

KINCS RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

demography knowledge transfer result-oriented approach
International and national event management Good access to national data sources
social inclusion Consultative role in policy making Strong analytical skills
research training, education skills analysis
Strong analytical skills, result-oriented approach and national data sources
promotion of active citizenship international and national event management
work life balance promotion of active citizenship research
Consultative role in policy making social inclusion work life balance
work life balance research promotion of active citizenship
family social inclusion international and national event management
vulnerable groups mental health promotion of active citizenship
work life balance family upskilling, international data sources research
International and national event management research
Good access to various national data sources
Strong analytical skills
work life balance
knowledge transfer Strategic partners analysis
Strong analytical skills
work life balance
International and national event management
Good access to various national data sources



KINCS

| KOPP MÁRIA INTÉZET
| A NÉPESEDÉSÉRT
| ÉS A CSALÁDOKÉRT

www.koppmariaintezet.hu/en

2019

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FAMILIES IN THE FOREGROUND

Background. This is, unfortunately, what we generally think of our families' place in our lives. Whatever we tend to strive for – financial success, prestigious positions, short and long-term career goals, among many other professional aims – it is usually something that takes us further from our families, both physically and mentally. Nevertheless, whenever our real future is in question, that is, our happiness, our satisfaction, our psychosocial wellbeing, we think of nothing else but our families. This foundational social unit seems to come into the foreground when our existence, individual or social, needs a meaningful mission.

At the Mária Kopp Institute (KINCS), we think of families as being in the foreground. They are our foundational human networks and the greatest potential for the future. They are the governing units of a functioning society and socializing communities of long lasting cultures. Families are foundational in many aspects and thus deserve special academic attention in the era of constant change. Believing that families are reinforcing, nurturing and sustaining society, KINCS advocates family friendly national and global policies and supports the Hungarian government in working out a sustainable, complex and efficient system of family policies.

KINCS is pursuing research in several subfields of family studies, such as education and families, parenting and families, incentives and obstacles in family planning, intergenerational collaboration within the family, expecting and giving birth to babies, among several other topics. The results of these projects are informed by policy decisions and national strategic planning.

KINCS is thus one of those few institutions in the world that devotes itself to the value of families as natural procreative units capable of growing and nurturing communities. Networking to fulfil our aims is inevitable, and so are we more than eager to give a short insight to what KINCS has been up to lately academically.

We do strongly hope that by browsing through this booklet, the gentle Reader will clearly see how the topic and reality of families moves from the background to our common foreground, and stays there, firmly.

Tünde Fűrész
President

Dr. Petra Aczél
Vice President for Research

INTRODUCTION OF KINCS

The Mária Kopp Institute for Demography and Families (KINCS*) was founded by the Hungarian Government. Our Institute launched its activities in early 2018, during the Year of Families, cultivating the heritage of Professor Mária Kopp MD. The Institute aims to contribute to the following:

- to progress towards a society promoting and supporting families in having children
- to find appropriate and effective responses to our demographic challenges;
- to support the well-being of families, allowing them to grow and to prosper

Family policy and demography are not just one of the national strategic issues, but a common mission that on the long run defines our future here in Hungary and in the world. Without laying down the foundations of a family-focused political thinking and without a proper understanding of the possible pathways to a demographic turn, it is inconceivable to make a halt to the aging and decline of the population. Our most treasured ones, our children, are the key to our future, thus we believe in our mission of supporting families in raising as many children as they wish for.

For this purpose, our Institute carries out domestic and international activities, policy analyses and research that can serve as a basis for measures on family and population affairs, contributing to the family friendly, harmonious functioning of society and the prosperity of our nation.

The Mária Kopp Institute (KINCS) is working for the accomplishment of these goals to serve every family.

(KINCS) means Treasure in Hungarian)*

ABOUT THE DENOMINATOR

“Let all children wished for be born.”



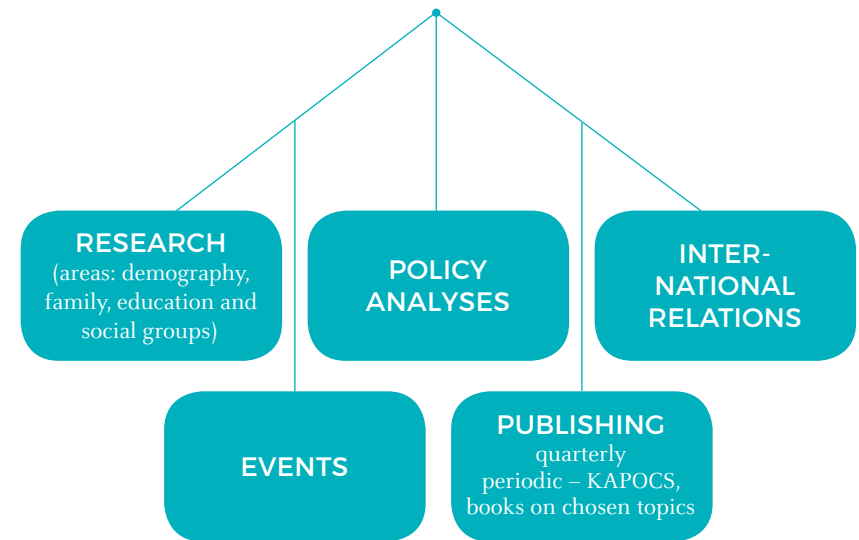
The Mária Kopp Institute for Demography and Family has been named after Prof. Mária KOPP MD, Ph.D., an internationally renowned researcher of psychosociological wellbeing for her pioneering and impactful research conducted in the field of family and social studies.

