



**CFR COMMITTEE ON FAMILY RESEARCH  
ISA INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

# **CFR-GAZETTE**

**VOLUME 30, ISSUE 1, 2004**

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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

Several activities of the CFR have taken place in the period since the last Gazette was published. I will take this opportunity to give a short overview.

(1) The **40th seminar of the Committee on Family Research** was held March 25 - 27, 2004, in Bodrum, Turkey. The subject of this seminar was "Demographic Transition, Family, and Social Integration". The location was chosen for this subject, because Turkey is presently facing a massive demographic transition (with a drop in the birth rate from 5.8 to 2.1 within the last 30 years) and thus a good example for the transitory stage. The seminar was one of the smaller ones, partially due to the fact that demographic research questions are still not in the mainstream of scholars of family sociology, and partially due to some difficulties to reach the location, as it was necessary for everyone to change planes in Istanbul (a nice opportunity to visit this city, though). I hope, every attendant enjoyed the seminar. Personally, I found the seminar very satisfying, as all the presented papers were very much focused on the subject and provided many in-depth insights into many facets of the demographic transition in many parts of the world. I thank (our new members) *Jana Suckow* and *Daniela Klaus* for their assistance in the organization of the seminar. The abstracts of the presentations all together with the e-mail addresses of the presenters are to be found on our web-site ([www.rc06.net](http://www.rc06.net)), so that everyone of us may approach the authors. The web-site also provides some pictures from the seminar - at least a nice remembrance for those of us who had the chance to attend.

(2) During the Bodrum seminar, those from the board, who were able to attend, have held a short meeting. One of the results was the implementation of a small committee, whose task is to make suggestions for the **revisions of our by-laws**. It was felt that the combination of the vice-presidency of the CFR and the presidency of its nomination committee is not a wise solution, since it makes it practically impossible for the vice-president to become president afterwards – which could be, in fact, the routine solution for the provision of continuity in CFR-

activities. *Barbara Settles* (USA) as the past-president has been appointed to head this committee, and *Rosemarie Nave-Herz* (Germany) and *Wilfried Dumon* (Belgium), both prominent members of former CFR-boards, have been asked to join this committee. Any member of the CFR, who wants to make suggestions for amendments or revisions, should feel free to approach any of these three committee members. It is planned that the committee completes its work until the next CFR-seminar, where it can be discussed and eventually put into force.

(3) One ongoing problem of the CFR-activities is to keep track of our members. It is obvious that the activity level of all our members implies a lot of spatial mobility as well; accordingly, we face quite a bit of undeliverable messages every time we are sending them out. In order to provide information to our members, it is necessary to have a valid record of their addresses, their current academic affiliation, and - most specifically - of a valid e-mail-address. In order to accomplish this, we have put the relevant information of our members on our internet site - however password-protected. The name and password are both RC06CFR (case-sensitive!), please don't forward the password to anyone else in order to minimize misuse and SPAM in particular. But, please, **double check your own address** carefully and inform the secretary *Irene Levin* ([irene.levin@oks.hio.no](mailto:irene.levin@oks.hio.no)) and me ([bernhard.nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de](mailto:bernhard.nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de)) immediately about necessary corrections and any future changes. This is especially crucial with regard to **e-mail-addresses**, because we will use this media more and more for the dissemination of information.

(4) As you may already know, the strength of the CFR within the International Sociological Association depends on those members, who are holding **ISA-membership** as well. At present, we have slightly more than 100 ISA-members among us. This makes us one of the "large" Research Committees in the ISA, which has the specific advantage that we will have the largest possible number of sessions on the upcoming World Congress. Those of us, who are CFR-members but not yet ISA-members, are strongly encouraged to become ISA-members as well. It is not only to the benefit of the CFR, but for the individual members as well, especially if one intends to participate in the ISA-congresses anyway, as it reduces congress-fees considerably.

(5) During a short visit in Toronto in June, I had the opportunity to meet *Lorne Tapperman*, Department of Sociology of the University of Toronto. We reconfirmed our plans to have one of the next seminars in Toronto. Most probably, **the CFR-seminar in Toronto will take place in late September, 2007.**

(6) At the end of July, I will stay for a couple of days at the Institute of Sociology of the Academia Sinica in Taipei, Taiwan. Main purpose of this visit is to assist *Chin-Chun Yi*, the Vice-President of CFR and organizer of the **39th CFR-seminar in Taipei 2003**, in finalizing the editing work of the planned **two publications** resulting from this seminar, organized in co-sponsorship with the Academia Sinica. As it is for now, both publications will be special issues of well-known international journals and thus promote the work of the CFR considerably.

BN

## **FROM THE SECRETARY**

CFR has 348 members from 55 countries by July 2004. Some of the members have not paid their dues since 2001 and if they do not pay, they will very soon be deleted from the list.

A privilege for the secretary/treasurer is all the contacts with members – a very stimulating part of the job. There is a possibility to use the Gazette as a way of keeping contact with colleagues also. Please, use the opportunity to publish titles of new books, articles and achievements. This is a way of keeping in touch with last publications in the field.

After every published Gazette, I get several mailings back because of address changes. Please, inform me when you move or any other changes of your address.

