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Newsletter of the
Committee on
Family Research
(RC06/CFR)

*International
Sociological
Association*



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President's Column



Significant Recent Developments in the International Academic Circles

Over the last several months, while most of us have been watching and constantly astonished by consecutive political developments around the world, there are two significant happenings related to sociological community. Let me brief you about what I've encountered.

As you may know, ISA has more than 5000 individual members from 167 countries. Structurally, ISA has two main bodies: research committee (57 RC and 7 working group/thematic groups) and national associations (60 national sociological associations and affiliated members). For national associations, the Council of National Associations (CAN) meets once every four years since 2005. During 2016 ISA's executive committee meeting in Taipei (April), Kazakhstan Sociological Association was confirmed to host the 2017 4th CNA conference which will be held from May 15-18, 2017 under the title "Sociologies in Dialogue".

However, after the final program and logistics of 4th CNA conference was finalized, KSA suddenly notified ISA in mid-January that they will be forced to abandon hosting the conference if three conditions are not met: Add Russian as an official language in the conference; Omit the paper title with authoritarianism, colonialism, post-colonialism, etc.; Change Taiwan to Chinese-Taipei and the presentation of Taiwan delegates must comply with the principle of "One China".

The Vice-president of ISA (also the president of CNA), Sari Hanafi, of course was totally surprised and immediately contacted ISA president as well as the executive secretary. With no alternative venue at hand, their opinions converged and may be best expressed by ISA President, Margaret Abraham, in the following:

As noted in ISA's mission: *"The ISA was founded in 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO. The goal of the ISA is to represent sociologists everywhere, regardless of their school of thought, scientific approaches or ideological opinion, and to advance sociological knowledge throughout the world."*

She further expressed that *“...ISA believes and practices the principle of academic freedom and represents sociologists everywhere. We believe debate and dialogue is a part of the sociological scientific endeavor. ISA does not succumb to political pressure about the content of our meetings or the name of member association. Taiwan and Taiwanese Sociological Association is a regular member of ISA and listed as such. We believe in upholding the integrity of our association and its membership...”*

The executive committee quickly reached consensus with unanimous votes that CNA will not take place under political censorship. In the context of this unfortunate situation and with the full support of Academia Sinica, Taiwan Sociological Association decided to bid for the sponsorship of CNA conference. In mid-February, Taiwan was chosen to host the 2017 4th CNA conference. Institute of Sociology who took charge of all logistics immediately formed a local organizing committee to handle visa applications (60 delegates from 43 countries), lodging allocations (to be placed in two different locales), meals and social events. Despite the time pressure of two months only, the 4th CNA conference successfully took place from May 8th to 11th, 2017, at Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan!

A note: You can imagine with delegates spreading all over different time zones, I often answered e-mails until 6am, then my post-doc Daniel Lin and the conference secretary Sean Chi took over. If you're interested, take a look at the photo link, which recorded the conference well: <http://www.ios.sinica.edu.tw/2017ISA/photo/>

Another important event occurred at the international academic field is the merger proposal between ICSU (Int'l Council of Scientific Union) and ISSC (Int'l Social Science Council). This happening may appear to be too distant for individual scholars or for national association members. But its future development will likely to produce profound influence on most of us. ISA has been an important member organization of ISSC and is thus invited to participate in the transitional discussion. As an ISA executive committee member, I was selected as one of four ISSC TTF representatives and had attended teleconferences and two face-to-face meetings in Paris. Now the ad-hoc committees are dissolved, but the merger process is still going on until at least 2018.

ICSU is of course much larger and much more resourceful than ISSC—similar as the difference between natural science and social science. The motivation to merge these two international academic organizations started from a review recommendation for ICSU in 2014, which was then formally consented by the majority at the joint general assembly of ISSC/ICSU in October 2016. As a consequence, two ad-hoc committees were formed with SWG (strategic working group) aims to strengthen the roles played by both Councils in response to increased demands for science to address a series of major challenges with global impacts and of unprecedented complexity; and TTF (task transition force) assumes advocacy of science for the global public good as well as to draft a new structure which is to be built upon strategies proposed by SWG. In brief, the transitional phase requires special committees to develop proposals for strategy, governance and structure for the new merged organization.

