

Households
Families
and Forms of Living
in Germany

Franz Rothenbacher

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1. Basic concepts and definitions
2. Theories of household and family change
3. From the extended to the nuclear family
4. The dominance of the nuclear family
5. The myth of the isolated nuclear family
6. Non-standard family forms
7. European territorial patterns
8. The influence of family law, tax law and family and employment policies

1. Basic concepts and definitions

- Household
 - Statistical definition

Household dwelling concept and housekeeping unit concept: one-person-households, family households, institutional households
 - Economic definition

Household as an economic unit not producing for the market: home production, household production; non-monetarized products and services
 - Sociological definition

Household as a social system consisting of different subsystems: different relationships between parents and children; but as well other subsystems as relatives and non-family members
- Family
 - Statistical definition

Family household as a specific type of a household related by bonds of blood and not only by common residence

- Sociological definition

Family as an institution (E. Durkheim; legal point of view)

Family as a social group (group consciousness)

Family as a set of personal relationships, familial subsystems (analytical perspective: husband - wife, mother - children, father - children, grandparents - grandchildren)

- Forms of living (cohabiting couples)

- Statistical definition

Two one-person households living at the same address: number of cohabitations statistically constructed; they are not counted

- Sociological definition

Form of partnership which often are functional equivalents to marriages and families and often precede a marriage

Form of partnership which often follows a marriage, promoted by legal family regulations like e.g. maintenance rules, payment of social benefits, etc.

2. Theories of household and family change

- The „law of contraction“ (Kontraktionsgesetz) by E. Durkheim
 - This „law“ is based on inheritance and property rules (Code Civil) and ethnography. The evolutionary contraction of the family starts from a wide political-residential grouping, the amorph exogamous clan, proceeds to the differentiated family clan (either differentiated according to female or male lineages), the undivided agnatic family, the patriarchalistic Roman family and the Germanic „fatherfamily“ to the family of the spouses of today.
- The „theory of functional differentiation“ (Durkheim, Parsons, Luhmann): „Ausdifferenzierung der privatisierten modernen Kernfamilie“ (Tyrell, Meyer)
 - See next sheet.
- The „pluralization of forms of private life“ (Zapf)
 - Modernization and post-modernization of the family causes the emergence of different family types: the nuclear family, lone parents, cohabitation, couples without children, same-sex couples etc.

- The „process of individualization“ (Beck)
 - This hypothesis states that with the coming of post-modernity the family as a social group and institution will be subdivided into their parts of subsystems.
Indicators for this process are: growth of people living single; lone parents; successive monogamy; children only have emotional benefits and no more economic ones; the idea of continuation of the family lineage or family tradition disappears

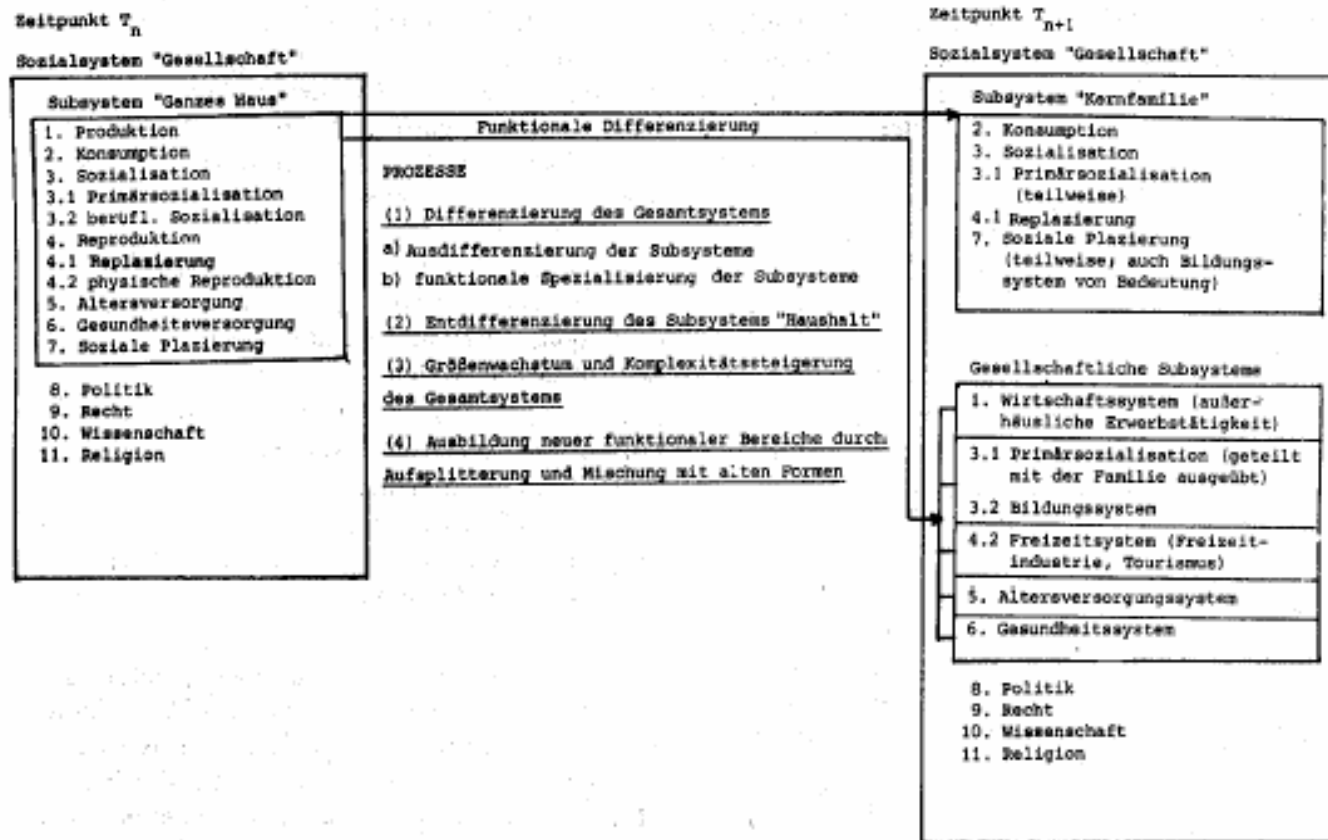
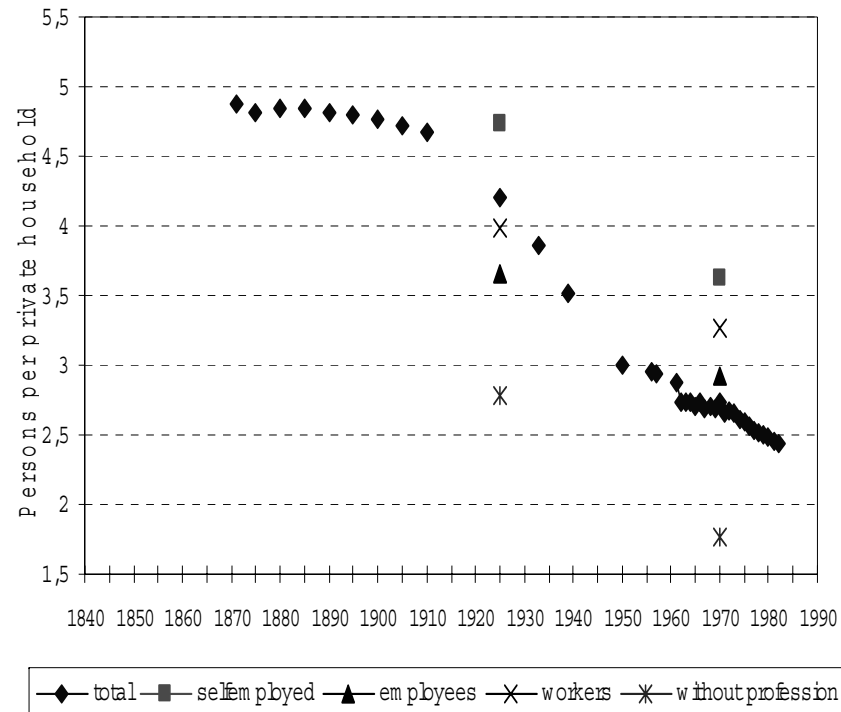


Abbildung 1 Schematische Darstellung der funktionalen Ausdifferenzierung der Kernfamilie.

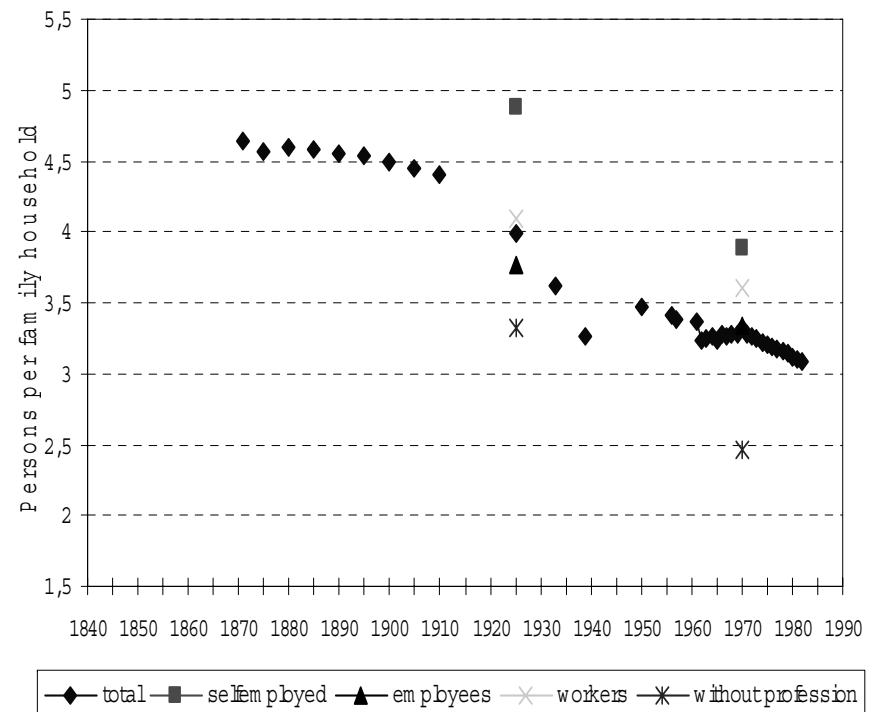
3. From the extended to the nuclear family

- Extended family was the dominant model in history only in normative, but not in quantitative terms
- Quantitatively the nuclear family dominated. Causes: Low life expectancy which made a family of 3 generations a seldom phenomenon; principle of neolocality and unshared property transfer
- The extended family died out in the sense of living together under one roof
- Indicators:
 - Mean household size (private, all)
 - Proportion of one person households
 - Proportion of households with 5+ persons
 - Proportion of extended households

Mean private household size, Germany (Empire and Federal Republic) 1871-1982



Mean family household size, Germany (Empire and Federal Republic)



