

Rennes

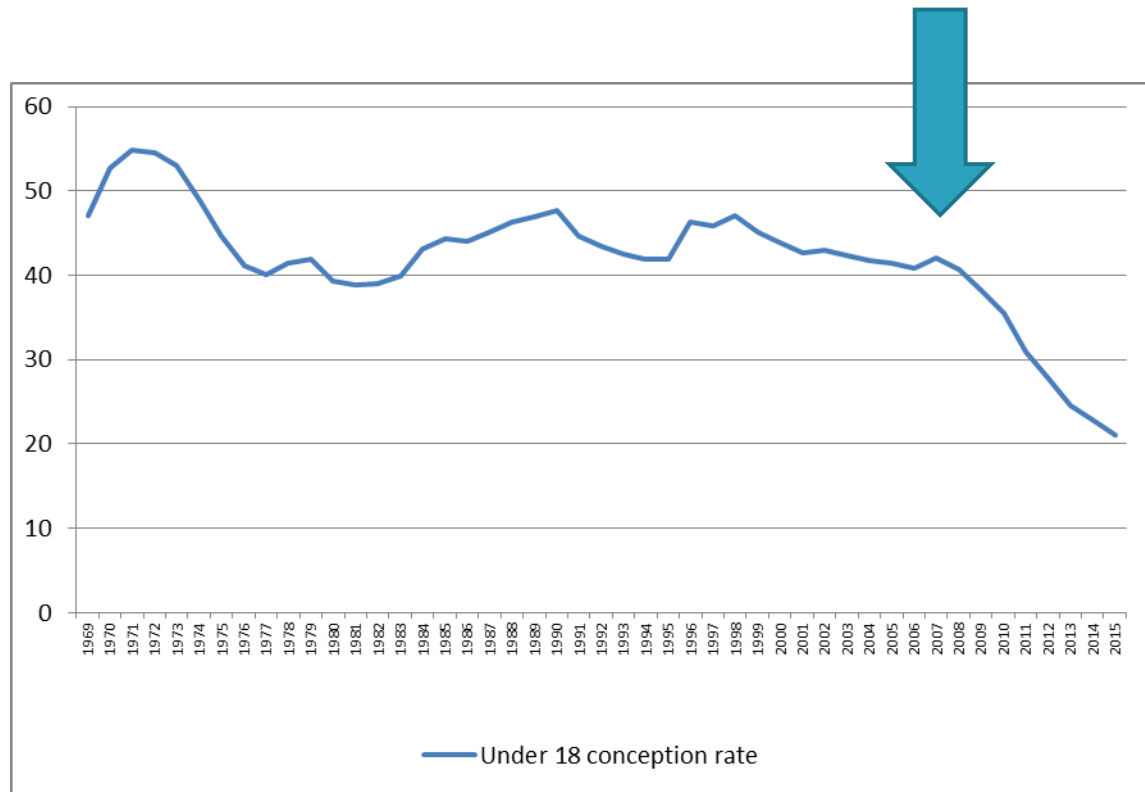
Jonathan Bradshaw
29 November 2017

Furstenberg

- ◆ Excellent comparative review of changing family demography (for the new project see Isoniemi, H. (2017) *European country clusters of transition to adulthood*, University of Turku.)
- ◆ Five questions:
 - ◆ Driver of inequality – two tiered family system – is that true outside US?
 - ◆ “Child welfare”, “child well-being” and “the welfare of children” all used in slides 17 and 19 – what are they?
 - ◆ “Child welfare is clearly related to a variety of macro-level factors such as investment, institutional arrangements, commitment to gender and economic equality” – is that true? Bradshaw, J. and Rees, G. (2017) Exploring national variations in child subjective well-being, *Children and Youth Services Review*, 80, 3-14
 - ◆ Implicit question – is child well-being changed (harm) by changing family demography? Which changes? Later childbirth versus divorce. Fertility decline versus childlessness
 - ◆ If so is it inevitable? – can policy mitigate harm? Two illustrations.

