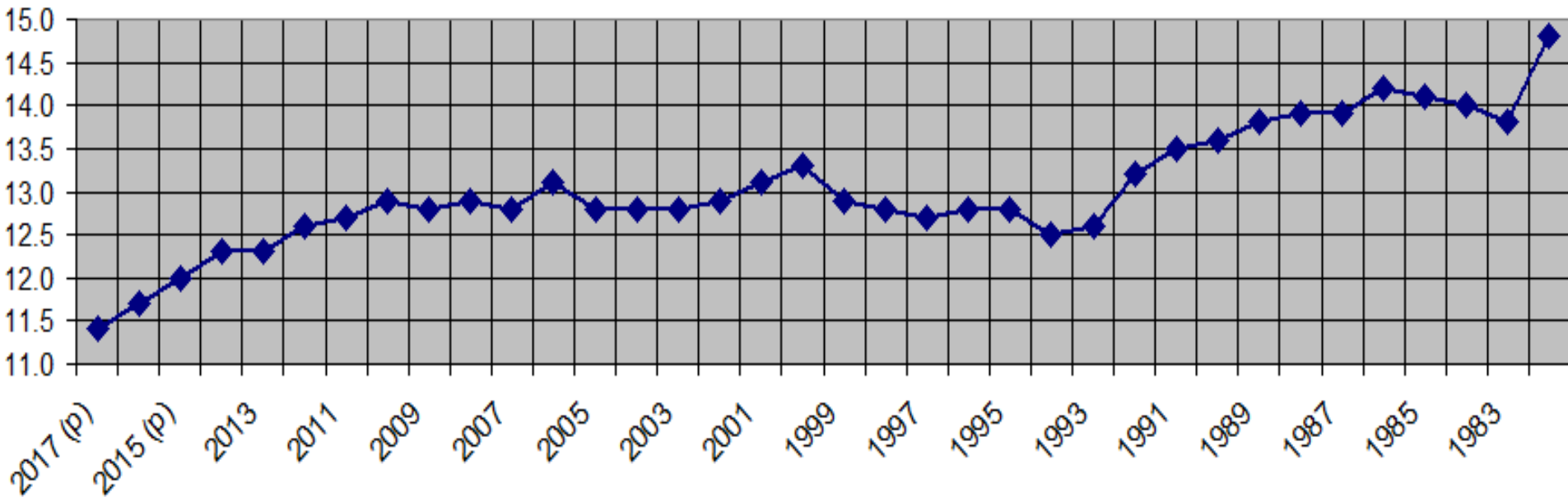


Financial benefits for families in France

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Birth rates (‰) in France 1982 -2017



Decreasing from 14,8 ‰ (823 260) in 1982 to 11,4 ‰ (767 000) in 2017

Recent peaks in 2006- 13,1‰ and 2000- 13,3‰

Source: French National Institute of Statistics (INSEE), 2018

Two main mechanisms

1. **Family benefits**

- Established after WW2, generalized in 1978
- Paid to all the families without income conditions

2. **Tax policy**





- Established in 1948 with the **family quotient**
- Helps to adjust the amount of household income tax according to the number of children (parts)
- Maximum 2000 EUR of reduction (ceiling since 1982)
- According to OECD (Eurostat, 2011) **4% of French GDP** is dedicated to the Family policies (average 2,9% in OECD countries)

Reducing the “standart of living” disparities

- Due to the extra expenses, families with one or two children have approximately **11%** less than families with no children
- **26%** less for families with 3 or more children
- Horizontal (no children vs children) and vertical (income based) redistribution
- Thanks to the those policies, those dispartities have been reduced to 7% and 15%

Source: Study of the Direction du Trésor sur "Les transferts du système socio-fiscal aux familles en 2014").

8 Family benefits

- Family allowances- starting from the 2nd child
- Young children benefits, including:
 -  Birth or adoption bonus
 -  Young children allowances
 -  Daycare allowances (free choice)
 -  Complementary salary compensation, if a parent doesn't work or work part time until child's 3 years
- Complementary family benefit
- Housing allowance
- Handicaped child education allowance ;
- Family support allowance
- Shcool allowance
- Parents' absence from work daily allowance (sick child care)

Since 2015, all these allowances are subjected to the household's level of income.

Portrait of the typical beneficiary if the family benefits:

- 👤 a woman (55%),
- 👤 30 – 39 years old (54%),
- 👤 living in couple and with 2 children (47%),
- 👤 french citizenship (90%)

Source: La Cnaf

Some examples...

Birth or adoption bonus

Starting from 1st of april 2018

- 946,39 € (birth)
- 1 892,77 € (adoption of a child younger than 20 ans).

Income conditions apply according to the number of children born or to be born.

- For a household expecting one child and with one parent working, the annual income of 2016 can not exceed 31 345 € or 41 425 € if two parents are working or for the single parent family

- Mandatory pregnancy check during the first 14 weeks of pregnancy

Parent's absence from work allowance

- To take care of a sick or handicapped child until the age 20
- Daily allowance 43,79 € if 2 parents
- 52,03 € if single parent
- Maximum 22 days per month
- 310 days annually for 3 years according to the needs of a child

Yearly school allowances

- For the school year 2018 it is fixed to:
 - 369,57 €, for a child 6 to 10 years
 - 389,96 €, for a child 11 to 14 years
 - 403,48 €, for a child 15 to 18 years
- Subjected to the family income
- Paid once a year in August

Retirement benefits (in process)

Les avantages familiaux pour retraite :

Les avantages familiaux pour retraite sont des mécanismes de solidarité visant à corriger les inégalités face à la retraite. Ils consistent en avantages accordés, sous certaines conditions, aux personnes (aux femmes particulièrement) qui ont élevé des enfants et qui de ce fait peuvent avoir été désavantagées en termes de carrière professionnelle, et donc de retraite.

Trois dispositifs principaux coexistent. Le rapport Fragonard de février 2015 indique qu'en 2008, ils mobilisaient 14,7 milliards d'euros (Mds€) :

- la majoration de pension pour enfants : 9 Mds€,
- l'assurance vieillesse des parents au foyer (AVPF) : 1,7 Md€,
- la majoration de durée d'assurance (MDA) : 4 Mds€,

Un quatrième dispositif de départ anticipé pour les parents de familles nombreuses (1,6 Md€) est en cours d'extinction.

Ces dispositifs ont été progressivement institués pour répondre à plusieurs objectifs :

- corriger les déséquilibres dans les droits à pension, liés à l'existence de charges de famille (il s'agit de compenser l'effet des interruptions d'activité et le handicap en termes de progression de carrière) ;
- pallier le défaut d'épargne pouvant résulter de la charge d'enfant ;
- prendre en compte les frais liés, pour le retraité, à la présence d'enfants ou d'un conjoint sans revenu ;
- encourager la natalité ;
- rétribuer les personnes qui, ayant eu des enfants, ont contribué à l'équilibre futur des régimes de retraite.