Mean private household size, Prussia

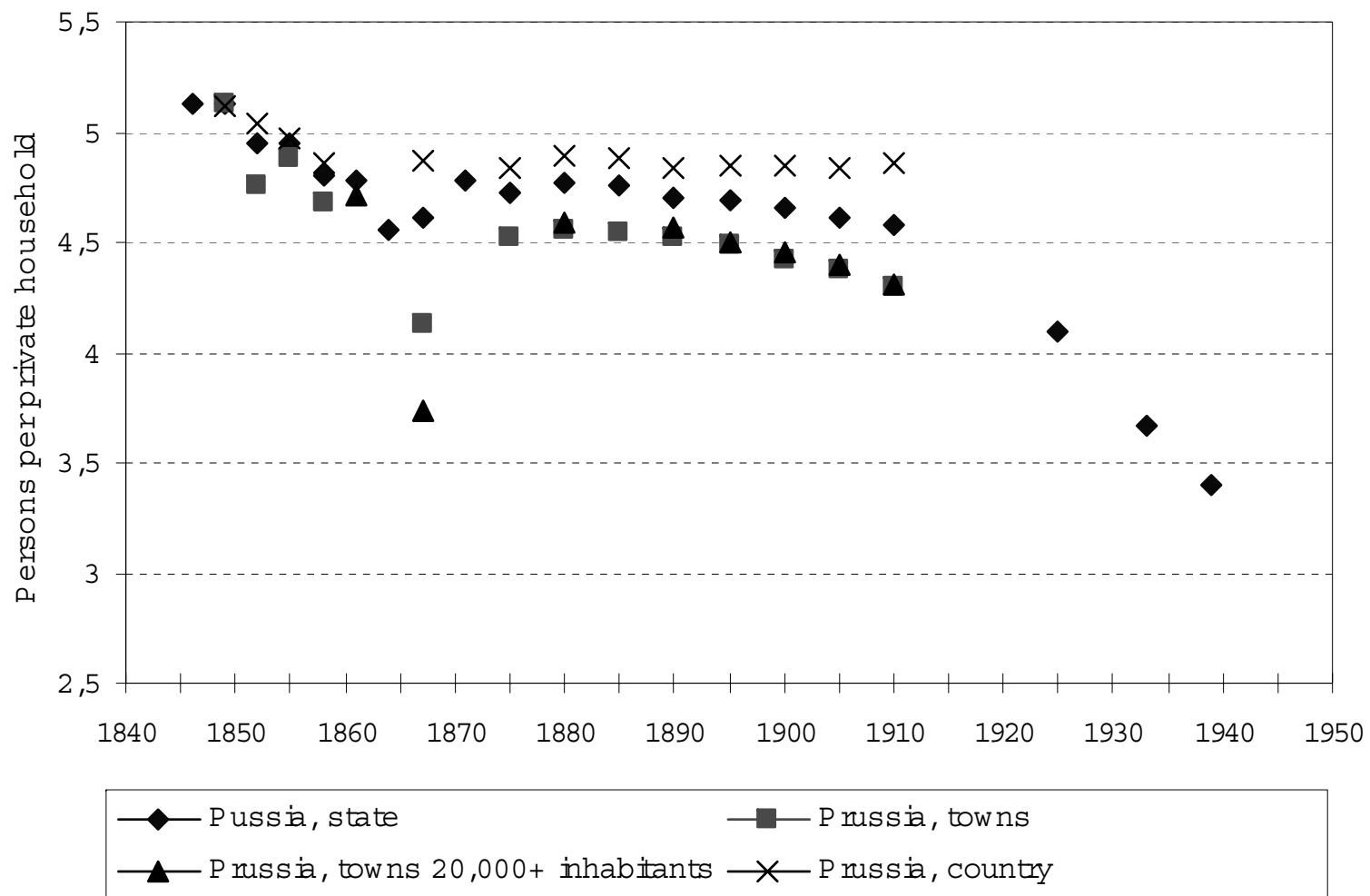
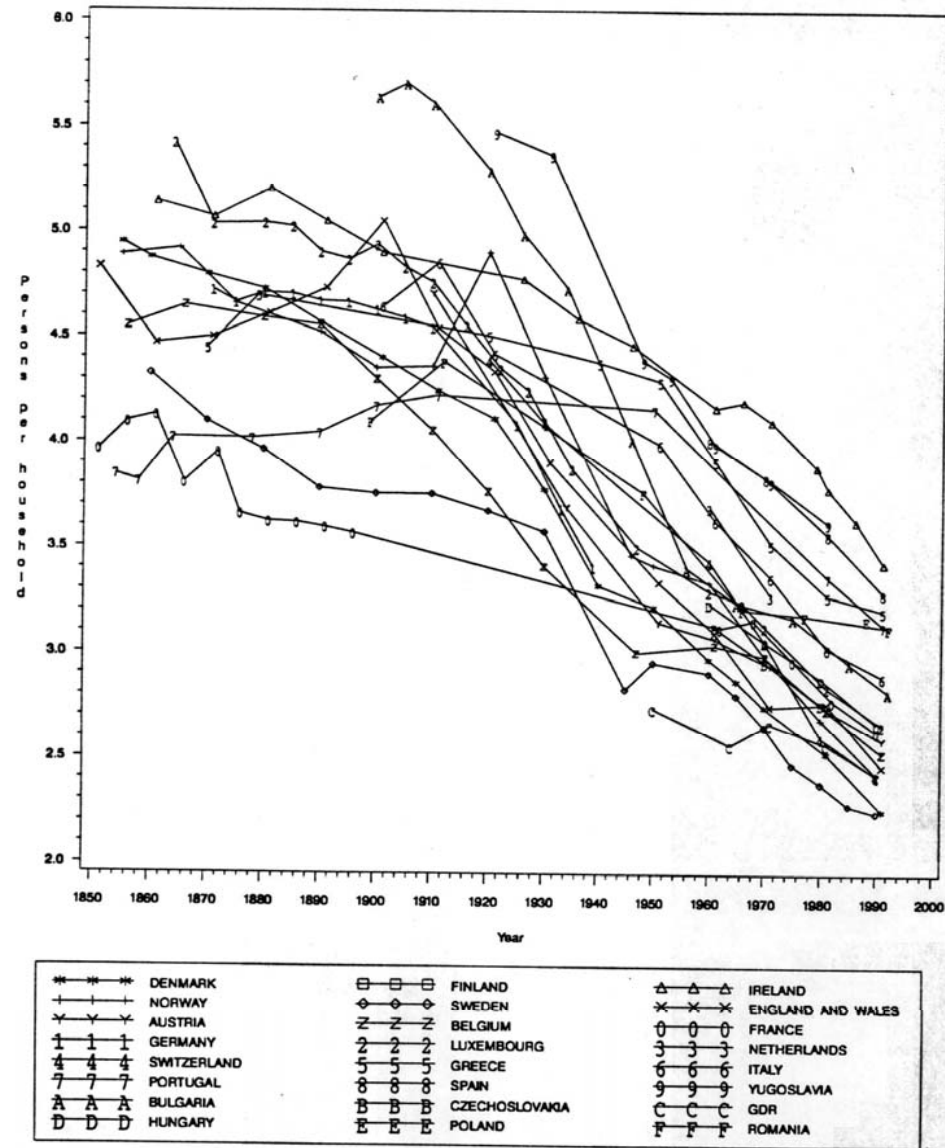
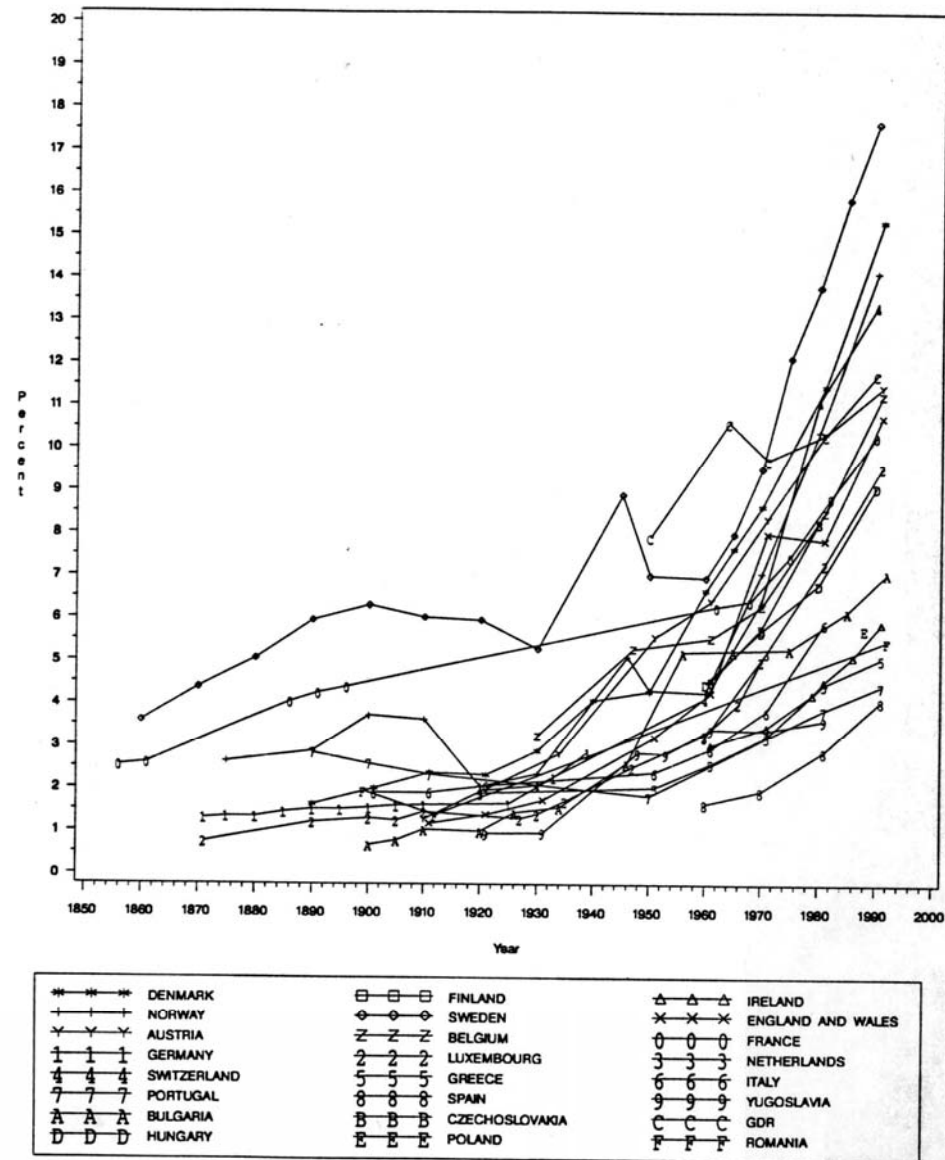


Figure 3: Mean Private Household Size in Europe 1850–2000



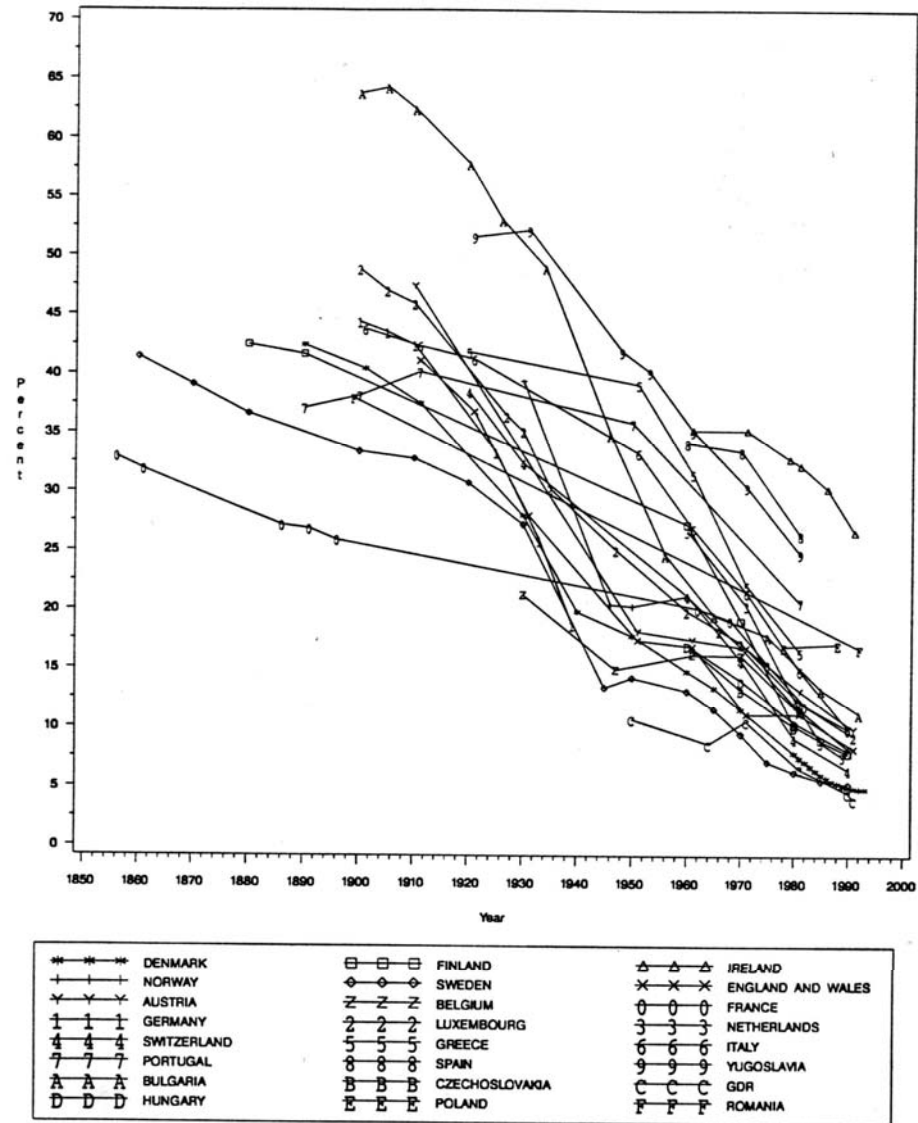
Source: HFSDB, MZES, EURODATA, Mannheim.