In the last Gazette I published a membership list of all members. However, by a mistake, *Linda Haas*' name was not included. Her address is: Linda Haas, Department of Sociology, Indiana University-

Indianapolis, 425 University Boulevard, IN 46202, USA; e.mail: [lhaas@iupui.edu](mailto:lhaas@iupui.edu); telephone: + 1 317 274 7384.

If you are interested in reviewing books, please contact Carol Cairns (cairns@ucalgary.ca), the secretary of the Journal of Comparative Family Studies.

Please, notice that the year your payment is due, is shown on the right hand side of the nametag on the envelope. Please, pay as soon as possible; either with an American check written to: CFR c/o Irene Levin or pay to CFRs account: 6042 06 23383, Nordea bank, Frognerveien, Oslo, Norway. The amount is the same as for all previous years: 40 US\$ or 40 EURO for four years and 10 US\$ or 10 EURO for students, also for four years.

My mailing address is now changed to:  
Op. O. Box 4  
St. Olavs Plass  
N-0130 Oslo, Norway

However, my e-mail address and my phone numbers are the same as previously.

IL

## HONORARY PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

A couple of years ago the publishing house SAGE contacted *Bert Adams*, Madison, Wisconsin, USA, and me for a handbook of World Families. We accepted the offer and have contacted many of our colleagues around the world for manuscripts. Many of them answered positively and have done a remarkable job in writing many excellent manuscripts.

Beside *Bert* and me, the following CFR-members have been supportive in preparing manuscripts for the **Handbook of World Families**: *Fahad Al Naser, Fausto Amaro, Yu-Hua Chen, Wilfried Dumon, Hanneli Forsberg, Carol D. H. Harvey, Tomáš Katrňák, Ruth Katz, Daniela*

*Klaus, Joav Lavee, Irene Levin, I. V. O. MODO, Ivo Možný, Bernhard Nauck, Rudolf Richter, Peter Somlai, Barbara Settles, Xuewen Sheng, Chin Chun Yi, and Susan C. Ziehl.*

The finished handbook will, according to the plans of the publisher, be introduced at the annual meeting of the National Council on Family Relations in Orlando in the middle of November this year.

All chapters will, as much as feasible, follow a specified outline made by Bert and me, which looks somewhat like the following:

*A description of the area covered* (size, population, geography, history & varieties within the society).

*"Pairing up."* This is a little broader than the typical "mate selection."

*Fertility and socialization.* This covers primarily how children are raised in that society.

*Gender roles.* While gender is important throughout each chapter, it needs a separate section covering work, power, communication, etc.

*Marital relationships.* This would include non-marital cohabitation and LAT relationships, as kinds of "marital relationships", as well as power, etc.

*Family stresses and violence.* A large variety of sub-categories.

*Divorce/separation/remarriage.* Remarriage after divorce or death.

*Kinship.* This includes property and inheritance.

*Aging and death.*

*Family and other institutions.* Primarily on politics and economics, but can include religion in those societies where this matters.

*Special topics.* This involves unique characteristics.

Personally I look forward to the book and I also hope that colleagues around the world will find this handbook worth while to be used.

JT

## **XLIST INTERNATIONAL CFR SEMINAR**

### **Social Development and Family Change**

The Committee on Family Research (RC06) of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) are organizing in co-sponsorship a seminar to be held **March 16 - 19, 2005, in Mexico City, Mexico**. The subject of this seminar is “Social Development and Family Change”. The location is chosen for this subject, because Mexico is a wonderful example for transitional societies and a bridge between the affluent societies of North America and Central and South America.

Family changes and practices have become an important public and political concern in recent years, in response to economic, demographic and social transformations in the world.

Globalization and economic reforms have changed patterns of employment, health, education, social policy, and other. At the same time, demographic transformations take place, producing surpluses of economically active or of dependent generations in different societies, promoting migration. At the same time, in developing countries, the surplus of children and youth from poorer regions and social groups are preparing to enter in the labor market. However, in these contexts labor markets are precarious and insufficient to absorb them, and many poor families cannot invest in their children’s education, nutrition and health. Moreover, households headed by women or young people, parents with a low level of education and income, or rural and indigenous groups, contribute to reproduce disadvantages in human capital and poverty among generations.

Contrasts among rural and urban areas impact the organization of family lives too. Households of rural and indigenous regions concentrate a



disproportionate share of poor people, and suffer from a scarcity of infrastructure and services and from severe limitations to their capacity to support economic production, technical assistance, credit, marketing services and labor markets.

On the other hand, urban areas have experienced deindustrialisation, with restructuring and redistribution from manufacturing to the service sector, and decreases in the access to formal employment and protection system. Social inequalities shape a spatial polarization in the urban space. Immigrants arrive to heavily unregulated and shadowy urban economies, and their families live in marginal areas, with deficient access to services. Working families have to negotiate employment, housing, transport, shopping, schooling as well as leisure and child-care, to manage everyday life in cities spatially fragmented. Therefore, domestic decisions, compromises and everyday activities become increasingly complex. Men and women have to distribute time and resources, and decide about costs and investments in children, adults and elderly.

