

Report on the Evolution of the Family in EUROPE 2018



Institute for Family Policies



Special Consultative Status with
the Economic and Social
Council (ECOSOC) of the UN

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1. Demographic trends



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a) Evolution of the **population**

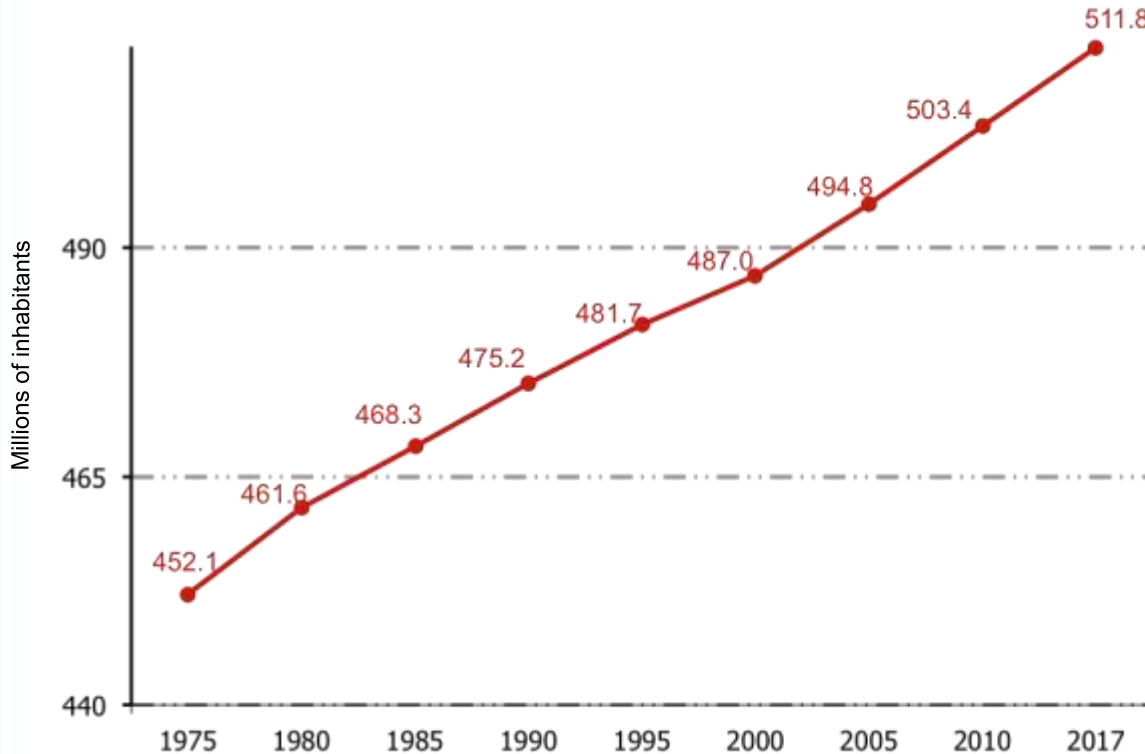


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Europe (EU28) has reached 511.8 million people.

Evolution of the population in the EU28 (1975-2017).

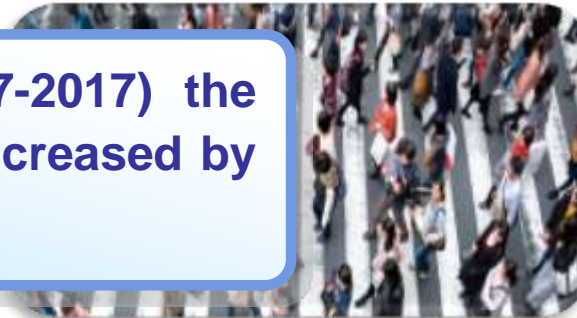


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The European population has had an increase of 60 million people since 1975.

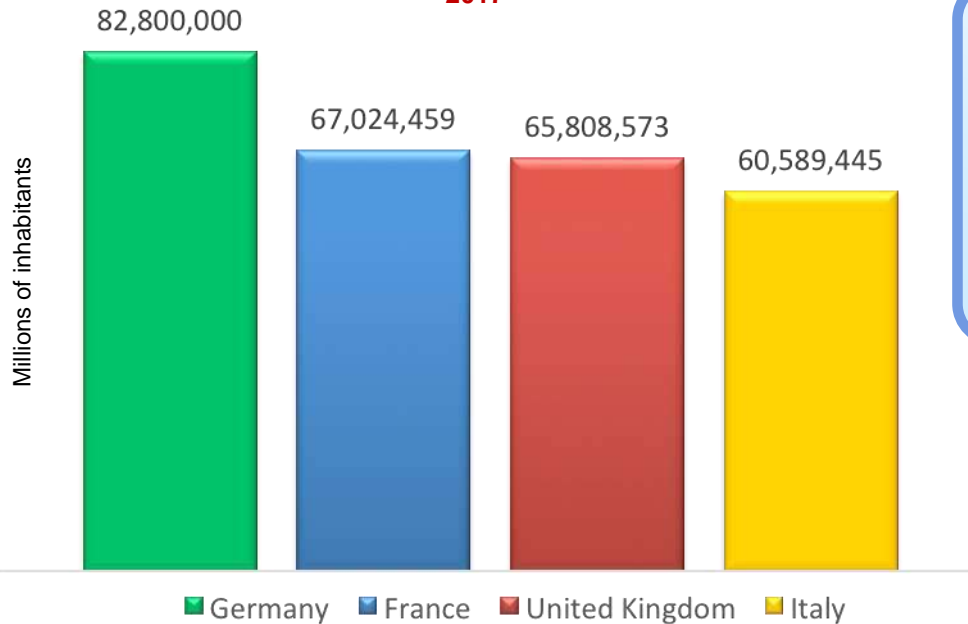
Immigration has been the main cause of the European population growth.

In the last 10 years (2007-2017) the European population has increased by 13.5 million people.



There is a great disparity in the EU28 countries population.

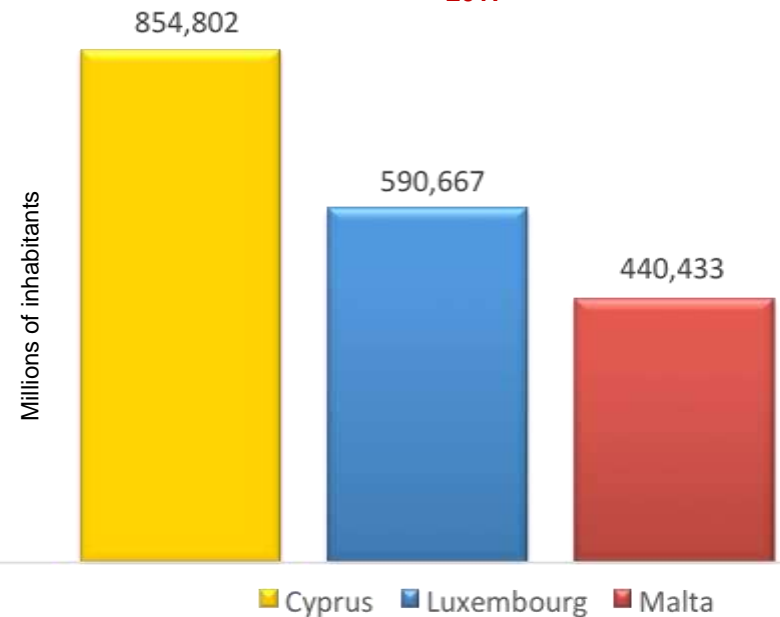
The EU28 countries with larger populations.
2017



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Italy have a combined population of 276.2 million people, representing 54% of the total population of the EU28.

The EU28 countries with smaller populations.
2017

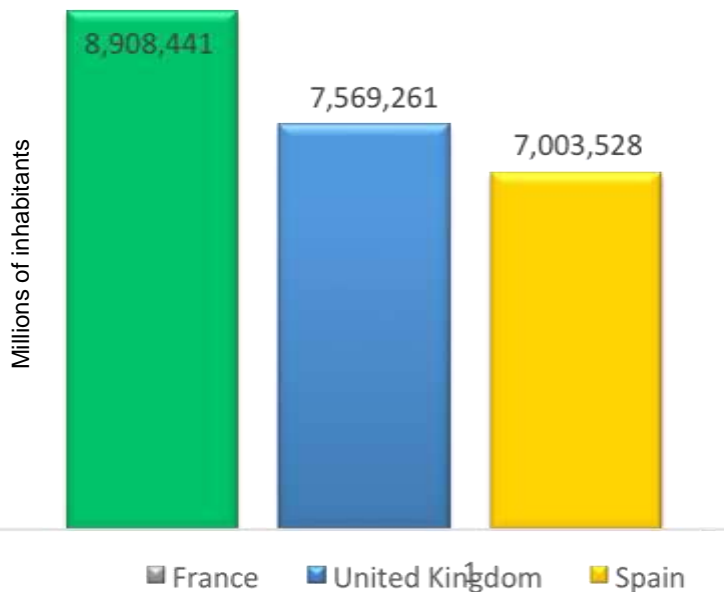


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Malta, Luxembourg and Cyprus have only a combined population of 1.8 million people, representing 0.3% of the total population of the EU28.

EU's population growth over the past 20 years (1997-2017) was due almost entirely to France, the United Kingdom and Spain.

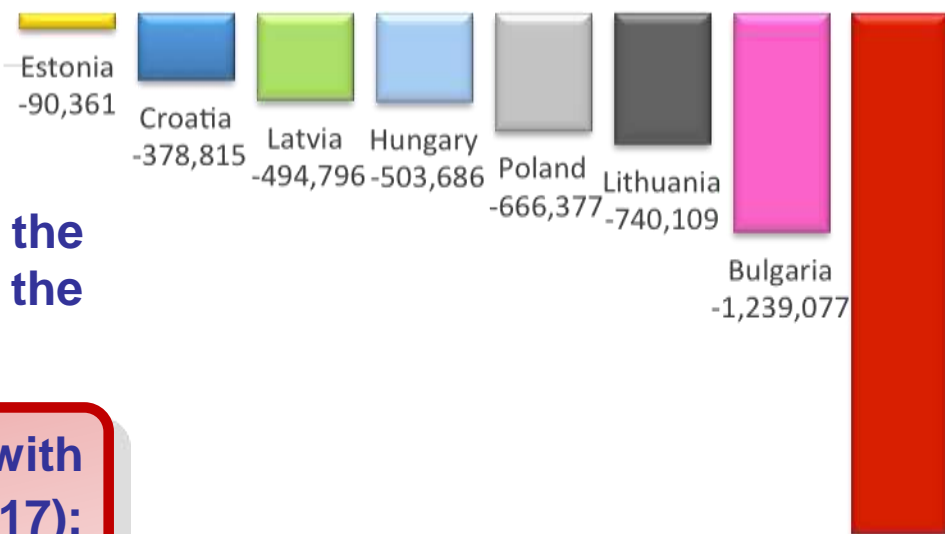
Population growth (1997 - 2017)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The population growth of these 3 countries account for the 82% (23.5 million) of the total growth of the population during this period.

Population Decline (1997 - 2017)

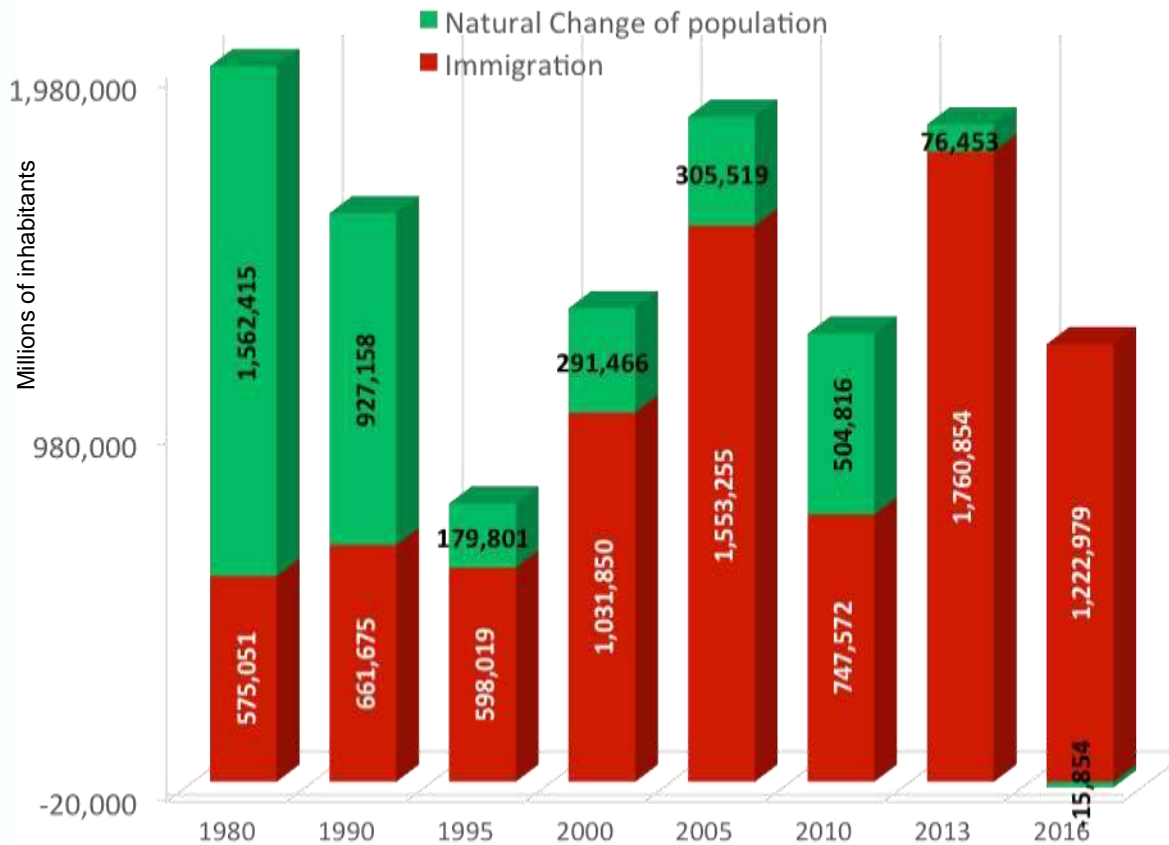


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

On the other hand, 8 countries in the EU28 had population decline over the past 20 years (1997-2017).

Romania is the country of the EU28 with highest population decline (1997-2017): almost 3 million people.

Immigration is the basis of the population growth in the EU28.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

In 2016, in the EU28, there was a net immigration of 1.2 million people and a negative natural change of population (-15,854 people).

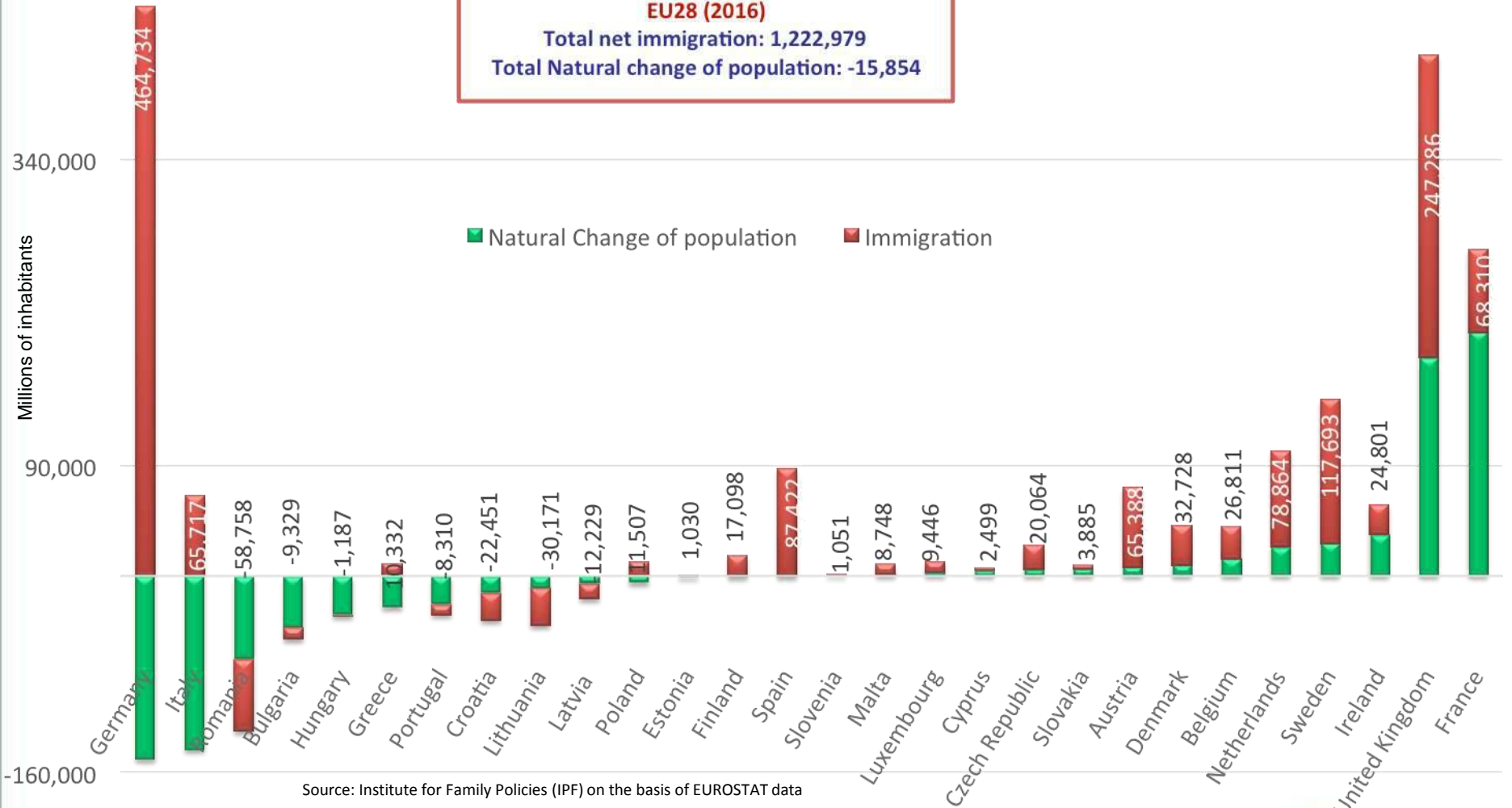


In the years 2015 and 2016, all population growth (100%) has been due to immigration since the natural change of population has been negative.



Half of the countries of the EU28 have had a negative natural change of population.

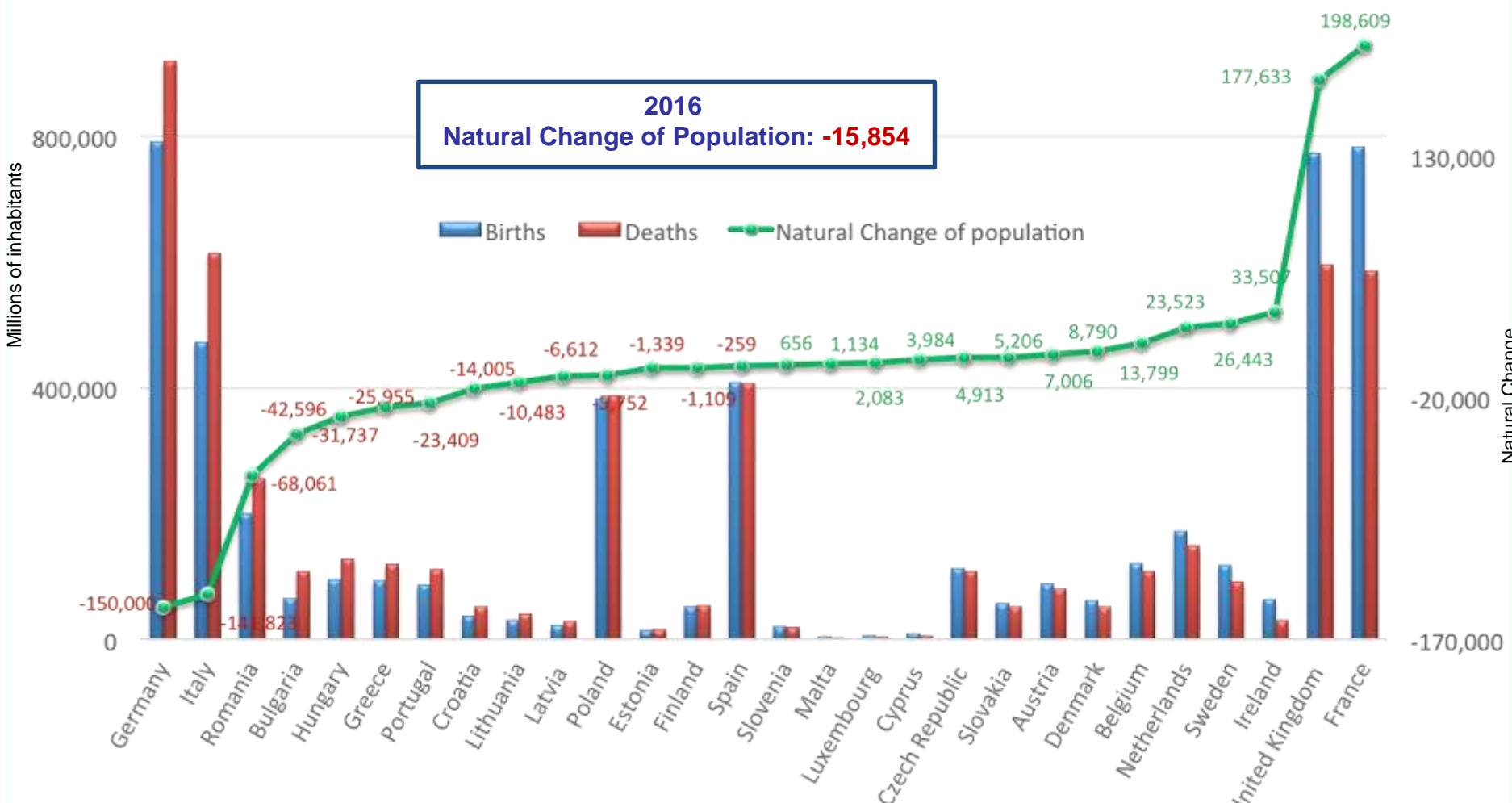
EU28 (2016)
 Total net immigration: 1,222,979
 Total Natural change of population: -15,854



In Germany, immigration is alleviating natural population decline.



Fewer people are born than die in the EU28: -15.854 people.



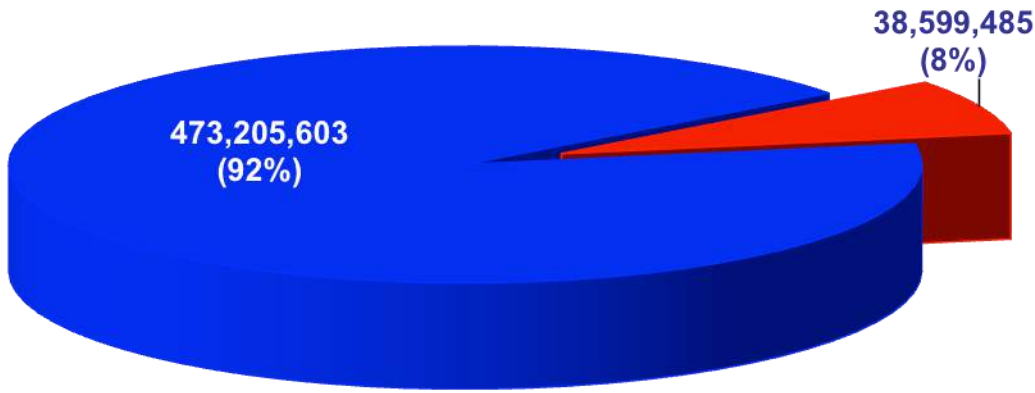
Germany and Italy are the countries of the EU28 with greater population decline.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



The immigrant population is a consolidated reality in the EU28.

Immigrant population. 2017



The immigrant population reached 38.6 million people representing 8% of the European population.

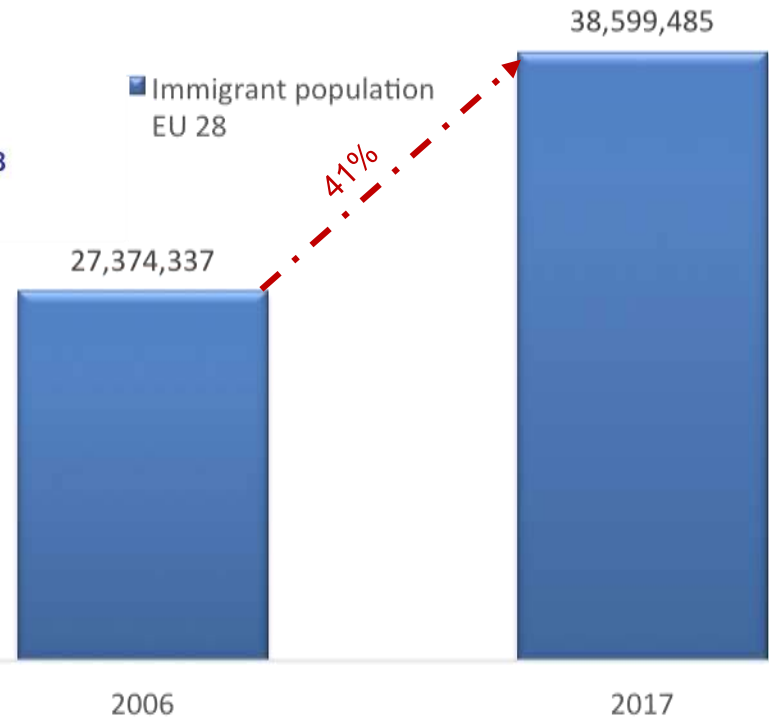
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

■ Rest of the population EU28

■ Immigrant population EU28

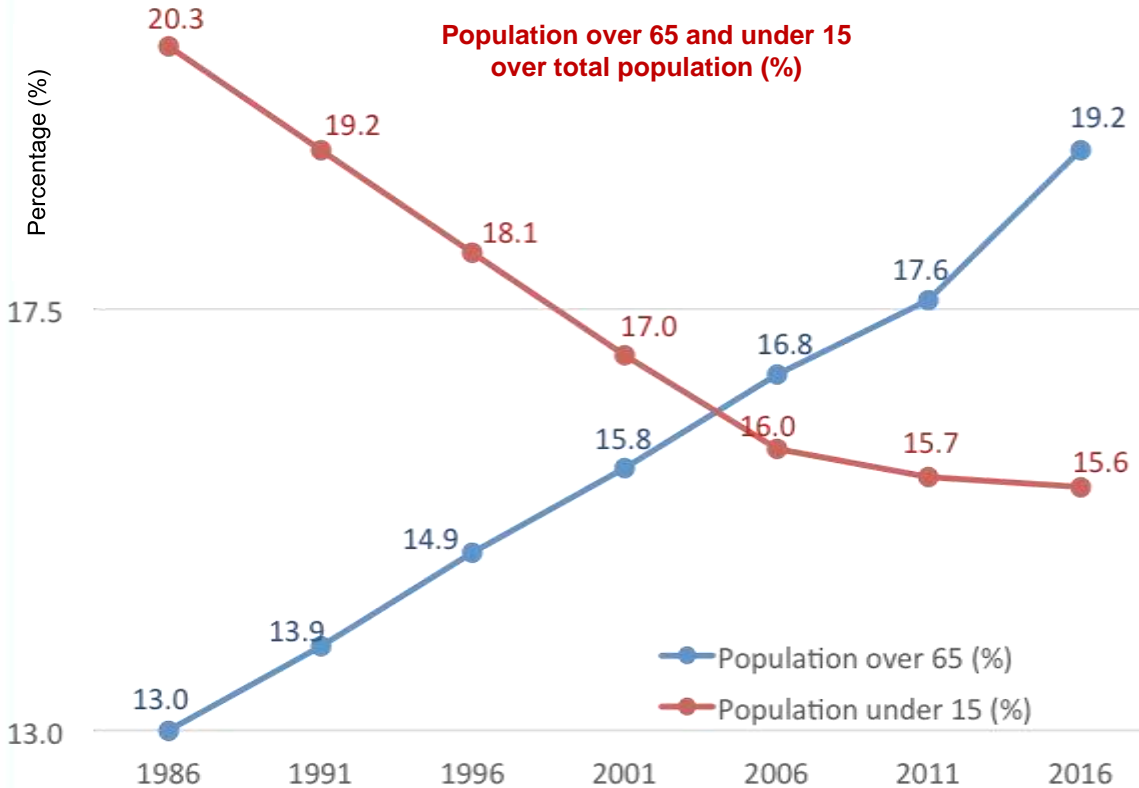


The immigrant population has grown by more than 11.2 million people (41%) in the past 11 years (2006-2017).



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Europe is becoming an old continent.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

There are 23 million young people less now than 35 years ago, representing only 15.6% of the population.

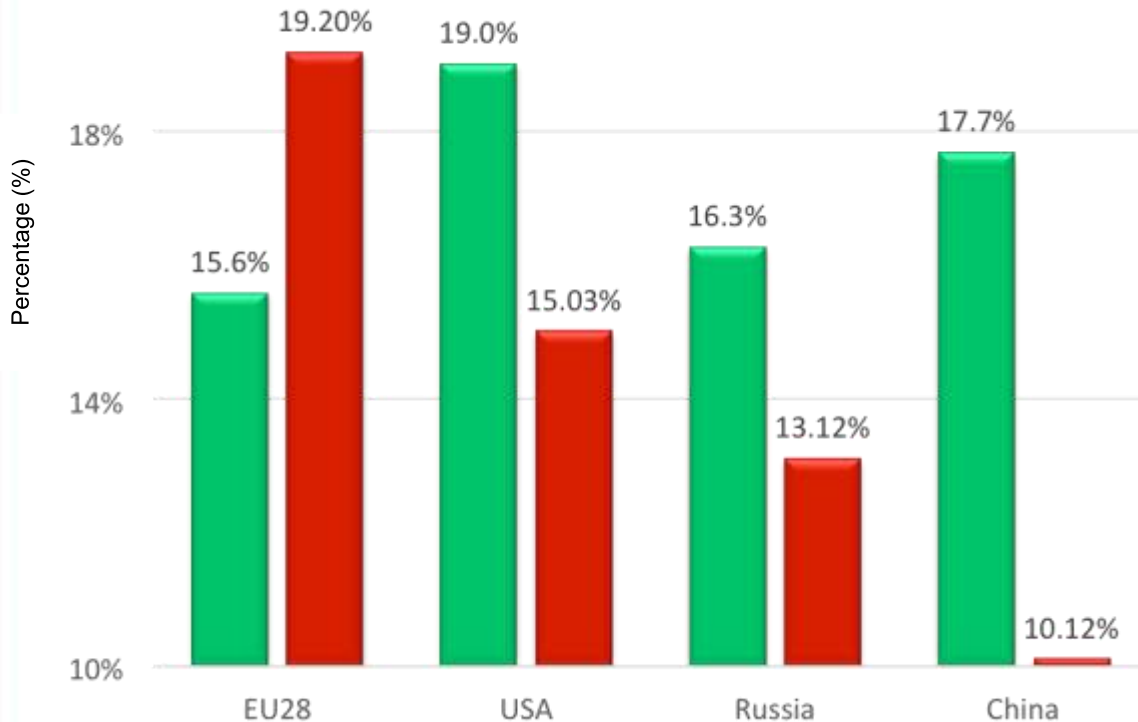
On the other hand, 1 in every 5 Europeans (19.2% of the population) is over 65 years, exceeding 97.7 million people.

The population over 80 years has reached 25 million people, representing 5.1% of the population.



The USA, Russia and China have a young population greater than its older population, in contrast to the EU28.

Population over 65 years of age and under 15 years of age on total population (in %)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Every day in Europe:

- There are 433 new young people under 15 years old.
- On the other hand, there are 4,766 new people over 65 years old.

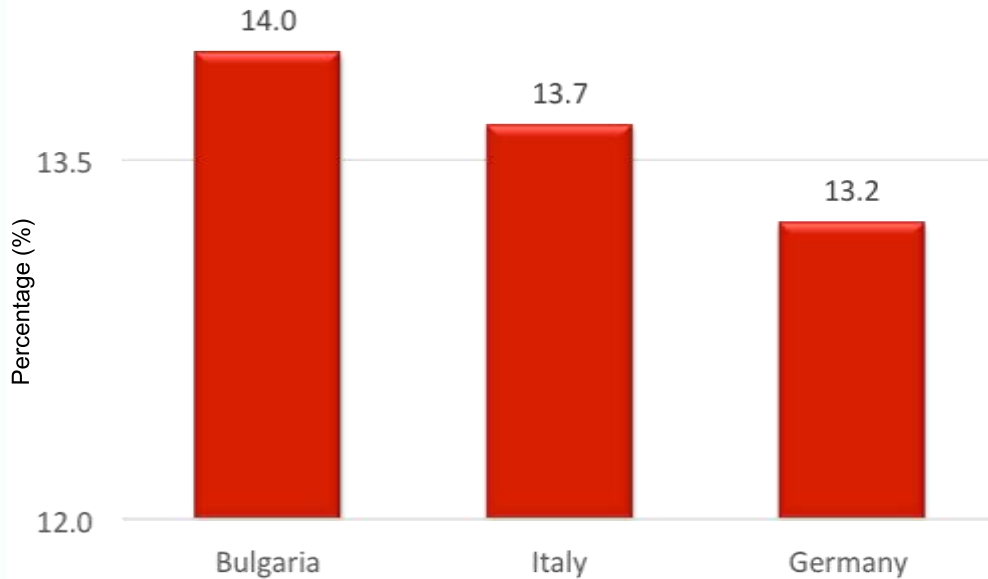
While the young population does not reach 80 million people (15.6%), people over 65 years old reach almost 100 million people (19.2%).

There are already 18 million more people over 65 than under 15 in the EU28.



Only 1 of almost 7 people of the EU28 (15.6%) is under 15 years.

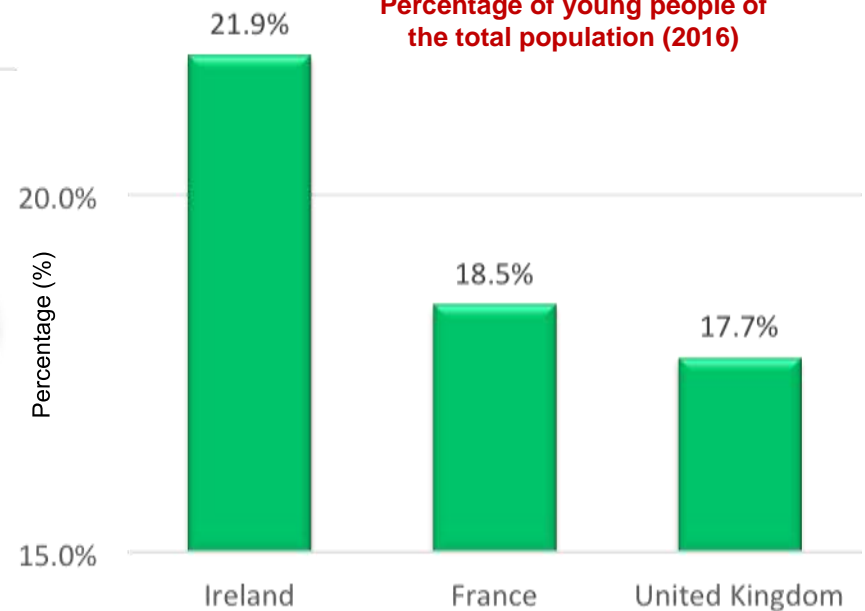
Percentage of young people of the total population (2016)




Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Germany (13.2%) is the country of the EU28 with lowest proportion of young people: 1 out of every 8 people.