Awarded several prizes during her professional activity, **Prof. Mária KOPP MD, Ph.D. (1942-2012)** was the founder of the Institute of Behavioral Sciences at Semmelweis University and a Doctor of Science.

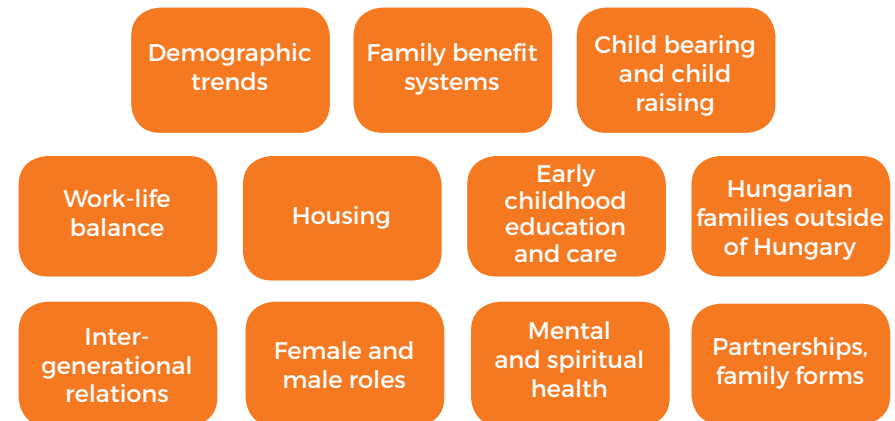
Together with her husband, **Árpád SKRABSKI Ph.D.**, she was granted several prizes acknowledging her efforts to improve the mental and physical health condition of the Hungarian population, for her scientific work on the biological, psychological, social, economic and demographic background affecting public health conditions, and for the multifaceted work towards the Hungarian society and families carried out for decades. Her main professional and research areas were population studies, mental health and chronic stress and premature mortality, male and female roles within families, the preservation of families’.

She was the founder and organizer of the Roundtable on Demography, as well as the person who launched the Three Princes, Three Princesses Movement.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF KINCS



MAIN FOCI OF OUR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES



KINCS RESEARCH BUREAU

The Research Bureau prepares the scientific research of the Institute, elaborates its methodology, carries out the data processing. It conducts applied research, examines the challenges arising from demographic processes, the situation and functioning of families through the tools of sociology, psychology and economics.

Head: András Székely

Flashlights on recent researches

RECEPTION OF THE FAMILY PROTECTION ACTION PLAN

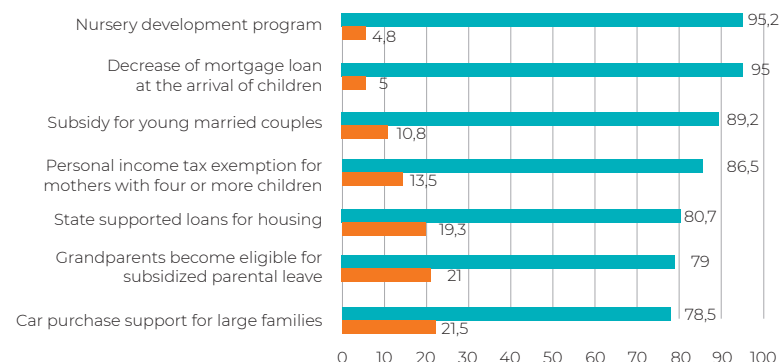
The seven-point Family Protection Action Plan announced by the Government of Hungary aims to support the birth of families from multiple angles through unique measures that have not yet been applied in such complexity neither in Europe, nor elsewhere. The seven measures are as follows:

1. subsidy for young married couples: support for young couples having children, which is a huf 10 million free-to-use loan that is reduced depending on the birth of the child or has not to be repaid.
2. further expanding the housing allowance for families (csok) extension of interest-subsidized housing loan for used home buyers.
3. further support for reducing mortgages for families, mortgage loan release.
4. personal income tax exemption for mothers with four or more children.
5. grandparents become eligible for subsidized parental leave.
6. nursery development program.
7. support for large families buying cars.

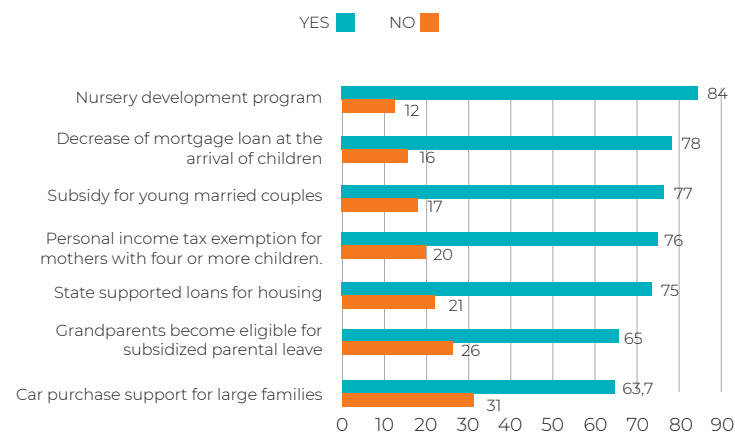
In February 2019, KINCS conducted its first research on the adoption of the Family Protection Action Plan by interviewing 500 mothers of young children with children aged below five. The second study was conducted in April 2019 by interviewing 1,000 adults (500 men and 500 women) between the ages of 18 and 45 years using the CATI method.