Figure 4: One-person Households in Europe 1850–2000 (% of population)



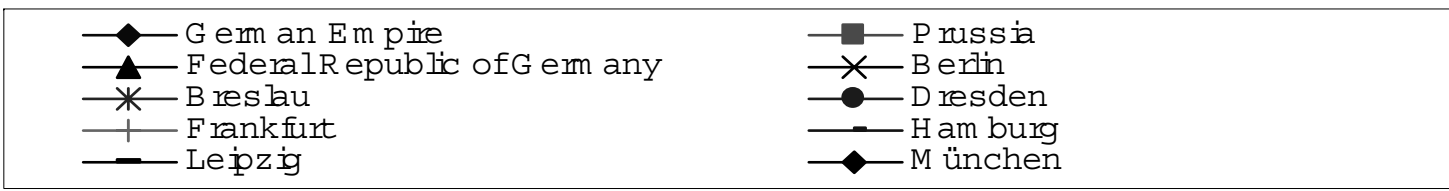
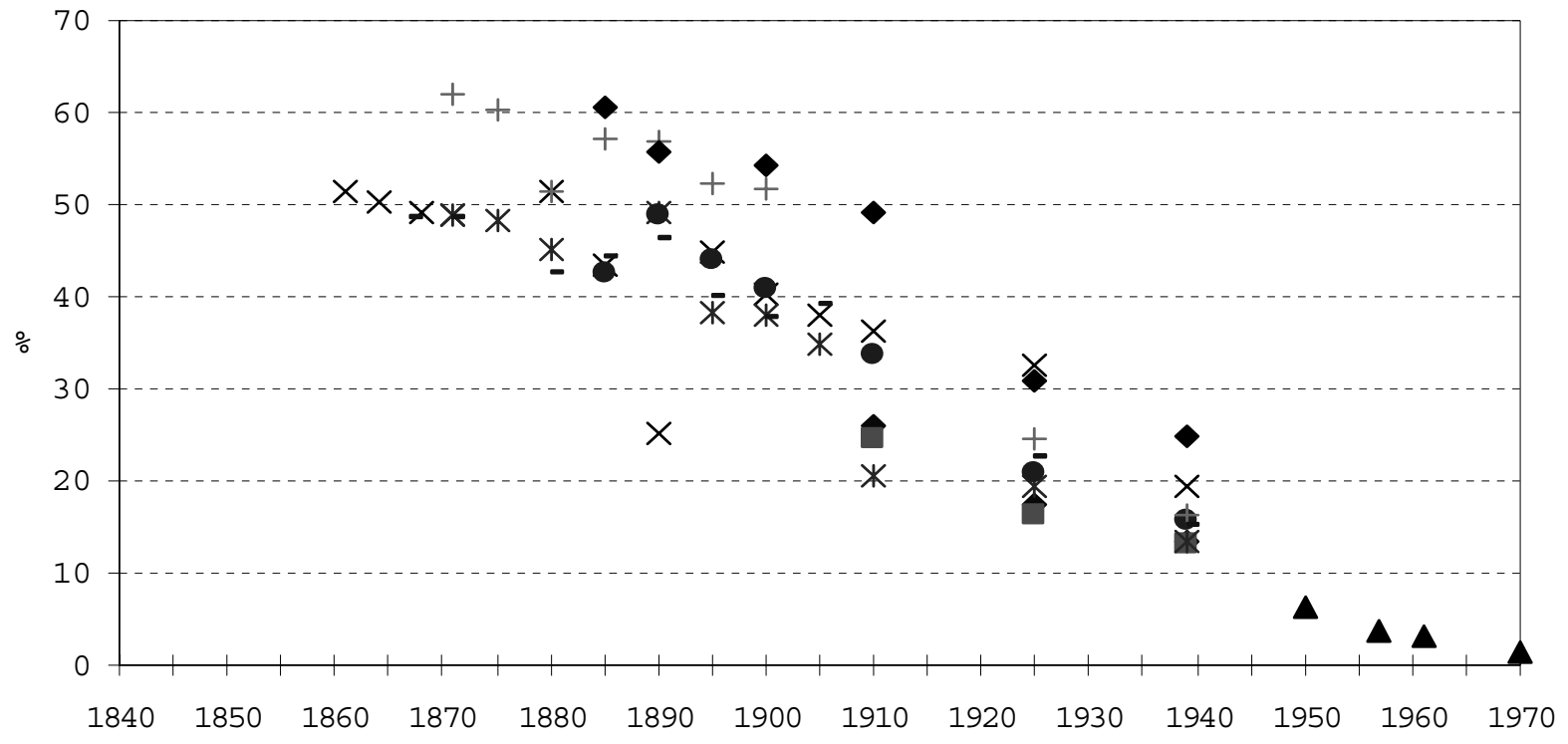
Source: HFSDB, MZES, EURODATA, Mannheim.

Figure 4A: Five and more-person Households in Europe 1850-2000 (% of private households)

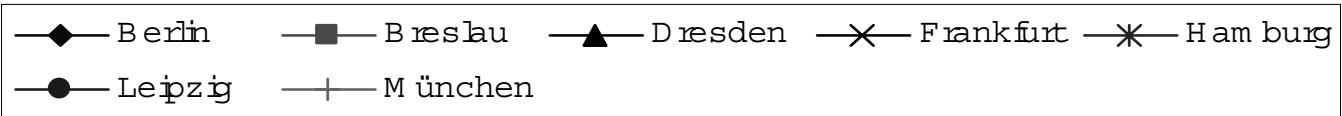
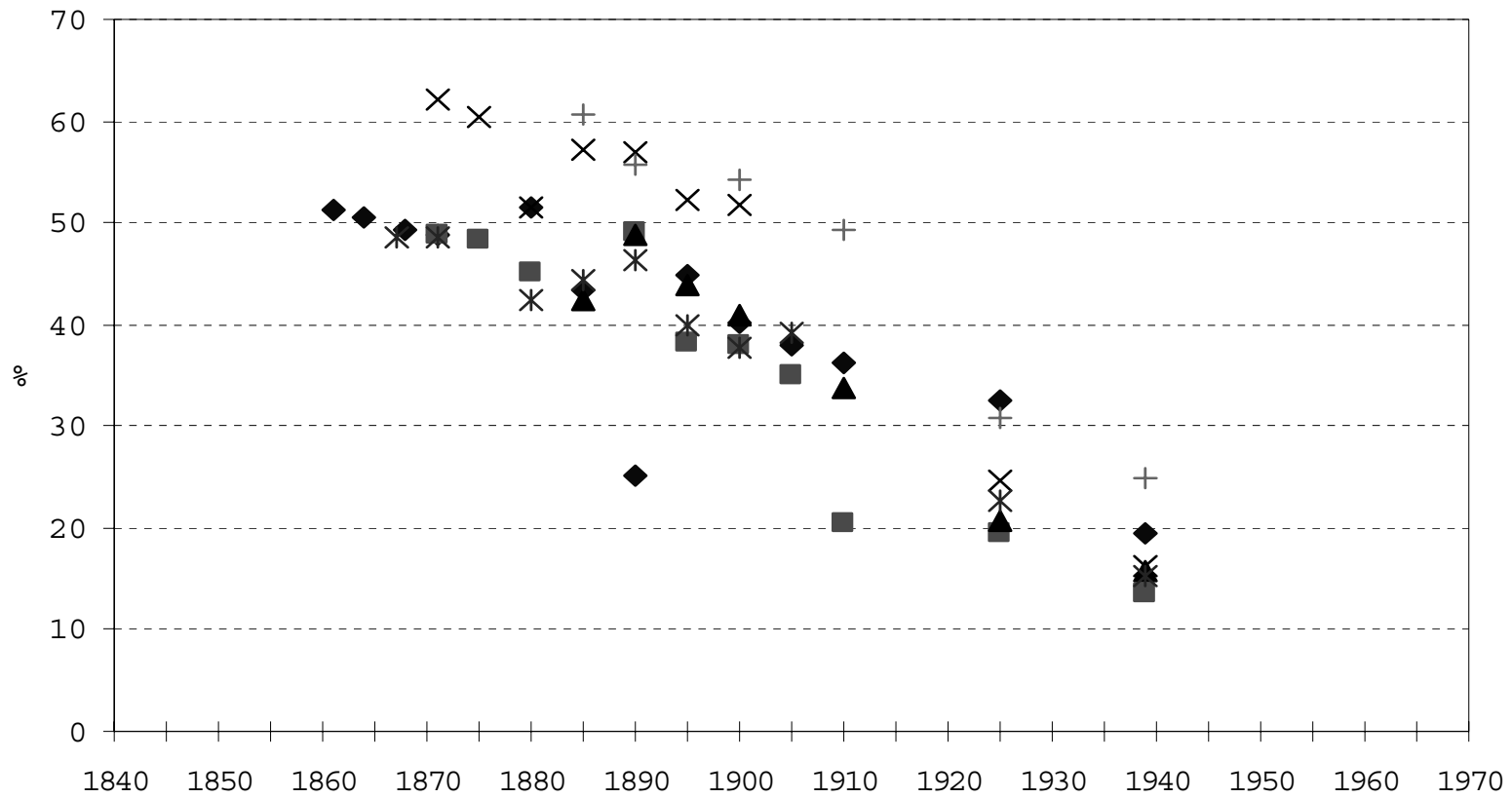


Source: HFSDB, MZES, EURODATA, Mannheim.

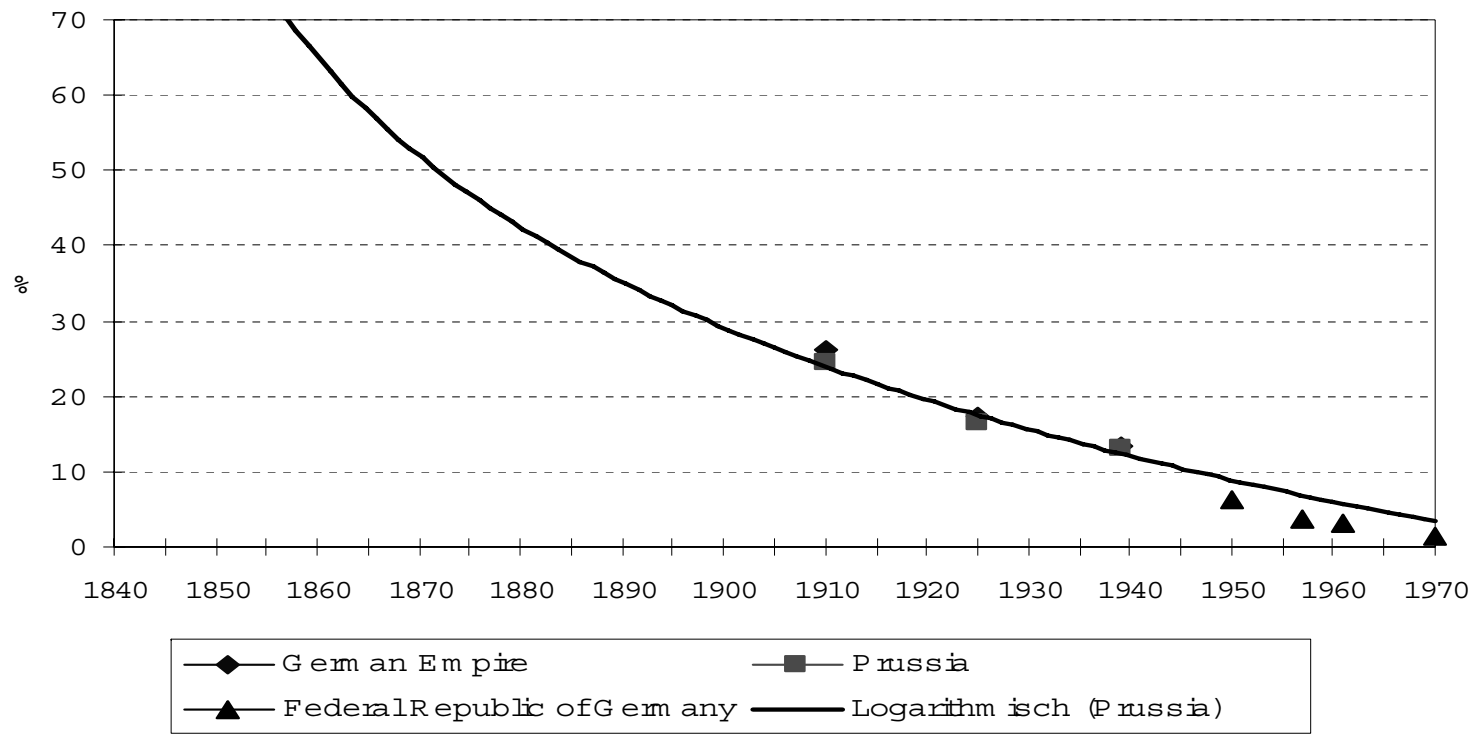
Family households with non-family members, Germany 1861-1970