Percentage of young people of the total population (2016)



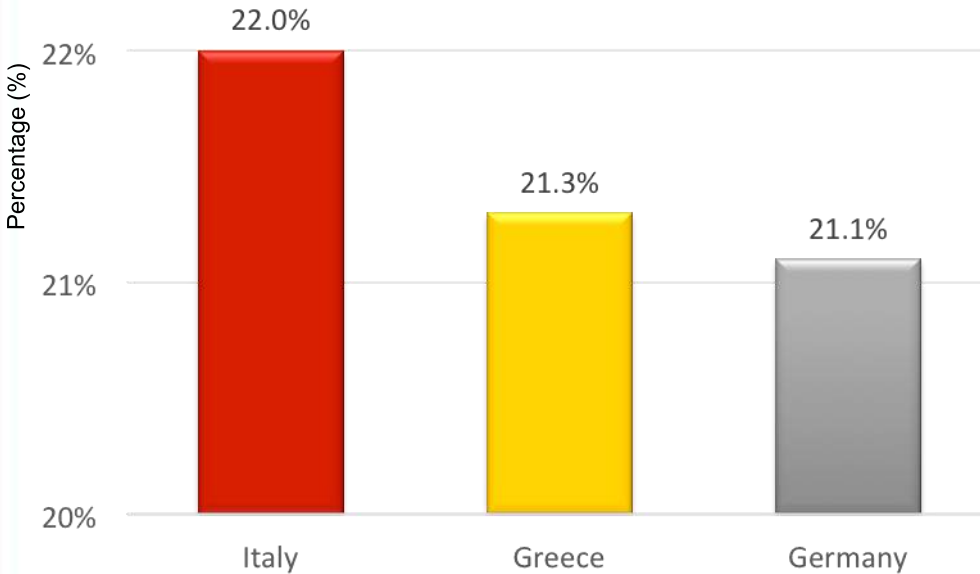
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



Ireland is the country with the highest proportion of young people: 1 out of every 5 people.

Elderly Population: 1 of every 5 people (19.2%) is over 65 years old.

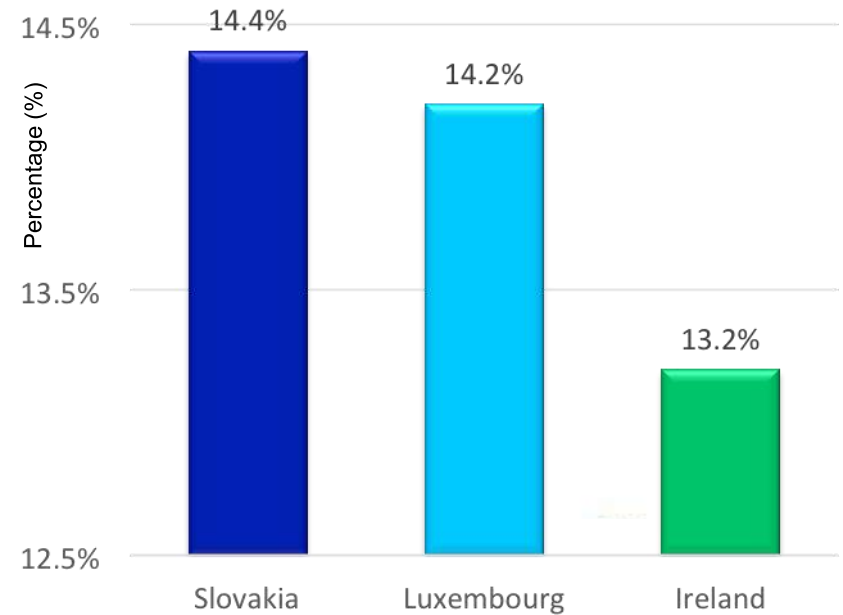
Percentage of people over 65 of the total population (2016)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Italy is the country of the EU28 with highest: Almost 1 in every 4 people.

Percentage of people over 65 of the total population (2016)

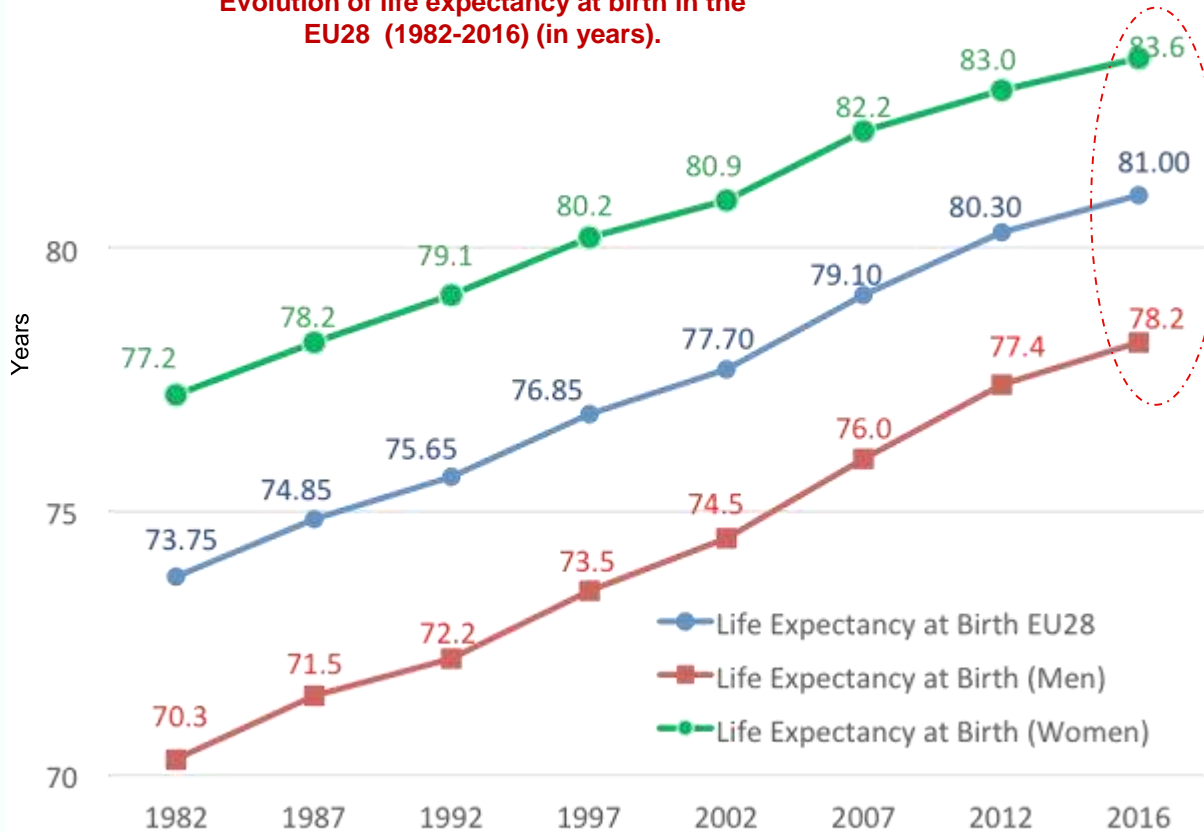


Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Ireland is, however, is the country with the lowest proportion of elderly people in the EU-28: One out of every 8 people.

Life expectancy at birth is 81.0 years.

Evolution of life expectancy at birth in the EU28 (1982-2016) (in years).



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

From 1982 to 1997 are estimated values of the EU25.

Life Expectancy at Birth (2016):

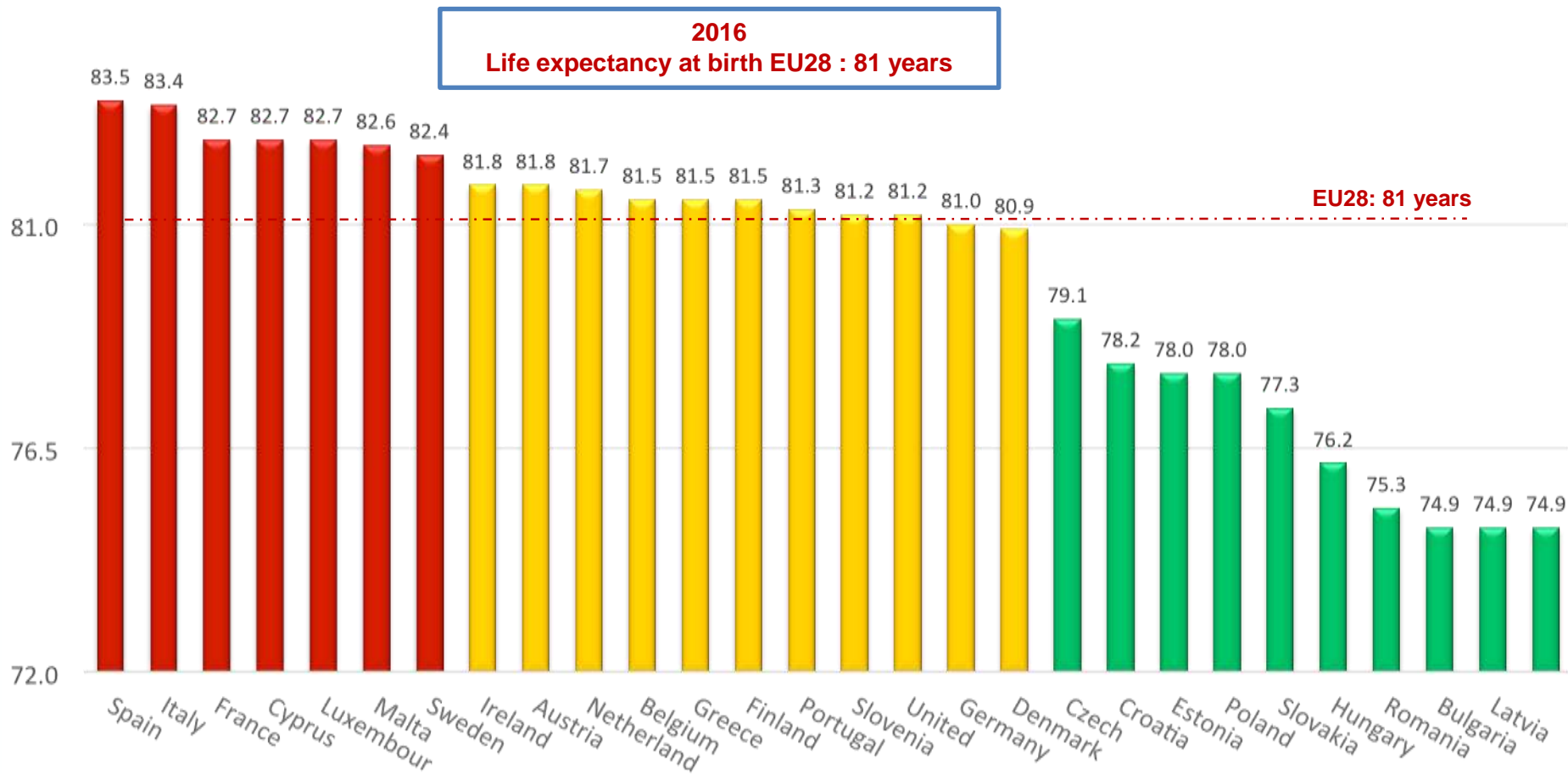
- Men: 78.2 years.
- Women: 83.6 years.

The life expectancy in the past 35 years (1982-2016) has grown continuously: 7.9 years for men and 6.4 years in women.

China (76 years), USA (79 years) and Russia (71 years) have a lower life expectancy than the EU28.



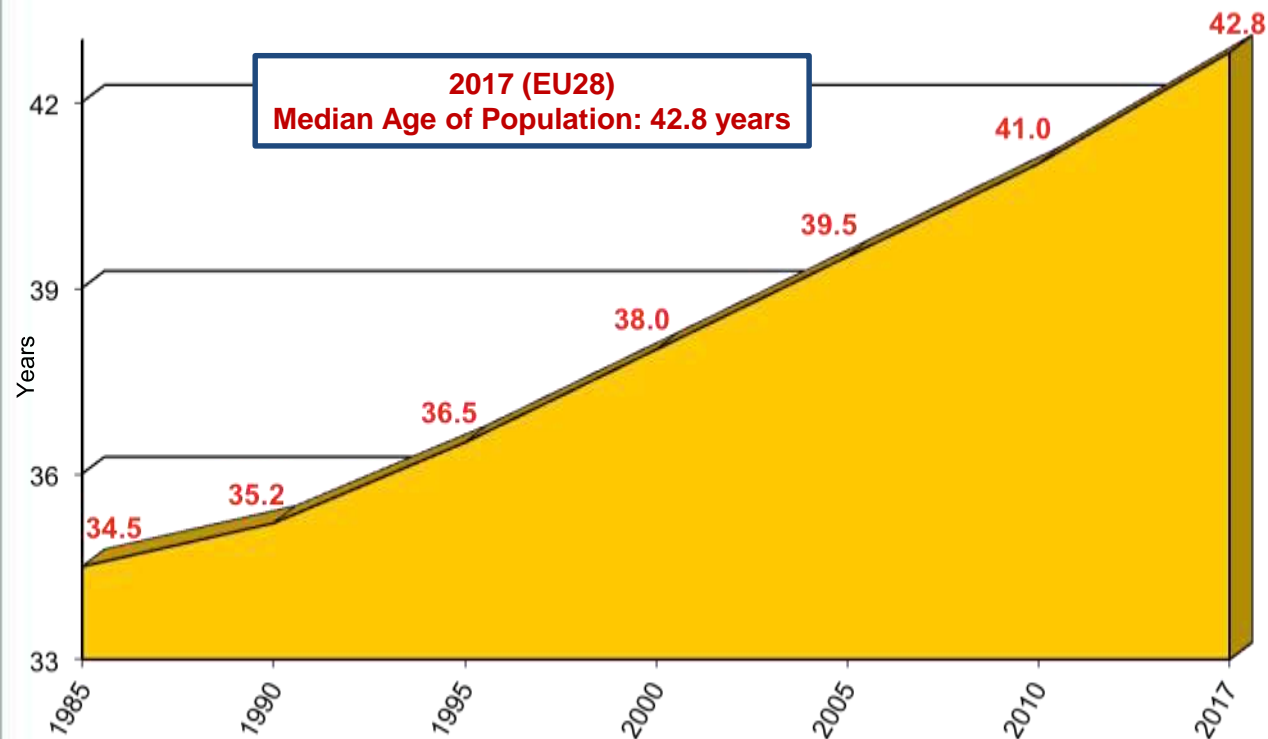
All the countries of the EU28 have a longer life expectancy than the average of world life expectancy (71.9 years in 2015).



Spain (83.5 years) is, together with Italy (83.4 years), the country of the EU28 with greater life expectancy.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The low birth rate and the increase in the population has caused an increase in the median age of the European population.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data
From 1985 to 1995 are values of the EU27

The median age of the European population has almost reached 43 years (42.8 years).

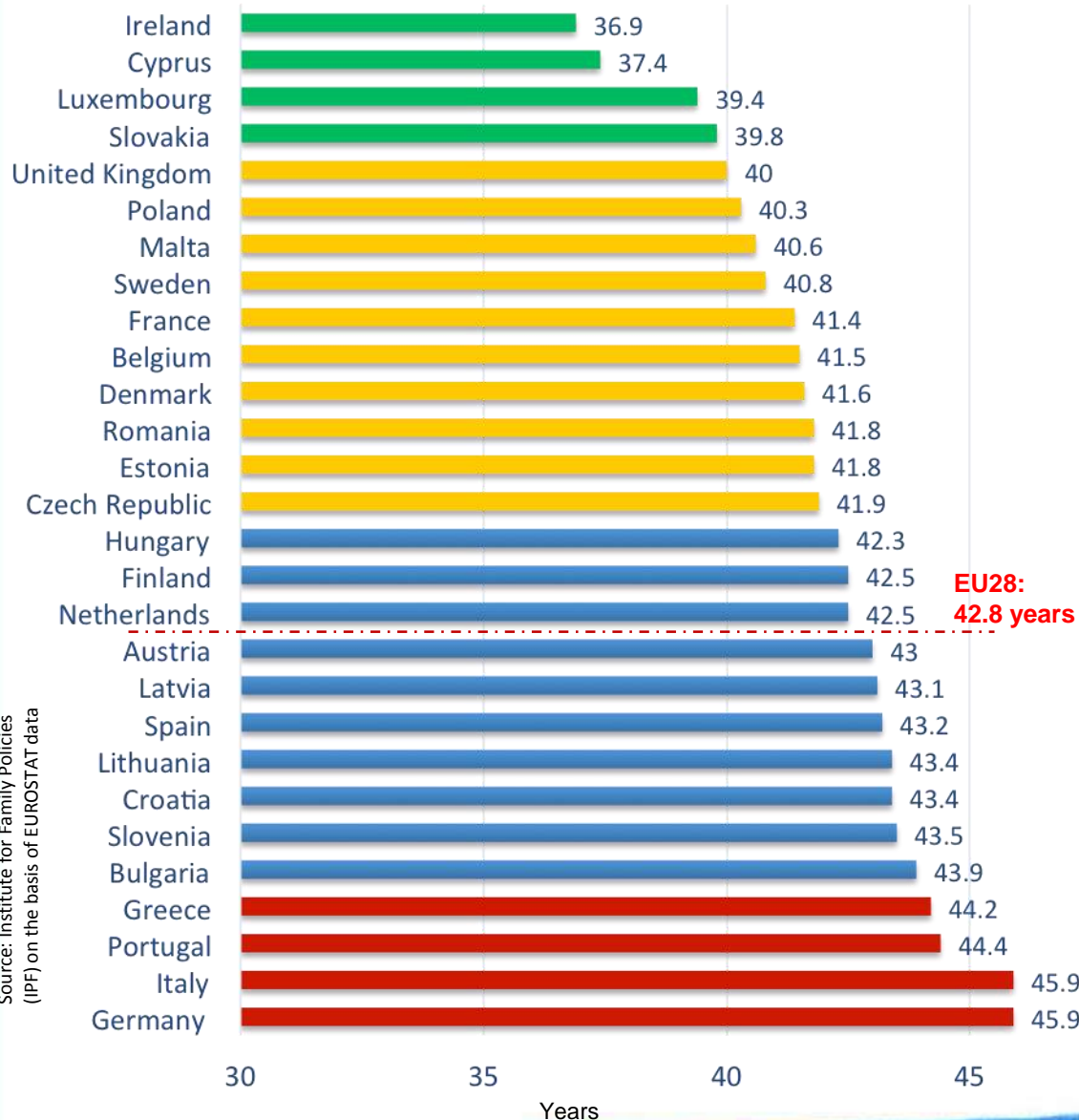
The median age of the European population has increased by 8.3 years from 1985 and will continue to increase.

China (37.4 years), USA (38.1 years) and Russia (39.6 years) have an median age of the population less than that of EU28 (42.8 years).



Almost all the countries of the EU28 surpass 40 years on average.

Median age of populations (2017)



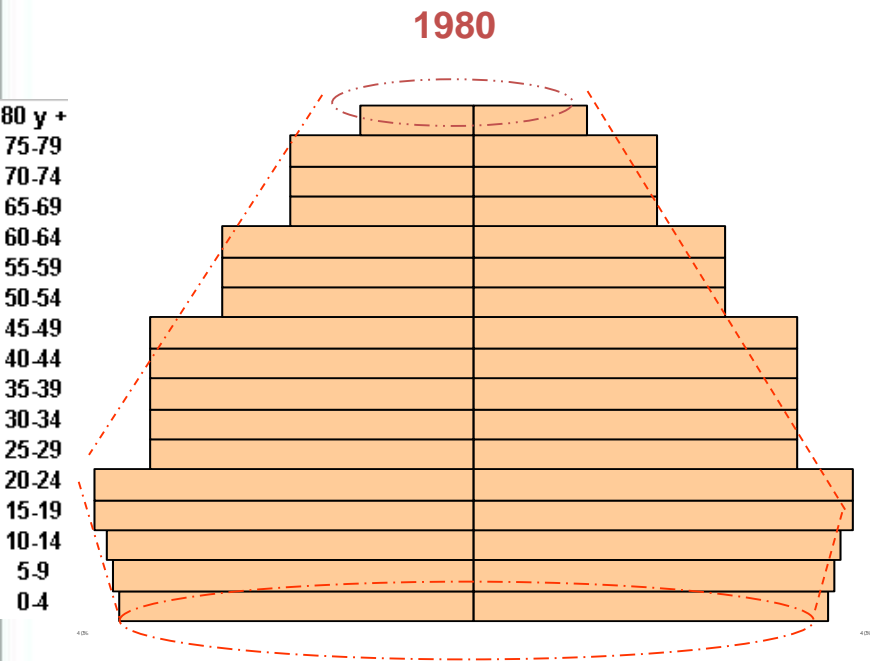
Germany and Italy (45.9 years) are the countries of the EU28 with the highest median age of the population.



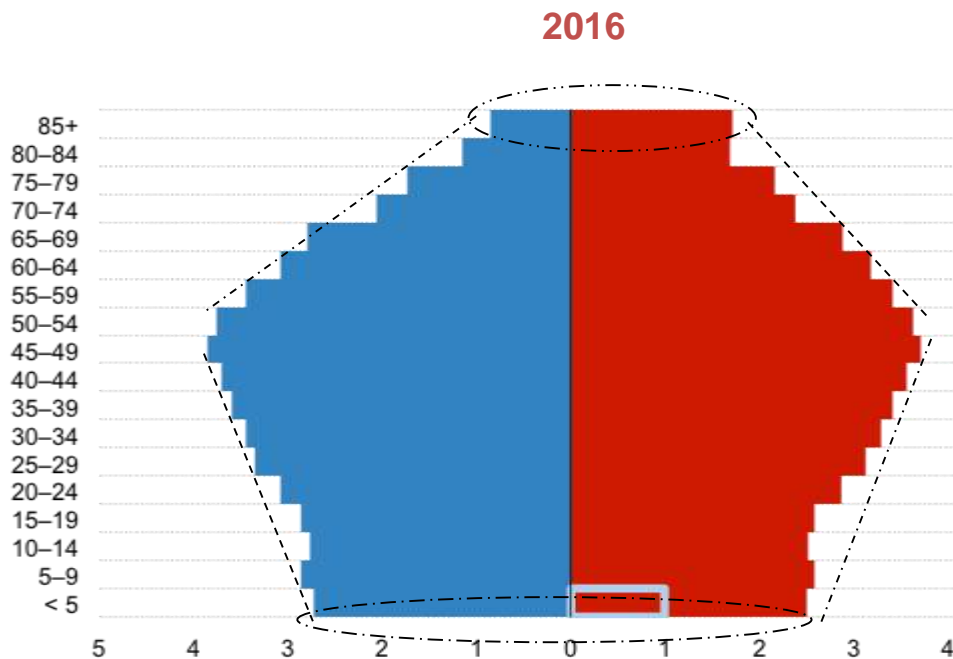
Ireland, with 36.9 years, is the country of the EU28 with the youngest median age of the population.



The population pyramid is becoming inverted.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



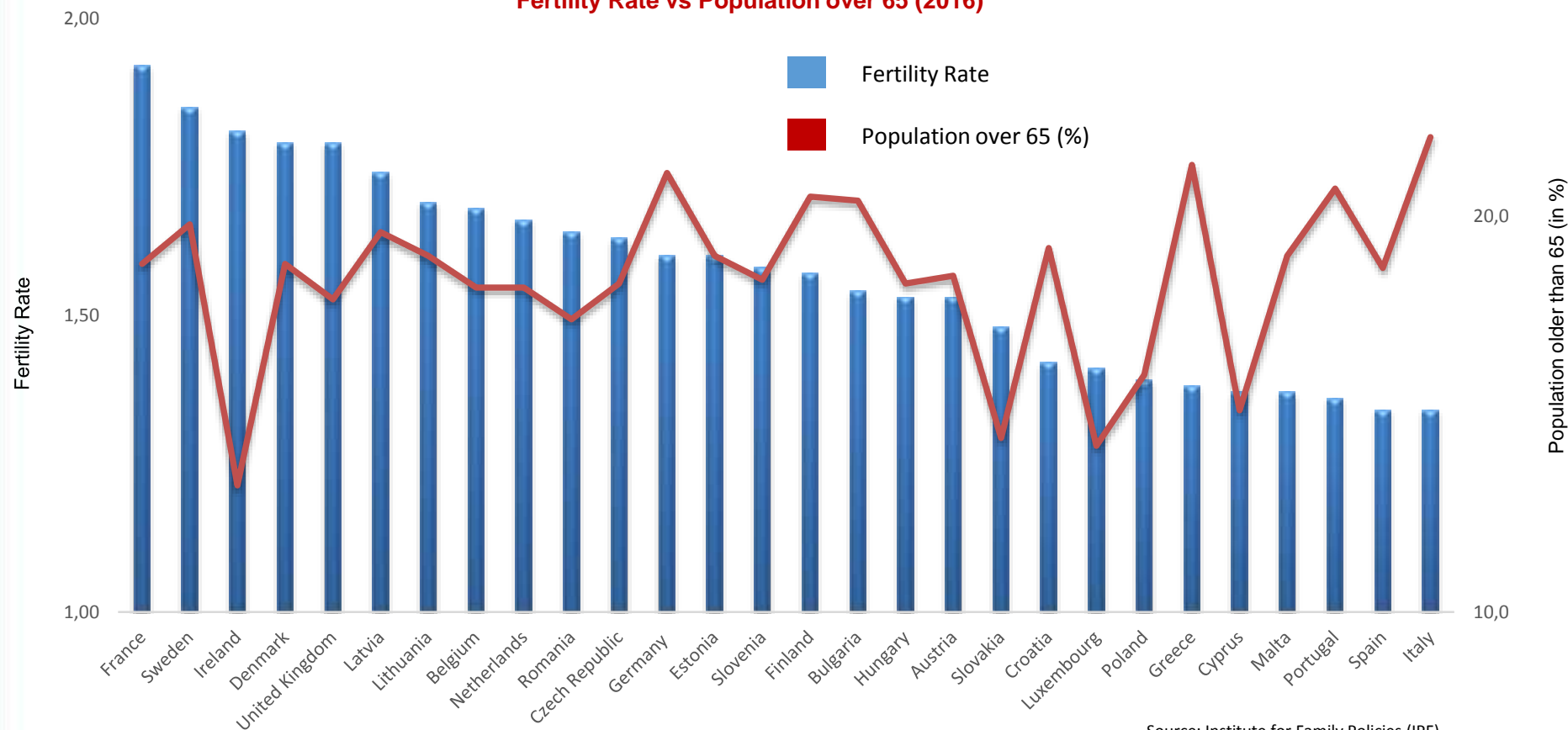
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The continued low birth rate and the increasingly high life expectancy are transforming the population pyramid.

The children of the “baby boom” are reaching retirement age.

Italy, Portugal, Greece and Spain are in a full demographic winter.

Fertility Rate vs Population over 65 (2016)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

They have a critically low birth rate (fertility rate lower than 1.4) and a very large population over 65 years old (1 out of every 5 people).



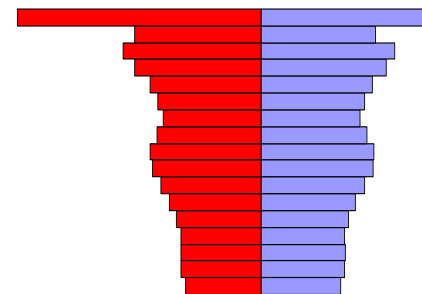
Europe is in a full demographic winter.



This population pyramid scenario has no historical precedent and...



...if this trend continues, by 2050...

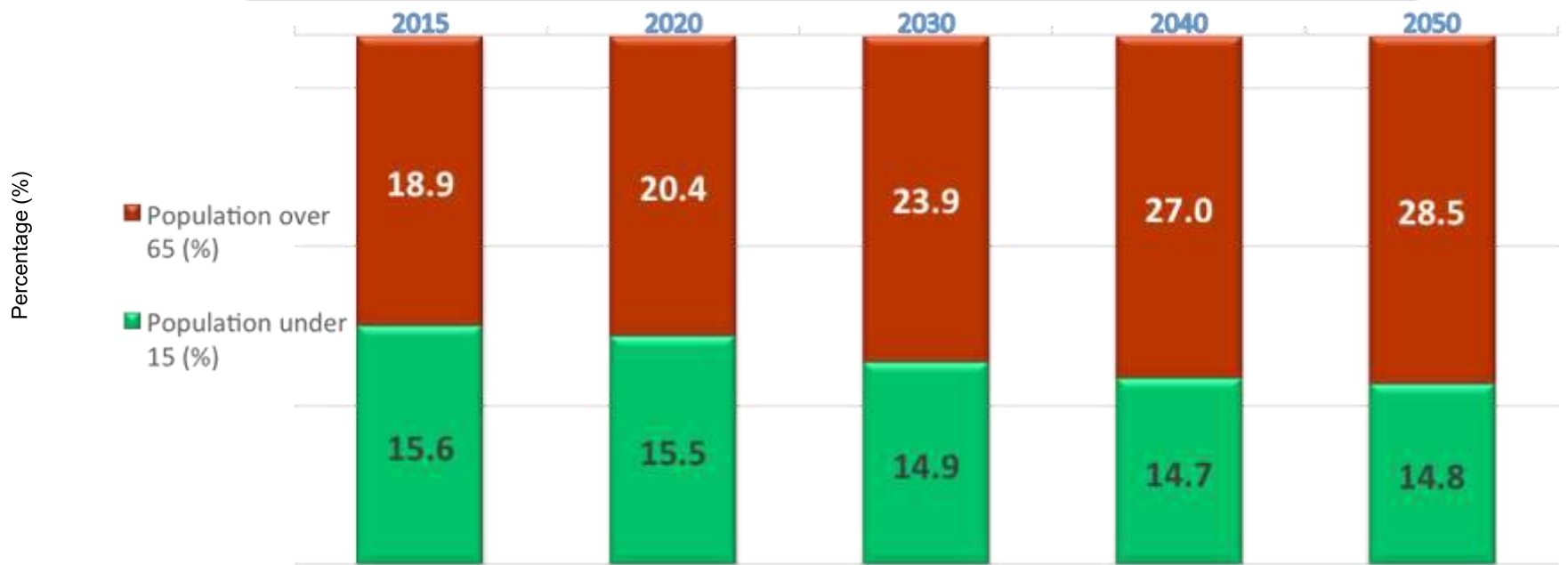


...the consequences of the demographic winter will be catastrophic.



In 2050 Europe will become a club for the elderly. The European population will be very aged: for every 2 older people there will be 1 young person.

Only 1 of every 7 people will be under 15 years old (78.2 million, 14.8%).



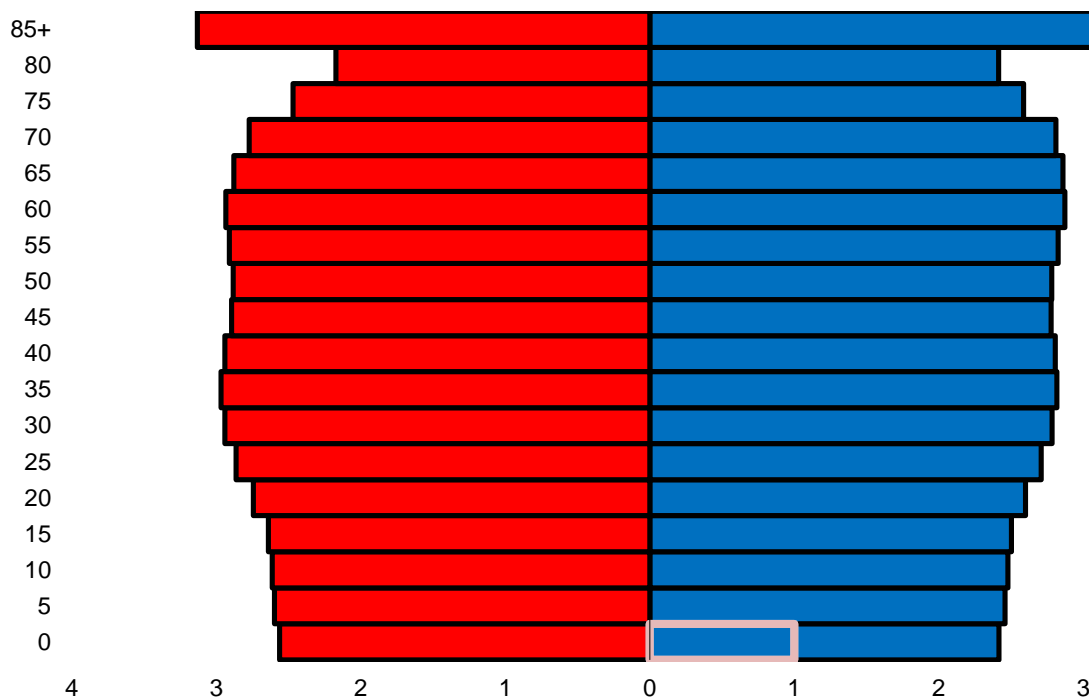
Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Almost 1 out of every 3 people (28.5% of the population) will be over 65 years of age (150.6 million).

The population over 80 will be 11.1% (58.7 million people).

In 2080 the population pyramid will be fully inverted.

Population pyramid of the EU28 in 2080



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The population over 80 will be similar to the young population.

The population under 15 will be 15.2% (78 million people).

The population over 80 will be 12.7% (66 million people).

The population over 65 will be 29.1% (151 million people).



In short, an unprecedented population pyramid is appearing in Europe...



...in which...

- ... Fewer people are being born than are dying.
- ... There are already 18 million more older people than young people.
- ... There are more and more older people who also live longer (already reach the age of 81)
- ... The population pyramid is reversing.
- ... In 2050, for every 2 older people there will be 1 young person.

This is leading to a demographic suicide and with serious consequences.



Social and Economic Consequences

- **Increase in health expenditure.**
- **Pensions at risk because of:**
 - **The increase in the number of pensioners and therefore of their size.**
 - **Reduction of contributors to Social Security.**
- **Changes in the Labor Market:**
 - **Decline in the proportion of working age.**
 - **Aging and declining labor force (delay in retirement).**
 - **Greater tax pressure (more taxes).**
 - **Smaller pensions, except for those with private pension plans.**

b) Evolution of Birth Rates

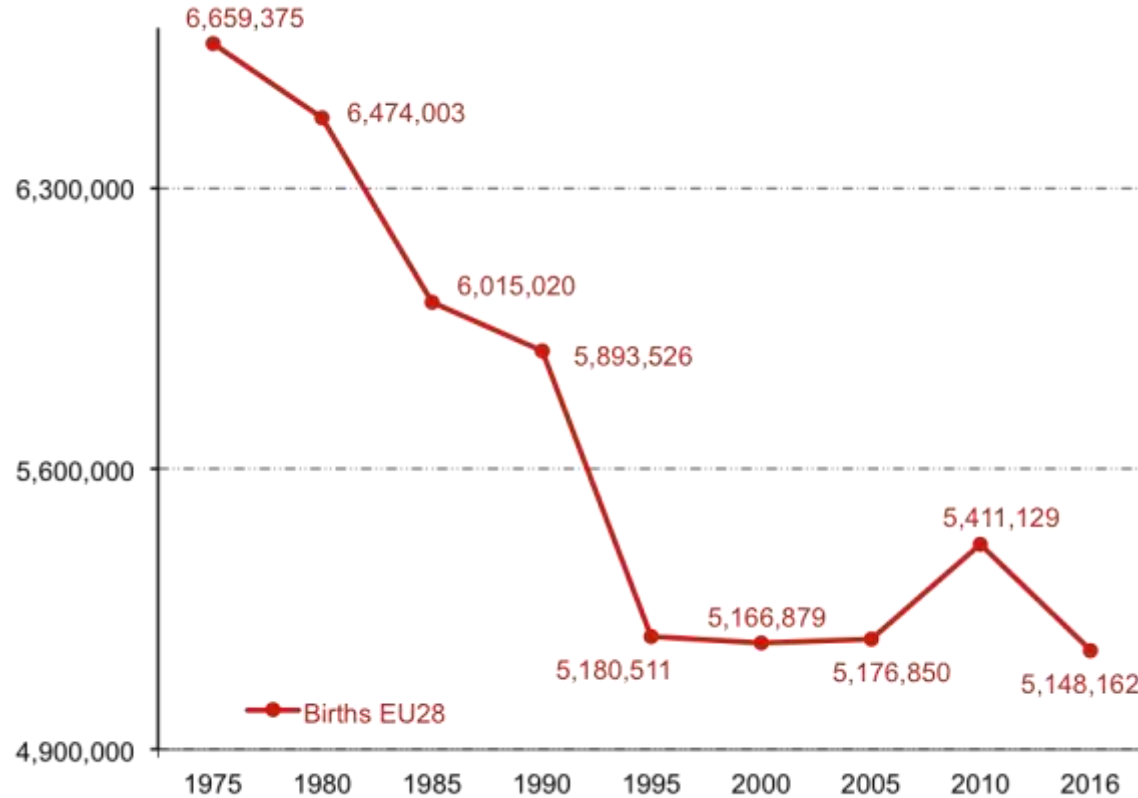


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In Europe fewer children are born annually: barely more than 5.1 million births per year.