Results

Mothers with young children agreed on an average with 5.93 of 7 measures, and those aged 18-45 agreed on an average with 5.14 measures.



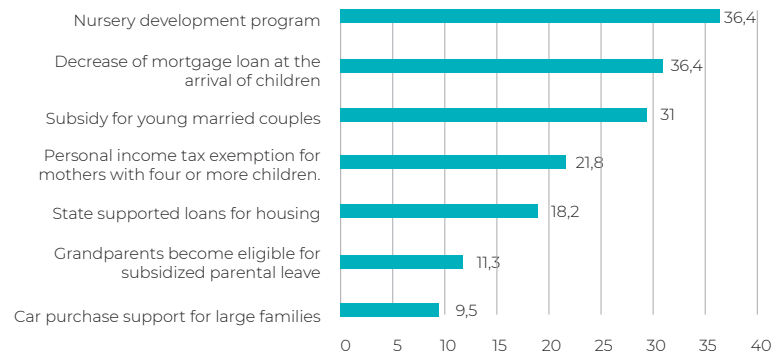
Proportion of respondents agreeing with each measure, mothers with young children, %, February 2019



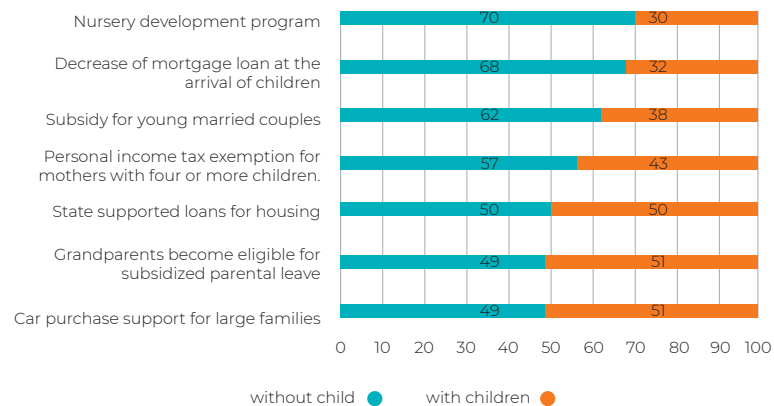
Proportion of those who agree with the positive effects of each measure, 18-45 population, %, April 2019

Out of the mothers surveyed, those who consider having more children were significantly more likely to agree with the measures than those who did not plan to have another child. Exception to this is the nursery development program, which is supported equally by both groups.

When interviewing mothers with young children, participants would opt-in for an average of 1.55 measures in the future, compared with 1.33 for the general population.



Proportion of people planning to make use of each measure, mothers with young children, % February 2019



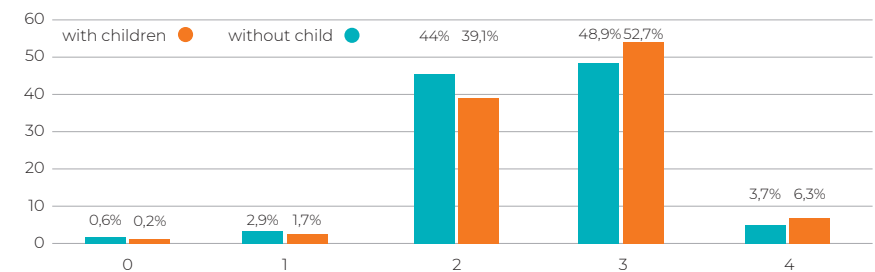
Distribution of people planning or thinking it as possible to make use of each measure amongst those with or without children (percentage within all respondents in parentheses), 18-45 population, %, April 2019.



Two-thirds (63.3%) of those aged 18-45 agree that measures in the Family Protection Action Plan can contribute to stop population decline. To the greatest extent, those with two children thought so.

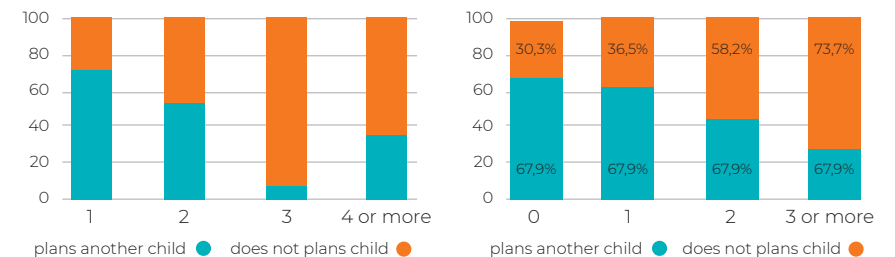
Family-friendly approach in the society

Hungarians are family friendly people. They believe that the ideal number of children in a family is more than 2



(Source: KINCS research among 18-45 years old Hungarians, April 2019)

Every second mother with small child(ren) is planning to have another child in the next 5 years: 71% of mothers of one child, 36% of mothers of two children and 18% of mothers of three children.