Clearly, if the merger is finally approved in Oct. 2017, one year later, a new organization (tentatively named “World Science Council”) will become the major, agglomerative international scientific organization with global connections and inter-disciplinary research emphasis. From the outset, funding agencies tend to endorse the joint framing of social issues from both natural and social sciences. The competitive advantage as well as the magnified impact of “WSC” may lead to more scientific unions eager to join in so as to benefit from research resources, while at the same time, may result in unexpected hardship on other international organizations. From RC06 perspective, the positive aspect is ISSC has been closely connected with ISA and its current president, Alberto Martinelli, is also a sociologist being supportive to sociological events. But the merger between a dominant council (ICSU) and a relatively less resourceful council (ISSC) undoubtedly will raise some concerns, especially among social scientists. Hopefully, the process will be smooth and productive and the end-result will contribute to the global academic community.

As I’m sitting in my cozy office enjoying/suffering the rainy season, which seems never ends, I realize that sociologists are right — structural forces are always above individual efforts! So, I will not worry about the subsequent mildew growing in my basement, but instead, I’d spend attention on future academic development (not the mold development, right?). Have a good summer!

Honorary President's Column



Demography, politicians and family sociologists

The American president Dwight D. Eisenhower once warned the Americans for the dangers of social welfare. He said that the welfare state he had in mind has an extremely high suicide rate as well as an extremely high number of illegitimate children born (at that time common was to speak about children born by not-married women as “illegitimate”).

From what he otherwise said, it was obvious that he was speaking about Sweden even if he did not explicitly say so.

According to official statistics, Sweden had a comparatively high suicide rate, but not at all extremely high. When Sweden officially told him that he was wrong, he publicly admitted his failure.

As for the “illegitimate” children born: It is true that Sweden had a high *ratio* of children born to not-married women. Ratio means as usual, in this connection, relative to all children born. The ratio in the USA was about four per 100 children born and in Sweden about ten percent.

At that time, I was a BA student and as such, I was curious (I still am curious) so I asked myself what these figures meant. Only women in so-called fertile ages can give birth to children. Thus, wouldn't it be more relevant to compare the number of children born by not-married women in fertile ages to all women in fertile ages rather than to the number of children born. When recalculating I found that the *rate* of “illegitimate” children born was the same for the USA as it was for Sweden!

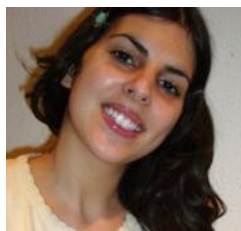
How can we understand so to be the case? Very simple, the average number of children born per woman of fertile age was about four (4) in the USA while it was only half in Sweden, about two (2) children per woman as an average. No wonder that the ratio shows a higher figure for Sweden than for the USA. Thus, the *ratio* gives us one truth and the *rate* gives us another truth. Are they “alternative truths”? In a sense: yes. If you want to show, how “sinful” women are (in this connection men are not “sinful”, they just do what men are supposed to do) in social welfare states: use the “alternative truth”, the ratio. However, if you want to be non-political or non-moralistic: use the other “alternative truth”, the rate.

If you have bothered to read this column this far, you might wonder how come that I bring these historical data into focus now. An old saying in Sweden is to the effect that there are normal lies and statistical lies. One could also say that there are many truths. Eisenhower was right that the *ratio* of “illegitimate” children was much higher in Sweden than in the USA. In addition, I too, was right when I said that there was no difference between USA and Sweden as for the *rate* of “illegitimate” children born.

I never told Eisenhower about these two versions of truths. Had I done so he would probably again have admitted that he was not fully correct. Swedish authorities seem never to have noticed this issue of “illegitimacy” so Sweden did not react in this respect.

Jan Trost
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From the Secretary



Our community has started the year with an exciting conference in Pretoria – we thank Marlize Rabe for her splendid work and enthusiasm. A brief report from the conference is included in this Gazette (see p. 12). Our second RC06 event of 2017 will take place in Mexico City (Nov 29 - 1 Dec) and the deadline for abstracts is fast approaching: 31st of August (see p. 7).

