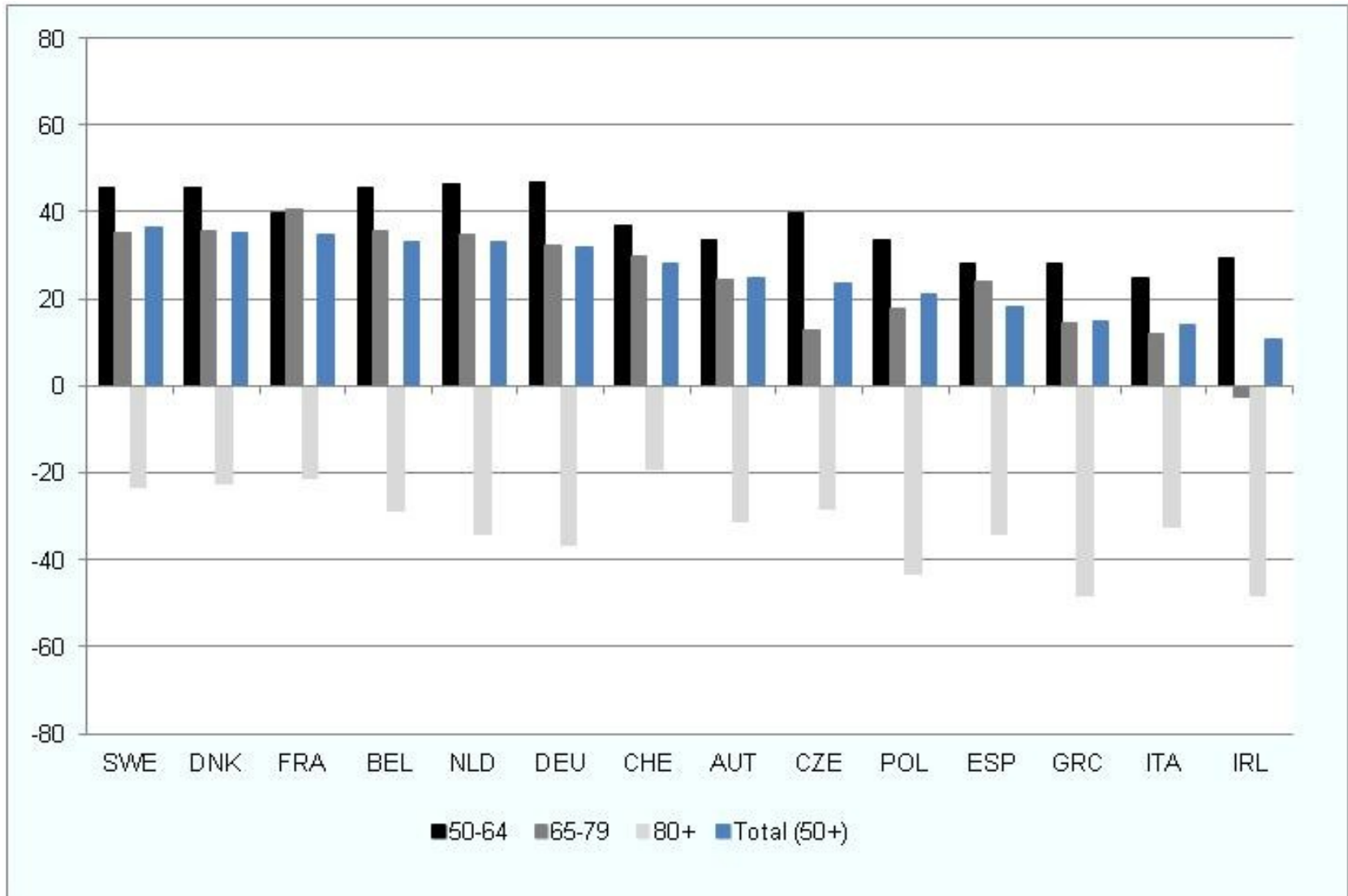
Number of people aged 15-80 per person aged 80+



Source: OECD Labour Force and Demographic Database

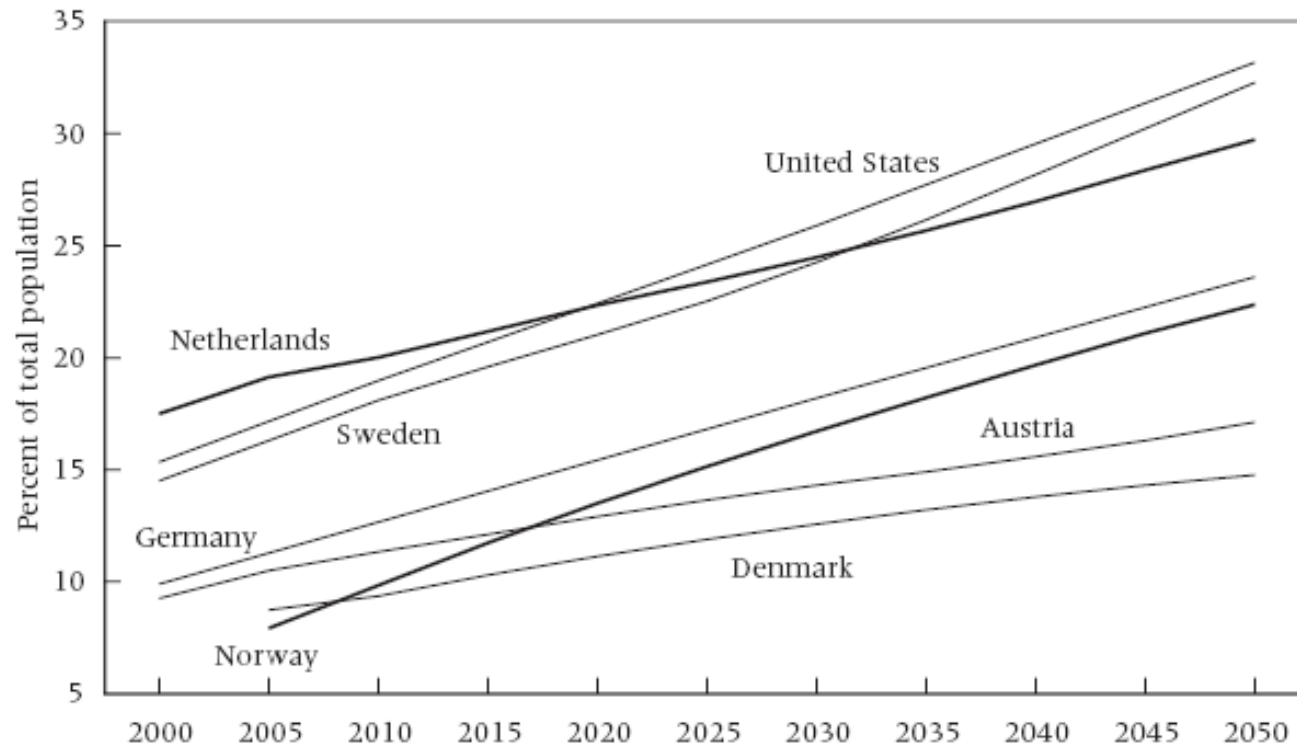
Balance in support - %-difference between share of providers and share of receivers in the respective age group

