



Civil Society and Family Policy Research Support and Dissemination

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Abstract

Although the recognition of the role of families is not new, the vast experiment conducted by society in the last forty years calls for a renewed effort in promoting research, now that enough time has passed to find its outcomes. The 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family and the establishment of the new Sustainable Development Goals have created the right conditions to return family policies to the centre of the social protection agenda and highlight the need for family-centered interventions.

IFFD has accordingly made a great effort both to inspire and to support research on family issues, through a project on the definition of global indicators for family impact; participation in the European Union project FamiliesAndSocieties (the biggest research ever made in Europe on this topic); and membership in the Covenant for Demographic Change (on promoting age-friendly cities); as well as other projects carried out by the International Institute for Family Research (our think tank).

Introduction

The recognition of the role of families in development is not new; international instruments have long recognized the positive functions that families have the potential to perform in the development of their members and the wider community. But “in the last forty years, society has conducted a vast family experiment, and the outcomes are increasingly coming to light via scientific investigations.”¹ That is why “civil society, including research and academic institutions, has a pivotal role in advocacy, promotion, research and policymaking in respect of family policy development and capacity-building.”²

Within the UN system, a recent ECOSOC resolution “invites... non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions, to work closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat in a coordinated manner on family-related issues.”³

With the intention of following this call, the International Federation for Family Development (IFFD) has been promoting research and dissemination of data on present family challenges among lawmakers, academics and civil society representatives, especially on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and its implications for families.

The 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family

The year 2014 marked the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and coincided with international debates regarding the post-2015 development agenda, focusing on exploring family-oriented policies and strategies aiming mainly at confronting family poverty; ensuring work-family balance and advancing social integration and inter-generational solidarity.⁴ During the preparations, IFFD promoted research and organized different conferences to share the results of the research on those topics.

In this framework, IFFD also took a prominent role in the preparations and celebrations for the anniversary, with the support of its members and other organizations, including the following:

¹ Social Trends Institute, Marriage and Common Good, Meeting at Princeton University sponsored by the Witherspoon Institute in December, 2004.

² General Assembly resolution 68/136, *Preparations for and observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family*, A/RES/68/136 (18 December 2013), available from undocs.org/A/RES/68/136.

³ Economic and Social Council resolution, *Observance of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family and beyond*, E/RES/2014/8 ¶ 14 (12 June 2014), available from undocs.org/E/RES/2014/8.

⁴ See “Focusing on role of families in achieving development for a better world” (Event news report, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, International Day of Families 2014, New York 16 May 2014) www.un.org/en/development/desa/news/social/day-of-families-2014.html.

1. IFFD co-organized two regional expert group meetings gathering family experts and practitioners to explore recent family trends, analyse family-oriented policies and programmes and review good practices in family policy making (Brussels, June 2012 and Mexico City, May 2014), and participated in other expert group meetings of the Social Policy and Development Division in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (Doha, March 2011 and New York, June 2011 and May 2012).

2. IFFD actively participated in all UN meetings on the anniversary: New York (12 February 2013, Commission on Social Development); New York (16 May 2013, Observation of the International Day of Families); New York (13-20 February 2014, Commission on Social Development); New York (15 May 2014, Observation of the International Day of Families); Geneva (15 September 2014, Panel discussion on the protection of the family at the Human Rights Council); and New York (3 December 2014, Observation of the Anniversary of the International Year of the family at the General Assembly). During the Commission on Social Development, we organized the first two IFFD Briefings to reinforce our promotion of the anniversary, on the themes 'Towards 2014: Promoting empowerment of families' (2013) and 'The role of families in social development' (2014).

3. IFFD organized raise awareness meeting, with the participation of the UN DESA Focal Point on the Family in Brussels (5 June 2012); Warsaw (3-4 April 2013); Brussels (15 May 2013); Santiago de Chile (26 August 2013); Lagos (25 September 2013); Nairobi (23-24 January 2014); Sao Paulo (24-25 March 2014); Buenos Aires (26-28 March 2014); Istanbul (29-30 November 2014); and New York (3 December 2014).

