

CFR GAZETTE

VOLUME 43,
ISSUE 2, 2017



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

*International
Sociological
Association*



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President's Column



Changing Family Structures around the World

On my way back from the RC06 conference in Mexico, I suffered from serious flu symptoms—pneumonia, bronchitis, sinusitis. Rarely do I have time to just lie on bed and wait for recovery. My mind flipped through many episodes of wonderful memories from attending RC06 meetings (28 altogether since 1990)!

Making new friends, learning innovative ideas and engaging in intellectual discussions are always rewarding. On the other hand, the opportunity to visit different family lives around the world certainly makes one humble (and thankful for those from the privileged societies). From devastating squatter settlement to luxurious apartments, families strive and try hard to bind despite various hardship and challenges. I am often amazed by the notion of family with its ancient and tenacious root.

With a background in East Asian culture, patriarchal lineage has been the dominant characteristics of my understanding of family. At the surface, when you categorize family structures in East Asia, unlike the intact versus non-intact families in the West, there are at least three major types to be considered: nuclear family (parents and unmarried children), stem family (usually paternal grandparents, parents and unmarried children) and extended family (i.e., having two+ married couples in the same generation in a multi-generational family). With drastic social changes, family structures react accordingly. Take Taiwan for example. *Figure 1* shows that over the last two decades, nuclear family remains to be the most prevalent type although a steady decrease can be seen. Stem family, which requires adequate resources to maintain, fluctuates a bit but holds fast at a floor threshold of approximately 15%-19%. Unsurprisingly, extended family has dropped to single digit percentage as the modernization process continues. Chinese family scholars have argued that stem family symbolizes a conforming behavior of patriarchal filial piety. Hence, three-generational family remains to be an ideal type of co-residence and in the history, has been practiced whenever the resources permit.

The overall pattern of changing family structures in Taiwan reveals that more diversified family types are emerging (such as single-parent family, couple family). But what is perhaps the most noticeable changing trend of family structures is the rapid increase of one-person household. A quick comparison using different categories for Japan, Korea and Taiwan (*Figure 2*) tells us that one-person household has become the second major family type in East Asia with a range between 22% (Taiwan) to 32% (Japan) in 2010, and is still increasing. A closer look of one-person household in Taiwan points out that they tend to be older (with 22% aged 65 or above), in labor force (54%) and relatively higher educated (37% have college+ degree). In contrast, stem family (an average of 15%) becomes the third major family type across the region. Factors explaining the rise of one-person household in East Asia include financial ability, elderly pension as well as the ideological change of filial piety. But what is important is one-person household has become prevalent and very likely may be the outcome of personal choice.

Demographers and family researchers have a long dialogue on using household versus family as the unit of analysis. The clear rise of one-person household in East Asia puts this debate on the spot. Can family be constituted by one person only? Or are family members necessary in the definition of family? One cunning solution may be to distinguish various household types, instead of family types, in the analysis so that the research framework can be inclusive. However, the very fact that even in opposition to the traditional family norm, a substantial proportion of population in East Asia lives in one-person household. This emerging trend can certainly be attributed to the rising demand of autonomy across different age groups (which again is feasible if adequate resources are available). It also signifies a potential change in family relations, family interactions and family obligations. Family structure and family function may therefore face real challenges in the future.

While we said farewell to 2017, a new year is waiting to be greeted by us. The Year 2018, according to the Chinese Zodiac calendar, is the year of the Dog. People born in the year of the dog (e.g., 1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994, 2006, 2018) are supposedly loyal, friendly, kind, honest and helpful. Year of the Dog is also characterized by ACTION!

So, let us move forward together and under the leadership of the new RC06 board, let us engage and experience another horizon of global family researches!

