

ABSTRACTS

Henning Lohmann and Hannah Zigel: Family policy in comparative perspective: The concepts and measurement of familization and defamilization

Family policy is not easily conceptualized or measured in comparative research. Previous approaches are highly diverse and have yielded mixed empirical results in terms of placing countries' family policy profiles in the international landscape and mapping their trajectories. This article reviews the long-standing discussion of the familization and defamilization concepts popular in comparative research, derives a conceptual framework and provides an in-depth discussion of current empirical approaches. It tackles the lacking consensus on how familization and defamilization are measured, arguing that interventions in gender-specific and intergenerational dependencies are the key dimensions and that measurement at policy level is best suited to capture within- and cross-country variation in family policy. Using data on 21 European countries, the article proposes measures that acknowledge the different dimensions of familization and defamilization. The proposed indicators prove to be useful for mapping a range of European countries' family policy constellations but are bound by data restrictions. Therefore, the article makes a strong claim for improving the availability of internationally comparable family policy data.

Anikó Bernát, Bori Simonovits, Ágnes Kozma and Marianna Kopasz: The quality of life of people with intellectual disability in institutions, group homes and private households

Aims: This study compares the quality of life of adults with intellectual disabilities and those with severe and multiple disabilities in three living arrangements: large residential institutions, group homes for eight to 12 people, and private households.

Methods: The sample consisted of 99 people with an intellectual disability and 93 people with severe and multiple disabilities. To ensure the comparability of quality of life outcomes, the study used a matched-samples design: within participant groups samples were matched across the three residential arrangements on activities of daily living, gender, age. Quality of life was assessed using quantitative methods. Data was collected via face-to-face interviews with people with disabilities and their main – paid or unpaid – carers.

Findings: The results highlighted some significant differences in the quality of life outcomes across the three residential arrangements. The combined quality of life indicator showed the relative advantage of group homes for those with an

intellectual disability, for people with severe and multiple disabilities there was no difference between types of living arrangement. The analysis of other quality of life indicators highlighted some negative aspects of institutional care.

Ágnes Kozma and Gábor Petri: Community living and institutional closure programme in Hungary. A critical analysis

Background: This study examines, in the context of an institutional closure programme, how Hungary has embarked on the replacement of institutions with community-based services for people with disabilities.

Methods: The study uses two main sources of data: desk research and document analysis, and semi-structured interviews with 15 stakeholders involved in policy planning and implementation. The framework of the thematic analysis is the model proposed by Walt and Gilson (1994) that alongside the content of policies also includes context, processes, and actors of the policy process.

Findings: It is remarkable that none of the stakeholders believed in the possibility of successful implementation of community living in Hungary. In addition to problems with the content and implementation of programmes, the lack of transparency, distrust among actors, as well as withholding information are important features of the deinstitutionalisation policies in Hungary. This is particularly concerning given that the closure programme continues, therefore an in-depth and genuine evaluation would be necessary.

Andrea Rácz: Fates in child protection. Experience of young people leaving SOS Children's Village

The purpose of the study is to give a picture about the situation of young adults who have left the SOS Children's Village, that is, about how they lived their childhood, what they think about their own lives and their future plans, and how the child protection system has helped them in these matters. Most of the interviewees who have left the SOS Children's Village have typically positive experiences about the years spent in SOS Children's Village due to the provided material and personal conditions, as well as to the diversity of service and extensive support methods. The research results can contribute to the formulation of system development directions in order to provide a high level of service and to prepare children for successful independent life, where the central elements are the school career, the conscious support to enter working life, and the long-term solution for accommodation.

Domonkos Sik: Social work in late modernity 2.: unintended consequences and their solutions

By contrasting the horizon of contemporary critical theories and the theories of social work (in the first part of this study, Esély 2017/4), it may be concluded that despite the several connections, they are fundamentally incompatible. Even if theories of social work relate to the symptoms of the pathologies of late mo-

dernity, they do it independently from the broader context of modernization. Accordingly they fail to see those causal relations, which appear only if social pathologies are viewed from the comprehensive perspective of critical theories. The main problem with such blind spot is that social work becomes a victim of its unintended consequences: by not reflecting on them, it inevitably becomes a medium of their distortive effects. In the first part of the article based on analyses inspired by Foucault genealogy, such unintended consequences are introduced. In the second part those reactions are overviewed, which were born as a consequence of such criticism within the discourses of social work along with their limitation and potential development.