Conceptions per 1000 women under 18. England and Wales 1969-2015

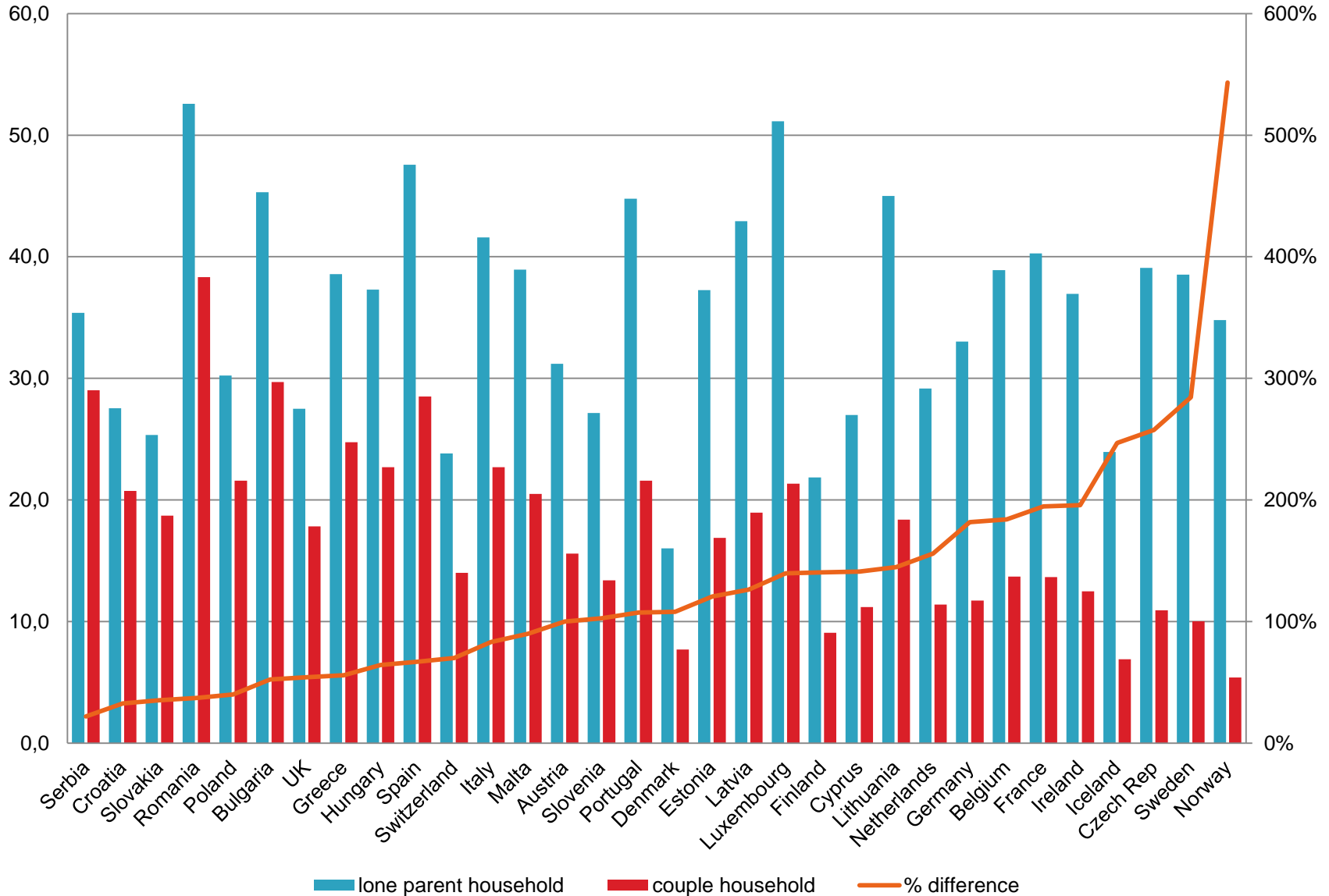
<http://jonathanbradshaw.blogspot.co.uk/2017/04/teenage-conceptions-and-deprivation.html>



Child poverty rates for single parents and coupled parents (%).

Source: EU-SILC (cross-sectional; version 2014). Base: children under 18 years old. Child weights used. Ranked by percentage difference.

Bradshaw, J., Keung, A. and Chzhen, Y. (2018) Tackling poverty in lone parent families in Nieuwenhuis, R. and Maldonado, L. (eds) *The Triple Bind of Single-Parent Families: Resources, employment, and policies to improve well-being*, Bristol: Policy Press

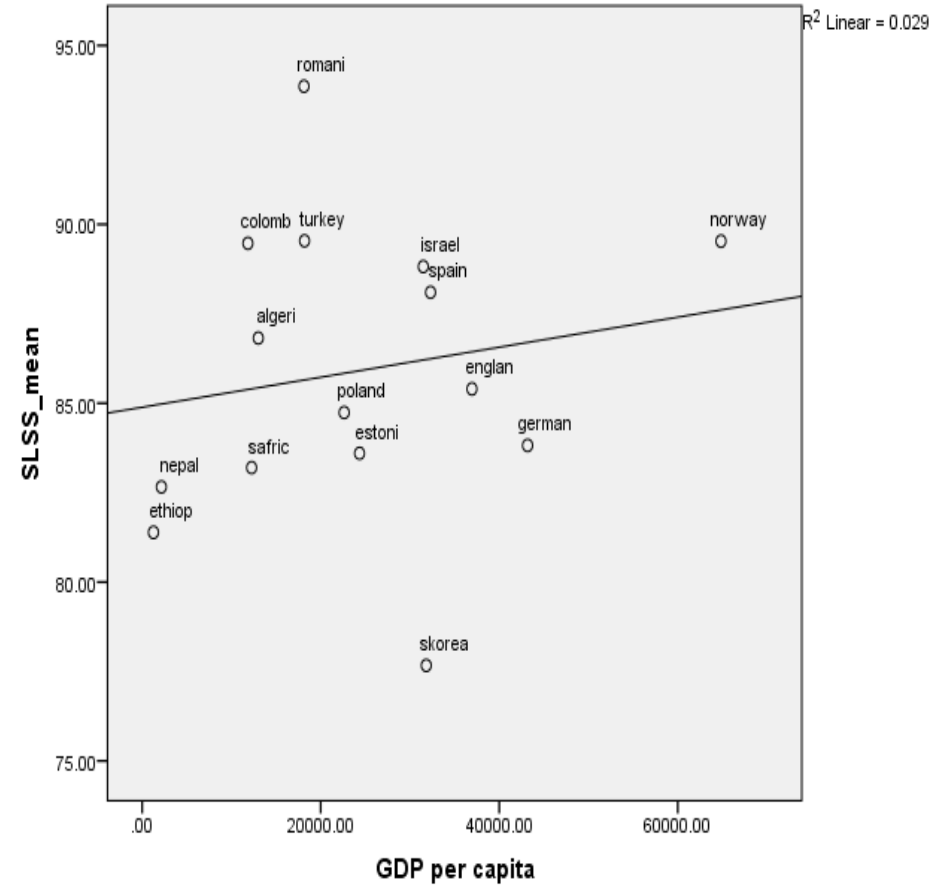
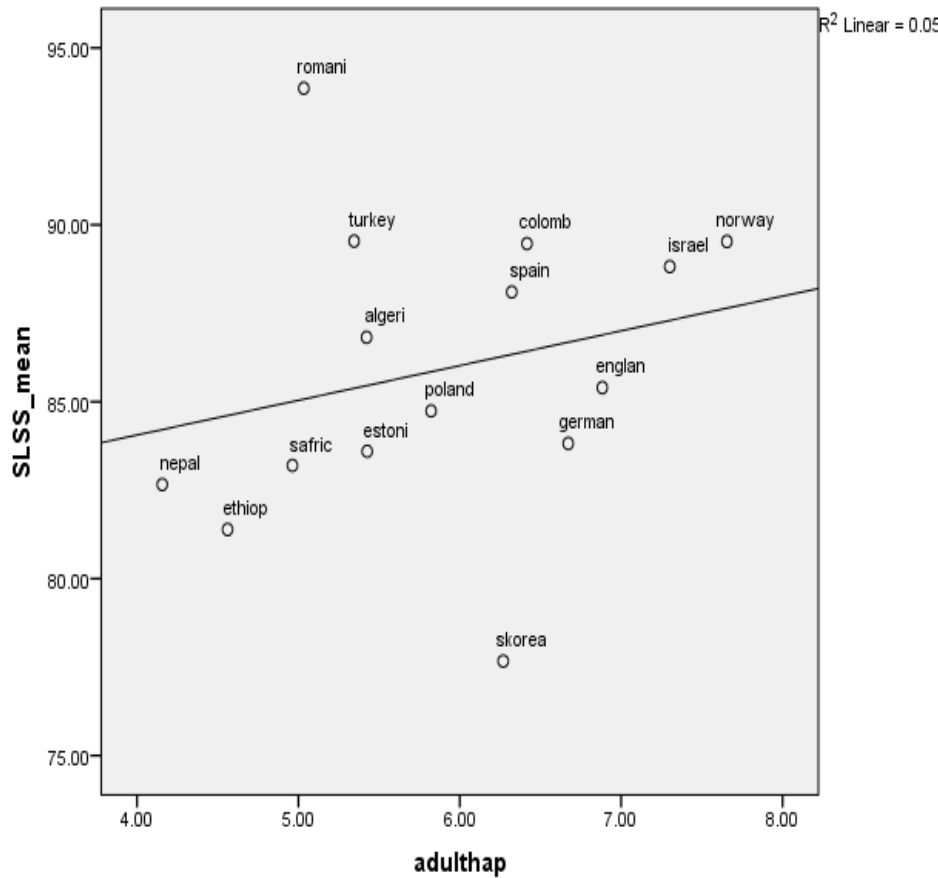


