

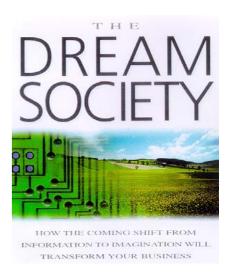
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Bilbao 3. and 4. november 2008

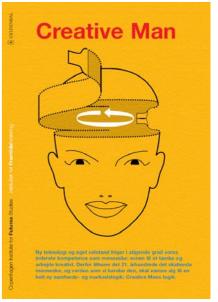
The Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies

- Founded in 1970 by Thorkil Kristensen
- Memberbased
 - 130 members in Europe
- Neutral
- 25 researchers/futurists









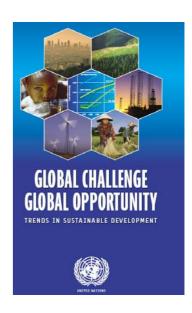
No formal youth policy in Denmark



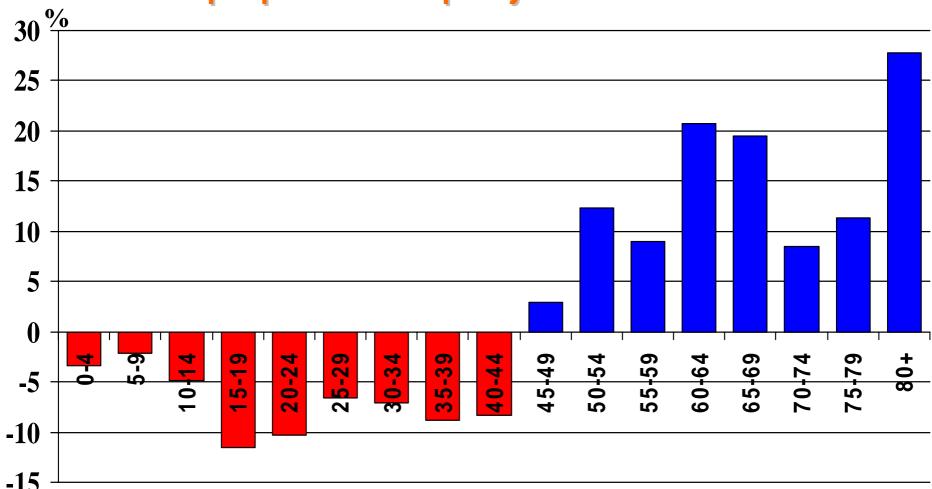
- Youth as a transitional phase ?
- Youth as a socialisation phase ?
- Youth as a period for struggle for social status?
- Youth as a period with a value of its own?

Problems-explanations-solutions

- BAC and Nordic countries faces the same problems
 - Aging society
 - Shortage of labour
 - Globalisation
 - Immigrant policy and integration
 - Global competition
 - Polarisation
 - Financial
 - Values etc.
- Challenges differ in in scale and scope



EU 25 population projection 2007-2017



Source: Eurostat 2007. Baseline Variant

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu

Demographic trends

	Under 14		Over 65		
	1995	2005	1995	2005	
BAC	13.3	11.5	15.1	19.3	
Sweden	18.9	17.6	17.4	17.3	
Finland	19.1	17.5	15.3	15.0	
Denmark (17.3	18.8	15.3	15.0	

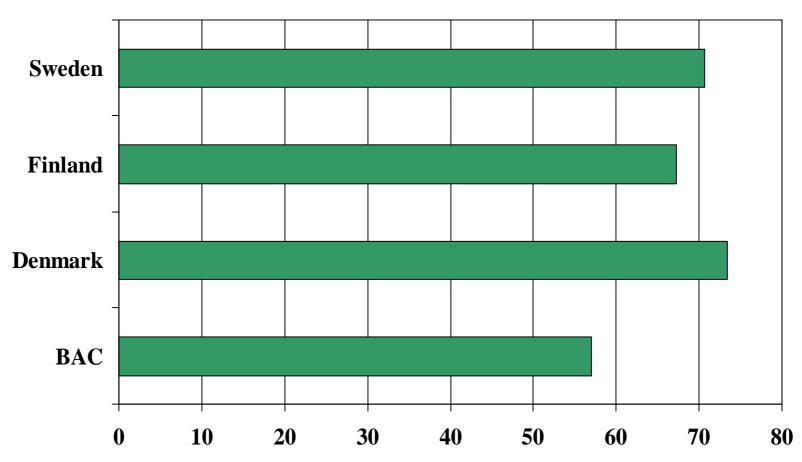
Challenges BAC

- Low fertility
- Moderate participation in workforce
 - Women
 - Young people
- Mobility and flexibility
- Cohesion