Family households with non-family members, Germany



Family households with non-family members, Germany
1910-70



Proportion of relatives to household members in Europe 1850–1940 (%)¹

Country	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940
Austrian Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.61 ²	..	7.35 ³	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.40 ⁴
Hungarian Empire/ Kingdom	..	..	..	7.60 ⁵	6.44 ⁵	6.86 ⁵	..	..	..	..
Ireland/Irish Republic	13.97 ⁶	..	..	15.34 ⁶	11.10 ⁶	14.20 ⁶	17.11 ⁶	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	3.78 ⁷	2.68 ⁸	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	1.21 ⁹	..	..	..	..
Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11.00 ¹⁰	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.97 ¹¹	3.52 ¹²
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.50 ¹³	6.39 ¹³	..

¹ For all other countries dealt with in this volume data are not available. ² Other family members. ³ 1934 Other family members. ⁴ 1951 Other parents of family household heads. ⁵ Others (parents, servants). ⁶ Male and female visitors (includes relatives). ⁷ 1905 Other persons. ⁸ Other persons. ⁹ Sons- and daughters-in-law, grandsons and granddaughters, parents. ¹⁰ Near and remote parents. ¹¹ Others. ¹² 1935 Other household members. ¹³ Parents, parents-in-law and other relatives of household head.

Sources: Country chapters of this volume.

Decline in mean private household size in Europe, 1950–2000

Country	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Austria	3.11 ¹	3.02 ²	..	2.90 ³	..	2.70 ⁴	..	2.54 ⁵	..	..
Belgium	2.98 ⁶	3.00 ²	..	2.95	..	2.70 ⁴	..	2.49 ⁵	..	..
Czechoslovakia	3.33	3.09 ²	..	2.94	..	2.75	..	2.64 ⁵	..	..
Czech Republic	3.14	2.95 ²	..	2.78	..	2.64	..	2.53 ⁵	..	..
Slovak Republic	3.96	3.48 ²	..	3.36	..	2.99	..	2.87 ⁵	..	..
Denmark	3.14	2.90	2.80	2.74	..	2.59	2.37	2.27	2.21	2.19
Finland	..	3.34	..	2.99	2.73	2.64	2.56	2.42	..	..
France	3.11 ⁷	3.11 ⁸	..	3.06 ⁹	2.88	2.70 ¹⁰	..	2.57	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.27 ⁵	2.22	2.18 ¹¹
West Germany	2.99	2.88 ²	2.70	2.74	2.60	2.48	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.17 ¹¹
East Germany	2.69	..	2.50 ¹³	2.64 ³	..	2.53 ⁴	..	2.38 ⁵	..	2.19 ¹¹
Greece	4.11 ¹	3.78 ²	..	3.39 ³	..	3.12 ⁴	..	2.97 ⁵	..	..
Hungary	..	3.10	..	2.95	..	2.79	..	2.60	..	..
Iceland	3.79	3.89	..	..	..	3.27 ⁴	..	..	2.85 ¹⁴	..
Ireland	..	3.97 ²	4.01 ¹⁵	3.94 ³	3.76 ¹⁶	3.84 ⁴	3.53 ¹⁷	3.34 ⁵	3.14 ¹⁸	..
Italy	3.97 ¹	3.63 ²	..	3.35 ³	..	3.01 ⁴	..	2.83 ⁵	..	..
Luxembourg	3.57 ⁶	3.21	3.16 ¹⁵	3.07	..	2.79 ⁴	..	2.62 ⁵	..	..
The Netherlands	3.68 ⁶	3.59	3.45	3.21	2.95	2.78	2.56	2.41	2.32	..
Norway	3.22	3.25	..	3.27	..	2.94	..	2.66	..	..
Poland	..	3.53	..	3.39	..	3.11 ¹⁹	..	3.10 ²⁰	..	..
Portugal	4.08	3.72	..	3.67	..	3.35 ⁴	..	3.12 ⁵	..	..
Spain	3.74	3.84	..	3.84	..	3.53 ⁴	..	3.26 ⁵	..	..
Sweden	2.90	2.80	2.74	2.59	2.41	2.32	2.23	2.14	..	..
Switzerland	..	3.27	..	2.93	..	2.52	..	2.33	..	..
United Kingdom ²¹	3.21 ¹	3.00 ²	..	2.49 ³	..	2.48 ⁴	..	2.45 ⁵	..	..
England and Wales	3.19 ¹	3.04 ²	..	2.49 ³	..	2.48 ⁴	..	2.46 ⁵	..	..
Scotland	3.39 ¹	3.19 ²	..	2.46 ³	..	2.45 ⁴	..	2.42 ⁵	..	..
Northern Ireland	3.91 ¹	3.70 ²	..	3.49 ³	..	3.20 ⁴	..	2.93 ⁵	..	..

Notes: ¹ 1951. ² 1961. ³ 1971. ⁴ 1981. ⁵ 1991. ⁶ 1947. ⁷ 1946. ⁸ 1962. ⁹ 1968. ¹⁰ 1982. ¹¹ 1999. ¹² 1956. ¹³ 1964. ¹⁴ 1993. ¹⁵ 1966. ¹⁶ 1979. ¹⁷ 1986.

¹⁸ 1996. ¹⁹ 1978. ²⁰ 1988. ²¹ Great Britain.

Sources: Country chapters of this volume.

Proportion of one-person households in Europe, 1945–2000 (in %)

Country	1945	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000
Austria	..	17.50 ¹	19.67 ²	24.57 ³	28.30 ⁴	29.66 ⁵	..	..
Belgium	..	15.83 ⁶	16.80 ²	18.78	23.20 ⁴	28.42 ⁵	..	..
Czechoslovakia	..	10.84	14.22 ²	17.11	22.89	25.30 ⁵	..	..
Czech Republic	..	12.45	16.04 ²	19.09	24.22	26.89 ⁵	..	..
Slovak Republic	..	5.78	9.27 ²	11.96	19.76	21.79 ⁵	..	..
Denmark	..	13.79	19.78	21.36	27.86	34.03	35.89	36.98
Finland	..	18.50	21.53	23.92	27.08	31.73	..	..
France	18.61 ⁷	19.13 ⁸	19.60 ⁹	20.16 ¹⁰	24.59 ¹¹	27.13	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	33.63 ⁵	34.90	35.68 ¹²
West Germany	..	19.39 ¹³	20.61	25.13	30.20	34.96	35.91	36.32 ¹²
East Germany	..	21.67	..	25.98 ³	26.55 ⁴	27.56 ⁵	30.41	32.86 ¹²
Greece	..	8.69 ¹	10.14 ²	11.33 ³	14.60 ⁴	16.24 ⁵	..	..
Hungary	..	..	14.51	17.48	19.65	24.32	..	..
Iceland	..	17.73	13.17	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	10.39 ⁷	..	12.62 ²	14.15 ³	16.89 ⁴	20.17 ⁵	21.53 ¹⁵	..
Italy	..	9.51 ¹	10.65 ²	12.90 ³	17.84 ⁴	20.59 ⁵	..	..
Luxembourg	8.80 ⁶	..	11.50	15.73	20.74 ⁴	25.47 ⁵	..	..
The Netherlands	9.21 ⁶	..	12.42	17.03 ³	21.67 ⁴	29.35 ¹⁹	32.47 ¹⁴	..
Norway	17.67 ⁷	14.88	14.22	21.14	27.94	34.32	..	..
Poland	..	..	16.24	16.08	17.39 ¹⁷	18.28 ¹⁷	..	..
Portugal	..	7.56	10.77	10.00	12.97 ⁴	13.85 ⁵	..	..
Spain	..	..	6.61	7.46	10.25 ⁴	13.34 ⁵	..	..
Sweden	25.17	20.69	21.87	25.29	32.83	39.57	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	14.20	19.64	29.00	32.38	..	..
United Kingdom ¹⁸	..	10.75 ¹	13.22 ²	26.14 ³	25.64 ⁴	26.64 ⁵	..	..
England and Wales	..	10.72 ¹	13.39 ²	25.96 ³	25.47 ⁴	26.46 ⁵	..	..
Scotland	..	11.14 ¹	14.06 ²	27.86 ³	27.32 ⁴	28.41 ⁵	..	..
Northern Ireland	..	9.34 ¹	11.49 ²	14.95 ³	18.68 ⁴	22.62 ⁵	..	..

Notes: ¹ 1951. ² 1961. ³ 1971. ⁴ 1981. ⁵ 1991. ⁶ 1947. ⁷ 1946. ⁸ 1954. ⁹ 1962. ¹⁰ 1968. ¹¹ 1982. ¹² 1999. ¹³ 1956. ¹⁴ 1993. ¹⁵ 1996. ¹⁶ 1978. ¹⁷ 1988. ¹⁸ Great Britain. ¹⁹ 1989.

Sources: Country chapters of this volume.

Proportion of households with five or more members in Europe, 1945–1995 (in %)

Country	1945	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995
Austria	..	18.16 ¹	17.46 ²	..	16.81 ³	..	13.19 ⁴	..	9.92 ⁵	..
Belgium	..	14.91 ⁶	16.19 ²	..	16.12	..	11.38 ⁴	..	8.19 ⁵	..
Czechoslovakia	..	20.79	16.65 ²	..	13.24	..	10.13	..	8.38 ⁵	..
Czech Republic	..	16.40	13.63 ²	..	9.89	..	7.88	..	6.34 ⁵	..
Slovak Republic	..	34.66	24.84 ²	..	21.99	..	15.39	..	12.88 ⁵	..
Denmark	..	17.77	14.78	13.37	11.94	..	7.89	6.04	5.02	4.95
Finland	..	28.31	25.03	..	17.95	12.46	10.23	8.97	7.85	..
France	16.03 ⁷	19.08 ⁸	20.20 ⁹	..	19.0 ¹⁰	15.45	11.9 ¹¹	..	9.91	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.04 ⁵	4.73
West Germany	..	16.14	14.32 ²	11.66	12.91	10.60	8.77	6.25	5.30	5.18
East Germany	..	10.73	..	8.67 ¹²	10.59 ³	..	6.58 ⁴	..	3.99 ⁵	3.36
Greece	..	39.13 ¹	31.57 ²	..	22.13 ³	..	16.49 ⁴	..	13.25 ⁵	..
Hungary	..	..	17.01	..	14.03	..	10.50	..	8.05	..
Iceland	..	33.78	35.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	37.87 ⁷	..	34.64 ²	35.2 ¹⁴	34.50 ³	32.5 ¹⁵	32.30 ⁴	30.1 ¹⁶	26.53 ⁵	22.5 ¹⁷
Italy	..	33.33 ¹	26.95 ²	..	21.51 ³	..	14.92 ⁴	..	10.30 ⁵	..
Luxembourg	25.10 ⁶	..	18.72	18.0 ¹⁴	17.10	..	12.09 ⁴	..	9.35 ⁵	..
The Netherlands	28.61 ⁶	..	26.59	..	20.32 ³	..	11.70 ⁴	8.84	7.64 ²¹	6.79 ¹³
Norway	20.41 ⁷	20.26	21.15	..	16.87	..	11.99	..	8.25	..
Poland	..	..	26.51	..	23.94	..	16.9 ¹⁸	..	17.1 ¹⁹	..
Portugal	..	35.81	29.11	..	27.25	..	20.67 ⁴	..	15.37 ⁵	..
Spain	..	..	34.29	..	33.50	..	26.42 ⁴	..	19.83 ⁵	..
Sweden	13.39	14.23	12.83	11.61	9.47	7.14	6.27	5.53	5.24	..
Switzerland	..	..	21.22	..	15.73	..	9.13	..	6.49	..
United Kingdom ²¹	..	17.77 ¹	17.27 ²	..	7.90 ³	..	7.81 ⁴	..	7.62 ⁵	..
England and Wales	..	17.33 ¹	15.46 ²	..	7.93 ³	..	7.84 ⁴	..	7.65 ⁵	..
Scotland	..	22.07 ¹	19.03 ²	..	7.61 ³	..	7.50 ⁴	..	7.30 ⁵	..
Northern Ireland	..	32.85 ¹	28.70 ²	..	25.95 ³	..	17.38 ⁴	..	18.86 ⁵	..