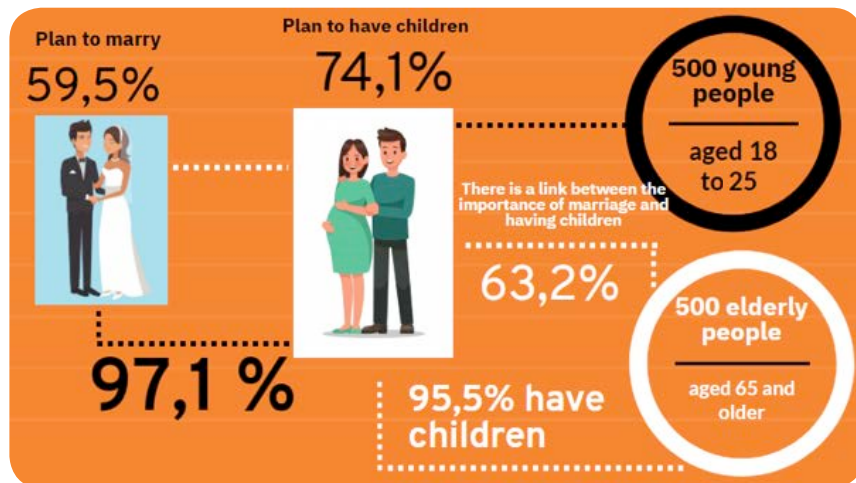
58,3% of 18-45 year old Hungarians is planning to have at least one child in the next 5 years: 67,9% people without child, 63,5% parents of one child and 41,8% parents of two children.

INTERGENERATIONAL RESEARCH

In a quantitative research, the Foundation for Healthy and Harmonious Families asked 500 young people between the ages of 18 and 25 about their plans for childbirth, the factors needed to have children, and 500 elderly aged 65-75 about their family relationships made during their life and the factors that influenced them.

Results

Marriage and childbirth are important for both the elderly and the young. The majority of young respondents (59.5%) plan to live in marriage, the vast majority (74.1%) are planning to have children, with four-fifths of them planning to have at least two children. While 95.5% of the elderly have children, 97.1% of young people planning marriage also intend to have children. 63.2% of the elderly think that those having a child should marry.

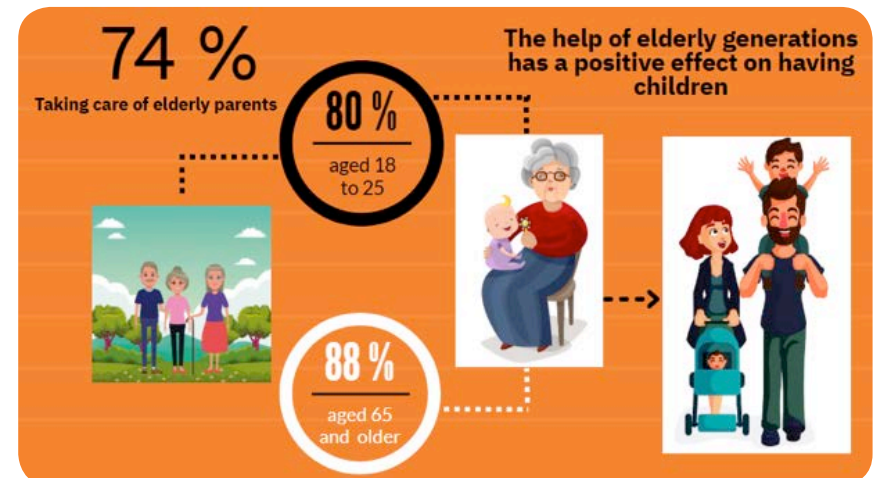


Elderly and young people would help each other, providing a solid backdrop for families, with 88% of young people and 93% of older people thinking that parenting is very important for a young couple. Frequent meetings with parents are beneficial to a young couple, according to 71% of young

people and 89% of elderly. 72% of young people and 74% of elderly say that young people should respect their parents' views on all issues.



The majority of young people is looking forward to look after their elderly parents (74%). 80% of young people and 88% of elderly believe that the occasional possibility to have children looked after by the grandparents helps in having children, so the presence of grandparents in the family goes hand in hand with a higher desire to have children.