So, please join us for one more stimulating RC06 conference, this time hosted by the *National Autonomous University of Mexico* to discuss “**Inequalities and families: an interdisciplinary perspective**”. We are grateful to Lukasz Czarnecki for his dedication to organize this meeting.

This Gazette also includes the call for papers for our **2018** events: a **joint-conference** with RC41 (Sociology of Population) in Singapore, being organized by Wei-Jun Jean Yeung and team at the *National University of Singapore* (May 17-19), and the **XIX ISA World Congress in Toronto** (July 15-21). The program coordinators for the ISA World Congress (Mark Hutter, Barbara Neves, & Ria Smit) thank session organizers for their outstanding contributions – a list of sessions is on page 10.

Additionally, this newsletter includes a list of recent publications of our community (2017). In the announcements, please find enclosed new research projects as well as awards and honors given to our members this year. Finally, we welcome our new and returning members.

From my side of the world, enjoy the Winter!

Barbara Barbosa Neves

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<https://sites.google.com/politicas.unam.mx/inequalitiesandfamilies>

Inequalities and Families: An interdisciplinary perspective

International Sociological Association (ISA)

RCo6 Committee on Family Research

Topics includes:

- Conceptual and methodological approaches
- Comparative and interdisciplinary studies
- Latin American and the Caribbean Families
- Asian, African, Latin American and the Caribbean comparative approaches
- Intergenerational perspective
- Cross cultural families
- Migration and diaspora
- Work and care
- Gender and sexuality
- Sports and leisure
- Ageing and inequalities

Deadline for abstracts (max. 300 words): **AUGUST 31, 2017**

29-30 November
and 1 December
Mexico City

UNAM

E-mail: rc06.isa@politicas.unam.mx

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (ISA)

A JOINT CONFERENCE FOR

RC06 (FAMILY) & RC41 (POPULATION)

Changing Demography ↔ Changing Families

SINGAPORE | 17-19 MAY 2018

Organised by:



Centre for Family and Population Research
Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences

Website: <http://singaporerc0641.nus.edu.sg/index.php>



XIX ISA WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY

Toronto, Canada | July 15-21, 2018 | Metro Toronto Convention Center



POWER, VIOLENCE AND JUSTICE: REFLECTIONS, RESPONSES and RESPONSIBILITIES

POUVOIR, VIOLENCE ET JUSTICE:
réflexions, réponses
et responsabilités

PODER, VIOLENCIA Y JUSTICIA:
reflexiones, respuestas
y responsabilidades

ISA World Congress Program Coordinators:

Mark HUTTER, Rowan University, USA, hutter@rowan.edu

Barbara BARBOSA NEVES, The University of Melbourne, Australia, barbara@bbneves.com

Ria SMIT, University of Johannesburg, South Africa, ria.smit.dubruyn@gmail.com

Sessions (click on each one for more information):

[Migrating Families: Maintaining Generational Ties and Establishing Family and Community Bonds.](#)

[Studying Family Life, Digital Technologies, and Social Media: Perspectives and Methods](#)

[Aging Families and Health Inequalities Across the Life Course](#)

[Authors Meet the Critics: Families and Global Challenges](#)

[Changing Patterns of Asian Family Values and Practices: Comparative Studies Based on Cross-National Datasets in Asia](#)

[Children in Welfare States and Family Policy Analysis](#)

[Contemporary African Families](#)

[Continuity and Change in the Family Life Course](#)

[Experiences of and Responses to Disempowerment, Violence and Injustice within the Relational Lives of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Two Spirited \(LGBTQ2\) People.](#)

[Families and Religious \(De\) Radicalization](#)

[Family and Social Unit -Interconnection and Interdependence](#)

[Family Relations in the Transition to Adulthood](#)

[Family Structure, Power Relations and Gender Based Violence](#)

[Friendship and Personal Life](#)

Labour Markets and Welfare States in Transition: Barriers and Opportunities for Work-Family Balance and Gender Equality

Legal Recognition of Same-Sex Partnership and Kin Relations

Post-Individualisation and Family Conflicts in Contemporary Societies

Remaining Childlessness: Patterns, Causes, and Consequences

Strengthening Working Families in Western and Non-Western Societies: Effective Policies and Programs

Testing Concepts, Methods and Methodologies to Study Families Across Borders and Cultures: New/ Classical Tools and Mobility Discourses

The Culture of Parenthood

Deadline: September 30, 2017, 24:00 GMT.