Evolution of births in EU28 (1980-2016)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

1.5 million less children are born than 40 years ago, despite the increase in the population (60 million at this time) and the births by foreign mothers.

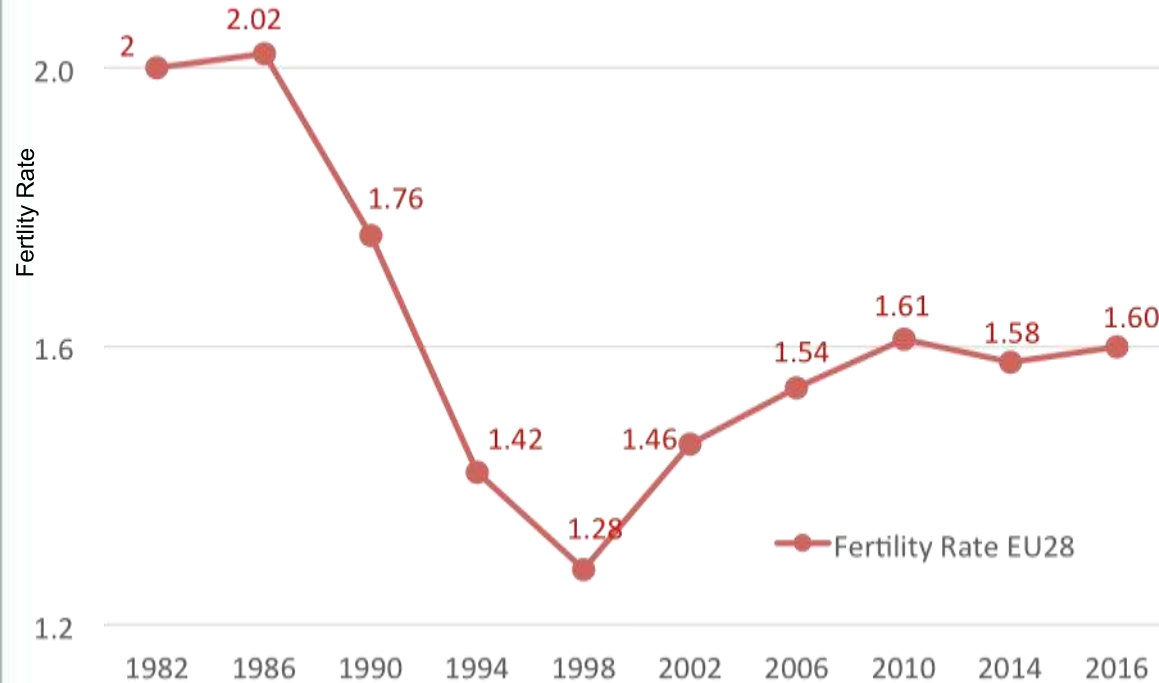


While in 1975 there were 760 births per hour, in 2016 there were only 587 births per hour.



For the last 35 years, the EU28 fertility rate has been below the generational replacement level .

Evolution of the fertility rate EU28 (1982-2016)



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

From 1982 to 2000 are values of the EU27



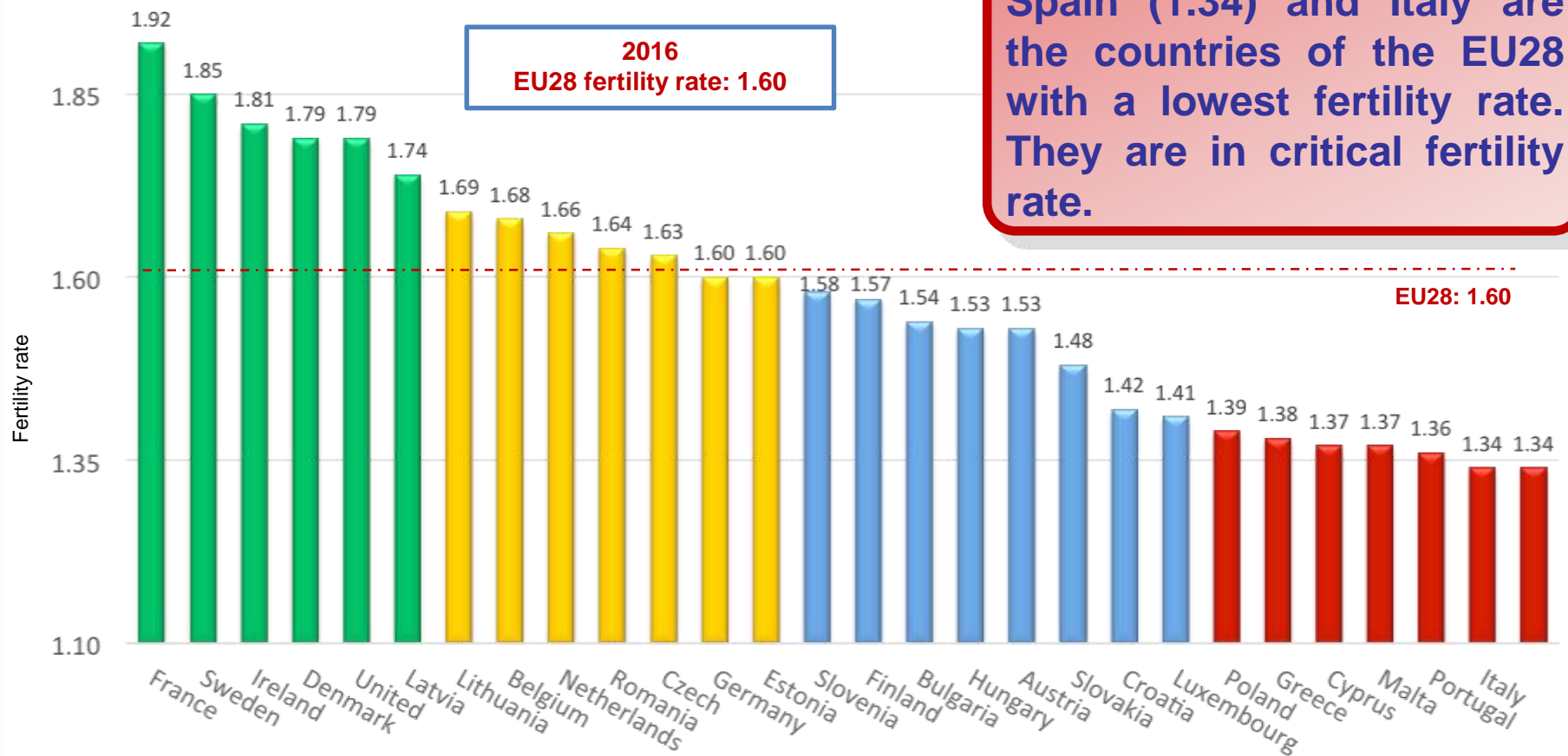
The fertility rate is so low (1.60 children per woman) that it remains far from the generational replacement level (2.1) and the world average (2.45 children per woman in 2015*), despite the slight increase due to immigration.

USA (with a fertility rate of 1.84), Russia (1.78) and China (1.62), allow them to remain more youthful countries compared to the aging European Union (1.60).

(*) World Bank (WB)



All EU28 countries have a fertility rate below generational replacement level (2.1).



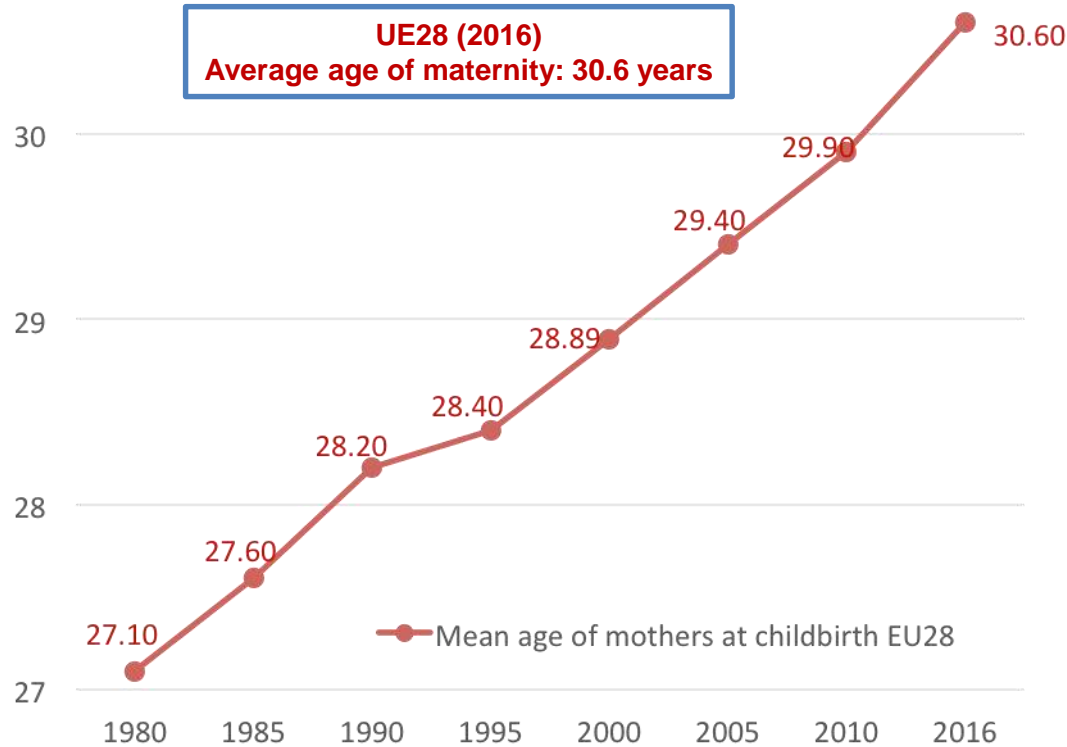
Spain (1.34) and Italy are the countries of the EU28 with a lowest fertility rate. They are in critical fertility rate.

France (1.92), Sweden (1.85) and Ireland (1.81) are coming out of the birth rate crisis.

Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



Postponement of motherhood. Europeans are increasingly having children later on in life.



Source: Institute for Family Policies (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

The mean age of mothers at childbirth has reached 30.6 years (EU28).



The mean age of mothers at childbirth has been delayed 3.5 years in the last few years, from 27.1 years old in 1980 to 30.6 years old in 2016.

The Irish (32.1 years) and Spain (32 years) are those that have their children the latest.



There is an abortion every 30 seconds.

**An abortion
occurs almost
every 30
seconds...**

**...And
almost 2,800
abortions
every day.**

**...Those are
116 abortions
every hour...**

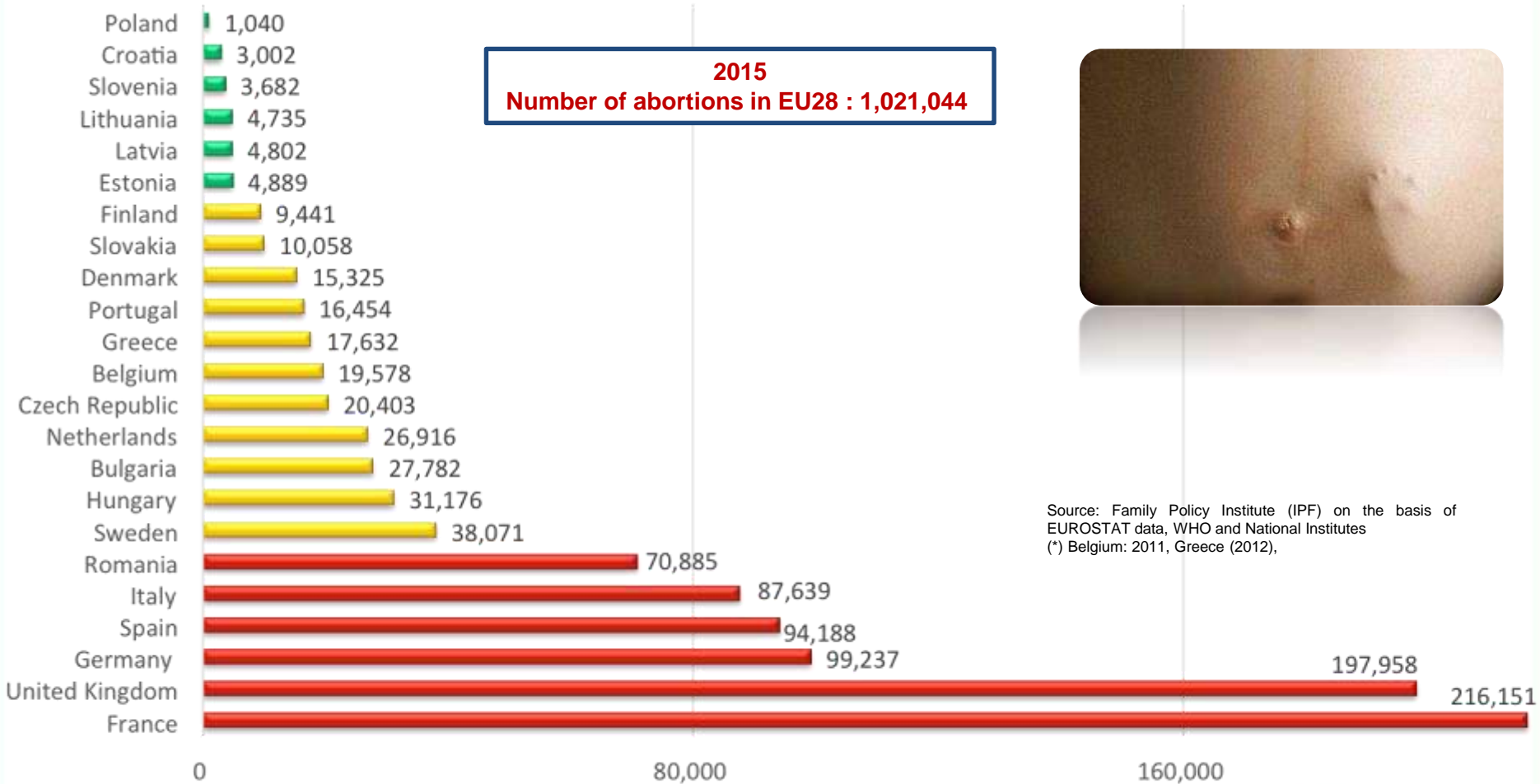
**Currently exceeds one
million abortions per year
(1,021,044).**



**In 2015, there were 1,021,044
abortions, which means that
2,797 children are not born
every day in Europe (EU28) due
to abortion, that is, 116
abortions every hour.**

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,
WHO and National Institutes

France, the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain are, at present, the countries where most abortions occur.



2015
Number of abortions in EU28 : 1,021,044



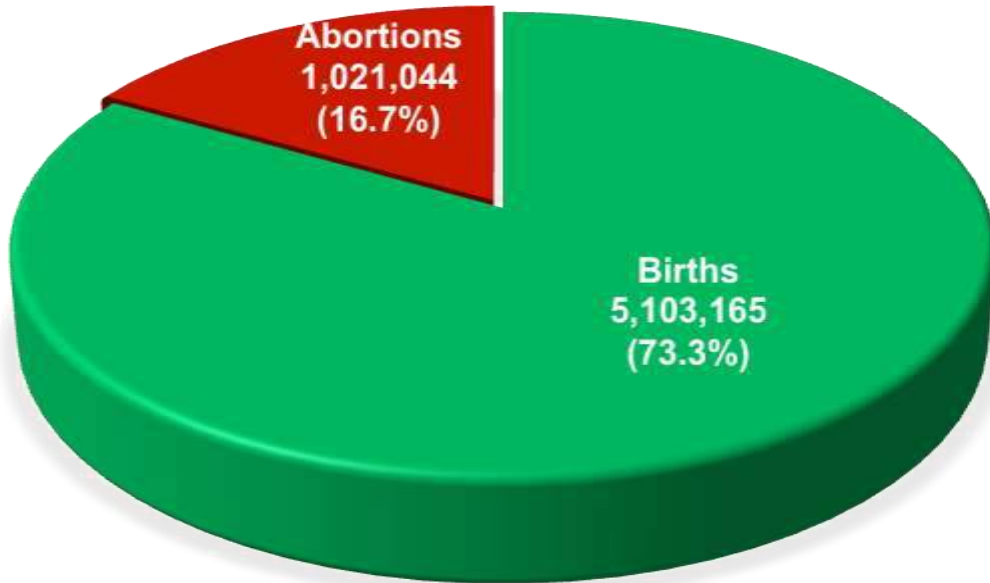
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and National Institutes
(* Belgium: 2011, Greece (2012),

Poland is the country of the EU28 where the fewest abortions occur.



1 of every 6 pregnancies (16.7%) ends in abortion in the EU28 .

Births and abortions EU28 (2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and National Institutes

Of the 6,124,209 pregnancies that occurred in the EU28, 1,021,044 ended in abortion, representing 16.7% of pregnancies.

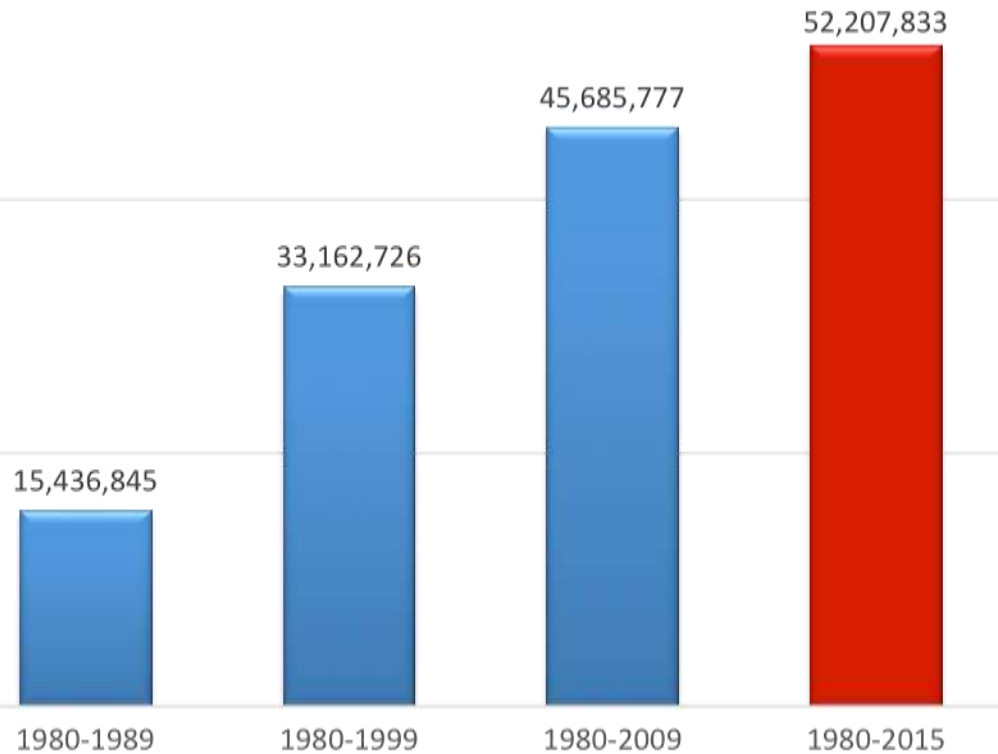
Each day 16,779 pregnancies occur, of which 14,105 are births and 2,797 are abortions.

Poland is by far the country in the EU28 in which the fewest pregnancies end in abortion: only 1 abortion every 350 pregnancies.

In Bulgaria (29.6%), Romania (26.4%) and Estonia (26%), more than 1 of every 4 pregnancies end in abortion.

There have been over 52 million abortions since 1980.

Accumulated number of Abortions EU28



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and national sources

Abortion has become one of the leading causes of mortality.

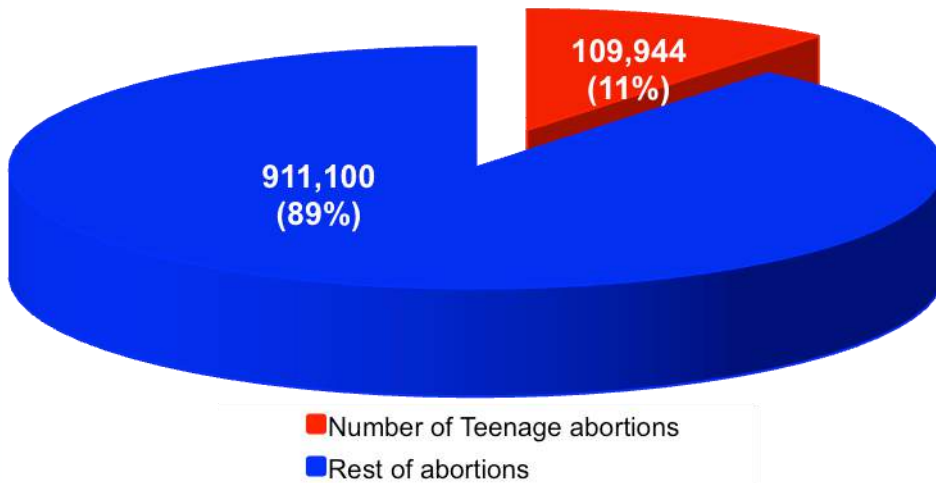
It is the equivalent to the loss of the combined population of Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Slovenia, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Malta.



4 of every 10 abortions (22.8 million) over the past 35 years have occurred in Romania, France and the United Kingdom.

Every 5 minutes a teenage girl aborts in Europe.

Teenage abortions in the EU28 (2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and National Institutes

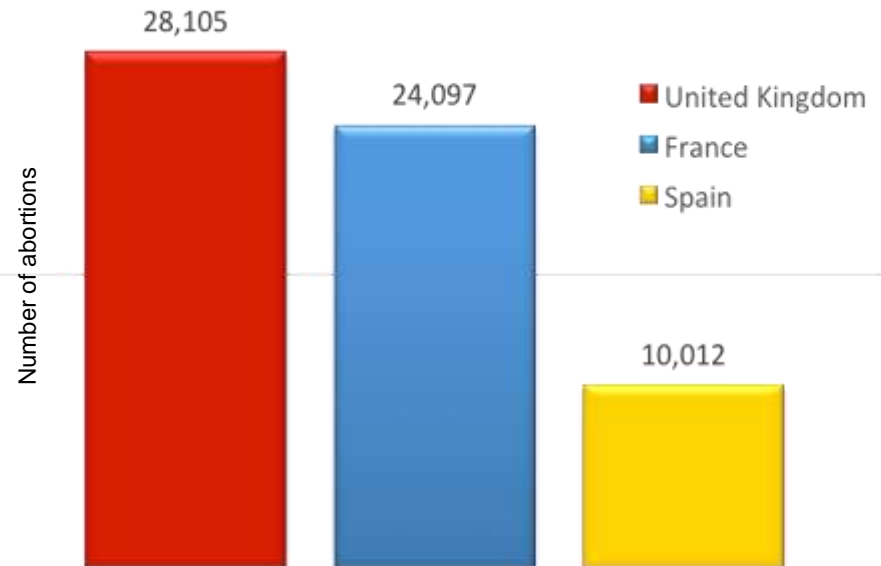
1 of every 9 abortions (11% of the total) is by a teenage girl.

The number of abortions among teenagers under 20 exceeded 109,000, meaning that 300 teenage girls aborted every day.

The United Kingdom is the country with the highest number of teenage abortions.

In 2015, the United Kingdom was the EU28 country with the highest number of teenage abortions (28,105). It was followed by France (24,097) and Spain (10,012 abortions).

Number of Teenage abortions (2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and National Institutes

There is 1 abortion for every 5 births in the EU28.

EU28 (2015)
Abortions/Births Rate : 0.2

Bulgaria is the country of the EU28 with the highest abortions/births ratio: Over 4 abortions for every 10 births.



Poland and Croatia have an abortion/birth ratio that is practically nil.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data, WHO and National Institutes



In short, there is a birth rate deficit in Europe...



...In which
every day...

... There are fewer children.

... There are more abortions: 1 million abortions per year.

... Motherhood is postponed: People are having children later in life: 30.6 years of age.

... The birth rate continues to drop: The fertility rate has been below the generational replacement rate for 35 years.

The birth deficit is causing serious consequences:



Social and Economic Consequences

- Reduction of the population. Demographic Suicide.
- Fewer workers and therefore decreased contributions to Social Security.
- Greater risk of bankruptcy of social benefits and the Welfare State.
- Reduction in the number of school, universities and faculty.

c) Evolution of Households



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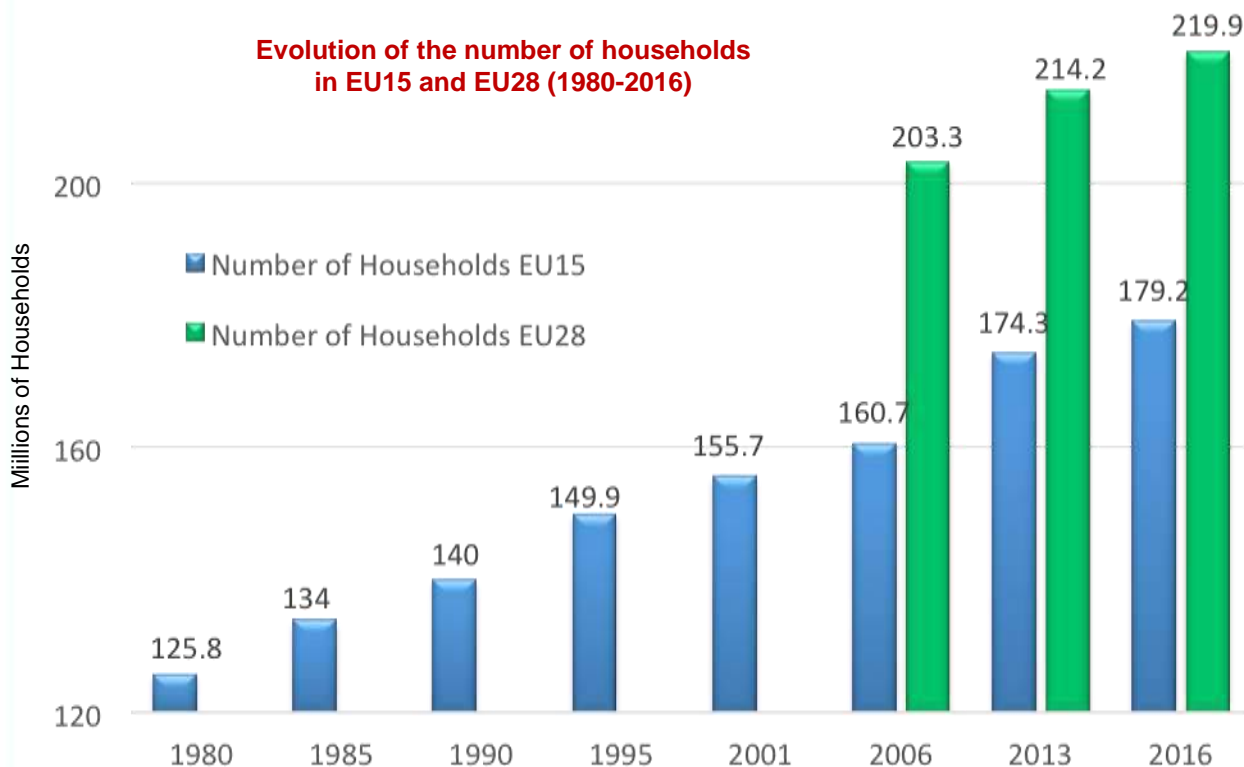
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www.ipfe.org



Spectacular growth in the number of households in Europe.

Evolution of the number of households in EU15 and EU28 (1980-2016)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,



There are already 220 million households in Europe.

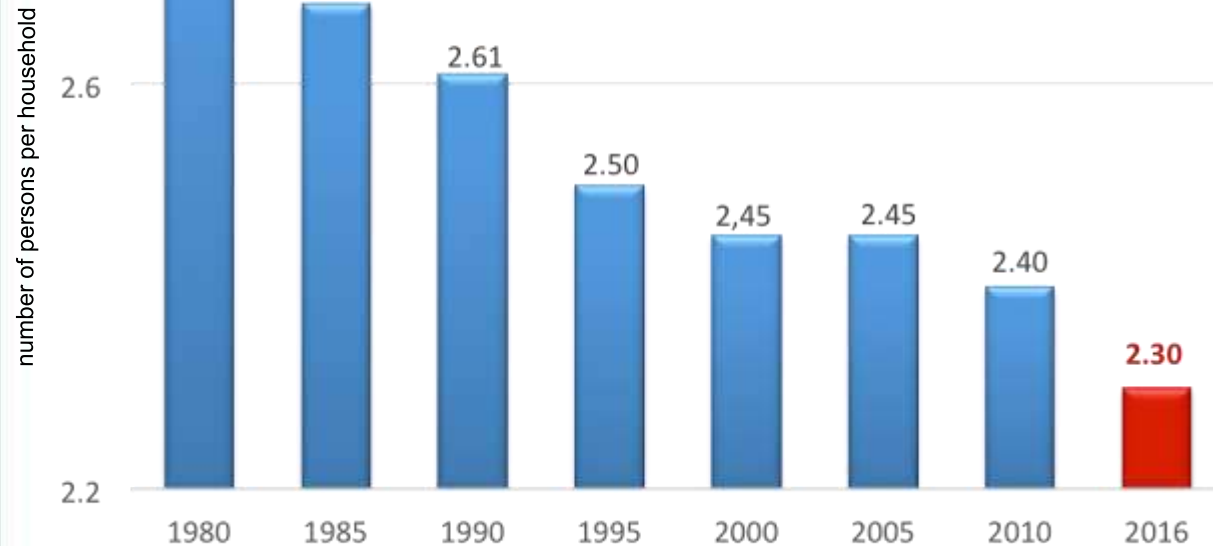
Spectacular growth.

In just 10 years (2006-2016), the number of households in the EU28 has increased by 17 million, going from 203 million households in 2006 to almost 220 million in 2016.



European households are becoming empty.

Average number of persons per household
EU28 (2016): 2.3



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

Continued decline.

The average European household size has had a steady decline. European households went from having almost 3 people (2.82) in 1980 to 2.3 people per home in present time (2016).

The EU28 average household has just 2.3 people per household.



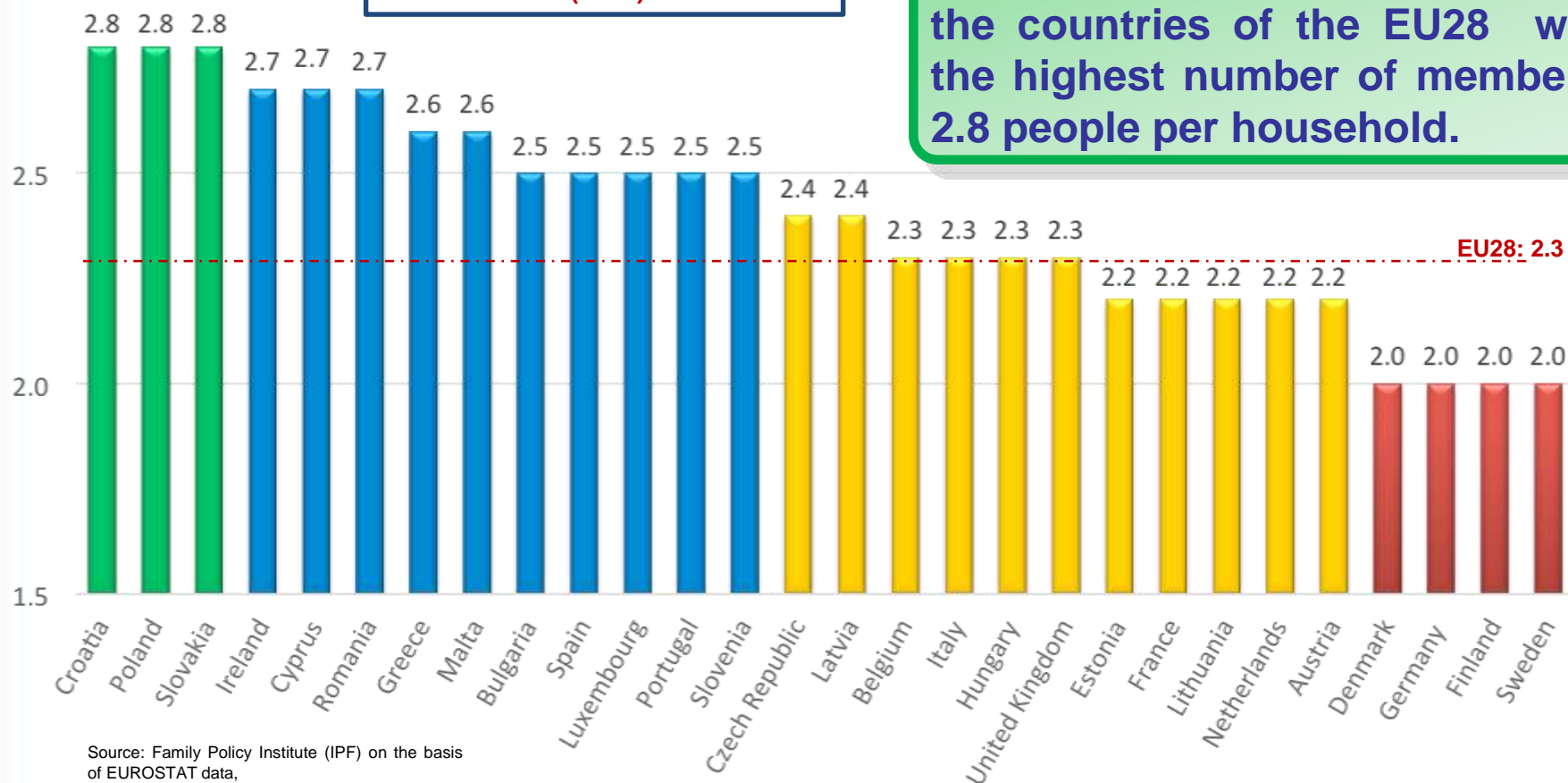
China (3.1 persons), Russia (2.6), USA (2.6) and even Japan (2.4 members) have more people per household than EU28.



In fact, no EU country reaches an average of 3 people per household.

Number of members per household
EU28 (2016): 2.3

Croatia, Poland and Slovakia are the countries of the EU28 with the highest number of members: 2.8 people per household.