Source: SHARE [2009], wave 1 & 2, release 2.3.1, calculations Klaus Haberkern



Projected Growth of the Population of Immigrant or Foreign Origin 2000 – 2050 (as % of total population)

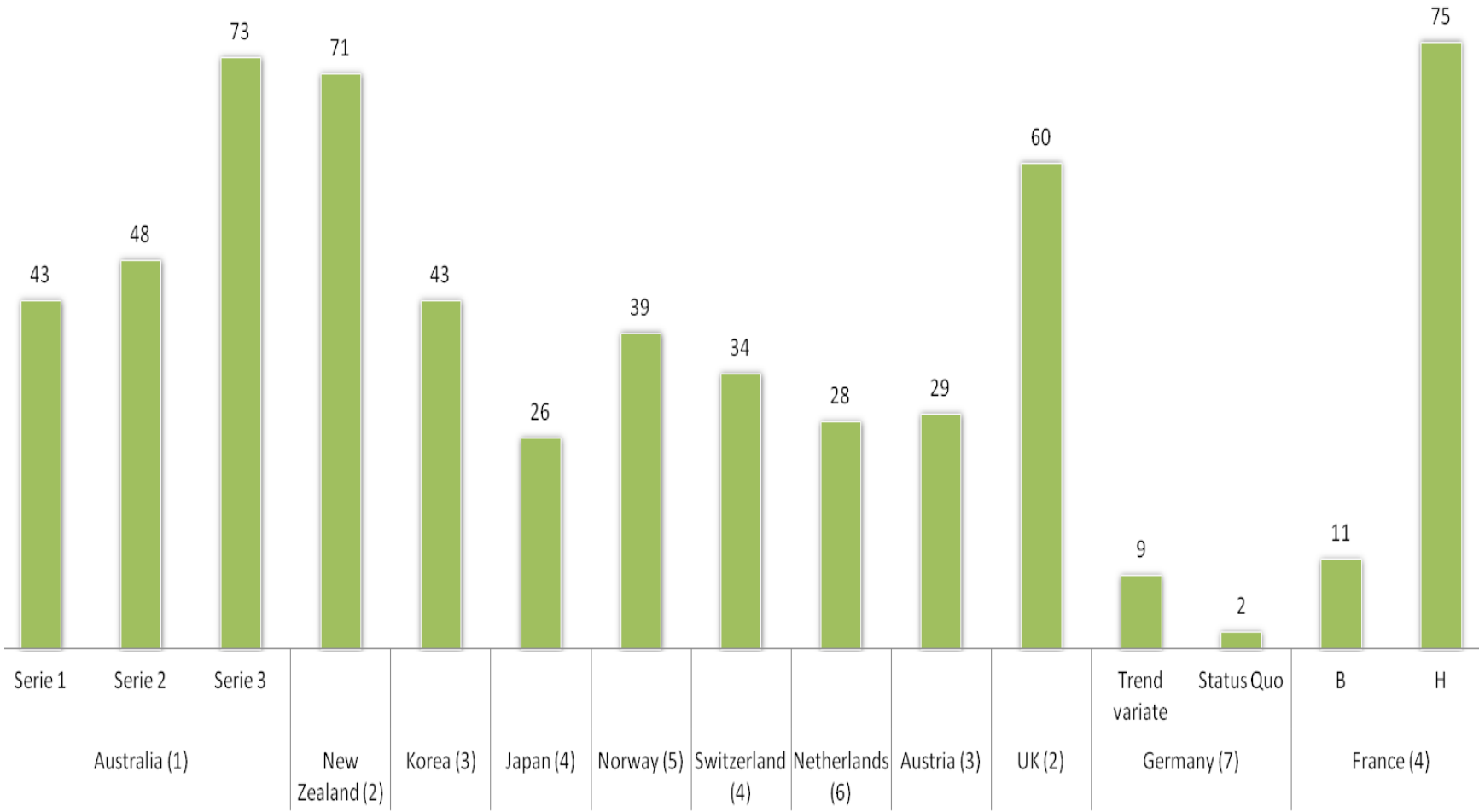
Source: Coleman, D. (2009)



NOTE ON THE PROJECTIONS: Because not all the sources provided data by single-year periods, five-year periods had to be used instead. Some of the projections did not begin with years ending in 0 or 5. In those cases the starting point was taken to be the nearest year ending in 0 or 5 (either 2000 or 2005). United States: medium variant 1999-based (excludes non-immigrant minorities); Germany: medium variant 2000-based; Netherlands: medium variant 2004-based; Austria: Restriction of immigration, no naturalization 1999-based; Sweden: foreign background 2004-based; Denmark: 2004 medium variant; Norway: medium variant 2005-based.