4. IFFD launched the Declaration of the Civil Society on the occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the International Year of the Family, in which the basic contents of United Nations resolutions about the International Year of the Family are included, as well as the main recommendations of different Expert Group Meetings. The Declaration was sponsored by 27 international entities and signed by over 542 civil society representatives from 285 national organizations, as well as by elected officials, academics and individuals. We also carried out several communications projects to promote a family perspective among governments and international organizations, including a website listing events organized worldwide in observance of the anniversary and issuing research papers focusing on topics relating to the themes of the anniversary.⁵

⁵ Cf. United Nations, General Assembly, *Celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the International Year of the Family in 2014: report of the Secretary-General*, A/70/61 ¶ 45 (18 November 2014), available from undocs.org/A/70/61.

The Return of Family Issues to the Social Protection Agenda

Thanks to these and other initiatives, the commemoration of the twentieth Anniversary “returned family policies to the centre of the social protection agenda and highlighted the need for family-centred interventions as part of an integrated comprehensive approach to development.”⁶

In our opinion, the marginalization of families was due to philosophical, pragmatic, and procedural reasons. Philosophically, progress toward the family perspective had been stymied by the growing influence of the individualistic paradigm. Pragmatically, decision makers failed to master the dynamic patterns, relationships, and circumstances of contemporary family life. Procedurally, lack of training in the required skill set and insufficient attention to whether the principles used to assess family impact transcend cultural contexts.⁷

In many parts of the world, families are experiencing the consequences of demographic shifts. Globalization has propelled the transnational movement of capital, labor and goods in ways that have devastated economic opportunities in some nations, and expanded opportunities in others. These economic forces have prompted so many family members and even whole family units to migrate in search of a better life that a new term has been developed to describe them: transnational families. The more families and societies change, the more families must adapt to it. In the midst of such dramatic changes, decision makers increasingly are confronted with questions about whether families need support and, if so, what kinds.

As always, the weakest members of society are the ones who suffer the most. Twenty five years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child came into force, the world is still falling short of its promise to ensure the right to a safe childhood. It is possible to examine the commitment of governments to the protection of children by looking at the overall level of resources they are prepared to devote to the task.

In a nutshell, policies should be maintained over the long term, under governments of different political persuasions and should be universal; their main focus should be the interests of the child, irrespective of family income. Stability is extremely important, since families plan their future over the long term. An appropriate, long-term family policy is one of the undeniable components of sustainable development.⁸

⁶ United Nations, General Assembly, *Protection of the family: contribution of the family to the realization of the right to an adequate standard of living for its members, particularly through its role in poverty eradication and achieving sustainable development: report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, A/HRC/31/37 ¶ 17 (29 January 2016), available from undocs.org/A/HRC/31/37.

⁷ These issues are discussed further in *Making Families a Cornerstone in Policymaking: A Global Guide for Policymakers on Family Impact*, IFFD, 2015 (unpublished).

⁸ Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on ‘The role of family policy in relation to demographic change with a view to sharing best practices among Member States’, 2011, SOC/399.

The Future of Families in Europe

We consider the case of Europe especially important for the future of families in the world. After the regional Experts Group Meeting we organized in Brussels, we became part of FamiliesAndSocieties (FaS)⁹. It is a major research project that investigates the diversity of family forms, relationships and life courses in Europe, and examines their implications for children, women and men with respect to inequalities in life chances, intergenerational relations and care arrangements¹⁰.

The European Union Seventh Framework Program finances the project. It represents 6.5 million in EU contributions and includes the collaboration of 25 research partners in 15 European countries and 3 transnational civil society actors, including IFFD. By the very nature of its composition, FaS is therefore the most important research project ever carried out on family matters in Europe. It indeed combines a wide range of expertise in social sciences, law and the humanities, and partners are committed to work together, thus offering a multidisciplinary approach to the project.