Aschauer

- ◆ Excellent review of state of the art in adult well-being research
- ◆ Child well-being research has followed similar tracks but with less progress in explanation – for adults 22% explained by individual predictors 86% using macro. Helliwell et al (2015) explained 74% of national variation in adult life satisfaction
- ◆ Nowhere near that in child well-being research especially at individual level
- ◆ Some figures

Adult life satisfaction

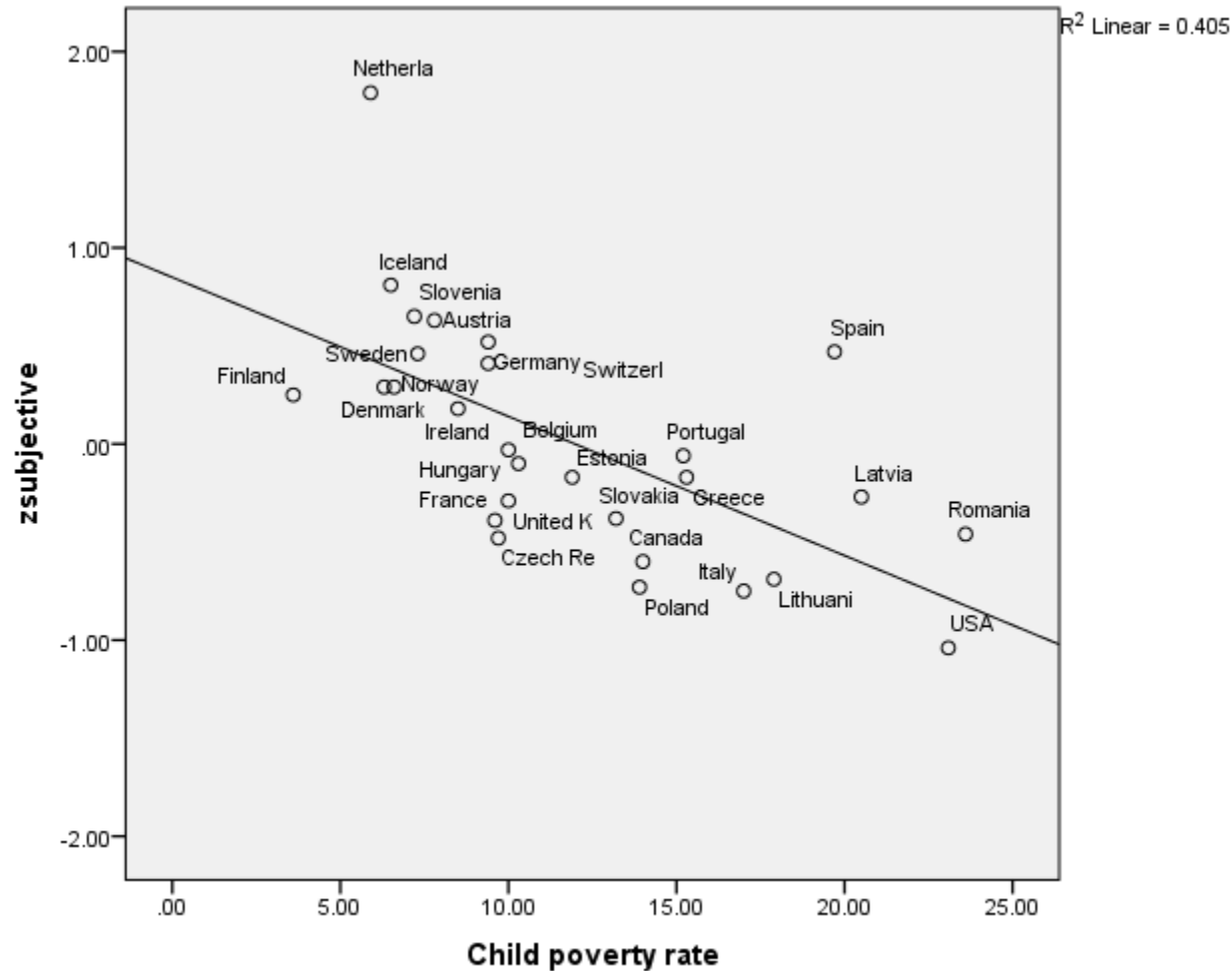
GDP



Macro: UNICEF RC 11 subjective well-being by relative at risk of child poverty rate

Bradshaw, J., B. Martorano, L. Natali and C. de Neubourg (2013).

