



“The well-being of children:  
The impact of changing family forms,  
working conditions of parents,  
social policy and legislative measures  
WELLCHI NETWORK



Sixth frame work programme



# FINAL CONFERENCE of the WELLCHI NETWORK

“How can the well-being of children in a  
knowledge-based society be ameliorated?  
Convergence and divergence patterns  
in a European perspective”

Barcelona, 8th-10th February 2007

IDEC - UPF

Balmes 132, 08008 Barcelona

[www.ciimu.org/webs/wellchi/news\\_wellchi.htm](http://www.ciimu.org/webs/wellchi/news_wellchi.htm)

Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
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## PROGRAMME

Of the FINAL CONFERENCE of the project:  
The well-being of children: the impact of changing family forms, working conditions of parents, social policy and legislative measures" financed under the 6th Framework Programme

### How can the well-being of children in a knowledge-based society be ameliorated? Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective

Barcelona, 8<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> February 2007

#### *Thursday 8th February*

**17.00-18.30** Registration of participants

**18.30-20.00** Welcome to participants:

**Ricard Gomà i Carmona**, Town Councillor of Social Welfare of the Barcelona City Council

**Carne Gómez-Granell**, Director, Institute of Childhood and Urban World (CIIMU)

**Lluís Flaquer**, Director of the WELLCHI Network

Opening lecture: Auditorium

*A Child-Centred Social Investment Strategy*

**Gøsta Esping-Andersen**, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

#### *Friday 9th February*

**9.00-11.30** Session A (Parallel Sessions)

Family Law Room 101

Keynote Speech: *Joint Parental Responsibilities and Compulsory Arrangements with Regards of Children upon Divorce*

**Masha Antokolskaia**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Chair: **Mavis Maclean**, University of Oxford, United Kingdom

*Parental Plan and Informal Relationship Terminations*

**Lieke Coenraad**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

*The Strengths and Limitations of the English Approach to Supporting Child Wellbeing Following Parental Separation*

**Liz Trinder**, University of East Anglia, United Kingdom

*Legislative Measures for the Protection of Children from Violence*

**Irene Fereti**, Institute of Child Health, Greece

*Homosexual Families: Adoption and Foster Care*

**Encarna Roca**, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

*The Consolidation of the Spanish Child Welfare System*  
**Teresa Picontó-Navales**, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain

*Social Support to Parenting in Difficult Settings: a Contact Centre for Drug-Addicted Parents and their Young Children*  
**Laura Cardia-Vonèche**, Institut de Médecine Social et Préventive, Switzerland

#### Child Poverty Auditorium

Keynote Speech: *Beyond Child Poverty*  
**Jonathan Bradshaw**, University of York, United Kingdom

Chair: **Jens Qvortrup**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway

*Causes Underlying the Growth of Child Poverty and Strategies to Combat it: a Comparative Perspective*  
**Lluís Flaquer**, CIIMU-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

*Family Forms and Risk of Child Poverty: an Overview*  
**Laura Alipranti** and **A. Kalogiratou**, National Centre of Social Research, Greece

*Child Poverty as Children See it: How Far Do We Get with Income Data?*  
**Anne Skevik Grødem**, Norwegian Social Research, Norway

*Intergenerational Transmission of Advantage and Disadvantage: Policy Implications*  
**Anna Cristina D'Addio** and **Peter Whiteford**, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

*What Helps Households with Children in Leaving Poverty? Evidence from Spain*  
**Olga Cantó**, Universidade de Vigo, Spain

*Child Poverty in Greece: Results from the Survey of Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC*  
**Anna Nikolaou**, National Centre of Social Research, Greece

*Social Policy and "Luck Egalitarianism": Why a Monetary Capital for Young Adults is Legitimate? The Case of France*  
**Christine le Clainche**, Centre d'Etudes de l'Emploi, France

**11.30-12.00** [Coffee Break](#)

Poster Session

**12.00-13.30** [Panel Session on a proposal of harmonisation of statistical sources on the well-being of children Auditorium](#)

**Carme Gómez-Granell, Lluís Flaquer** and **Pau Mari-Klose**, CIIMU

**Sílvia Carrasco** and **Diana Marre**, CIIMU

**Anna Escobedo**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona

**Ángel Martínez**, CIIMU and Universitat Rovira i Virgili

**Fran Wasoff** and **Lyn Jamieson**, University of Edinburgh

**Laura Alipranti** and **Anna Nikolau**, National Centre of Social Research (Greece)

**13.30-14.30** [Lunch Time](#)

Poster Session

**14.30- 17.00** Session B (Parallel Sessions)

Family Change Auditorium

Keynote Speech: *Family Change: General Patterns and Social Diversity*  
**Dolors Comas**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

Chair: **Claude Martin**, Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique, France

*Experiences of Paternity Between Young Fathers*  
**Inés Alberdi** and **Pilar Escario**, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain

*Family Trajectories after Divorce. Recent Contributions from Demography.*  
**John MacInnes** and **Montserrat Solsona**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

*Polish Grandparents and Grandchildren – Mutual Normative Expectations*  
**Jacek Kurczewski** and **Agata Oklej**, Warsaw University, Poland

*Family Change and Socialisation of New Generations*  
**Gerardo Meil** and **Luis Ayuso**, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain

*Towards a Post Patriarchal Family System? Childhood and Family Policies in Spain and Catalonia. State of the Question*  
**Cristina Brullet Tenas**, CIIMU-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Migration and ethnicity Room 101

Keynote Speech: *The Children of Immigrants and Minorities: Well-Being in Families and Schools*  
**Sílvia Carrasco**, CIIMU-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

Chair: **Laura Alipranti**, National Centre of Social Research, Greece

*Cultural Diversity and Moral Philosophy, and their Relationship with Families and the Upbringing of Children*  
**Clem Henricson**, The Family and Parenting Institute, United Kingdom

*Monitoring Child Well-Being in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia*  
**Petra Hoelscher**, UNICEF regional office for CEE/CIS and **Dominic Richardson**, University of York, United Kingdom

*Migrant Student Population in Secondary Education: Shedding some Light on their Presence in the Two Biggest Urban Conurbations (Athens - Thessalonica)*  
**Giorgos Mavrommatis** and **Fyllio Avramidi**, Hellenic Migration Policy Institute, Greece

*The Impact of Intercountry Adoption on the Well-Being of Children in Europe*  
**Peter Selman**, Newcastle University, United Kingdom

**18.00-19.30** Plenary Session: Auditorium

*The Power of Innocence: Social Politics for Children between Separation and Participation*  
**Doris Bühler-Niederberger**, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany

**Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> February**

**9.00-11.30** Session C (Parallel Sessions)

Social Policy Room 101

Keynote Speech: *Children's Citizenship and Children's Rights between Familialisation and De-familialisation*  
**Thomas Olk**, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle/Wittenberg, Germany

Chair: **Ulla Björnberg**, Göteborg University, Sweden

*Single Motherhood in Spain from a Comparative Perspective*  
**Elisabet Almeda**, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

*Is the South still Different? Family Solidarity and Welfare Provision for Youth*

**Pau Mari-Klose**, CIIMU-Universitat de Barcelona, Spain and **Marga Mari-Klose**, London School of Economics, United Kingdom

*Child Benefit System in Spain*

**Sandra Obiol Francés**, Universitat de València, Spain

*From Conception to Early Childhood Education: The "Under Three Package" in a Life Cycle Context in OECD Countries*

**Simon Chapple**, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

*The Contractual Culture and its Impact on Children's and Family Services*

**Clem Henricson**, The Family and Parenting Institute, United Kingdom

#### Arrangement of Work and Family Auditorium

Keynote Speech: *The Relationship between Family and Employment and the Well-Being of Children*

**Birgit Pfau-Effinger**, University of Hamburg, Germany

Chair: **Lynn Jamieson**, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

*Fertility and the Reconciliation of Family and Working Life: The Case of Greece*

**Haris Symeonidou**, National Centre for Social Research, Greece

*The Breadwinner Family Model and Child Care in Spain from a Compared Perspective: A Model in Transition*

**Almudena Moreno**, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain

*Leave Policies and Public Systems of Care for Children Under 3 Years Old and their Families in the EU*

**Anna Escobedo**, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain

*Factors Improving Parents' Work-Life Balance*

**Jörgen Larsson**, Göteborg University, Sweden

*How French Parents Working on Non-Standard Hours Are Facing their Parental Responsibilities. Results of the French National Inquiry on Caring Arrangements*

**Blanche Le Bihan** and **Claude Martin**, Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique, France

*Working Flexibility and Caring Arrangements: The Impact of Changing Working Conditions on Childcare Services*

**Anne Eydoux** and **Marie-Thérèse Letablier**, Centre d'Etudes de l'Emploi, France

#### Social Exclusion and Children's Quality of Life Room 411

Chair: **Velina Todorova**, Institute for Legal Studies, Bulgaria

*The 'New Youth Justice' in the UK – How Not to Promote the Wellbeing of Children and Young People!*

**Wendy Stainton Rogers** and **Lesley-Anne Cull**, The Open University, United Kingdom

*Young Offenders: Victims of Family Background?*

**Cristina Perez** and **Lynda Clarke**, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, United Kingdom and **Renata Forste**, Brigham Young University, United Kingdom

*The Children in the Margin of the Society in Finland*

**Heikki Hiilamo**, Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland, Finland

*How Can We Promote the Quality of Life of Children Who Have Survived Cancer?*

**Marek Blatný**, Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic and **Tomáš Kepák**, Children's Medical Center, Czech Republic

*Tracking Young Lives over Time: a Review of Longitudinal Evidence on the Status and Condition of Children in Europe*

**Bren Neale** and **Anna Bagnoli**, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

**11.30-12:00** [Coffee Break](#)

Poster Session

**12:00-13.30** Closing Lecture: [Auditorium](#)

Preliminary conclusions of the Wellchi project

*How Can We Orientate the Reform of Childhood Policies? Challenges, Dilemmas and Proposals.*  
**Lluís Flaquer**, CIIMU-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Director of the WELLCHI Network

[End of Conference](#)

#### **RELEVANT INFORMATION**

Conference venue: Balmes, 132, 08008 Barcelona (IDEC, Universitat Pompeu Fabra)  
<http://www.idec.upf.edu/english/home.htm>

Transport facilities: METRO: L3 and L5, stop **Diagonal**  
FF.CC. (Catalan Railways): stop **Provença**

Registration of participants: Reception desk, starting Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> at 17:00

Support: [Wellchinetwork@cimu.org](mailto:Wellchinetwork@cimu.org)

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Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective**





## Plenary Sessions

Thursday 8th February

*A Child-Centred Social Investment Strategy*, **Gøsta Esping-Andersen**,  
Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Spain

Friday 9th February

*The Power of Innocence: Social Politics for Children between Separation and Participation*, **Doris Bühler-Niederberger**, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany

Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> February

*How Can We Orientate the Reform of Childhood Policies? Challenges, Dilemmas and Proposals*, **Lluís Flaquer**, CIIMU-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Director of the WELLCHI Network

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*Gøsta Esping-Andersen*

**A child-centred social investment strategy**

The first years of children's lives are fundamental for later school and career outcomes. This means that family conditions play a key role in dictating life chances and inter-generational mobility. The key mechanisms lie in parental income, time dedication and the familial learning milieu. I examine how social policy can contribute to improving and equalizing child outcomes, in particular via parental leaves, pre-school institutions and support for mothers' employment.

*Gøsta Esping-Andersen*

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*Doris Bühler-Niederberger*

## **The power of innocence: Social politics for children between separation and participation**

The attempt to observe and improve children's conditions of life differs from other tasks and intentions of social policy in a crucial way. Firstly and obviously, the intervention into privacy is particularly intrusive, and secondly, there is a specific perspective towards children that tends to be adopted in such endeavours. In my lecture I will deal basically with this perspective, exposing the history, logic, and institutional consequences of what may be called a "*separative view*" – or what also, when used as a political tool, can be called the "*power of innocence*". Such a perspective or assumption of moral power may well foster the political agenda when it comes to children's social problems, lending weight and legitimacy to social and political measures. But the *generational order* underlying both the perceived problems and their intended solutions will be rigid, and the variety of arrangements of private life which remain possible under this regime will be considerably reduced. A crucial factor is that children's *agency* will be largely ignored. This, at least, has been the repeated reproach of the new sociology of childhood towards social policy-makers and their view of children's needs and childhood(s). It has also been the reproach of many critical analyses that see social reformers and experts as "policing childhood" and "normalizing families".

Concepts like participation and citizenship might offer a reconciliation of the approaches underlying these two positions, which differ also in their time horizon, the one focusing more strongly on childhood as a future promise and the other quite strictly on childhood as a phase of life in its own right. The key role of such concepts in developing practical childhood policies will, therefore, be discussed. - The lecture is a quintessence of my studies, on the expertization of childhood, public discourse and political decision-making.

*Doris Bühler-Niederberger*

*Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Germany*

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*Lluís Flaquer*

**How can we orientate the reform of childhood policies? Challenges, dilemmas and proposals - Wellchi preliminary conclusions**

The purpose of the WELLCHI NETWORK is to improve our knowledge of the impact of changing family forms, working conditions of parents, social policy and legislative measures on the well-being of children and their families. One of the main themes underlying the project is that equal opportunity for all children is more needed as a result of the rise in the pluralism of family forms. The focus of the project concentrates on the analysis of potential consequences of family diversification for the welfare of children and their parents. Research has concentrated on the extent to which various processes of family transformation such as the decline of the male breadwinner model and the emergence of new household forms may have been associated with adverse outcomes for children.

The WELLCHI network has strived to facilitate an encounter between two main theoretical paradigms that are currently dominating the sociology of childhood: the social investment approach and what can be termed the 'new studies of childhood' or the 'child as a fully-fledged citizen'. Our network has hosted with fruitful results contributions stemming from these two approaches and this has indeed provided considerable opportunities for cross-fertilisation.