This set of factors impact domestic life, family relationships, kinship and wider networks. Practices and decisions of different generations and social groups influence the composition and structure of households, which become increasingly diverse.

Research on household, domestic economy and behaviors needs to recognize these complex trends and inequalities among countries, regions and social groups. This interplay between family and social development will be the focus of the understanding of domestic life in the next seminar on Social Development and Family.

The conference aims to approach many open questions, related to the general subject, on the basis of theory oriented, research based studies, both national case studies and comparative work. The scope of the seminar is broad, and includes economic, social and emotional aspects of family and social development. Contributions with empirical reference to Latin America are especially welcome, but the seminar is not limited to this area.

Proposals for papers are expected by **November 30, 2004**. Please send the proposal with an abstract of about 1 page by e-mail to:  
Dr. Cristina Gomes da Conceicao  
e-mail: [cristinagomes@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:cristinagomes@prodigy.net.mx) or [cristinagomes@flacso.edu.mx](mailto:cristinagomes@flacso.edu.mx),  
or mail  
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO-México)  
Carretera al Ajusco 377, Mexico DF, CP 14200 fax: 52-55-5631 6609  
Telephone numbers: 5255 56317016 or 5255 56318016.

The decision on the acceptance of the papers as well as a preliminary program can be expected by December, 2004. From October onwards, the possibility of getting an early acceptance of a contribution will be provided. This may be suitable for those attendants who want to apply for travel funds. Persons who are interested to attend the conference without presenting a paper are requested to send a formless application to the address above.

The conference fee will be approximately \$ 200 for members of the CFR and \$ 250 for not-yet members (including the membership fees of the CFR for the next four years). The conference fee includes three dinners at different places and the service at coffee breaks of the seminar. The lodging in the conference hotel is mandatory for the length of the seminar; it may be extended according to individual plans. The double room rate of the hotel is 50 \$ per person per night and includes breakfast and lunch, the single rate is 75 \$ per person. Details about reservations and other information about the seminar will be provided soon on the web-site of the Committee on Family Research <http://www.rc06.net>.

The conference will take place at FLACSO-México. Reservations and any questions related to the organization of the seminar, the location, or to travel should be directed to the conference organizer Cristina Gomes ([cristinagomes@prodigy.net.mx](mailto:cristinagomes@prodigy.net.mx)). If demand exists, one pre-conference and a post-conference tour (Azteca Pyramids, museums, colonial places) can easily be arranged. Please give us a notice, if you are interested in it.

# **XVITH WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY 2006**

Durban, South Africa, 23–29 July 2006

## **THE QUALITY OF SOCIAL EXISTENCE IN A GLOBALISING WORLD.**

Chin-Chun Yi, Taiwan, [chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw](mailto:chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw), has been appointed program coordinator of the sessions allotted to the CFR. She has asked Ruth Katz, Israel, [ruth@soc.haifa.ac.il](mailto:ruth@soc.haifa.ac.il), and Ria Smit, South Africa, [rsm@lw.rau.ac.za](mailto:rsm@lw.rau.ac.za), to assist her. Those who want to organize a session: please contact Chin-Chun Yi in good time before **October 1**.

In fact, we have 16 slots and thus 16 sessions at maximum. Those who want to organize a CFR-session should contact Chin-Chun as soon as possible since she has to send session topics and names (and e-mail addresses) of session organizers to the ISA no later than October 31, 2004, for publication on the ISA web site. These will become a “Call for Papers”. Each session will be scheduled for two hours, meaning less than 120 minutes, including presentations and discussions.

Next deadline for the program coordinator is January 31, 2006 at that date the Congress Secretariat in Durban and the ISA Secretariat in Madrid must have received the program of sessions.

## **NOMINATIONS FOR NEXT BOARD OF THE CFR**

According to the statutes of the CFR a Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee, headed by the Vice-President, is responsible for preparing the list of nominations for CFR officers, and for conducting the elections.

The other two members of the Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee have been elected by mail ballot; all four on the ballot came very close in

the election, and elected were: John Eriksen, Norway, and Ria Smit, South Africa.

Since the members of the Committee should seek suggestions for nominations from the membership all members are encouraged to contact the Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee.

Its nominations should reflect the international nature of the membership. In fulfilling this aim, account may be taken of the need for enough geographical closeness of the nominees to ease the expense of their meeting together if elected. There should be at least **two** nominations for each office.

Noted should also be that the ISA requires all members of the board to be individual members of the ISA.

Since the new board takes over at the World congress in Durban in July 2006 a ballot has to be sent to the members no later than about a year before the congress so that those elected can plan for their participation in Durban.

Thus, the Nominating and Balloting Sub-Committee consists of  
Chin-Chun Yi, [chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw](mailto:chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw)  
John Eriksen, Norway, [john.eriksen@isaf.no](mailto:john.eriksen@isaf.no),  
Ria Smit, South Africa, [rsm@lw.rau.ac.za](mailto:rsm@lw.rau.ac.za).

Please, help them in their work by suggesting names and addresses of members you want to see as members of the next board of the CFR!

## **NEWS FROM MEMBERS**

*I. V. O. Modo* has recently been promoted to full professor.