Moreover, two new databases will be developed: one on the legal content of family forms available in European countries, and another on EC/EU initiatives in core family-policy areas. The researchers will also investigate how policies address family diversity and its consequences, and identify likely paths of future changes in family compositions and related policy needs¹¹.

The scope of the project was reflected by FaS coordinator, Livia Oláh¹², in her message on the occasion of the launch of FamiliesAndSocieties: “to carry out the project, a large consortium of partners has been formed on the basis of scientific excellence covering a wide range of disciplinary expertise in family-related research, located in key regions of Europe, and also based on the active involvement of civil society actors. The selection of consortium members also ensures representation of various welfare states and care regimes: Sweden and Finland (universal Scandinavian welfare regime), the UK and Switzerland (liberal regime), France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands (a rather heterogeneous group of conservative welfare states, especially with respect to care), Italy and Spain (Mediterranean familistic regime), and Estonia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania (another very heterogeneous group with Central-East European post-socialist welfare regimes).”¹³

⁹ See the official FaS website, www.familiesandsocieties.eu.

¹⁰ Cf. Väestöliitto, ‘Families and Societies’, available from www.vaestoliitto.fi/in_english/population_research_institute/family_research/families-and-societies/.

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² Livia Oláh is an associate professor at Stockholm University.

¹³ Population Europe, ‘Family change is not over’, an interview with Livia Sz. Oláh about the launch of the FamiliesAndSocieties project, available from <http://www.population-europe.eu/statement/family-change-not-over>.

Making Age-Friendly Cities a Reality

The Covenant on Demographic Change, legally established as an international non-profit association, is open to local, regional and national authorities, as well as civil society organizations, industries, research centers and universities that voluntarily commit to making age-friendly environments a reality in their communities and to share their experience with other Covenant members.

By joining the Covenant, European local and regional authorities position themselves at the forefront in addressing population ageing. They will benefit from a wide range of opportunities for mutual learning and partnership, various tools to implement and assess the impact of their age-friendly initiatives, and will lead the way to help Europe become age-friendly.

IFFD has joined the Covenant to represent civil society and will provide experts' views on welfare connected with ageing. More precisely, in the practical measures that must be implemented in order to get the most possible welfare, understood not only in a physical sense (material or physical conditions), but also in mental or spiritual sense (feeling useful, loved, active, etc.). As has been noted elsewhere, welfare affects not only to older person, but also the older person's family and society surrounding him or her. Solutions to problems related to ageing must bear in mind the three different situations in which any older person can be: good health (typically right after the retirement), with bad health (typically closer to the end of life), and an intermediate level of health.

To that end, we will be organizing different focus groups. They should provide answers to the following questions:

1. Housing: location (in the city center, in the suburbs, specific neighborhoods for the elderly, etc.); ways to provide housing (rented apartments, communal residences, buildings where younger people are in charge of management, etc.); location of and access to essential services; necessary constructive elements for designing buildings for elderly people (ramps, wide doors, showers, etc.); ways to pay for housing; access to and communication from relatives; plans for the removal of architectural barriers; providing ordinary arrangements at elders homes.

2. Social participation: social activities for the elderly; promotion of lifelong education (courses for senior citizens); development of leisure activities for the free time (readings, library, games, concerts, religious practices, attending sporting or charitable events, ecology, lectures, visits to museums, playing sport, etc.).

3. Respect and social inclusion: catalog of good practices for social inclusion of the elderly; volunteer activities that can develop elder people (in health sector, family sector, etc.); promotion of flexible lifestyles and attitudes to maintain intellectual abilities; support for families' emotional well-being witnessing loved ones.

4. Civic participation and employment: occupational training; membership in civil associations.

5. Communications and information: development of actions to enhance social networks; use of new technologies (computer courses); participation in media (newspapers, radio, magazines); creation of specific apps adapted to elder needs.