ATTITUDES OF HUNGARIAN FAMILIES OUTSIDE THE BORDER OF HUNGARY IN RELATION TO HAVING CHILDREN

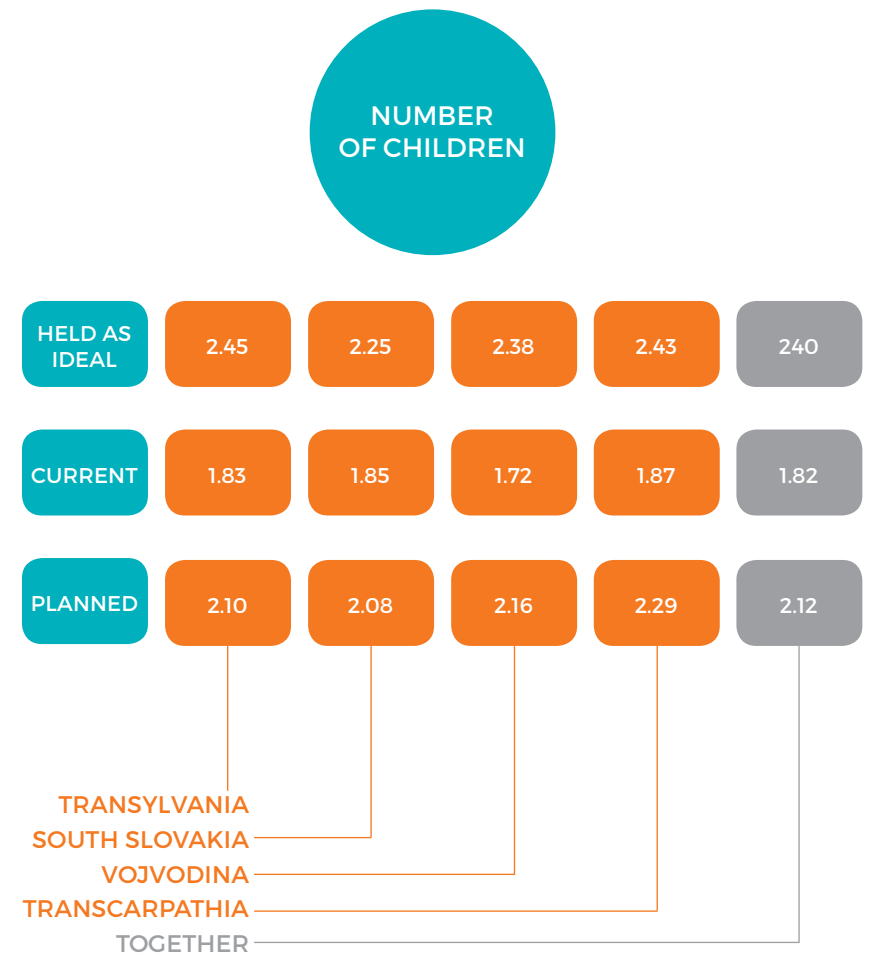
The KINCS Research Bureau conducted a representative survey together with the Research Institute for Hungarian Communities Abroad, in the framework of the program Year of Families Outside the Hungarian Border (2018), in which the regions of Transcarpathia (Ukraine), Vojvodina (Serbia), the Southern Slovakia (Slovakia) and Transylvania (Romania) were surveyed, where a total of approximately two million minority Hungarians live.

The survey seeks to gain insight into the attitudes of Hungarian families towards relationships, family forms and childbirth by polling 2,600 adults aged 18-49 (Transylvania 1300, South Slovaia 500, Transcarpathia 400, Vojvodina 400).

Results:

In the total sample, the best age for women to have children was held at the age of 25.5 years and for men at the age of 28.4 years. On the other hand, when asked for their age, when their first child was born, women with children said on average 24.1 years and men with children said 26.8 years, so the ideal age for having a first child would be more for both men and women, compared to when their child was actually born.

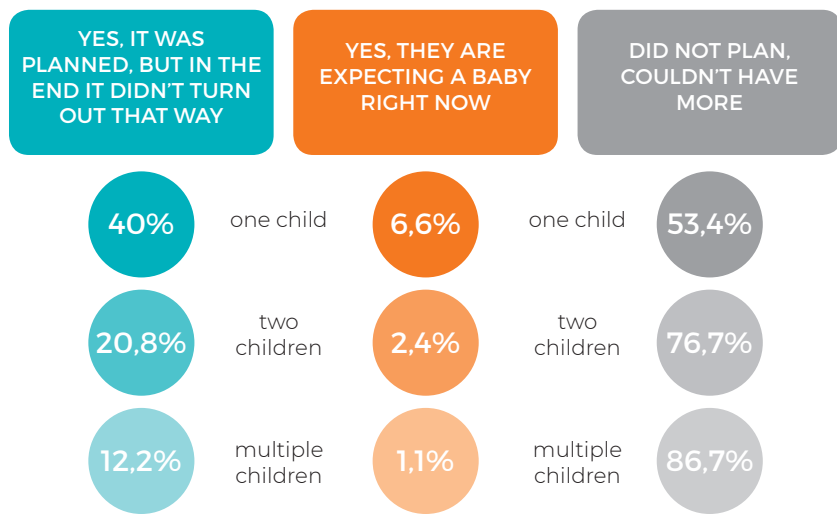
The average number of children for those with children is 1.82 (Transylvania 1.83, South Slovakia 1.85, Vojvodina 1.72, Transcarpathia 1.87). The average number of children is highest for those with the lowest levels of education, but followed immediately by graduates, and this sequence is maintained for the ideal number of children. Respectively, the average number of children planned is the highest for those with tertiary education.



The ideal and planned number of children in each of the countries surveyed is above the average of 2.1. There is a significant relationship between the number of existing children and the number of further planned children.

ARE (WERE) YOU PLANNING TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD?

Number of existing children (one child, two children, multiple children) and planning of additional children among those with children:



Respondents said that stable and satisfactory relationships, the workplace and proper housing conditions are key to having children. Housing conditions were mentioned more often by younger people, while financial support expected from the state was mentioned more often by older people. As a result of having children, women are more likely to expect their workplace prospects to deteriorate, while men are more likely to feel happier and more satisfied with having a baby.

All in all, the representative survey showed that in large regions of Hungarians living across the border, attitudes towards marriage and childbirth are generally similar to those in Central and Eastern Europe. The most traditional approach is present in Transcarpathia, and in Transylvania and the most modern in Vojvodina and South Slovakia.

KINCS BUREAU FOR POLICY ANALYSIS

The KINCS Bureau for Policy Analysis is involved in the preparation of the Ministry's decisions in support of family and population policy objectives through background material, database analysis and secondary analysis. It also prepares and coordinates professional concepts, strategies and action plans.