Peter Moss & Fred Deven (2002, Guest Eds.) special issue on 'Leave Arrangements for Parents: Research and Policies' *Community, Work &*

*Family*, vol.5 (3) incl. Deven & Moss: "Leave arrangements for parents: overview and future outlook" 2002: 237-255).

Dear Colleagues,

Hopefully, CFR members might have some interest in this, just appeared book:

G. Therborn, *Between Sex and Power. Family in the World 1900-2000* (Routledge, £22.99 paperback)

Contents:

Introduction. Sex, Power, and Families in the World

Part I. Patriarchy/ Its Exits and Closures

Ch.1. Modernities and Family Systems: Patriarchy around 1900

Ch.2. A Long Night's Journey into Dawn

Ch.3. The Patriarchal Burden of the 21st Century

Part II. Marriage and Mutations of the Socio-Sexual Order

Ch.4. Sex and Marriage in 1900

Ch.5. Marriage Trends in the 20th Century

Ch.6. The Return of Cohabitation and the Sexual Revolution

Part III. Couples, Babies, and States

Ch.7. Fertility Decline and Political Natalism

Ch.8. The Politics and the Sociology of Birth Control

Conclusion. The Century Gone, the Century Coming.

From some pre-reviews:

"Forty years after William Goode's *World Revolution and Family Patterns* we finally have a worthy successor to that foundational work.... For the first time we have a truly global history of families." John Gillis, Rutgers University.

"I am amazed that one person could have assembled, marshalled and organized so much information on so large a topic... Our debt is as great as GT's task .." Juliet Mitchell, Jesus College, Cambridge.

"A great book ... beautifully written .." Mattei Dogan, CNRS Paris and UC, Los Angeles.

Best wishes

*Göran Therborn*

## **NEW MEMBERS**

The CFR welcomes the following members (some addresses are not complete, they will hopefully be so in the next membership roster in the Gazette)

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Please, send address and other  
corrections to the  
secretary/treasurer



## **ABSTRACTS FROM THE XLTH CFR-SEMINAR HELD IN TURKEY**

### **What Having a Child Means for Hong Kong Couples**

**Jacqueline Adams**

What having a child means to married couples is an understudied question in sociological research. This paper explores the question with relation to Hong Kong Chinese couples. In-depth interviews are currently being conducted with ten professional, married couples in Hong Kong. They reveal that having a child means forming a complete family, and carrying out a wifely duty; it implies a financial burden, and the need for a suitable home; it involves giving up certain freedoms; and it means reaching a “next stage” in life. The data provide much-needed information from Asia, and in addition offer an insight into what couples consider with regard to having a child in an area with one of the lowest birth rates in the world.

A very low birth rate is a significant recent development in a number Asian countries, one with important social and economic implications. One of the areas for which this is true is Hong Kong, where the birth rate has declined dramatically in the past twenty years from 16.8 live births per 1000 population in 1981 to 7.2 in 2001 (Census and Statistics Department 2003a). In Hong Kong, as in Europe, having a child is now something that very many individuals think twice about, yet not long ago to have a child was a taken-for-granted part of married life. This article aims to explore this change by investigating why, in a climate of choice about whether or not to have a child, some people do choose to have one. It does so from a symbolic interactionist perspective, by examining the meaning that having a child has for couples. This question is important because not only does it help us better understand a decision that many individuals take, and that has a large impact on their behavior (a key concern of sociologists), but it also has implications for what underlies Hong Kong’s declining birth rate, a social fact with deep ramifications

for Hong Kong's economic, social, and political life, and of relevance to a number of Asian countries facing similar demographic transitions. The data on which this article are based come from in-depth interviews with local Hong Kong Chinese married couples.

### **The Impact of Socioeconomic Development on Married Women's Family Status: A Comparative Analysis among Three Chinese Societies**

**Yu-Hua Chen & Chin-Chun Yi**

This paper addresses the gap in current understanding of the dynamics of marital power and the effects of socioeconomic development on women's family status. To document societal differences (China, Hong Kong and Taiwan) in the use of marital power between spouses, we will develop a synthetic measure of marital power for women in each society. This methodology allows us to examine the nature and sources of divergence in the conjugal power structure by documenting societal differences in the patterns of married women's participation in those important family decisions. The measure of marital power, in terms of family decision-making power, is used to represent women's status in the family. Then, we will investigate socioeconomic as well as individual factors that influence married women's family status. Specifically, we will model the effects of personal resources and cultural norms on Chinese women's domestic status. Due to the character of dyad sample of these data sets, we will construct couple-based measure of marital power. For the purpose of comparison, we will use quantitative data from the 1995 survey, The Economic Development and Female's Family Status in Taiwan, and other corresponding data collected in 1996, 2000 and 2002 in Tianjin, Shanghai and Hong Kong, respectively.

### **Demographic Transition and Family: Generational Composition of Poor Households in Mexico**

**Cristina Gomes**

Most of Latin-American countries are in the advanced phase of demographic transition. Mortality and fertility rates have decreased in the last decades and currently they have numerous cohorts of adult

survivors, similar to the baby-boom that characterized developed countries decades before.