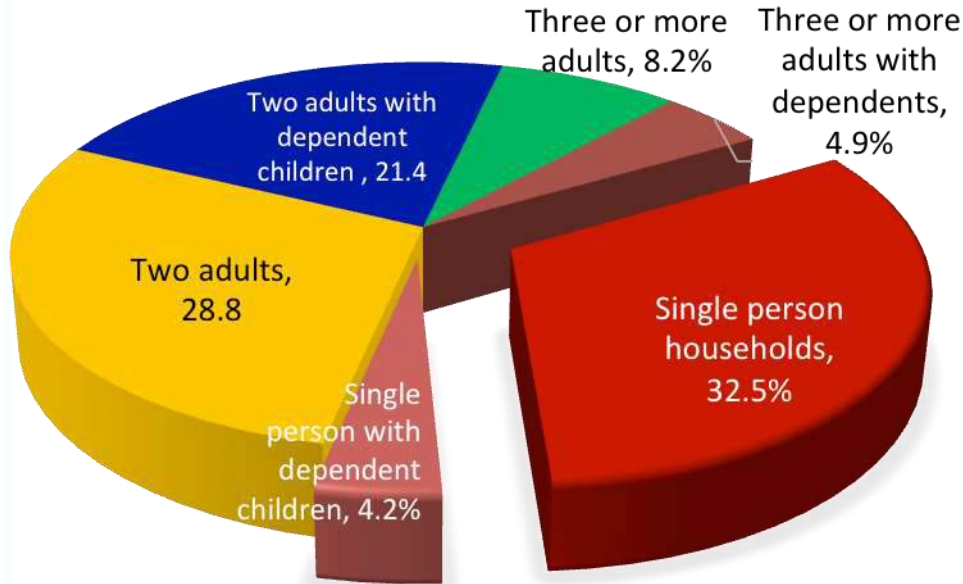
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data.

Sweden, Finland, Germany and Denmark are the countries of the EU28 with the lowest number of persons per household: 2 members per household.



Europe is becoming a society of solitary individuals.

Distribution of households by household type (in %). (2016)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

European households are increasingly one-person households. 1 of every 3 households (32.5%) has only one person.



Distribution of households by number of people (2006-2016)



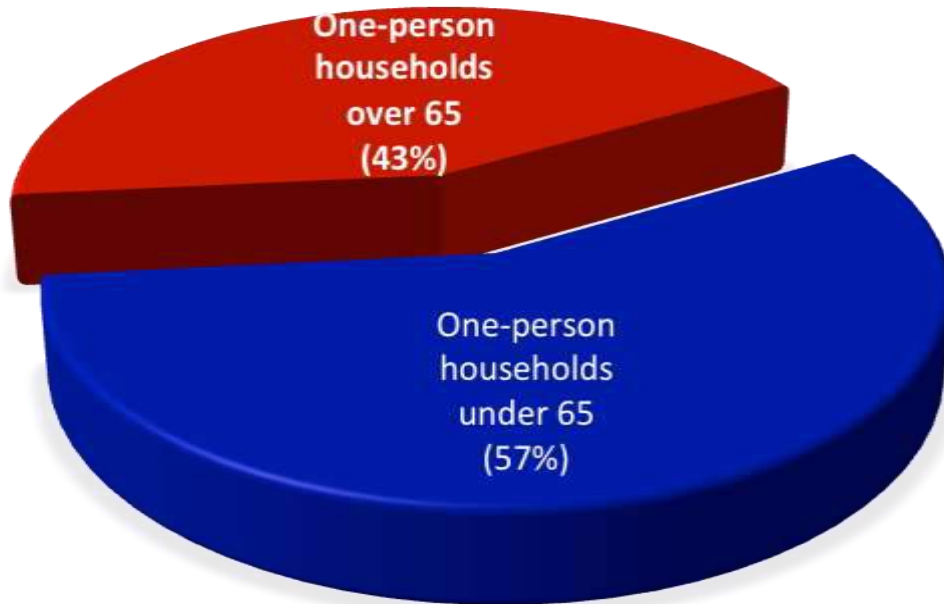
■ 1 person ■ 2 persons ■ 3 or more people

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

Continued increase.
The number of one-person households is growing almost at the same rate as households of 3 or more people are decreasing.

One-person households are increasingly those of people over 65.

One-person households (2016).
Over 65 vs under 65



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

More than 4 of every 10 one-person households belong to a person over 65 years old.

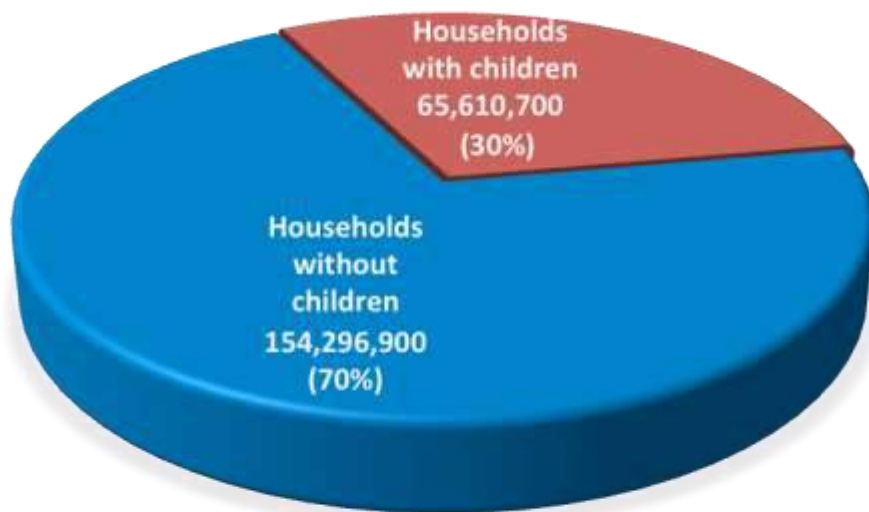


China (15%) and USA (28%) have a smaller proportion of one-person households that belong to people over 65 than the EU28.



European households have fewer children.

Distribution of households (with/without children)
EU28 (2016)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

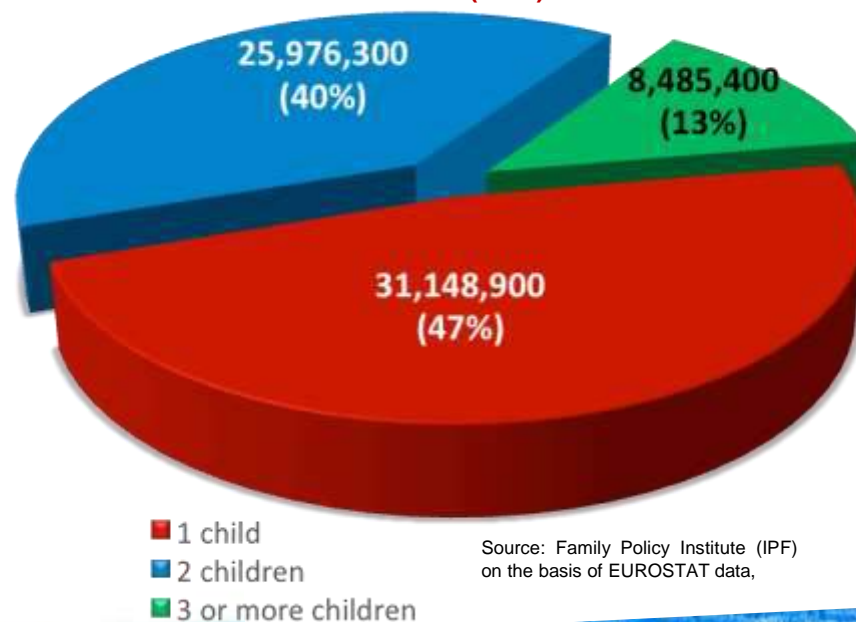
Half of the households with children have only 1 child.
Of the 65 million households with children, 31.1 million (47%) have only 1 child.

Only 1 out of 8 households with children have 3 or more children.

7 out of 10 European households have no children.

70% of European households (over 154 million households) have no children at all and only 30% of households have children.

Distribution of households according to number of children
EU28 (2016)



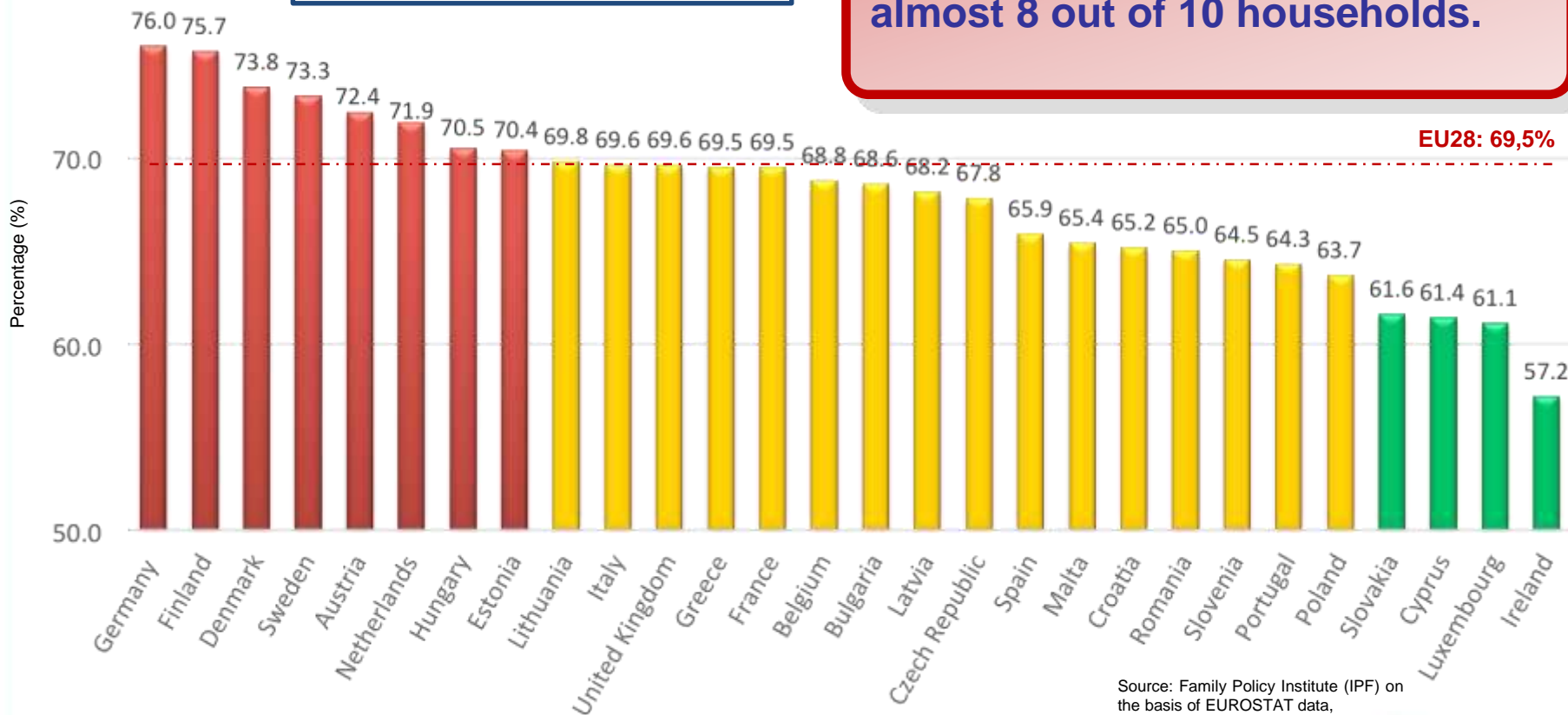
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

In every EU-28 country, childless households largely outnumber households with children.

**Percentage of Childless Households
EU28 (2016): 69.5%**

Germany is the country with the most childless households: almost 8 out of 10 households.

EU28: 69,5%



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data.

Ireland is the country that has the most households with children: almost 1 of every 2.



In short, households in Europe are emptying out...



...In which
every day...

- ... they have fewer members: currently only 2.3 members.
- ... they are increasingly solitary: 1 of every 3 households is constituted by a single person.
- ... they belong to people over the age of 65: More than 4 of every 10 of single person households.
- ... they don't have children: 7 out of every 10 households.

2. Evolution of Nuptiality



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a) Evolution of **Marriages**



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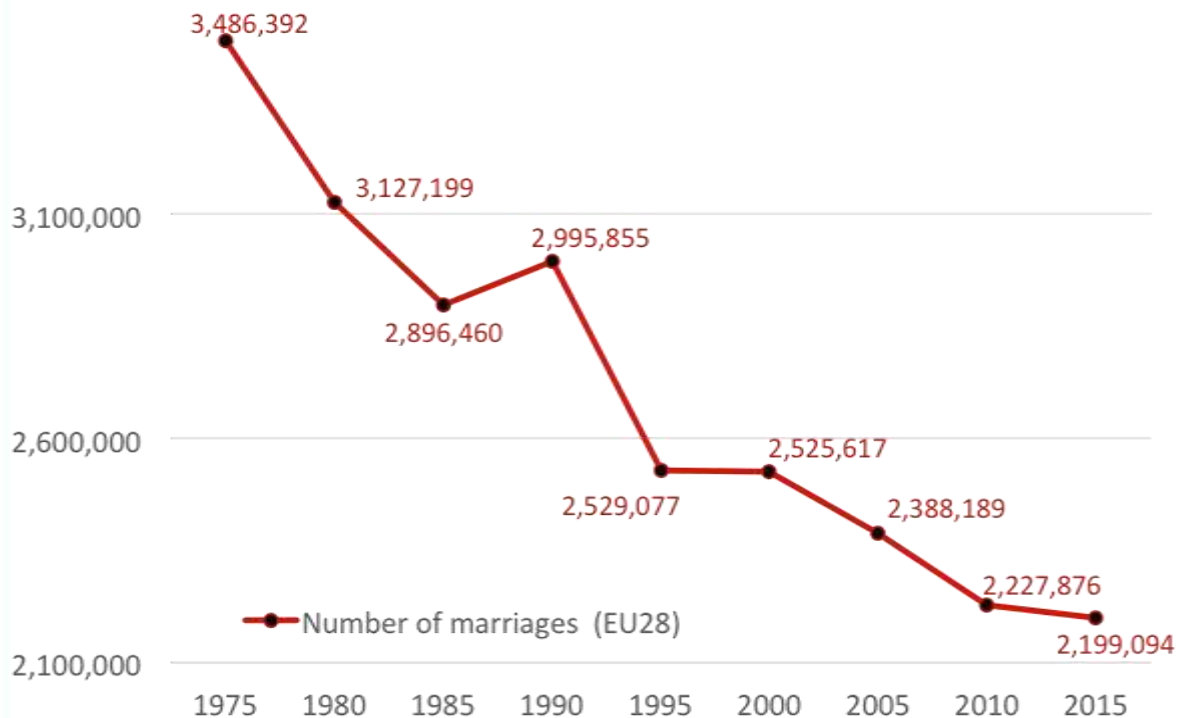
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Vertiginous drop in marriages in Europe.

Evolution of the number of marriages (1975-2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and National Institutes

While in 1975 there were 9,500 marriages daily, today there are only 6,000 marriages per day, representing a decrease of 37%.

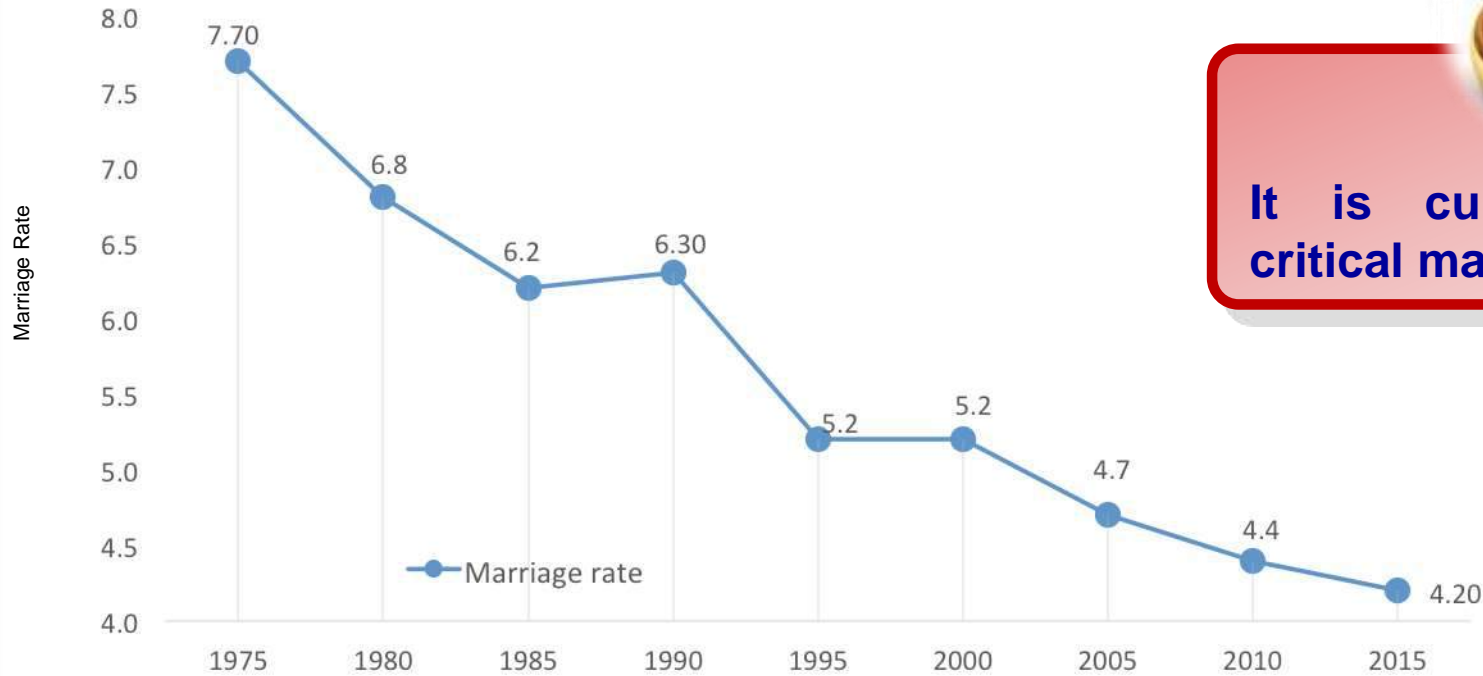
There are almost 1.3 million annual marriages less than in 1975.

The number of marriages barely reaches 2.2 million marriages per year, despite the increase in the population of 60 million people in this period (1975-2017).

1 out of every 3 new marriages have been lost compared to those that took place in 1975.

The marriage rate has collapsed.

Evolution of the marriage rate EU28 (1975-2015)



It is currently at a critical marriage rate.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data,

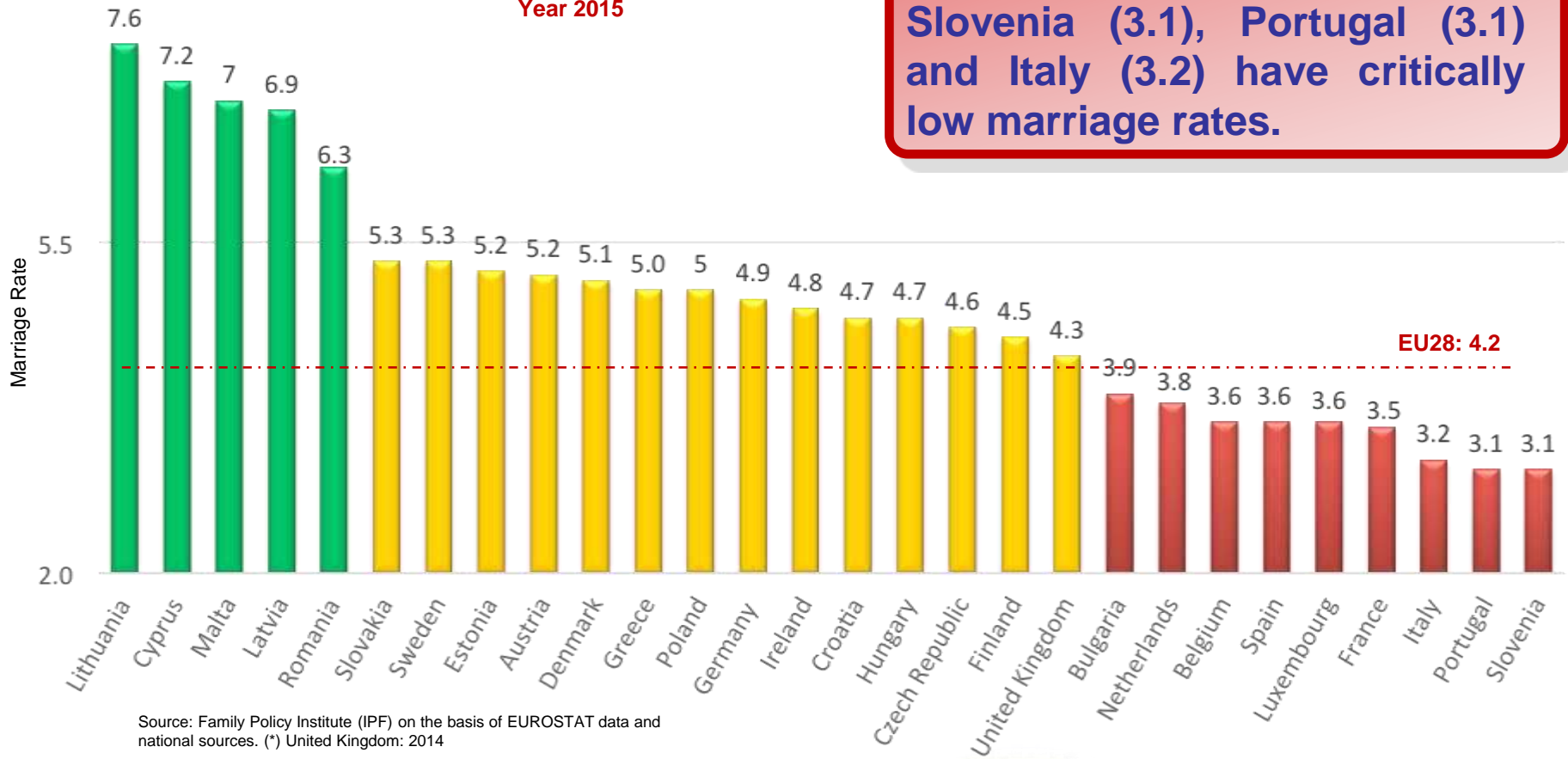
The marriage rate (*number of marriages per 1,000 inhabitants*) has fallen from 7.7 in 1975 to 4.2 in 2015.

The marriage rate of China (9.6), Russia (8.5) and the USA (6.9)* remains far above the EU28 marriage rate.

(*) Source: OCDE. Data for 2014

Collapse of the marriage rate in all the countries of the EU28.

Marriage Rate of European countries.
Year 2015



Slovenia (3.1), Portugal (3.1) and Italy (3.2) have critically low marriage rates.

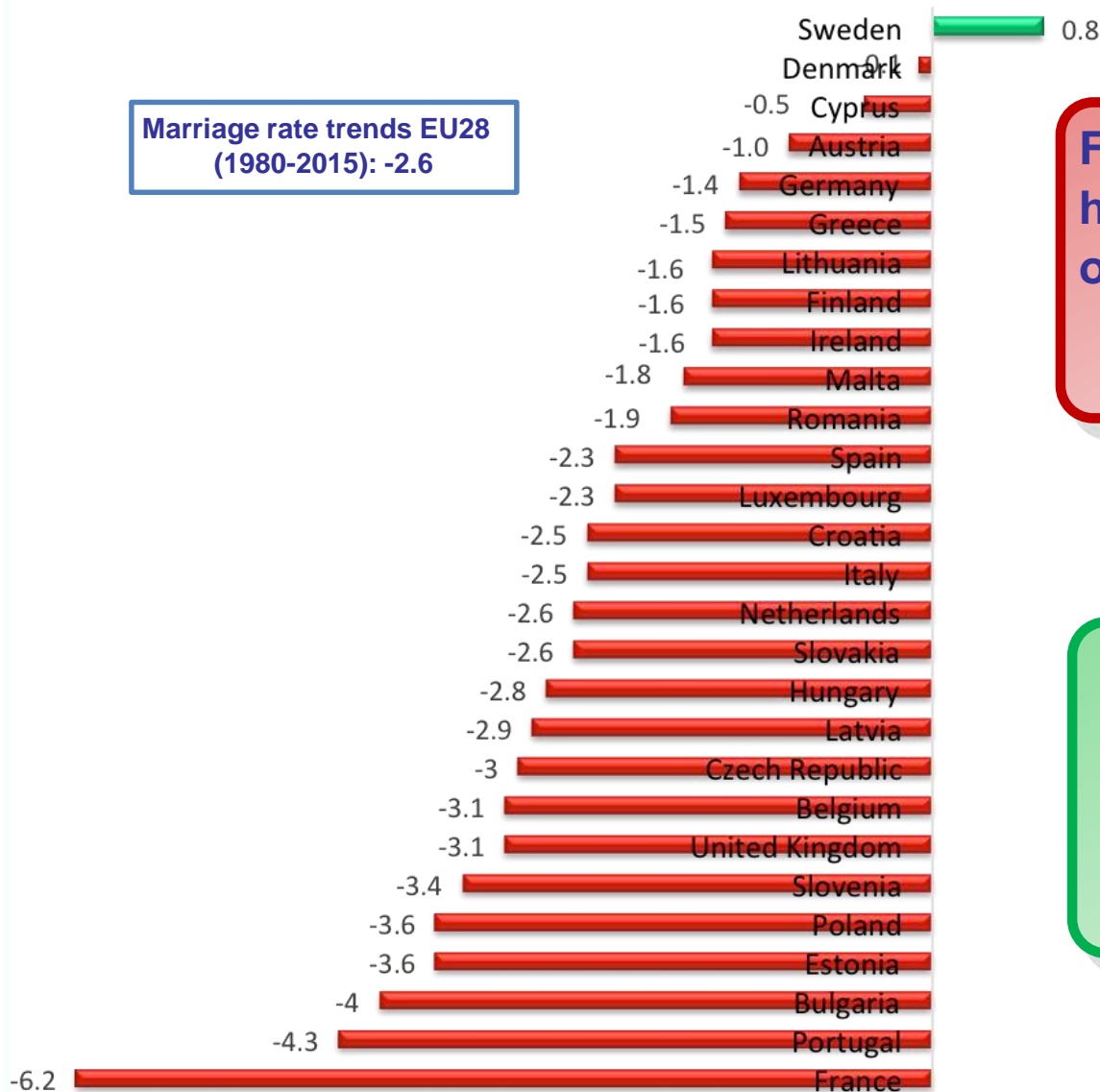
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources. (*) United Kingdom: 2014

On the other hand, Lithuania (7.6), Cyprus (7.2) and Malta (7) have the highest marriage rates in the EU28.



In all EU28 countries, with the exception of Sweden, marriage rates have dropped over the last 35 years.

Marriage rate trends EU28
(1980-2015): -2.6



France, Portugal and Bulgaria, have had the largest collapse of marriage rates.

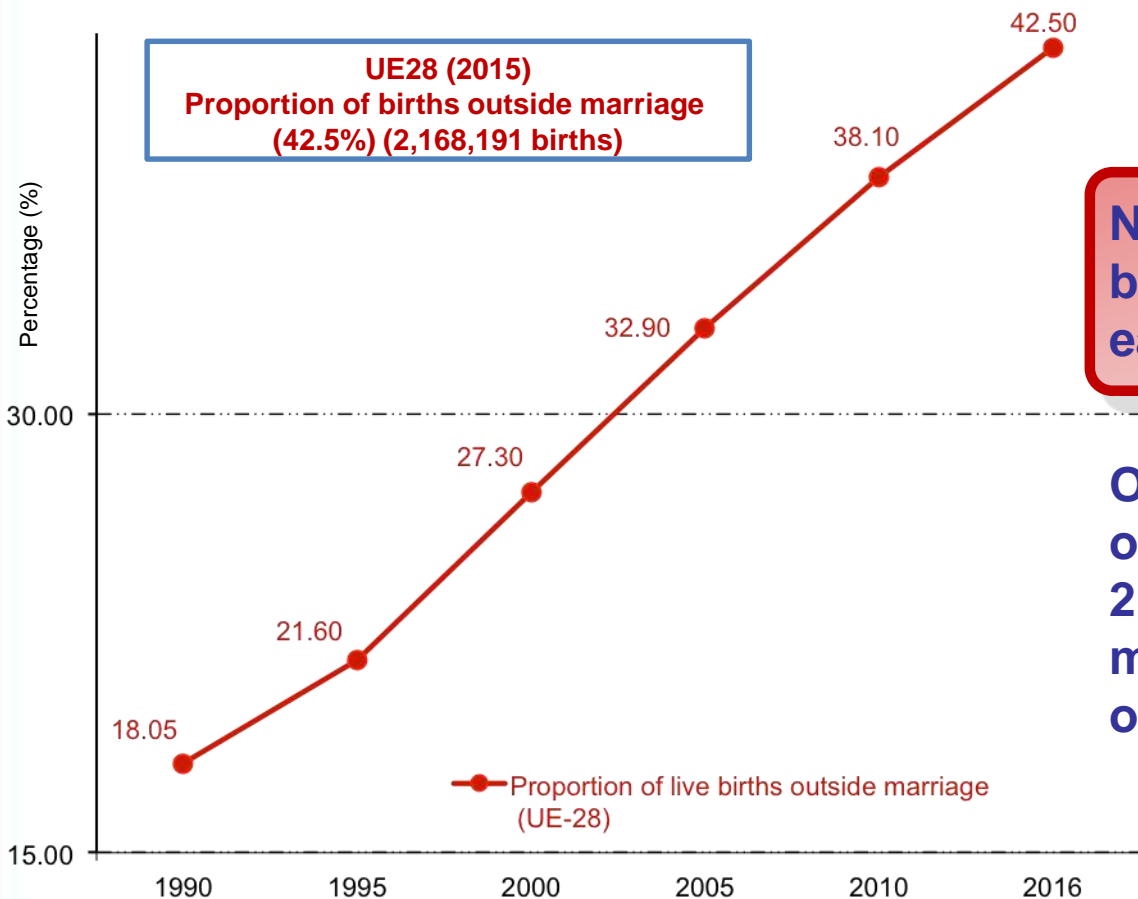


Only Sweden has had a positive evolution of the marriage rate in this period.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.



Four out of every 10 babies (42.5%) are born outside of marriage.



UE28 (2015)
Proportion of births outside marriage
(42.5%) (2,168,191 births)

Nearly 2.2 million babies are born outside of a marriage each year.

Of the 5,103,165 births that occurred in 2015 in the EU28, 2,168,191 occurred outside of a marriage. This represents 42.5% of births.

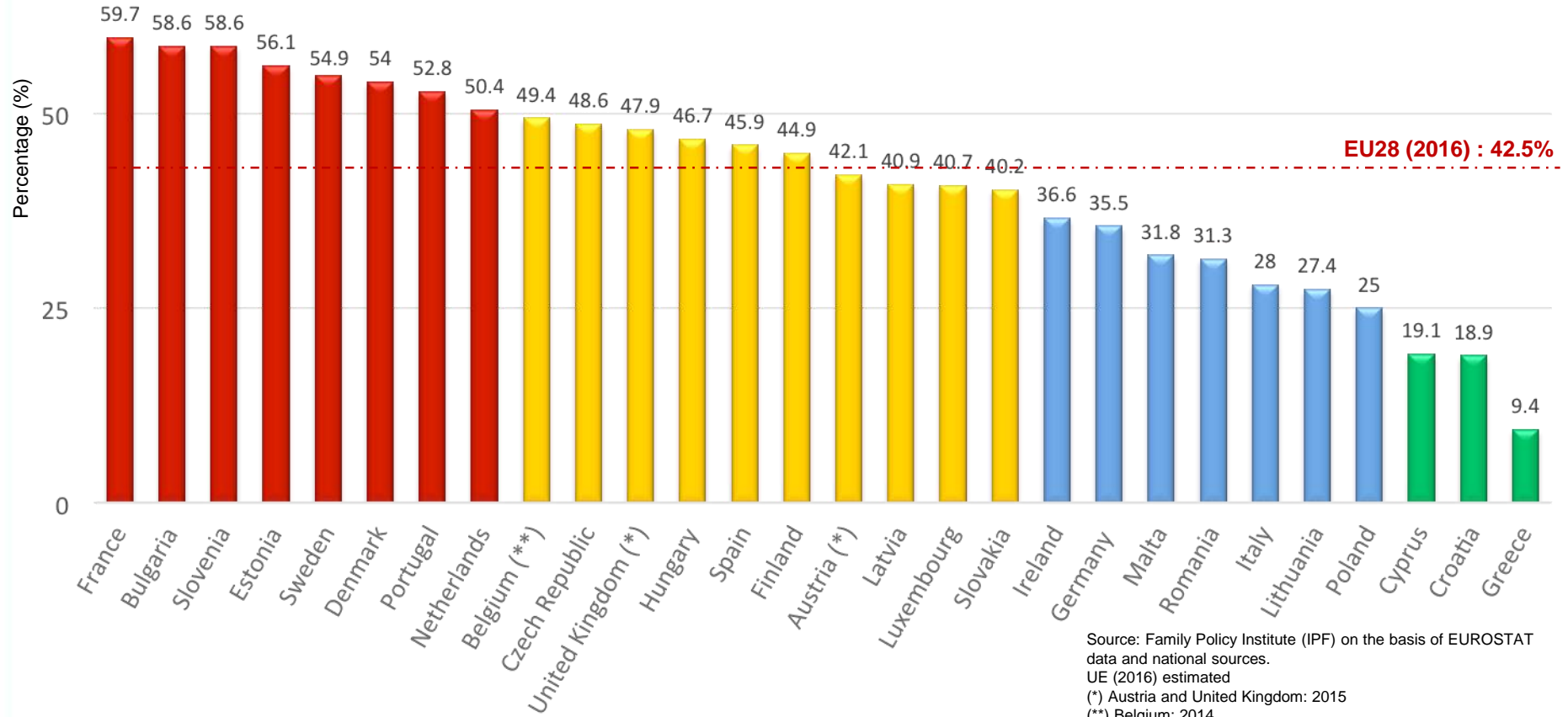
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources. 2016 are estimated

Every day there are 14,105 births, of which 5,940 are outside of marriage.



In some countries more babies are born outside of marriage than within.

Proportion of births outside marriage (%) (2016)

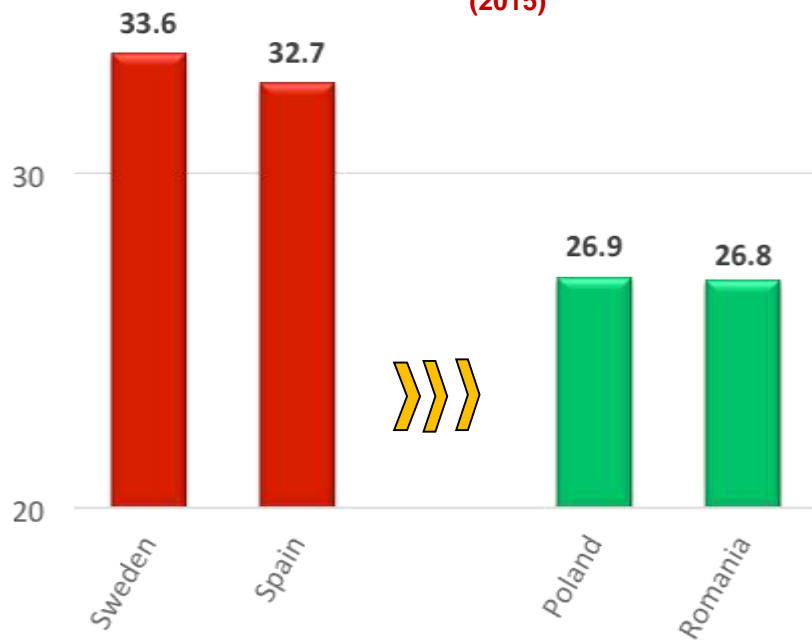


In France (59.7%), Bulgaria and Slovenia (58.6%): 6 of every 10 babies are born outside of a marriage.



