



• Workshop 1 highlights •

G rard Poussin

Children's selfesteem

- data from 1997 and 2009
- lower selfesteem in single custody and JPC but non-significant for JPC.
- JPC better for boys' selfesteem.
- High conflictlevel affected children's selfesteem regardless of post-separation living arrangement.

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Amandine Baude

- 112 children, 37 i JPC, 75 in sole maternal care
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- Data collected from children and prents
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- Children more involved in parent's conflict in sole than in shared care
- In JPC the quality of the relationship to the mother mediated the link between conflict and internalising problems
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- triangulation mediates the link between parental conflict and internalising problems In JPC but not in single care
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- Troublesome transistions between the two homes mediates the risk for internalising problems and parental conflict more for children in shared care than in sole custody.

Amandine Baude

- meta-analysis
- data from multiple studies to create a universal measure to compare child adjustment in JPC and single care
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- characteristics moderating the associations
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- inclusion criteria at least 30 % of time, peer reviewed journals
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- Important mediators such as
- level of conflict
- preseparation circumstances
- length since separation

is often missing in the included studies

Amandine Baude

meta-analysis

- Shared care slightly better adjusted
- small effect size
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- Time in respective homes the only factor effecting the adjustment
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- No significant difference for children living 35% or 30% compared with single care
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Emma Fransson

mental health of children in joint physical custody, compared with children in nuclear families and in single care.

included the family's financial situation and the parents' satisfaction with their own health, economic and social situation.

1 297 families with children 4-17 years old.

- 76.4% (n=992) in nuclear families
- 10% (n=129) in joint physical custody
- 3.6% (n=176) in single care families

- Outcome measure SDQ

Emma Fransson

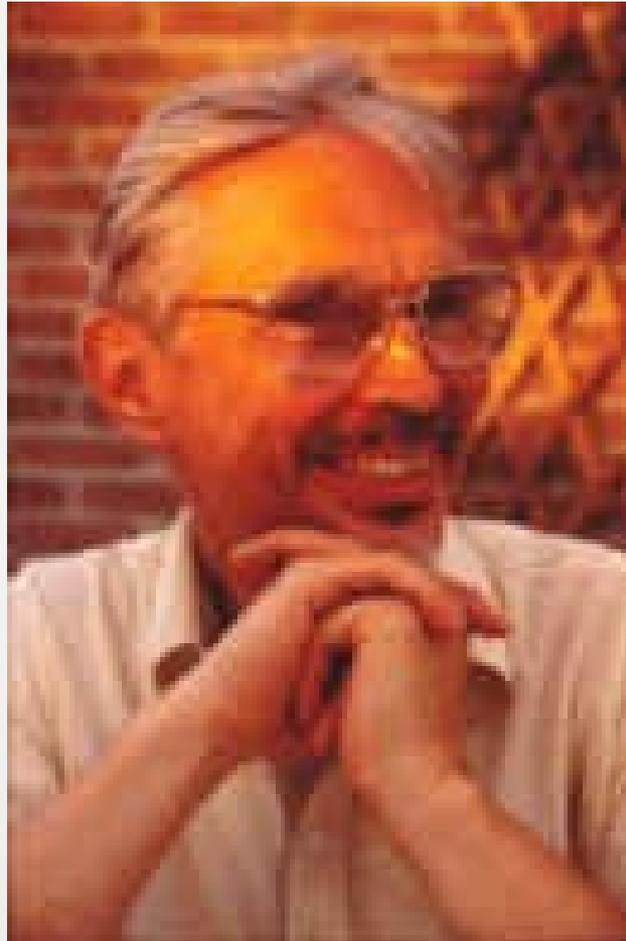
children's mental health in different living arrangements was associated with parental satisfaction with their health, social and economic situation

children in joint physical custody have better mental health than children in single care, but not as good as children in nuclear families.

Emma Fransson

- why do children with separated parents fare less well than those in intact families? The breakup? Family factors preceding the separation?
- more conflict and mental health problems before and after divorce.
- need for longitudinal studies with factors such as age at separation, time since separation.

Jan Piet de Man



PRACTICE: JUDGMENTS

In a 2010-2011 research in 2 Belgian courts concerning 276 judgments in cases in which fathers asked an equally shared parenting, this housing regulation was granted in **37 %** of the cases.

The 200 **motivations** for the 174 refusing orders were (each order could have several motivations; absolute numbers):

1. **Young age:** 41
2. Order of preliminary social inquiry, study, police inquiry: 34
3. Conflict between parents: 32
4. Need of progressivity: 32
5. Need of permanence/anchorage in the maternal house: 21
6. Inadequate professional time schedules and occupations/distances between domiciles: 20
7. Childrearing deficiencies: 14
8. Material deficiencies: 6

Dossier "Intérêt de l'enfant dans le cadre de la loi sur la garde alternée".

Dossier réalisé avec les collaborations de Céline Lefèvre, Sophie Tortolano, Thierry Riechelmann, Eric Messens.

Mental'idées n°19 (février 2013).

Les tendances statistiques des décisions judiciaires en matière d'hébergement, p. 26.

Valid predictions

Development of **differential** diagnostic instruments of the parental and child's properties and all other factors that are able to make **valid predictions** of what parenting time schedule and conditions are the least detrimental to the children's best interests, etc..

A need for further support from empirical research.

- 1) the most **age**-adapted parenting time schedules,
- 2) the most suitable **transition** place (“neutral”) and time (day and hour),
- 3) the effects of judgements “against the **will** of one parent”,
- 4) the effects of “**nest** birding”,
- 5) the kind and extent of **parental** conflicts, violence, abusiveness, neglect, mental health, adjustment difficulties, etc.,

• and the development of **differential diagnostic** instruments

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Thank you and see you again!