Problems - explanations - solutions

- Barriers to fertility
 - Practical and economic burdens and risks for families
 - Structural reasons (housing, lack of childcare etc.)
 - Values and gender roles
- Barriers to participation in workforce
 - Women (obligations to other family members)
 - Young people late emancipation etc.
- Relatively low mobility
- Relatively high inequality

Employment rate females, 2006



Source: EUSTAT, 2007

Problems – explanations - solutions

- Does the Nordic model offer solutions?
 - "Copy/page" of course not a possibility
 - Traditions and cultures differ
 - Centuries/decades of development, adjustment and fine-tuning of complex and integrated programs
 - A package: you can not "pick and choose"
 - Mutual inspiration is worthwhile



Quality of life, (scale 1-10), 2006

Quality of Life and Productivity

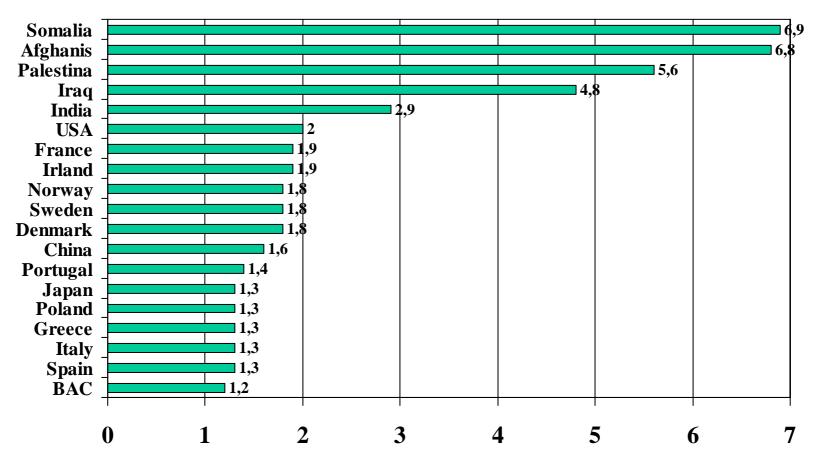
Labor producivity, (GDP/employee), 2005



Guainty o . mo, (coale : 10), 2000						
Placering	Land	Gns.	Placering	Land	US\$	
1	Iceland	9,41	3	Iceland	101.211	
2	Denmark	9,36	4	Denmark	94.800	
3	Norway	9,34	1	Norway	127.946	
4	Finland	8,73	8	Finland	80.359	
6	Sweden	8,58	6	Sweden	87.234	
4	Germany	8,73	12	Germany	71.924	
7	Netherlands	8,42	10	Netherlands	(2004) 76.247	
8	Ireland	8,32	2	Ireland	102.489	
9	USA	8,29	5	USA	88.105	
10	France	8,20	7	France	84.425	
11	Spain	7,47	14	Spain	59.208	
12	United Kingdom	7,14	11	United Kingdom	(2004) 74.991	
13	Japan	6,90	9	Italy	78.028	
14	Italy	6,73	13	Japan	71,864	