Children's Subjective Well-being in Rich Countries, *Child Indicators Research*, 6, 4, 619–635



Micro: HBSC subjective well-being

	Model 1		Model 2	
	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Constant	0.462***	.036	0.560***	.030
Gender (female)	-0.185***	.013	-0.172***	.014
Age – 11 (Ref)				
Age – 13	-0.413***	.016	-0.412***	.018
Age – 15	-0.653***	.031	-0.647***	.037
Father in home (no)			-0.221***	.014
Mother in home (no)			-0.198***	.022
Father in work (no)			-0.207***	.016
Mother in work (no)			-0.062**	.021
Family Affluence Scale			0.124***	.016
Model stats	F(3, 27) = 243.72, p < .001, R ² = .079		F(8, 26) = 218.46, p < .001, R ² = .124	
Number of countries included in model	28		27#	

HBSC subjective well-being

Klocke, A., Clair, A. and Bradshaw, J.

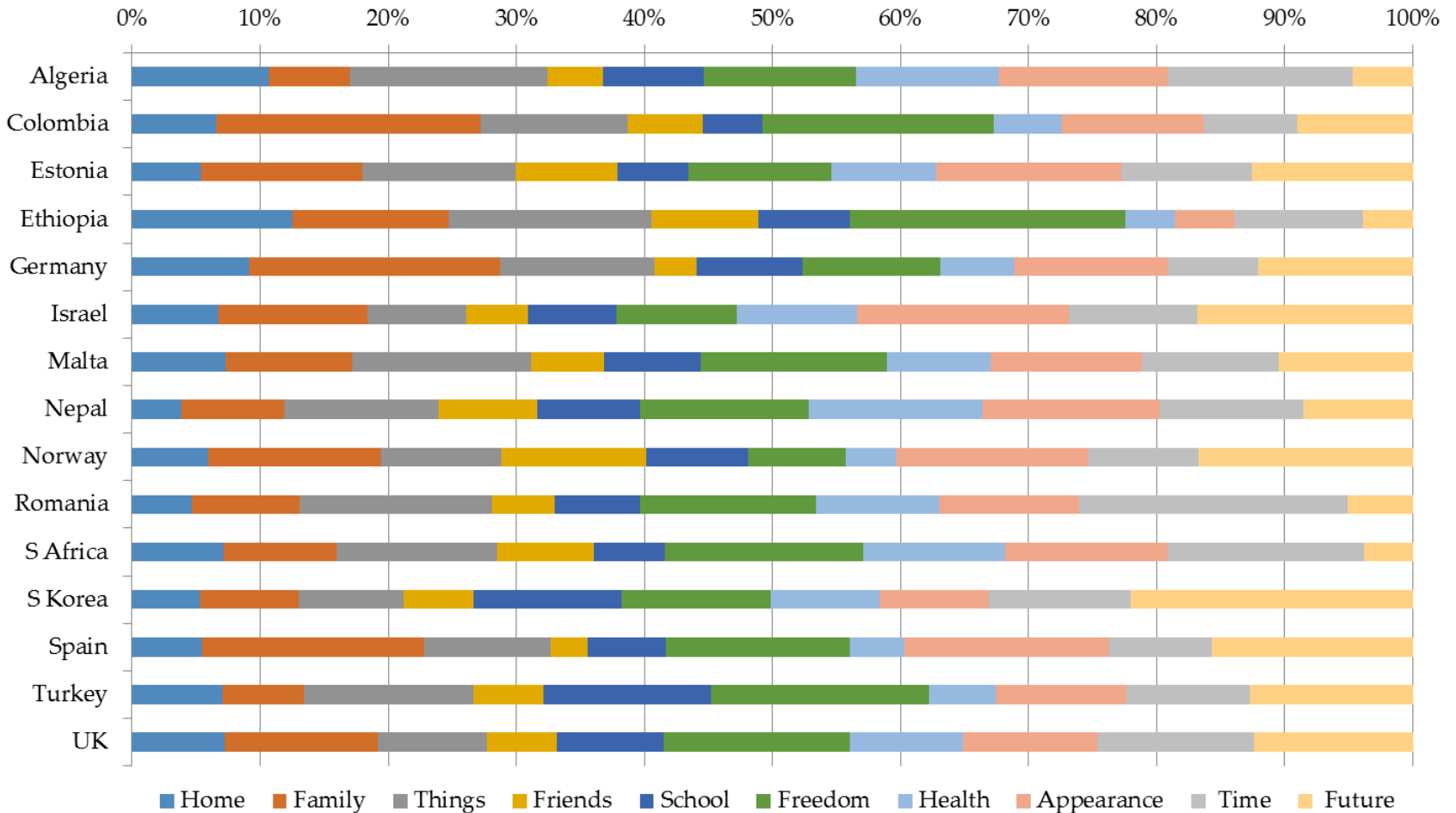
(2014) 'International Variation in Child Subjective Well-Being', Child Indicators Research. 7, 1, 1-20.