The shift from the male breadwinner family towards a new adult worker model requires a fundamental reorganisation of welfare states. Different European societies find themselves at various points in this transition and also the policy responses given by governments in the EU are quite diverse. Most of these policy responses are heavily gendered because the emerging model leaves the problem of care unresolved. Only the men's participation in unpaid work at the same foot as women's would really address the solution. In this respect, some measures implemented in certain countries such as de-commodification schemes of daddy leaves and standard provisions for joint custody in case of divorce or dissolution of partnership are an important contribution to the promotion of men's family responsibilities.

The co-existence of single-earner and dual-earner households creates higher poverty risks for the former, especially when they are low-income ones. In the case of single-parent households the problem is still more difficult to solve since, by definition, there is only one earner and one carer. Although activation measures of (female) paid work and enforcement of maintenance payments can make an important contribution in the fight against child poverty, the rise in the levels of social transfers, in particular of child benefits, is one of the measures that can produce better outcomes.

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Session A

## Family Law

Keynote Speech: **Masha Antokolskaia**, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, NL

Chair: **Mavis Maclean**, University of Oxford, UK

Friday 9th February

9.00-11.30

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## **Joint Parental Responsibilities and Compulsory Arrangements with Regards of Children upon Divorce**

I. A notable trend in family law in the last decennia is the change from sole to joint parental responsibilities after divorce or separation of the parents. Before the beginning of the 1980s automatic continuation of joint parental responsibilities was typical mostly for Eastern Europe, while in the rest of the Europe the normal pattern was attribution of sole parental responsibilities to one of the parents. Nowadays this picture is completely different: joint parental responsibility generally continues after divorce in the great majority of European countries. The development towards automatic continuation of joint parental responsibilities often proceeded in two stages. At the first stage joint parental responsibilities were limited to divorcing parents who both wished such continuation and who made an agreement on execution of parental responsibilities. At present only a few European countries (e.g. Hungary and Switzerland) still require a joint request of the parents or/and a more or less extensive agreement between them (e.g. Austria, Portugal, Slovenia; Serbia). At the second stage joint parental responsibilities continue automatically and their continuation is no longer conditioned upon the request of both parents and/or the reaching of an agreement with regard to the post-divorce execution of parental responsibility. The great majority of European jurisdictions have already reached this stage.<sup>1</sup>

II. The growing popularity of joint parental responsibilities after divorce is generally based on three ideas:

- 1) The promoting of formal legal equality of the parents;
- 2) The idea that parents-child relationships as well as parental decision-making with regard to children should not be affected by the dissolution of the marriage;
- 3) The idea that contact with both parents is, in the rule, in the best interests of the child, safe for exceptional cases of child abuse and extreme forms of unsocial behaviour on the part of the parent in question.

The long term experience with application of joint parental responsibilities in Eastern Europe and the experience build up in the last decennia in the rest of Europe, reveal however, a rather disappointing picture. The precise effect of the pan-European legal change from sole to joint parental responsibilities on the wellbeing of children and parents after divorce has yet not been fully studied. However, several weak points can already be indicated.

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<sup>1</sup> This development is clearly visible in the comparative overview of the situation in 22 European jurisdictions published in 2004 by the Commission on European Family Law in 2004. See: <http://www2.law.uu.nl/priv/cefl/> > working field two> *Parental Responsibility* and K. Boele-Woelki, *Parental responsibilities - CEFL's Initial Results*, in: Boele-Woelki (Ed.), *Common Core and Better Law in European Family Law*, Antwerpen - Oxford: Intersentia, 2005, p. 148-149.

### *Ad. 1. Equality of parents*

As soon as joint parental responsibilities become the general rule (e.g. 100% of divorce cases in Russia the last 80 years; more than 90% of cases in the Netherlands since 1997) it becomes clear that joint parental responsibilities give the parent, who does not reside with the child (mostly the father) very equal rights on paper but very little rights in reality. The parent residing with the child can effectively frustrate the execution of the other parent's right, including his right to keep contact with the child. The holding of parental responsibilities then becomes a mere honourable title, and the real issue of the division of power between the parents shifts to the issue of child residence. This development has led to much disappointment in joint parental responsibilities on the part of not residing fathers, and the establishment of organisations committed to 'fathers' rights' all over Europe.

### *Ad. 3. Continuation of pre-divorce parent-child relations and parental decision-making with regard to children*

Automatic continuation of joint parental responsibilities after divorce irrespective of the wishes of the parents and their ability to communicate with one another means that also parents who are no longer on speaking terms with one another, find themselves nonetheless charged with joint parental responsibilities. As such parents are unable to agree on issues like child residence, maintenance, visitation and other matters, they will have to resort to the court. In such cases the continuation of the pattern of informal amicable parental decision-making that existed before the dissolution of the marriage, is an illusion.

### *Ad. 3. Contact with both parents in the interest of the child*

This argument is often put forward by 'fathers' rights' organisations. Recent sociological research<sup>2</sup> reveals that much contact with the not residing parent at the expense of much stress resulting from parental conflict, is more detrimental for the child than little or no contact and no stress. Joint parental responsibilities after divorce generally lead to more conflict among parents. This because the competence to decide on child-related issues, others than daily issues, belongs to both parents, holding joint parental responsibility. Therefore they will have to communicate and agree with each other more often than in case of sole parental responsibilities. The failure to do so this leads to continuous conflict and even law suits.

III. The proposed Dutch legislative response: not a good example to follow.

The countries still conditioning the continuation of joint parental responsibilities upon a joint parental request and/or an agreement between the parents on the execution of parental responsibilities, still manage to exclude parents who are unable to communicate with one another. For the countries that already provide for the automatic continuation of joint parental

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<sup>2</sup> E., Spruijt, E., et.al, *Het verdeelde kind. Literatuuronderzoek omgang na scheiding*, 2002, Utrecht: New Impulse.

responsibilities, a (re)-introduction of such requirements would mean a step back. This can explain why some of these countries are looking for other ways of combating the emerged shortcomings of continuation of joint parental responsibilities. As the problems with joint parental responsibilities are more or less the same all over Europe, it is interesting to see which solutions are effective and which are not. From this point of view the proposals discussed at the moment in the Netherlands provide a good negative example. The Dutch Parliament has recently been dealing and is still dealing with legislative proposals seeking to solve these problems by obliging divorcing parents to make a so-called 'parental plan', that is a more or less comprehensive agreement on how they are going to take care of the children after divorce.<sup>3</sup> Such agreement is, however, not to be a pre-condition for the continuation of joint parental responsibilities, but, oddly enough, a pre-condition for filing a joint or unilateral divorce petition before the court. The essence of the compulsory parental plan is that the parents should agree beforehand upon the most important issues related to the child: residence, maintenance, exchange of information and the way of execution of parental responsibilities. The parental plan is supposed to be a remedy against future conflicts. The Dutch academic community is, however, almost unanimous in its anxiety that this solution will not achieve its goals.

The weakest point of the proposal is the requirement of a parental plan in case of an unilateral divorce. Such requirement would be completely unique in Europe. Although 10 out of the 22 European jurisdictions covered by the CEFL National Reports require an agreement with regard to children for a divorce by mutual application, not one jurisdiction extends this requirement to unilateral divorce.<sup>4</sup> This seems only logical, as divorce upon unilateral request is mostly an indication of non-agreement between the spouses on the issue of the divorce, and there seems to be little chance that they would nonetheless manage to agree on the required parental plan. As article 6 EVHR requires that the access to the court may not be obstructed, the Dutch proposals provides that, when the parties 'cannot be reasonably expected' to produce a parental plan within 'reasonable time', the divorce petition can be accepted without such plan.

The second weak point of a compulsory parental plan is that it also does not work in the most ideal case of joint parental responsibilities: the situation where divorce did not affect the ability of the parents to take decisions with regard to the children. The obligation to make a parental plan will urge such parents to unnecessary squeeze in their relationships into the Procrustean bed of binding legal arrangements.

A parental plan could possibly only work well for a category in-between of the two afore mentioned groups, but in such situation parents would be better positively encouraged, rather than forced, to agree on arrangements on how to care of their children after divorce.

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<sup>3</sup> Two bills were recently introduced into the Dutch Parliament. The first one: *Act on Dissolution of Marriage without Judicial Interference and Regulation Continuation of Parentage after Divorce* was presented by a MP in 2004, also tried to introduce administrative divorce in the Netherlands. It managed to pass the Second Chamber 2005, but perished in the First Chamber in June 2006. The second Bill of the *Act On Promoting Continuation of Parentage after Divorce and Responsible Divorce* was introduced by the former Government and is at the moment under discussion in the Second Chamber.

<sup>4</sup> See: <http://www2.law.uu.nl/priv/cefl/> > working field one> Grounds of Divorce and Maintenance Between Former Spouses.

For the other European countries, the compulsory parental plan as presently proposed in the Netherlands seems not to be an example to follow.

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Lieke Coenraad

## **Parental plan and informal relationship terminations. A comparative study**

In the Netherlands there currently is a Governmental Bill of the Act *On Promoting Continuation of Parentage after Divorce and Responsible Divorce* before the Second Chamber of the Dutch Parliament (*Kamerstukken II 2004 - 2005, 30 145*). Among other things, this Bill states that every divorce or registered partnership dissolution petition should include a **parental plan**. As of now, this Bill contains no parental plan requirement for the approximately 18.000 children whose unmarried or unregistered parents are currently involved in the termination of their relationships.

The purpose of this paper is to provide comparative information for use in further discussions concerning whether the introduction of a parental plan requirement is also feasible and workable in of informal relationship terminations between the parents.

Austria, Portugal, Serbia and Slovenia appear to be the only European countries currently requiring arrangements to be made with regard to children involved in the termination of informal relationships. The study of these four countries allows delineating four important reasons for requiring an agreement with regard to children if the children's parents are ending an informal cohabitation:

- a) Precondition for continuation of joint parental responsibility after the separation of the parents (all four countries);
- b) Avoidance of legal discrimination between marital and extramarital children (Slovenia and Serbia);
- c) Further equalisation of marriage and durable cohabitation (Slovenia and Serbia);
- d) Facilitation of good communication between the separated parents (all four countries).

With regard to the scope of the agreement, two groups can be distinguished among the four countries. In Portugal and Slovenia the scope of the agreement is considerable, and can be compared with the scope of the parental plan proposed in The Netherlands. In contrast, in Austria and Serbia the scope of the agreement is exclusively limited to child residence.

None of the four countries considers such an agreement a precondition for the termination of the informal relationships. On the contrary, in all four countries such an agreement is a formal precondition for the continuation of joint parental responsibility. However, due to the informal nature of ending an informal relationship, there is no possibility of being able to control the fulfilment of this requirement. Therefore, joint parental responsibility in fact simply continues after the parents separate, even if no agreement was ever concluded. The legislatures of all four countries tolerate this situation. In Austria and Slovenia this tolerant policy is openly acknowledged. The attitude in Portugal is more hesitant, but in practice it boils down to the same result. In Serbia there is as yet almost no experience with the application of the new law enacted in 2005. The absence of legal sanctions for non-fulfilment

of the requirement to make an agreement makes the law of all four countries into a *lex imperfecta*.

At the same time, the conducted study has revealed that the obligation to make an agreement is not entirely a dead letter. The Austrian legislature was perfectly aware that in practice a judge would have no means to discover the termination of informal relationships between parents, and would therefore not be able to control the fulfilment of the requirement to make an agreement with regard to the children of such a relationship. Nonetheless, the Austrian legislature has chosen to introduce such a requirement because it is expected to play an important part if the parents later run into problems with the execution of their parental responsibility and have to ask the judge to resolve them. In Slovenia there is evidence that the parents sometimes submit the required agreement to judicial control upon their own motion in order to acquire more legal certainty.

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*Liz Trinder*

**The strengths and limitations of the English approach to supporting child wellbeing following parental separation**

This paper explores the effectiveness of the English approach to supporting child wellbeing following parental separation. It outlines briefly the broad approach to policy and practice adopted in England and Wales, highlighting the importance of private ordering and rational/legal interventions in conflicted cases. It then reviews the empirical evidence for the effectiveness of this approach in supporting children, including recent studies by the author. The paper concludes by considering whether some of the approaches adopted elsewhere in Europe, particularly in Germany, might be a useful way forward.

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*Irene Fereti*

**Legislative measures for the protection of children from family violence. The case of the Greek legislation**

Family violence has been increasingly recognized as a major problem in contemporary Greek society. For the last two decades feminist organisations have developed support networks, counselling services and worked systematically in order to bring domestic violence into the limelight, while at the same time the child protection system, in both its governmental and non-governmental structures, has addressed the issue of child abuse and neglect.

As it has been the case in many countries, the two major categories of victims, women and children, have been approached from a completely different perspective and ideological context, the result being that many aspects of violence against children have been ignored.

Recently, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of October 2006, a new legislation was passed by the Greek Parliament in order to deal with the phenomenon of family violence in its entirety. The protection of children who grow up in a violent home has been a priority in drafting the new law in which a number of articles were especially incorporated to safeguard children's rights from various forms of victimisation.

In the new law, we see for the first time, among others, the introduction of: a wider definition of the family which includes various contemporary forms (single parent, reconstituted, non-married partners, etc.), the prohibition of corporal punishment of children, the protection of children from testifying in court, the recognition that a child who is witnessing violence without being directly victimized is also a victim and the obligation of teachers to report cases of abuse. Such innovations are in accordance with the changes which have occurred over the years at both the family and societal level.

As research data from recent studies in Greece shows violence in the home is a problem which needs to be addressed. To this end, the new legislation is considered to be a significant step forward, however, a lot more remains to be done in terms of policy measures and prevention strategies for an effective application of the law.

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*Encarna Roca*

**Homosexual families: adoption and foster care**

The concept of the family as conceived since the Second World War, has changed dramatically. It is not my intention to question the excellence of these changes, but reality is stubborn and continues to point out to legislators that laws do not reflect reality; and even when they do, changes take place so quickly that regulations cannot keep up with reality for long.

The subject of my paper must focus on two related issues: adoption by homosexual couples and custody of children that two people of the same sex who are living together may have. There are two principles involved: first, the best interest of children, always mentioned as the basis of court rulings, although its precise content is never fully developed. Secondly, a hypothetical right to adopt, which is an argument constantly used by homosexual groups. These the two main principles will be used as the basis of this paper.

