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Prevalence and Constellations of Separated and Stepfamilies in Europe

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Content

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- Operationalization
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- Conclusion

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- Shared parenting = separated families
- Separated families = single parent families or stepfamilies
- Single parent families and stepfamilies families are not new family forms, but the structure of this family forms did change noticeably in the last decades
 - In the past: single parent or stepfamilies ermerged mainly because of a low life expectancy
 - Nowadays: single parent or stepfamilies occour mainly because the parents get divorced or separate
- For the research of shared parenting it is of special interest to know how many persons live in separated and stepfamily constellations.

- Official statistics have certain shortcomings
 - captures only divorce (and not separation)
 - stepfamilies are not captured at all
- Social surveys: identification of single and stepfamilies are possible
- For this presentation an international survey is used (Generations & Gender Programme) = comparison of 16 European countries
- Prevalence of separated families in developed countries is relevant to identify the prevalence for shared parenting

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Austria (AT) Crude Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG) 1.9 **Divorce** Czech Republic (CZ) Rates Estonia (EE) 1.3 France (FR) 2005 Georgia (GE) 0,4 Germany (DE) (per 1,000 Hungary (HU) Italy (IT) 0,8 persons) Lithuania (LT) Netherlands (NL) 2,0 Norway (NO) Poland (PL) 1.8 Romania (RO) 1.6 Russia (RU) 1 0

Separated and Stepfamilies in Europe

2.4

2,5

2,4

2.4

2

2,5

2,9

3,1

3.3

3

4.2

4

5

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Crude	Austria (AT)	
Crude	Belgium (BE)	
Marriage	Bulgaria (BG)	
marriago	Czech Republic (CZ)	
Rates	Estonia (EE)	
	France (FR)	
2005	Georgia (GE)	
	Germany (DE)	
(per 1,000	Hungary (HU)	
(per 1,000 persons)	Italy (IT)	
personsy	Lithuania (LT)	
	Netherlands (NL)	
	Norway (NO)	_
	Poland (PL)	_
	Romania (RO)	_
	Russia (RU)	



	Austria (AT)			
Live Births	Belgium (BE)			
Outside	Bulgaria (BG)			
Outside	Czech Republic (CZ)			
Marriage	Estonia (EE)			
	France (FR)			
2005	Georgia (GE)			
	Germany (DE)			29
(% of	Hungary (HU)			
live births)	Italy (IT)	15,2		
	Lithuania (LT)			28,
	Netherlands (NL)			
	Norway (NO)			
	Poland (PL)	18	,5	
	Romania (RO)			28
	Russia (RU)			
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Data: GGP Generations & Gender Programme



Generations & Gender Programme

- The GGP is a Social Science Research Infrastructure of the United Nations Economic Commission of Europe (UNECE).
- It provides data which improve the knowledge base for social science and policymaking in Europe and other developed countries.
- The GGP is a Longitudinal Survey of 18-79 year olds.
- A broad array of topics including fertility, partnership, the transition to adulthood, economic activity, care duties, and attitudes are covered by these surveys.

Generations & Gender Programme

- Up till now, 19 countries have conducted at least one wave of data collection (from 2002 on).
- Currently Wave 1 data are available for 18 countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, and the Russian Federation
- Currently Wave 2 data are available for 8 countries: Australia, Bulgaria, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Lithuania, and the Netherlands

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Operationalization

Family Form

- In the GGP surveys the respondents could name up to 17 persons with whom they live together in a household.
- Classification of children:
 - 'biological child of current (marriage) partner'
 - 'biological child of former (marriage) partner'
 - 'stepchild'
 - 'adopted child'
 - 'foster child'
- The differentiation between biological children from a former partner and stepchildren is crucial to identify the totality of stepfamilies.

Typology of Family Living Arrangements (in a household)

Family Form	Relation Child- Respondent	Relation Child- Respondents Partner
Nuclear Family	Biological Child	Biological Child
Single Parent Family	Biological Child	-
Stepfamily	Biological Child Stepchild	Stepchild Biological Child
Adoptive- or Foster Family	Adoptive- or Foster Child	Adoptive- or Foster Child

Operationalization

Non-Resident Children

- In the GGP surveys the respondents could name up to 17 non-resident children.
- Classification of non-resident children:
 - 'biological child of current (marriage) partner'
 - 'biological child of former (marriage) partner'
 - 'stepchild'
 - 'adopted child'
 - 'foster child'
- In addition: non-resident children of the partner could be named.