	Model 3		Model 4	
	B	S.E.	B	S.E.
Constant	0.558***	.029	0.765***	.121
Gender (female)	-0.178***	.012	-0.177***	.013
Age – 11 (Ref)				
Age – 13	-0.365***	.017	-0.361***	.018
Age – 15	-0.486***	.031	-0.490***	.032
Father in home (no)	-0.172***	.011	-0.175***	.010
Mother in home (no)	-0.154***	.020	-0.147***	.018
Father in work (no)	-0.172***	.016	-0.167***	.014
Mother in work (no)	-0.015	.012	-0.009	.012
Family Affluence Scale	0.092***	.008	0.087***	.007
Victim of bullying (never) (Ref)				
Victim of bullying (once or twice)	-0.359***	.020	-0.366***	.019
Victim of bullying (2-3 times per month)	-0.614***	.033	-0.623***	.033
Victim of bullying (once a week)	-0.703***	.037	-0.711***	.039
Victim of bullying (several times a week)	-0.956***	.038	-0.962***	.040
Currently smoke (yes)	-0.362***	.021	-0.356***	.020
Been drunk (yes)	-0.286***	.028	-0.287***	.027
Exercise (more than once per week)	0.222***	.016	0.220***	.016
GDP PPP (in \$1,000s)			-0.004	.002
Youth unemployment rate			-0.009	.005
Public spending on children and families (% of GDP)			0.030	.026
Model stats	F(15, 25) = 520.02, p < .001, R ² = .231		F(18, 24) = 1343.87, p < .001, R ² = .235	
Number of countries included in model	26##		25###	

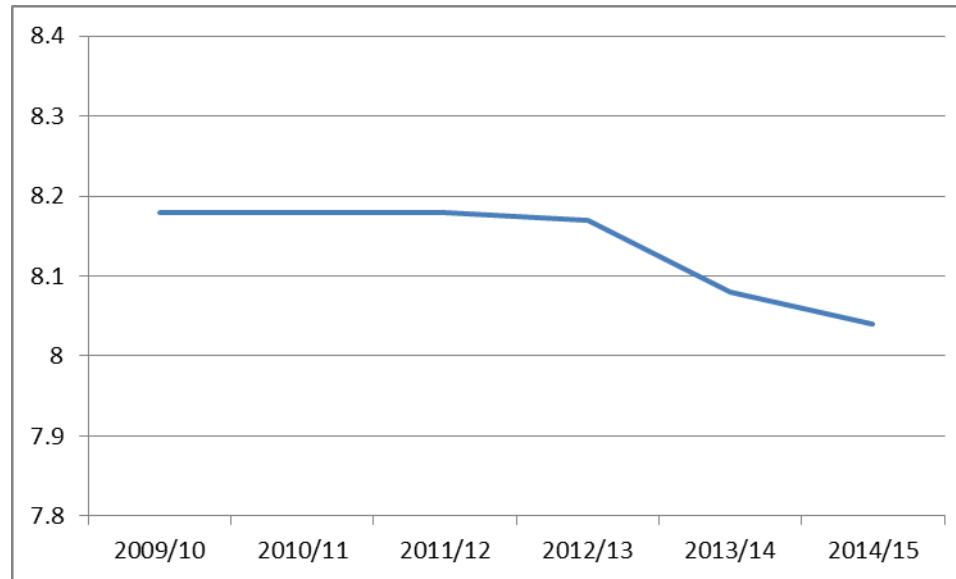
Relative importance of each domain satisfaction item for overall life satisfaction by country.

Bradshaw, J. and Rees, G. (2017)

Exploring national variations in child subjective well-being, *Children and Youth Services Review*, 80,3-14



Trends in children's happiness with different aspects of life, UK, 2009 to 2015. Life as a whole mean happiness. Children's Society Good childhood report 2017