6. Community support and health services: implementation of plans to promote healthy ways of living; social and health programs; grief counseling services; home help and home care services; health care phone number; flexible schedules at work for caregivers and relatives; promotion of small businesses near the homes of elder people.

7. Outdoor spaces and built environments: parks adapted for the needs of elderly people; accessible public restrooms; width and road surfaces, such as well-maintained sidewalks signaling construction works and the alternative ways; signaling crosswalks; traffic lights.

8. Transportation: improvement and promotion of public transportation; integration of the transportation infrastructures and reduction of environmental impact; promote accessibility of services for elderly people through dissemination of transport information, suitable access points, adapted prices, types of tickets, reserved parking, adapted taxi prices, etc.

Defining Global Indicators to Assess the Family Impact

At present, we are engaged in a new project with a global team of family experts from Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Australia, and North America¹⁴. It will develop practical processes and procedures to assess how an issue affects families, if families contribute to the issue, and whether involving families would result in more effective and efficient solutions. Pilots will be conducted in different nations around the world in whatever fora family policy decisions are made, whether it be local, a province or state, national, or international. We want to develop tools that can help busy policymakers do their jobs more efficiently and effectively. These tools should be able to work in every corner of the world or, at a minimum, provide the guidance needed to implement them successfully everywhere.

The scope is both narrow and broad. It will be telescopic because it will focus on families. It will also be kaleidoscopic because it will examine both family policies intentionally designed to improve family function (e.g., early childhood care and education, positive parenting, caregiving of the aging, reconciliation of work and family life) and prevent dysfunction (e.g., child exploitation, domestic violence, family poverty), and policies that indirectly

¹⁴ Cf. *Making Families a Cornerstone in Policymaking: A Global Guide for Policymakers on Family Impact*, IFFD, 2015 (unpublished).

influence family functioning and decision-making (e.g., education, gender equality, health care, sustainable economic development, urban growth).

The value of elevating families in policymaking will be supported by a solid body of research evidence that demonstrates families are a fundamental component of a strong and vital society. For example, researchers have documented the valuable contribution families make in promoting their members' academic success, economic productivity, emotional well-being, and social competence, among other outcomes of interest. In addition, professionals who educate, administer, or deliver services to families espouse the desirability and viability of family-focused approaches for more effectively and efficiently achieving program goals.¹⁵

Knowing the ways that culture, the economy, and government policies affect family functioning, for good or ill, are also pertinent factors for policymakers to know and take into account in their decisions. For example, families are an important economic unit and the only one that actually produces human capital by socializing and educating children, providing dependable workers, and building the foundations early in life for later productivity and civic engagement.

In fact, when all contributions to human capital are considered, families make three quarters of all investments. So families drive the economy, but the economy also drives family formation, family functioning, and perceptions of family life. The conundrum we will face is that the very conditions that make family functions so important, such as members' willingness to sacrifice without thought of personal gain, also constitute some of the most entrenched barriers to prioritizing families as a criterion for policy decisions¹⁶.

In sum, if families make countless contributions of immense value to society and offer conceptual and strategic advantages in policymaking, why has it proven so extraordinarily difficult to incorporate family considerations into the normal course of policymaking? Why has it been so hard to bring the family impact perspective into policymaking? This project aims to turn family rhetoric into reality. Our goal will be to use the family impact lens to shift the current rhetoric from merely appreciating families in the abstract to substantively viewing families in more pragmatic, accurate, and effective ways.

We are envisioning that the project team will be therefore working on three major projects:

1. Writing a rationale for making families a cornerstone in policymaking that will be written for policymakers. In lieu of a book, we are envisioning several briefs that address relevant topics from an international perspective.

¹⁵ Bogenschneider & Corbett, 2010. Dunst, Trivette, & Hamby, 2007; Spoth, Kavanagh, & Dishion, 2002.

¹⁶ Crittenden, 2001. Cf. *Making Families a Cornerstone in Policymaking: A Global Guide for Policymakers on Family Impact*, IFFD, 2015 (unpublished).