Figure 1. Family Structure in Taiwan: 1995-2015

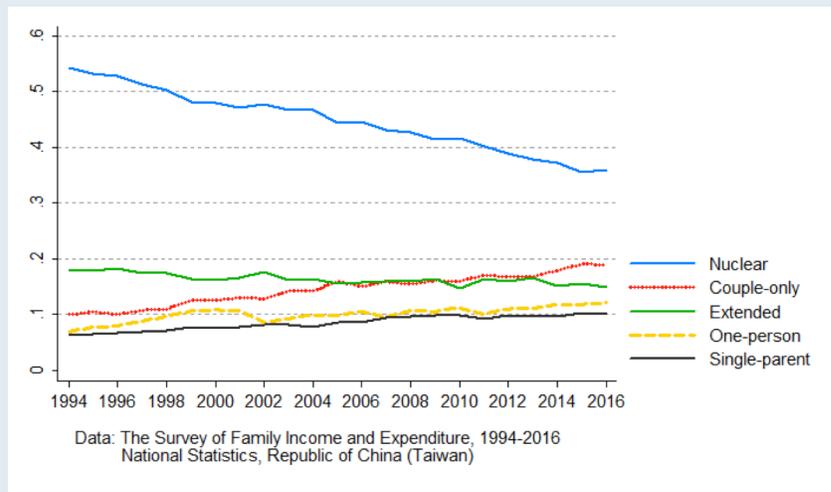
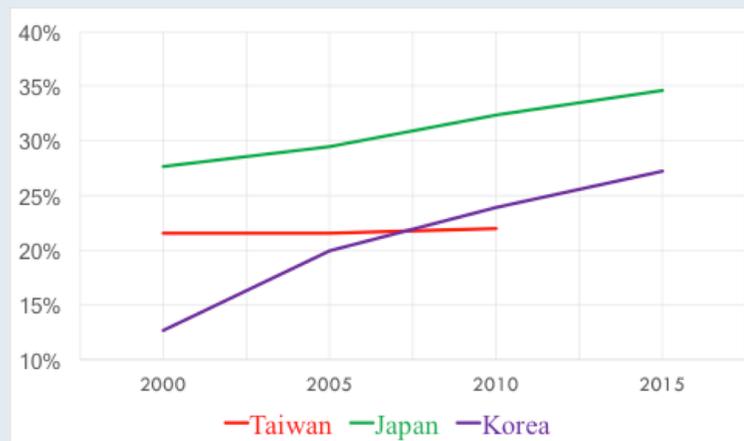


Figure 2. Percentage of One-person Households in East Asia



Chin-Chun Yi

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Honorary President's Column



A Piece of History

In the Spring of 1962, when I had just finished my PhD, I was asked to give a course in family sociology. One of the books assigned was written by Evelyn Duvall and Rueben Hill. It dealt with “the family life cycle”.

If I remember correctly there were eight passages in the cycle, the first “the newly married couple” and the last the death of the other spouse. Quite fascinating. Together with my students we asked “Where are the divorces?” (we knew about the high divorce rates in the USA) and “Where are the couples who never have a child? Do they remain as newly married for the rest of their lives?”. Just to mention some of the reactions.

The overall question was “In what world do the authors live?” certainly not in a real world. Subsequently I realized that the idea of the family life cycle was spread almost all over the world. The idea seems to have originated among agricultural sociologist who wanted to know how acceptable farmers were to new crops, new machinery, etc. for such practical applied matters were no “deviances” of real importance.

In 1973 Jean Cuisinier organized a CFR seminar on the theme of the family life cycle. There I found a forum where I could ask for input and maybe some answers. My presentation was on *The Family Life Cycle - An Impossible Concept?*. Later published in *International Journal of Sociology of the Family*, 4, 1974. Everyone seemed to agree with me in my critique of the cycle idea.

I am an old optimist so I hope that only very few of the members of the CFR Gazette have heard about “The Family Lice Cycle” except for as a curiosity. Nowadays I seldom find references to that idea luckily enough.

From the Secretary



After an exciting conference in Pretoria, RC06 ended the year with a thought-provoking conference on inequalities and families in Mexico City. We are extremely grateful to Lukasz Czarnecki for organizing the meeting and for his tireless enthusiasm. In particular, we had the opportunity to meet inspiring Latin American colleagues and learn from research of the Global South. A brief report from the conference is included in this Gazette (see page 8).