Notes: ¹ 1951. ² 1961. ³ 1971. ⁴ 1981. ⁵ 1991. ⁶ 1947. ⁷ 1946. ⁸ 1954. ⁹ 1962. ¹⁰ 1968. ¹¹ 1982. ¹² 1964. ¹³ 1993. ¹⁴ 1966. ¹⁵ 1979. ¹⁶ 1986. ¹⁷ 1996. ¹⁸ 1978. ¹⁹ 1988. ²⁰ Great Britain. ²¹ 1989.

Sources: Country chapters of this volume.

4. The dominance of the nuclear family

- Decline of extended family systems
- Universalization of marriage until the 1960s
- Predominance of the nuclear family until the 1960s
- Deinstitutionalization of marriage since the 1960s
- Nuclear family loses importance since the 1980s
 - Childless couples rising
 - Number of children per family declining
 - Number of siblings declining
 - Lone parents increasing
 - Shift in family values to post-materialistic values:
 - Acceptance of divorce and abortion rising
 - Family model in contrast to reality
 - Perception of obligations between the generations declining
 - Child orientation declining

Private households by type and size, Federal Republic of Germany
1950–1997^a (in 1,000 and % distributions)

	1950	1957	1961	1972	1980	1990	1991 ^a	1997 ^a
Private households by type								
Non-family households ^b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
One-person households:	19.4	18.3	20.6	26.2	30.2	35.0	33.6	35.4
male under 25	—	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.3
male 25–64	—	2.8	3.8	4.5	5.6	9.5	8.9	10.9
male 65 and over	—	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.3
female under 25	—	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.4
female 25–64	—	6.9	7.0	8.0	7.0	8.1	7.8	8.4
female 65 and over	—	5.8	6.3	9.6	12.4	11.7	11.8	11.2
Multi-person households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Family households	—	81.7	79.9	72.9	67.5	60.8	62.5	60.4
Households with couple:	—	70.5	69.3	66.6	61.2	54.3	55.3	52.4
without unmarried children	—	23.8	23.8	24.7	23.8	23.2	23.8	24.9
without other persons	—	—	—	22.5	22.4	22.4	23.1	24.2
with other persons	—	—	—	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
with unmarried children	—	46.8	45.6	41.9	37.5	31.2	31.5	27.5
without other persons	—	—	—	40.5	36.6	30.1	30.5	26.7
with other persons	—	—	—	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Lone parents with unmarried children:	—	11.2	10.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.2	8.0
mother with children	—	10.0	9.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.1
mother with children and other persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
father with children	—	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
father with children and other persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Multi-family households ^c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total private households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private households by size (in %)								
1 person	19.4	18.3	21.6	26.2	30.2	35.0	33.6	35.4
2 persons	25.3	26.7	26.5	27.9	28.7	30.2	30.8	32.6
3 persons	23.0	23.0	22.6	18.9	17.7	16.7	17.1	15.3
4 persons	16.2	16.7	16.0	15.0	14.6	12.8	13.5	12.1
5+ persons	16.1	15.3	14.3	12.0	8.8	5.3	5.0	4.6
Total private households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private households (in 1,000)	16,650	18,318	19,460	22,994	24,811	28,175	35,256	37,457

^a 1991 and 1997 unified country.

^b Households without family nucleus, i.e., married couple or single parent with children.

^c Households with more than one family nucleus.

Sources: Population censuses 1950–61; Microcensuses 1972–97.

Children in families, Federal Republic of Germany 1961-1996
(in 1,000 and % distributions)

Children by family type	1961	1970	1980	1990	1996
Children in couple families	84.6	88.8	88.1	85.9	85.2
1 child	20.8	19.3	20.3	23.6	32.6
2 children	29.5	31.1	35.7	38.8	35.4
3 children	17.9	19.6	19.2	16.0	11.8
4 children	16.4	18.9	13.0	7.5	3.5
5+ children	x	x	x	x	1.9
Children with lone mothers	13.9	9.5	10.0	11.9	12.1
1 child	6.2	4.5	4.5	6.2	7.1
2 children	4.3	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.3
3+ children	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.5
Children with lone fathers	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7
1 child	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.9
2 children	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
3+ children	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	-
Total children in families (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			in 1,000		
Children in couple families	16,658	18,369	17,280	15,061	1,892
Children with lone mothers	2,737	1,961	1,970	2,095	268
Children with lone fathers	305	362	363	383	61
Total children in families	19,700	20,692	19,613	17,539	2,221

x = included in 4 children in couple families.

Sources: Population censuses 1961-70. Microcensuses 1980-96.

Proportion of the population in private households living in a nuclear family^a

Country	% in nuclear family	
	1981	1990/91
Denmark	51.4	44.0
Sweden	*	40.9
Finland	*	43.8
Norway	*	50.5
United Kingdom	58.0	52.0
Ireland	70.3	68.6
Germany ^b	57.7	49.9
France	59.9	59.0
Belgium	61.6	55.6
The Netherlands	65.2	54.9
Luxembourg	59.9	57.0
Austria	*	54.4
Greece	*	63.1
Italy	70.2	64.1
Portugal	68.9	64.0
Spain	72.2	*

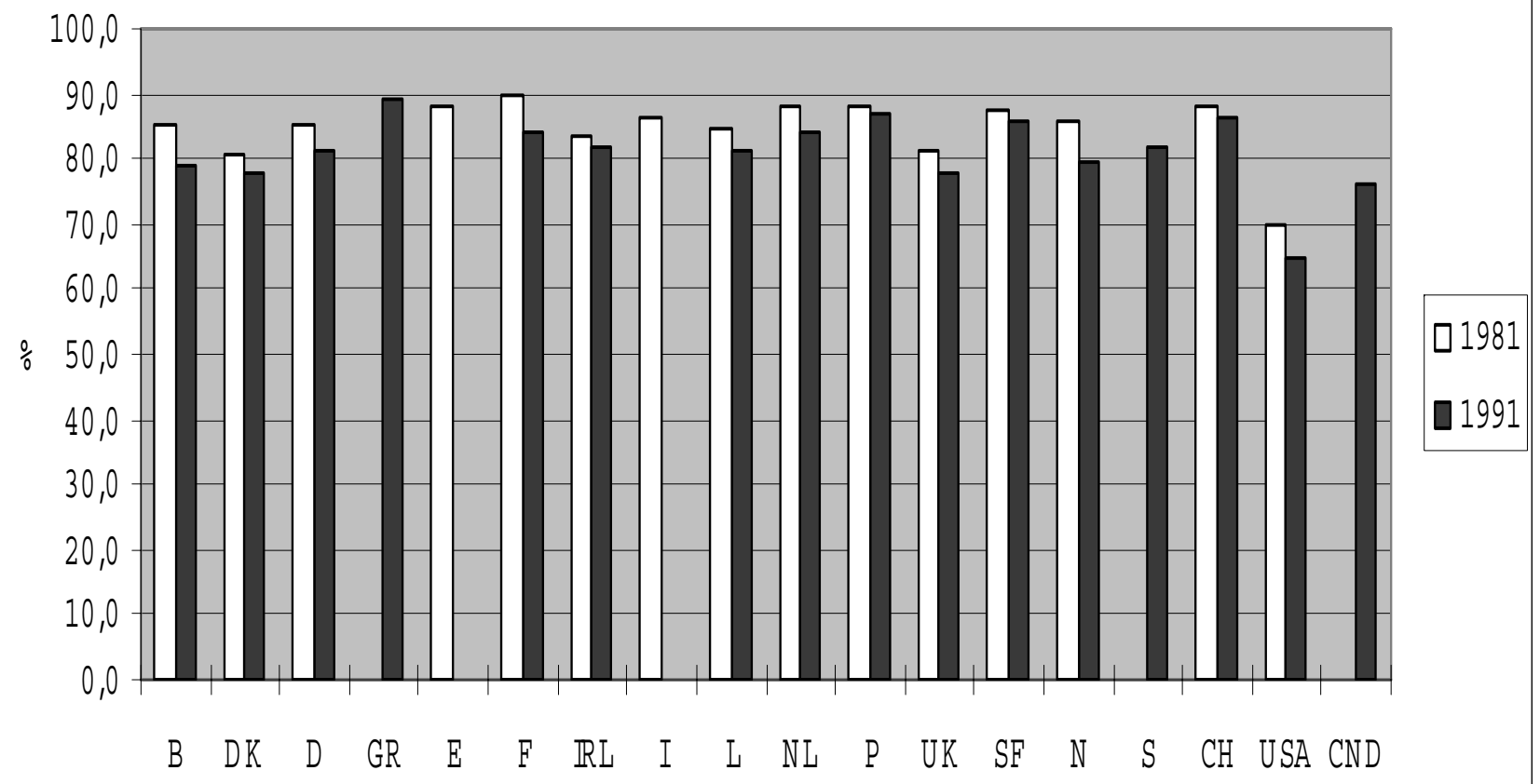
Source: Van Solinge/Wood 1997: 13.

^a Married couple with children.

^b In 1981 West Germany only.

* Not available.

Couples with children as % of all families with children



Children by number of siblings in international comparison

Country	number of siblings			
	0 %	1 %	2 %	3+ %
Canada (1986)	15	43	27	15
Denmark (1985)	30	52	15	3
Germany (1991)	31	45	17	7
Finland (1986)	26	46	20	8
Greece (1986)	24	50	19	7
Ireland (1981)	6	17	22	55
Italy (1983)	20	45	22	13
Norway (1989)	25	46	29 ^a	*
Sweden (1986/87)	25	49	26 ^a	*
Switzerland (1980)	25	47	20	8
Czechoslovakia (1985)	20	51	22	7
U.S.A. (1986)	24	43	25	8

Source: Bundesministerium für Familie und Senioren (BMFuS) 1994: 56.

a two and more siblings

Family attitudes,^a West Germany 1981-83 and 1990 (in %)

Attitude dimension	1981-83			1990		
	West Germany	Total average ^b	Specific average ^c	West Germany	Total average ^b	Specific average ^c
Divorce ^d						
is justified	37.5	34.7 ^e	30.9	—	—	—
is justified when love ceased	60.2	56.7 ^e	56.3	—	—	—
Abortion						
is justified	60.9	56.8 ^e	53.6	57.5	59.6	54.9
is justified when child is not wanted	38.2	35.9 ^e	27.7	30.9	38.9	31.8
Family model						
child needs both parents	83.8	71.8 ^f	63.1	94.1	85.6	75.3
single women can have children	26.2	38.5	33.4	23.6	39.0	36.9
Closeness of relationships ^d						
respondents very close to mother	42.2	53.7	55.3	—	—	—
respondents very close to father	25.8	42.5	42.4	—	—	—
parents close to each other	27.4	48.3	49.3	—	—	—
Common attitudes						
sharing with partner	41.4	53.2 ^e	54.5	42.0	54.3	60.9
sharing with parents	35.2	49.2 ^e	56.9	32.3	51.4	58.4
Obligations between generations						
parents must always be loved and respected	44.2	58.5	64.6	61.8	64.9	70.6
parents must do the best for their children	55.9	62.9	68.0	53.5	67.1	72.3
Child orientation						
a successful marriage needs children	39.9	54.6 ^e	58.3	43.5	60.9	63.7
a woman needs children to be fulfilled	27.5	33.6	20.3	43.9	41.4	22.1

^a Sample: France, Britain, West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Ireland, USA, Canada, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Finland.