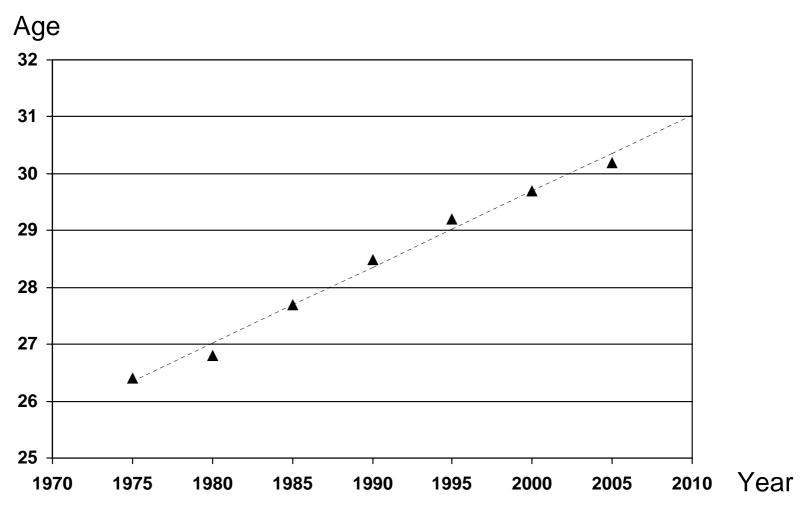
Kilde: IMD

Fertility rates, percentage 2006



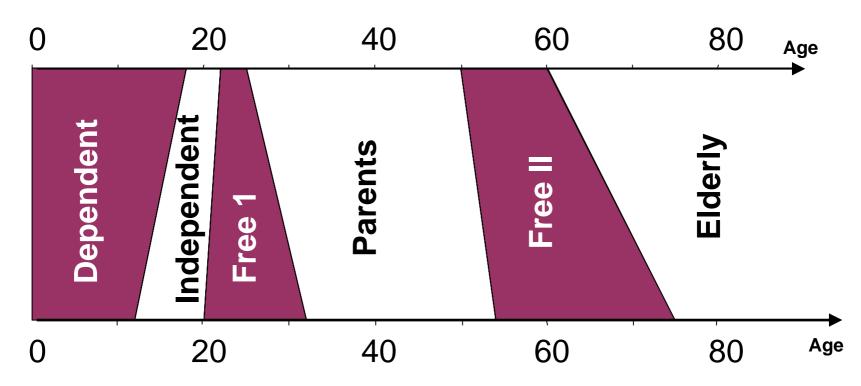
Ref.:Population Reference Bureau, 2006

All births – avarage age of mothers (Denmark)



Life Phases – global trends

Around 1950



Around 2010

The free I ones (20-30+ years)



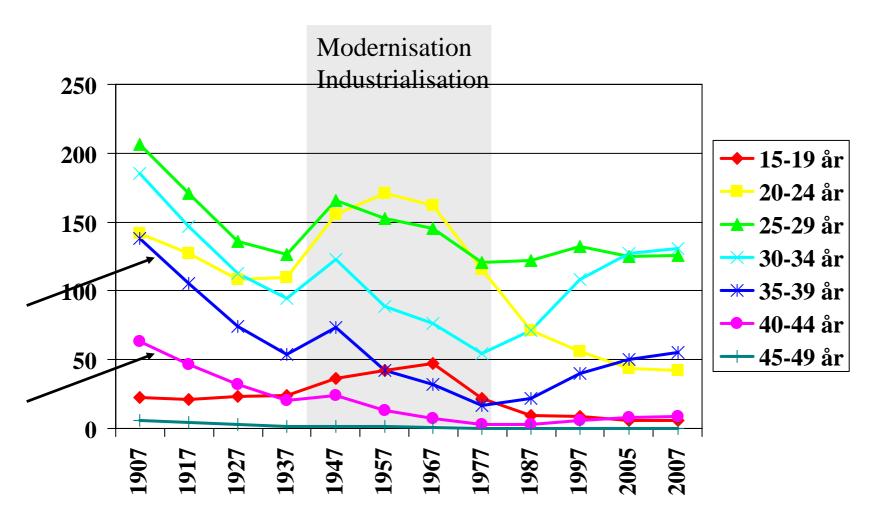
- " I've got no strings to hold me"
- "Everything is possible"
 - Selvrealisation, mobility, city-nomades, experience the world
- The pursuit of happiness, the perfect match
 - Education, job, partner.....
 - Eksperiments
 - Try oneself out/find yourself
 - "Stepstones" rather than possible "dead ends"
 - Lifestyles and subcultures
- "Global" networks" cyberspace + "meatspace"

Reasons for avoiding parenthood. Europe

Childless people aged 18-39

Concern about the future	48%
No steady partner	46%
Enjoy current lifestyle	44%
Expense	38%
Wouldn't enjoy life	37%
Concern about health	33%
Job pressures	33%
Prefer leisure time	32%
Too old	25%
Don't want a child	25%