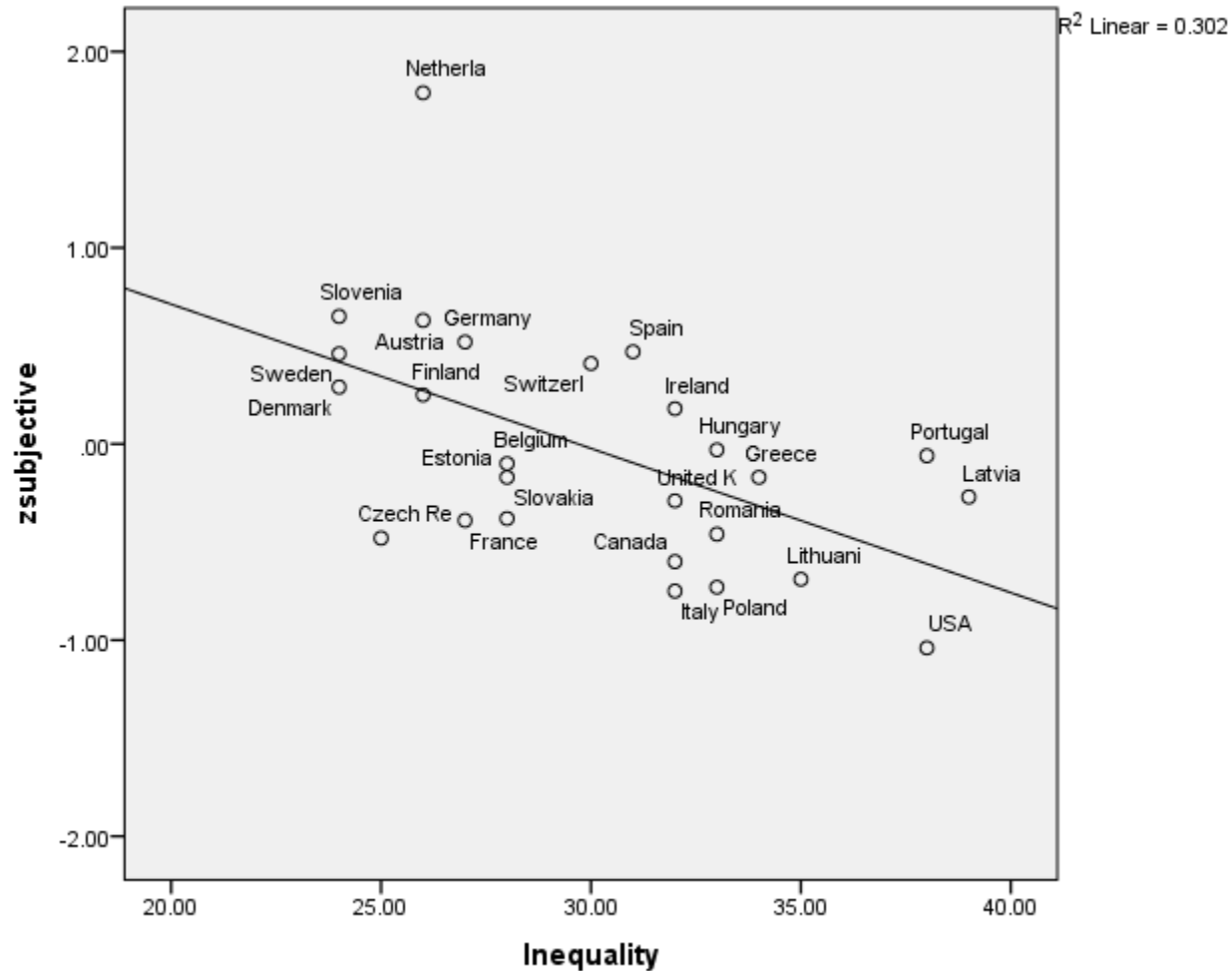


Forse

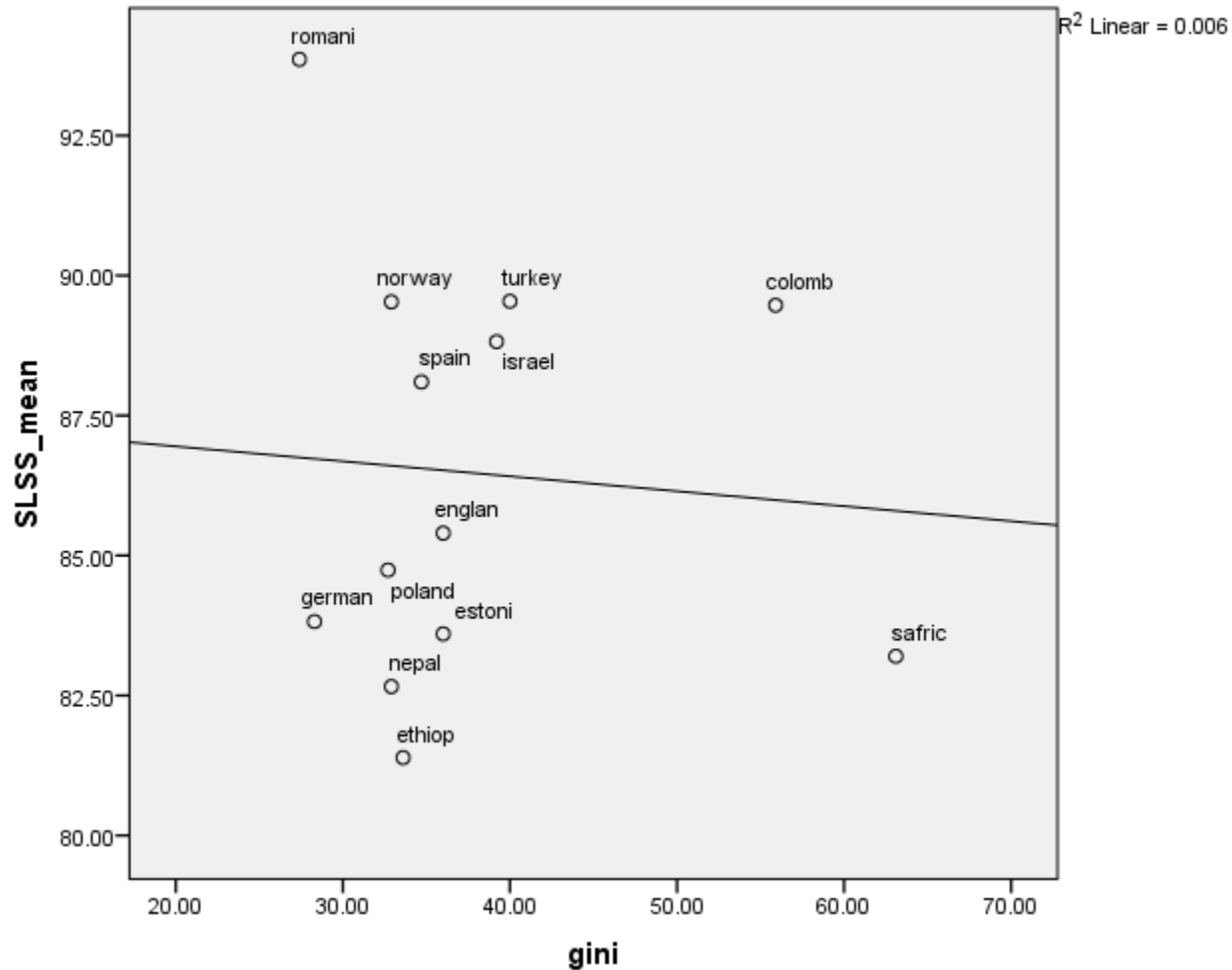
- ◆ Perceptions of social justice influence personal well-being in France.
- ◆ Resonates with WG Runciman *Relative Deprivation and Social Justice* and Pickett and Wilkinson *The Spirit Level*
- ◆ Child well-being associated with inequality at a macro level in OECD but not in Children's Worlds – adaptive preferences??
- ◆ At a micro level very weakly with Family Affluence
- ◆ Asking children about their deprivation much more strongly related to life satisfaction than parental income

Main, G. and Bradshaw, J. (2012) A child material deprivation index, *Child Indicators Research*, 5,3, 503-521