Mexico, Brazil and Colombia, for example, have adult populations who are ageing in the next period, when their large cohorts of adults will reach 60 years old. These phenomena will take place in very heterogeneous contexts. In Mexico for example near one quarter of population lives in extreme poverty<sup>1</sup>, and more than the half of population lives in “patrimonial” poverty.

In general studies and lows in Mexico act in the belief that families give a high value for elderly and family networks are strong enough to support the ageing process. However, according to population projections, the proportion of people over 60 years old will duplicate in two decades, and, on the other hand, institutional supports are very limited in Mexico. For example, less than 20 percent of the Mexican elderly gets a pension, as a result of the high rates of informal work in the labor market. Therefore, likely families will experience strong pressures in the next phase of demographic transition. The quickly ageing process will implies high monetary and times costs for families and social security systems.

In this article we analyze the ageing process in Mexico, the prospective data on people over 60 years old, and we compare characteristics of households with and without people over 60 years old, as age and sex of the head, the generational composition of the household (co-residence of children, youth, adult and elderly), the size and type of the household, and the poverty condition. We use the National Survey of Income and Expenditures and we apply the methodology of the lines of poverty.

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<sup>1</sup> The National Committee on Poverty has defined three grades or lines of poverty: extreme poverty (income not enough to pay foods), capabilities poverty (income not enough to pay foods, health and education), and “patrimonial” poverty (income not enough to pay foods, health, education, clothes, shoes, transportation and housing).

Most of the elderly are heads in these households, and they are contributing with the main part of the domestic income. No necessarily elderly and their households are poorer than households where live other generations. On the contrary, elderly heads of households show lower proportions of poverty and were less exposed to effects of the 1994 economic crisis in Mexico, compared to other generations of heads.

Our data on households indicates that households with elderly are not poorer than other, but households with children and multigenerational households in Mexico are related to poverty, especially in urban areas. Although elderly and poverty are more concentrated in rural areas, in this context elderly are living mainly alone, in one person households, and their income is low, but enough to support them.

The relationship among poverty and elderly is mediated by the economic participation of the elderly in the household: when he is the only contributor poverty is less frequent, and the remuneration of elderly is related to the welfare of the household. On the contrary, when elderly is an economic dependent, their household trend to be poor.

### **Division of Household Labor and Gender Attitudes: Intergenerational Transmission, Transition, and Change Among Israeli Jews and Arabs**

**Ruth Katz & Yoav Lavee**

The present study builds on a previous research which pointed out to the existence of 'transitional families' among Israeli Arabs, where a gap exists between the actual division of household labor, which is shaped by traditional family patterns, and their expectations, which are influenced by Western egalitarian values. In the present study, we further explore this transitional process by comparing the division of labor (DOL) and gender role ideology in an intergenerational perspective among Israeli Jews and Arabs. As both ethnic-religious groups are going through social and demographic transitions, however at a different pace, comparing past and present gender attitudes and patterns of DOL illuminates some of these processes.

Data were collected from 288 Jewish and 114 Christian and Moslem Arab respondents (mean age 33.27, SD = 8.01), married with minor children. Measures included gendered division of household chores and childcare in the respondents' family of procreation and family of origin, as well as gender role attitudes.

Findings indicated that while gendered division household chores remained significantly more traditional among Arabs than it was among Jews, no differences were found between these groups in childcare division of labor. Among Arabs, significantly more than among Jews, egalitarian gender role attitudes and shared division of household chores are shaped by educational level and by the division of labor in the family of origin. With regard to childcare attitudes and practices, educational level plays a significant role among Arabs but not among Jews, whereas parental involvement in the family of origin plays a significant role among Jews but not among Arabs.

These findings suggest that Arab families in Israel are in a state of transition regarding family patterns: there exists a mixed influence of traditional family patterns and egalitarian attitudes, especially among the more educated Arab families. Changes in family patterns are more salient in childcare than it is in the gendered division of household chores. We discuss these findings in light of the cultural and familial contexts of the two ethnic-religious populations.

### **An Attempt of Explaining the Decreasing Fertility in Turkey by Using the Value-of-Children (VOC) Approach**

**Daniela Klaus**

Currently, Turkey experiences the final stage of the demographic transition. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the mortality started to decrease while the fertility remained on a very high level which resulted in a incredible rise of population. Only some decades later the fertility began to fall as well but the growth of population hardly slows down. Today, Turkey has 65 million of inhabitants (2000) – most of them live in cities and metropolises (65 percent). Today's fertility is – compared to other countries from Middle East – quite low which can be indicated by

a Total Fertility Rate of 2.6 in 2000. Likewise the death risk: In 2001 the life expectancy at birth amounts to 70 years.

The intention of this presentation is to express and examine the mechanism behind the rapid fall of fertility in Turkey. For an adequate explanation it is necessary to go back to the level of individual action. For that purpose a revisited version of the classical VOC-Approach is applied as the theoretical framework: Accordingly, the value of children parents attribute to potential children is seen as the direct determinant of individual fertility behaviour. VOC itself depends on the situation of action which can be described by factors such as institutionalisation, legislation, social welfare, family network and individual resources.