2. Assessing the feasibility and usefulness of developing an international family impact checklist for assessing the past, present, and/or probable future effects of a rule, legislation, law, program, agency, or organization on family relationships, family stability, family members' ability to carry out their responsibilities, and so forth.

3. Developing a way to approach selected Sustainable Development Goals through the lens of family impact.

Policy Recommendations

Finally, we suggest the following policy recommendations:

1. On SDG 1, design poverty relief strategies that treat the family as a unit, recognizing that family breakdown can be a source and a result of poverty. Preventing family breakdown and promoting family well-being, both as a group and for the individual members, should be a priority. Policies should address the various aspects of family life, such as family formation, partnership, economic support, work-life balance, women's empowerment, child development and childrearing, to ensure that no one will be left behind.

2. On SDG3, take action to promote the psychological well-being of children and youth, taking into account unique family situations, including through efforts to prevent violence, prevent and treat addiction, discourage juvenile delinquency, and help youth transition from study to employment so that they are self-supporting and equipped to form their own families, particularly among those with insecure socio-economic resources.

3. On SDG4, foster care and support among different generations within the family and equitable access to family strengthening resources, such as parenting classes, mentoring programmes, and family enrichment courses, and encourage volunteering by older persons in schools and by youth with older persons.

4. On SDG 5, encourage paternal responsibility and acknowledge men's role and contribution to family life, promote active fatherhood, and address the impact of male absence on family well-being.

5. Concerning several SDGs, support parents and families in work, education, and transitions, through the provision of comprehensive, well-resourced and flexible parental leave entitlements, the promotion of skill development and continuing education, support in workforce reentry, and foster dialogue and partnership between policymakers, businesses, civil society, and families, to make workplaces more family-friendly.

6. Improve data collection and research on the following issues:

a) The integration of youth into society, especially as it relates to youth unemployment, and young people becoming discouraged workers or accepting jobs that are danger-

ous, exploitative, or otherwise unsuitable, and the connections between poor youth integration and intergenerational poverty, social exclusion, crime, and poor health.

b) The increasing prevalence of 'full-nest syndrome', in which young people depend on their parents and grandparents for a longer time, due both to lack of employment and the failure of the labor market to take into account the needs and desires of women who want to become mothers, and resulting in an increase in age at childbearing and a decrease in the number of children couples have compared to previous generations.

c) Ways to promote 'active ageing' as populations age due to low birth rate, including policies, practices and items which can help senior family members to avoid social exclusion and continue to feel needed and valued by their families, prolonging their lives and mitigating the lack of family carers.

Annex 1

IFFD Papers

IFFD Papers is a collection of opinion articles about family-related current issues produced every month (except August) by the International Federation for Family Development since 2011. They are distributed for free to members of the Federation and other academics, law-makers and civil society representatives. They can also be accessed through our website (www.familyperspective.org).

This is the reference of the last numbers:

- 52. **Work-family balance, from rights to duties** [April 2016].
The principle of 'shared responsibility' in family policies.
- 51. **Harmony between school and family** [March 2016].
Positive effects on children of parental involvement in education.
- 50. **An appalling humanitarian crisis** [February 2016].
European Union policies on migration and asylum.
- 49. **Towards an age-friendly Europe** [January 2016].
The Covenant on Demographic Change.
- 48. **Teaching self-management and respect** [December 2015].
From temperament to character (II).
- 47. **Understanding ourselves and children** [November 2015].
From temperament to character (I).
- 46. **Implications of the gender gap** [October 2015].
The value of care and domestic work (II).
- 45. **Unpaid but essential for our lives** [September 2015].
The value of care and domestic work (I).
- 44. **Making life possible** [July 2015].
The right to family reunification in the EU and USA.
- 43. **What we want is what we need** [June 2015].
Ideal and actual number of children in OECD countries.
- 42. **Demographic evidence base** [May 2015].
The need for a consensus on fertility and development.
- 41. **Authoritarian and authoritative parenting** [April 2015].
The real problem behind the so-called 'helicopter parents'.
- 40. **Where values are first learnt** [March 2015].
Family as a school of equality.
- 39. **The 'being and doing'side of our behavior** [February 2015].
Family well-being in a time of change.