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*Teresa Picontó-Novales*

## **The consolidation of the Spanish child welfare system**

From 1987, a new system of legal protection of children's rights and interests has been developed in Spain. Specifically, Law 21/1987 had opened up possibilities for extending assistential intervention of the social services of the public territorial bodies with competence in the sphere of administrative guardianship to the protection of children who can be seen objectively to be uncared for. The Spanish protection system of neglected children was given an important impulse with the promulgation of Spanish Organic Law 1/1996, of January 15<sup>th</sup>. Moreover, this Organic Law of 1996 recognizes children as holders of a series of rights.

In the context of these two State laws (Law 21/1987 and Organic Law 1/1996) the Autonomous Communities began to assume, first, some child welfare functions such as administrative custody and guardianship work with the biological, foster and adoptive families, etc., and have since become responsible for welfare and the defence of a substantial chapter of children's rights. As a result, a substantial number of new Laws from the Autonomous Regions have promoted a deeper recognition of children's rights and new intervention mechanisms to reinforce the child welfare system. In this perspective, it is necessary to emphasize the significant role played by new agents in defending children's rights and interests: the Public Prosecution; social services, administrative authorities and the professionals who, for reasons of their work (teachers, paediatricians, etc.), have knowledge of situations of children being neglected or ill-treated.

Finally, I want to consider two issues that are particularly important right now in Spain: adoption by homosexual couples and international adoption. International adoption has increased considerably in Spain over recent years and it may be important to consider the issue from the children's rights and interests perspective. Adoption by homosexuals is currently an extremely controversial issue in Spain, following Law 13/ 2005, which modified marriage in Spain, and it is also of great interest to analyse the maturity of the Spanish child welfare system from the viewpoint of children's rights and interests.

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*Laura Cardia-Vonèche*

**Social support to parenting in difficult settings: a contact centre for drug-addicted parents and their young children**

The relationship of drug-addicted parents with their youngsters has raised much concern in Northern countries. In Switzerland this issue has been addressed very recently.

The aim of this paper is to recall the creation of an innovative service set up to support the relationship with drug-addicted mothers and fathers living with their young children. "Trait d'union" is a contact centre along the same line as contact centres created in France by Françoise Dolto.

Parents are invited to spend some hours a day on a volunteer base with their children in a friendly environment. Specialized professionals help them to build or restore the relationship with their youngsters by helping them to take care of basic daily needs such as, preparing food, caring for their health, playing with them, developing their language skills, understanding their emotions, encouraging their mobility.

The question addressed in this paper is to analyse and discuss the response offered by this innovative contact centre to problems of attachment in the parent child relationship in difficult settings such as drug addiction.

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Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
**How can the well-being of children in a knowledge-based society be ameliorated?  
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Session A

## Child Poverty

Keynote Speech: **Jonathan Bradshaw**, University of York, UK  
Chair: **Jens Qvortrup**, Norwegian University of Science and Technology,  
Norway

Friday 9th February

9.00-11.30

Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
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*Jonathan Bradshaw*

**Beyond child poverty**

Child well-being at national level and international level (in the EU, OECD, UNICEF) has mainly been observed using poverty rates based on relative income measures. There are problems with the reliability and validity of such measures. The EU, OECD and UNICEF have begun to recognise this and we have contributed by developing multi dimensional indices of child well-being for the EU, OECD and CEE/CIS countries based on existing survey and administrative data.

This paper will review what the lessons of that work are. In particular it will explore 1. The relationship between relative child poverty and other domains of well-being. 2. Whether there is another single indicator which might represent international variations in child well-being better than child poverty. 3. Whether there is a simple limited set of indicators that could represent child well-being and make it easier to compare countries and monitor change in child well-being over time.

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*Lluís Flaquer*

**Causes underlying the growth of child poverty and strategies to combat it: A comparative perspective**

The abolition or minimisation of child poverty can be predicated on moral, legal and economic grounds. The growth of child poverty causes strong moral indignation among sensitive sectors of the European population, given that children are more vulnerable than adults and are fully dependent upon them. International agreements such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child approved by nearly all states throughout the world define children as citizens with entitlements to rights; clearly, some of these very rights are harshly violated by severe poverty. Finally, a child-centred social-investment strategy conjoining private gains and public utilities can be posited for the sake of economic efficiency within a knowledge-based society in which life chances increasingly depend on cultural, social and cognitive capital and in which, in turn, these are particularly developed in childhood.

The causes for the emergence of child poverty are complex. Some of these have to do with widespread processes that have altered crucial aspects of the national economies, including the restructuring of labour markets as a result of globalisation and the shift in relative demand for skilled and unskilled labour due to technological innovation; others are associated with mutations in the social structure of advanced modern societies relative to partnership and marriage markets in connection with the impact of educational expansion; additionally, one of the main factors underlying the growth of child poverty is the failure of welfare-reform response to the transition from the male-breadwinner family model towards that of the dual-earner.

Finally, this paper reviews different strategies for dealing with child poverty. A distinction is made between preventive vs. remedial as well as public vs. private strategies, and a number of particular approaches are discussed. These include long-term investment in children, the remarriage and cohabitation of single mothers, the formation of complex households, income from non-resident fathers, activation measures in women's paid work, and child benefit packages. These strategies are illustrated by means of specific examples from EU countries.

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*Laura Alipranti and A. Kalogiratou*

**Family forms and risk of child poverty: an overview**

Poverty, deprivation and social inequalities have been topics of social science research since decades as one of the key common social objectives within the European Union is the reduction of poverty and social exclusion and children are one of the target groups of social policy.

Poverty rates in the developed countries vary among different family types. Family structures have changed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Marriage rates have declined while divorce rates have considerably increased. At the same time cohabitation as a new type of the organisation of intimacy has increased dramatically, as well as, the proportion of families headed by a lone parent.

Along with these changes in the institution of marriage also the risk of poverty rises among families. In particular, those families that are at risk of poverty, dysfunction and disadvantage are the lone parent families, especially those headed by a single, unmarried woman and by teenage mothers.

Our paper will focus on family forms and poverty risk and we will present recent research activities as well as longitudinal studies dealing with that issue. In a second stage we will present some results for Greece based on EU-SILC data.

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*Anne Skevik*

### **Child poverty as children see it: how far do we get with income data?**

Often when we talk about child poverty, we are in fact talking about the proportions of children living in households with incomes below a certain level. Studies however indicate that children are frequently less deprived than their parents are, due to the privileging of children's needs even in low-income household. If we wish to know how child poverty affects children, therefore, we need data on the children's own experiences. This article discusses the relationships between family income, deprivation reported by parents, and deprivation experienced by children. Data is provided by a survey of Norwegian families, where low-income families are over-sampled. Families were surveyed in 2003 and 2006, thus we have the opportunity to look at developments over time. Three areas of deprivation are explored: housing, consumption, and subjective experiences. In each area, indicators of childhood deprivation are developed. It is found that there are clear links, if no absolute overlap, between "adult" and "child" deprivation in each area. When looking at which children experience deprivation, we find that non-western immigrants, children with many siblings, and children with non-employed parents are most at risk.

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## **Intergenerational transmission of advantage and disadvantage: policy implications**

This paper surveys the research on intergenerational mobility in OECD countries, focusing on policy implications. Intergenerational mobility measures the extent to which key characteristics and life experiences of individuals differ from those of their parents. Despite the simplicity of this definition, the study of socio-economic mobility across generations is complex, with much of the complexity arising in the definition of what is transmitted and of how the resources transmitted affect future outcomes for children.

A number of findings emerge:

- Intergenerational earnings mobility varies significantly across countries, being higher in the Nordic countries and Canada but lower in Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom. The extent of earnings mobility depends on individuals' and households' characteristics and varies over the income distribution (i.e. mobility is lower at the top and the bottom of the distribution in many countries). The research on intergenerational earnings mobility also reports that countries where both income inequality and rewards to education are higher display lower mobility of income across generations.
- Education is the major contributor to intergenerational income mobility and educational qualifications are correlated across generations. The range of family characteristics that shape educational mobility across generations includes ethnic origin, the language spoken at home, family size, the socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the parents and neighbourhood where the children are raised. Some of the cross-country differences in the extent of intergenerational mobility are shaped by policies. For example, early streaming of students, based on their ability, seems to reduce mobility across generations considerably.
- Evidence of intergenerational immobility extends to other outcomes. For example, persistence of occupations across generations is strong and depends on factors such as race or neighbourhood. Wealth also persists heavily across generations: as they are larger at the top of the income distribution, wealth transfers may deepen inequality. Welfare receipt is also transmitted across generations. Finally, personality traits also seem to persist across generations and affect both labour market outcomes, and decisions about family formation: for example, children of divorced parents are more likely to divorce when they are adults.

The inequalities that arise from the intergenerational transmission of low-income, social isolation, personality traits or genetic attributes of individuals have important policy implications. Educational policy, early childhood investment, access to health care and immigration policy all affect the extent to which the social and economic position of individuals in a society is determined by their skills and ambitions rather than by inherited advantage or disadvantage. For example, when intergenerational mobility is low, poverty during childhood will not only undermine health, nutrition and education prospects of children, but will also increase the chances that the

children of the next generation will grow up in low-income households. One conclusion suggested by recent studies of intergenerational mobility is the key role played by early childhood education and care. Financial transfers and in-kind service to parents are also important as they provide them with the resources to better rear and care about their children. Overall, a strategy based on greater investment in children holds the promise of breaking the cycle of intergenerational disadvantages because of its effects in reducing child poverty and contributing to child development.

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*Olga Cantó, Coral del Río and Carlos Gradín*

## **What helps households with children in leaving poverty? Evidence from Spain**

In this paper we analyse the distinct effectiveness of *demographic*, *labour market* and *welfare state transfers* events in promoting exits from deprivation for childbearing households in Spain, a Southern European Country with high and persistent child poverty and a *familial* welfare regime. We undertake a thorough analysis of outflow rates and of the effect of events on them by household types using a detailed descriptive approach and a multivariate analysis to control for household heterogeneity. Our multivariate results imply that, in contrast with the descriptive analysis, the presence of children robustly reduces household's chances to step out of poverty. In turn, both methodologies show that the effectiveness of *labour market* events is consistently lower for childbearing households while their prevalence is particularly high. Also, both the prevalence and the effectiveness of events related to the *beginning of state transfers* are high for households without children.

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*Anna Nikolaou*

## **Child poverty in Greece: results from the Survey of Income and Living Conditions, EU-SILC**

There are many different definitions and concepts of the well-being of children. This presentation focuses on child poverty in Greece and it is based on the results of the Survey of Income and Living Conditions. The EU-SILC which has replaced the European Household Panel Study is an instrument aiming at collecting timely and comparable cross-sectional and longitudinal multidimensional microdata on income, poverty, social exclusion and living conditions (see [http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=1913,47567825,1913\\_58814988&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=1913,47567825,1913_58814988&dad=portal&schema=PORTAL)).

The first sweep was carried out in 2003 in 13 member states. The study has endorsed 18 indicators to monitor financial poverty, employment, education and health and it is expected that modules like ethnicity, access to public and private services, social capital and inter-generational transmission of poverty, which ideally needs a cohort study, will be also included in the long run. However, in Greece EU-SILC showed under-representation of certain groups among which is the migrant population that is a social category that significantly affects poverty indicators (see <http://photo.kathimerini.gr/xtra/files/Meletes/doc/Mel2601062.doc>). Also the EU-SILC does not provide a separate youth/child questionnaire and this is a major disadvantage as we can only extract information about child poverty from household and adult data. Taking all in mind, we will present an index of child-well being based on household income, housing, education, nutrition and quality of life.

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*Christine le Clainche*

**Social policy and “Luck Egalitarianism” : Why a Monetary Capital for Young Adults is Legitimate ? The Case of France**

After presenting the different ways through which intergenerational inequality is transmitted from parents to children (genetics and health, wealth and income of parents, care of the parents to their children and school institutions), this paper underlines the importance of such a transmission and presents normative implications of compensation policies based on luck egalitarianism.

Luck egalitarianism relies on the distinction between “circumstances” beyond the control of the individuals and “free choice” for which people can be taken as responsible for. Such a distinction can be criticized but it permits also to understand the magnitude of the inequality transmitted from parents to children. Such a transmission should call for compensation that takes into account the responsibility of both parents and children (once became adults). A way to implement such a policy could take the form of the distribution of a monetary capital to young adults which should be accompanied in an institutional manner.

A vertical redistribution could be mainly met at the society level if funding is obtained through an increase of inheritance taxation and of wealth taxation (*impôt sur la fortune*). A reform of family allowances can also be implemented to complete the funding of the reform.

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Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
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## Panel Session of the Statistical Committee

Panel Session on a Proposal of Harmonisation of Statistical Sources on the  
Well-Being of Children

Friday 9th February

12.00-13.30



Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
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*Carme Gómez-Granell, Lluís Flaquer and Pau Marí-Klose*

**Panel of Families and Childhood: Towards new horizons in the quantitative research of the transitions between childhood and young adulthood.**

This paper discusses the merits of longitudinal surveys for the study of childhood and the social contexts in which children grow into adulthood. Many of the choices adolescents make—staying in school or dropping out, attending college or getting a job — and early experiences — of sickness, sexual intercourse, pregnancies, addictions, troubles with the police — have consequences that are not apparent until later. The Panel of Families and Childhood is the first longitudinal study of childhood launched in Spain. Initiated in 2006 by the Institut de Infància i Món Urbà (CIIMU) under a grant of the Catalan Autonomous Government, seeks to examine the social contexts that play a role in the lives of adolescents and thereby offer them possibilities and set constraints on their personal trajectories. The paper advocates for a non-static measurement of sociological information on childhood and adolescence, which take into consideration the rapid evolution of roles, identities and lifestyles during this period of the life-cycle.