^b Unweighted average of countries in sample.

^c Canada, United States, United Kingdom; unweighted average.

^d Not asked in 1990 survey. ^e Without Finland. ^f Without Hungary.

Source: International Value Surveys 1981-83 and 1990/91.

5. The myth of the isolated nuclear family

- Thesis of Hans Bertram: The multilocal multi-generation family
 - Families are embedded in family networks
 - Although the nuclear family predominates, close local ties between the family members do exist
 - Residence patterns as an indicator for family networks
 - Indicators:
 - Distance between the location of the house/flat
 - Frequency of contacts

6. Non-standard family forms

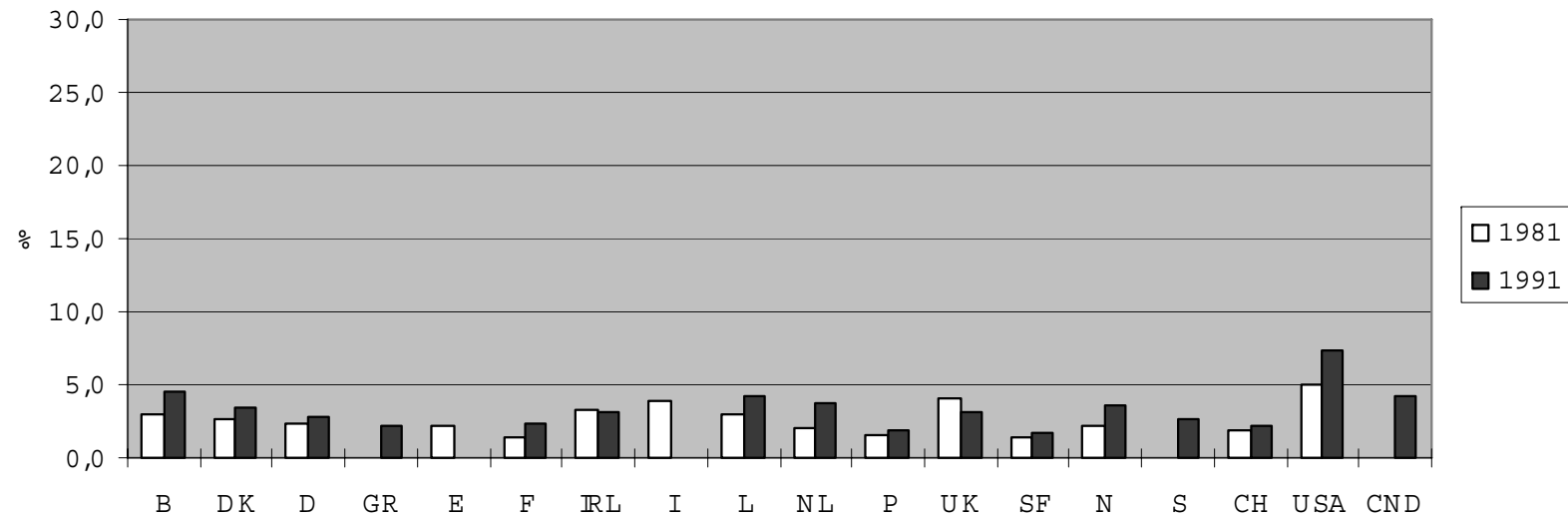
- Childless couples respectively childless women
- Lone parents
- Cohabiting couples

Childless women by birth cohorts in selected European countries (in %)

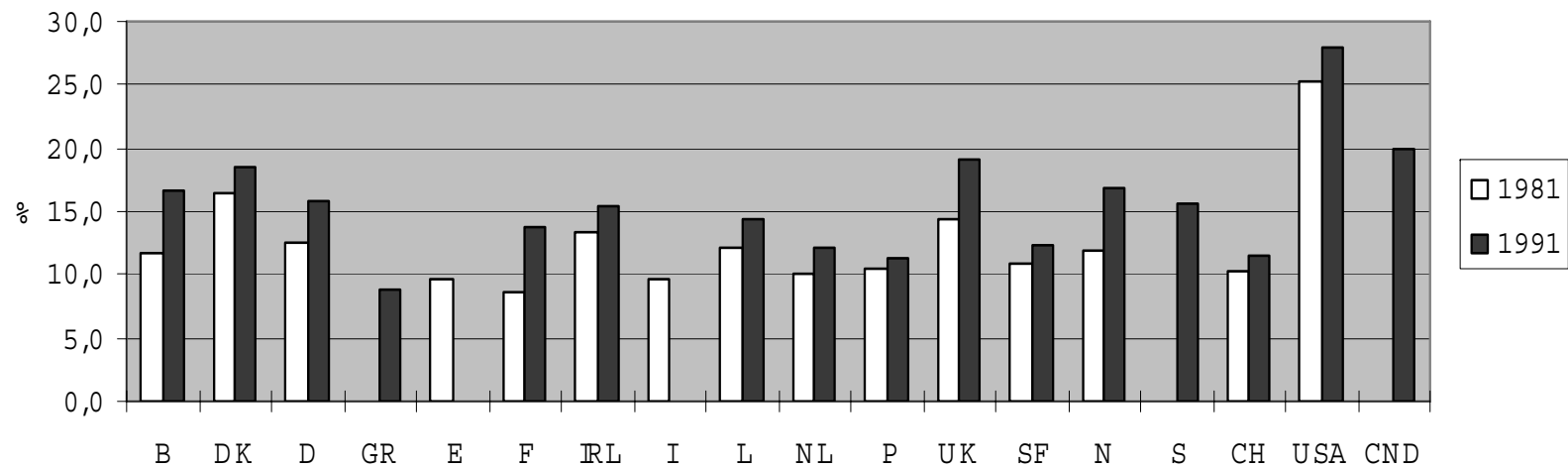
Country	Birth cohort	Proportion childless	Birth cohort	Proportion childless
Federal Republic of Germany	1946/50	18	1951/55	21
Austria	1941/45	15	1946/50	17
Switzerland	1936/40	10	1951/55	18
France	1945	8	1950/55	11
The Netherlands	1950	14	1955	20
England and Wales	1950	15	1955	18
Denmark	~1950	13	~1955	18
Norway	1949	11	1955	13
Sweden	1950	13	1955	15

Sources: Dorbritz/Schwarz 1996: 240; Höpflinger 1991: 81.

Single men with children as % of all families with children



Single women with children as % of all families with children



Proportions of women cohabitating of all women in unions
(in marriages and cohabitations)

Country	Year	Age group					
		16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-37	40 +
Sweden	1975	88	57	23	10	6	4
	1985	93	78	48	28	17	12
Great Britain	1980	13	11	6	2	3	2
	1986	42	24	10	7	4	4
Denmark	1976	84	48	17	10	5	7
	1985	88	75	41	20	10	7
Finland	1980	67	37	14	10	8	7
	1985	75	50	25	12	7	7
The Netherlands	1980	n/a	21	8	4	2	2
	1986	59	37	16	7	4	3
Norway	1977	-	21	6	2	2	1
	1987	83	59	23	8	5	5
Switzerland	1980	38	23	8	4	3	2
Austria	1981	31	14	6	4	3	3
	1989	45	21	8	4	3	2
West Germany	1978**	-20-		-4-		-1-	
	1988**	-45-		-11-		-3-	
France*	1981	-	16	6	2	-	-
	1986	-	36***	14	10	6	5

* UN Table 49 (plus notes)

** 18-25, 26-35, 36-55 (estimates)

*** Age group 21-24

Source: Kierman 1993: 27

Lone parent families in the European Union 1990/91

Country	% lone parent families 1990/91	% lone parent families with children under 6 1990/91	% lone parent families with at least one child under 15 1990/91
Belgium	14.1	14.9	14.6
Denmark	8.5	13.5	20.4
Germany	11.5	14.3	15.4
Greece	7.6	3.2	5.7
Spain	10.0	-	6.0
France	10.4	8.3	10.8
Ireland	15.0	8.8	10.7
Italy	11.8	-	-
Luxembourg	12.7	10.5	12.3
The Netherlands	10.1	11.2	12.2
Portugal	9.2	6.1	9.0
United Kingdom	13.5	19.2	19.0
Austria	13.0	13.4	-
Finland	12.4	10.3	-
Sweden	8.5	14.1	-

Source: Ditch/Barnes/Bradshaw 1996: 9.

7. European territorial patterns

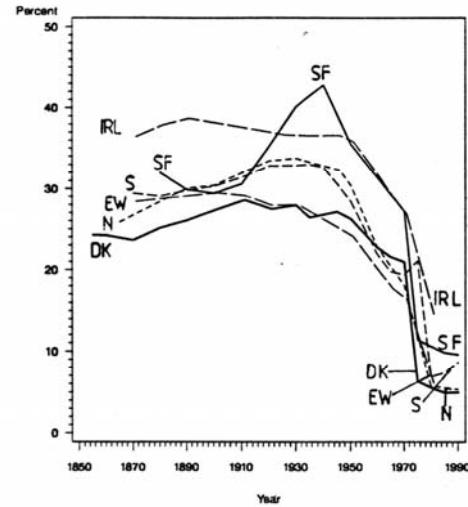
- „West European marriage pattern“ (John Hajnal). Indicators: late age at marriage and high celibacy rate
- „East European marriage pattern“ (John Hajnal). Indicators: early age at marriage and low celibacy rate
- Consequences:
 - higher fertility in Eastern Europe
 - larger households and families in Eastern Europe
 - Higher proportion of extended family systems in Eastern Europe, as e.g. the Zadruga on the Balkans
- Laterally and generationally extended family systems in Eastern Europe, but de facto dominance of the nuclear family in Western Europe

M arriage patterns in Europe

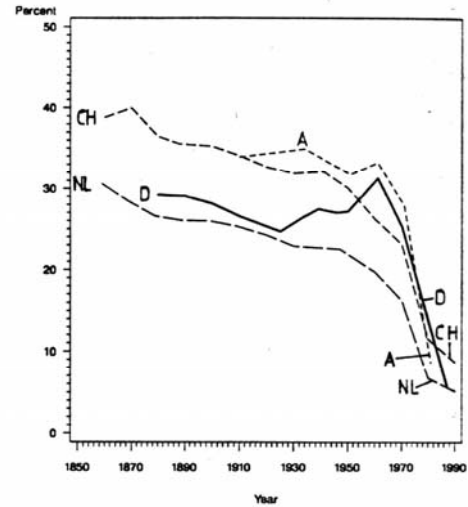
Celibacy rate	A ge at m arriage	
	H igh	L ow
H igh	(1) N ordic countries: Sw eden, N orw ay, F inland, D enm ark C ontinent: A ustria, G erm any, S w itzerland, N etherlands, B elgium (19th century) O utlier: Ireland	(2) Italy B elgium (20th century) F rance P ortugal (interm ediate country) S pain (only 1890–1914) E ngland and W ales F inland (to som e extent)
L ow	(3) Spain (pre-1890 and post- W orld W ar I) G reece (m ale m arriage age) P ortugal (interm ediate country)	(4) Eastern Europe: G reece (partly) P oland H ungary C zechoslovakia B ulgaria, R om ania, B altic countries

Figure 6: Women never married at age 45-54, Europe 1850-1990

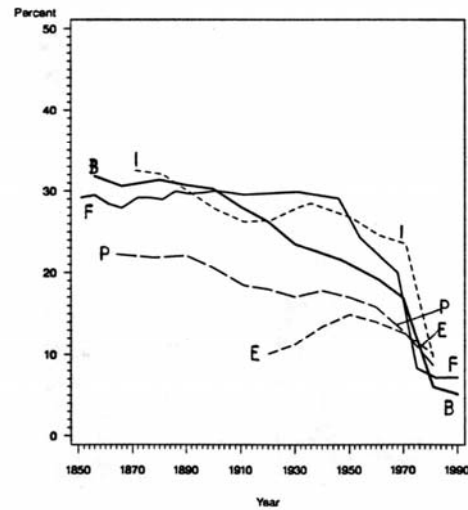
Women never married 45-54 DK, EW, SF, IRL, N, S