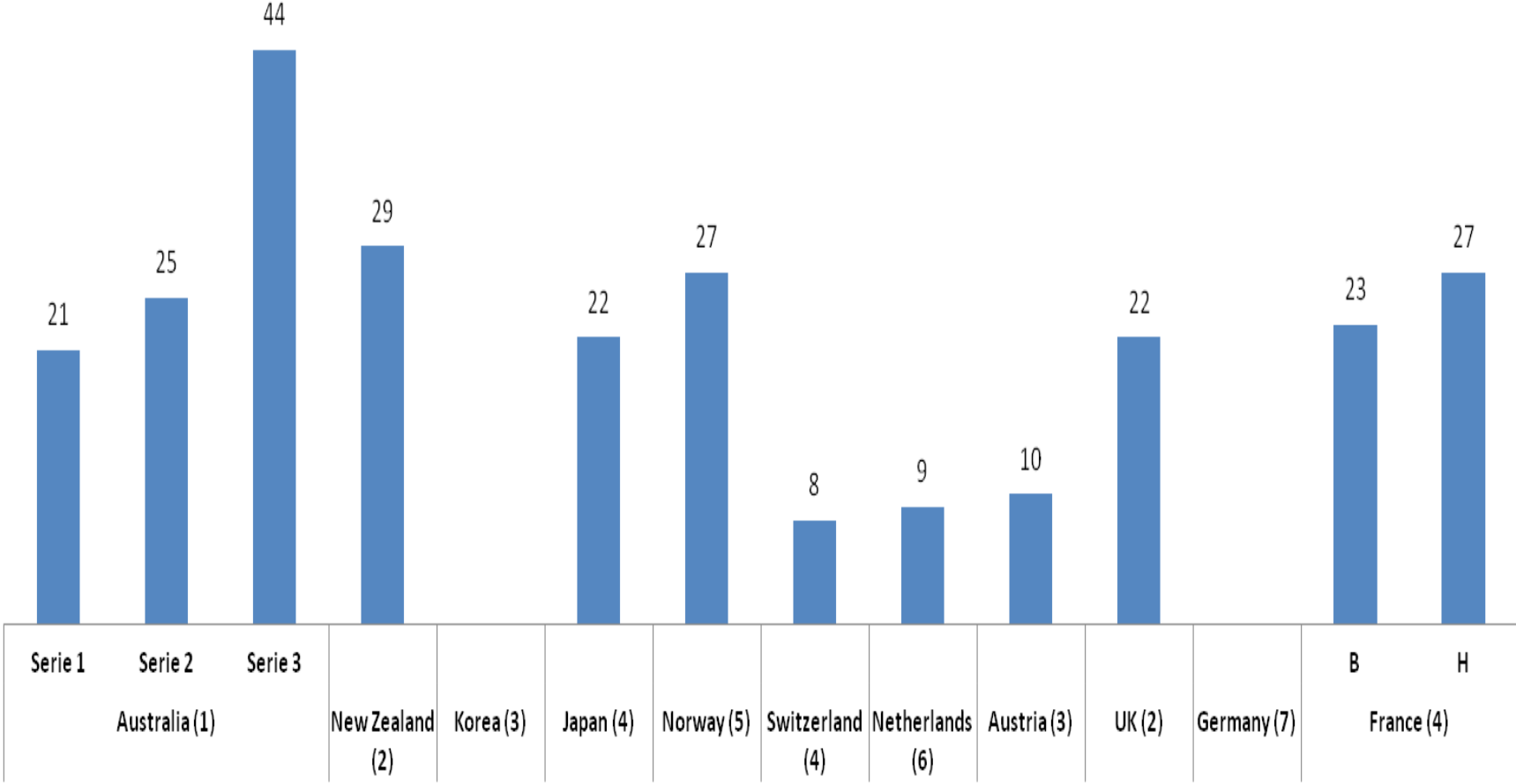
Key trends in household/family structures

One-Person Households – Projected % increase to 2025/2030



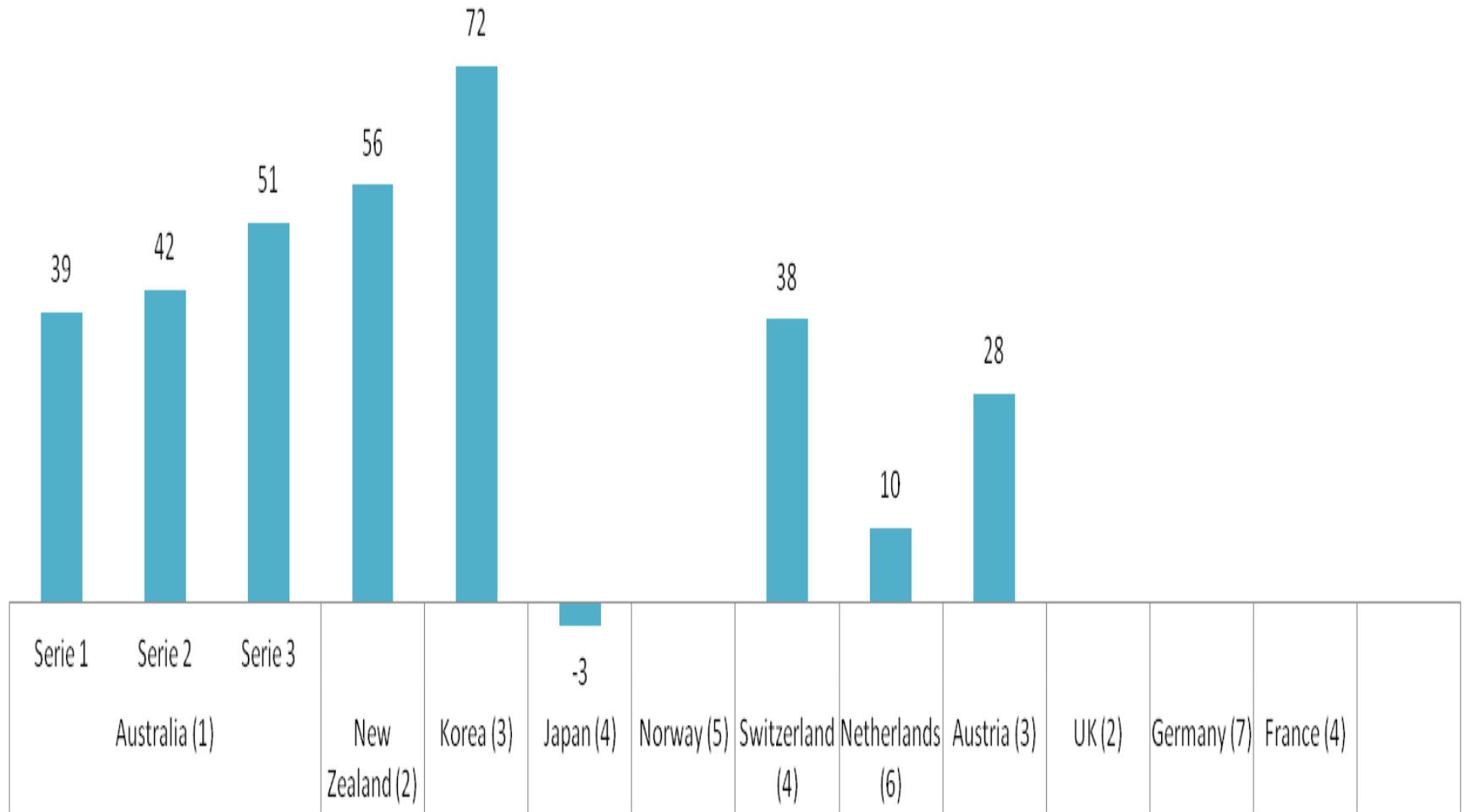
■ 1) 2006/2026 - 2) 2006/2031 - 3) 2007/2030 - 4) 2005/2030 - 5) 2002/2030 - 6) 2009/2030 - 7) 2007/2025

