

Germany

Pre- and post-crisis family policy reforms

Sonja Blum, Münster University

8th International LP&R seminar "High North – Extremely Different?" Reykjavik, 15-16 September 2011





Outline

1) INTRODUCTION

2) PRE-CRISIS REFORMS

3) POST-CRISIS REFORMS

5) CONCLUSIONS





1) Question

- Modernising and cost-intensive reform path just entered in German family policies
 - → Was it continued or broken with after the crisis?





1) Introduction – What to expect...

- ...enforcement of the reform paths?
 - (first stage of stimulus packages (Richardson 2010)
 - crisis could be ,window of opportunity' for new social risks policies (Fink 2009)
- ...termination of the reform paths?
 - second stage of austerity packages (Richardson 2010)
 - national agendas dominated by issue of reducing public expenditure

Wissen, leben



2) Most important pre-crisis family policy reforms

- 1)Introduction of the Elterngeld (parental benefit) in 2007
- 1) Kinderförderungsgesetz in 2008





2) Elterngeld

- Former model
 - Long leave of 3 years, 2 of them paid flat-rate (307 Euros per month)
- New model
 - 12+2-months
 - Wage replacement of 67%
 - Minimum amount of 300 Euros and maximum amount of 1800 Euros





2) KiföG (2008)

- Federal law providing for the massive expansion of childcare facilities for under three-year-olds
- Aim: create, until 2013, places for 35 percent of under three-year-olds, i.e. 500,000 new places
- From 2013, right to childcare from age of one year
- Modernising compromise: From 2013, possibly also childcare benefit





3) Most important post-crisis reforms

- 1)Reform of the Elterngeld (parental benefit) in 2011
- 1) Introduction of the *Pflegezeit* (caring time) in 2012



3) Reform of the *Elterngeld* (2011)

- Long-term unemployed no longer eligible to minimum amount (300€)
- For middle-income parents (monthly net income of more than 1240€), wage replacement rate reduced from 67% to 65%





Introduction of the *Pflegezeit* (2012)

- Reduced working time model
 - Reduce working time to 50% for 2 years, still receiving 75% of wage
 - Work full-time again and still receive 75% of wage for another 2 years
 - → No legal right as originally foreseen





Conclusions

- Direction of reform path not broken with, but times of expansion over
 - → Little scope for far-reaching family policy reforms?



Thank you for your attention!