Women never married 45-54 A, D, NL, CH



Women never married 45-54 B, F, I, P, E



Women never married 45-54 CS, GR, H, PL

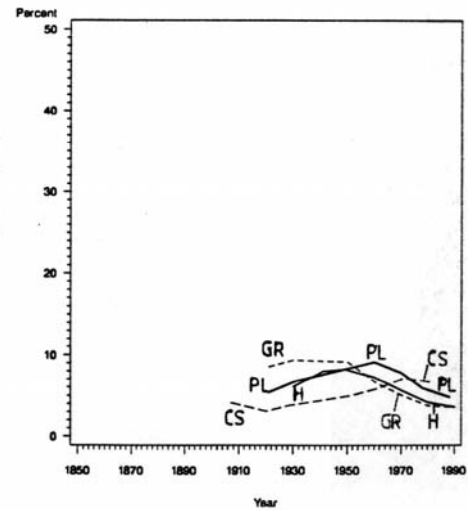


Figure 9: Women married at age 20-24, Europe 1850-1990

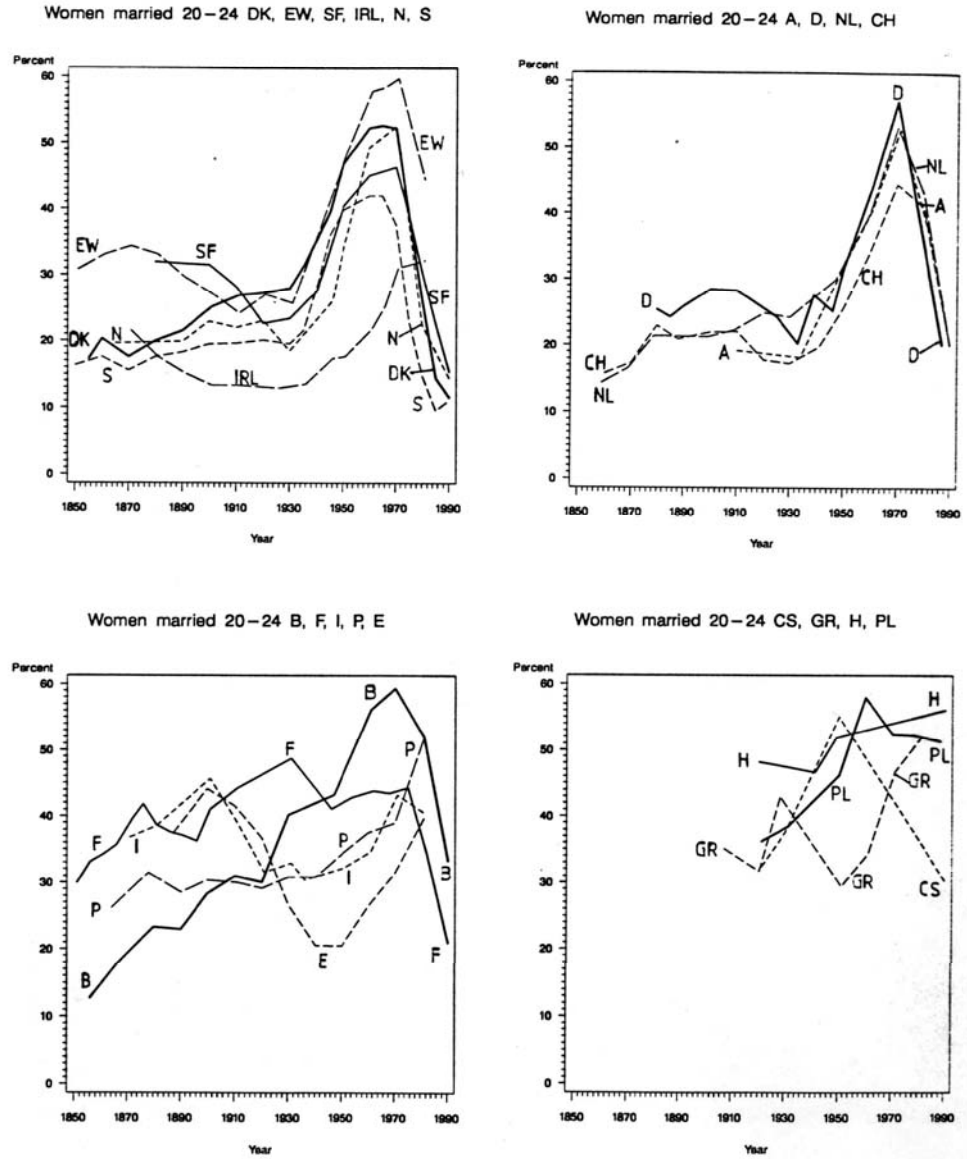


Figure 10: Men married at age 20-24, Europe 1850-1990

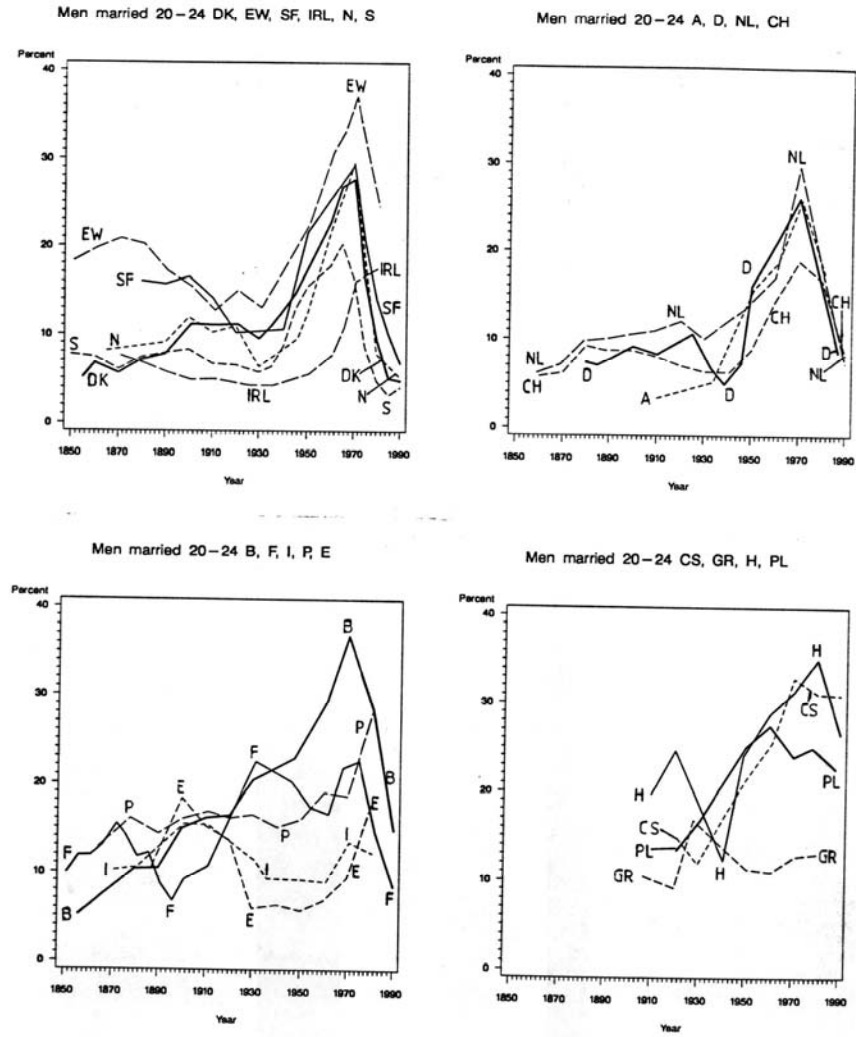
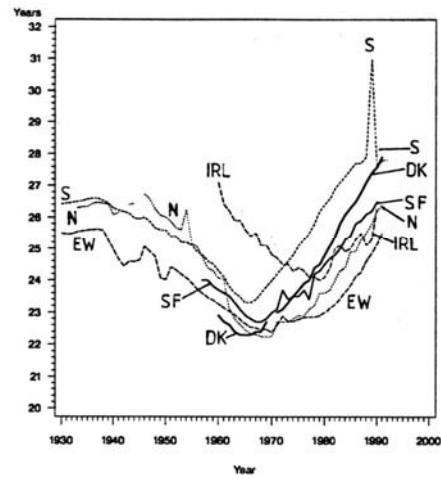
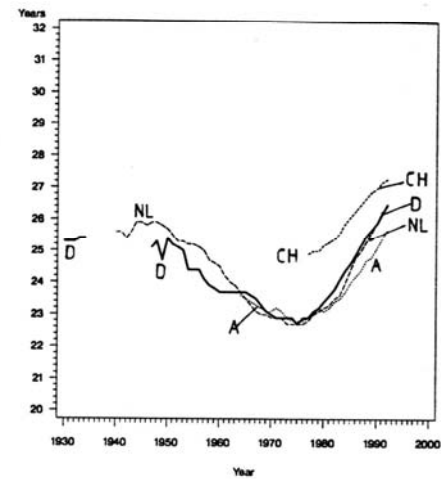


Figure 11: Mean age of women at first marriage, Europe 1930-1990

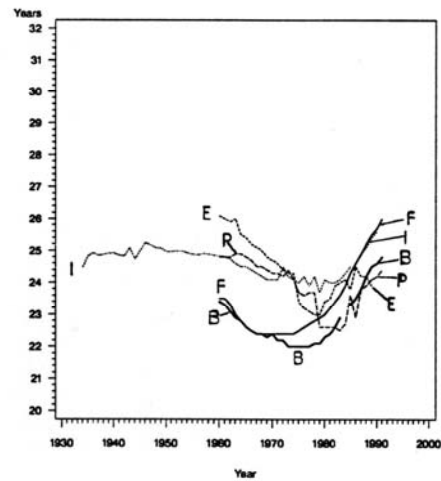
First marriage age females DK, EW, SF, IRL, N, S



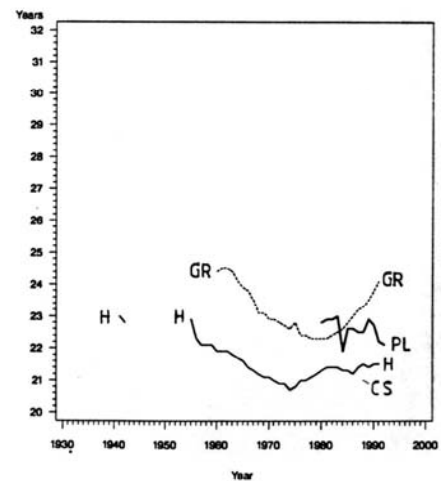
First marriage age females A, D, NL, CH



First marriage age females B, F, I, P, E



First marriage age females CS, GR, H, PL



Celibacy rate in Europe, 1950–2000
(women never married at age 45–54 in % of all women)

Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Austria	31.8	33.3	27.9	8.7	7.5	8.7
Belgium	21.5	19.1	16.9	6.0	5.1	6.3
Czechoslovakia	9.2	6.5	5.1	3.7	3.5	..
Czech Republic	9.6	6.4	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.3
Slovak Republic	8.0	6.8	6.0	4.7	4.7	6.7
Denmark	26.2	22.7	20.9	5.6	5.0	9.8
Finland	35.5	31.4	27.2	10.6	9.6	12.8
France	29.1	21.8	20.0	7.1	7.2	10.3
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Germany	27.0	31.4	25.4	..	5.8	7.3
East Germany	10.0	10.0	9.6	6.5	4.3	5.0
Greece	5.0	5.8	7.1	6.7	5.1	..
Hungary	8.2	7.3	5.6	4.2	3.6	4.4
Iceland	21.8	20.1	11.3	..	6.8	..
Ireland	35.9	31.4	26.9	14.6	10.2	10.9
Italy	26.7	24.6	23.6	9.7	..	8.1
Luxembourg	14.7	12.2	10.6	7.5	6.5	7.4
The Netherlands	22.6	19.8	16.3	6.8	5.2	7.4
Norway	30.4	22.8	18.1	5.8	5.4	8.1
Poland	..	9.1	7.8	5.9	4.8	6.0
Portugal	17.0	15.8	12.9	8.7	6.9	..
Spain	14.9	14.0	12.7	10.1	..	..
Sweden	28.4	21.9	19.4	6.9	8.7	16.4
Switzerland	30.1	26.3	23.1	11.5	8.7	10.1
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
England/Wales	24.1	19.7	16.4	6.1	5.0	7.3
Scotland	30.5	24.9	21.0	8.3	6.1	7.9
Northern Ireland	33.1	28.0	15.4	11.7	7.9	8.6

Note: The most proximate census years have been chosen for inclusion.