Guidelines:

Participants must submit abstracts on-line. Only abstracts submitted on-line will be considered in the selection process.

- One cannot submit more than two abstracts.
- One cannot submit the same abstract to two different sessions.
- The abstract text cannot contain more than 300 words and must be submitted in English, French or Spanish.
- It is the author's responsibility to submit a correct abstract; any errors in spelling, grammar, or scientific fact will be reproduced as typed by the author.
- All changes/updates should be done via on-line system by September 30, 2017 24:00 GMT.
- Each abstract received on-line will be assigned an identification number.

Notification: November 30, 2017

- Submitters will be informed by November 30, 2017, whether their papers have been accepted for presentation.
- A final presentation designation (oral presentation, distributed paper, poster, or round table presentation) will be indicated.

Report – RC06 Conference in Pretoria

Marlize Rabe

Families and Patterns of Care, 24 – 26 April 2017

Even though the Pretoria conference was small, it was diverse with specialists from various countries in Africa, Europe, Asia, North and Latin America presenting their work.

It was no surprise that eldercare received particular attention as many countries in East Asia, Europe and North America are faced with older populations, many of whom are in need of care. Attention was drawn to the fact that categories of older people such as older divorced men, older migrant family members and couples who lost their only children (in the contexts of the past one child policy of China) could not count on family members to look after them when becoming frail or suffer from degenerative diseases. Yet, despite the youthful population on the African continent, the older population in Africa is growing fast and often also without adequate family support as a contribution from Uganda attested.

The keynote address was by Prof Leila Patel, who holds the Research Chair in Welfare and Social Development at the University of Johannesburg. At the banquet dinner she took the audience on a journey through South African family policy development over the last few decades. She drew attention to the positive outcomes of the child welfare grant that has proven positive effects on children and their families. Such positive research results clearly challenge the public discourse on an imagined dependency on the grants. However, she was critical of the family policy papers that maintain heteronormative middle class families as an ideal type. Such limited views of families undermine the gains made by LGBTIQ+ activists and ignore the harsh realities of gender-based violence (GBV) within families in South Africa.

Other topics such as gender, childcare, fertility, bereavement and living with HIV also received careful attention. As can be seen from the abstracts, the four main sectors in the so-called care diamond, namely the state, the market, the family and non-profit organisations (NPOS) or communities (as is identified in certain countries), all received due attention. The universality of care needs that play out differently in local contexts were once again underlined.

Marlize Rabe, LOC coordinator

Department of Sociology, University of South Africa

Abstracts can be found [here](#).

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

Matsuo, H., & **Matthijs, K.** (2017). The Impact of Well-Being on Fertility Intentions—An Analysis Based on the European Social Survey (2010), *Ask.Research&Methods*.

Abstract: This article examines the relation between well-being and fertility intentions in Europe and addresses three main research questions: Does overall well-being influence fertility intentions? What kind of well-being factors are more important in the determination of fertility intentions (individual-level subjective ones vs. individual-level objective ones vs. country-level ones)? Does the role of specific well-being variables change over the course of the life course, i.e. as age and parity increase? In accordance with the theory of planned behaviour (Ajzen, 1991), fertility intentions are studied as important predictors of actual fertility behaviour. And in line with established studies, a broad approach is taken towards the concept of well-being. The analysis is theoretically grounded in the framework of methodological individualism (i.e. micro-macro linkages). Use is made of data on women aged 20-39 in 27 countries, which were taken from the 'Family, work and well-being' module in the 5th round (2010) of the European Social Survey.

The analysis of a comparable European population sample is made possible by taking account of both unit and item non-responses, and correcting for them. Our analysis shows overall positive but small correlations between well-being and fertility intentions in all countries: the higher the level of well-being, the higher the intended fertility, although the strength of the correlation differs between countries. Also, overall, individual-level objective well-being factors, such as level of education and employment status, have a larger impact on fertility intentions than individual-level subjective well-being factors and country-level well-being factors regarding human development, gender inequality and region. Changes in the effects of these well-being factors are found depending on the stage of the life course: as parity and age increase, the importance of country-level well-being effects increases. This shows that family-friendly country policies targeted to these groups can have positive effects on fertility.