Head: Orsolya Szomszéd

Flashlights on recent researches

THE HOUSING ALLOWANCE FOR FAMILIES IS POPULAR AMONG HUNGARIANS

The Housing Allowance for Families (CSOK*) has been available since the 1st of July 2015, with the aim of helping families to have their own homes which makes having children easier. Support is available

- for buying both new and used homes,
- home construction,
- home expansion.

Basically the amount of the allowance depends on the number of children. Families that are raising three or more children, or that undertake to raise at least three children in future (including the children they already have) may receive a one-off in-cash support of 10 million HUF (that equals approximately 33,000 euros) when building or buying a new house or flat. In addition, they are eligible to another HUF 15 million residential loan with a state interest-rate subsidy.

*(CSOK is an abbreviation very similar to the word kiss in Hungarian)

| Number of Children | Amount of Subsidy and Loan (w. state supported interest rate) | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| | Used homes | New homes |
| 1 child | HUF 600,000 | HUF 600,000 |
| 2 children | HUF 1,430,000 + HUF 10,000,000 | HUF 2,600,000 + HUF 10,000,000 |
| 3 children | HUF 2,200,000 + HUF 10,000,000 | HUF 10,000,000 + HUF 15,000,000 |

From the introduction of CSOK in July 2015 more than hundred thousand families benefited from the Housing Allowance for Families.

The average amount per contract was HUF 3.9 million. 55.1% of the contracts concluded amounted to HUF 1-2.9 million, including interest subsidy contracts. Most of the claimants live in Pest county (12.5%) and Budapest (10.7%).

Families have an average of 1.8 children per contract.

34.6% of all contracts involved the birth of a future child. An average of 1.43 children were undertaken by families.

20.5% of the contracts included to have one future child, 13.4% two future children and 0.6% three future children.

The majority of supported real estate (37.0%) is located in cities, 32.1% in villages, 22.6% in county cities, and 8.3% in the capital. In the villages and somewhat smaller towns, they preferred to buy used homes, while in Budapest and in the county towns, families sought to buy new homes.

FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACES IN HUNGARY

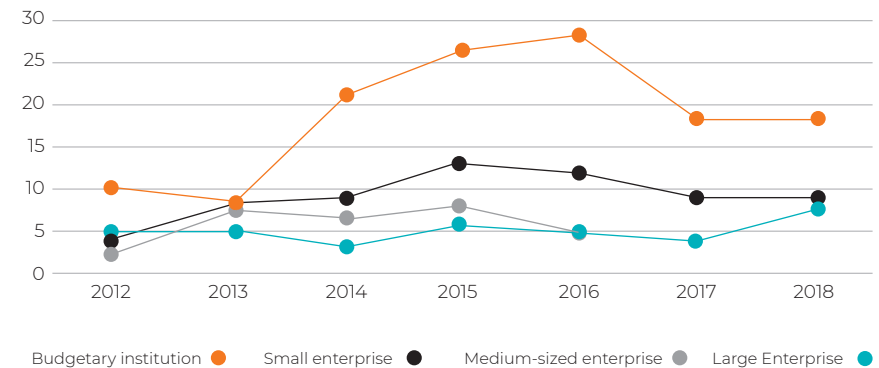


The KINCS Research Bureau took stock of family-friendly workplace research results from 2012-2018 and analyzed applications submitted for the Family-Friendly Workplace call for proposals.

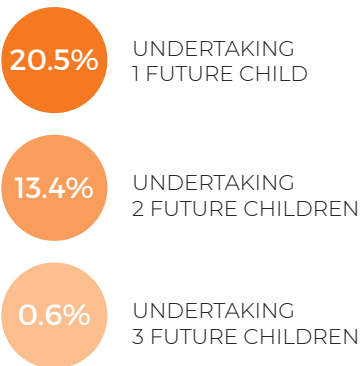
Results

Most of the winning applicants, in line with the high level of employment in the country, came from the Central region of Hungary, and a large number of them were budgetary bodies, which reflects the great demand in the public sector for family-friendly workplace solutions.

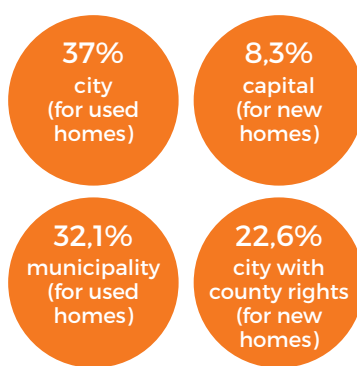
Number of successful applications by type of workplace (pcs) (2012-2018)



UNDERTAKING A FUTURE CHILD: EVERY 3RD CONTRACT



SUPPORTED HOMES



Initially, the actions reached 15,000 employees a year, but by the last year, this has exceeded 40,000. During the period under review, the programs awarded affected a total of more than 160,000 employees.

Looking at the entire period (2012-2018) a total of 950 family friendly workplace actions (338 in the first 3 years, 612 in the second 4 years) were carried out over the seven years. The most common family-friendly measures implemented by organizations are the organization of events, the provision of childcare, and the possibility of atypical forms of work. This was followed by the provision of training and other services. Based on the above, it seems that **the greatest need was for joint family programs provided by the workplace, for the daycare provision of children, especially during school holidays, and for the possibility of flexible working.** A total of 950 actions were carried out over the seven years, of which 587 are actions belonging to the above categories.

events **192** day care provision for children **163**
atypical forms of work **84** training **77** other
service **71** health care, prevention **67** keeping
contact during parental leave **40** social benefits **36**
scheduling holidays **31** involving pensioners **25**
reinforcing the parental role of men **19** elderly,
patient care **8** career planning **6** legal aid **5**

KINCS EUROPEAN FAMILY POLICY RANKING 2019

The Mária Kopp Institute for Demography and Families (KINCS) compiled the European Family Policy Ranking for the first time in 2019. It has compared the family policy measures of 28 EU Member States and another 17 European countries.