Fertility – births pr. 1000 women in age groups (DK)



Jeanine 62. With twins



"In 2013 it will be normal" Dr. Vicken Sahakian from Pacific Fertility Center i LA

Source: Paris Match, 12. juli 2001, s. 74



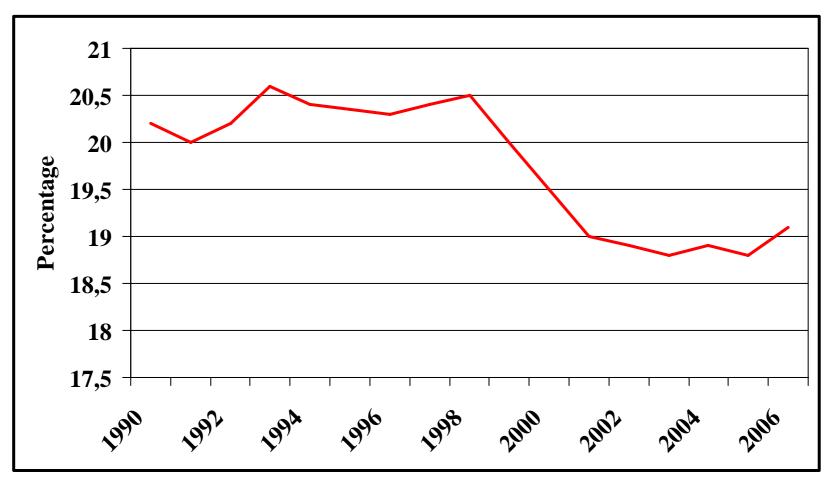


Worlds oldest mother Adriana Iliescu (67)

Emancipation-how

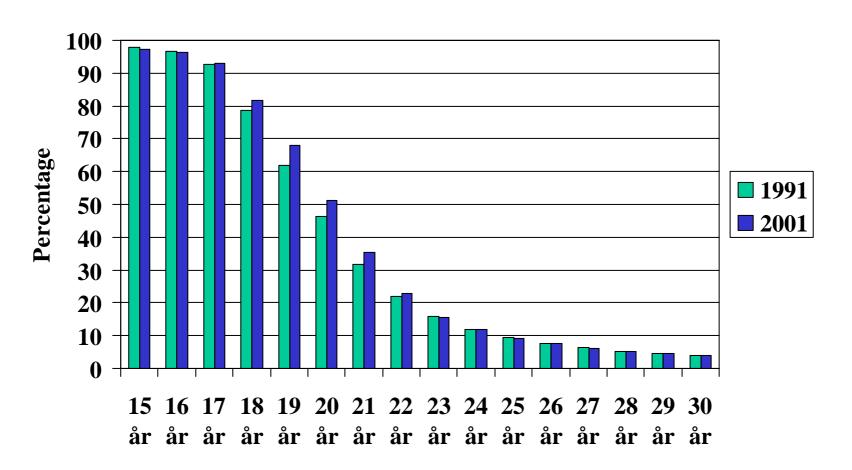
- Going abroad/travelling/"a sabbath year"
 - "Young danes spend 4 years "more than necessary" to complete their final education!"
- Responsibilities and jobs and in a young age
- Alternatives to living with parents
- Practical and economic barriers to start (a family) on your own, if lack of:
 - affordable housing
 - (parttime) jobs
 - affordable childcare
 - public benefits (student and parents)

Share of "children" 18-30 years old living with parents (Denmark)