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Analytic Sample

Analytic Sample

- 16 countries are included (n = 53,517 family households)
 - Northern European Countries:
 Norway
 - Western European Countries:

Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Netherlands

- Southern European Countries: Italy
- Eastern European Countries:

Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia

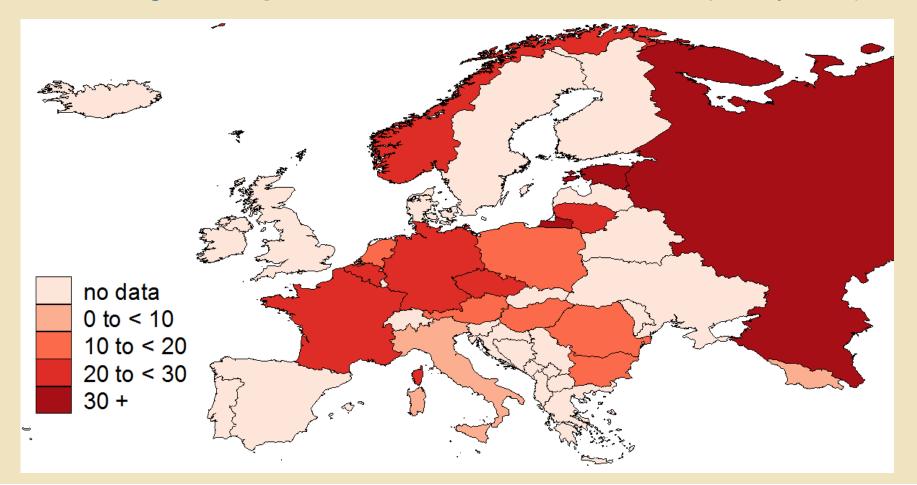
	Country	Survey year	n (all)	n (families)
Analytic Sample	Austria (A)	2008-2009	5,000	2,446
	Belgium (BE)	2008-2010	7,163	2,276
	Bulgaria (BG)	2004	12,815	4,656
	Czech Republic (CZ)	2005	10,006	2,420
	Estonia (EE)	2004-2005	7,855	857
	France (FR)	2005	10,079	3,163
	Georgia (GE)	2006	10,000	3,572
	Germany (DE)	2005	10,017	2,990
	Hungary (HU)	2004-2005	13,540	3,865
	Italy (IT)	2003	9,570	3,193
	Lithuania (LT)	2006	10,036	2,964
	Netherlands (NL)	2002-2004	8,161	2,621
	Norway (NO)	2007-2008	14,881	5,368
	Poland (PL)	2010	19,987	5,628
	Romania (RO)	2005	11,986	3,638
Steinbach, Kuhnt & Knüll	Russia (RU)	2004	11,261	3,862

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Results

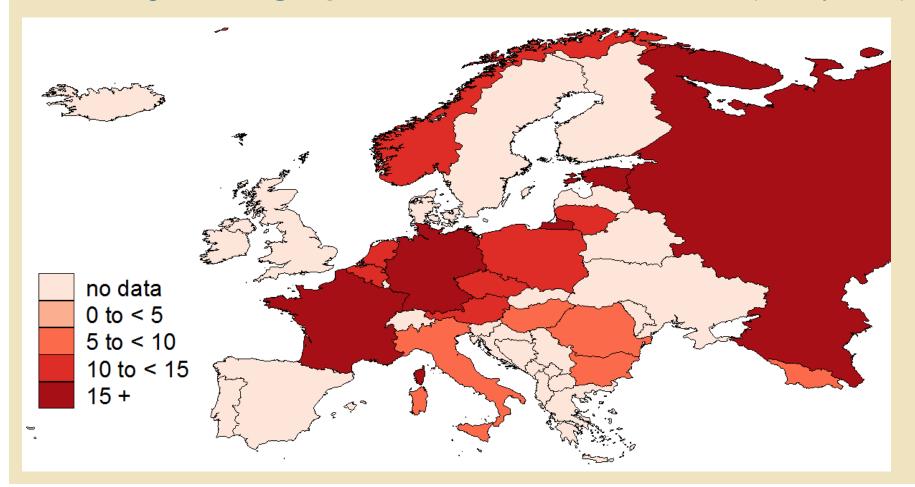


Percentage of **separated families** with children (<18 years)