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*Silvia Carrasco and Diana Marre*

## **The Well-Being of Children Affected by Mobility in the EU: International Migration and Adoption**

Previous research on immigrant and internationally adopted children in Europe has attempted to include comparative data from different member states or even referred to candidate countries with little success, which has led to a situation in which the use of indicators has typically been restricted to broad indicators of the several issues affecting this population or has had to analyse examples of the problems this lack of harmonisation produces for social research and, in the long run, for public policy itself and the well-being of this children (CHIP Project, 2000; EFFNATIS, 2004, among others). This is even more complicated when addressing the other most common experience of child mobility today, that is, international adoption, an area of research much more depending on data sources and variations from third countries that makes it very difficult to determine similar concerns such as the legal status of children or their ethnicity in the new country, basic for equal opportunity provision within changing household forms and strategies at a transnational level. Moreover, the management of migration flows and integration policies in different states as well as the changing rules and recognition of parental rights and marital status make it more difficult for the use of reliable and comparable indicators across Europe nowadays concerning the children of immigrants and the children adopted internationally.

The chapter will provide an overview of this paradoxes in the data sources available in several European countries and in the European Union (15 for some purposes, 25 for others) and will analyse the *different conceptions of child mobility and belonging into the host/new country* underlying the current systems of classification, information records and uses of indicators concerning immigrant and adopted children 0-17. Finally, we will develop a proposal to build a list of indicators that should be cross-nationally applied in order to design public policies at a European level, to be responsive to different national situations that cannot be identified properly in the present situation. We intend to take the child as the basic unit of observation and analysis, for example, as in crucial indicators such as the *number of foreign-born children living in a household headed by a non-relative by type of relation, rate of foreign-born/classified as minority children placed in special education* or the *number of adopted children in families with biological children*, instead of *number of households of different types according to internal relations*.

This chapter will have to deal, however, with *two kinds of shortcomings* related to the availability of comparable data to create and use indicators, one concerning the children as a social group differently addressed and visible in the European countries and another specifically linked with the sector of the infant population affected by mobility –migration and international adoption. Whenever possible, we will focus on indicators related to several areas cross-cutting the living conditions of immigrant as well as internationally adopted children such as:

- Demography: definition of units (individuals by birth, individual national status, national status of parents, ethnicity, other) and stocks (groupings)
- Legal status: rights and legal status of children in relation to legal/marital status of adults in charge/in relation to country of origin
- Households and families (types, relations)
- Living conditions of children in relation to adults' homes, occupation and attainment
- Health: prevention (vaccination and medical follow up), treatment (disease linked to migration/adoption stress, imported disease, prevalent disease in countries of origin no longer existing in host/new country)
- Languages and Education (attainment, achievement, linguistic and other cultural rights, financial and academic support)

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*Anna Escobedo*

## **Labour market and working conditions of parents with pre-school children: indicators on the quality of reconciliation of work and family life**

The purpose of this contribution is to gather and discuss indicators that can be used for dimensioning the scope for reconciling work and family life that parents of pre-school children have in different countries, and for describing the quality and effects of different work-family arrangements and policies.

In general terms we will refer to two big areas:

1) Indicators on the employment situation and working conditions of parents –and potential new parents- that affect their parental roles and capacities (e.g. parent's employment rates, casual and atypical employment rates in the focused groups, part-time and working time averages, average wages and gender pay-gaps...)

2) Indicators trying to capture the incidence, quality and impacts of the various work-family arrangements and policies for families with pre-school children (use of leave arrangements by mothers and fathers, childcare services coverage, public social expenditure on family benefits and services, mother-infant health indicators, opinion and attitude surveys dealing with preferences or satisfaction about different arrangements).

We will both explore quantitative and qualitative indicators, comparative and national sources, and the limits and need to complement both. The relevant information we need for a deep understanding allowing a proper evaluation of present situation and trends of this topic is not always provided by well-established harmonised and continuous quantitative data sources (e.g. qualitative information on leave arrangements for which we can not find comparative nor even national data, information on the extent of companies and collective agreements involved in family-friendly policies...).

Furthermore, rarely indicators are provided from the perspective of children (probably with the exception of childcare and early education coverage). Usually the focus of interest are parents as employees, the interest on gender equality at between mothers and fathers at work –more recently also at home-, mothers and fathers use of leave schemes -rather than leave schemes coverage for newborns-, and adults opinions and rather than trying to capture children's preferences between various childcare solutions.

First the more commonly used indicators in international policy and research reports on the topic (basically in the European Union or the OECD context) will be reviewed and discussed in relation to various research and policy discourses and objectives they serve. Secondly gaps and shortcomings will be identified. Thirdly the potential of some secondary international harmonised sources to fill these gaps will be discussed. Fourth proposals will be presented in order to reformulate some indicators from the

*Àngel Martínez Hernáez*

## **Healthy health indicators? On the (in)visibility of childhood in European health statistics**

Health in childhood and adolescence is a broad topic, but has led in traditional public health and health policy to the development of restricted indicators such as infant mortality and morbidity. In fact, this traditional approach has emphasised health-status indicators in detriment to health determinant indicators in which sensitive child-health policies can probably gain a more beneficial impact. In recent years, many projects within the *European Commission Health Monitoring Programme* (HMP) have developed a comprehensive list of indicators. Some of these have a general scope, such as the *European Community Health Indicators* (ECHI, phases 1 and 2). Others focused on a specific topic such as diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular diseases or food consumption. Amongst these, only one directly engages in child health from a comprehensive point of view, namely, the *Child Health Indicators of Life and Development (CHILD) Project*. In this paper, we examine child-health indicators in the European Union with the objective of reinforcing the visibility of this age group within health statistics and health policies. European countries need a more child-focussed health policy and health information system in order to build child-health visibility, to stimulate national, regional and local participants, and to obtain the commitment both of child-health professionals and the child-health community.

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*Fran Wasoff and Lynn Jamieson*

## **Post-divorce parenting and children's welfare in divorce**

A large body of research across the EU and beyond has made it clear that a substantial and increasing number of children are affected by the separation or divorce of their parents, and that the effects of separation and divorce on children can be serious in the short and medium term, with possible adverse long-term outcomes for children's social inclusion and social development. In this chapter/paper, we outline briefly some key issues for children's welfare around and following parental separation and divorce, review some of the potential statistical data sources and information available within the EU on these issues and identify some of the methodological issues for doing comparative research in this area. We conclude that:

1. there are few cross-national statistical sources in which the individual child is the unit of analysis,
2. there are some statistical data available on children and divorce within the EU but which are not cross-national or harmonised, and
3. there are some harmonised social statistics data sources, but with limited or non-existent information about children and divorce.

Some gaps are identified and recommendations made for future directions for statistical information collection, including suggested criteria for the production of more child-centred harmonised comparative statistics in this area which would better enable cross-national research to be carried out on post-divorce parenting and children's welfare.

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*Laura Alipranti and Anna Nikolaou*

## **Identifying and measuring child poverty: an overview of recent developments and trends in EU**

Poverty, deprivation and social inequalities have been topics of social science research since decades as one of the key common social objectives within the European Union is the reduction of poverty and social exclusion. Children are one of the target groups of social policy.

However, in order to identify, measure and alleviate childhood poverty we do not only need to define ambiguous and contested concepts like poverty, inequality, childhood and social exclusion but we also need to deal with methodological deficiencies, especially in large-scale surveys measuring poverty. We need to measure disadvantage through a number of variables (income, poor housing conditions, professional status, family condition etc).

The standard view is of poverty as a household-level phenomenon and little is known about the distribution of resources within the household members and the impact of policy changes on this distribution.

In the developed countries economic poverty is principally measured in relation to '*relative poverty*'. However there is a lot of debate going on around two concepts the *absolute* and the *relative poverty*.

Taking all these in mind, we will present recent developments and trends and we will describe methods and indicators measuring child poverty. It is important to present research activities by reviewing the major longitudinal studies conducted by EU, OECD and UNICEF.

In this way we will be able to provide different methods of calculation and measurement, the methodological shortcomings and to identify missing information and gaps regarding childhood poverty according to the data source and the method of calculation.

Moreover, the description of childhood poverty using comparative data and harmonisation of relevant statistics constitute a major priority at a European level. Thus, our report will also include suggestions for new indicators in order to enhance child poverty research.

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perspective of the child, i.e. based on children under school age as units of observation and analysis. Finally as conclusion a proposal will be formulated to fill one gap of the EC Social Policy Key Indicator on childcare, which “needs to be complemented with information on national systems for maternity, paternity and parental leave”.

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Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
How can the well-being of children in a knowledge-based society be ameliorated?  
Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective

Session B

## Family Change

Keynote Speech: **Dolors Comas**, Universitat Rovira i Virgili,  
Spain

Chair: **Claude Martin**, Ecole Nationale de la Santé Publique, France

Friday 9th February

14.30-17.00

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*Dolors Comas d'Argemir*

**Family change; general patterns and social diversity**

The analyses of family changes have mainly focused on the general principles that cause these changes. It is in fact possible to distinguish some common patterns, based on the new roles of women, the modification in the relationships between men and women and in intergenerational relationships, the fragility of conjugal bonds, the increasing situations of dependence, the redefinition of childhood and of their value, etc. All this has an impact on the situation of children.

In my contribution, I will highlight the diverse ways in which these changes take shape, the different rhythms in which they are introduced and their complexity. Social inequalities on the one hand and multiculturalism on the other compel us to reject homogenised views and to introduce the axis of inequality and diversity in the analysis., As an example, adoptions and foster care have a Janus-faced nature and can be seen from the perspective of those who adopt or of those who have to separate from their children, and each of these visions express different social and familial circumstances. Focusing on inequalities, I would like to draw attention to adverse situations, above all those related to children (e.g. vulnerable, in a context of social risk, with illnesses or disabilities, poor, ill-treated) and the role of the family and public policies aiming to solve them.

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*Inés Alberdi*

**Experiences of paternity among young fathers**

I will present a qualitative research on fatherhood that will be published in spring 2007. The research wanted to explore the relationship between young fathers and children, and the new ways to experience paternity.

The framework of the analysis is the need for family changes as a result of similar labour involvement of men and women.

Other topics of the research are new ideas about masculinity and the discussion of gender equality. Motherhood and fatherhood have been traditionally very different experiences, but the new generation of fathers tries to reconcile both, changing the behaviour and the stereotypes.

Our research has been based on 10 focus groups trying to detect new attitudes and new experiences among some young men quite ahead in family changes.

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*John MacInnes and Montse Solsona*

**Family trajectories after divorce. Recent contributions from demography.**

This paper presents a revision of the recent bibliography of the demography of the family relevant to individual biographical post-divorce trajectories. It emphasises the formation of new families and how this affects relationships with former partners and children issued from previous partnerships. We also examine the consequences of divorce in economic and health terms for those involved, its impact on social networks and on the intergenerational transfer of time and resources.

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*Jacek Kurczewski and Agata Oklej*

## **Polish Grandparents and Grandchildren – Mutual Normative Expectations**

The paper presents two sets of research findings. One is three surveys of attitudes in the senior people institutions asking for detailed listing of the mutual expectations; second is survey of attitudes of children and youth and of senior people who took part in the joint social activities sponsored through the charitable action. Though there is no attempt to control the effect of the inter-generational cooperation it can be inferred from the comparison with the opinions on the subject of seniors not involved in the project. The main finding concerns the partial mismatching of the mutual expectations in our culture. Though seniors most often rightly expect the caring love as something most expected by youngest generation on their part, especially from senior women, there is a lot of expectations which are not expressed by youngsters while seniors are willing to offer that is moral education and advise, wisdom of life, respect for people, beliefs, honesty and responsibility and knowledge of family traditions. The difference explains the ambivalence underlying the generations that meet often though for the relatively short time.

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*Gerardo Meil and Luis Ayuso*

### **Family change and socialisation of the new generations**

Family life, just like the rest of society, is immersed in a profound process of change that has an impact on all its dimensions. The man is no longer the only breadwinner in the family unit and there are ever more families where both the man and the woman have paid employment. A project of a common shared life is now not only initiated by means of marriage, but there are ever more frequent cases of couples living together, sometimes as a trial marriage, other times as an alternative to the commitment of marriage itself. Divorce, as a solution to an unsatisfactory project of a common shared life, is also becoming more frequent. The models inherited from the past have lost their capacity to shape the life projects of successive generations and have given way to what is known as the “negotiated family”.

Based on a national survey of parents, and of children between 10 and 18, carried out in 2004, we seek to analyse the effects of some of these changes on the styles of upbringing used by parents. The aspects of family change which we seek to analyse are the emergence of single parent families and families with two incomes compared with the typical middle-class family. The features of the styles of socialisation which will be considered are the values which are passed down to children, the autonomy of children to use their leisure time (the time they spend watching TV, individual leisure – going out with friends- as opposed to family leisure time and the time they have to be back home), the involvement of parents in the formal education of their children (support and control of homework as well as academic results), gender equality (participation in household chores) and more generally, the perception of control of their children’s educational process. The hypothesis under discussion is whether the emergence of the negotiated family has led to more inconsistent educational styles.

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*Cristina Brullet*

**Towards a post patriarchal family system? Childhood and family policies in Spain and Catalonia. State of the question**

- (I) The three fundamental axes of the structure of family occidental system of first modernity are transforming in depth, which allows us to think of a transition towards a post patriarchal family system that would characterize the second modernity. These processes of transformation can be observed already clearly in Spain and Catalonia, where we a certain new legitimacies on kinship, new social practices of organization of the daily life of the domestic group - roles, time and spaces - and new relationships of power between women and men, and among adults, children and youngsters. But although the new representations and social practices imply new opportunities also they imply new risks and social de-adjustments.
- (II) The transformations of the family and social-economical system imply new and varied needs in social policy. The demographic revolution brings us to smaller family kernels and to a risk of higher social isolation on the part of children and old people; the dynamics of formation and breaking of conjugal couples claim measures directed to give support to family transitions; the diversity of children family living ways needs new visions of the processes of socialization; the crisis of the patriarchal power has given evidence on the confusion between authority and authoritarianism; massive access of women to educational and job market has put in question the sexed segregation between public and private spaces; the new position of the oldest generations in the social structure generates the need to invest an important amount of resources in services and spaces of attention to dependence: the material and cultural inequalities in the family living conditions of minors and child poverty show us the other side of the society of consumption and globalized knowledge. The speaker proposes to make a brief balance of the emergent needs and the answers that today are being given to Spain and Catalonia.
- (III) Social and family policies in Spain and Catalonia don't accompany these processes of transformation in a sufficient way, which can increase the vulnerability of childhood and the weakest sectors of our society. The current and intense migratory processes add complexity to the problem.