There are large differences between EU28 countries in the mean age at first marriage.

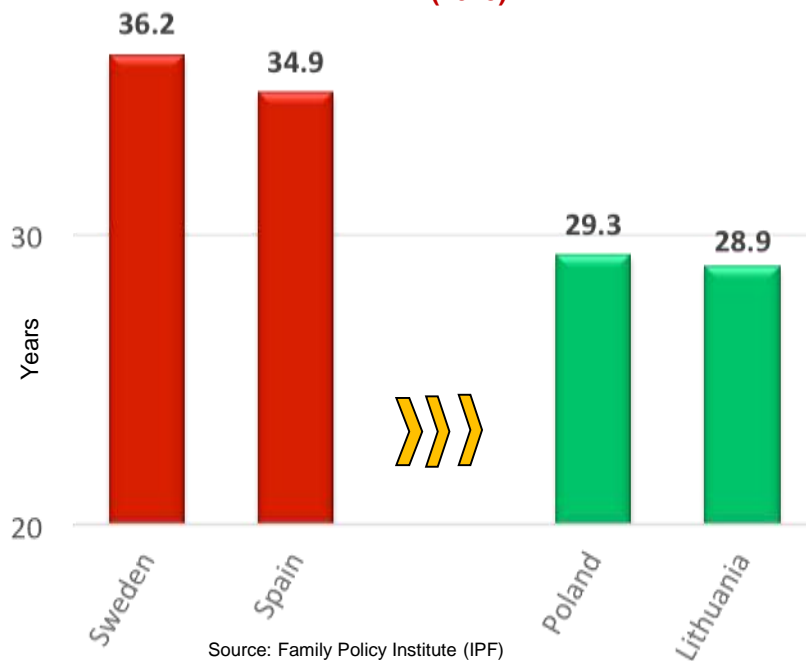
Mean age at first marriage (women).
(2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data.

Women: The Swedes (33.6 years) and the Spanish (32.7 years) are the Europeans who get married latest. On the other hand, the Polish and Romanian (less than 27 years) are the ones who marry earliest.

Average age of first marriage (men).
(2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data.

Men: The Swedes (36.2 years) and the Spanish (34.9 years) are the Europeans who get married latest. On the other hand, the Polish and Romanian (less than 27) marry earliest.

In short, there is a collapse in the number of marriages...



...In which more and more people...

...are marrying later in life...

...are having fewer children...

...But more and more children are born outside of marriage.



b) Evolution of Divorces

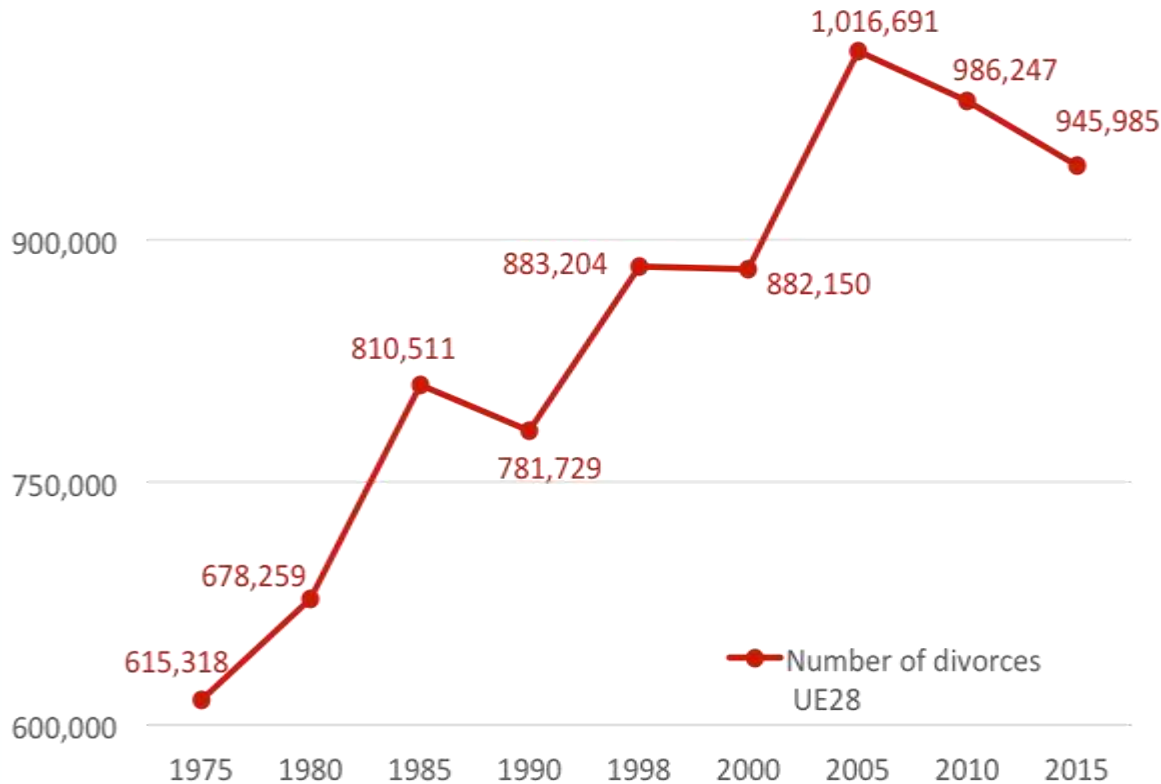


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There are 1 million divorces per year in the EU28.

Evolution of divorces
(1975-2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

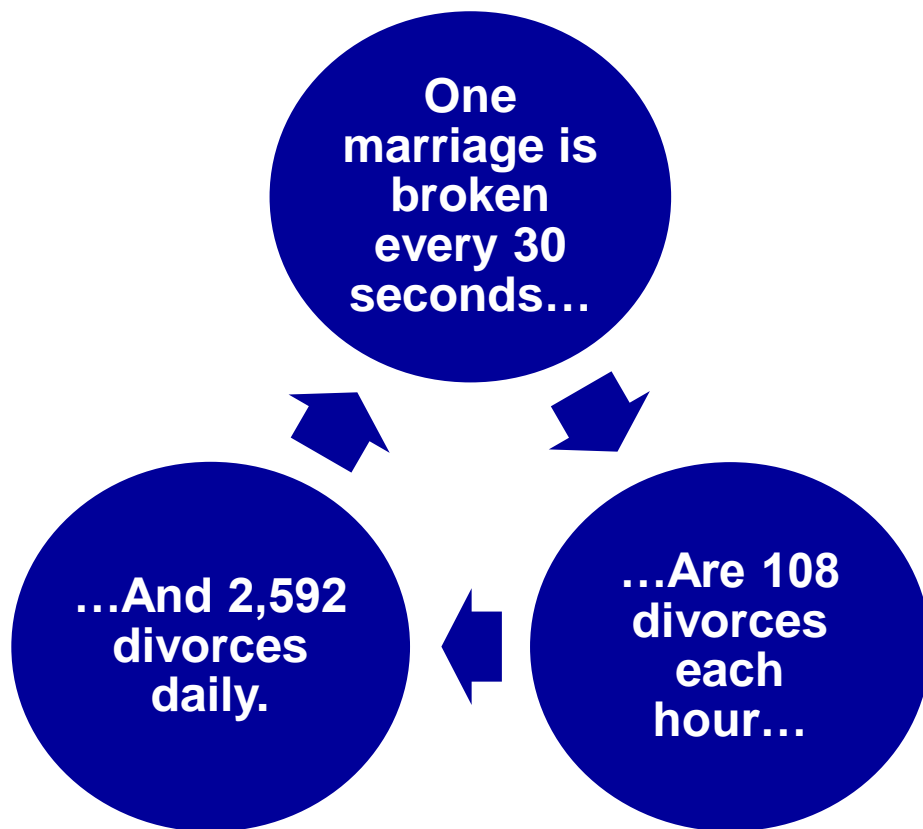


Divorces have increased
by 325,000 per year since
1975...

...despite the fact that the number of marriages
in this period decreased by over 1.3 million.



One marriage is broken every 30 seconds in Europe.



There are almost a million divorces per year (945,985), which means that 2,592 marriages are broken every day, that is to say, 108 divorces each hour.

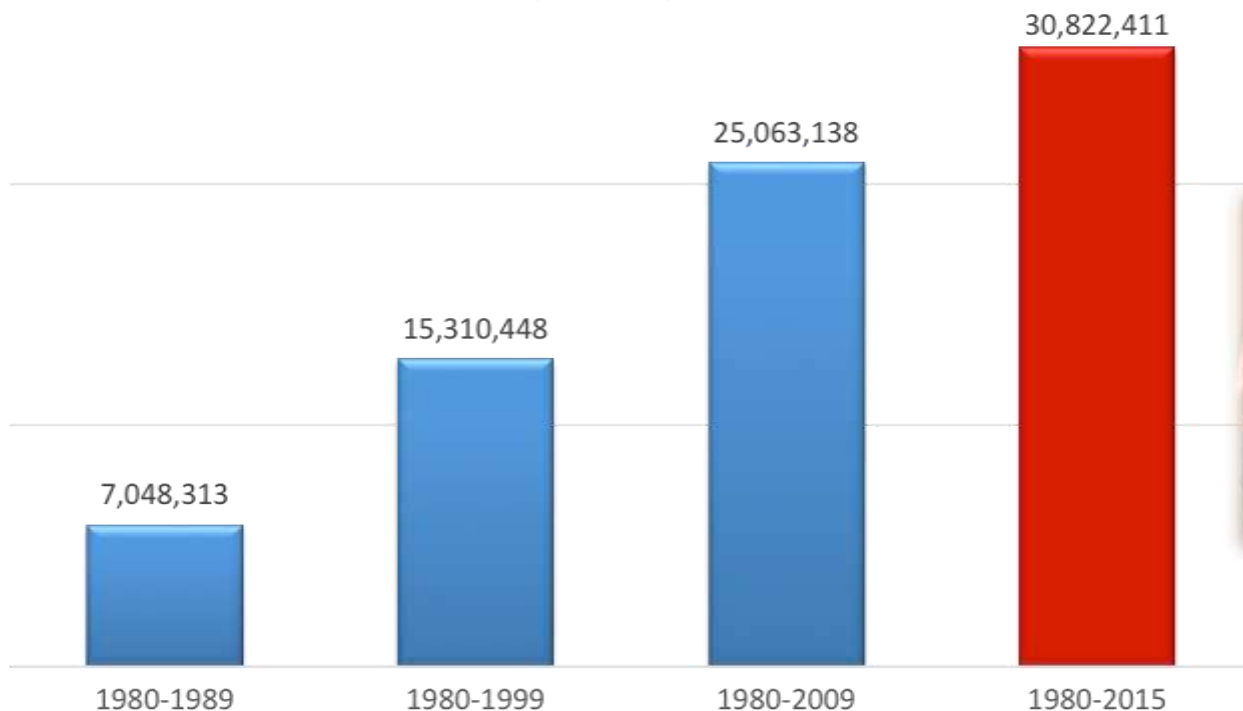
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

Family breakdown is the first cause of instability of the European families.



Since 1980, there have been more than 30.8 million divorces.

The cumulative number of divorces in EU28 (1980-2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

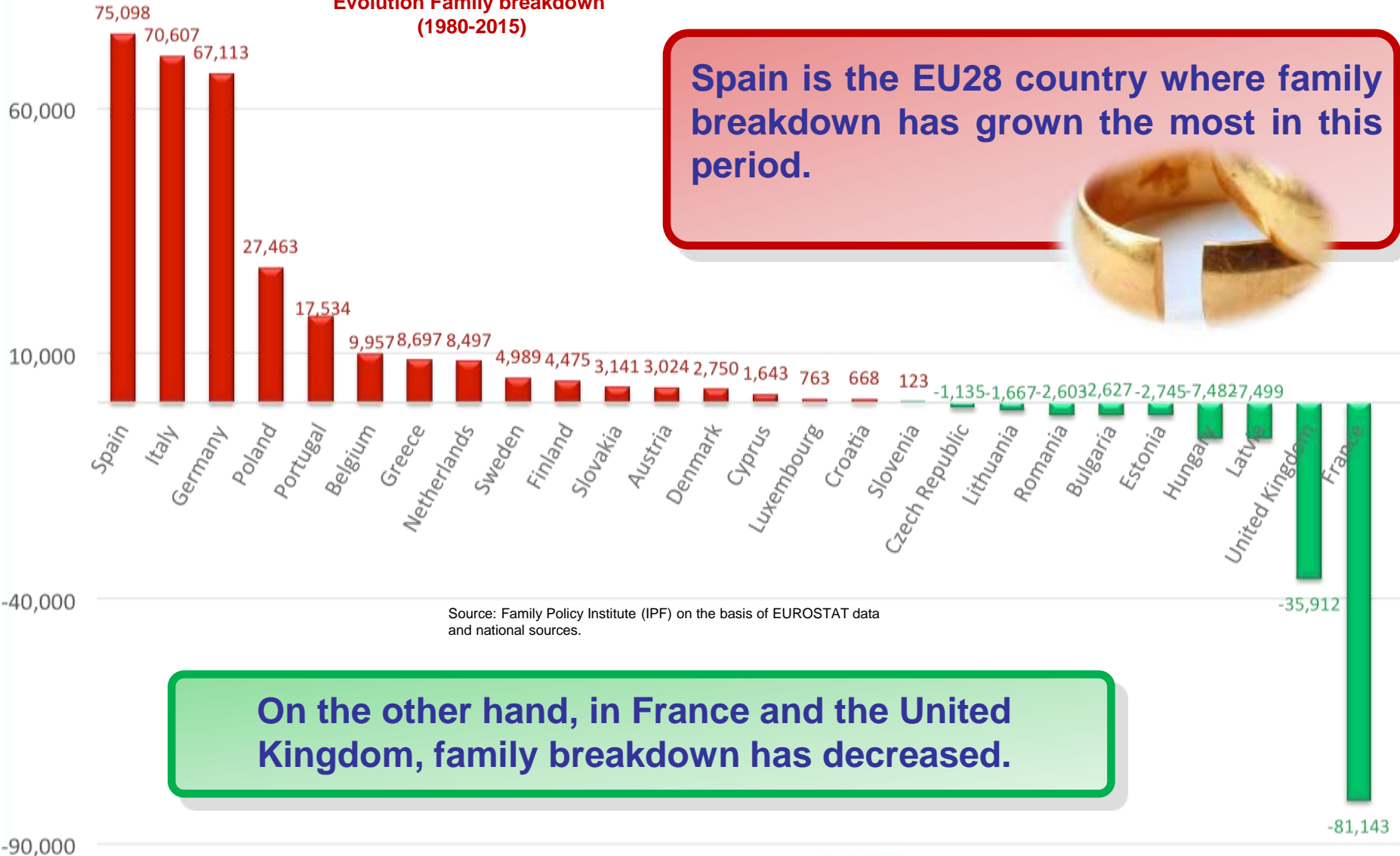
There have been over 2,400 divorces per day over the last 35 years (1980-2015).



In two thirds of the countries in the EU28, family breakdown (divorces) has grown in the last 35 years.

Evolution Family breakdown (1980-2015)

Spain is the EU28 country where family breakdown has grown the most in this period.

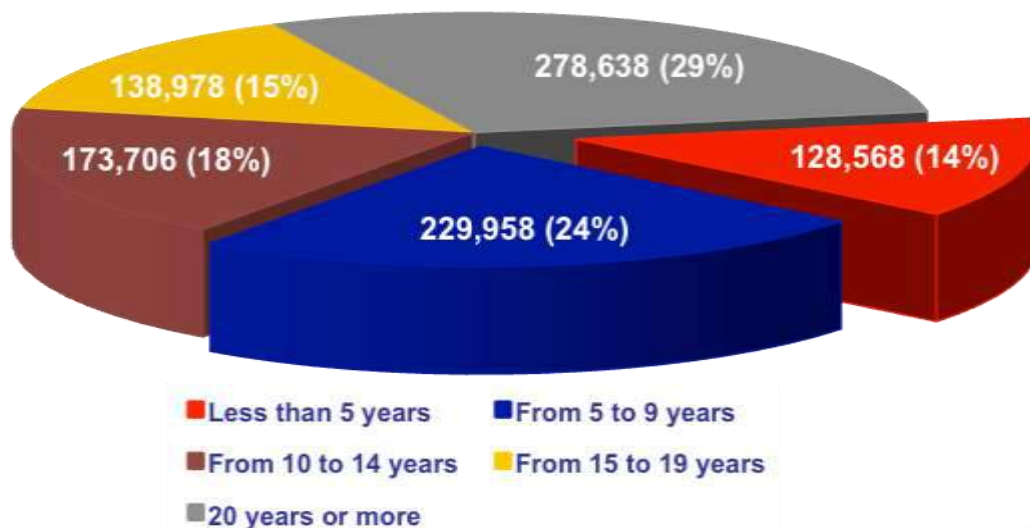


Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

On the other hand, in France and the United Kingdom, family breakdown has decreased.

Marriages that end in divorce are lasting less time.

Divorces by duration of marriage. UE28 (2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

4 out of 10 marriages (38%) end before year 10 of marriage.

1 out of 7 marriages (128,000 marriages) do not last for more than 5 years.

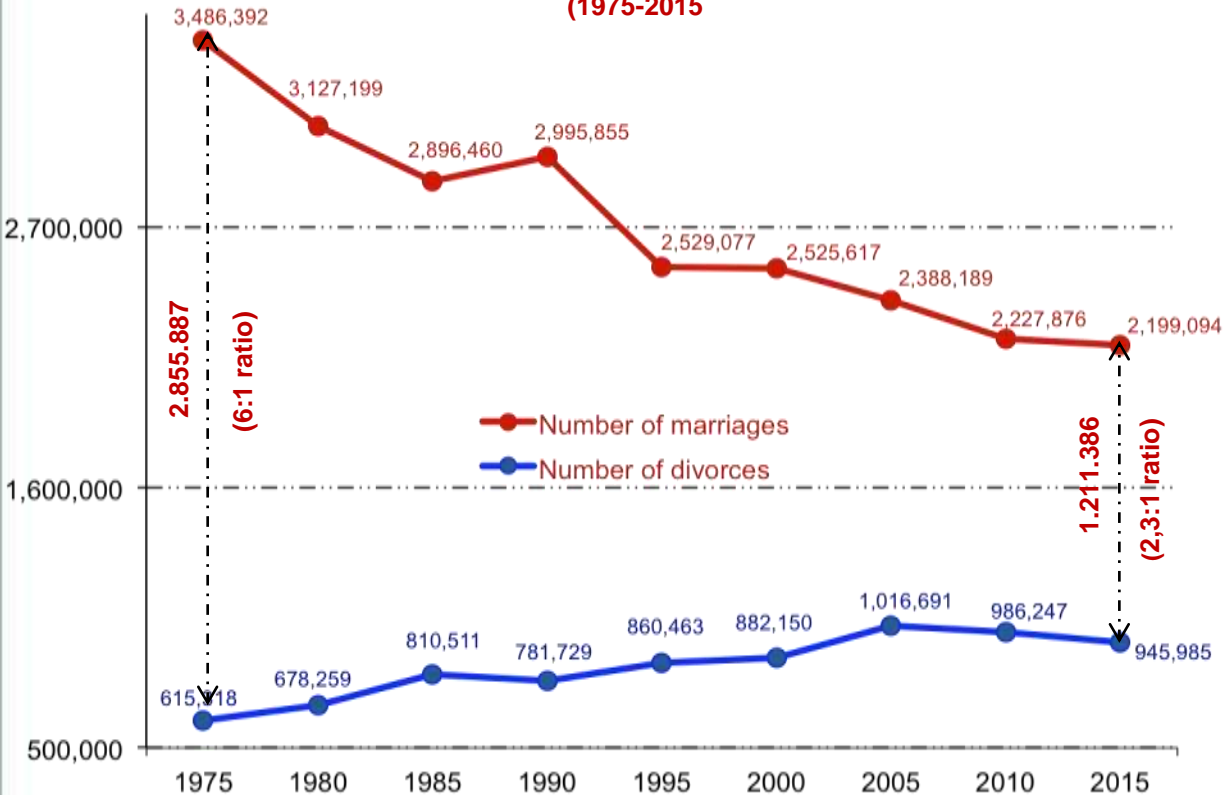
1 out of 4 marriages (235,000 marriages) last between 5 and 9 years.

There are fewer marriages that end in divorce after 20 years: They don't reach 30% of the total (278,000 marriages).



Almost half of marriages in Europe end in divorce.

Evolution of marriages and divorces EU28
(1975-2015)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.

They have gone from a ratio of 6:1 in 1975 (1 out of 6 marriages ending in divorce) to a 2.3:1 ratio in the year 2015 (1 divorce for every 2.3 marriages).

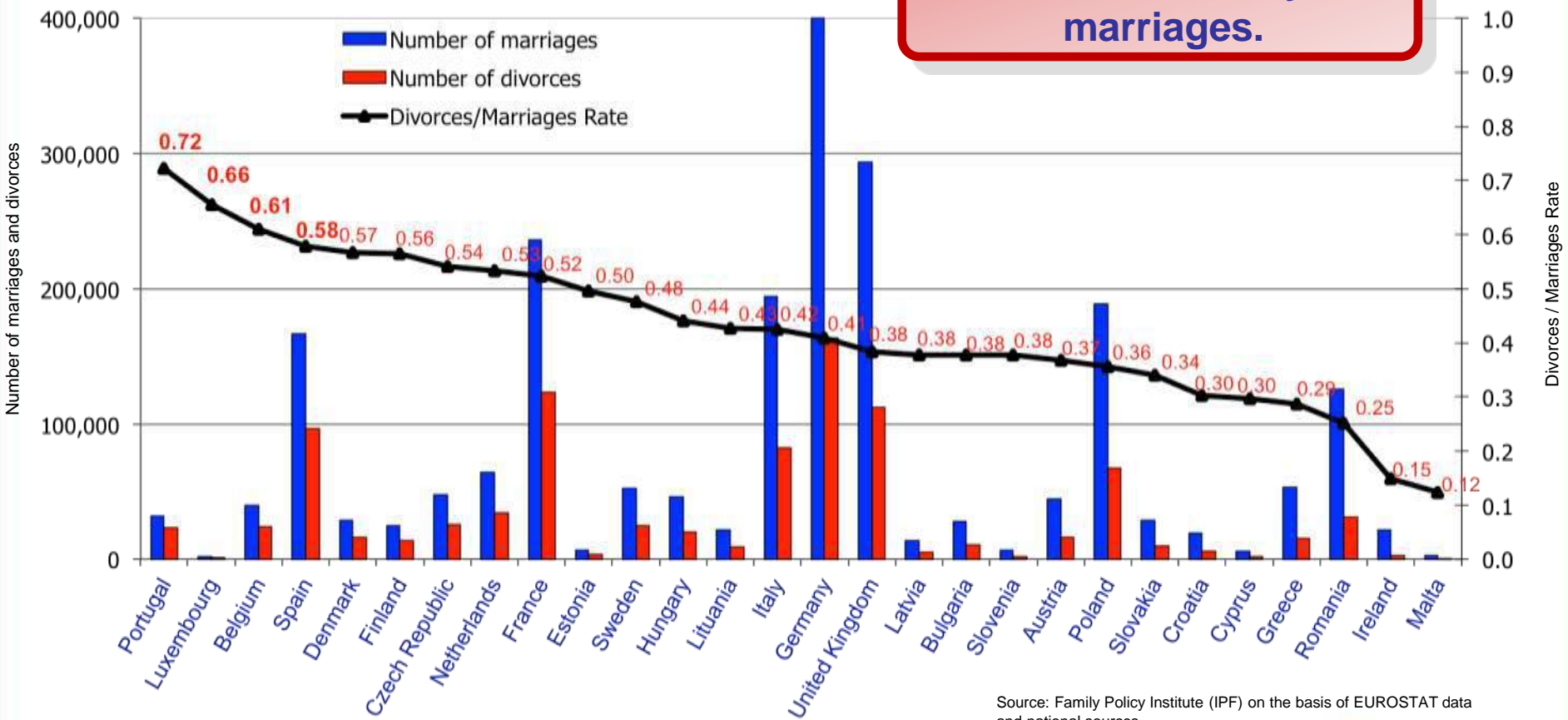
Every year in Europe, 2.2 million people get married and almost 1 million people get divorced.



The difference between the number of marriages and divorces was reduced to half, reaching a ratio 2:1.

Portugal, Luxembourg, Belgium and Spain are the countries of the EU28 with the highest divorce to marriage ratio.

In Portugal there are 7 divorces for every 10 marriages.



In Ireland and Malta, there is only 1 divorce for every 7 marriages.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data and national sources.



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3. Family Life



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a) Family and **Work**



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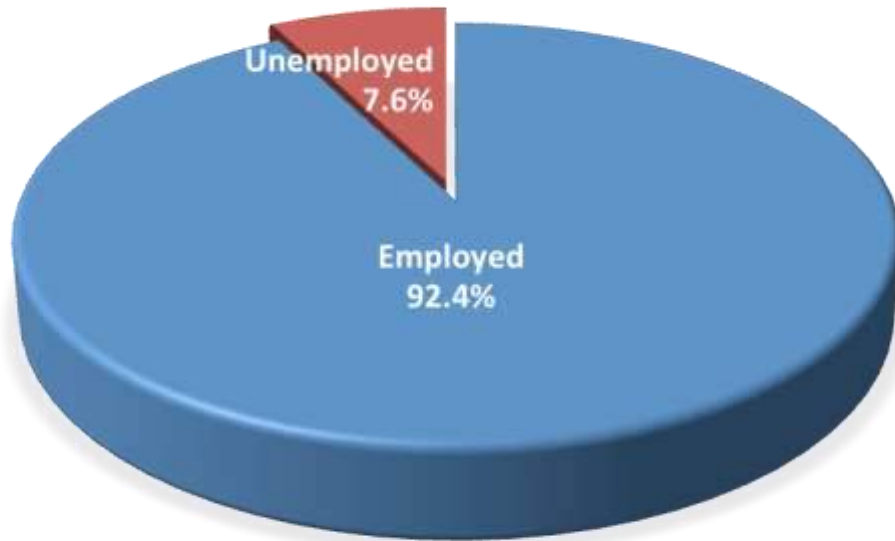


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The majority of Europeans have work although it can be quite unstable.

**Distribution
Employed / Unemployed EU28 (2017)**

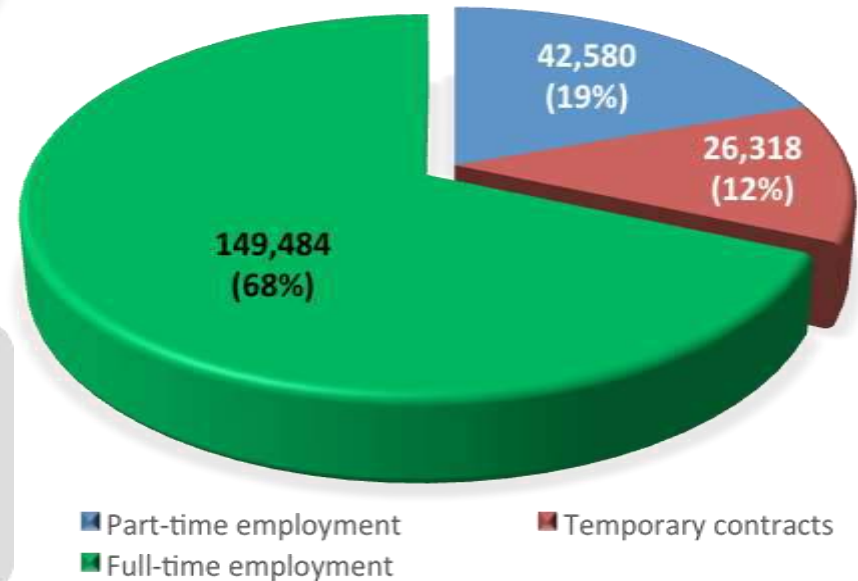


Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

1 of every 3 contracts is unstable (part-time or temporary contracts), affecting almost 70 million European workers.

The unemployed population in Europe is decreasing. It has gone from being 20.9 million people in 2016 to 18.8 million in 2017.

Type of contract EU28. 2016



■ Part-time employment
■ Full-time employment
■ Temporary contracts

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

21 million Europeans are unemployed (1 of every 13 workers) of which 10 million have been unemployed long-term.

Percentage of Unemployed by EU28 countries (2017)



1 out of 5 workers in Greece (21.5%) and Spain (17.2%) are unemployed, making them, by far, the countries with the highest percentage of unemployed workers in the EU28.

On the other hand, Germany (3.8%), Malta (4.0%), Hungary (4.2%) and the UK (4.4%) are the countries of the EU28 with the lowest unemployment: 1 out of 25 workers.

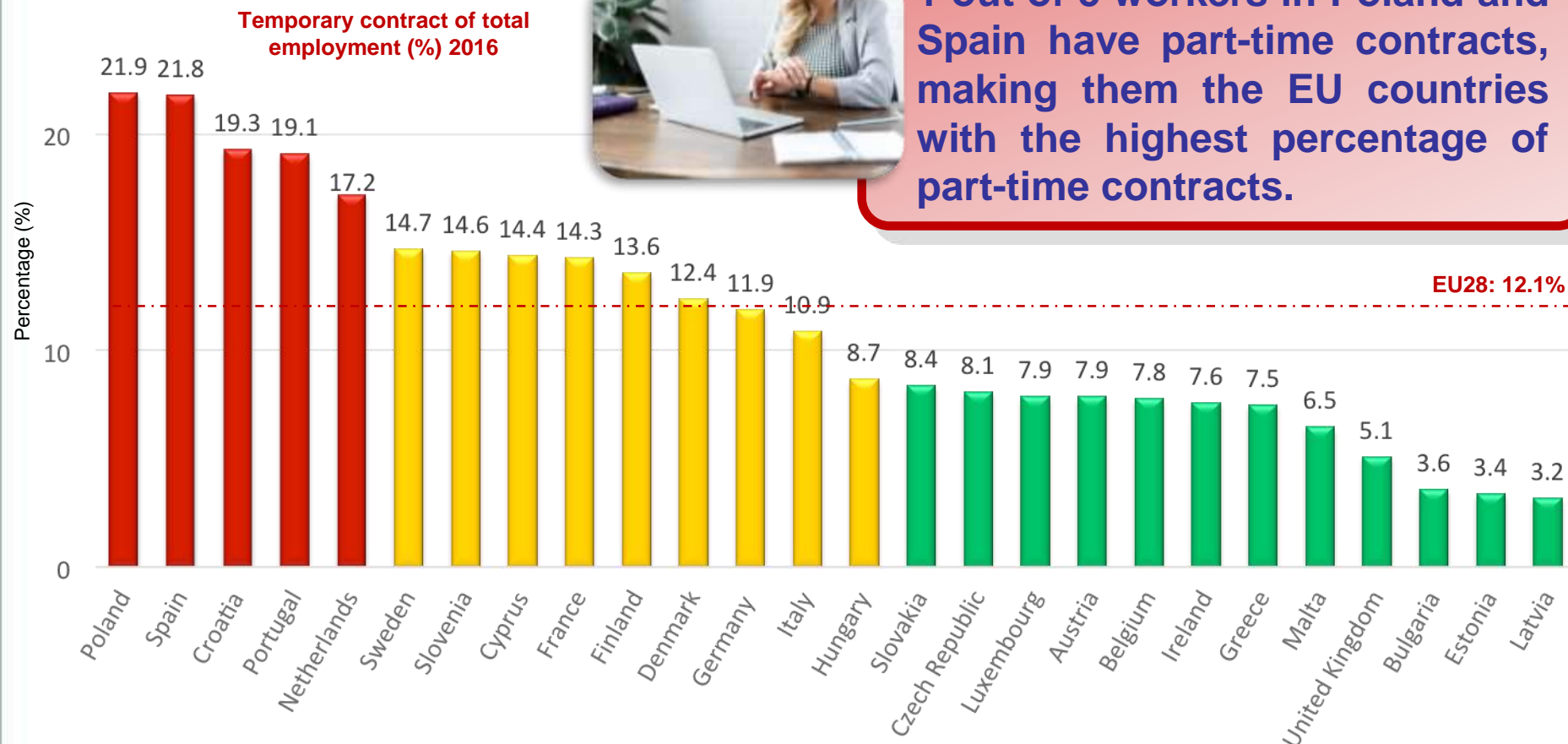
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



Unstable employment: 1 out of 8 European workers (12.1%) have a temporary contract.



1 out of 5 workers in Poland and Spain have part-time contracts, making them the EU countries with the highest percentage of part-time contracts.

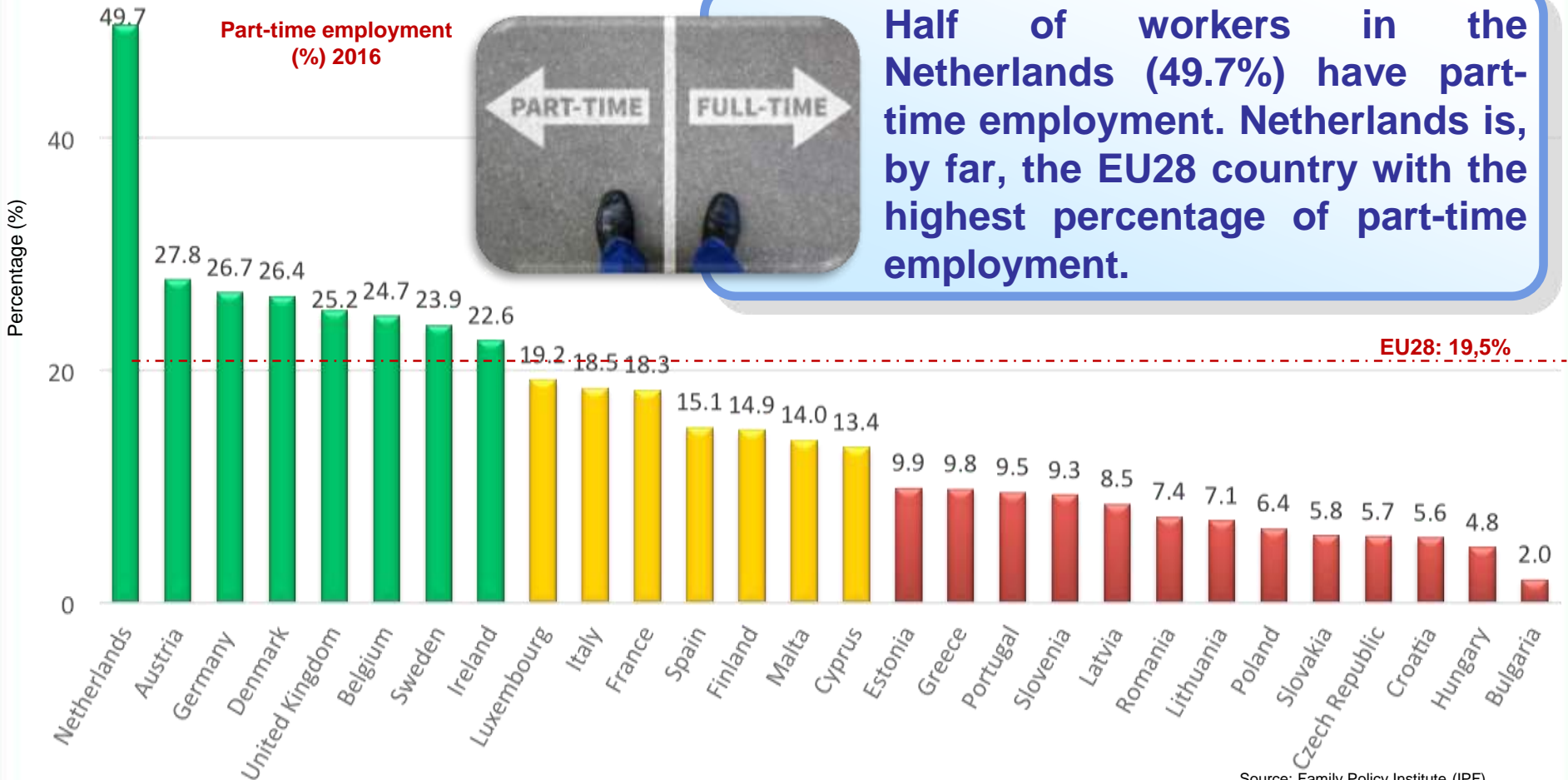


Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

On the other hand, Latvia (3.2%), Estonia (3.4%) and Bulgaria (3.6%) are the countries of the EU28 with the lowest percentage of workers with part-time contracts: 1 out of 30.