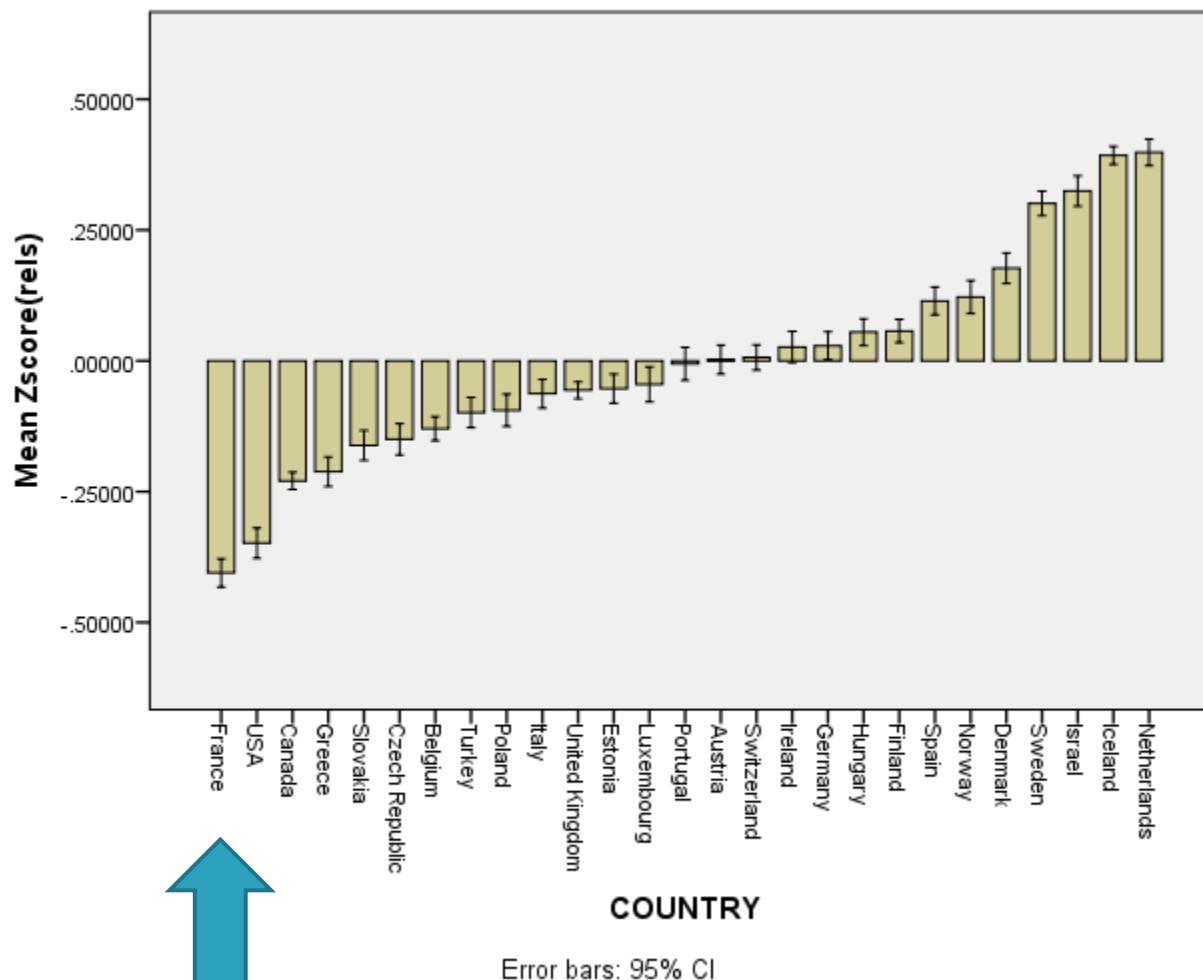
Inequality (gini) related to child SWB in OECD



Though not with the wider range of countries in Children's Worlds



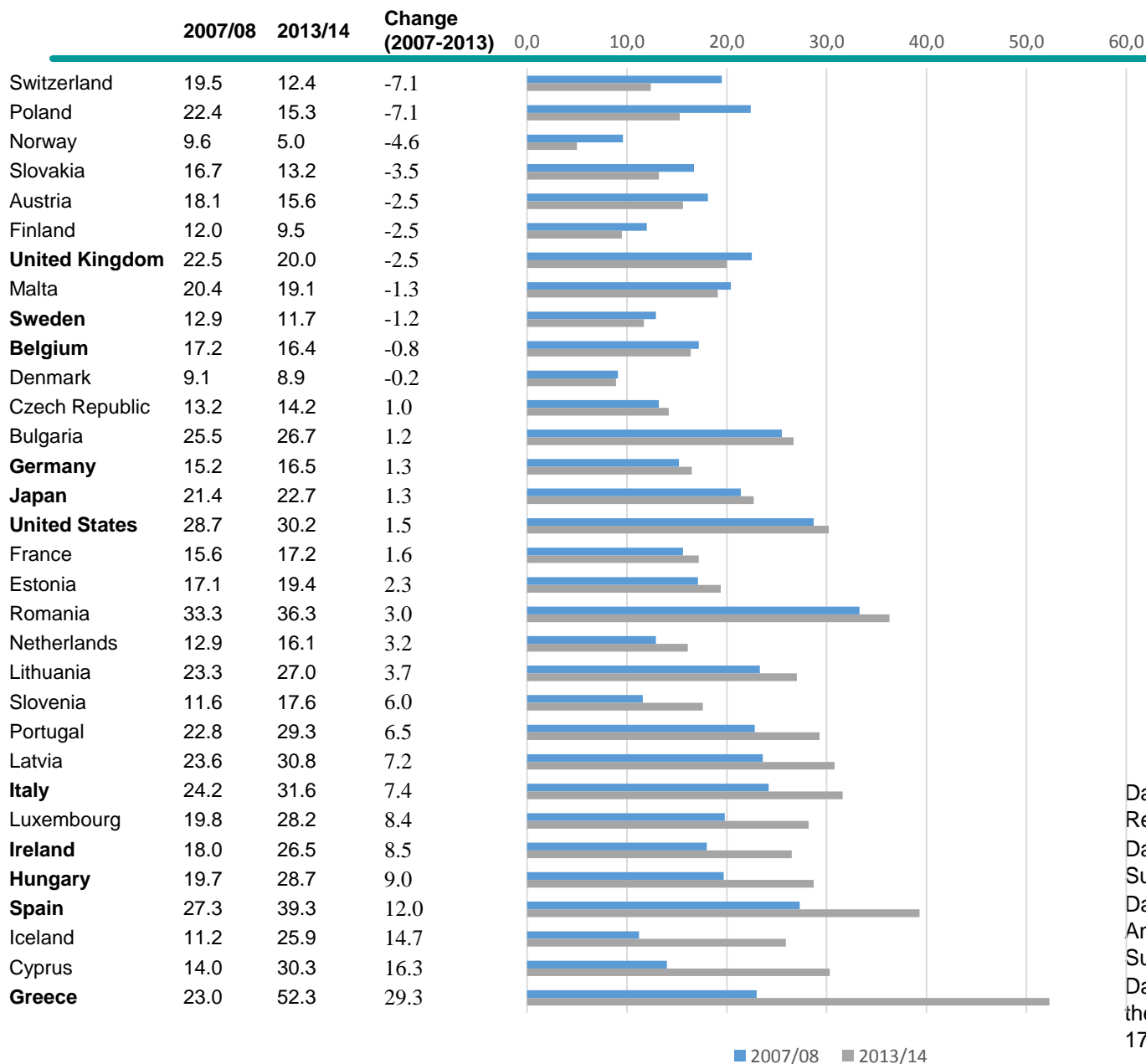
Children's satisfaction with relationships with family and friends HBSC data