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Session B

## Migration and Ethnicity

Keynote Speech: **Silvia Carrasco**, CIIMU, Spain

Chair: **Laura Alipranti**, National Centre of Social Research, Greece

Friday 9th February

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*Clem Henricson*

**Cultural Diversity and Moral Philosophy, and their Relationship with Families and the Upbringing of Children**

This paper examines cultural diversity and social capital through a controversial lens associated with moral philosophy. It does so specifically in the context of family and childhood relations. It makes the case for the significance of universalism. The premis put forward is that some universal values within a community are likely to bring social capital benefits, greater social cohesion , more bridging capital, all of which are pertinent to the upbringing of children, than the alternative - their absence. The question is asked whether a considerable constituent element of universalism is feasible in our multicultural society, and if so what might its scope be? The canon of moral philosophy is reviewed for what it has to offer around current debates over multiculturalism that are preoccupying social and family policy analysis in the UK and elsewhere.

Consideration is given as to how the arguments for an element of universalism emerge in philosophical thought and what our choices might be from such conceptual largesse in developing a response to cultural diversity. Probing the long standing philosophical divergence between absolutism and relativism, the issue arises as to whether there can be a synthesis of ways of living from a humanist perspective. A debate on moral commonality is called for in the context of families and the upbringing of children, with human rights presenting an initial, though not exclusive, point of reference.

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*Dominic Richardson and Petra Hoelscher*

## **Monitoring child well-being in Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

Economies across the CEE/CIS have been growing over the past five years, leading to substantial reductions in extreme poverty. Yet the problem of child poverty is far from solved and in all of the countries in the region children are now the age group at the highest risk of poverty. This goes along with deterioration in the quality of health and education, great disparities between rural and urban areas, changes in family formation brought on by parents migrating for reasons of work, and demographic stresses brought on by dropping fertility rates in the region.

Many of the CEE / CIS countries monitor the situation of children in the context of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or – in case of EU accession countries – Joint Inclusion Memoranda. In most cases monitoring is based on the MDG indicators. These were developed in view of developing countries and are generally not adequate to capture the life situations of children in transition economies. Against this background there is increasing interest of governments in more adequate child well-being indicators and a broader perspective in understanding child well-being.

The index of child well-being in the CEE/CIS follows the methodology of our indices for the EU and OECD countries and is based on comparative, currently available data from surveys and series across the domains of: material situation, health, education, peer group relationships, family forms and care, housing, and risk and safety. After introducing some contextual data on the CEE/CIS countries, the conceptual and theoretical background to the index will be outlined and discussed in light of how it compares and contrasts to indices of child well-being developed for the richer countries. The paper will conclude by presenting findings for the 20 countries of the CEE/CIS region across the full range of child well-being dimensions.

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*Giorgos Mavrommatis and Fyllio Avramidi*

**Migrant Student Population in Secondary Education: Shedding some light on their presence in the two biggest urban conurbations (Athens - Thessalonica)**

During the last two decades, Greece has received significant migration waves. As a result, the demographic landscape, but also, many facets of Greek society have been transformed in an unprecedented extent. One of the most important changes refers to the ethnic diversification of the student population of the country. In many schools around the country, migrant students appear to comprise a significant part. By all accounts, migrant student population appears to mostly concentrate in the big urban centers of Athens and Thessalonica. This paper sheds some light on patterns of spatial concentration, nationality and length of stay of the migrant student population in secondary education in the two biggest urban conurbations of Greece. Our hope is that some of our findings might inform policy makers to devise educational policies that promote the integration of migrant students into the Greek educational system and Greek society at large.

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*Peter Selman*

## **The impact of intercountry adoption on the well-being of children in Europe**

The number of children sent for intercountry adoption has grown rapidly in the last fifteen years – to a total of over 45,000 worldwide in 2004 (Selman 2007). While this has undoubtedly saved many individual children from a life in institutional care, critics have raised many doubts about this movement of children asking whether it is a “global trade or global gift” (Triseliotis 2000), “a global problem or a global solution?” (Masson 2001).

This paper would focus on intercountry adoption in Europe where Norway, Sweden and Spain now have the highest level of intercountry adoption (per 1,000 live births) in the world amongst receiving States and Belarus, Bulgaria, Romania and the Ukraine have at various times have sent more children per 1,000 live births than any other State of origin. The impending accession of Bulgaria and Romania to the EU has resulted in pressure on those countries to reduce the number of children sent, despite the fact that EU countries lead the way in receiving the children and existing members such as Latvia, Lithuania and Poland continue to send many children. While China was the main source of children for Spain and Norway in 2004 and Vietnam for France, the Ukraine was the main source for Italy and Russia has sent many children to all European receiving States.

The paper would look at the demography of intercountry adoption in Europe, building on earlier work by the author (Selman 198; 2002; 2006); examine the current situation of receiving States and States of origin in the enlarged EU; and ask what the impact has been on the well-being of those children affected, with special attention to the history of the movement of children for intercountry adoption within Europe. Has intercountry adoption been a positive example of rescuing children from a childhood in institutions or a negative influence, preventing the development of in-country adoption in many of the sending countries (Dickens 2002)? Were pressures on potential members to end the practice motivated by a concern for the well-being of children or an example of the influence of Eurocrats and the pressure of individual MEPs such as Emma Nicholson, who is accused of having a very personal agenda?

Why is in-country adoption so rare in European nations other than the UK, where the level of intercountry adoption is in contrast very low (Selman & Mason 2005)?

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Session C

## Social Policy

Keynote Speech: **Thomas Olk**, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle, Germany

Chair: **Ulla Björnberg**, Göteborg University, Sweden

Saturday 10<sup>th</sup> February

9.00-11.30

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*Thomas Olk*

## **Children's citizenship and children's rights between familialisation and de-familialisation**

In modern welfare states children are by no means seen as full-fledged citizens. This is especially true with regard to children's social rights: They are neither acknowledged as bearers of rights nor as capable of staking claims. Instead they only have the "right," to share their parents' place within the system of social inequality. It is the parents who are mainly responsible for guaranteeing both the moral and economic welfare of their children. The welfare state supports the parents in the carrying out of their duties, and intervenes if parents are either not able or not motivated enough to fulfill their responsibilities.

As a result, the societal position of children as a social category is characterised by a tension between familialisation and de-familialisation. Whereas, familialistic countries point parents towards family duties, individualistic countries have a more "mixed responsibility" approach by not only supporting families in their duties to children, but also correcting social inequalities associated with birth. The ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989 represents a turning point in the national and international discourse on behalf of children's rights. Since then, national and international activities to enhance children's rights (to (early) education, health, a decent standard of living, etc.) has been gaining influence.

All economically advanced countries have some kind of child benefit package (child benefits, tax reductions, parental leave benefits and childcare allowances, free or subsidised childcare, etc.). This means that, to a certain extent, there has been a transfer of resources in the direction of children. However, this was not a result of enhancement of children's social rights as such, but a secondary outcome of political decisions which are often directed at other social or political goals and target groups (like increasing of birth rates, integration of women into the labour market, producing employability in a knowledge based economy, etc.). Under these conditions, high – and in some countries even increasing – rates of social exclusion and child poverty demonstrate that the social position of children remains precarious. The new European strategy of "investing in children" cannot induce a fundamental change. Although the investing policy aims at improving both financial support and social services, the central goal does not guarantee a good childhood in the present, but primarily prepares children for their later role as "citizen workers of the future."

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Elisabet Almeda

**Single motherhood in Spain from a comparative perspective**

The rise in the number of one-parent families is a common feature in the demography of Western societies, including Spain. Nevertheless, single parents display wide variations throughout EU countries and the United States that need to be analyzed and explained in order to understand the different categories of single mothers and the corresponding social policy implications. Despite the process of family convergence, there are still huge differences between countries that result from the diversity of welfare regimes and women's role in the family structure. The overall objective of this research is to analyze the profiles and the family policies targeted at single mothers with children in Spain from a comparative and international perspective.

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*Pau Mari-Klose and Marga Mari-Klose*

**Is the South still so different? Family solidarity and welfare provision for Spanish youth**

It is widely accepted that the Spanish welfare regime relies heavily on family solidarity between generations. According to this view, the family-oriented culture has been a key factor in preventing the worst consequences of lasting employment shortage and the scarce availability of welfare provision for youth. Our paper revises some of the assumptions often made by studies that emphasize the particularity of the Southern family model. Against views that celebrate the enduring strength of family-oriented culture, we conclude that, in a context of rapid transformations, family solidarity is largely ineffective in addressing some of the most pressing needs of youth and is increasingly being perceived as less desirable than the public provision of welfare services. Particular attention is given to dramatic family changes that are likely to push the Spanish welfare regime down new tracks.

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Sandra Obiol Francés

## **Child benefit system in Spain**

Child Benefit (*prestaciones familiares por hijo a cargo*) is the only monetary, regular and direct allowance to contribute bringing up children in Spain. Therefore, the Family Allowance System might be seen as a privileged watchtower where it is possible to observe complex and dynamic relationships between the family, the State and the market. Moreover, it shows its influence on the wellbeing and on the dynamics of inclusion or exclusion.

This paper analyzes the Spanish economic allowances targeted to children and its evolution since its last reform in 1990. The main goal is to contribute to our understanding of the level of compromise acquired by the Spanish State for the family care. This study tries to draw the boundaries between public and private areas and discover the inequalities related to the cost of child bearing and education.

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*Simon Chapple*

**From conception to early childhood education: The “under three package” in a life cycle context in OECD countries**

This paper surveys the different institutional approaches that OECD countries take to child development and child well-being, covering the very earliest part of the life cycle. It commences from the conception of the child and considers the various country approaches up until to the introduction of the child to some form of early childhood education, or the compulsory schooling system.

The paper outlines the major dimensions of how the systems work in terms of governmental interventions. It also presents, insofar as relevant data is available, the related evolution of various risk factors and outcomes for children over the earliest part of the life cycle.

Particular attention is paid to disadvantage and risk in terms of identifying both universal aspects of the system which may protect against the risks of perpetuating inter-generational disadvantage and specific programmes which are directed at particular vectors through which inter-generational disadvantage may emerge.

The structure is based on three categorical early life cycle stages – prenatal, birth, and post-natal up to (very roughly) about three years of age. Systemic dimensions are compared across countries by the three broad periods in the life cycle.

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*Clem Henricson*

## **The Contractual Culture and its Impact on Children's and Family Services**

Public service reform has been the hallmark of the New Labour administration and that of its Conservative predecessor, threading its way through government aspiration over some two decades. Inspection, targets stringent evaluation, a competitive ethos - are the tools to deliver efficiency and assuage the fear of misapplied, squandered investment opportunities. In searching for the ideal vision or simply better answers through the complexities of 21<sup>st</sup> century public administration, the government has swayed from the controls of centralisation to a tentative engagement with the new localism; arms length administration may well come to typify the next era of progressive reform. Yet for all the flurry of changing directions, whether nationally or locally driven, a common theme throughout public service enhancement is a tightening of the contract with those who deliver public services on our behalf.

How is this affecting children's and family services? Is what has come to be known as the "contractual culture" in public services meeting children's and families' needs satisfactorily? Is it working, - and significantly is it working for personal social services of the sort that comprise family support? There are reservations that are voiced in low rumblings of discontent amongst professionals in the field and commentaries on specific service issues. For example, child protection has been the subject of discussion around the issue of risk and whether ever more detailed procedural requirements and control structures are conducive to constructive working by social workers. Funding instability and the constant focus of attention on contract bidding is another sphere of operation across the sector attracting complaint. Targets have been the subject of vocal disquiet particularly in relation to the health service where they have received disproportionate attention at the cost of the totality of provision. Examples of target figure massaging because of the pressure on commissioners and professionals to deliver in accordance with procedures have been widely cited. Increasingly elaborate inspection regimes have also come to be perceived as onerous.

The premise put forward in this paper is that family support requires a fluid response to personally defined need, coupled with a synthesis of values of individual rights as a consumer power resource and caring as a professional motivational one. There is a discussion as to how these concepts should play out in the reform of children's and family services in the UK.

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Session C

## Arrangement of Work and Family

Keynote Speech: **Birgit Pfau-Effinger**, University of Hamburg, Germany

Chair: **Lynn Jamieson**, University of Edinburgh, UK

Saturday, 10<sup>th</sup> February

9.00-11.30

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*Birgit Pfau-Effinger*

## **The relationship between family and employment and the well-being of children**

The reconciliation of family and employment is currently a popular theme in social sciences. It is mainly used in order to discuss how a coherent relationship between the responsibility of parents for childcare and the employment system could be developed and why this relationship is often incoherent in many European countries. The main focus of the debate is on problems of gender inequality and limitations for women to participate in the labour market. Much less emphasis is placed on the question what this means from the perspective of children and the well-being of children.

It is argued here that the concept of “reconciliation” is not an adequate academic concept to analyse the relationship between family and the employment system and the tensions and contradictions that might develop. Also, it is not an adequate concept to analyse the situation of children in this context. Moreover, the way it is used does not adequately take into account that what people perceive as an adequate relationship of family and employment and a good life situation of children, because of cultural differences, in part differs in a comparative perspective between societies.

It is suggested here to use instead a broader approach of the “arrangement of work and family” which is based on historical institutionalism. This approach conceptualises the ways in which the situation of mothers, fathers and children develops in the context of the specific institutional constellation and cultural context of family, employment system and social policies in a society and offers a theoretical framework for cross-national comparative analyses.