Unstable employment: 1 out of 5 European workers (19.5%) are employed part-time.



Half of workers in the Netherlands (49.7%) have part-time employment. Netherlands is, by far, the EU28 country with the highest percentage of part-time employment.

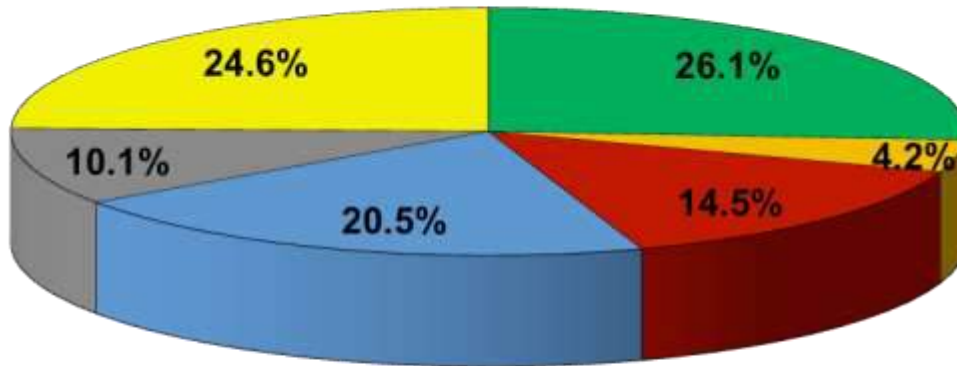
On the other hand, Bulgaria (2%) is the country of the EU28 with the lowest percentage of part-time employment: 1 out of 50 workers.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



The main reason for part-time employment is because they do not find full-time job: 1 out of 4 Europeans (26.1%).

Main reasons for part-time employment in EU28 (2016.)

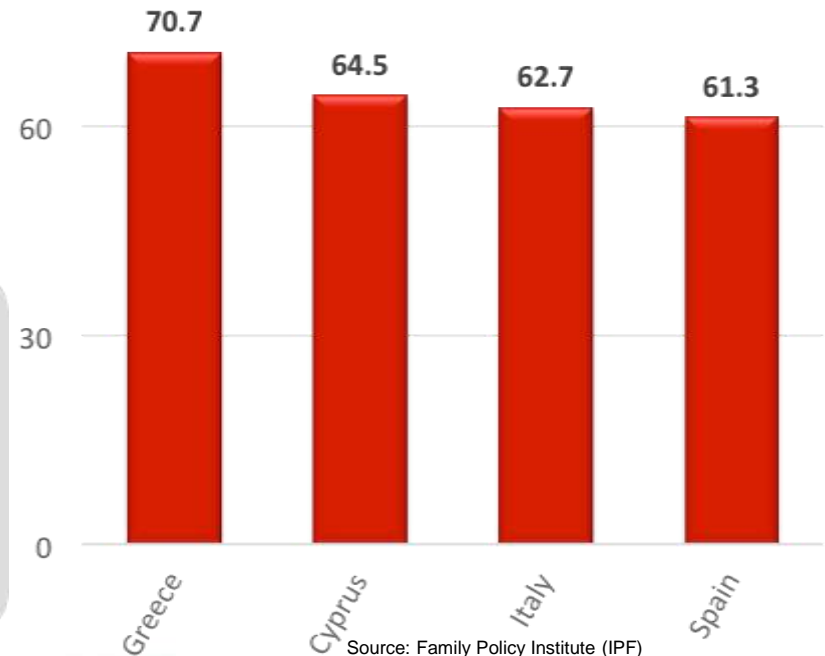


Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

- Could not find a full-time job
- Have an illness or disability
- Other family or personal responsibilities
- Looking after children or disabled adults
- In education or training
- other

On the other hand, 1 out of 5 Europeans (20.5%) have part-time work because they are “looking after children or disabled adults“.

Countries of EU28 in which the main reason for part-time employment is not being able to get full-time job (%). (2016)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Greece (70.7%), Cyprus, Italy and Spain are, by far, the EU28 countries where the main reason for part-time work it is because they could not get a full-time job: more than 6 out of 10 people.

1 out of 4 people (23.5%) are at risk of poverty or social exclusion.

Risk of poverty or social exclusion.
2016



The risk of poverty or social exclusion affects 118 million people.



EU28:23,5%

Bulgaria is the country of the EU28 with the most risk of poverty or social exclusion: 4 out of 10 people.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF)
on the basis of EUROSTAT data



In short, European families, while maintaining overall low levels of unemployment, find themselves in a situation of employment instability...



...In which...

... 21 million Europeans are unemployed, 10 million of which have been unemployed long-term.

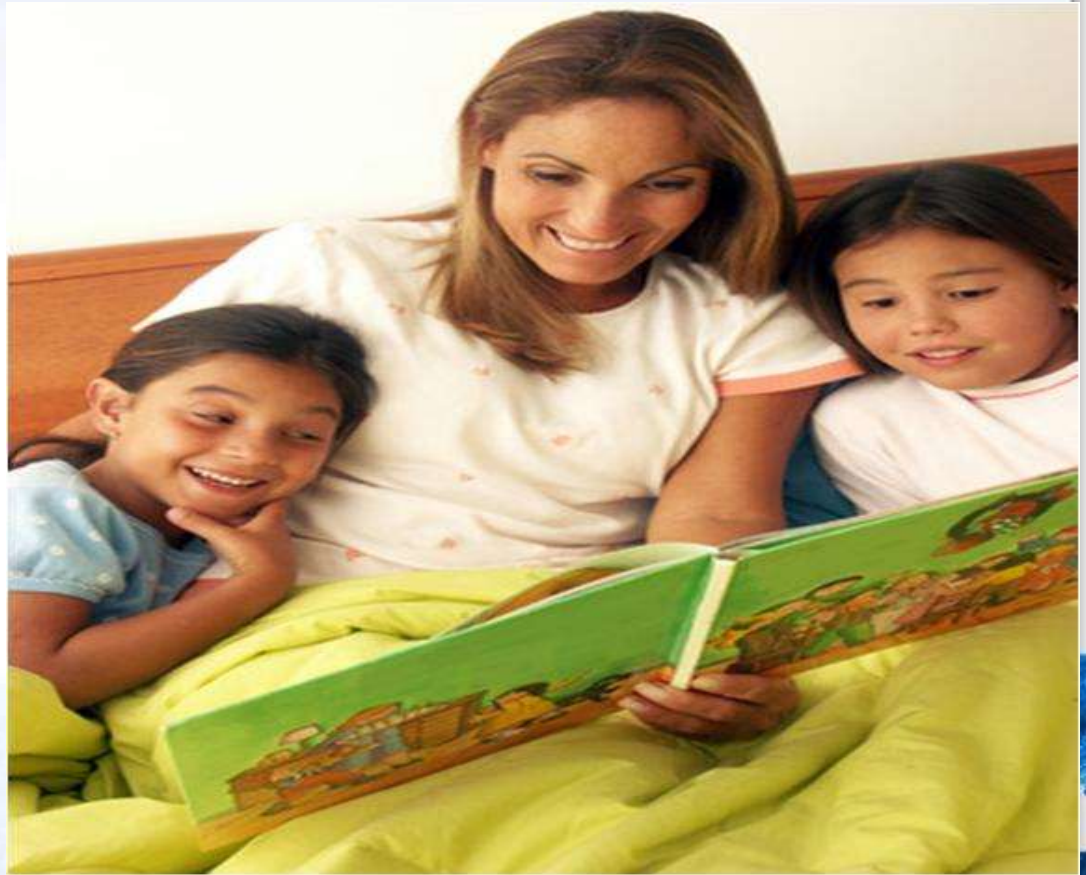
...There are more short-term contracts:

- 1 of every 8 contracts is a temporary contract.**
- 1 of every 5 contracts is part-time employment.**

...There are more young people living in households suffering unemployment: 1 of every 9 young people.

... There is a risk of social exclusion: 1 of every 4 people.

b) Reconciliation of Work and Family Life



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The reconciliation of work and family life...

...Of administrations...

A

...is on the agenda today...

...Of companies...

B

...Of political parties...

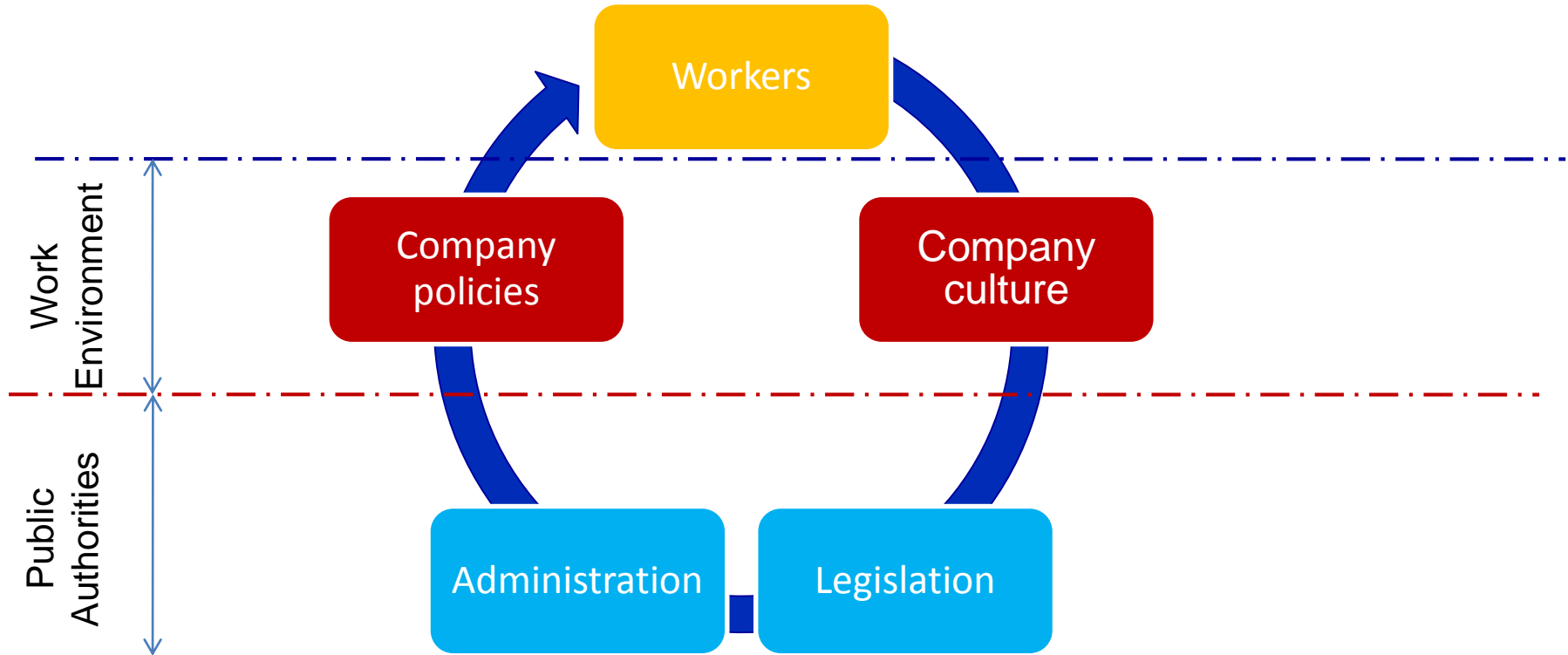
C

...Of the media.

D



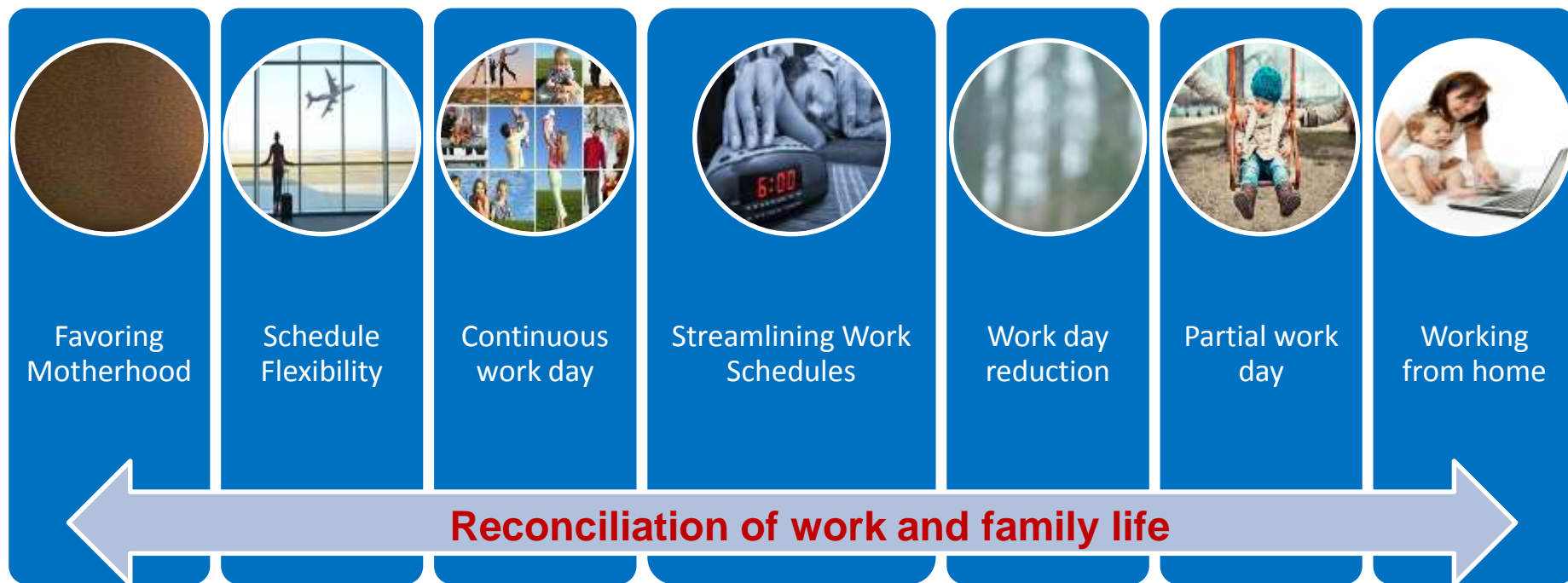
The reconciliation of work and family life occurs mainly through the policies carried out by businesses and public authorities...



...And are intended to build a society where people can develop in all aspects of life, that is to say, on a personal level, in their families and in their work.



The support of maternity, schedule flexibility, streamlining work schedules, the possibility of a continuous work day or partial work day, the reduction of the working day, or working from home are fundamental elements for a true and effective reconciliation of work and family life...

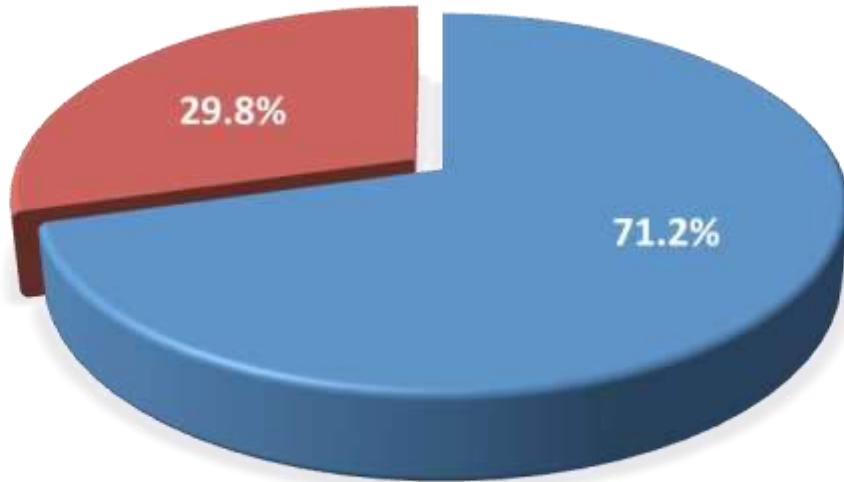


... Nevertheless ...



The flexibility of working schedule is still very insufficient.

Flexibility of working schedule. EU28 (2010)



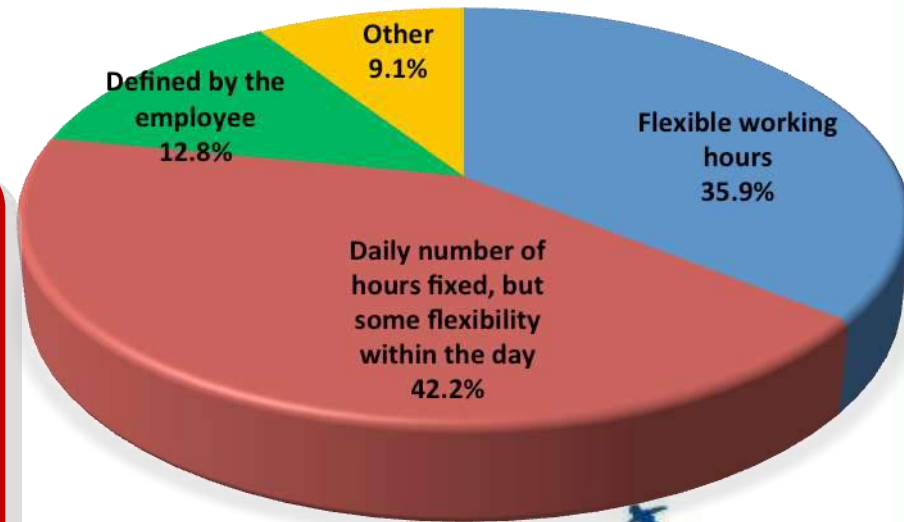
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

- Schedule entirely determined by company
- Any kind of schedule flexibility

Only 3 out of 10 people have any kind of schedule flexibility.



Types of working schedule



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

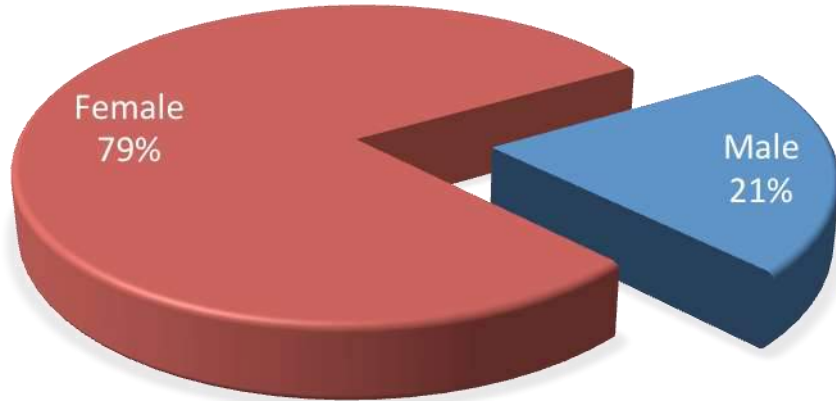
Only 4 out of 100 workers can freely determine their working schedule.

1 out of 8 people who have a flexible working schedule (12.8%) determines their own schedule, representing only 3.8 % of the total.



Part-time employment is mostly chosen by women: 8 of each 10.

Part-time employment
(male/female). 2016



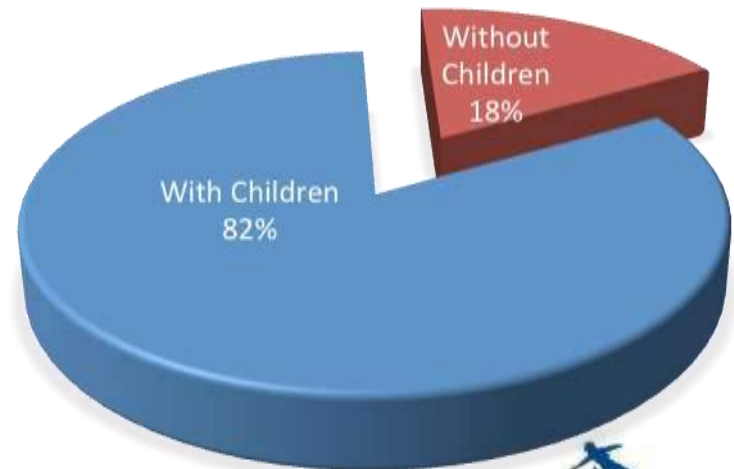
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF)
on the basis of EUROSTAT data

1 out of 12 men (8.2%) that works, does so on a part-time basis.

On the other hand, 1 out of 3 women (31.2%) has part-time employment.

The majority of people who have part-time employment are those who have children. And of these, 4 out of 10 people (37%) have 3 or more children

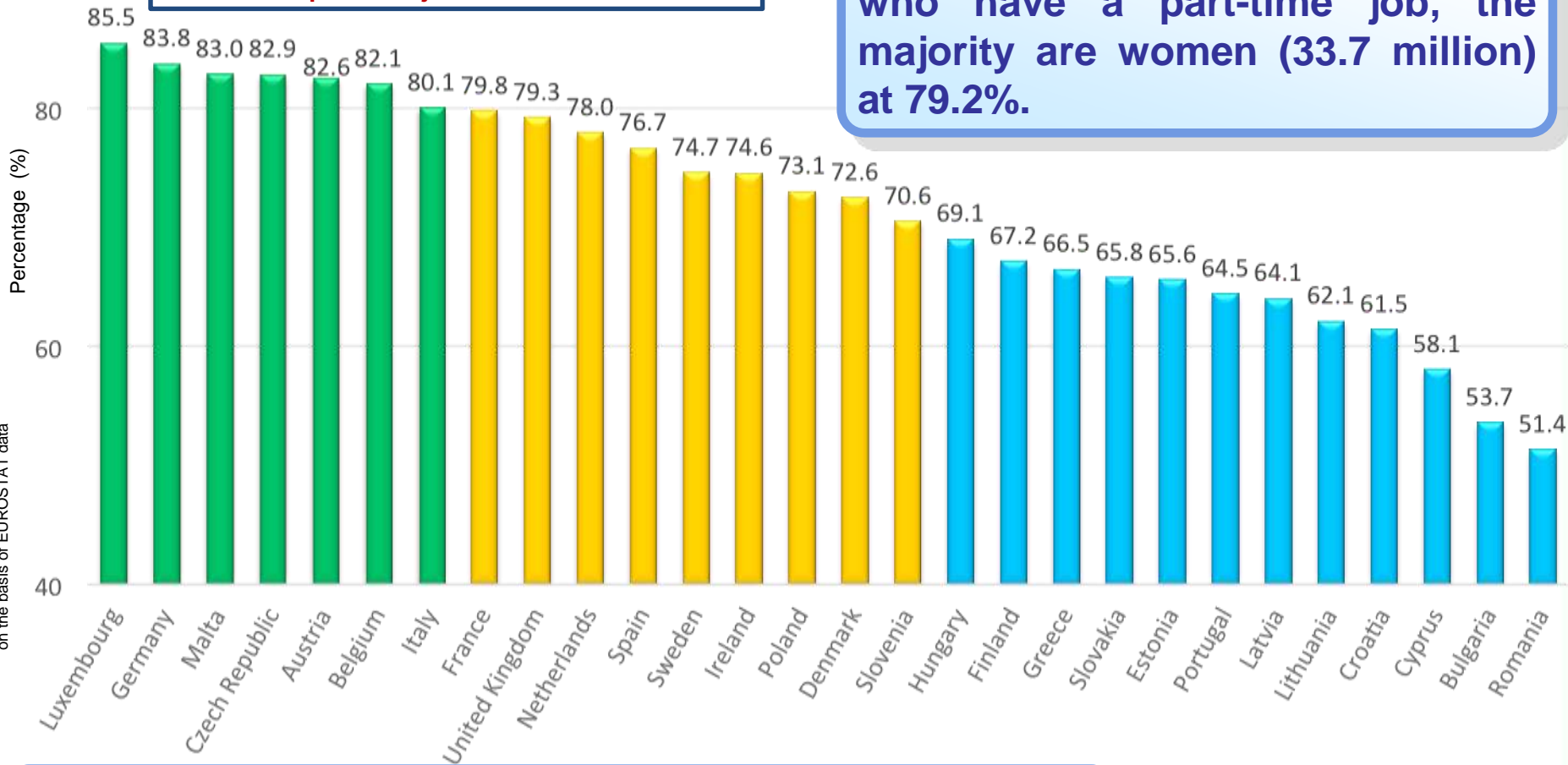
Part-time employment
(with /without children). 2016



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF)
on the basis of EUROSTAT data

In all EU28 countries, women use part-time work more than men.

Percentage of women compared to men
in part-time jobs in UE28. 2016



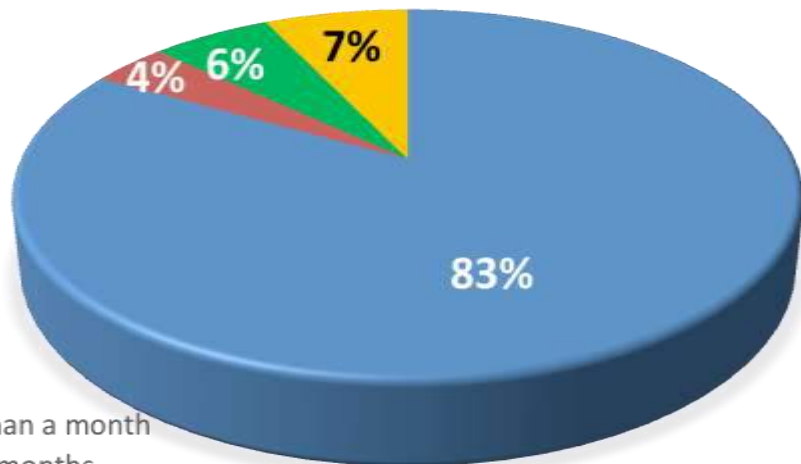
Of the more than 42 million people who have a part-time job, the majority are women (33.7 million) at 79.2%.

Luxembourg and Germany are the countries where women work part-time the most compared to men: more than 8 out of 10 are women.



Almost all leaves granted to take care of underage children are very short.

Duration of leaves for the care of underage children



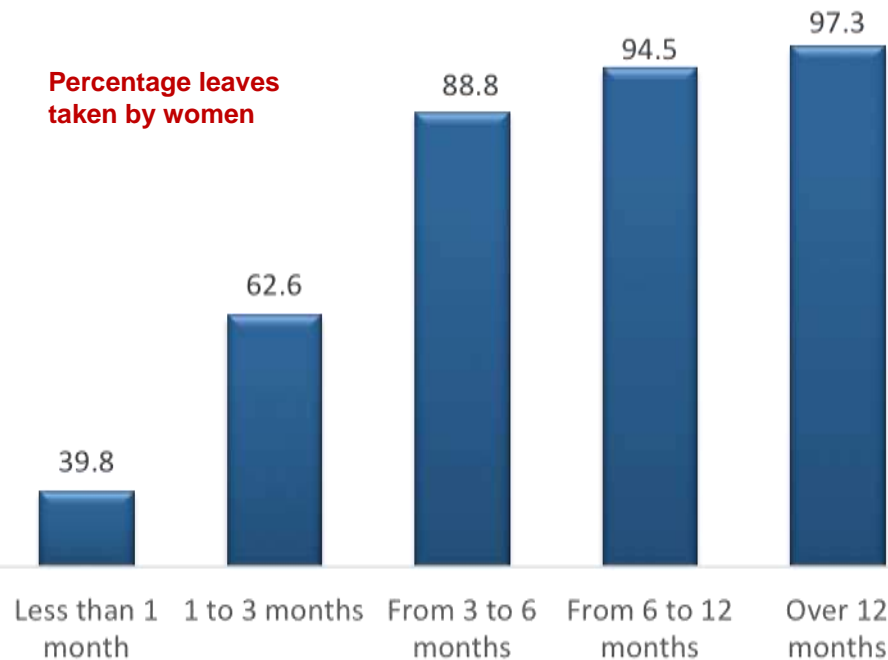
- Less than a month
- 1 to 3 months
- 3 to 12 months
- Over 12 months

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

83% of the leaves taken are for less than 1 month.



Percentage leaves taken by women



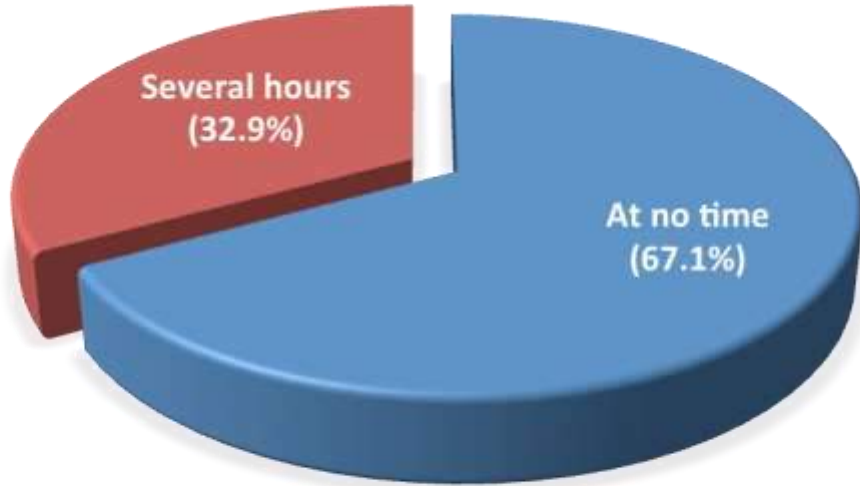
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data

Short leaves (less than 3 months) are usually taken by men.

Leaves longer than 3 months are mostly taken by women.

Childcare facilities are rarely used, although their use has increased.

Use of Day Care Services
(from 0 to 3 years) EU28 (2016)



2 out of 3 people (67%) do not use childcare services at all.

While 3 of 4 people (75%) did not use them in 2007, that number has decreased to 67% in 2016.

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF)
on the basis of EUROSTAT data



More than half (54%) of people that use childcare services use them more than 30 hours a week.

Use of childcare services on a weekly basis
(0 to 3 years). EU28 (2016)

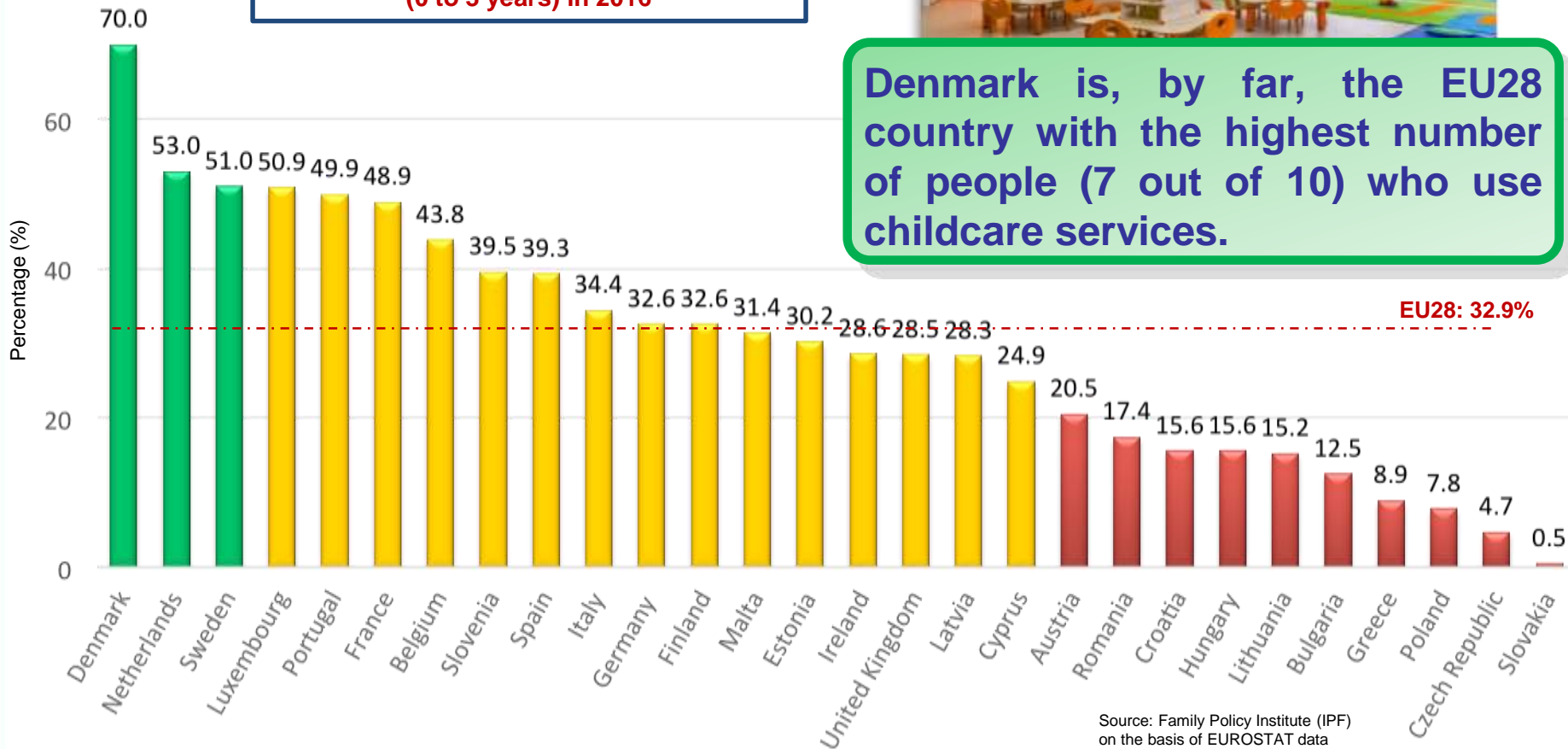


Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF)
on the basis of EUROSTAT data

There are major differences in EU28 countries with respect to the use of childcare centers.



People who use childcare service (0 to 3 years) in 2016



Denmark is, by far, the EU28 country with the highest number of people (7 out of 10) who use childcare services.

Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland and Greece are the EU28 countries where fewer people use childcare service.