Single-Parent Families – Projected % increase to 2025/2030



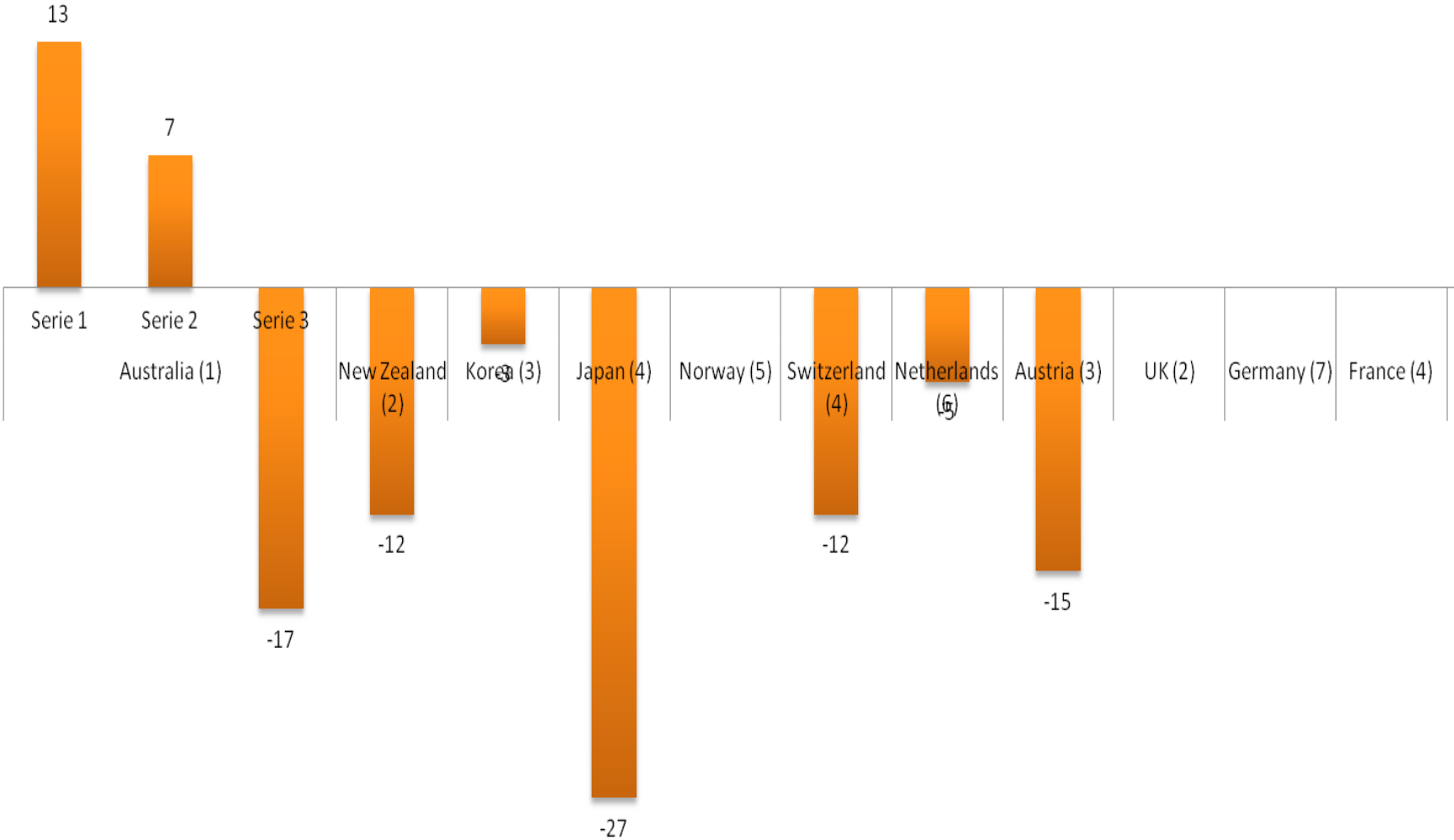
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Couples without Children – Projected % increase to 2025/2030



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Couples with Children – Projected % increase to 2025/2030