Since the foundation of the Turkish Republic in 1923 enormous changes occurred in nearly every social field. Correspondingly, the VOC is supposed to be changed as well. Beside, variations of the VOC are expected according to region and individual resources. Using the data from the international VOC-study 2002 theoretical implications are tried to be proven. First results will be presented to show the change of the value of children and therefore offer some insight in an explanation for the adjusted fertility in Turkey.

## **Characteristics of bride kidnapping in Kyrgyzstan**

### **Russell L. Kleinbach**

Bride kidnapping (ala kachuu) in the Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan) is the act of abducting a woman to marry her and includes actions ranging from consensual marriage to kidnapping, rape and forced marriage. Our previous research provides evidence that as many as one-half of ethnic Kyrgyz marriages were the result of kidnappings, and that as many as two-thirds of these kidnap-marriages were non-consensual (against the will of the women). This suggests that approximately one-third of ethnic Kyrgyz women may be married against their will as a result of bride kidnapping.

## **Consequences of accelerated demographic transitions and socioeconomic changes for rural Chinese families: Intensified son preference and its burden on women and female children**

## **Jianghong Li**

This paper discusses the consequences of the recent accelerated fertility as a result of the family planning policy and socioeconomic transformations undergoing in China for rural families. It specifically addresses intensified preferences for male children and their impact on the social and emotional aspects of family and kinship relationships and the health and well-being of women and children (e.g., family discord, gender discrimination, increasing female suicide and imbalanced sex ratios among children). It also presents empirical findings from a series of analyses based on both quantitative and qualitative data from rural Yunnan Province, about women's status within the home, son preference and maternal and child care utilization.

## **The ,beanpole' structure of generations and its implication on interchanges among generations: The case of Spain**

### **Gerardo Meil Landwerlin**

Spain has known its demographic transition during the first eight decades of the XXth Century, having entered the second transition during the last quarter. As everywhere, this demographic transition has brought about a profound change in the age structure of the population and consequently of the kinship networks. The main concern about the emergence of the “beanpole” structure of kinship, in addition to the changes in the gender roles, is the growing number of old relatives to care and the reduction of the number of potential carers. But the potential consequences go far beyond the problem of old care and must not necessarily be negative. In fact the reduction of the number of children must not imply a loosening of intergenerational relationships and if relationships are intense, interchanges among generations tend to be also intense. Based on a survey over interchanges among generations done in the Region of Madrid during 2000, the paper will address the consequences of this change in the kinship structure on the interchanges among generations (parents – children ) and between generations (among children themselves). In particular, the paper will analyze if there are significant differences between large and small families in the traditional

dimensions of the family interchanges, i.e., living patterns, relational solidarity and material (goods and services) interchanges.

## **Divorce and the consequences for generational relations and exchange**

### **Kari Moxnes**

It is a widespread understanding that divorce causes severe damage to relationships between the generations that used to be one family, when parents divorce, children frequently lose contact with their father, but also with their parental grandparents. Divorce together with geographical mobility, which seems to increase at the time of divorce, make it difficult for children, parents and grandparents to continue and develop their relationships. However, in this paper I will argue that as divorce becomes more common, and less socially stigmatising, vertical family relationships are more frequently allowed to be continued post-divorce, and at times become more important than they were pre-divorce.

I will be using data from the study: Families after divorce, which was part of the much larger study: Family change and the consequences for children and youth. This study consists of a sample of 473 divorced parents who lived in one urban and one rural county in the middle of Norway and divorced in 1992 and 1995. These parents answered a questionnaire and reported on how their 910 children had coped with divorce and how they were coping living in a post-divorce family. In addition 114 of these parents and 96 of their children have been interviewed in depth. Using both the quantitative data obtained from the parents, the interviews with parents and the interviews with children I will study the contact between the generations, the economic exchange and the exchange of other kinds of support, both from the children's and the parent's point of view.

According to the parents 75 percent of the children had contact with one or both of their mother's parents monthly or more frequently, while 67 percent of the children had such contact with their father's parents. Only three percent of the children had lost all contact with their mother's parents, while five percent had no contact with their father's parents. Furthermore, the large majority of children had extensive contact with



their visiting parent, 63 percent saw their father/mother every second weekend and one afternoon each week or even more frequently, while only six percent had no contact with their father. With such an extensive contact between the generations I expects there to be much exchange of gifts and support between the generations , but also to find that in those cases where there is no or limited contact the main reasons are large geographical distance between their homes or hostility between the parents.

## **Demographic Transition, Family, and Social Integration**

### **Bernhard Nauck**

The aim of the present paper is to discuss linkages between parenting and demographic changes. In *the first part of the presentation, an overview is presented on social demography* and its major assumptions, starting with the main achievements of the historical and the international comparative demography. The focus is on demographic transitions which is a very precisely conceptualised process. The basic model for the assumptions on changing patterns of demographic transition is described in some detail with reference to the multistage processes of modernization and adaptation. From a historical point of view, demographic changes are described by several stages, starting from a relatively stable stage which is characterized by high mortality and at the same time high fertility while high infant mortality and a relatively similar pattern of mortality in all age levels ascertain a relatively stable demographic situation. The basic assumption is that this and the other two stages can be observed in all parts of the world at different historical periods. Thus, some societies are characterized by stable high mortality and stable high fertility while others are characterized by a decline of fertility and mortality. However, in none of these societies a balanced level of reproduction can be observed up to now. This has raised the question and a related theoretical debate whether a “second demographic transition” is taking place today. This debate bases on the observation that the decline of fertility is stabilizing below the level of a balanced level of reproduction. Some countries even

face a future with only half the size of their present population (“low-low-fertility countries”).