This Gazette also includes our **2018** events: a **joint-conference** (with RC41, Sociology of Population) in Singapore, 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). Notifications of acceptance for both meetings were sent out in December.

For the joint-conference, 450 abstracts were submitted (from 50 countries) and 270 were accepted for presentation. The XIX ISA World Congress had also a record submission of 8,409 abstracts of which 26% were unfortunately not accepted. RC06 counts with 24 sessions, including a business meeting. The number of sessions allocated per committee is defined by number of ISA-RC06 active members, and that is why we would like to encourage our RC06-only members to consider the ISA membership as well. The RC06 Program Coordinators for the ISA World Congress – Mark Hutter, Barbara Barbosa Neves, & Ria Smit – wish to thank session organizers and RC06 members for their outstanding contributions. We have a limited number of **registration grants** to support the conference fee; as such, we invite ISA-RC06 members (in good standing) particularly of countries of low- and middle-income economies to email us to be considered for these grants until the 31st of January 2018. For more information on registration grants: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/guidelines-for-program-coordinators/>

Registration deadline for presenters is March 20, 2018. Registration is done online through the following link:

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/congress-registration/>

RC06 will also consider applications for the **RC06 Early Stage Family Scholar Award** (ESFSA), to be awarded at the XIX ISA World Congress:

A participation grant (US\$1,000) will be awarded to an early stage family scholar who is judged to have authored the best original paper accepted – for presentation or distributed – at the XIX ISA World Congress, RC06 program. Early stage scholars must submit full papers by April 1, 2018 to the chair of the ESFSA committee, Prof. Susan McDaniel:

susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca

Early stage scholars include graduate students currently completing a PhD degree or recent recipients of a PhD in Sociology or in a related discipline. Scholars with equivalent graduate degrees are also eligible. Recent recipients of a PhD must have earned the degree within the 3 years prior to the date of the World Congress. In case of joint or multiple authors, this rule applies to all authors of the submitted paper. Early stage scholars candidates must be **RC06 members at the time of full paper submission**. More information in this Gazette, please see page 14.

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. As of December 25, we had 219 ISA-RC06 members in good standing and 40 RC06 members.

I wish you all a wonderful festive season and a fantastic 2018,

Barbara Barbosa Neves

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Report – RC06 Conference in Mexico City

Lukasz Czarnecki, chair of LOC

Addressing inequalities and families

“Inequalities and families: interdisciplinary perspective” – under this topic was organized the international conference of the ISA Research Committee on Families and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) on November 29th, 30th and December 1st in Mexico City. The conference and parallel sessions were held in the spectacular building of the Postgraduate of the School of Economics, designed by Mexican architect Legorreta, which consists of two perpendicular cubes.

The conference kicked off one day before with two activities. The first one included a trip to Hueyapan, a town known for social scientists from the ethnographic research “Being Indian in Hueyapan” written by Judith Friedlander. Then, in the afternoon, a preconference panel was organized with participation of Nguyen Huu Minh from Institute for Family and Gender Studies of the Vietnam Academy of Social Science, Hachiro Iwai from Kyoto University, Noriko Iwai, director of the Japanese General Social Survey Research Center, Naoko Saito, from Osaka City University, and Gerald Fosten, from the African Institute in Washington DC. The general topic included a reflection of global challenges for families in Asia and Africa.

The next day, after the inauguration, we started with the first keynote lecture delivered by Gina Zabludovsky Kuper, prominent Mexican sociologist and member of the Governing Board of UNAM, accompanied by Clara Jusidman Rapoport, president of the Civil Association Incide Social and Veronique Deli. From inequalities suffer basically women in the region of the Latin American and the Caribbean countries, so women inequalities were first issue to discuss. In the afternoon, our second keynoter Miguel del Castillo, researcher on inequalities from ITAM, was accompanied by Leticia Cano, director of the National School of Social Work, UNAM, and Carlos Tello from the School of Economics. The issue was now to discuss the challenges of measuring inequalities – the actual Mexican national survey does not capture income correctly for the Mexican population. After the long day of conferences and parallel sessions, a Mexican folklore dance was performed which included ancestral rituals of spiritual transformation.