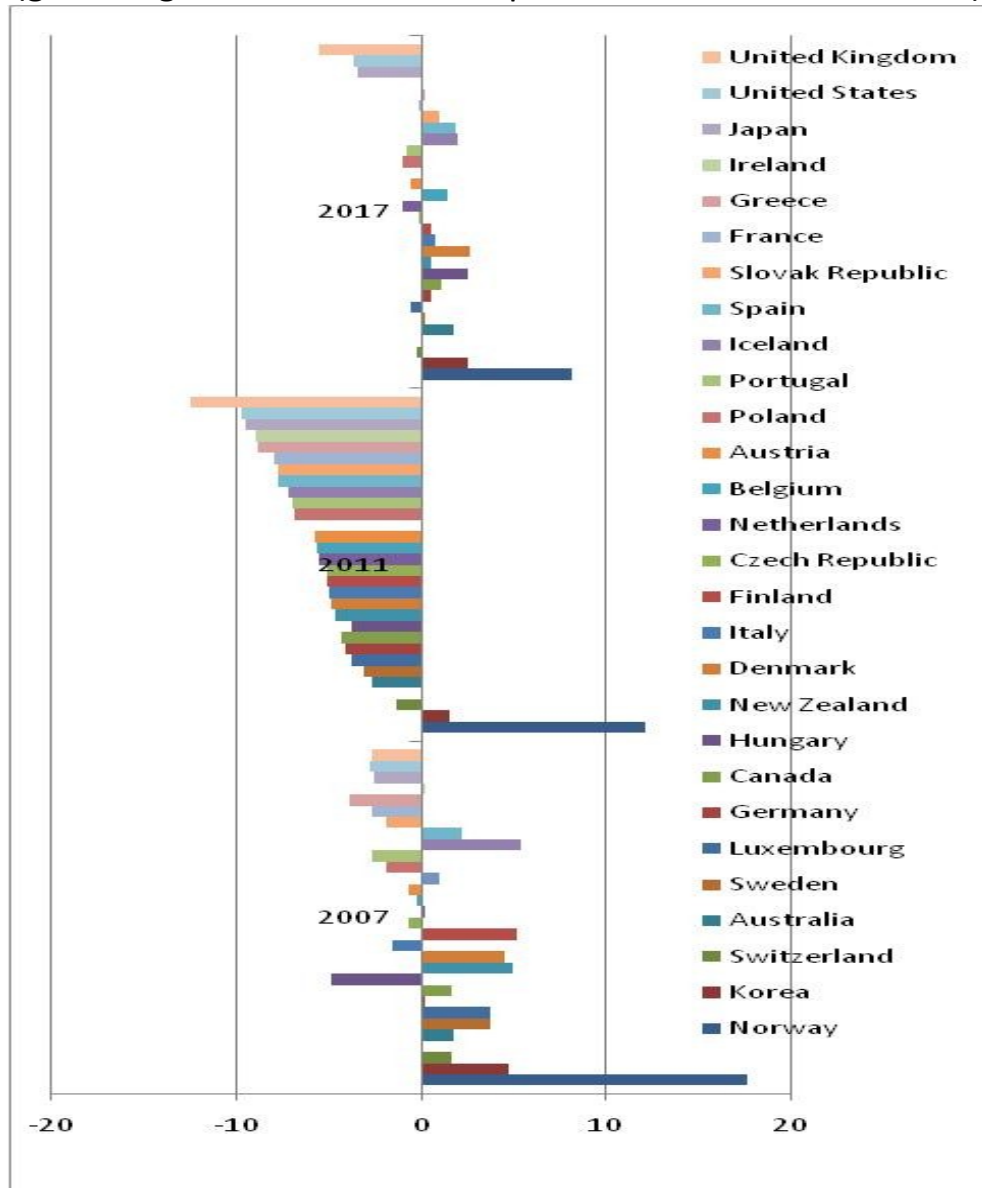


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Medium-to Long-term Economic Outlook

Fiscal Trends

(general government fiscal surplus or deficit as a % of GDP)



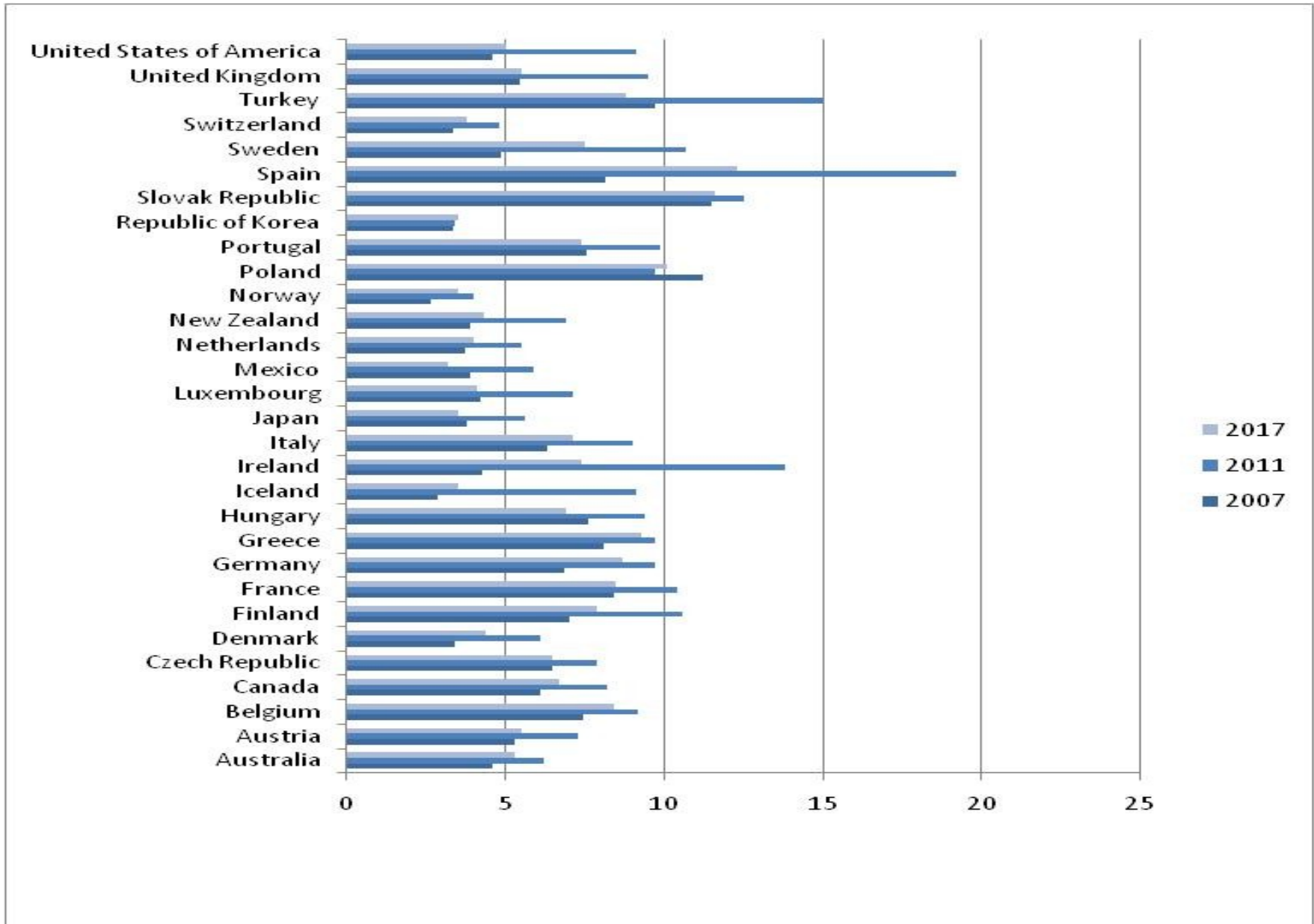
Source: adapted from OECD Economic Outlook, Nr 86