The ranking is based on the European Family Policy Outlook, published in April 2019, presenting the institutional frameworks influencing the family policy systems of 45 European countries. The volume was prepared using data from Eurostat, MISSOC and MISSCEO, which also served as the basis

for the European Family Policy Ranking. This publication contains data of 2018 queries.

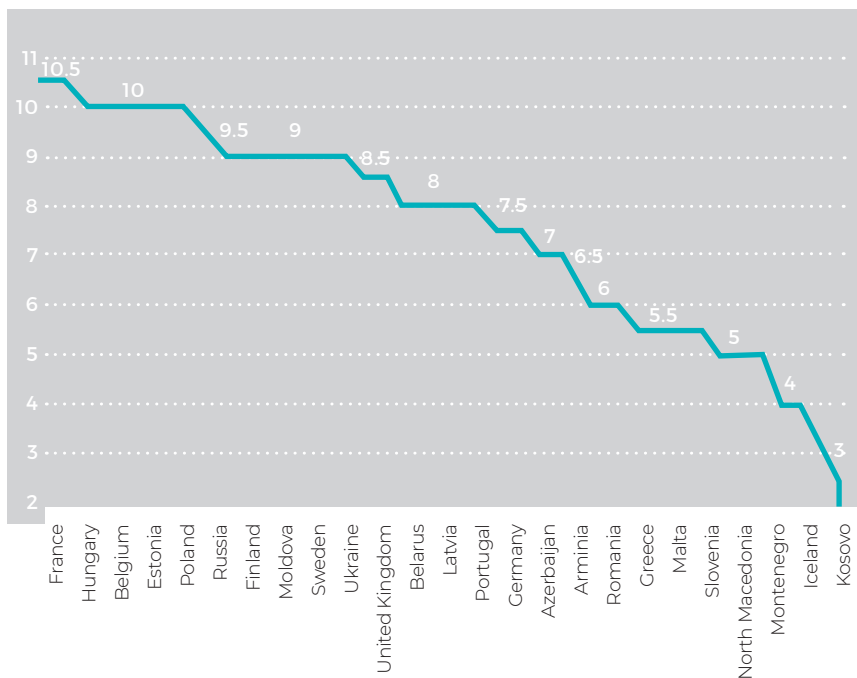
For the purpose of ranking, the aspects examined were designed to demonstrate in a comparable manner the range and quality of family support measures in each country. The established ranking shows how important it is to support families in a given country, how important the concept of family friendliness is, or whether it can be interpreted at all in the given country. From the ranking of countries, it can be deduced whether a country's social policy gives priority to families or how complex family policy is, i.e. how well it accompanies the family lifespan, including changing situations.

The scoring and classification of countries was based on the availability of the selected 12 family policy measures and their compliance with the European guidelines.

The basis of scoring was determined by the existence, lack, and in some cases the extent of the measures examined.

Indicators included:

- 1) Family housing support (1=available, 0=not available)
- 2) Family allowance granted as a subjective right (1=yes, 0=no)
- 3) Maternity benefits (1=available, 0=not available)
- 4) Infant care benefits (1=available, 0=not available)
- 5) Child care leave (1=available 0=not available or not paid)
- 6) Length of maternity leave (1=over 140 days, 0.5=under 140 days, 0=not available)
- 7) Length of childcare leave (1=over the child's age of 1,5, 0.5=up to the child's age of 1,5, 0=not available)
- 8) Paternity leave (1= 10 days or more, 0.5= less than 10 days, 0=not available)
- 9) Proportion of children attending nurseries in the 0-3-year-old population (1=over 33%, 0.5=under 33%, 0= service not available)
- 10) Proportion of children attending kindergarten in the 3-6-year-old population (1= over 90%, 0.5= under 90%, 0= service not available)
- 11) Family taxation (1=existent, 0= non-existent)
- 12) Possibility of including childcare period into pension calculations (1=possible, 0=not possible)



| | | | | | |
|----------------|------|----------------|-----|------------------------|-----|
| France | 10.5 | Austria | 8.5 | Romania | 6 |
| Hungary | 10.5 | United Kingdom | 8.5 | Switzerland | 6 |
| Belgium | 10 | Norway | 8.5 | Greece | 5.5 |
| Estonia | 10 | Belarus | 8 | The Netherlands | 5.5 |
| Poland | 10 | Bulgaria | 8 | Malta | 5.5 |
| Luxembourg | 10 | Latvia | 8 | Serbia | 5.5 |
| Russia | 10 | Lithuania | 8 | Slovenia | 5.5 |
| Czech Republic | 9.5 | Portugal | 8 | Albania | 5 |
| Finland | 9 | Croatia | 7.5 | North Macedonia | 5 |
| Ireland | 9 | Germany | 7.5 | Turkey | 5 |
| Moldova | 9 | Spain | 7.5 | Montenegro | 4.5 |
| Italy | 9 | Azerbaijan | 7 | Bosnia and Herzegovina | 4 |
| Sweden | 9 | Denmark | 7 | Iceland | 4 |
| Slovakia | 9 | Arminia | 6.5 | Georgia | 3.5 |
| Ukraine | 9 | Cyprus | 6 | Kosovo | 2.5 |

RESEARCH CENTRES

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE

The Educational Research Center examines current demographic and population trends from an educational and pedagogical perspective. The results of family-oriented research related to the world of education and pedagogy are reflected in scientific life (mainly social sciences), policies (e.g. family, youth, education, health and social), specialized institutions related to the family (e.g. specialized services, child protection, consultancy services) and NGOs.