Strazdins, L., Baxter, J. A., & **Li, J.** (2017). Long Hours and Longings: Australian Children's Views of Fathers' Work and Family Time. *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

Abstract: Using two waves of paired data from a population sample of 10- to 13-year-old Australian children (5,711 father-child observations), the authors consider how the hours, schedules, intensity, and flexibility of fathers' jobs are associated with children's views about fathers' work and family time. A third of the children studied considered that their father works too much, one eighth wished that he did not work at all, and one third wanted more time with him or

did not enjoy time together. Logistic regression modeling revealed that working on weekends, being time pressured, being unable to vary start and stop times, and working long hours generated negative views in children about fathers' jobs and time together. The time dilemmas generated by fathers' work devotions and demands are salient to and subjectively shared by their children.

Hu, N., Taylor, C. L., Li, J., & Glauert, R. A. (2017). The impact of child maltreatment on the risk of deliberate self-harm among adolescents: a population-wide cohort study using linked administrative records. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 67, 322-337.

Abstract: Adolescents exposed to maltreatment have an elevated risk of deliberate self-harm (DSH). The aim of this study was to investigate longitudinally the effects of the number, timing, and type of maltreatment allegations on adolescent risk of having a DSH-related hospital admission, using linked data in Western Australia. A total of 351,372 children born between 1986 and 2000 were followed from birth up to the year 2010. Cox regression models were utilized, while controlling for a range of psychosocial covariates. Compared to children without allegations of maltreatment, children with unsubstantiated allegations only (aHR = 1.04, 95%CI: 1.00–1.08, $p < .01$) and children with a substantiated allegation (aHR = 1.10, 95%CI: 1.06–1.15, $p < .001$) all had significantly increased risk of DSH in adolescence. Among children with a substantiated allegation of maltreatment, the greater the number of allegations, the longer the exposure to maltreatment, and the more types of maltreatment experienced by a child, the higher the child's risk of DSH. However, this dose–response pattern was not found among children with unsubstantiated allegations only. This study calls for the early identification of children who are vulnerable to maltreatment, the better identification of the duration and severity of maltreatment experiences, and the provision of continued care and support, to reduce the child's DSH risk in adolescence.

Lindsay, J., & Dempsey, D. (2017). First names and social distinction: Middle-class naming practices in Australia. *Journal of Sociology*, 1440783317690925.

Abstract: Naming practices provide a novel way to explore contemporary gender and class processes in Australia. Names are important everyday symbols of social location and signify family history, gender, class, ethnicity and religion. In an individualised society a name is the ultimate personal 'brand' and is used to locate children in social space. In this article we draw on qualitative interviews with 41 parents to focus on class and gender distinctions in naming practices. Naming a child was considered to be an important responsibility and names were viewed as central to identity and social classification. Through our exploration of naming preferences and judgements by middle-class parents, contemporary processes of social distinction come to light. Discussion of name choices illustrated parental aspirations and fears and the drawing of symbolic class-, gender- and sexuality-based cultural boundaries in Australia.

This article in the media: <http://www.theage.com.au/lifestyle/news-and-views/news-features/most-popular-names-what-happens-when-they-all-turn-up-at-the-same-time-20170518-gw7v0g.html>

Dempsey, D., & **Lindsay, J.** (2017). Surnaming Children Born to Lesbian and Heterosexual Couples: Displaying Family Legitimacy to Diverse Audiences. *Sociology*, 0038038517696218.

Abstract: Surnaming practices are a case study of change and continuity in patrilineal conventions in families and also alert us to the challenges of negotiating familial identities in an era of family diversity. Using data from two Australian sources, 430,753 Victorian birth registrations and 43 in-depth interviews with heterosexual and lesbian parents, we explore continuity and breaks with convention in surnaming children. For married and unmarried heterosexual couples, the dominant surnaming practice was for children to take their father's name. By contrast, several surnaming strategies were more popular among lesbian couples including: using hyphenated or double-barrelled surnames, using the birth or non-birth mother's surname or creating a new name for the family. Despite these differences, we contend that through their surnaming decisions both lesbian and heterosexual couples are concerned with displaying the legitimacy of their parental relationships to extended family and institutional audiences. For unmarried heterosexual couples, surnames display 'intact' families and paternal commitment whereas for lesbian couples the legitimacy concern is the recognition of the same-sex couple as parents.