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*Haris Symeonidou*

## **Fertility and the Reconciliation of Family and Working Life: The Case of Greece**

The results of the fertility surveys carried out in Greece by the National Center for Social Research in 1983, 1997, 1999, showed that the two-child norm is still quite strong in Greece. Although, the actual number of children has declined from 1.98 in 1983 to 1.3 in 1999, the mean expected family size is still at the same levels (2.3 in 1983 and in 1999) and the same trend is observed for the “ideal” number of children (2.7 in 1983 and in 1999).

The analysis of the result of all the above surveys and of a recent study on family policies on 2004, show that an effective family-demographic policy in Greece should focus on the increase of family income and most importantly on the reconciliation of family and working life of couples.

The decision of women to work is the result of a complex process involving value judgments and attitudes regarding their opportunity cost, the compatibility between familial and non-familial roles, their sex-role attitudes and their job commitment.

However, it has to be emphasized that female employment can be compatible with motherhood when there is efficient state support for the reconciliation of family and working life (childcare services, paid parental leaves, etc.), and/or if there is help with childcare/childrearing from other family members. However, female employment can have a positive effect upon fertility, since it increases the family income and consequently can allow the couple to have the desired number of children.

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Almudena Moreno Mínguez

## **The breadwinner family model and child care in Spain from a compared perspective: A model in transition**

The overall model for the current Spanish Welfare regime and family policies (childcare) is the “breadwinner model”, which assumes that one parent, usually the mother, look after the children and the father is the breadwinner for the family. This is a substantial difference from Scandinavian regime, where the family policies are favouring the dual-earner household model.

However, despite the relative low participation of the women-with-children in the labour market, in Spain it is increasingly becoming more desirable for women with young children to work. Today, the main family model in Spain can be described as the “breadwinner model in transition” where the father usually is the main supporter and the mother is not working or becomes the second earner.

In the case of the southern European countries, the implicit *familism* in the collective imager and in the institutional context has made up a family model based on the traditional division of tasks, where mainly the woman is in charge of the child care and where it can be found a scarce externalisation of the family services, which are provided by the families themselves as an answer to the scarce family policies of child care. As a result of that there is a family model in transition between the desire of becoming a balanced family model and a reality where the traditional stereotypes persist regarding the family tasks share out and childcare as an answer to that institutional policy lack on childhood services that could encourage the uprising of the dual earner family.

From my point of view and according to the literature revised, the family policies and the childcare services developed by the Welfare states are strongly linked with the cultural factors on the family tasks and the parenthood. Therefore, I consider that there is a clear relationship between the limited institutional layout of childhood support and the cultural values linked with the *familism* in the southern European countries.

Therefore in this paper it is being made a revision of the contextual trends that have had impact on the policies and childcare provision in the European countries, with the last goal of placing the Spanish case in the general context of systematic reduction of the fertility, increase of dual earner and increase of the new family forms, such as the lone parent families.

The second part of the paper will analyse how the contextual and institutional processes have set up a set of attitudes, values and preferences on the childhood, the family tasks, the woman's employment and the work and family life balance regarding the restrictive policy model for childhood of the Spanish welfare state. For this purpose we will present some of the results of a Survey on reconciliation between work and family carried out in 2006 by the University of Valladolid.

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*Anna Escobedo*

## **Leave policies and public systems of care for children under 3 years old and their families in the EU**

In the process of family change towards a dual-earner and post-modern family model, we can observe a process of externalisation, formalisation and institutionalisation of early education and care. The process can be analysed in terms of commodification and defamiliarisation of child care by means of early education and care services and de-commodification and re-familiarisation of child care by means of parental leave arrangements.

Family and parental leave schemes have developed in the last decade across the European Union, under the umbrella of EC Directives and Gender Equality Action Plans. More recently children rights and perspectives are emerging in the European political agenda. However countries have developed these measures in different ways and to different extents. Comprehensive systems of child care support for families with children under 3 years in a few countries are based on an interplay between parenthood leave arrangements and child care services, and on a certain amount of choice for families.

Leave schemes and services can be viewed either as complementary or as alternative public measures when looking at the early years of parenting, when there are children under 3 years old in the family. The quality and availability of leave arrangements affect the demand for services, while the public provision and quality of child care services affect the use and duration of leaves. However situations differ very much according to the age of the infant and to the particular circumstances of his/her family. Public regulations and family preferences seem to favour options that allow home care by a parent for children under one year old. Afterwards solutions and preferences are more diversified.

While some countries are still bridging the basic gap between employment and motherhood in a minimum context of quality and security, in other countries fathers are the focus of attention, especially their use (or non use) of parental leave as a means to improve fathering, gender equality and family cohesion. It is useful to see the period from birth to 3 years as a whole. On the other hand it is also necessary to distinguish inside this period according to the age and development of the child. It has been shown how different regulations affect the continuity of care for children at this early age. Even if it is difficult to deal with information and data on parenthood leave arrangements, it would be useful to compare family policies across EU member states on the basis of a child benefit package for the under 3's, following its development over time, and in relation to the different pushes and pulls of the various policy areas affecting these measures.

Following this conceptual framework, an EU cross-national picture will be presented based on data and information shared within the International Expert Network on Leave Policies and Research and published in its annual reports.

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*Jörgen Larsson*

## **Factors improving parents' work – life balance**

47 % of the Swedish parents report that they often experience difficulties in managing everything they have to do. I use this as an indicator of work – life imbalance. The study is solution-oriented and the aim is to understand more about how work – life balance can be improved among parents. The question that this study tries to answer is what factors that can explain why some parents experience work – life balance while others experience imbalance. I use quantitative cross-sectional data from Statistics Sweden based on questionnaires and time diaries from 1500 Swedish parents. My method is mainly multivariate regression analysis.

I have identified about 15 significant factors. The first group of factors illustrates that the likelihood of experiencing work-life balance is higher if one lives in a “modern nuclear family” – factors as parents living together; to have few children and not to take practical responsibilities of older parents are increasing ones work - life balance. The second group of factors is that the likelihood of experiencing work – life balance is greater if one spends fewer hours on paid work and commuting. The number of hours ones partner spends on paid work also affects ones own work-life balance. The third group of factors has to do with type of job. Parents without managerial jobs and without “goal-oriented” jobs can be expected to experience a higher degree of work – life balance. The forth group of factors imply that parents having a less consumption-oriented lifestyle are more likely to experience work-life balance. A lower household income increases the expected work life balance. An interpretation of this is that a low income makes ones spare time less goods-intensive and less activity-intensive.

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*Blanche Le Bihan and Claude Martin*

**How French parents working on non-standard hours are facing their parental responsibilities? Results from the French national inquiry on caring arrangements**

Work / life balance has become a main political issue in European countries. It is also the case in France, where the government intends to create a public childcare service, as in Nordic countries. As a matter of fact, France is in a quite paradoxical situation: a high level of fertility, a good level of female employment, a good level of childcare services and yet a high level of stress due to the difficulty to combine work and family life. The French national inquiry on caring arrangements ("enquête modes de garde" INSEE/DREES) led in 2002 gives elements to analyse these difficulties by focusing on the different solutions adopted by parents to care for their children between 0 and 7 years and a half. Our objective is to present and analyse the caring arrangements of parents with flexible and non-standard hours of work (long days of work, shift work, work during nights and weekends, fragmented time-schedules). During these periods where are the children cared for and by whom? Is this need of service and help is occasional, marginal or frequent? Do the parents resort to professionals or informal network? What do we know about the characteristics of these families?

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*Anne Eydoux and Marie-Thérèse Letablier*

**Working Flexibility and caring arrangements:** The impact of changing working conditions on childcare services

Working time flexibility is a challenge for parents who have to combine work and family life. It is also a challenge for public policies at national and local level, and for employers. However, the increase in working time flexibility may positively affect the work-life balance, especially when employees are able to organize their working schedules, but it can also negatively impact when working schedules are imposed on workers, or when working hours are unpredictable or concentrated on unsocial time, incompatible with childcare hours. Our contribution will examine family and institutional arrangements implemented in France as a response to atypical working hours of parents. It draws on the results of a qualitative survey conducted in France, questioning the organizational responses to changing parents' working conditions. Together with the inflexion of family policy, different types of innovations in childcare services, responding to the needs of parents working non standard hours, are scrutinised. Emphasis is put on the effect on working conditions of childcare employees and on the well-being of children, either in collective childcare structures or home caring.

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Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
**How can the well-being of children in a knowledge-based society be ameliorated?  
Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective**



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Session C

# Social Exclusion and Children's Quality of Life

Chair: **Velina Todorova**, Institute for Legal Studies, Bulgaria

Saturday, 10th February

9.00-11.30



Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
**How can the well-being of children in a knowledge-based society be ameliorated?  
Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective**





*Wendy Stainton Rogers and Lesley-Anne Cull*

## **The 'new youth justice' in the UK – how not to promote the wellbeing of children and young people!**

When coming into power Tony Blair, prime minister of a 'new Labour' socialist government argued for social policy that is 'tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime'. Since then very significant government funding has been invested into strategies to tackle the 'causes of crime'. As a consequence, real improvements have been achieved in the health, wellbeing and development of large sectors of the most deprived and excluded young children.

Sadly the same cannot be said for older children – those aged between about 10-18. The 'tough on crime' part of the formula has had a far less desirable impact for them. In the last 10 years the number of under-18s sent to prison in England and Wales has almost doubled. Of these at least nine have lost their lives: one murdered by a cell-mate, the rest by suicide.

But in some ways it is what is going on at the community level that is the most insidious. The new bodies set up to work with young people who break the law (Youth Offending Teams or YOTs) have, as their primary goal, a requirement to 'prevent offending or re-offending'. In other words, their work with children is directed *not* to promoting their welfare, but to identifying the level of 'risk' these children pose and making interventions designed to reduce that risk.

This approach is drawing large numbers of children and young people into formal measures – taken by the police and the courts – to control and punish them. Most worrying of all, increasing numbers of these children have not been convicted of any crime, merely 'anti-social behaviour'. In this paper we will consider how and why this shift to greater regulation, punishment and control has happened, and the threats it poses to some of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. We will also identified ways in which it can be resisted, both through the legal system and through challenging the demonising of the young.

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*Cristina Perez, Lynda Clarke and Renata Forste*

## **Young Offenders: Victims of Family Background?**

The rapidly increasing numbers of young men in prison is a topical policy issue. Imprisonment is not only a problem for these young men but also their families and wider society. Successful policies to support the reintegration into families and communities require insights into the background and circumstances of these youths. It is important to understand more about what leads to this outcome as well as the effects that prison may have on the rest of their lives and the lives of their families. This paper addresses the family background and psycho-social health of young male offenders interviewed in 2005 in a British prison.

Most of these young men came from disadvantaged backgrounds and there was a high level of family disruption and dissolution: 82% reported coming from 'bad' neighbourhoods, and only 25% were living with both parents at age 14. Over 4 in ten reported that one or both parents had been to prison, and 45% reported that one or both parents had violent behaviour. There were also factors in their families which might be seen as posing challenges for children as many had a history of parental violence and imprisonment.

It was found that these young men were highly likely to be suffering from adverse psycho-social health. Forty percent of them had a neurotic disorder which compares with only 8% of young men of the same age in a community sample. Experience of family violence or imprisonment was found to be significantly associated with adverse mental health. In addition to this, the young men had higher levels of low self-esteem and feelings of a lack of control over their lives than a comparable general population sample of young men. Fifty-four percent reported that they themselves had violent behaviour, which was significantly associated with violence in older siblings, other relatives and friends. These results indicate the importance of family background factors on behavioural patterns and mental well-being for children. The implications for intervention and support are evident.

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*Heikki Hiilamo*

## **The children in the margin of the society in Finland**

The number of children placed outside their home in Finland has increased rapidly in the 1990's and early 2000's. In 1991 some 9 000 children were placed outside their home while in 2005 the number was above 15 000. Finland experiences a deep recession in the early 1990s. The economy started to recover towards the mid 1990s. However, the 1990s were a period of cuts more than of expansion in social protection. In the early 2000s Finland kept most of the cutbacks in force and allowed inflation to further erode existing benefits despite strong economic growth. The general income level is considerably higher than in the early 1990s but child poverty has also increased. So far there is no qualitative study to explain the rise in the number of children placed outside their home. Does that only reflect intensified efforts of the child protection official or have the living conditions of the children living on the margins of the society indeed deteriorated?

The results indicate that the share of children placed outside the home is higher where more alcohol is consumed and abused. Unlike in the U.S. risk of child placed outside the home is clearly associated with alcohol abuse in Finland. However, the relationship between single parenthood and child placement outside the home got strongest empirical support. The correlation between single parenthood and the share of children placed outside the home was very strong on regional and sub-regional level and fairly strong on municipal level. Some evidence was also found to the link between children's mental health problems and the share of children placed outside the home.

Increase in the share of children placed outside the home was related to increase in long-term social assistance receipt, long-term unemployment and alcohol abuse.

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*Marek Blatný and Tomáš Kepák*

## **How can we promote the quality of life of children who have survived cancer?**

When children and adolescents are treated for cancer, over 75% of them are likely to achieve long-term remissions. They survive – but the question is, what is the **quality** of their survival? Our study of child and adolescent psycho-oncology ( ) is designed to investigate the impact on child cancer-survivors' development of not only the disease itself but also the different kinds of treatment they may be given.

In particular, the study seeks to identify the main ways in which the quality of life of child cancer-survivors is affected, both in terms of objective indicators (such as mobility, sensory functioning and social integration) and subjective perceptions of wellbeing (such as emotional functioning and life satisfaction). We want to find out what is most destructive, and how it may be possible to ameliorate the impact.

Research on quality of life in child cancer survivors is currently facing methodological problems, and so the first part of the paper will focus on how to select an appropriate method for studying these questions. An important aim of the project is to establish a research methodology that will reflect the multidimensional nature of 'quality of life', and that will, in particular, enable us to identify changes in children's perceptions of quality of life as they grow up.

We hope our results will help to improve the treatment and services provided for such children, through informing health-care policy and practice. We also aspire to helping the parents of children who survive cancer. By giving them greater insight into their child's experiences and the problems they are likely to face, parents should be better able to look after their children in ways that enable them to flourish.