Head: Ágnes Engler

Main focus

Education for family values and family life

Education for family life

The Educational Research Center has launched a new course for teachers entitled Education for family life. The basic concept of education for family life is to prepare every age group to play an effective and productive role in the life of families. The training aims to help prospective teachers in educational institutions to integrate theoretical and practical knowledge of family and family roles effectively into their pedagogical work.

Training provides preparation for the following:

- To introduce the concept of education for family life, as well as to learn its theoretical background, areas of application and methods so that it can be properly utilized by educators and professionals in their educational and teaching work.
- Introduce, implement and operate education for family life as a stand-alone subject within the possibilities of the local curriculum.
- To effectively integrate the topics of family life education into the various subjects, to convey the theoretical and practical content as outlined in the curriculum.
- It provides educators responsible for all student groups to prepare for family life in a practice-oriented way, taking into account age specificities.

- Contact and co-operate with organizations, institutions, professionals involved in family education.
- It provides preparation for the application of acquired knowledge and developed competences in work and social engagement.

SOCIAL GROUPS RESEARCH CENTRE

The Social Groups Research Center carries out research and analysis of problems, data and policies affecting disadvantaged people, including the Roma. It also participates in the preparation of professional concepts, strategies and action plans to support the goals of social inclusion.

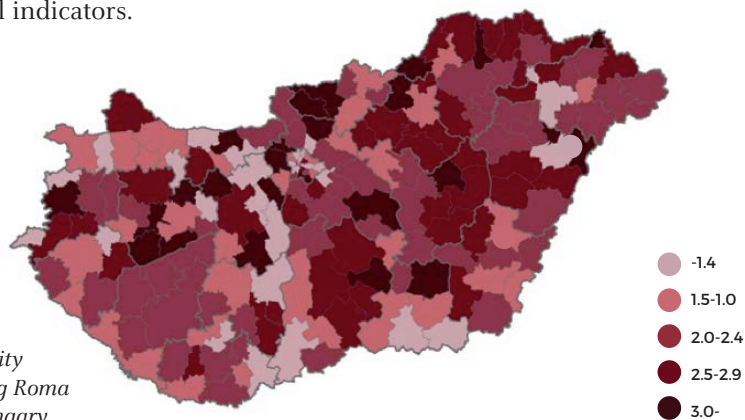
Head: István Antal

MAIN FOCI

- Effects of family policies in Roma communities in Hungary
- Roma values in education

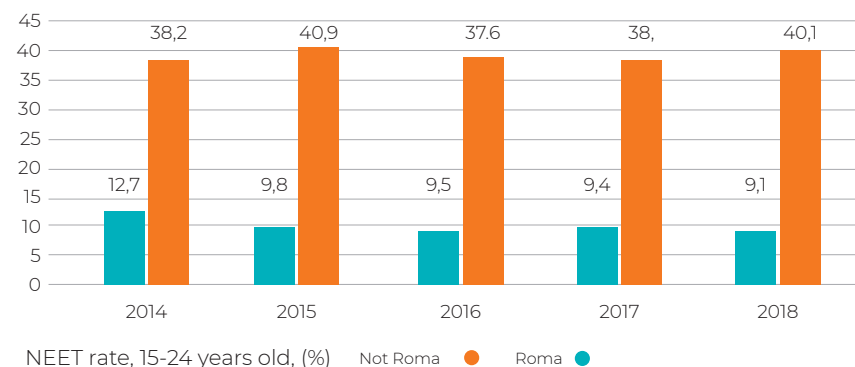
Situation of Roma in Hungary

The number of Roma population is about 600 thousand in Hungary. Roma belong to the most disadvantaged social groups, but in recent years, progress could be experienced in terms of key social indicators.



Based on the above, the following main statements apply to the situation of the Roma in Hungary:

- The total fertility rate of the Roma population is 2.25, while that of the total population is 1.49.
- The rate of Roma among the unemployed is constantly decreasing: from 30.1% in 2014 to 18.5% in 2017, but the Hungarian average is 3,24%.
- The activity of the Roma population is increasing; there are a huge number of Roma women applying for training programs and in parallel, or based upon it, entering the primary labour market. The employment rate of the Roma population was 33.4% in 2014 and 45% in 2017. The female employment rate is lower, but there is also a positive change, which has to be noticed here. The employment rate of Roma women increased to 25.1% in 2014 and to 34.6% in 2017.
- It is clear from the data that the number of employed persons in households is increasing: from 45.3% in 2013, the proportion of Roma living in low work intensity households dropped to 15.1% by 2017.
- The proportion of those at risk of poverty or social exclusion has fallen by more than 20% within the Roma population, from 89.9% to 67.8%.
- Another problem besides the early school leaving rates of Roma is the proportion of NEET (neither at work nor in education or training) rate of young Roma



The standard of living and quality of life of the Roma population living in Hungary is improving. Even though figures on employment, unemployment and poverty are encouraging, progress in early school leaving and NEET rates of youth is needed to further improve the now experienced positive changes.