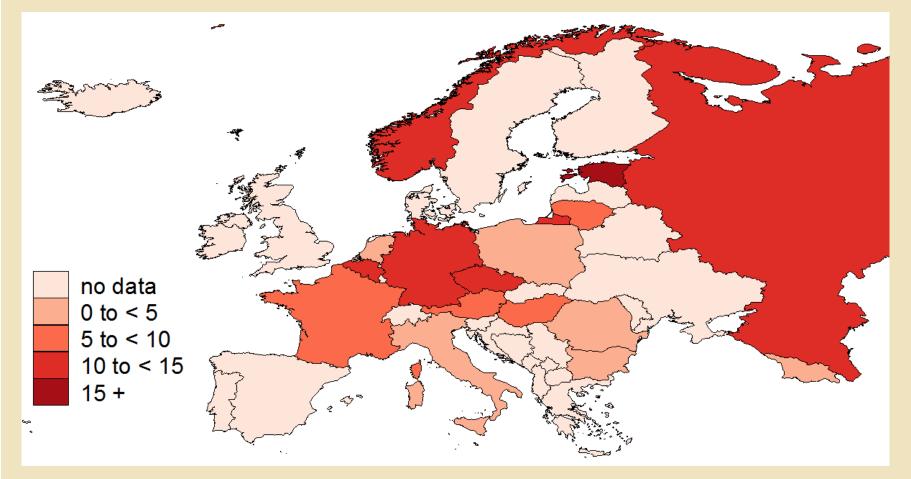


Percentage of **single parent families** with children (<18 years)





Percentage of **stepfamilies** with children (<18 years)



Results

Cross-Household Constellations: Nuclear Families

Austria (A)					91,3						8,7
Belgium (BE)					90,1					9	9,9
Bulgaria (BG)					89,8					1	0,2
CzechRepublic (CZ)					88,5					11	,5
Estonia (EE)				66,1					33,9		
France (FR)					85,2					14,8	3
Georgia (GE)					89,3					10	0,7
Germany (DE)					92,4						7,6
Hungary (HU)					89,5					1(0,5
Italy (IT)					94,	1					5,9
Lithuania (LT)					89,8					1	0,2
Netherlands (NL)					89,0					11	1,0
Norway (NO)				78	,3					21,7	
Poland (PL)					86,0					14,	D
Romania (RO)					89,7					1	0,4
Russia (RU)				8	1,6					18,4	
09	% 10%	209	% 30	% 40)%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%

Both partners have exclusively children within the houshold

At least one partner has children outside the household

Results

Cross-Household Constellations: Separated Families

Austria (A) 76.7 23.3 Belgium (BE) 72,8 27,2 Bulgaria (BG) 79.8 20.2 CzechRepublic (CZ) 78.9 21,1Estonia (EE) 68.1 31.9 France (FR) 74,2 25,8 Georgia (GE) 81.7 18.3 Germany (DE) 86,5 13,5 Hungary (HU) 77.2 22.8 Italy (IT) 88.3 11,7 Lithuania (LT) 80.6 19,4 Netherlands (NL) 74,4 25,7 70.0 Norway (NO) 30.0 Poland (PL) 76.0 24.0 Romania (RO) 73.7 26,3 Russia (RU) 73,7 26.3 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Both partners have exclusively children within the houshold

At least one partner has children outside the household

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Conclusion

Conclusion

- Increasing separation and divorce rates in Europe
- Separated families and stepfamilies = a growing relevant group
- Country = important context factor that influences prevalence of separated families
- First step: description of the phenomenon
- In addition: prevalence of cross-household family constellations (which also applies for nuclear families)

Conclusion

- The pluralisation of family forms in Europe is discussed quiet vehemently – but numbers are missing.
- Lack of appropriate data this applies especially to separated families because of their high complexity
- Generations & Gender Programme: approved to get an overview of family forms in different European countries
- Pluralisation of family forms is reality in many countries, but the majority of minor children still lives in a traditional nuclear family.

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Thank you for your attention!