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*Bren Neale and Anna Bagnoli*

**Tracking Young Lives over Time: a Review of Longitudinal Evidence on the Status and Condition of Children in Europe**

The Young Lives and Times project is a prospective qualitative longitudinal investigation of a cohort of 50 young people aged 13, with different backgrounds and drawn from different areas in metropolitan and rural Yorkshire. The project will track the young people's lives over a decade, walking alongside them in their daily lives, with a particular focus on their relational worlds, including their family, peer group, and school environment. What do we know about children's daily lives, their relationships, and the ways these change over time? In this paper we will review the longitudinal literature on middle childhood, and evaluate the evidence concerning children's changing lives and their relationships in the UK and in Europe: what is known, what gaps emerge from this literature, as well as what would need more careful investigation, particularly as far as relationships are concerned.

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Final Conference of the WELLCHI Network  
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Convergence and divergence patterns in a European perspective**



## Poster Sessions



(With the support from the Centre for Globalisation and Governance,  
University of Hamburg)

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*Randi Kjeldstad and Jan Lyngstad*

**Contact arrangement and child maintenance 2002-2004**

We intend to present some main results from an ongoing project: *Contact arrangements and child maintenance 2002-2004*, initiated and financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Children and Equality. The main purpose of the project is to contribute to the evaluation of a new set of regulations for economic transfers to children after parent's dissolution. The new regulations have a twofold aim, namely to promote extended contact between the non-resident parent and the child, as extended contact reduces the alimony level, *and* to contribute to a more just distribution of the child expenses between the parents. The analyses are based on data from two surveys (before and after regulation change) connected to register data on income, both on an individual and a couple level, enabling the connection of data on both parents of a child.

Our poster presentation will concentrate mainly on the economic questions. As the analyses are still in progress, we will show some early results on income and labour market participation among couples of parents, and on the economic welfare of parents and children of divorced/split couples. We will also present some results of an analysis of alimony changes following the new regulations. One main question tackles who is the economic "winner" of the regulation changes, the resident (single) or the non-resident parent. The answer will most probably also involve changes in the economic welfare of the child.

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**Parental divorce and children well-being: a new challenge for social policies.**

Divorce has increased more than 200% among OECD countries (Castles 1998). Today, the proportion of marriages ending on a divorce is 50% in the USA and 20% in the EU. Facing the magnitude of this phenomenon, it is clear the importance of asking whether or not divorce has intergenerational consequences, as Maclean & Wadsworth (1988) say. The contribution that we present focuses on the effects of parental divorce to children well-being and the challenge that these effects represent for social policies. As has been shown in the literature, the children from intact families have better educational attainment, better mental health and family relations of higher quality than children from divorced families (Amato & Keith 1991; Amato 2000). First of all in this contribution we consider one of the open questions in the related literature: whether the factor that explains differences between children from intact families and children from divorced families is divorce itself or, on the contrary, the family characteristics before divorce. As Amato (2000) states, one of the possibilities in order to answer this question is using longitudinal analysis with more precise pre-divorce controls.

Longitudinal studies have a long tradition in the United Kingdom. The survey "British Cohort Study 70" studies the generation that was born in 1970. Three waves of the survey have been considered: when the members of the cohort are 5, 10 and 30 years old. The multidisciplinary character of this survey allows us to study variables like educational attainment, mental health and family relations and the attitudes and behaviours concerning marriage.

At the same time, this survey allows us to study not only the short-term effects on children from divorced families, but also the long-term ones. Let us note that the scientific production related to effects of the former type is much greater than those related to the latter. In some of these researches, the main conclusion is that two years at most after the divorce, its effects on children are greatly reduced or even disappear (Hertington & al, 1989). However, in the last decade, other researchers have proven that divorce has also associated long-term effects, when children became adults (30 years old). Wallerstein (2000) mentions the existence of the "sleeper effect", an effect that remains hidden during childhood and that only appears much later, during the transition to adulthood.

In the second place, if parental divorce has important effects on the children well-being, we consider that social policies have to reply to this new imbalance caused by familiar instability. To this purpose, psychologists have shown that some measures and programs can help families both before and after divorce happens. However, in general the issue of divorce and its consequences has been considered a private affair. For this reason, only families which can afford paying this kind of services have the option of obtaining this help.

We consider that social policies, and the associated social services, have to offer this kind of services. Psychologists have shown the importance of primary and secondary familiar prevention. Primary prevention programs develop in families in which no divorce has yet happened, and they include measures like “empowerment” and “parental training programs”, whose goal is to promote the resources already present in each family. Secondary prevention, on the other hand, has the goal of reducing the effects of divorce in the well-being of the children, as well as in that of their parents, and is based on measures like therapy, counselling or familiar mediation.

Summarizing, in this contribution we would like to show the effects of parental divorce on children well-being and to describe some proposals and goals for social policies in order to reduce these effects.

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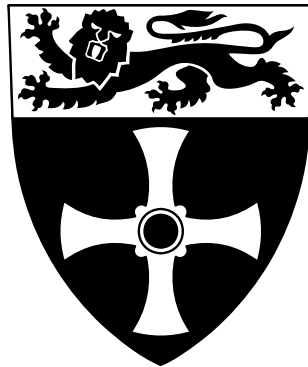


## **Additional Information**

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UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE



**The Impact of Intercountry Adoption on  
the well-being of children in Europe**

**Peter Selman  
Newcastle University**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

**presented at final conference of the  
WELLCHI network  
Barcelona February 8-10 2007**

Tables subject to checking and modification.  
Not to be quoted without permission of the author

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## **Countries studied**

The study is concerned with the movement of children between European States. The states chosen were the 46 member states of the Council of Europe, with the addition of Belarus as a candidate for membership. Montenegro was still a part of Serbia & Montenegro in the period to which the data presented relates. The Holy See was not included. This made a total of 47 states for which data were sought.

In order to carry out the analysis states were divided into receiving States and States of origin. Where countries had responded to the Hague Special Commission questionnaire of 2005 their own definition was taken; - although many receiving States send some children as well only Czech Republic and Portugal described themselves as “both a receiving State and a State of origin”. Available information indicates that both countries currently send significantly more children than they receive.

Other States – those not responding to the Hague questionnaire - were classified in accordance with the available data – i.e. whether they sent or received more children.

Most States were involved in intercountry adoption with the exception of Liechtenstein, San Marino and Slovenia, which had sent no children in the period studied and appeared not to have received children from any of the European states sending children. Table A1 below shows the division of States

The division resulted in 21 States being classified as receiving States and 21 as States of origin. The Czech Republic and Portugal were self-classified as “both a receiving State and a State of origin”, but have been treated as States of origin for the purpose of data analysis. Liechtenstein, San Marino, Slovenia and Vatican City have been excluded as there was no statistical evidence of any children being sent or received. Data for Andorra, Malta and Portugal (as receiving states) were not accessible for 2004 but Portugal is included in the analysis of States of origin sending children to 22 States worldwide.



<b>TABLE 1: EUROPEAN STATES AND INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION</b>					
<b>Receiving States</b>			<b>States of Origin</b>		
<b>Countries self-classified by Hague Questionnaire</b>					
<b>Country</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>Hague</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>EU</b>	<b>Hague</b>
Andorra	NO	YES	Estonia	YES	YES
Austria	YES	YES	Hungary	YES	YES
Cyprus	YES	YES	Latvia	YES	YES
Denmark	YES	YES	Lithuania	YES	YES
Finland	YES	YES	Moldova	NO	YES
France	YES	YES	Poland	YES	YES
Germany	YES	YES	Romania	2007	YES
Italy	YES	YES	Serbia-Montenegro	NO	YES
Luxembourg	YES	YES	Slovak Republic	YES	NO
Malta	YES	YES	Turkey	NO	YES
Monaco	NO	YES	<b>10</b>	<b>(6)</b>	
Netherlands	YES	YES			
Norway	NO	YES			
Spain	YES	YES			
Sweden	YES	YES			
Switzerland	YES	YES			
<b>16</b>	<b>(14)</b>	YES			
<b>Hague Countries stating “both receiving State and State of Origin”</b>					
			Czech Republic	YES	YES
			Portugal	YES	YES
			<b>12</b>	<b>(8)</b>	
<b>Countries classified by predominance of adoptions</b>					
Belgium	YES	YES	Albania	NO	YES
Greece	YES	YES	Armenia	NO	NO
Iceland	NO	YES	Azerbaijan	NO	YES
Ireland	YES	Signed	Belarus	NO	YES
UK	YES	YES	Bosnia	NO	NO
<b>21</b>	<b>(18)</b>		Bulgaria	2007	YES
			Croatia	NO	NO
			Georgia	NO	NO
			Macedonia	NO	NO
			Russia	NO	Signed
			Ukraine	NO	NO
			<b>23</b>	<b>(8)</b>	
<b>Countries with no evidence of sending or receiving children</b>					
Liechtenstein	NO	NO	Slovenia	YES	NO
San Marino	NO	YES	(Vatican city)	NO	NO
<b>N.B.</b> All Listed States are members of Council of Europe except Belarus and Vatican City					

**Table 2: Intercountry Adoptions in Europe in 2004: Number of children received or sent and percentage from or to Europe**

Receiving States (31% From Europe)			States of Origin (number sent to 22 receiving States in 2004)		
Country	Number	From Europe	Country	Number	To Europe
Spain	5,541	38%	Russia	9,440	36%
France	4,079	21%	Ukraine	2,045	60%
Italy	3,403	64%	(Belarus)	600	58%
Netherlands	1,307	2%	Poland	408	74%
Sweden	1,109	15%	Bulgaria	393	59%
Norway	706	4%	Romania	284	78%
<b>Total – 6</b>	<b>16,145</b>		<b>Total - 6</b>	<b>13,170</b>	
Switzerland	557	28%	Latvia	123	88%
Denmark	528	10%	Lithuania	103	71%
Germany	506	52%	Slovakia	75	99%
Belgium	470	12%	Hungary	69	88%
<b>Total – 10</b>	<b>18,206</b>		<b>Total - 10</b>	<b>13,540</b>	
Ireland	398	65%	Albania	23	61%
UK	332	5%	Bosnia	21	90%
Finland	289	16%	Croatia	19	100%
Luxembourg	56	0%	Estonia	18	70%
Iceland	28	0%	Macedonia	3	67%
Cyprus	3	100%	Moldova	65	29%
<b>16 States</b>	<b>19,312</b>	<b>Europe = 43%</b>	Serbia/Mont	49	100%
<b>All States</b>	<b>45,121</b>		Turkey	38	87%
<b>States with no 2004 stats</b>			Slovenia	0	---
Andorra	-				
Malta	-		Czech Rep**	34	94%
[Czech Rep]	-		Portugal**	9	56%
[Portugal**]	-		21 States	<b>13,822</b>	
<b>States with poor or no statistics</b>			Europe/Asia		
Austria	(93)		Armenia	57	28%
Greece	----		Azerbaijan	27	4%
Liechtenstein	----		Georgia	32	19%
Monaco	---		24 States	<b>13,944</b>	
San Marino	---		<b>All</b>	<b>45,121</b>	<b>43%</b>
(Holy See)	---	---	<b>Europe as % of all sent</b>		
<b>25 States</b>				<b>31%</b>	

\*\* Portugal and the Czech Republic describe themselves as both a receiving State and a State of origin, but had sent more children than received.

**Table 3: Intercountry Adoptions in Europe in 2004: Number of children received or sent + Adoption Ratios (adoptions per 1,000 live births): Countries with data in Table 2**

Receiving States			States of Origin (number sent to 22 receiving States in 2004)		
Country	Number	Ratio	Country	Number	Ratio
Spain	5,541	12.4	Russia	9,440	7.7
France	4,079	5.5	Ukraine	2,045	5.0
Italy	3,403	6.4	(Belarus)	600	7.1
Netherlands	1,307	6.9	Poland	408	1.1
Sweden	1,109	11.7	Bulgaria	393	6.3
Norway	706	12.8	Romania	279	1.2
Switzerland	557	8.2	Latvia	123	5.9
Denmark	528	8.4	Lithuania	103	3.3
Germany	506	0.7	Slovakia	75	1.5
Belgium	470	4.2	Hungary	69	0.7
Ireland	398	6.3	Albania	23	0.4
UK	332	0.5	Bosnia	24	0.6
Finland	289	5.3	Croatia	19	0.5
Luxembourg	56	9.3			
Iceland	28	7.3	Estonia	18	1.4
Cyprus	3	0.3	Macedonia	5	--
			Moldova	65	1.5
			Serbia	49	0.4
States with no 2004 stats			Slovenia	0	---
Andorra	-	---	Turkey	38	0.02
Malta	-	---	Czech Rep**	34	0.4
Portugal**	-	---	Portugal**	9	0.08
States with poor or no statistics					
Austria	(93)	(1.24)	Europe/Asia		
Greece	----		Armenia	57	1.7
Liechtenstein	----		Azerbaijan	28	0.2
Monaco	---		Georgia	32	0.6
San Marino	---				

\*\* Portugal and the Czech Republic describe themselves as both a receiving State and a State of origin, but had sent more children than received

**Table 4: Intercountry Adoptions in Europe in 2004; Adoption Ratios (adoptions per 1,000 live births); GNI per capita and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in 2004 - in order of ratio**