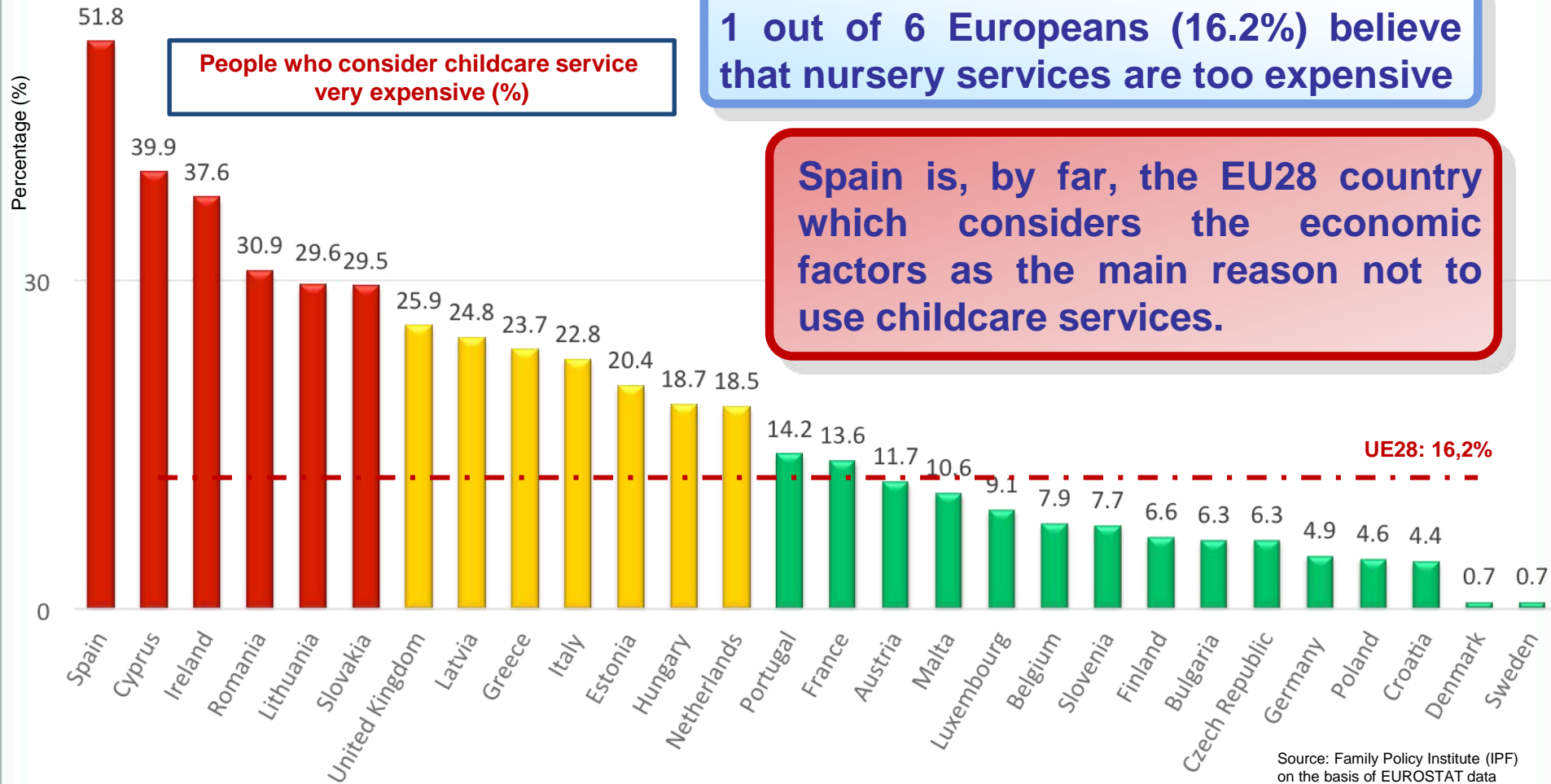
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of EUROSTAT data



The main reason for not using childcare services is economic factors.

1 out of 6 Europeans (16.2%) believe that nursery services are too expensive

Spain is, by far, the EU28 country which considers the economic factors as the main reason not to use childcare services.

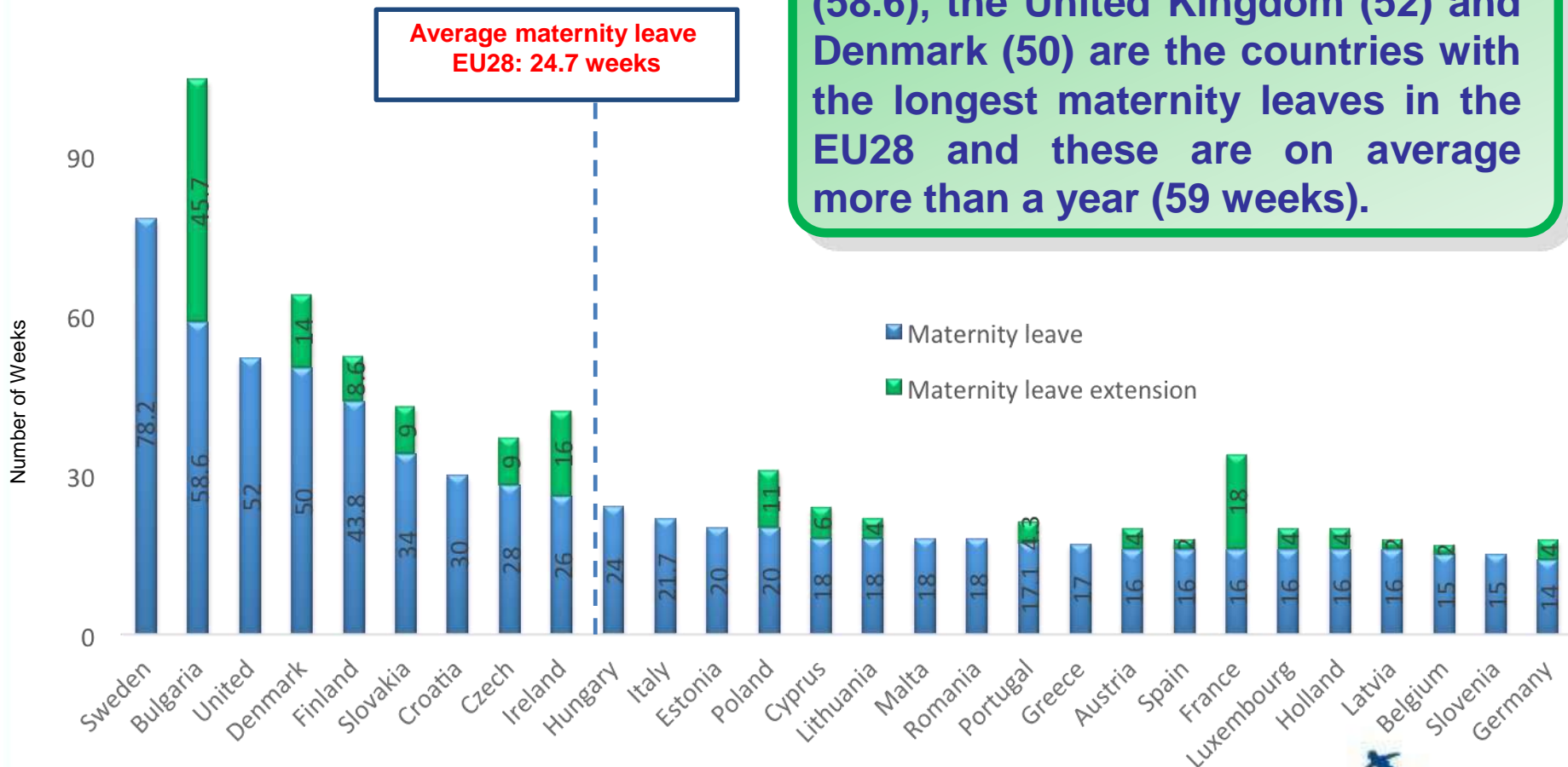


Denmark and Sweden barely consider economic factors as a cause for not using childcare.



Two thirds of EU28 countries (19 countries) have an average maternity leave below the European average (24.7 weeks).

Maternity leave in EU28 countries



Sweden (78.2 weeks), Bulgaria (58.6), the United Kingdom (52) and Denmark (50) are the countries with the longest maternity leaves in the EU28 and these are on average more than a year (59 weeks).

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of MISSOC data



In the final analysis, many European countries have yet to implement a real and effective reconciliation of work and family life.

Little work flexibility. Rigid schedules of businesses and schools.

Little possibility of continuous work day despite it being the most desirable option.

The problem of maternal harassment in the workplace remains unaddressed.

Deficit in the telecommuting culture.

Deficient maternal and paternal leaves. Very divergent between countries.

Leaves for the care of children and other dependents is almost non-existent

Not only unemployment, but also the labor instability (part-time employment) are affecting families with children.

The reconciliation of family life and work life is deficient.

5. Evolution of Family Policies



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a) Agencies, Plans and Laws



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Deficient treatment of families and family policies at the community level.

The European Commission has 6 vice-presidents, 21 commissioners, 31 general directorates, 6 executive agencies and 16 departments, but none of them address the family or family policies.

Issues related to the Family are managed in the General Directorate of "Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion" and in the General Directorate of "Justice and consumers."



**EUROPEAN
COMMISSION
Presidency**



**Commissioner for
Employment,
Social Affairs and
Labor Mobility
and Skills**



**Justice,
Consumers and
Gender Equality
Commission**

Since 2004, there has not been a Family Observatory.

A Green Paper on the family has never been written, even though almost 150 others have been written.

There is unequal sensitivity towards the family on behalf of governments.



Ministry of Family, Elderly, Women and Youth

Germany



Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policy

Poland



Ministry of Family and Youth
Austria



Republic of Croatia

Ministry for Demographic Policy, Family, Labor and Social Policy

Croatia



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO,
SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI

Ministry of Labor, Family,
Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

Slovenia



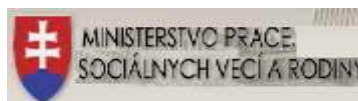
LE GOUVERNEMENT
du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Ministry of the Family and
Integration

Luxembourg



Ministry of Family Affairs and
Social Services
Finland



Ministry of Labor,
Social Affairs and Family,
Slovakia



MINISTRY FOR THE FAMILY,
CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
AND SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

Ministry for the Family,
Children's rights
and Social solidarity
Malta

1 out of every 3 countries in the EU28
has a Family Ministry.



b) Direct Benefits



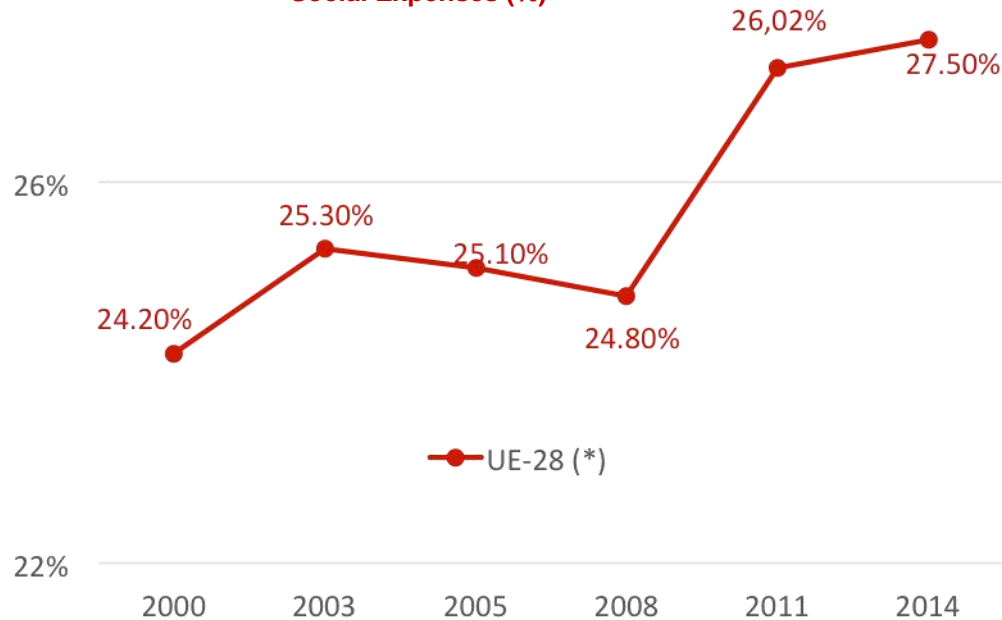
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Europe allocates 1 of every 4 euros to social expenditures.

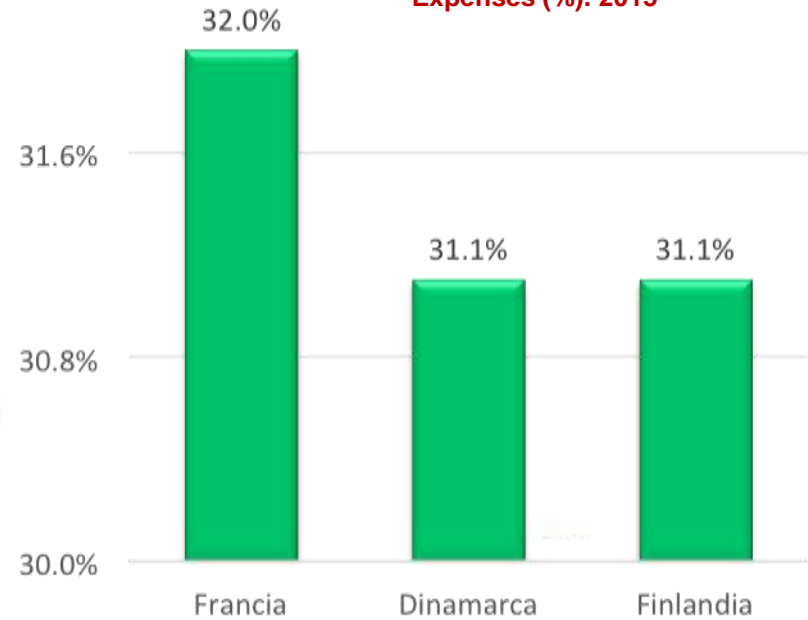
Evolution of GDP allocated to Social Expenses (%)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data
 (*) 2000 y 2003 – UE25; 2005 – UE27

Europe allocates 27.5% of GDP to social expenditures which have increased since 2008.

GDP allocated to Social Expenses (%). 2015



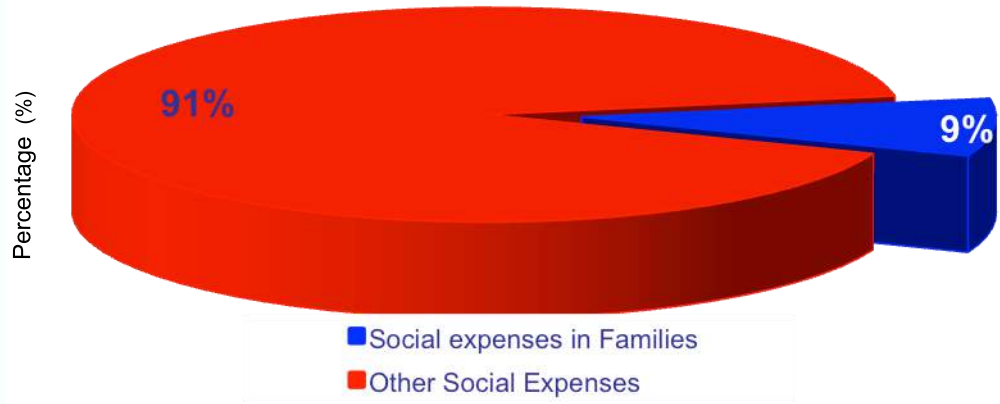
Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data



France is the country of the EU28 that spends the most GDP on social spending: 1 of every 3 euros.

The family is ignored: in Europe of every 12 euros allocated to social expenses, only 1 euro is allocated to Families.

Family Expenses Vs Total Social Expenses (%)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data

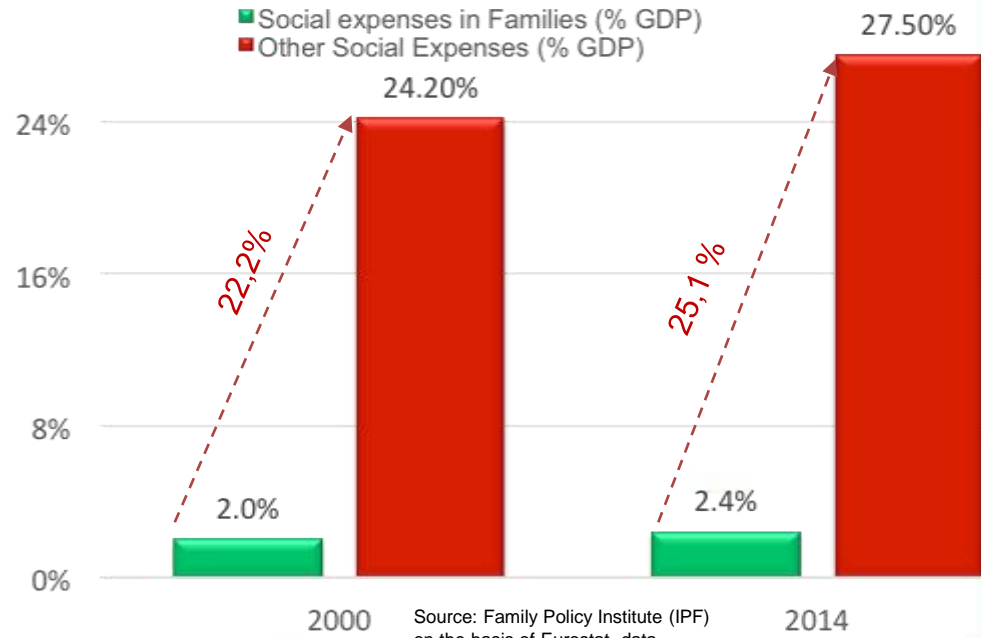
The majority of social expenses are allocated to pensions: 4 out of 10 euros.

Europe allocates only 2.4% of GDP to the concept of "Family."

The gap has increased with respect to other social expenditures.

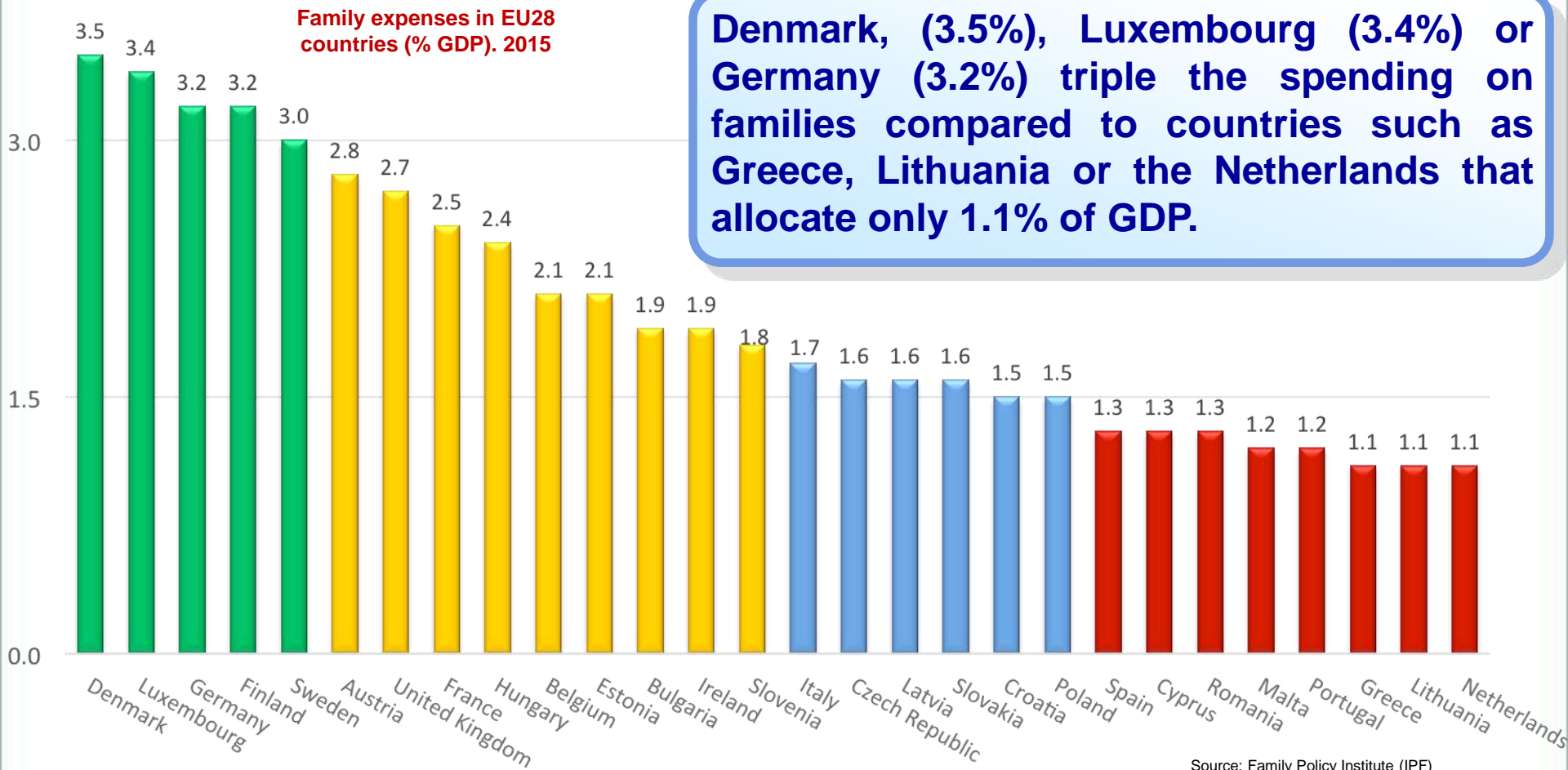
Although the % of GDP destined for families has increased, this increase has been much lower than in other concepts, which has led to greater divergence.

Family Expenses Vs Total Social Expenses (% GDP)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data

There are huge differences in the treatment of families among the EU countries.



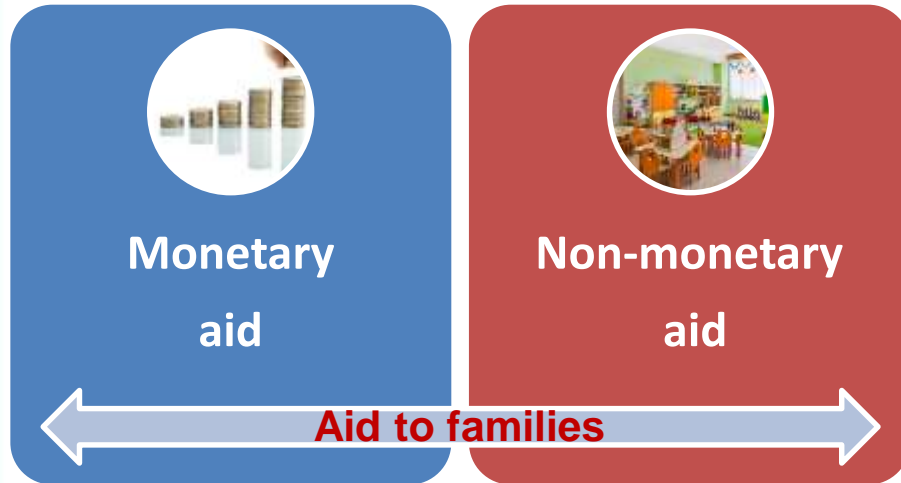
Denmark, (3.5%), Luxembourg (3.4%) or Germany (3.2%) triple the spending on families compared to countries such as Greece, Lithuania or the Netherlands that allocate only 1.1% of GDP.

The Netherlands, Lithuania and Greece are the countries of the EU28 that spend the least on families by % of their GDP.



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data

The countries of the EU28 give 2 kinds of aid to families: Monetary and Non-monetary.



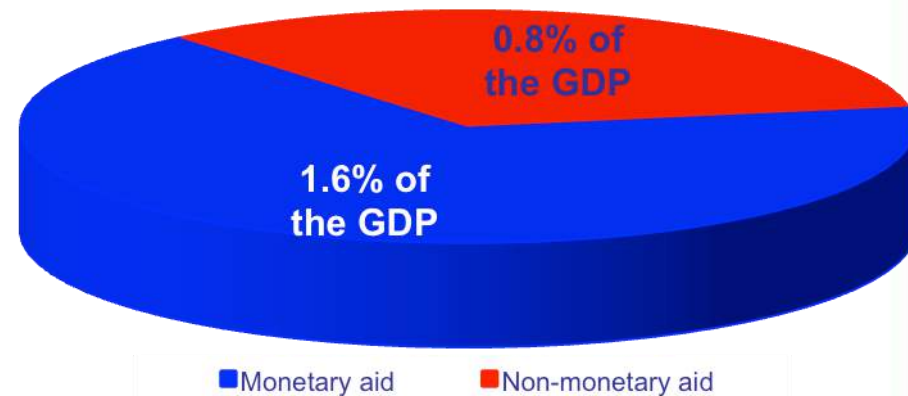
There is a disparity in the value of non-monetary aid in the different countries that shows different approaches and possible differences in calculation between countries, which must be reviewed and aligned.



Monetary Aid Vs Non-monetary Aid in the family concept (% of GDP)

Although European monetary aid to families is the main form of aid, it only represents 1.6% of the GDP.

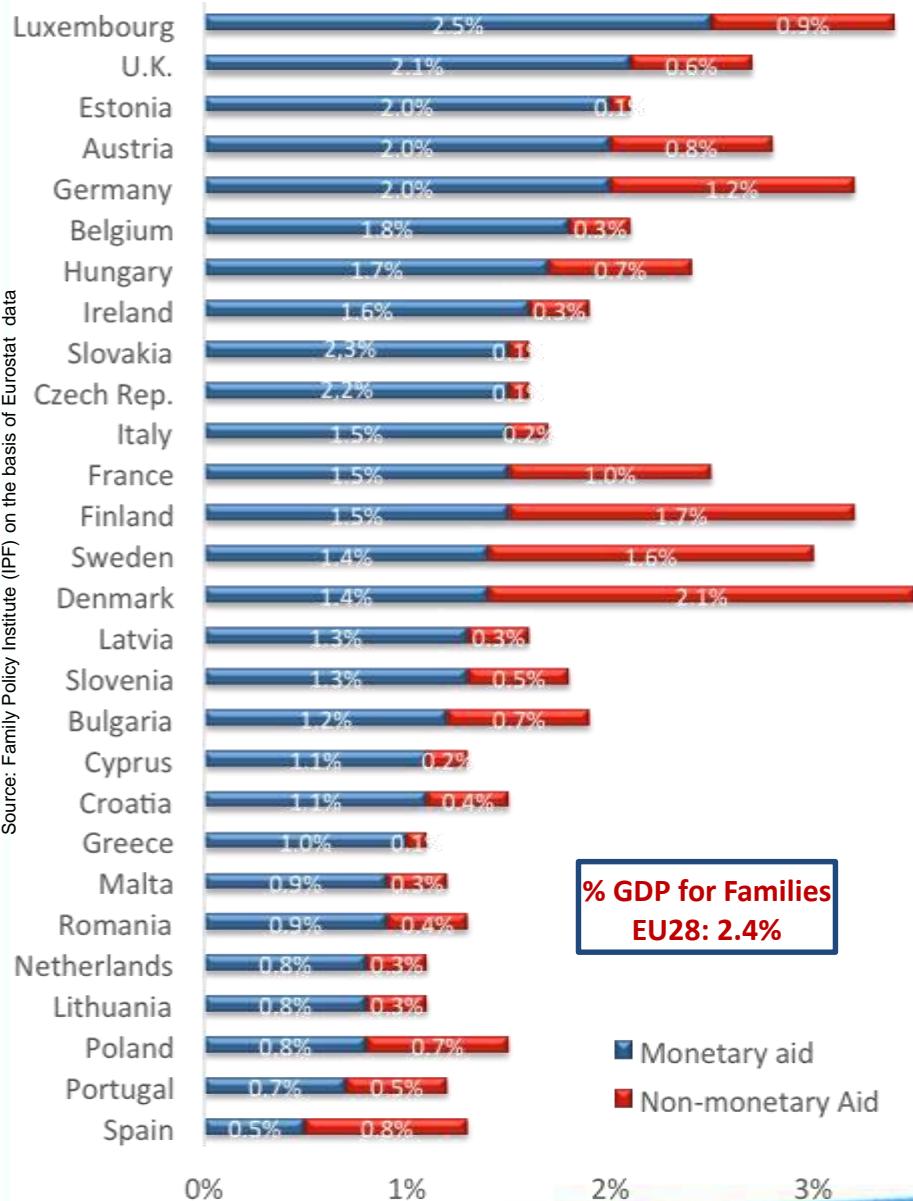
Of the 2.4% of GDP that Europe allocates to families, 1.6% of GDP is in monetary aid and 0.8% of GDP is non-monetary aid.



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of Eurostat data

There are enormous differences in the treatment of families between countries.

Family expenses (% GDP)



% GDP for Families
EU28: 2.4%

■ Monetary aid
■ Non-monetary Aid

Monetary aid.

Spain is the country of the EU28 that gives the least monetary aid to families. Only 0.5% of GDP.

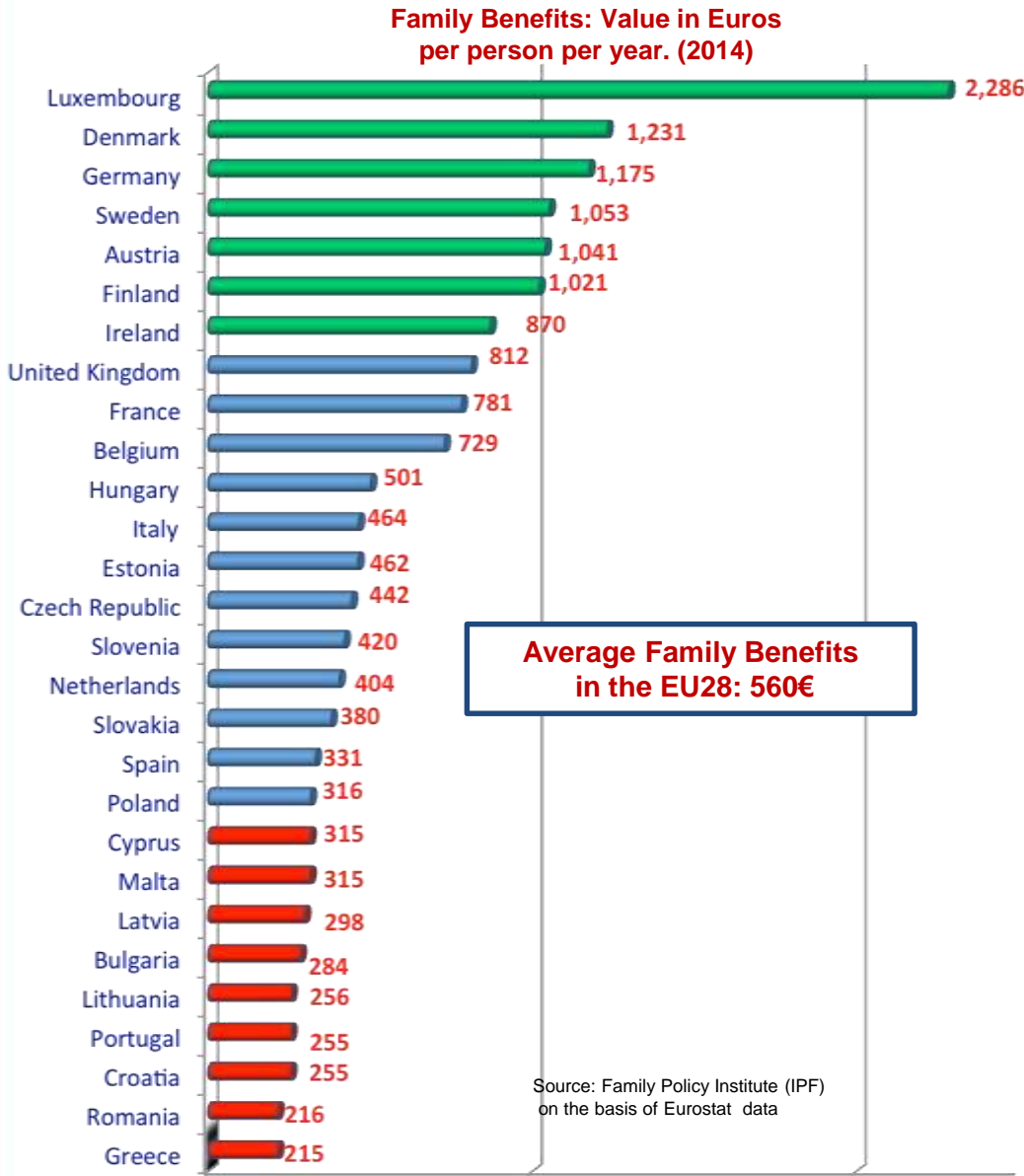
Luxembourg (2.5% of GDP) spends 5 times more than Spain (0.5% of GDP).



Non-monetary Aid.

Greece, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Estonia only spend 0.1% of their GDP on non-monetary aid to families compared to Denmark, which reaches 2.1% of GDP, that is, 21 times more.

With regard to family aid, in Europe there are first and second class countries.



The inequality in aid is causing important "discriminations" in family matters among the different EU28 countries.

Benefits range from €215/year in Greece to €2,286/year in Luxembourg, that is, a ratio of 1 to 11.



Greece, Portugal and Spain are the countries of the EU15 that spend the least on Family.

Aid per child is the main measure of help for families in Europe, but there are big gaps between the different countries.

Benefits for dependent children in 2017 (Euros / month)

MISSOC-2017	1st Child	2nd Child	3rd Child	4th Child	Income Limit
Austria	136.68	150.48	193.88	212.26	UNIVERSAL
Belgium	110.21	207.65	292.50	292.50	UNIVERSAL
Bulgaria	20.60	25.35	24.40	8.25	UNIVERSAL
Estonia	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00	UNIVERSAL
Finland	94.88	104.84	133.79	153.24	UNIVERSAL
Germany	192.00	192.00	198.00	223.00	UNIVERSAL
Hungary	39.00	43.00	51.00	51.00	UNIVERSAL
Ireland	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	UNIVERSAL
Latvia	11.38	11.38	11.38	15.93	UNIVERSAL
Luxembourg	293.38	293.38	293.38	293.38	UNIVERSAL
Malta	41.38	41.38	41.38	41.38	UNIVERSAL
Slovakia	23.52	23.52	23.52	23.52	UNIVERSAL
Sweden	108.00	123.00	183.00	287.00	UNIVERSAL
Netherlands	80.34	80.34	80.34	80.34	UNIVERSAL
United Kingdom	109.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	UNIVERSAL
Denmark	145.50	145.50	145.50	145.50	€100,718/year
Italy	57.82	79.50	86.73	90.34	€77,670/year
France		149.34	209.43	189.96	€67,408/year
Portugal	32.85	40.87	43.58	43.58	€51,468/year
Cyprus	34.07	50.47	154.94	267.45	€49,000/year
Czech Republic	22.12	22.12	22.12	22.12	€16,416/year
Slovenia	42.62	48.09	53.72	53.72	€13,493/year
Spain	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.25	€11,606/year
Croatia	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	€7,956/year
Poland	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	€5,724/year
Lithuania	16.68	16.68	16.68	16.68	€5,508/year
Romania	16.81	33.62	50.42	67.23	€4,159/year
Greece	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	--

The aid for dependent children is an average of €103/month in the EU28 and €113/month in the EU15.

Universal: Aid is generally of a universal or with very high income limits. 6 out of 10 countries have universal aid.

There is aid for children up to a maximum of almost 21 years old. Although the average age limit of aid per child is almost always 18 years old, most nations admit a higher age limit justified by studies or unemployment.

The differences in benefits for dependent children are very large among the different countries of the EU28.

Aid to families with 2 children (2017)

Countries	€/month
Luxembourg	587
Germany	384
Belgium	318
Denmark	291
Austria	287
Ireland	280
Slovakia	47
Bulgaria	46
Czech Republic	44
Lithuania	33
Latvia	23
Greece	0

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of MISSOC data

A family with two children, and without income restrictions, would receive a benefit of €587/month in **Luxembourg**, €384/month in **Germany** and €318/month in **Belgium**.