Mexican traditional folklore performance, 29th November 2017, UNAM, Mexico City

In the second day, we welcomed Göran Therborn, Professor Emeritus at Cambridge University recognized for his work on inequalities and Delfino Vargas from University Program on Development Studies. The keynote lecture was chaired by Barbara Barbosa Neves, Secretary/Treasurer RC06 ISA and professor from the University of Melbourne. For Therborn the reality of the great differences between rich and poor are difficult to grasp. It is “a killing field”, a landscape of oblivion. Mexican writer, Juan Rulfo, wrote a short story titled *Because we are very poor*: “Here everything goes from bad to worse”. According to the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), in 2014, the 10% of the rich in Latin America concentrated 71% of the wealth of the region.

The conference was held in the Cultural University Centre. However, only the main Campus of the UNAM, whose main feature is the Central Library with the spectacular mural by Juan O’Gorman, was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2007. In the shadows of the 10th anniversary of this declaration, a guided visit to the main Campus and Olympic Stadium, which is part of the World Heritage Site, was organized.



The Central Library (left side) and the Rectoría building considered by the UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, 30th November 2017, UNAM, Mexico City

In the last day, our keynoter was Patrizia Albanese, president of the Local Organizing Committee of the World Congress of Sociology in Toronto, July 15-21 2018. Discussants included Fernando Castañeda Sabido, president of the Mexican Sociological Association and Chin Chun Yi, president of the RC on Families and researcher of the Academia Sinica in Taipei.

This conference would not be possible to organize without the support of the RCO6, personally Chin Chun Yi, as well as the support of the School of Economics, UNAM. For the economic scientists, inequality tends to have an income distributive meaning. For them, inequality is always singular. In contrast, for social sciences, inequalities have always a plural meaning, as we focus on different and diverse features of inequalities, from health, education, labour, ethnic/racial, gender, to subjective perception and many more. Thus, a dialogue between these disciplines can be enriching. Indeed, this holistic socio-economic category of inequalities has been welcomed by the ECLAC, and particularly by its executive secretary, Alicia Bárcena. In the Latin American region, particularly the problem of inequality in terms of income distribution is overwhelming. One of the most important aspects of the Latin America is the extended family, which is deeply embedded in this reproductive system of inequalities, or, using Polanyi's term "disembedded" from the social, divided into social classes that generate hierarchal and conflictive inequalities from generation to generation.

In the shadows of the powerful, economic explanation on the nature of inequalities, our duty and obligation is to make contributions from the Global South, where the UNAM has a very important role for its commitment in a region marked by abysmal inequalities.

Finally, I would like to offer special thanks to the President of the RCO6, Chin Chun Yi as well as the Secretary and Treasurer, Barbara Barbosa Neves, for their help, advice and institutional support. Hope we can meet again in Mexico in the near future.

CONFERENCES

I. RC06

- “**Changing Demography, Changing Families**” – Joint-conference (with RC41, Sociology of Population) in Singapore, organized by Wei-Jun Jean Yeung and team at the *National University of Singapore* (May 17-19, 2018).

Website: <https://singaporerc0641.nus.edu.sg/>

Submissions are closed; notifications have been sent out to authors.