Lamont

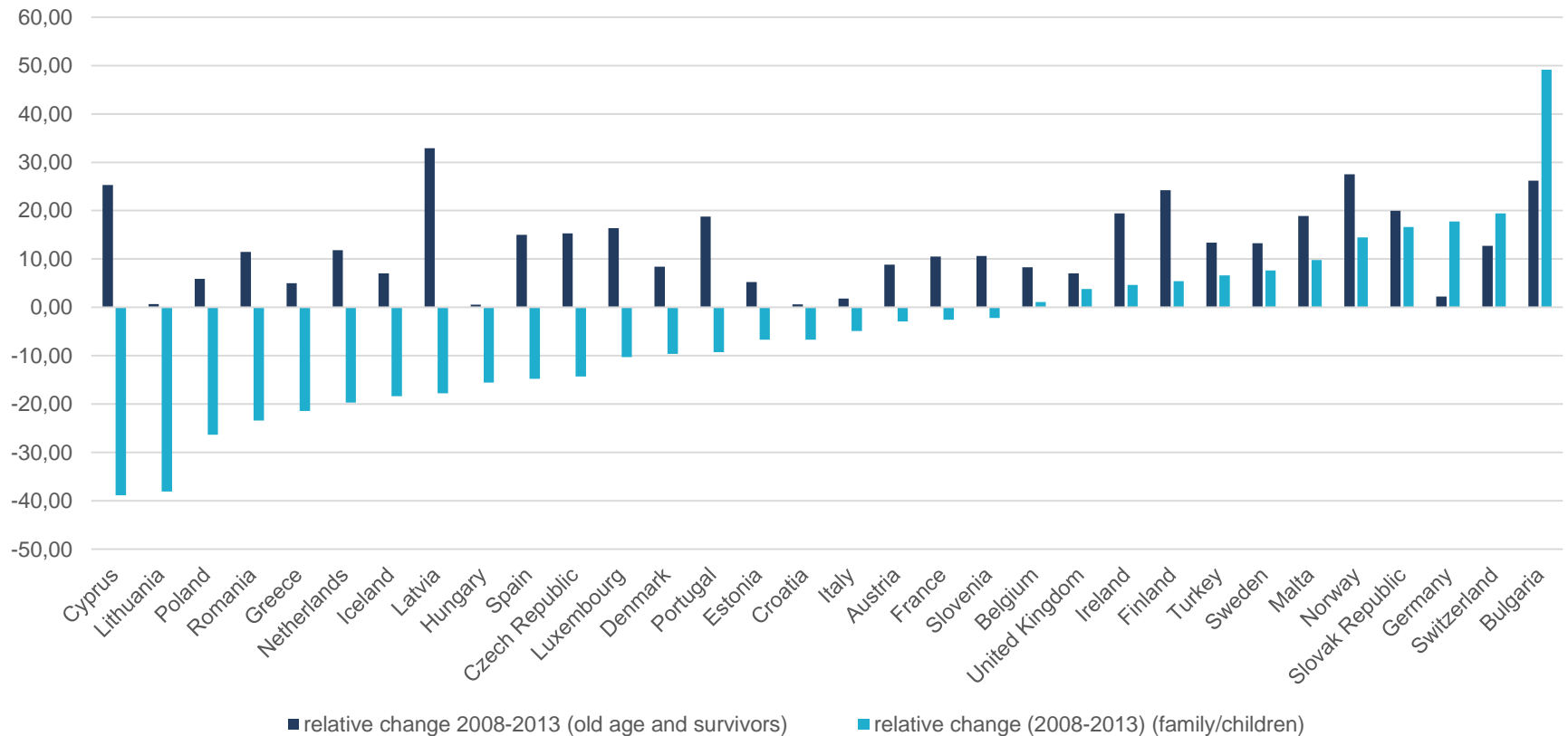
- ◆ Neoliberalism and social resilience
- ◆ Forgive (even more) tangential comments
- ◆ The impact on children of austerity Cantillon, B, Chzhen, Y, Handa, S. and B Nolan (2017) *Children of Austerity: Impact of the Great Recession on Child Poverty in Rich Countries*. Oxford: OUP

Child poverty (60% of the median, adjusted for inflation) in 2007/08 and 2013/14 income years



Data for the UK from the Family Resources Survey
 Data for Japan from the Comprehensive Survey of Living Conditions
 Data for the United States from the CPS Annual Social and Economic Supplement
 Data for the rest of the countries from the EU-SILC (Eurostat, last update 17.02.2017)

Per cent change in real per capita spending on family/children and old age benefits (2008-2013)



Long-run impact of planned tax and benefit reforms in the UK by income decile and household type % reduction in net household income *IFS Briefing Note May 2017*