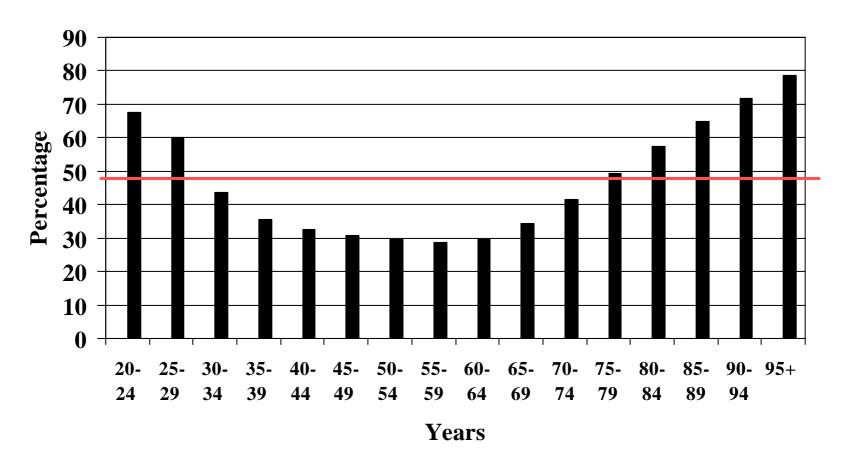
Ref.: Danmarks Statistik

Young people living with parents (Denmark)



Ref.: Danmarks Statistik

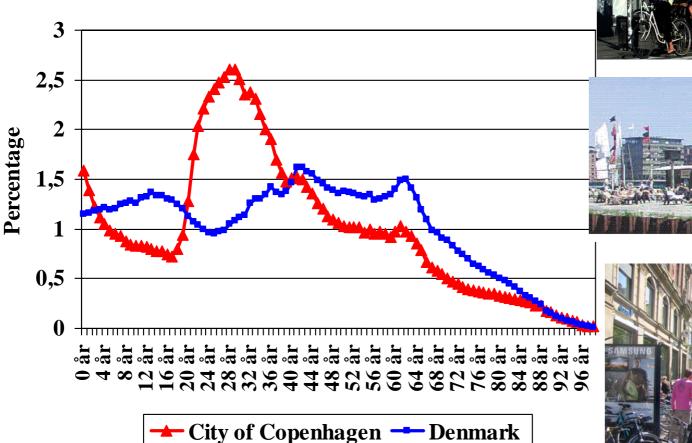
Share of people renting their home



Ref: SBI 2008

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Copenhagen – the city of the young







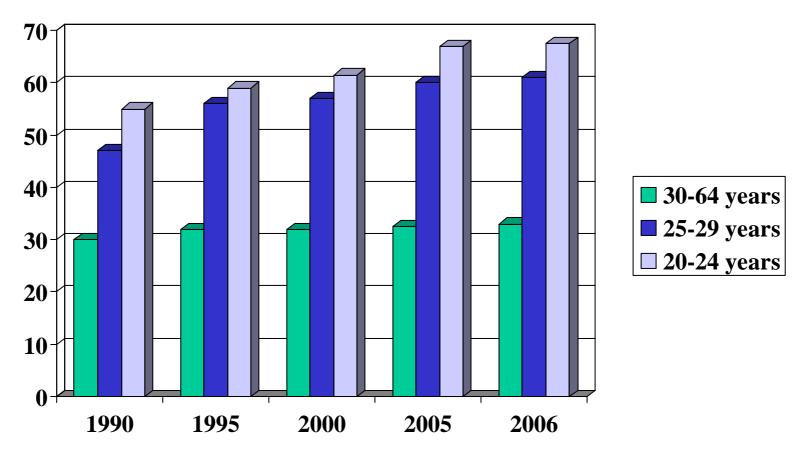
Housing ownership-structure (DK)

- Privately occupied and owned: 53%
- Rental (privately owned): 20%
- Rental (collectively owned): 27%
 - "Social" housing: 20%
 - Cooperative housing: 7%





Share of young people living in rental homes has increased (Denmark



Ref: SBI, 2008

Housing for young people (Denmark)

- Many small rental flats in university towns
- Cooperative housing
- Rents in old houses are regulated (price ceiling)
- Co-housing in big flats (2,3,4 students)
- Affordable youth housing (part of social housing)
- Students houses (30.000 rooms)
- Parent buying a flat and renting it to children (tax incentive)