Proportion of females married at age 20–24, Europe 1950–2000
(in % of all women aged 20–24)

Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Austria	32.8	40.8	52.8	38.5	24.0	13.7
Belgium	43.3	56.1	59.4	52.0	33.3	15.3
Czechoslovakia	55.1	65.8	63.2	64.5	30.2	..
Czech Republic	54.8	66.6	65.1	67.4	81.6	21.2
Slovak Republic	55.6	65.1	58.8	59.8	80.9	26.8
Denmark	46.8	52.2	52.2	26.3	11.5	8.3
Finland	40.3	45.0	46.3	30.4	15.4	9.9
France	41.1	43.9	43.5	34.4	21.0	7.8
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Germany	31.7	44.4	56.9	..	20.3	14.8
East Germany	29.0	64.6	63.0	54.6	37.9	7.9
Greece	29.5	34.4	46.7	52.0	35.6	..
Hungary	51.9	67.1	65.4	67.2	56.1	23.2
Iceland	42.5	50.7	48.8	..	10.1	..
Ireland	17.6	21.8	31.0	32.3	13.7	3.7
Italy	32.3	34.7	43.2	40.5	..	12.8
Luxembourg	29.8	49.4	53.7	42.7	25.2	17.1
The Netherlands	48.4	40.2	53.1	43.1	20.2	11.1
Norway	33.8	49.3	52.4	22.4	14.4	8.1
Poland	46.2	57.9	52.4	52.2	51.3	25.5
Portugal	34.3	37.6	39.0	51.8	36.6	..
Spain	20.5	26.4	31.4	39.7	21.6	..
Sweden	39.8	42.0	37.6	14.8	11.1	6.1
Switzerland	25.8	34.2	44.5	41.1	20.3	14.2
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
England/Wales	48.0	57.7	59.7	44.4	22.9	11.8
Scotland	39.5	51.6	57.4	46.2	24.1	6.9
Northern Ireland	29.1	38.6	46.5	42.7	25.9	9.3

Proportion of males married at age 20–24, Europe 1950–2000
(in % of all men aged 20–24)

Country	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000
Austria	15.8	18.8	25.9	17.6	10.9	5.7
Belgium	22.9	29.4	36.8	28.5	14.9	5.3
Czechoslovakia	21.4	25.6	32.9	31.1	31.0	..
Czech Republic	21.4	26.7	34.8	32.1	67.8	8.5
Slovak Republic	21.3	23.4	28.4	29.6	68.5	11.5
Denmark	17.4	22.7	27.7	9.5	4.8	3.3
Finland	21.6	25.4	29.3	14.1	6.8	4.5
France	20.2	16.6	21.8	14.7	8.5	2.3
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Germany	16.2	21.4	26.1	..	8.6	5.7
East Germany	11.3	39.1	31.2	28.8	17.3	2.6
Greece	11.3	11.0	12.8	13.1	8.3	..
Hungary	24.1	28.8	31.4	35.1	26.6	9.5
Iceland	20.3	23.9	29.7	..	4.3	..
Ireland	5.6	7.7	16.1	17.6	6.1	1.6
Italy	9.2	9.0	13.5	12.3	..	2.9
Luxembourg	9.4	18.9	22.9	18.9	10.5	6.0
The Netherlands	20.9	17.1	29.8	18.1	7.4	3.4
Norway	12.4	21.6	29.5	7.9	5.2	3.1
Poland	25.1	27.5	24.0	25.0	22.7	11.1
Portugal	16.0	19.0	18.6	28.4	18.2	..
Spain	5.7	6.9	9.5	18.1	8.8	..
Sweden	15.5	17.8	16.3	4.8	4.1	2.0
Switzerland	8.9	14.5	19.0	16.7	8.3	6.2
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
England/Wales	22.6	30.7	37.0	24.6	11.1	4.4
Scotland	17.8	27.1	38.7	29.2	13.1	3.2
Northern Ireland	12.1	21.0	28.6	25.2	15.0	3.8

8. The influence of family law, tax law and family and employment policies

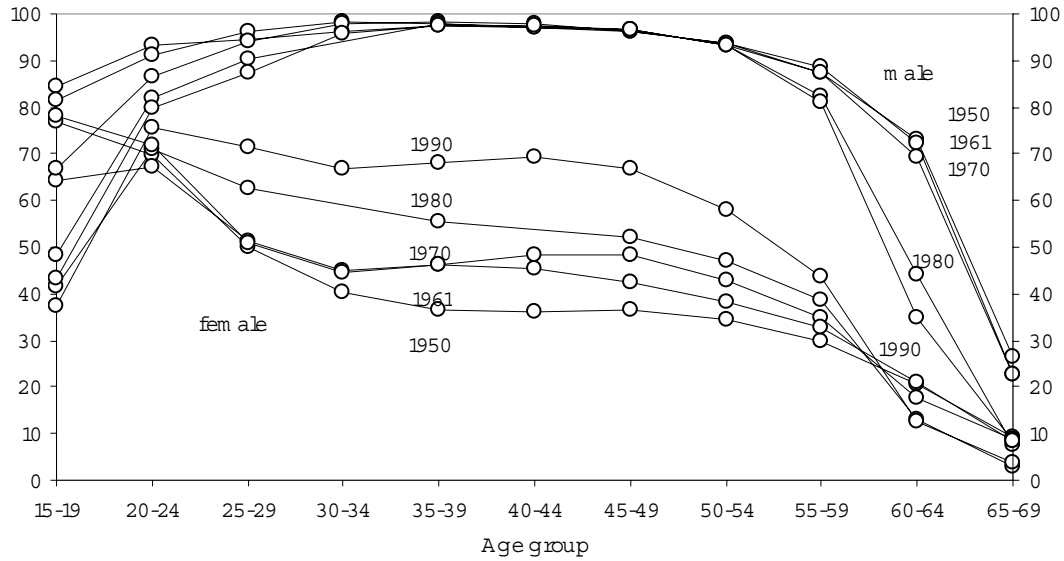
FRG:

- Income tax law („Ehegattensplitting“) favours the conclusion of a marriage
- Formerly worse position of children born out-of-wedlock put pressure to conclude a marriage; meanwhile the position of non-marital children was equalized in most law fields like inheritance law, child maintenance, law on family names, etc.
- Divorce law reforms of the 1970s: introduction of the principle of marriage breakdown
- Unequal legal status of cohabiting couples

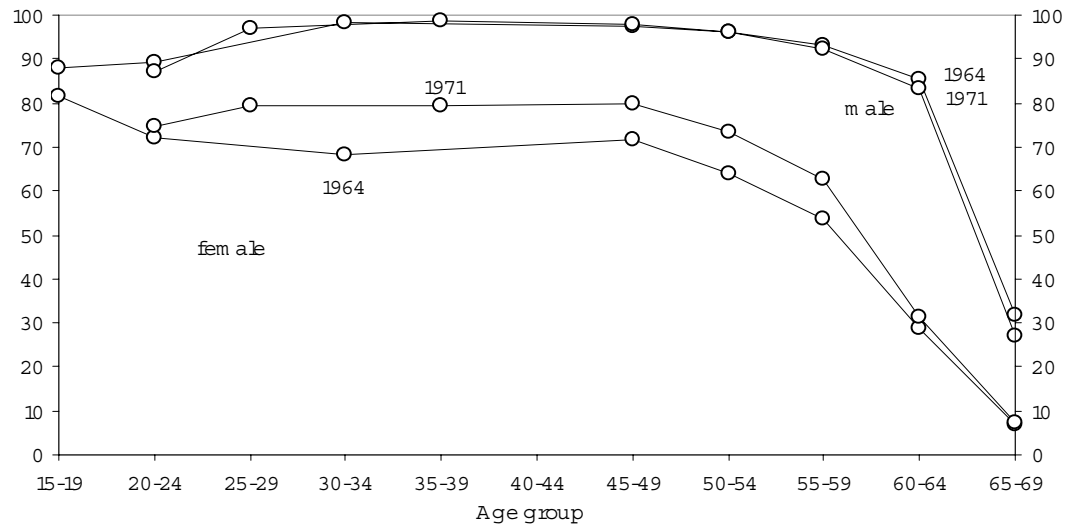
GDR:

- Early marriage because of the restricted housing supply
- Extended system of public child-care institutions
- Easy divorce due to non-existent property division rules

W estG erm any, 1950-1990

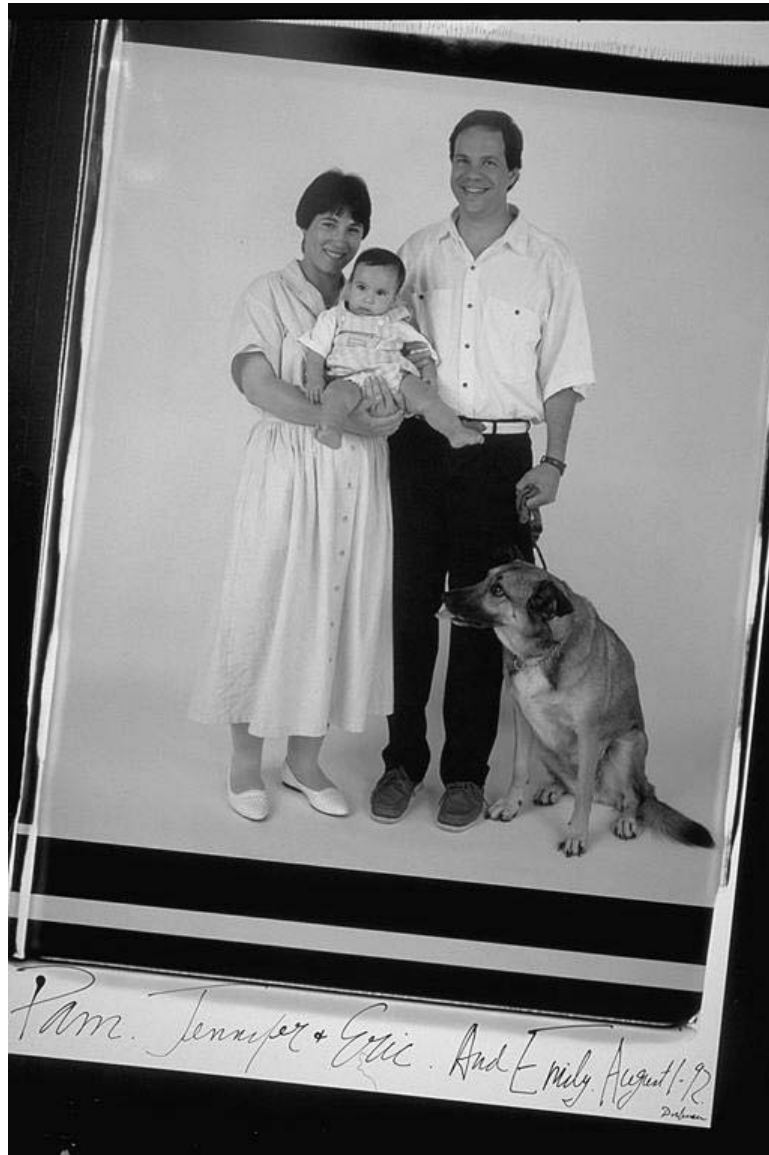


EastG erm any, 1974-1971





Familienbild
1913



Pam. Jennifer + Eric. And Emily August 1-72
Dubson



Amy and Bob Osot and Gulliver.
January 15, 1996. D. Osot