Mokomane, Z., **van der Merwe, S.**, Seedat Khan, M., Jaga, A., & Dancaaster, L. (2017). Developing an African research network and research agenda on work–family interface. *Community, Work & Family*, 20(3), 366-376.

Abstract: In this article we aim to provide a narrative of the critical engagement on work–family issues in Africa that took place during the inaugural workshop of the African Research Network on Work–Family held at the University of Pretoria, South Africa in September 2015. The interdisciplinary experts at the workshop agreed that with funding and appropriate local data, the Network has the potential to make a substantial contribution to strengthening and amplifying African voices in the global work–family discourse, which is currently dominated by research findings and literature from the Global North. A future research agenda was also proposed.

Steinbach, A. (2017). Older Migrants in Germany. *Journal of Population Ageing*. doi:10.1007/s12062-017-9183-5

Abstract: A substantial part of the older population in Germany already has a so-called migration background, but clearly in the next years and decades the rate will increase. Thus, the crucial questions are as follows: How are the older migrants in Germany faring? How are their living situations? What differences exist between migrants and native Germans as well as between members of different migrant groups and different migrant generations? This paper starts with a short overview about the migration history from and

to Germany since 1950 and the most important facts of the socio-demographic characteristics of older migrants in Germany. After that, some theoretical considerations about the relation of migration and aging are drawn. Finally, the living situations of older migrants in regard to 1) employment and economic situation, 2) regional distribution and accommodation, 3) marital status, household structure, and intergenerational family relations, as well as 4) health and subjective well-being are examined. The paper ends with a short summary and a reflection on the need for further research.

Steinbach, A., Kopp, J., & Lazarevic, P. (2017). Divergent perceptions of intergenerational relationships: What implications, if any? *Journal of Family Studies*. doi:10.1080/13229400.2016.1269659.

Abstract: People involved in a shared social relationship may perceive their relationship differently. The intergenerational stake hypothesis posits differences in reports of parents and adult children on emotional closeness and conflict; empirical studies have also found different reports on the exchange of support. These findings are tested by looking at assessments of different dimensions of the parent–child relation. Data were drawn from the 2009 to 2010 wave of the German Family Panel (pairfam) and include more than 4500 parent–child dyads. Some differences were found (parents reported higher emotional closeness and lower conflict), but does this mean that all empirical studies of intergenerational relationships are potentially biased if they use data from only one generation? Using pairfam data, we show that no great statistical bias is introduced when data from one, not both generations are used. Thus, data from one side of the parent–child dyad are sufficient for most research into intergenerational relations.

Dhal, Saroj Kumar (2017) "Festivals and reunions; Words and worlds of migrants of Kyoto city" accepted for publication in the forthcoming issue (Vol. 70, No. 1 & 2) of *The Eastern Anthropologist*.

Abstract: This paper explores the importance of family and festivals for the Indian migrants in Kyoto City of Japan. Migration has shown the path of economic progress but at the cost of social and emotional ties of family members and friends. Again there are socio-cultural reasons of Indian Festivals, which attract those migrants towards home to spend a quality time with friends and family members. Most of the Indian festivals are usually celebrated in family. Real joy and happiness of a festival can be realized in family life. Of course it costs a lot to visit the native land from abroad but at the same time the outcome is immeasurable. A son's meeting with his mother, a husband's meeting with his wife or a father meets with his children are beyond all cost of life. For a migrant son or a migrant husband or a migrant father, the experiences of migration and separation may not be explained with these mere words. It can be realized when they come to meet their near one during festivals.