Housing for young people

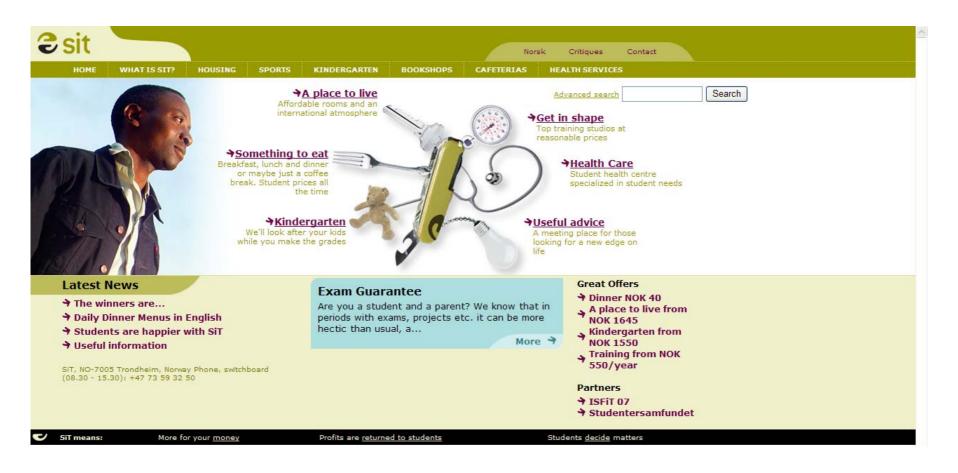
- New construction:
 - Quotas to promote renatl housing etc.?
- Property "bust" a chance to set up housing associations (subsidised by government or sponsored by companies)?
- Company sponsored (attract young talent)





Tietgenkollegiet

A complete welfare package (Norway)



Copenhagen Institute for Futures Studies

Norsk

Instituttet for **Fremtids**forskning

HEAL



To help out **SiT Barn** keep the kindergarten open in the evening and on Saturdays. Here the children meet to play and a dinner is served in the evening.

When and where?

- Wednesdays and Thursdays from 16.45 20.00 Location: Bregneveien 38
- Mondays and Thursdays from 16.45 20.00 Location: Dragvoll Kindergarten, Dragvoll alle 42

Every second Saturday from 10.00 - 16.00 Every saturday in exam periods Location: Bregneveien 38

Whom?

All students with children can make use of this arrangement, **also you who do not attend ordinary kindergarten.** You decide when and for how long your child attends. As long as you registrate we will go to our lengths to make room for your child(ren).

Cost?

The price is 25 NOK for every started hour. Meals are 10 NOK, and are additional.







Student Housing





AF Bostäder - a part of student life.

AF Bostäder is a housing company, but not just any housing company. Our activities are rooted in a 150-year relationship with Akademiska Föreningen (the Academic Society). A lot has happened since the first room was rented out, but one thing is certain: our tenants are still inquisitive and optimistic young people who have just moved from home. In other words, the world's nicest tenants.

Today, AF Bostäder is southern Sweden's largest student housing company with no less than 5,800 lodgings - all situated in central Lund. The portfolio contains everything from corridor rooms to 1-4-room apartments. We strive to provide accommodation adapted to students' needs. Our tenants will feel that their housing is a natural part of studies, socialising and the environment. And, above all they will feel secure.

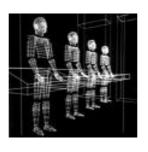
Four welfare state models

Nordic model

- Same services to all in the state
- Scandinavia
- Socialdemocratic

Bismarck model

- Services to those who have been in the labor market
- Central Europe
- Conservative



Beveridge model

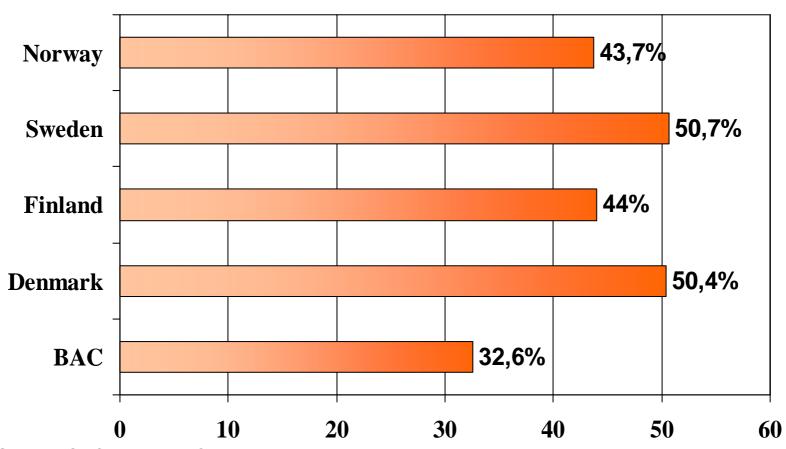
- Services only to the worst off
- •UK/US
- •Liberal