38. **Is youth unemployment a serious problem?** [January 2015].

About the European Union Youth Guarantee.

37. **A commitment to innovation** [December 2014].

25th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

36. **Is children well-being a broken promise?** [November 2014].

Child poverty and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

35. **Family-Centered Policy** [October 2014].

Building common ground with family-focused and research-based information.

34. **Now that 'parenting' has become a verb** [September 2014].

Same task, same effort, different solutions

33. **From poverty to well-being** [July 2014].

What policies are available to reduce child poverty?

Annex 2

Selected Studies Database

Through the International Institute for Family Research, a Spanish-based think tank committed to researching the family and finding solutions to the problems it faces and a member of IFFD Federation, we have produced inter-disciplinary research in order to analyze the social context families find themselves in today. Findings are presented in the form of reports, proposals and initiatives that aim to deepen society's knowledge of the family and encourage its fair treatment based on the functions it performs in society.

Back in 2009, its first report summarized 115 different studies, showing the many benefits that stable families provide for spouses, children and society as a whole. Since then, it has published the following reports: 'Youth Unemployment in Times of Crisis and its Consequences' (2011); 'The family as health agent' (2012); 'Prevention mechanisms against family crises (2013); The role of the family in active aging (2013); 'Making eating healthy a routine' (2014); 'The importance of the father figure in the education of children: family stability and social development' (2015); 'The value/importance of homecare' (2015); 'Parent abuse by children and the wrong use of technology' (2016).

Our website (familyperspective.org) includes weekly updates on family studies published worldwide since 2014. Here we refer a selection of them:

How good for children is the "Good divorce"

Norval D. Glenn - Institute of American Values, April, 2012.
<http://americanvalues.org/catalog/pdfs/2012-04.pdf>

A rising share of young adults live in their parents' home

Richard Fry - Pew Research Center, August, 2013.
<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2013/07/SDT-millennials-living-with-parents-07-2013.pdf>

Developing personal and household services in the EU - A focus on housework activities

ORSEU, January, 2013.
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=9725&langId=en>

Caring for children and dependants: effect on careers of young workers

Eurofound, July, 2013.
<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2013/44/en/1/EF1344EN.pdf>

Developing personal and household services in the EU

European Commission, September, 2013.
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/BlobServlet?docId=10940&langId=en>

A reconsideration of the fatherhood premium

Alexandra Killewalda - Harvard University, December, 2012.
<http://asr.sagepub.com/content/78/1/96.full.pdf>

More and better jobs in home-care services

Eurofound, September, 2013.
<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2013/53/en/1/EF1353EN.pdf>

Caring for children and dependants: effect on careers

Various–Eurofound, July, 2013.
<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/pubdocs/2013/44/en/1/EF1344EN.pdf>

Personal and household services in ten EU Member States

EFSI, November, 2013.

http://www.efsi-europe.eu/fileadmin/MEDIA/Event/5th_European_Conference/White_book_final_november_2013.pdf

Fathers' involvement with their children in US

National Health Statistics Reports, December, 2013.

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr071.pdf>

How fathers can shape child health and wellbeing

L. Wood y E. Lambin - The Univ. of Western Australia, 2013.

<http://thefatheringproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/How-fathers-and-father-figures-can-shape-child-health-and-wellbeing-Wood-Lambin-UWA-2013.pdf>

2014 Families Report - Family Policy

Bertelsmann - Sustainable Governance Indicators, 2014.

http://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2014/thematic/SGI2014_Families.pdf

Growing old alone - Social isolation as Canada ages

D.Miedema - Inst. of Marriage and Family Canada, April, 2014.

