

What they say?

As family and career pressures grow, we have compiled key findings from seven related reports published over the last few years to help us better understand the future of family trends, well-being and social security.

Therefore, to provide public and private actors a strong benchmark case to analyse well-being development, the assessments below serve as a concise guideline.

Family Report 2017

The Family Report 2017 provides information on both the attitudes and the circumstances of families in Germany, and the family policy measures that lend them assistance and support.

Family way of life valued – diversity acknowledged

The number of single parents is considerably greater than it was in the early 1990s, with figures hovering around **1.6 million** for the past several years.



13 million children in Germany in 2015, **2.3 million** lived with a single parent.

The birth rate has risen significantly. In 2015, it was **1.5 children per woman** the highest rate seen for 25 years.

Parents aged between 40 and 49 say an average

2.2 children are ideal but in reality they have only **1.9 children** on average

State Of The Nation 2017 Report - Social Mobility In Great Britain

The years following school are critical for social mobility because this is when young people make key choices about their life.

School → Work

Those who struggle during the transition from school to work often face lifelong difficulties. Indeed, of those who do not make it into education, employment or training at 16, almost half will still be NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) at age 17, and many will continue to feel the consequences of being NEET into adulthood.

While **61%** of the latter cohort get two or more A-levels, this figure is just **36%** for disadvantaged youngsters. It drops to **20%** in several coldspot areas.

Similarly, while **41%** of better-off young people attend university, only **24%** of disadvantaged young people do.



The Future of Families to 2030

The data suggest that the next 20 years are likely to see a continuation and even acceleration of changes in household and family structures.

The average household size in OECD countries fell from

2.8 persons in the mid-1980s **2.6 persons** in the mid-2000s

8 marriages per 1000 people in 1970 **5 marriages** per 1000 people in 2009

and the average divorce rate doubled to **2.4 divorces** per 1000 people.

10% Almost 10% of all children now live in reconstituted households, and nearly 15% in single-parent households **15%**

One in 15 children live with their grandparents.



The last few decades have experienced social change on a remarkable scale.

In 1950, the total fertility rate (TFR), was **2.8**, but by 2007 the TFR had fallen to **1.6**, leaving many OECD countries well below the fertility rate of **2.1** per woman needed to replace the population at a constant level.

Population projections

However, the absolute numbers of young people are forecast to decline between now and 2030:

8.5% Children aged up to 14 years old **12%** Young people aged 15 to 24 **15.6%** Young adults aged 25 to 39



In contrast, the numbers and share of the elderly will rise dramatically, **37%** Elderly age 65-79 group **54%** Elderly age 80+ group

Commission of the European Communities, 2006

How's Life In 2017 Report

What makes for a good life? Today's well-being is achieved at the cost of depleting resources for the future.



Household income and average annual earnings have increased cumulatively by **8% and 7% respectively since 2005** yet this is roughly half the growth rate recorded between 1995 and 2005.

Inequalities can touch every aspect of people's lives.



For example, people in the top 20% income bracket are twice as likely as those in the bottom 20% to report high life satisfaction.



And people with high life satisfaction are 4X more likely to report being in good health when compared to those with low life satisfaction.

How's Life In The Digital Age 2017

The arrival of the Internet in the early 1990s was another game-changer that led to some of the most transformative consequences of digitalisation for societal and individual wellbeing.



In 2017 **3.5 Billion** people worldwide used the Internet, including

70% of the world's young population (ITU, 2017).



Facebook, one of the most popular social media platforms, accounts for

54% of users' online time globally.



The degree to which smartphones are becoming a necessary element of modern life is highlighted by a recent PEW Research Center study, which found that 46% of smartphone owners say they could not live without their phone (Smith et al., 2015).



In several countries, Internet access rates at home are now close to **100%**

Still, on average, more than **20%** of individuals living in the OECD do not have Internet access at home.



According to estimations, the number of connected devices in and around people's homes in OECD countries will expand from

1 Billion in 2016 **to** **14 Billion** by 2022

OECD, 2015a

The Future Of Social Protection OECD

Across the OECD on average,

16% of all workers are self-employed, and a further

13% of all dependent employees are on temporary employment contracts.



In 2016

27.5% of the adult population were receiving an income support payment.

76% of the population aged 65 and over and

16% of the population of working age.



Social Policy In Denmark

The public sector is responsible for the provision of social security benefits, social assistance benefits and services.



Denmark's total public expenditure represents about

60% of its GDP.



About half of this expenditure relates to public welfare schemes (health and social services sector and labour market), and the social sector accounts for about 17.5% of the GDP.

About **30%** of the workforce is public-sector employees.

Of these, about **75%** are in the employment of regions or local authorities.



Changes ahead following new family and career circumstances developing are shaking up the well-being of the entire world population. Therefore, the moderating role of governmental support is viewed as a crucial element to ease the pain points in the years to come.

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