Subsidiarity model

- Social issues to be solved as close to the family as possible
- Southern Europe
- Church play a large role

"There is no such thing as a free lunch"

Tax Pressure, % of GDP

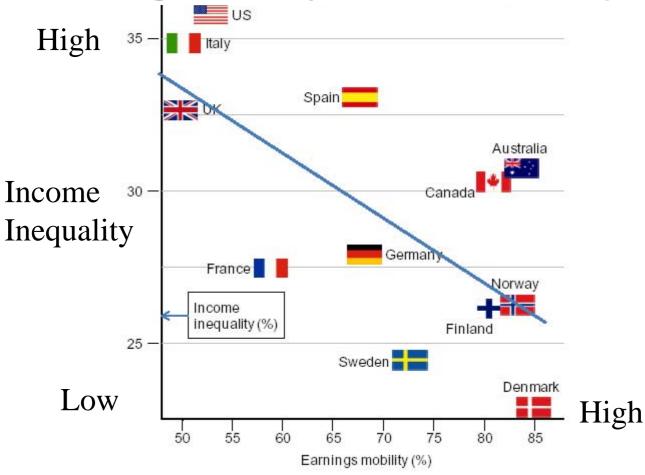


Source: OECD, 2005 & Churiaque, 2005

Youth and welfare (Denmark)

- The economic and practical burden and risks of raising children are moderate
 - Youth unemployment is low
 - Benefits from government are generous
 - To students
 - To parents
- Income distribution is relativily flat
 - Overall
 - In relation to age

Earnings mobility and income inequality

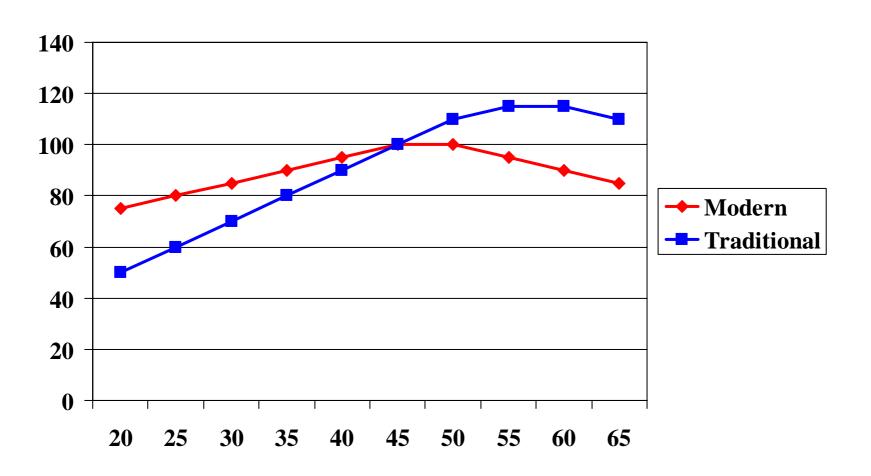


Earnings mobility

Re: OECD, 2008

Income progression and age:

Which is the most "reproduction friendly"?



Student benefits

	Yearly	Comments
	Euro	
Student grant	6.900	1/2 allowance, if living with parents
Net of tax		Own income up to 10.200 allowed without reduction
		Income net of tax if 15 hours of work per week: 13.000 euros (grant+salary)
Student loan	4.100	4 pct. interest after examen
Total incl. loan	11.000	Grant+loan (no job)
Per child allowance	1.800	3-6 years old
(all mothers)		7-17 years old: 1.300 euros
Each parent studiing	+ 800	
2 students, one	20.500	Mother: Study-loans
child, net of tax		Father: 15 hours work pr. week

Prices and salaries, DK	Euros
Typical student salary per hour:	15
Bus ticket, city	2,4
Milk, 1 liter	0.9
Flat, two rooms, 60 m2, Copenhagen, monthly	400
Student house, 20 m2, monthly	250
Tax rate (income from 4.500 to 45.000 euros)	45%
First year salary, school teacher per month	3.200
Last year salary, school teacher per month	4.000

