

3.5 FAMILY AND POVERTY

CHALLENGES

Economic inequality is one of the structural features of contemporary global society. The social and political implications are significant.

Families, who live in poverty, develop domestic conflicts due to problems with a scarcity of material resources and inability to access basic services (water, food, internet connection, educational services). There is a direct relationship between material shortages and marital and family problems.

SUGGESTIONS

In order to combat poverty, it is necessary to plan and implement processes of action that go beyond the economic sphere and focus on intervention in other areas such as nutrition, health and education. Repairing the material conditions of families also leads to improved social and family relations.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS

- promoting the creation of formal and stable employment, especially for women
- facilitating access to comprehensive health and adequate nutrition for all
- supporting initiatives by associations and foundations to promote concrete measures on food security, such as promoting sustainable forms of agriculture
- creating public infrastructures and services in rural and remote areas to ensure services, access to basic goods, and development
- promoting active participation and formation of families to make and implement the best decisions for their own health and the welfare of their children
- promoting prevention services and accompaniment of families for risky behavior (alcohol, drugs, smoking, anti-social behavior, self-injury...)
- promoting motherhood economically
- implementing social policies for combating poverty in general and educational poverty
- analyzing and supporting community initiatives already underway aimed at addressing school-based needs resulting from family poverty
- supporting micro-entrepreneurship initiatives, economic activities managed at the micro-social level with the aim of producing sufficient income for family support

Guidelines for family-focused university research

Further research should be conducted on:

- new forms of poverty related to lack of education, health, relational and emotional skills
- the spread of poverty and its family dimension
- economic and social support for motherhood
- the multidimensional nature of poverty
- the formation of pastoral agents to assist and accompany families affected by problems related to various forms of poverty
- social exclusion and marginalization and their intertwining with economic poverty
- models of intervention (economic support, services, fiscal) and their impact on family resilience



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COMPACT