Book Chapters

- McDaniel, Susan A. 2017. “**Knowledge Paradigms and Intransigent Intuitions**”, In Marian Adolf, Ed., *Book title to be determined*. In Springer book series, *Pioneers in Arts, Humanities, Science, Engineering, Practice*.
- McDaniel, Susan A. 2017. “**Sociology of Aging**”, In J. Michael Ryan, Ed., *Essential Concepts of Sociology*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- McDaniel, Susan A. 2017. “**Choices and Non-Choices: Waltzing with the Micro/Macro in Sociology**”, In *A sociological autobiography*, co-edited by Neil McLaughlin and Stephen Riggins profiling prominent Canadian sociologists.
- McDaniel, Susan A. 2017. “**Inequality, Demographics and the New World Order**” In Patrizia Albanese and Lorne Tepperman, Eds., *Reading Sociology*. Don Mills, Ontario: Oxford University Press.
- **Dempsey, D. & Kelly, F. (2017).** Transnational Third-Party Assisted Conception: Pursuing the Desire for ‘Origins’ Information in the Internet Era. In *Babies for Sale?: Transnational Surrogacy, Human Rights and the Politics of Reproduction*, Davies, M. (Ed.). Zed Books.

Other

Richter, R. (2017). *On Families: Facts and thoughts. Blogposts on Family Studies 2015–2016*. Available here:

<http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/WP76Richter2017.pdf>

This is a collection of blogposts related to the ‘**FamiliesAndSocieties**’ EU Project. For weekly posts, please subscribe [here](#).

Media

‘Our 24/7 economy and the wealth of nations’ by Jianghong Li & Wen-Jui Han

<http://theconversation.com/our-24-7-economy-and-the-wealth-of-nations-76684>

Other Announcements

I. Research Projects

- Barbara Barbosa Neves secured the *University of Melbourne Early Career Scholar Award* for a project on social isolation and loneliness among older Australians (2017).
- Barbara Barbosa Neves and colleagues at the University of Melbourne were awarded a project on family representations on Instagram – a popular social networking site. More information [here](#).
- Michael Rush and colleagues from the School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice, University College Dublin (UCD) have secured a grant from the Erasmus+ Program to support staff and student exchanges with Chinese University Hong Kong and Hokkaido University in Japan.
- Michael Rush has secured a University College Dublin UCD grant of €10,000 to lead an interdisciplinary team of lecturers for a pilot module called *Societal Challenges for the 21st Century* to be delivered to 500+ first year Social Science undergraduates, which will incorporate principles of Universal Design and information management/digital literacy skills. Michael is interested in hearing from colleagues with experience of blending traditional lecture methods with on-line learning and assessment methods in large group settings.
- Saroj Kumar Dhal was awarded a project on 'Occupational Transformation in the Village of Odisha' by the ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research).
- Wei-Jun Jean Yeung and team at the National University of Singapore were awarded the grant 'Building Human Capacity in Singapore Population' (S\$8.5 million) to work on early childhood development in Singapore. More information [here](#).
- The Centre for Family and Population Research (CFPR) at the National University of Singapore is celebrating the 3-year landmark. The Centre's main research activities can be found in this [report](#).

II. Appointments & Honors

Congratulations to the following members on their new appointments/honors:

- Fausto Amaro, who was appointed President of the Atlantic University – School of Management, Health, IT, and Engineering.

- Robin S. Högnäs is moving from the Department of Sociology at the University of Louisville to the Centre for Health Equity Studies (CHESS) at Stockholm University as of June 15th, 2017.

- Susan McDaniel is a member of the 'Interdisciplinary Advisory Committee', Canada Research Chairs (2016-2019), and a member of the 'National Statistics Council Sub-Committee on Longitudinal Data' (2016-2017) reporting to Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada.

New & Returning Members

We welcome the following new or returning members:

Isabella Crespi
Italy

Masataka Honda
Japan

Susan A McDaniel
Canada

Ronny Koenig
Switzerland

Lynn Jamieson
United Kingdom

Noriko Iwai
Japan

Gillian Ranson
Canada

Naoko Saito
Japan

Ingrid Arnet Connidis
Canada

Nevena Kulic
Italy

Glenda Wall
Canada

Kathryn Almack
United Kingdom

Xiaoying Qi
Hong Kong

Mojca Frelih
Slovenia

Saroj Kumar Dhal
India

Justice Mugowe Medzani
South Africa

Board of RC06 (2014-2018)

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