

3.1 PUBLIC POLICIES FOR FAMILIES: WHY?

CHALLENGES

The family is a political player, an interlocutor and a social subject. This means that it is not merely an assembly of individuals, but a collective entity with its own specific identity. In this sense, public policies must place families at the center of their activities and become responsible for their development and well-being.

SUGGESTIONS

A family policy must be conceived as a policy with and for families. Policy orientation should therefore have the evaluation of the impact (direct or indirect) of various measures on family welfare as a transversal reference point, considering the various relationships that make up the family: marriage, motherhood, fatherhood, inter-generational relationships.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

- carrying out research and surveys, with the participation of families, on problems and needs of families and individual members at the territorial level
- reviewing existing legislation so that it effectively responds to the more complex situations of families and true needs to protect family relationships and necessities
- strengthening and improving support for families in situations of severe economic precariousness
- increasing the resources earmarked for family policies
- preventing domestic violence and protecting children
- protecting and promoting motherhood
- building alliances with other social actors who have direct relationships with families

Guidelines for family-focused university research

Further research should be conducted on:

- national welfare and family policy models
- public policies and practical actions, at the macro and micro social levels
- formation for policy makers to focus on families, motherhood, and intergenerational relationships
- impact of policies on the well-being of families, but also on the individual relationships that make up the family (motherhood, fatherhood, care-giving intergenerational relationships)



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