In the *second part, implications of these massive socio demographic changes* (and its socio-economic conditions) for *parent-child relations* will be discussed. While so far implications of the related dramatic socio-structural changes have been taken into account from a macro-social point of view mainly in economics and political science, the micro-social and psychological implications have largely been neglected so far. As empirical data are still relatively scarce, the main focus of this second part is on the theoretically assumed consequences of the demographic changes on parent-child relations over the life span, referring to empirical studies if available.

One major question concerns the impact of declining mortality on intergenerational relations. The present generations in modern affluent societies can expect that the shared life span extends to about 60 years while this time span was considerably smaller for persons from the “pre-transformative phase”. The question is posed what the consequences for parents and their children may be when the probability is high that both share a considerable life span without having to fear early loss by death. Does this statistical probability affect the kind of parenting and the quality of the relationship including relationship? As compared to the “pre-transformative phase” the transfer of resources from the parents to the children takes place at a much later age. This gives rise to the question in how far the intergenerational wealth flow is changing in direction, from the transfer by the younger to the older generation to the transfer by the older to the younger generation, and what kind of implications such reversal of transfer of resources will have for parent-child relations.

Another consequence of declining mortality is to be seen in the higher probability that children can share some life span together with their parents (most probably, the maternal grandmothers who have a survival rate of more than a decade as compared to the paternal grandfather). Here the question of multiple resources for child care, conflicting values in the family, and impact for the transmission of values will be posed.

Implications of declining fertility consist among others in a changing family structure with children growing up alone or with less siblings. The question is dealt with how this will affect the child care, and child development, including the declining probability of children to experience symmetric relationships in everyday life in childhood. The question is in how far peer relations outside the family compensate for this deficit. Furthermore, the phenomenon of the changing family structure due to declining fertility will be discussed with respect to changing roles of parents and changing patterns of parent-child relationship over the life span.

### **Complex or Fragile Families? The impact of new family forms on options in everyday life**

**Barbara H. Settles & Xuewen Sheng**

Using examples and data from USA, China and Central America, the issues surrounding how families respond to changing family composition both due to smaller families, later marriage, divorces and remarriage as well as other couple and parent-child configurations will be examined. Impact on long term plans and expectations as well as everyday life will be explored. The ideas about families which remain robust as there is family change and overall demographic shifts are noted. Some theoretical and practical difficulties in projecting how families may respond to family policies that seek to alter these adjustments and shape national systems are posited.

### **Implications for Families in South Africa: HIV/AIDS and Demographic Transition**

**Ria Smit**

Sixty-six percent of the global population infected with HIV is situated in sub-Saharan Africa – accounting for 83% of the world's AIDS related deaths. In South Africa alone, reports indicate that 4.7 million people are HIV-positive and that this number may grow to 6.1 million by 2005 and 7.5 million by 2010. It is, therefore, comprehensible that the HIV/AIDS pandemic is considered the most important factor that has been shaping

demographic trends in South Africa for the past decade. The demographic transition brought about by HIV/AIDS manifests most clearly in the increase in the morbidity and mortality rates. In a country, such as South Africa, where HIV is primarily spread through sexual transmission, AIDS increases the mortality rate of people between the ages of 20 and 40 years. Thus, AIDS increases mortality in adult age groups that would typically have the lowest mortality rate in a population. Consequently, the life expectancy of the South African population has decreased from 63 years in 1990 to 53.2 years in 2000. The concentration of HIV/AIDS in these age groups has further significant demographic consequences, such as mother-to-child transmission, which is estimated at 30% of births to HIV-positive mothers, which accounts for an escalation in infant and child mortality in South Africa.

This demographic transition, as a result of HIV/AIDS, has major consequences for social integration in general and for family life in particular. Reports in South Africa indicate, for example, an increase in the number of single parent families (as a result of death), grandparent-headed households with young children, and child-headed households (as a result of an increase in orphanhood). HIV/AIDS, furthermore, impacts on the economic, social and emotional dimensions of family life, which may include *inter alia*, reduced household income (as a result of the death of the breadwinner in the family), stigmatisation, marginalisation, and low levels of emotional well-being in the family.

In the proposed paper, the discussion of the impact of HIV/AIDS on family life is based, on the one hand, on the results of research initiated and documented of late in South Africa, and on the other hand, the findings of two recent qualitative studies that aimed to shed light on the perceptions and experiences of both HIV-positive persons themselves and those living with an HIV-positive family member. These perceptions and experiences are with regard to a number of different dimensions of family life.