RECEIVING STATES				STATES OF ORIGIN			
Country	Ratio	GNI per capita	TFR	Country	Ratio	GNI per capita	TFR
Norway	12.8	52,030	1.8	Russia	7.7	3,410	1.3
Spain	12.4	21,210	1.3	Belarus	7.1	2,120	1.2
Sweden	11.7	35,770	1.7	Bulgaria	6.3	2,740	1.2
Luxembourg	9.3	56,230	1.7	Latvia	5.9	5,460	1.3
Denmark	8.4	40,650	1.8	Ukraine	5.0	1,260	1.1
Switzerland	8.2	48,230	1.4	Lithuania	3.3	5,740	1.3
Iceland	7.3	38,620	2.0	Slovakia	1.5	6,480	1.2
Netherlands	6.9	31,700	1.7	Moldova	1.5	710	1.2
Italy	6.4	26,120	1.3	Estonia	1.4	7,010	1.4
Ireland	6.3	34,280	1.9	Romania	1.2	2,920	1.3
France	5.5	30,090	1.9	Poland	1.1	6,090	1.2
Finland	5.3	32,790	1.7	Hungary	0.7	8,270	1.3
Belgium	4.2	31,030	1.7	Bosnia	0.6	2,040	1.3
Germany	0.7	30,120	1.4	Croatia	0.5	5,590	1.3
UK	0.5	33,940	1.7	Albania	0.4	2,080	2.2
Cyprus	0.3	17,580	1.6	Czech Rep**	0.4	9,150	1.2
<b>States with poor or no data</b>				Serbia	0.4	2,620	
Andorra		----	-----	Portugal**	0.08	10,441	1.5
Austria		32,300	1.4	Turkey	0.02	3,750	2.4
Greece		11,098	1.2	Slovenia	0.00	14,810	1.2
Liechtenstein		----	---	Macedonia	---	----	---
Malta		12,250	1.5				
Monaco		-----	-----	<b>Europe/Asia</b>			
Portugal**		10,441	1.5	Armenia	1.7	3,720	1.3
San Marino		----	----	Azerbaijan	0.2	950	1.8
Vatican City		----	-----	Georgia	0.6	1,040	1.4
<b>Other receiving States</b>				<b>States of origin sending most children</b>			
USA	5.5	41,400	2.0	China	0.8	1,290	1.7
Canada	6.0	28,390	1.5	Guatemala	8.1	2,130	4.5
New Zealand	6.4	20,310	2.0	Korea	4.0	13,980	1.2
Australia	1.5	26,900	1.7	Colombia	1.8	2,000	2.6
Israel	---	17,380	2.8	Ethiopia	0.5	110	5.7
Japan	---	37,180	1.3	Haiti	4.6	390	3.9
				India	0.04	620	3.0

\*\* Portugal and the Czech Republic describe themselves as both a receiving State and a State of origin, but had sent more children than received

**Table 5: Intercountry Adoptions in Europe in 2003; Number of children received or sent + percentage from or to Europe. States with available data**

Receiving States			States of Origin (41% to Europe globally in 2003)		
Country	Number	% from Europe	Country	Number	% to Europe
Spain	3,995	48%	Russia	7,746	30%
France	3,951	22%	Ukraine	2,052	63%
Italy	2,772	62%	Belarus	962	62%
Netherlands	1,154	2%	Poland	636	72%
Sweden	1,046	20%	Bulgaria	471	78%
Norway	714	6%	Romania	345	54%
			<b>6</b>	<b>12,212</b>	
Germany	674	32%	Lithuania	85	82%
Switzerland	656	28%	Latvia	69	77%
Denmark	523	10%	Hungary	65	77%
Belgium	430	16%	Slovakia	42	98%
			<b>10</b>	<b>12,473</b>	
Ireland	358	56%	Albania	14	57%
UK	301	15%	Bosnia	17	88%
Finland	238	12%	Croatia	8	75%
Luxembourg	51	0%	Czech Rep**	18	89%
Iceland	30	0%	Estonia	21	38%
Malta	23		Macedonia	1	100%
Cyprus	3	100%	Moldova	18	33%
<b>17 States</b>	<b>16,896</b>	<b>Europe = 41%</b>	Serbia	59	88%
<b>All States</b>	<b>41,257</b>		Slovenia	0	---
Andorra	2		Turkey	25	92%
(Portugal)	(1)		Portugal**	15	87%
<b>18(19)</b>	<b>16,898</b>		<b>21 States</b>		
<b>States with Poor or no Stats</b>			<b>Europe/Asia</b>		
Austria			Armenia	<b>73</b>	<b>25%</b>
Greece			Azerbaijan	<b>63</b>	<b>2%</b>
Liechtenstein			Georgia	<b>156</b>	<b>2%</b>
Monaco			<b>24 States</b>		
San Marino			<b>All States</b>	<b>41,257</b>	<b>41%</b>
(Holy See)			<b>Europe as % of all sent</b>		
<b>23 States</b>				<b>31%</b>	

\*\* Portugal and the Czech Republic describe themselves as both a receiving State and a State of origin, but had sent more children than received

**Table 6: United States: Major Countries of Origin for children granted orphan visas 1948 -2006**

<b>1948-1962</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1982</b>
Korea 22%	Germany 30%	Korea 52%	Korea 57%
Greece 10%	Korea 25%	Canada 12%	Colombia 9%
Japan 13%	Italy 7%	Germany 7%	India 7%
Germany 10%	Japan 5%	Philippines 4%	Philippines 6%
Austria 4%	England 4%	Vietnam 4%	El Salvador 3%
<b>19,230</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>5,749</b>

<b>1991</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2006</b>
Romania 28%	China 29%	China 24%	China 31%
Korea 20%	Russia 22%	Russia 22%	Guatemala 20%
Peru 8%	Korea 14%	Korea 10%	Russia 18%
Colombia 6%	Romania 5%	Guatemala 8%	Korea 7%
India 5%	Guatemala 4%	Ukraine 6%	Ethiopia 5%
<b>9,008</b>	<b>11,316</b>	<b>119,237</b>	<b>20,679</b>

**Table 7: Adoptions from Eastern Europe****7a Orphan Visas to USA: Fiscal years 1991 – 2006**

State of Origin	1991	1996	2001	2002	2004	2005	2006
Russia	<50	2,454	4,279	4,939	<b>5,865</b>	4,639	3,706
Ukraine	<50	<50	<b>1,246</b>	1,106	723	821	460
<b>Romania</b>	<b>2,954</b>	555	782	168	57	2	0
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<50	163	<b>297</b>	260	110	30	28
Belarus	<50	<50	129	169	<b>202</b>	21	0
Poland	92	64	86	101	<b>102</b>	73	67
Latvia	<50	<b>82</b>	27	33	15	27	24
Lithuania	<50	<b>78</b>	30	21	29	26	14
Total = 8 states	>3,000	3,233	6,876	<b>7,536</b>	7,103	5,639	4,299
All countries	8,841	10,641	18,477	19,224	21,616	22,739	20,632
8 states as %	>34%	30%	37%	<b>39%</b>	33%	25%	21%

**7b Intercountry adoptions to Italy: 1999-2006 (**

State of Origin	1999	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Russia	704	92	112	380	<b>739</b>	623	321
Ukraine	116	451	634	523	<b>655</b>	460	142
Romania	<b>243</b>	173	40	70	119	0	0
Bulgaria	157	151	219	<b>265</b>	113	37	20
Belarus	0	147	185	<b>254</b>	226	--	8
Poland	62	62	154	148	194	<b>197</b>	118
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	14	<b>21</b>
Lithuania	0	2	5	28	34	<b>38</b>	37
Total = 8 states	1,282	1,078	1,349	1,668	<b>2,080</b>	1,369	667
All countries	2,177	1,797	2,225	<b>2,772</b>	<b>3,403</b>	2,840	1,449
8 states as %	59%	60%	<b>61%</b>	60%	<b>61%</b>	48%	46%

**7c Intercountry adoptions to EurAdopt Agencies : 2000-2005**

State of Origin	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Russia	91	96	73	87	<b>191</b>	135	111
Ukraine	0	31	27	40	37	25	30
Romania	<b>260</b>	78	35	7	10	5	3
Bulgaria	31	<b>51</b>	39	44	34	12	10
Belarus	13	40	65	<b>76</b>	71	58	0
Poland	61	<b>65</b>	59	60	47	49	63
Latvia	<b>17</b>	6	9	2	2	0	0
Lithuania	6	1	0	4	5	<b>13</b>	11
Total = 8 states	466	368	307	320	397	297	228
All countries	2,901	3,613	3,579	3,859	3,789	<b>4,204</b>	4,113
8 states as %	<b>16%</b>	10%	9%	8%	10.5%	7%	6%

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## Maps & Transport Information

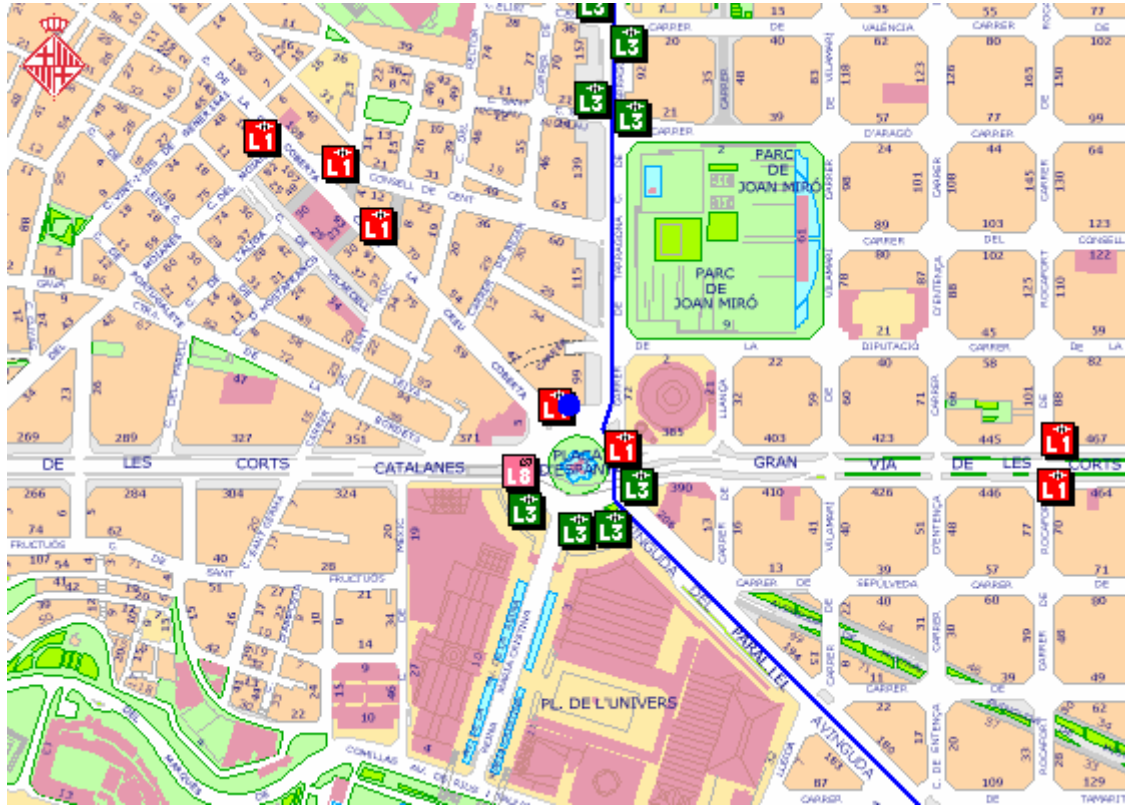
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...from Hotel Plaza?

METRO L3 Plaça d'Espanya to Diagonal

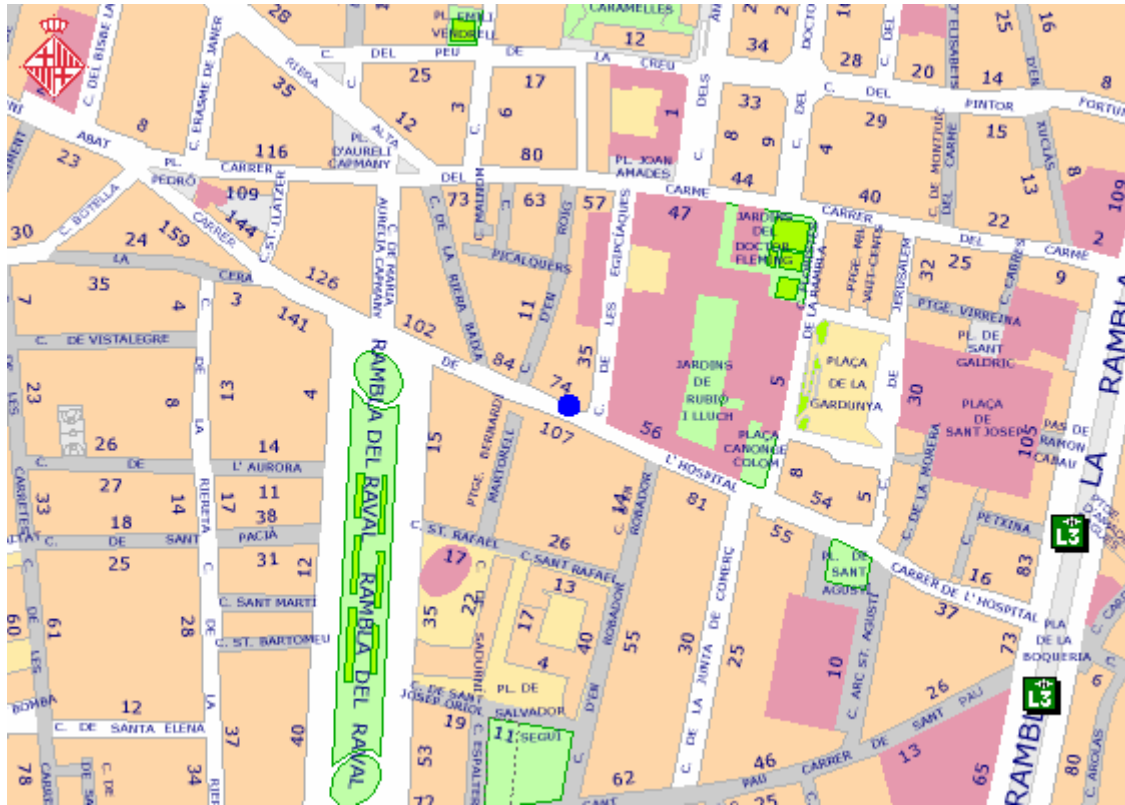


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METRO: L1 and L3, stop **Plaça Espanya**

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METRO: L3 Liceu (in the Rambla) to **Diagonal**

FF.CC.: walk up the Rambla to Plaça Catalunya and take any line of the Catalan Railway to **Provença** (one stop)

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