Parents/career (30-55 years)

- "The many strings that holds me"
 - Fredom is curtailed
 - Time pressure/economic pressure
- Both work fulltime
- Project "the happy family"
- "Project home"
- Dad want to be DAD
- Challenge: Balance
 - family, study/career, me



Maternity leave and benefits (if working fultime)

Benefit per month: 2030 euros (minimum)

	Before birth	After birth			Total
	Mother	Mother	Father	To share between parents	Total
Benefits weeks	4	14	2	32	52

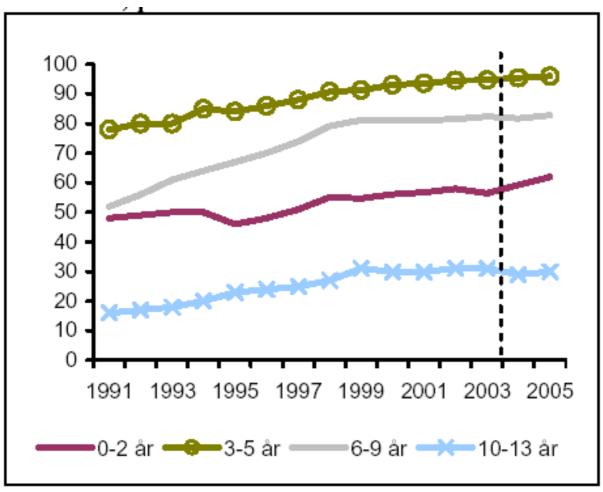
Day-care and kindergarten

- A public welfare service
- Up to 25 percent own payment
- Free for low income families (f.ex.

students)

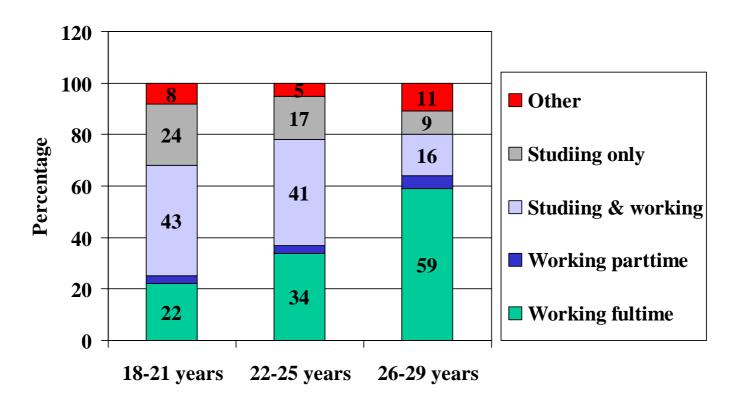


Share of children attending day-care kindergarten and youth clubs, (Denmark)



Ref.: Danish Government, 2006

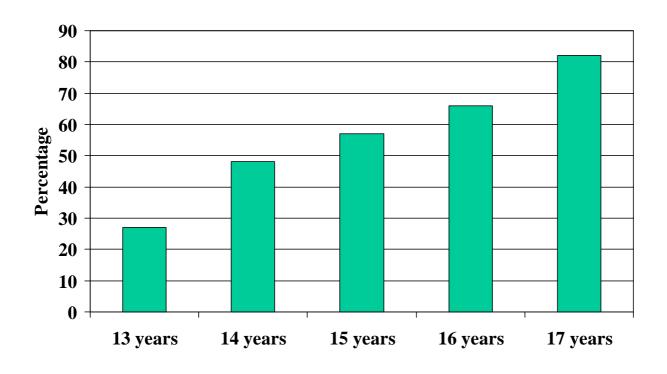
Danish youth are both working and studiing



Re.:Nordea, 2008

10% more then 20 hours weekly 26% more than 15 hours weekly

Share of school children also working (13-17 years old)



Most work 1-10 hours weekly

13 % of 17 years old work more than 10 hours

Ref.: Nordea

The "independent" young (12-19 years)

- "Self-reliant" (but also more protected?)
- More complex and "dangerous" world
- "Social & individualistic"
- Identity is important
- Lifestyle comsumption, brands
- Social medias, games



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Life is full of choices..."