On the contrary, that same family would not receive any help in **Greece**, while in **Latvia** a benefit of € 23/month and in **Lithuania** of €33/month (only if their income is very small).



Aid to families with 3 children (2017)

Countries	€/month
Luxembourg	880
Belgium	610
Germany	582
Austria	481
Denmark	437
Ireland	420
Slovakia	71
Bulgaria	70
Czech republic	66
Lithuania	50
Latvia	34
Greece	0

Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of MISSOC data

A family with three children, and without income restrictions, would receive a benefit of €880/month in **Luxembourg**, €610/month in **Belgium** and €582/month in **Germany**.

On the contrary, that same family would not receive any aid in **Greece**, while in **Latvia** a benefit of €34/month and in **Lithuania** of € 50/month (only if their income is very small).

The differences in benefits are so great that it would be worth living in countries like Luxembourg, Germany or Belgium before Greece, Latvia or Lithuania.



A family from Latvia would need to have 26 children to have the same aid as a family in Luxembourg with 1 child.

Likewise, a Lithuanian family would need to have 23 children and earn less than €7,344 per year to have the same aid as a family in Germany with 2 children.

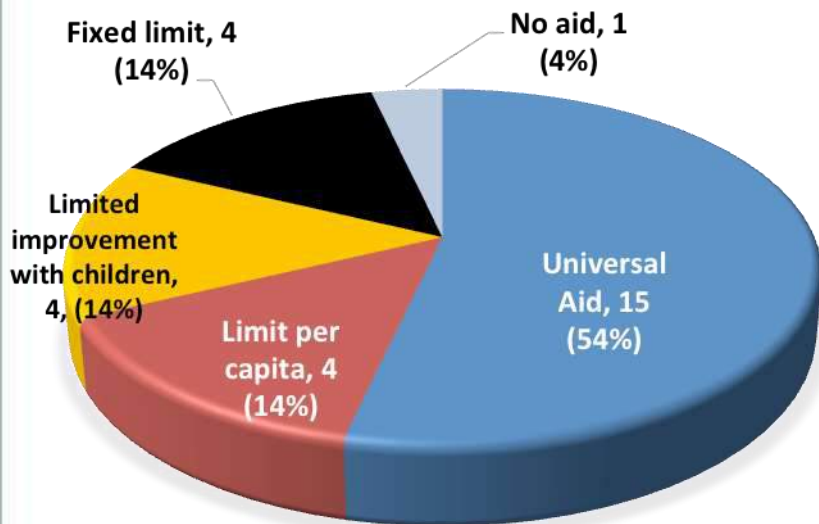
A Greek family could never receive the aid that other European families receive.

3 out of every 4 countries in the EU28 do not reach the European average of aid for dependent children (€ 103 / month).



The universality of family aid has declined in Europe.

Types of income limits in the Aid for dependent children to families with children in EU28 countries (2017)



Source: Family Policy Institute (IPF) on the basis of MISSOC data

1 out of 4 European families do not receive direct aid for their children because of their income limits.

Greece does not give any aid and another 12 countries set limits.

Income restrictions prevent a good part of the families in Romania, Lithuania, Poland, Croatia, Spain, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Portugal, France, Italy and Denmark receiving these benefits.

Cyprus, Denmark, France, Italy and Portugal have limits but they are very high, allowing the vast majority of families access to this aid.

All families in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Malta and Slovakia receive aid for every child because aid is universal in these countries.



c) Taxation



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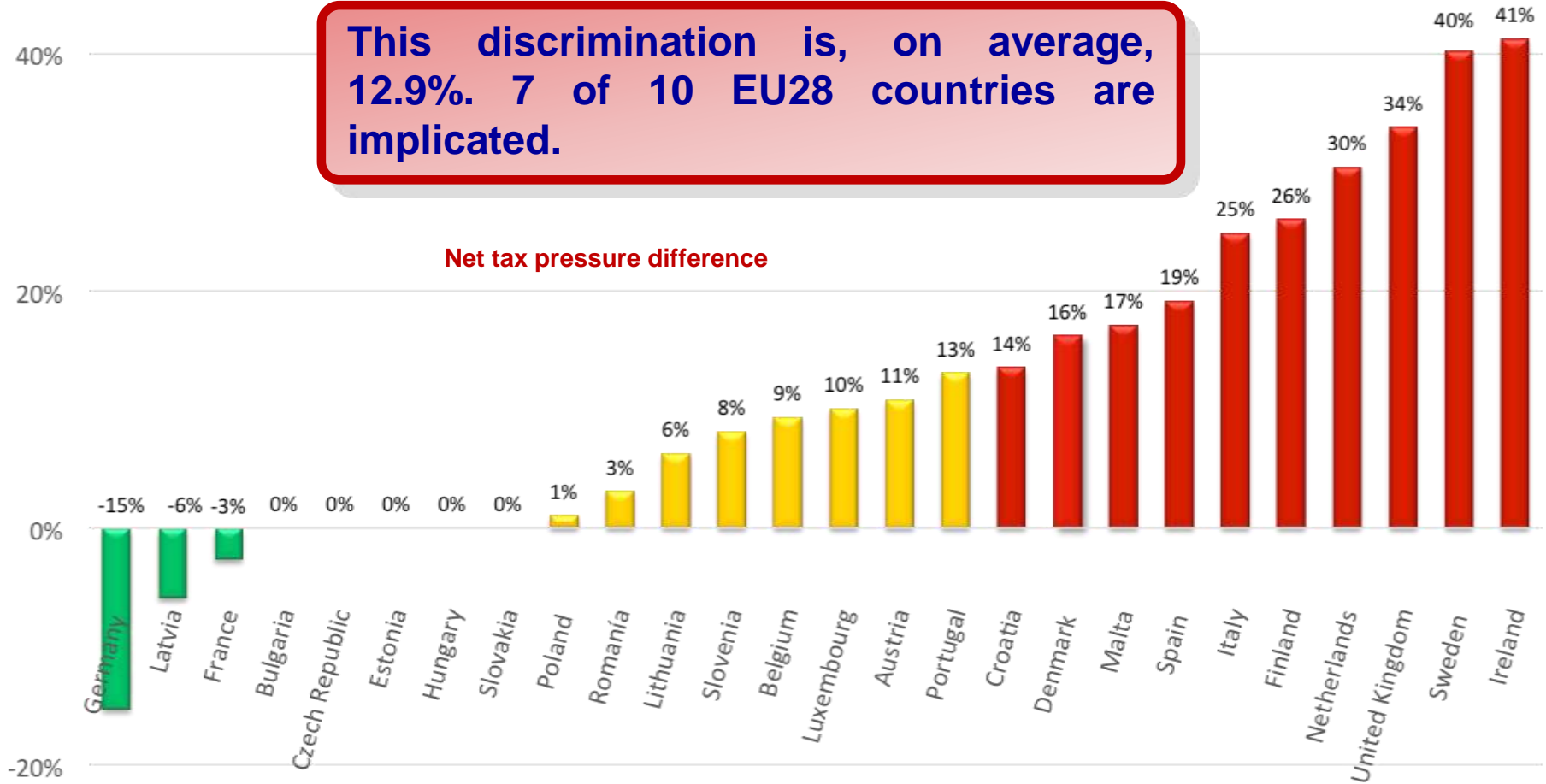
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Taxation is not carried out with families in mind: In the EU28, families are discriminated against fiscally.

This discrimination is, on average, 12.9%. 7 of 10 EU28 countries are implicated.

Net tax pressure difference



In Ireland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Finland and Italy, tax discrimination exceeds 25%, exceeding the 40% tax penalty for families.



In the EU28, families are discriminated against fiscally.

Tax differential between families with income of 2 times the average salary, but with differences in earnings (one or two salaries)



Two families with the same number of members and the same income have different tax pressure depending on the number of recipients.

Thus, families with a single income earner pay 12.9% more taxes than if they had 2 earners. The penalty would be higher in the case of families with income of 1.33 times the average salary.



6. The IFP Proposals



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Does it not matter in a society whether...

... Families exist or do not exist...?

... Families are broken or intact...?

... Children are conceived or not...?

... Children live in broken homes or not...?

... They are educated by the State or by the family...?

... They are raised in one given context or in another...?

... The family lives out its true role as a community or fails to?

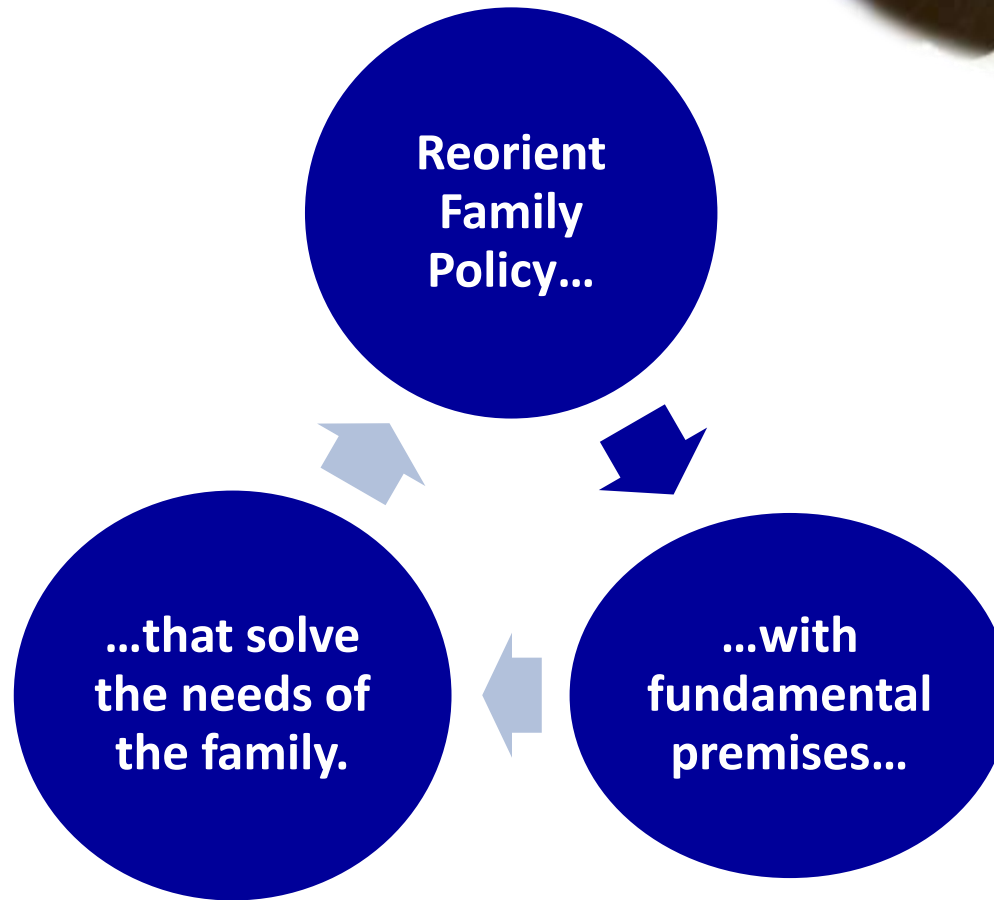


Objective

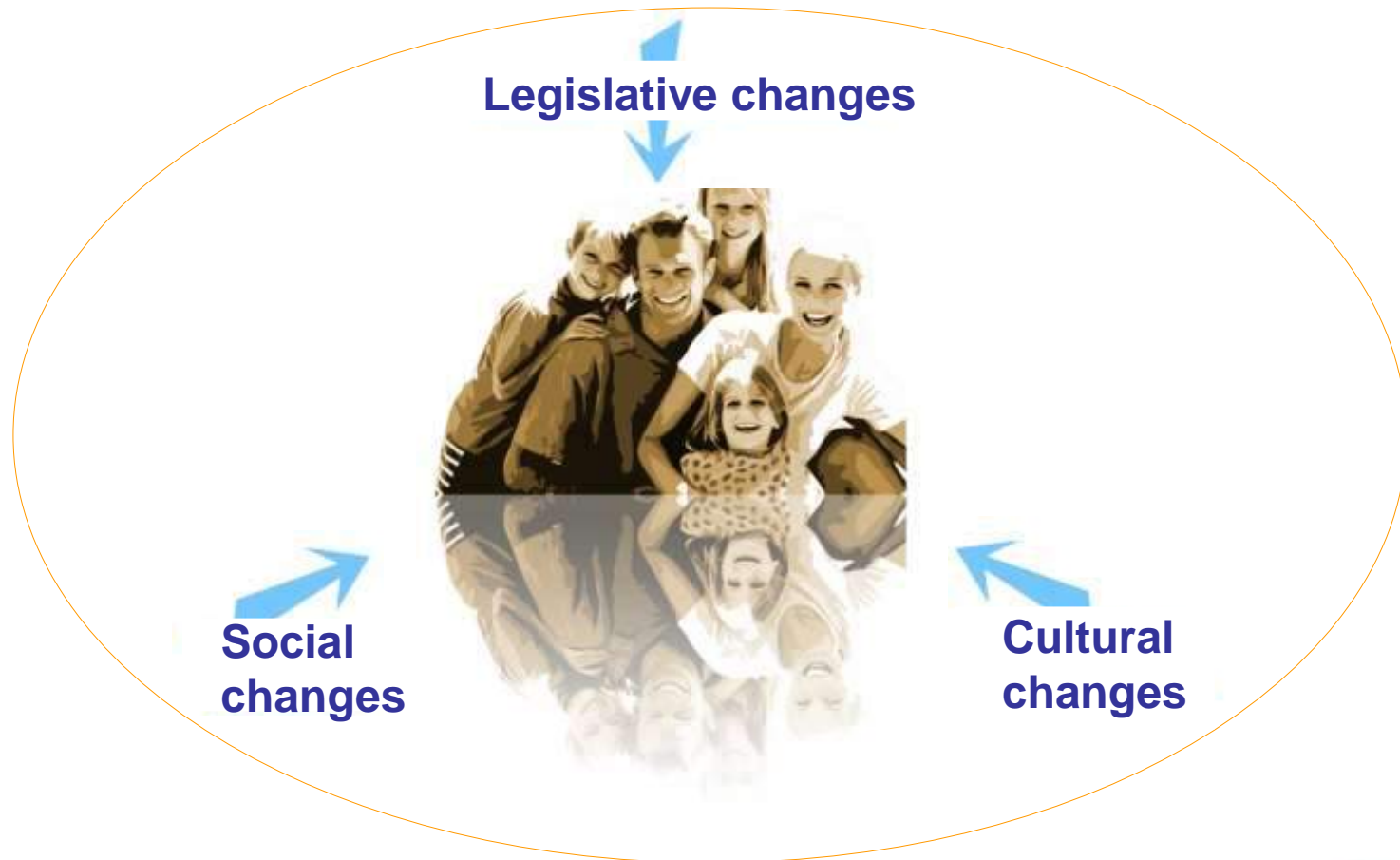


To promote in Europe the development of public policies with a "Family Perspective" and to implement a real and effective integral family policy of universal character.

Axes



Achieved through legislative, cultural, economic and social changes ...



...All in all, with a genuine political intention.

a) Reorient Family Policy



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With the following elements...



1. Promote the rights of the Family.



2. Incorporate the "Family Perspective."



3. Make the family a political priority.



4. Rediscover the family.



5. Recover the importance and social functions of the family.



6. Consider the family and motherhood as essential pillars.



7. Implement real and effective policies that help the family.



8. Resolve the main needs of families.

1. To recognize and promote the rights of the family in all areas and remove obstacles to development, in particular...



The right of parents to have as many children as they desire.



The right of children and the family to conjugal stability.



Right to the reconciliation of work and family life.

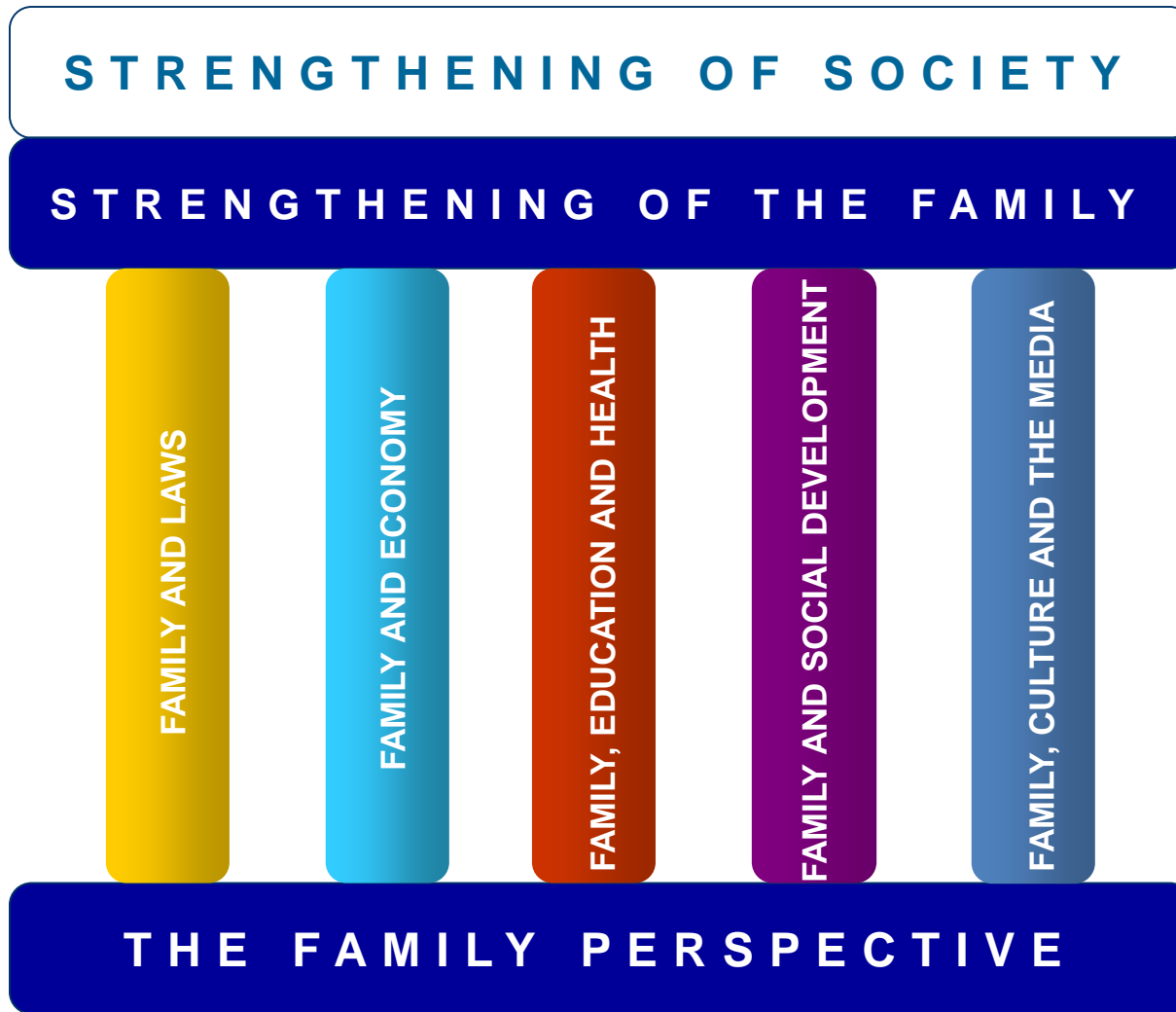


Right of parents in the care and education of their children.

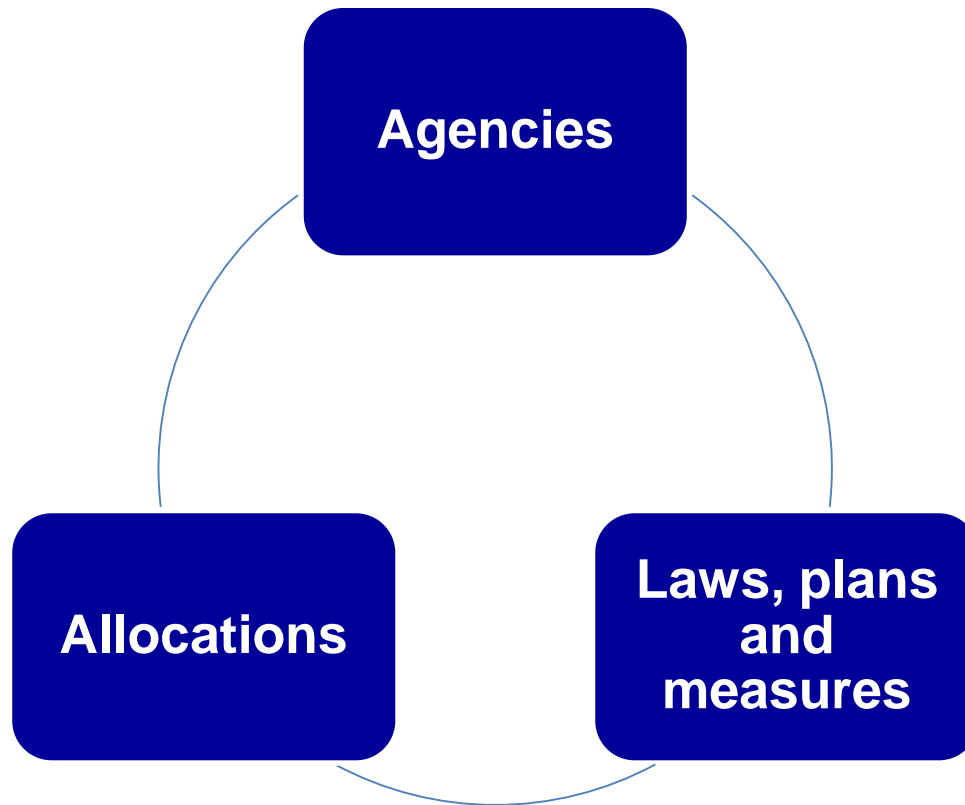
Principal rights of the family



2. Incorporate the "family perspective" into public policies.



3. The family can become a political priority through:



Focusing on the family is not an expense, it is an investment.

The future of society depends on the family and the family is inexorably linked to society.



4. Rediscovering the family.



The Family is...

... a benefit to the person.

... a benefit to society.

The family is the basis and foundation of a social structure.



4. Rediscovering the family: It is a benefit to the person.

I. Antidote against individualism and chronic loneliness.

II. The ideal environment for personal development.

III. The source of life.

IV. Educator in virtues and values

V. The best school.



4. Rediscovering the family: It is a benefit to society



VI. Guarantor of intergenerational solidarity.

VII. Forger of social cohesion and a buffer to any crisis.

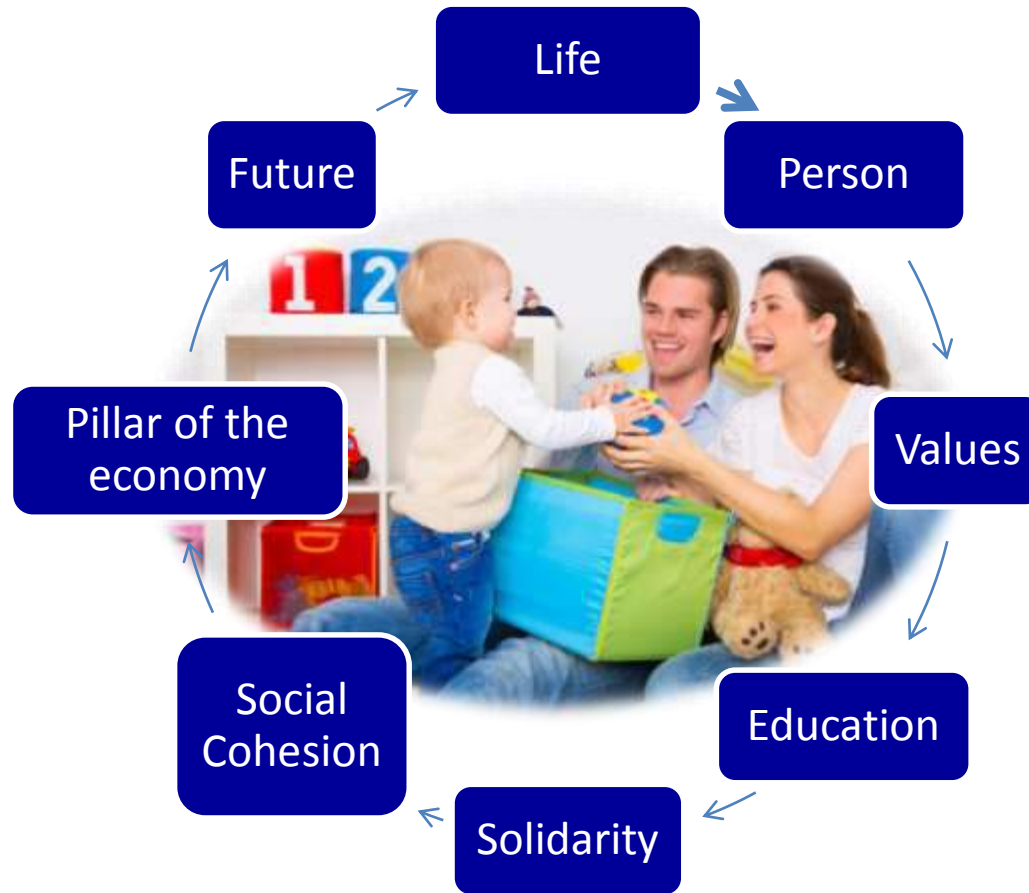
VIII. A basic pillar of the economic system.

IX. Generator of social capital.

X. Guarantor of the future and foundation of a society that is more environmentally friendly.



5. Recover the importance and social functions of the family such as...



Stable and strong families produce stable citizens and strong societies.

Social functions that are a vital support for society and that no other institution can supply:



6. Consider the family and motherhood as indispensable pillars.



The family is the first space for the humanization of men and women.

A society with children is, without doubt, a society with a future or, at least, a society whose future is hard to have hope in.

The family is the foundation and benchmark of society. To speak about family breakdown is the same as speaking of a societal breakdown.



7. Implementing an integral policy of support to the family that is both real and effective:



A well-articulated policy



A global policy



A cross-sectional policy



An integral policy

Implementing an integral policy of support to the family that is both real and effective:



It is a well-articulated policy *that ensures efficiency, responding with coordinated action to the challenges posed by society in this field and to that those with political responsibility must respond to in a way that brings together the interests and the energies of families.*

It is a global policy *that covers all the aspects that relate directly or indirectly to the family such as social, legal, institutional, administrative, economic, fiscal, and communicative aspects.*

It is a transversal policy *because this policy is not the exclusive competence of a particular area, but it is the task of governments as a whole, given the transversal nature of the support it requires, and thus necessarily involves all the ministries.*

It is a comprehensive policy *because it deals with both the family as an institution and its constituent elements (parents, children and grandparents) and their respective problems.*

8. Resolving the major problems of the family...

1. The problem of housing
2. The power to decide freely and responsibly the desired number of children
3. The care and maintenance of children (direct and tax aids)
4. The costs of education and the right of parents to educate their children according to their own convictions
5. The reconciliation of work and family life
6. Conjugal stability



b) Premises of a **Family Policy**



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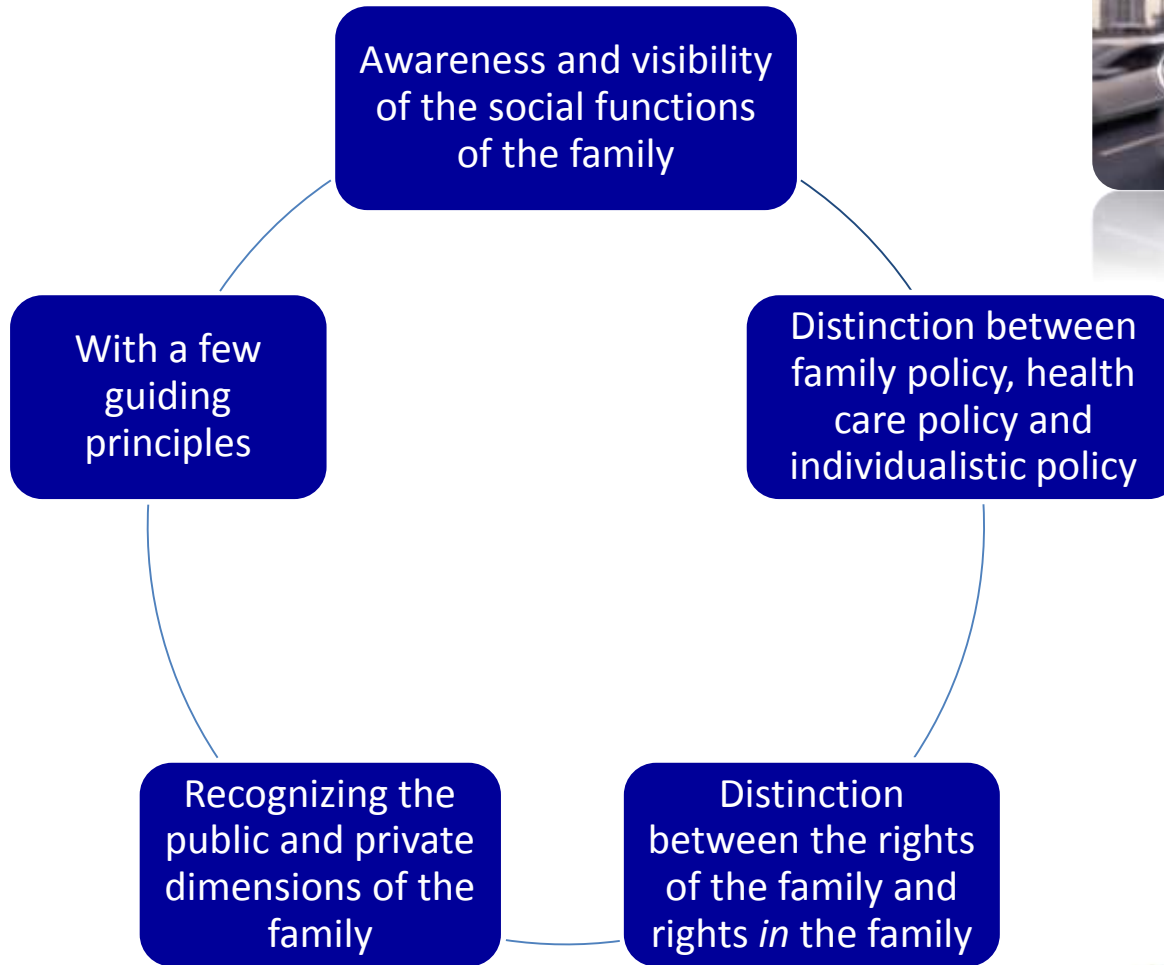
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Premises for an integral family policy:



1. Awareness and visibility of the social functions of the family.



2. Distinction between family policy, family health care policy and individualistic policy.



Family policy

- The Family Policy is directed to all families
- Objective: To create a favorable environment at the socio-economic level as well as the cultural and the legislative levels.
- It is a policy built by the families themselves.



Family health care policy

- The family health care policy is aimed at families with difficulties.
- Objective: To correct inequalities. It helps families with what they need if they can't or don't know how to.



Individualistic policy

- Is a form of exercising a social policy in which the State grants aid to different individuals of the family due to their particular conditions, because they have some difficulty or disability and must be supported.

3. Distinction between the rights of the family and rights in the family.



Rights IN the Family

Rights of the members of a family.



Rights OF the family

Not simply the sum of the rights of those who make up the family, since the family is much more than the sum of its individual members.

4. Recognizing the private and public dimensions of the family...

The Family

**Private Dimension
(Personal Decision)**

**Public Dimension
(Social Functions)**



...through a social, and legal framework that will protect, stimulate and encourage their development.



5. With a few guiding principles



Principle of subsidiarity

Subsidiarity applied to the family means not leaving in the hands of others that which is most appropriately a responsibility of the family.

The State cannot and must not usurp or take away from the family those functions that it can perform, either on its own with other families.



Principle of universality

Justice requires distinguishing between realities whose effects should be alleviated (policy assistance), and realities that - for reasons of equity and to generate social capital - ought to be encouraged and especially protected, like the family itself (family policy).

A true family policy includes everyone.



Principle of shared responsibility

The family is a collective responsibility as it is a common good (transmits virtues, values, social models, etc.) and provides essential services to society (care of children, the elderly, people with disabilities, education, etc.).

Society as a whole must take responsibility for the care of the institution of the family and its members.

c) Meeting the needs of the family



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With the following strategies...



Promoting demographic renewal in Europe by creating better conditions for families.



Promoting convergence in national family policies, avoiding discrimination between countries.



Promoting equal opportunities among European families, avoiding discrimination due to pregnancy/motherhood, the number of children, income level, etc.

... And the following measures...

Create the "Institute for the Family Perspective" within the European Commission

A

...of political will and commitment to the family...

Produce a Green Paper regarding the Family in Europe.

B

Reinstate the European Observatory on Family Policies.

C

Promote a European Pact on the family as recommended by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC Opinion 423/2007).

D

Convene, once a year, a Council of Ministers in charge of the family in accordance with the Parliament's report *on the protection of families and children*

E

... And the following measures ...

A

Urge the governments to implement a more equitable redistribution of benefits to family-related concepts, gradually increasing its amounts.

B

Enhance the fiscal convergence in Europe, adapting it to the perspective of the family.

C

Encourage the member countries of the EU to create a Ministry or Secretariat of State for the Family.

D

Promote objectives of gradual convergence between the different European nations in regard to the protection of the family:

1. Allocate 2.5% of the GDP to social family spending.
2. Child allowance of 125 €/month.
3. Universalization of aid.
4. Annual updates of aid.

...of political will and commitment to the family...

... And the following measures ...

Promote and encourage a 20-week paid maternity leave and a 4-week paid paternity leave.

A

... for the reconciliation of work and family life...

Promote measures of universal aid to families that care for elderly relatives in their homes.

B

Encourage the streamlining of work schedules in such a way as to allow the reconciliation of work and family life.

C

Ensure the right of spouses to decide:

- 1. Promote social benefits related to unpaid leave for parents / mothers seeking leave for the care of their children.**
- 2. Expand the network of day-care centers for children of 0-3 years.**

D

... And the following measures...

Promote measures to support pregnant women and motherhood as well as combat the discrimination they might suffer, particularly in the labor market.

A

... of maternity support...

(in accordance with the Parliament's report on equality between men and women in the European Union).

Reduce the VAT by 50% VAT on a number of products for children's hygiene, food and furniture.

B

Promote the creation of Care Centers for Pregnant Women to help all mothers, single or married, to have their children.

C

Special programs to assist pregnant teens, to address the unique problems that a pregnancy can pose to this collective.

D

... And the following measures...

Reduce the VAT by 50% on new homes for families.

A

...housing support...
(in accordance with the Parliament's report on the reconciliation of professional, family and private life).

Reduce various taxes by 50% such as the Tax on Documented Legal Acts, the Tax on Property Transfers, etc.

B

Develop a housing policy specifically for young families and families with children.

C

Create special tax rebates for families that rent housing, especially for large families or those with dependents.

D

Create special agreements between the various administrations to lower the cost of housing.

E

... And the following measures...

Establish preventive measures to help overcome the family crisis, thus reducing family breakdown in Europe.

A

...to support conjugal stability

according to the recommendations of the Council of Europe...

Promote Family Counseling Centers (FCC).

B

Promote the development of Legislation for Family Prevention and Mediation.

C

Encourage studies and surveys to understand the causes of family breakdown.

D

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Report on the Evolution of the Family in EUROPE 2018



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Special Consultative Status with
the Economic and Social
Council (ECOSOC) of the UN