	Underlying fiscal balance 2011	Number of years of consolidation*
Australia	-2.1	1
Austria	-3.3	2
Belgium	-0.7	0
Denmark	-1.4	1
Finland	-0.7	1
France	-4.9	8
Germany	-2.9	3
Japan	-6.8	14
Korea	0.7	0
Netherlands	-3.2	4
Spain	-4.8	6
Sweden	1.2	0
Switzerland	0.2	0
United Kingdom	-7	14
United States	-8.1	14

*The number of years of fiscal consolidation is determined so as to stabilise the ratio of government debt to GDP, assuming that each year of consolidation is by ¼ percent of GDP (see Box 4.3 for details).

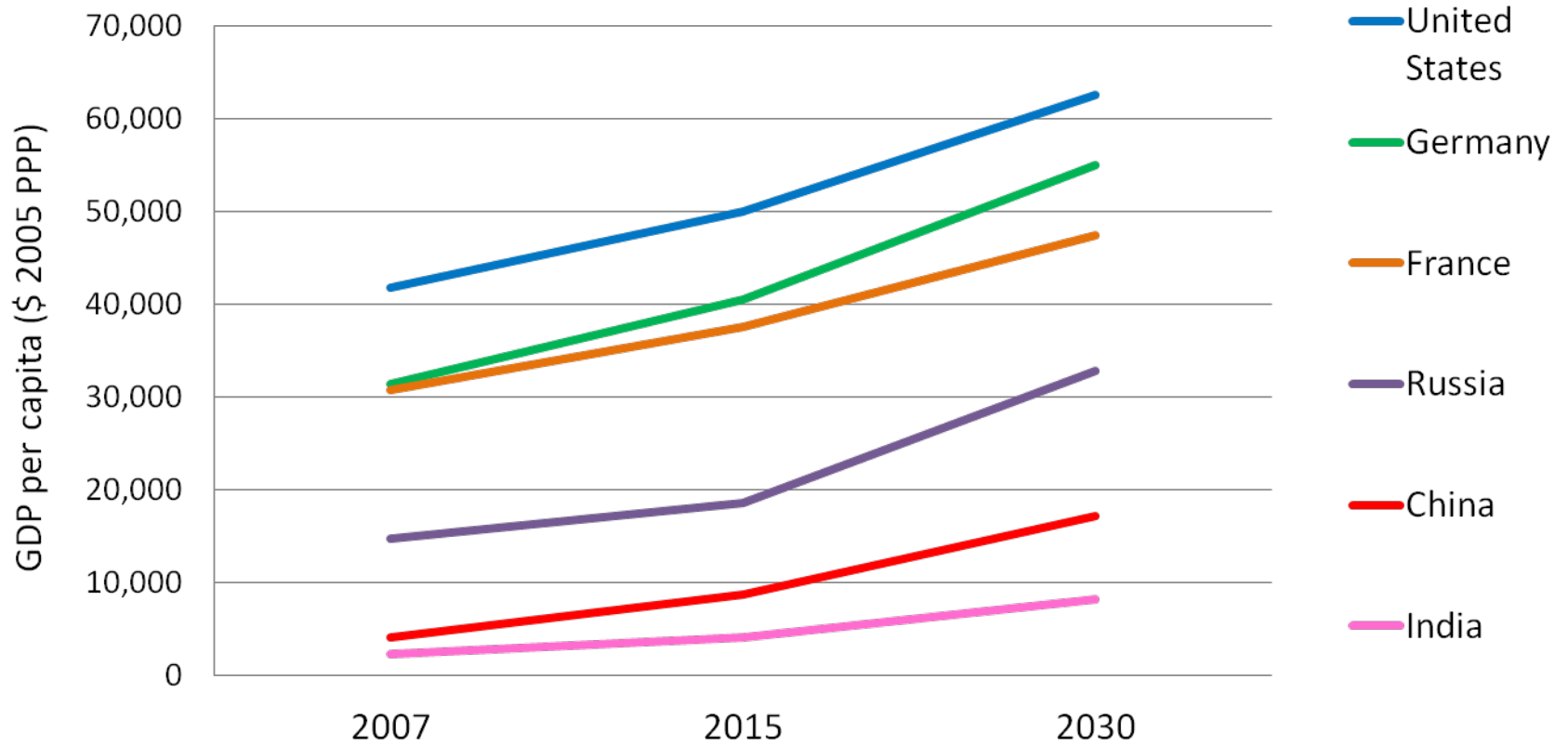
Source : OECD Economic Outlook 87 database.