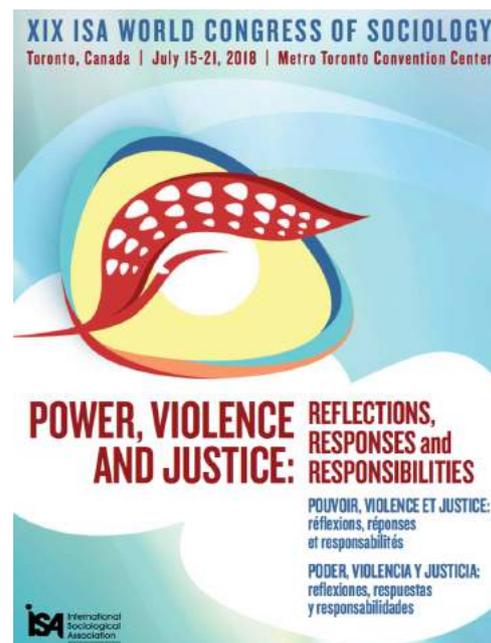
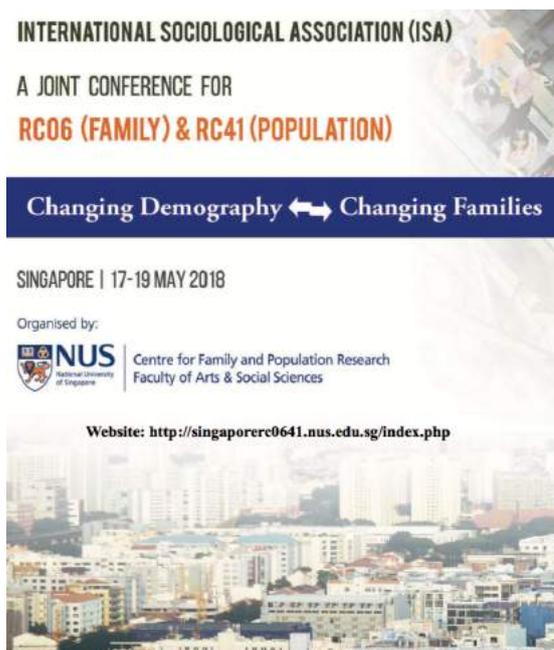
Program will be available soon.

- **XIX ISA World Congress in Toronto** (July 15-21, 2018)

Website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/world-congress/toronto-2018/>

Submissions are closed; notifications have been sent out to authors.

Deadline for registration: March 20, 2018. Program will be available soon.



II. Other Conferences: Calls

- **Close Relations: a multi- and interdisciplinary conference on critical family and kinship studies**

Uppsala University 24-26 October 2018

*Few questions raise more heated debate than those of family and kinship, and few areas demonstrate more clearly the interconnectedness of the private and the public. Recent years have witnessed a growing emphasis on “family values” in the EU, with ongoing debates about marriage, migration, procreative practices, parental leave, meanings of childhood, and gendered divisions of (care) labour. In a time marked by globalization and migration, as well as neoliberalism and the rise of nationalism, an increasing recognition of non-conventional families and kin constellations has run parallel with re-affirmations of the nuclear family form. Growing anxieties around the (welfare) state’s (future) ability to care for its citizens also refocuses the family’s caretaking and wealth extending function. The conference **Close Relations** offers a platform for exploring urgent issues for critical family and kinship studies, across disciplines and areas. We wish to explore how changes in family and kin formation materialize in everyday lives, in stories, in fiction and art; how they are facilitated, contested, or hindered in cultural, political, legal, and medical contexts; how close relations play out, become closer or closed off, in specific contexts and situations.*

The conference opens with a plenary lecture at 4 pm Wednesday October 24, and closes at 4 pm Friday October 26; the program comprises plenary lectures and a panel discussion, as well as parallel sessions with paper presentations. Confirmed plenary speakers are:

David Eng, Professor of English, University of Pennsylvania, US

Susan White, Professor of Social Work, University of Sheffield, UK

Rikke Andreassen, Professor of media and communication, Roskilde University DK

For the parallel sessions, we now seek abstracts for 15-minute presentations.