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References

Eurostat (2014): Crude divorce rates. (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu /tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00013&plugin=1)

Eurostat (2014): Crude marriage rates. (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu /tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00012&plugin=1)

Eurostat (2014): Live births outside marriage. (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu /tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tps00018&plugin=1)

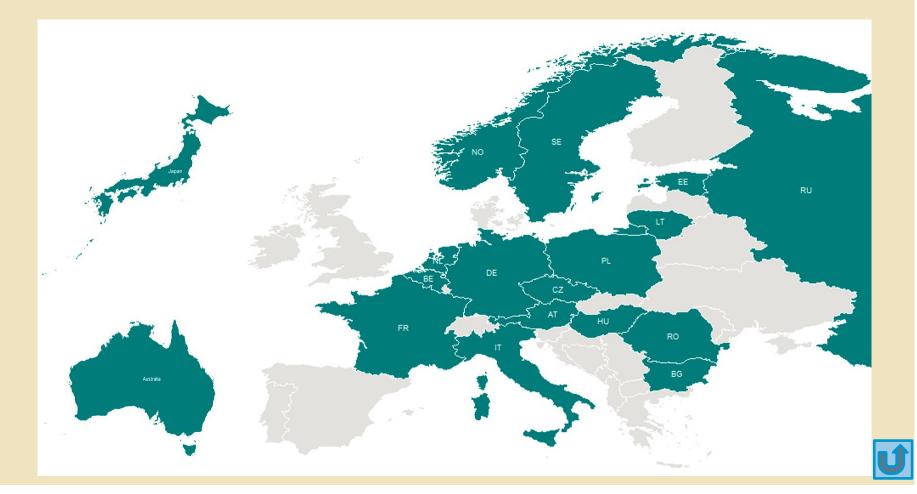
Generations & Gender Programme (GGP) at http://www.ggp-i.org/

Data: GGP

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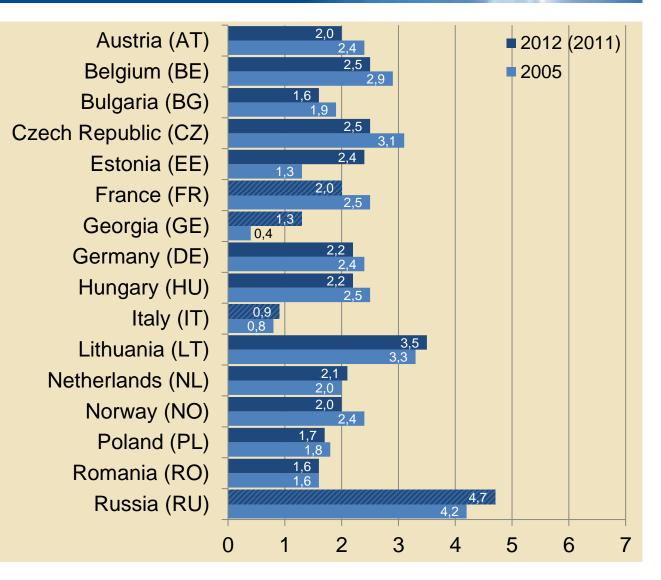
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GGP Countries



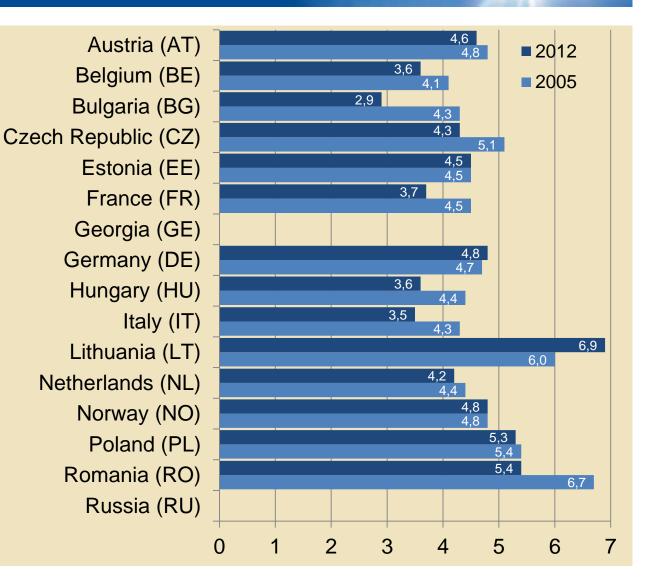
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Crude Divorce Rates 2005 & 2012 (per 1,000 persons)



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Crude Marriage Rates 2005 & 2012 (per 1,000 persons)



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Live births outside marriage 2005 & 2012 (% of live births)

Austria (AT) Belgium (BE) Bulgaria (BG) Czech Republic (CZ) Estonia (EE) France (FR) Georgia (GE) Germany (DE) Hungary (HU) Italy (IT) Lithuania (LT) Netherlands (NL) Norway (NO) Poland (PL) Romania (RO) Russia (RU)