http://www.imfcanada.org/sites/default/files/Growing_Old_Alone_April_2014.pdf

Maternity and paternity at work across the world

L.Addati, N.Cassirer y K.Gilchrist - OIT, May, 2014.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_242615.pdf

The odds of getting married

The Marriage Foundation, June, 2014.

http://www.marriagefoundation.org.uk/Shared/Uploads/Products/84941_The%20odds%20of%20getting%20married.pdf

The long-term consequences of parental divorce

F. Bernardi and J. Radl - Demographic Research, May 2014.

<http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol30/61/30-61.pdf>

Family policy in France and Europe: recent changes

Olivier Thévenon, Willem Adema, Nabil Ali - INED, June, 2014.

http://www.ined.fr/fichier/t_publication/1686/publi_pdf2_population_societies_2014_512_family_policy_effects_crisis.pdf

How parenthood changes us from the inside out

Kathleen Kovner Kline and W. Bradford Wilcox, June, 2014.

<http://americanvalues.org/catalog/pdfs/mbfb.pdf>

Catalyzing technology to support family caregiving

R. Adler & R. Mehta - National Alliance for Caregiving, July, 2014.

http://www.caregiving.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/01/Catalyzing-Technology-to-Support-Family-Caregiving_FINAL.pdf

The new dad: take your leave

Boston College Center for Work & Family, June, 2014.

http://www.thenewdad.org/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/BCCWF_The_New_Dad_2014_FL-NAL.157170735.pdf

A safe and supportive family environment

Australian Institute of Family Studies, 2014.

http://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/07_2014/op52_safe_families_o.pdf

Effects of stay-at-home parents on education

Statistics Norway - Research department, May, 2013.

http://www.ssb.no/forskning/discussion-papers/_attachment/113165

Population ageing in Europe

European Union, August, 2014.

http://bookshop.europa.eu/en/population-ageing-in-europe-pbKINA26426/downloads/KI-NA-26426-EN-C/KINA26426ENC_002.pdf;pgid=lq1Eknio.1ISR00K4MycO9Bo00oKnEBWvxY;sid=YDRTfqEZFOdTbfLIZ-hDN2cM8wvcvLqbKZuc=?FileName=KINA26426ENC_002.pdf&SKU=KINA26426ENC_PDF&CatalogueNumber=KI-NA-26426-EN-C

A statistical analysis of violence against children

UNICEF, September, 2014.

http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Hidden_in_plain_sight_statistical_analysis_EN_3_Sept_2014.pdf

The persistence of a two-child family ideal in Europe

Tomáš Sobotka and Éva Beaujouan - Population and Development Review, 15 September, 2014.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1728-4457.2014.00691.x/pdf>

The longitudinal study of Australian children

Australian Institute of Family Studies, September 2014.

<http://www.growingupinaustralia.gov.au/pubs/asr/2013/asr2013.pdf>

Share of U.S. adults who have never married

Pew Research Center, 24 September, 2014.

http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/files/2014/09/2014-09-24_Never-Married-Americans.pdf

Child poverty in the post-2015 agenda

UNICEF, June, 2014.

<https://gallery.mailchimp.com/f346efao77ea509641bd57409/files/f7f6fo1d-d542-47d7-be18-2f2fe928160d.pdf>

The well-being of children in the UK, 2014

Office for National Statistics, 8 October, 2014.

http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_379712.pdf

The 2014 State of the Kid

Highlights Magazine, October, 2014.

<http://cdn.highlights.com/hfc/highlights/state-of-the-kid/Highlights-SOTK14.pdf>

Advantages of demographic change after the wave

Plos One, 24 September, 2014.

<http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0108501&representation=PDF>

Children of the recession

UNICEF, October, 2014.

<http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/pdf/rc12-eng-web.pdf>

How family structures economic success in America

W. B. Wilcox & I. Lerman - American Enterprise Institute, 4 November, 2014.

http://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/IFS-ForRicherForPoorer-Final_Web.pdf

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