Unemployment Rate 2007-2017



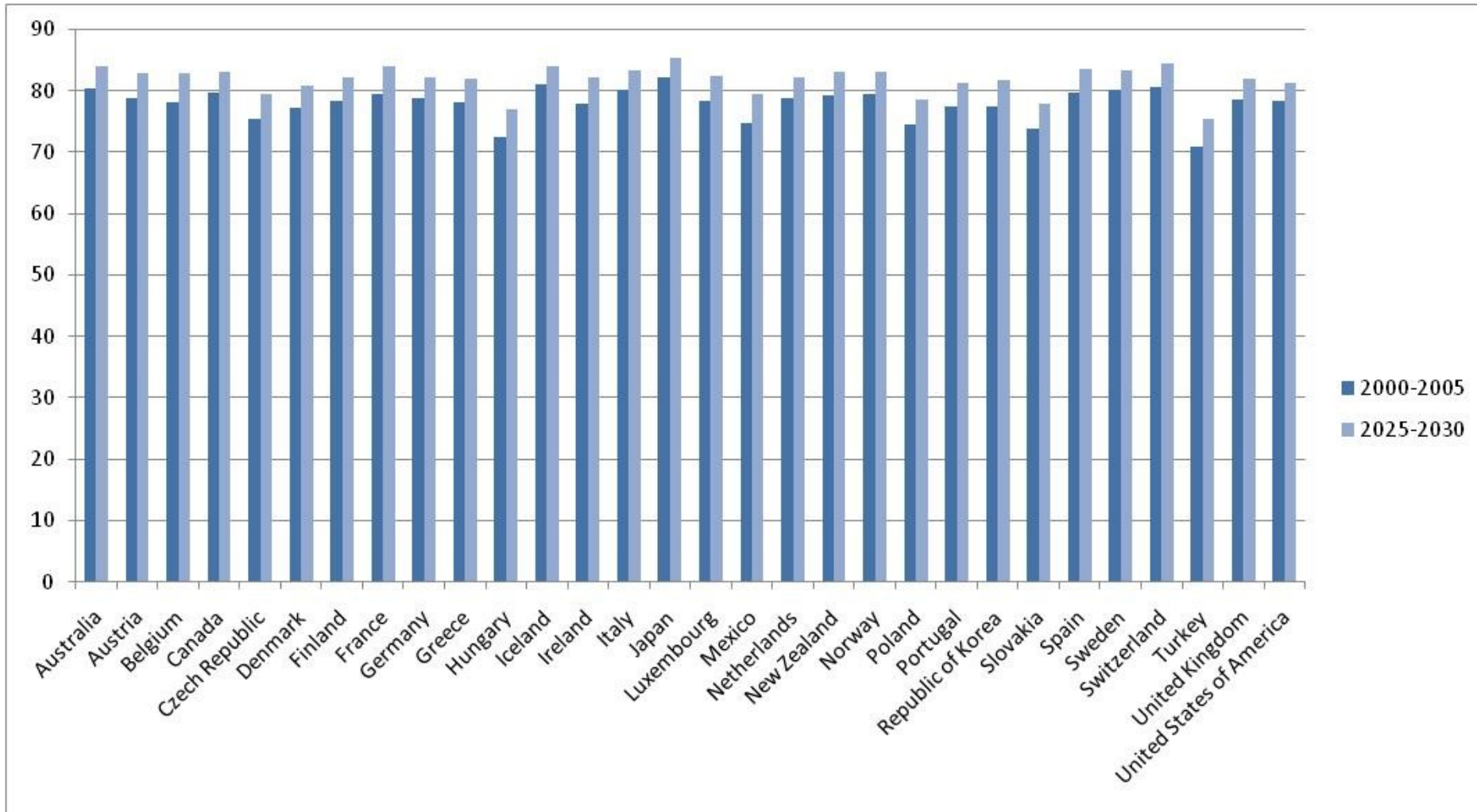
Per capita incomes to 2030

GDP per capita growth - selected countries
2007 - 2015 - 2030 (Source: IEA WEO 2009)