The results reported in this paper are of great importance, in as far as developing a better understanding of the economic, social and emotional implications of HIV/AIDS for families in South Africa. Consequently,

social awareness is created that stresses the importance of policies and programmes which provide support to families affected by HIV/AIDS.

### **Are the values children have for their parents depending on socio-structural characteristics? The case of Israel and Palestine**

**Jana Suckow**

In this paper socio-structural data from Israel and Palestine together with data from the VOC-study 2002 are used to show how different institutional regulations and opportunity structures as well as kinship organization and individual resources influence the values children have for their parents. Within the social production function parents try to satisfy two basic needs: physical well-being and social approval. It is to analyse whether children can contribute to the production of those needs and whether they are effective within the respective social production function. After a short description of the theoretical assumptions and the contextual background of Israel and Palestine different hypotheses on the connection between context-specific factors and the values of children are to be tested, such as that the existence of an institutionalised welfare system should reduce the economic value of children. And especially the organization of kinship should have tremendous effects on the status utility and on behavioural confirmation. Empirical data are from the VOC-study 2002, for this paper only mothers aged 20-57 (N=657) are used to show variations in most dimensions of the values.

### **Different Gender Policy Regimes and Family Practices: A Comparative Study of Turkish and Norwegian Urban, Professional, Dual-Earner Couples**

**Sevil Sumer**

In this paper, I will present the main findings of a comparative study on family and gender relations and state policies influencing these practices in urban Turkey and Norway<sup>2</sup>. The major purpose of this project was to

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<sup>2</sup> This study has been carried out as a doctorate project at the University of Bergen, Norway, and the final thesis was defended in June 2002.

study the dynamics of gender and family practices in two social contexts that are going through different transformations of modernity, namely urban areas of Norway and Turkey. The complex relationships between gender, family practices, and state policies are investigated through comparative and complementary analyses of historical developments, statistical trends, official documents, and face-to-face interviews. The groups that form this basis of this inquiry are heterosexual couples with children, living in cities, in which both the man and the woman have a university education and are (or have been) in full-time professional employment. A total of 28 couples in two age groups (30-45 and 45-65) have been interviewed.

The study seeks answers to the following questions: How do dual-earner couples organize unpaid household labor and childcare? What are their strategies for balancing work and family? How do they define their families and evaluate changes in family relations? What types of support mechanisms are available for dual-earner couples? What are their expectations directed at the state? How do state policies influence families?

One of the main findings of this study is that the concept of ‘family’ has different meanings and family relationships bring dissimilar responsibilities in the two countries. There are also important differences between older and younger Turkish interviewees in terms of their family definitions. Whom you define as your family implies different obligations in Turkey and Norway. In Norway, the welfare state has an active role in providing care services for both children and the elderly. The Turkish State is not conceived as a responsible agent of care. Family members are highly dependent on each other for the care of small children and the elderly. The ‘strong Turkish family’ ideal contradicts trends in the labor market demanding individualization, independence, and mobility.

In terms of the relationship between state policies and family practices, Turkey and Norway can be conceptualized as representing two different *Gender Policy Regimes* – i.e. the ways gender is conceptualized and acted upon in state institutions and policies. In general, the prevailing ideology underlying the family policies in Turkey can be labeled

*familialistic*: the assumption that childcare and eldercare can and should be met within the family (i.e. by women) leads to low public provisions, and indirectly supports the *male-breadwinner/female-housewife family model*. Norway, on the other hand, is characterized by an *individualistic* gender policy regime, since the state provision for childcare and eldercare is based on the assumption that both women and men will participate in paid employment. This ideology supports the *dual breadwinner family model*. These policy differences are vital in explaining actual practices and ideologies of Turkish and Norwegian interviewees. It is also clear that, though useful as analytic categories, these ‘regimes’ and ‘models’ often contain ambiguities and are historically variable.

### **Social consequences of demographic transition in societies with strong kinship and weak welfare state-based solidarity system: the case of Italy**

**Anna Laura Zanatta**

In Italy - and in the other countries of southern Europe - the family (intended as the kinship network) is still the most important institution providing care for the weak members of society (children, old and disabled people). We can call this system “familism” (Esping-Andersen 1999). On the other hand, and probably as a consequence of this system, the public support to the families is very weak. However this situation is changing, due to the recent social and demographic trends.

The demographic transition in Italy (decline in fertility and increasing life expectancy) is going to have important consequences for the family network structure, particularly for intergenerational relationships, as well as for society as a whole. As family structure and intergenerational relationships are concerned: the number of old people is increasing, as well as the need of care, while the number of daughters and daughters in law, traditionally devoted to look after them, is decreasing, for three main reasons: the “shortage” of the number of young women (due to the decrease in fertility), their growing commitment to the labour market and the increasing marital instability. The main consequence is that the kinship network –supported by the women of the extended family – is

going to weaken, as some recent data show. But in the countries where the most important source of social support is still the extended family, the population ageing may represent a big problem.

The consequences for society as a whole are related to the previous one, as the weakening of family network bears heavy consequences for the welfare system and urges its strengthening. But in the countries where the welfare system is very weak (like in Italy and the other mentioned countries) the effort to empower it will be very heavy and difficult and will concern not only the public system, but the private one (profit and no profit).



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