## PRELIMINARY READING LIST

**Course literature, block 1: *Definitions of health and child well-being***

Antonovsky, Aaron (1996) The salutogenetic model as a theory to guide health promotion, *Health Promotion International* 11:4, 11-18.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/11.1.11>

This article presents the salutogenetic model, which exemplifies a holistic model of health. Antonovsky has developed the theoretical ideas underpinning the model. He is a medical sociologist whose research has dealt with the relation between health, social environment, and the ability to create a sense of coherence (SOC). SOC is a frequently used concept in both politics of health and health research, also for children and youth.

Ben-Arieh, Asher, Casas, Ferran, FrØnes, Ivar, & Korbin, Jill (2014) The multifaceted concept of child well-being. In Asher Ben-Arieh, Ferran Casas, Ivar Frønes & Jill E. Korbin (Eds.), *Handbook of Child Well-Being. Theories, Methods and Policies in Global Perspectiv*e. Springer: Dordrecht.

<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007%2F978-90-481-9063-8_134.pdf>

In this chapter, Ben-Arieh together with three co-authors discuss “well-being” as a concept with varying meanings depending on theoretical frameworks and social context. The authors approach well-being as a concept from different disciplinary perspectives, demonstrating the importance of the concept, as well as the ambiguity and conceptual confusing surrounding its use.

Nordenfelt, Lennart (2013) The Opposition between naturalistic and holistic theories of health and disease. In Havi Carel & Rachel Cooper (Eds) *Health, Illness, and Disease. Philosophical Essays.* Durham UK: Acumen Publishing. [E-book]

<https://ebookcentral.proquest.com/lib/linkoping-ebooks/reader.action?docID=1782433&ppg=36>

This chapter is based on philosophical reasoning on the definition of health, illness and disease. Nordenfelt’s ideas have been widely influential in both philosophical discussions and health research. Give the chapter some extra time!

**Supplementary literature:**

*The Handbook of Salutogenesis* (2017) Mittelmark, M. et al (Eds) Springer, Cham. [Ebook]

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-04600-6>

*Health Promotion for Children and Adolescents* (2016) Maya Rom Korin (Ed,) Springer, Boston, MA [E-book]

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-7711-3>

**Course literature, block 2: Developmental psychology and critical perspectives**

Wong, James (2004) Sapere Aude: Critical ontology and the case of child development.

*Canadian Journal of Political Science*, 37:4, 863-882.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0008423904990166>

Wong’s article has a critical approach to developmental psychology, drawing on Foucauldian thinking, arguing that Foucault’s power/knowledge-axis contained a critical element that could be used as an intellectual tool in discussions of social change. He focuses on development psychology, which is a strong normative framework in Western societies, structuring both welfare services (health care, education, social care, etc.) and social norms and conventions regarding parenting.

Rose, Nikolas (2009) Normality and pathology in a biomedical age. *Sociological Review 57:2,* 67-83.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com.e.bibl.liu.se/doi/10.1111/j.1467-954X.2010.01886.x/pdf>

The two articles by Nikolas Rose are important contributions in a discussion of health, normality and deviancy in childhood. Rose draws on Foucault’s intellectual work but he has continued to develop the Foucauldian reasoning in accordance to what he identifies as new conditions of possibilities in today’s society, globally, not the least the role of biomedicine in today’s world. If you’re interested, give the article some time and try to catch the basic ideas for yourself, perhaps you can apply the ideas in analyzing your health policy.

**Supplementary literature**

Mercer, Jean (2011) ”Attachment theory and its vicissitudes: Toward an updated theory”. *Theory & Psychology* 21, 1: 25–45. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0959354309356136>.

Mercer’s article summarizes several main tenets of the influential attachment theory and discusses them in light of historical, anthropological and experimental research. Mercer thereby offers a nuanced overview of the theory and its strengths and weaknesses.

Woodhead, Martin (2013) “Childhood: a developmental approach”. In Mary Jane Kehily (Ed.), *Understanding Childhood: a cross-disciplinary approach. (2013).* London: The Policy Press. (Chapter three, pp 101-159) [ISBN 978-1-447-30580-4].

This chapter provides the basis in approaching developmental psychology. Bowlby is mentioned. infant communication is discussed, as well as the basic ideas of Jean Piaget and Lev Vygotsky, who represent research on cognitive and sociocultural aspects of development.

Course literature, block 3: Children’s health in a global perspective

**Alderson, Priscilla (2007) Competent children? Minors’ consent to health care treatment and research. *Social Science and Medicine* 65:11, 2272-2283.**

[<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2007.08.005>](file:///C:/Users/nelze86/OneDrive%20-%20Linköpings%20universitet/Documents/Documents/AAA%20Master/Hälsokursen/2020/Alderson,%202007%20Competent%20children.pdf)

**In this article, the influential British researcher Priscilla Alderson discusses controversies about children’s consent, in treatment situation and in research. The article points out how criteria for competence to provide consent draws on children’s experiences and understanding rather than age. Models for assessing children’s competence are discussed. Empirical research from England is used to exemplify various dilemmas and grounds for decision-making.**

**Kilkelly, Ursula (2015) Health and Children’s Rights. In** Wouter Vandenhole **(Ed).** *Routledge International Handbook of Children’s Rights Studies*. New York: Routledge. **[E-book.]**

<https://eds.a.ebscohost.com/eds/detail?sid=03a72895-3c87-4133-805c-9d6ed462d333@sessionmgr4008&vid=3&format=EB&rid=3#AN=971575&db=nlebk>

This chapter is a basic overview of the UNCRC, and specifically article 24, and what it says about standards of health and health care facilities for the many facets of health, from sexual guidance for adolescence to consent procedures in hospitals. We recommend you starting with this article!

Lundy, Laura (2017) “United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and Child Well-Being”. In Asher Ben-Arieh, Ferran Casas, Ivar Frønes & Jill E. Korbin (Eds.), *Handbook of Child Well-Being. Theories, Methods and Policies in Global Perspectiv*e. Springer: Dordrecht. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-90-481-9063-8_94>

This chapter the author sets out to reflect on well-being as a concept and idea in the light of human rights, and more specifically, as it is set out in the CRC. Lundy points out the necessity of bringing together experts on child well-being with experts on children’s rights, for discussions about indicators, measurements, and more general guidelines in efforts to promote child health.

Ruiz-Casares, Mónica, Guzder, Jaswant, Rousseau, Cécile & Kirmayer, Laurence (2014) Cultural Roots of Well-Being and Resilience in Child Mental Health. In Asher Ben-Arieh, Ferran Casas, Ivar Frønes & Jill E. Korbin (Eds.), *Handbook of Child Well-Being. Theories, Methods and Policies in Global Perspectiv*e. Springer: Dordrecht.

In this extensive overview of child well-being, approached through the lens of resilience and cultural context, a dynamic view is carved out, with relevance to understanding wellbeing as an ongoing achievement in social interaction, including situations of violence and deprivation, and connects to concrete interventions in health promotion and clinical activities.

Davies, Clare, Jennifer Fraser & Donna Waters (2019) ”Establishing a Framework for Listening to Children in Healthcare”. *Journal of Child Health Care*, Online First Publication. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1367493519872078>.

Davies et al. highlight how the actual implementation of article 12 of the UNCRC has been limited and point to several important, but often neglected, aspects of listening to children in healthcare. They also discuss how healthcare professionals and organizations can adapt to better enable children to participate in healthcare matters.