Technology trends

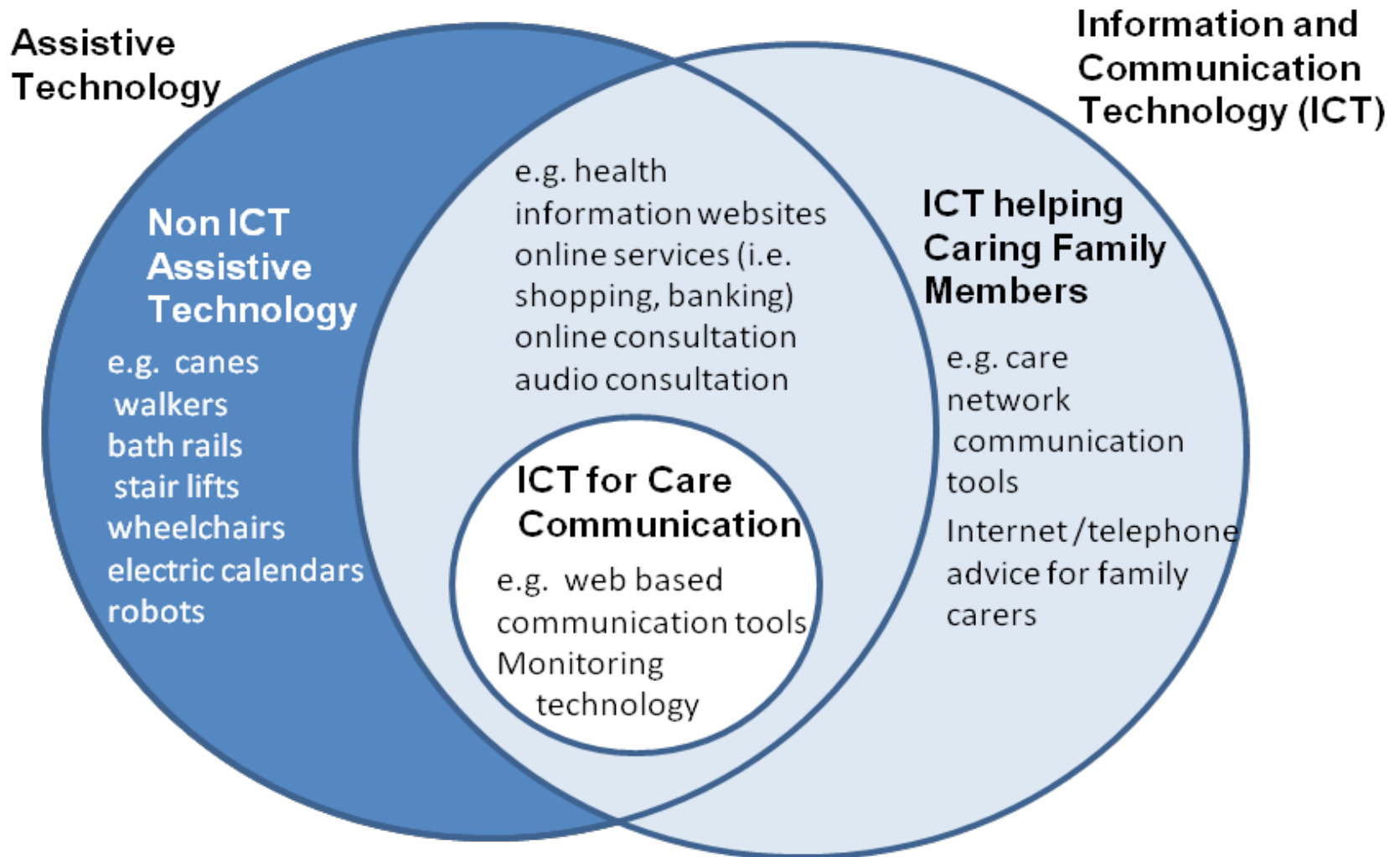
Projected Life Expectancy



Source: United Nations(2009), World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. New York

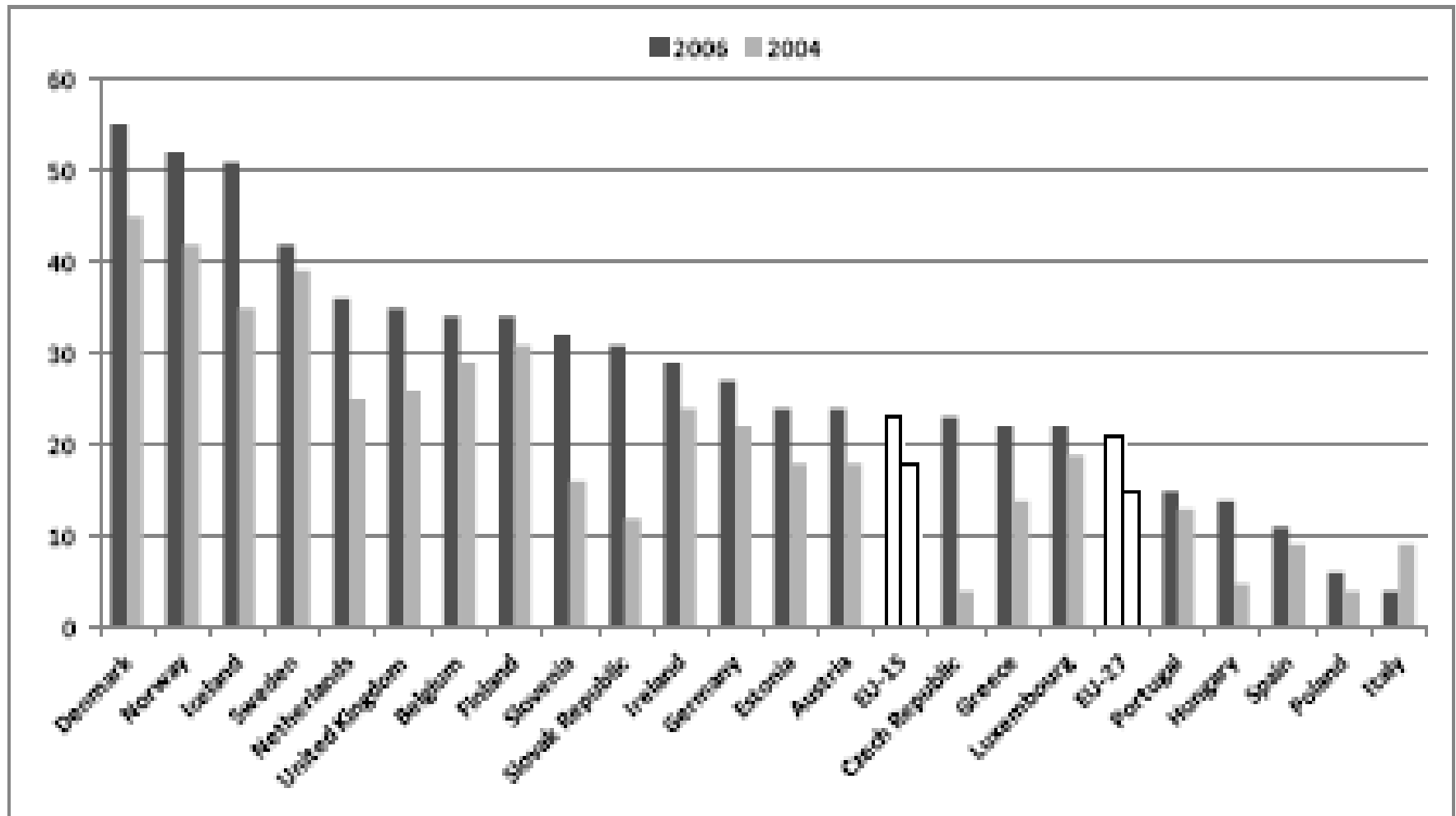
Technology and enhanced autonomy of aged/disabled

Source: Haberkern 2010



Tele-work/-commuting

Fig. 11: Share of companies offering tele-work arrangements



Source: OECD

First thoughts on “future proof” family policies

- Far-sighted approach with a view to long-term trends and possibilities
- Holistic view that recognises the importance of policy coherence across range of measures affecting families
- No one-size-fits-all – need to take account of historical, cultural and economic differences among countries, but also draw on and learn from diversity of country experiences