Contributions may address areas including, but not limited to, the following:

- Assisted reproductive technologies
- The child, the parent, the state – negotiating the child perspective with a focus on migration
- Conceptualizing family and kinship
- Family/Kinship and sex/intimacy
- Migration/Transnational family and kinship
- Motherhood, fatherhood, parenthood
- Kin/NonKin, care, and responsibility
- Kinship beyond the human

- Solo by choice or single by chance? - (L)one-parent families
- Orphanhood
- Queer kinship
- Researching family and kinship: critical methodologies
- Time and place – the wheres and whens of families and kin
- Trans* kinship

Submit abstract (max 300 words) and a brief bio (max 50 words) to helena.henriksson@gender.uu.se no later than **January 31, 2018**. Please write “abstract famkin” in the subject line. Acceptance will be communicated by the end of February. The conference registration will open no later than May and the registration fee will not exceed 3000 SEK (300 EURO; reduced fee for students).

The Swedish Network for Family and Kinship Studies is a multi-disciplinary network for scholars with an interest in exploring the meanings, boundaries, shifts and continuities in family and kinship, their links to power relations, and how they are maintained or disrupted by cultural values, social practices, or symbolic representations. We explore and develop critical perspectives on family and kinship historically as well as in the present. The Network is funded by FORTE 2016-2018 and based at Uppsala University.

Early Stage Family Scholar Award (ESFSA)

For members with accepted abstracts (oral or distributed) for the RC06 sessions at the ISA World Congress (Toronto, 2018), we are excited to announce the *RC06 Early Stage Family Scholar Award* (ESFSA):

A participation grant (US\$1,000) may be awarded to an early stage family scholar who is judged to have authored the best original paper accepted at the ISA World Congress, RC06 sessions.

Early stage scholars must submit full papers by April 1, 2018 to the chair of the ESFSA committee, Susan McDaniel: susan.mcdaniel@uleth.ca

Early stage scholars include graduate students currently completing a PhD degree or recent recipients of a PhD in Sociology or in a related discipline. Scholars with equivalent graduate degrees are also eligible. Recent recipients of a PhD must have earned the degree within the 3 years prior to dates of the World Congress. In case of joint or multiple authors, this rule applies to all authors of the submitted paper.

Early stage scholars candidates must be RC06 members at time of the paper submission.

Guidelines are available here:

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/research-networks/research-committees/rc06-family-research/early-stage-family-scholar-award/>

Deadlines:

Papers due: April 1, 2018

Announcement of results: May 15, 2018

PUBLICATIONS

Articles

Stahl, J. F., Schober, P. S. and Spieß, C. K. (2017) Parental socio-economic status and childcare quality: Early inequalities in educational opportunity?, *Early Childhood Education Quarterly*.

Abstract: This study examines whether children from potentially disadvantaged families attend early childhood education and care (ECEC) centers of lower quality compared to more advantaged children in the universal and strongly state-subsidized ECEC system in Germany. We combine the representative German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) with the 2014 K²ID- SOEP extension study on ECEC quality. We run linear and logistic regression models of 32 quality indicators based on 818 children who attend 749 ECEC groups in 647 centers. The findings provide evidence that migrant children and in particular children of low-educated parents experience moderately lower quality levels on some structural and orientation quality characteristics. Children from income poor or single parent households receive lower quality on few, mostly hardly observable characteristics. In conclusion, financial resources may be less critical for families' use of high-quality ECEC than knowledge, preferences, or networks which are stratified by educational qualifications and culture.

Schober, P. S. and Schmitt, C. (2017) Day-care availability, maternal employment, and satisfaction of parents: Evidence from cultural and policy variations in Germany, *Journal of European Social Policy*, 27, 5, 433-446

Abstract: This study investigates how the availability and expansion of childcare services for under-three-year-old children relate to the subjective wellbeing of German mothers and fathers. It extends previous studies by examining more in detail the relationship between day-care availability and use, maternal employment, and parental subjective wellbeing during early childhood in a country with expanding childcare services and varying work-care cultures. The empirical analysis links annual day-care attendance rates at the county level to individual level data of the Socio-Economic Panel (2007 to 2012) and the 'Families in Germany'-Study (2010 to 2012). We apply fixed-effects panel models to samples of 2,002 couples and 376 lone mothers. We find some evidence of a positive effect of the day-care expansion only on satisfaction with family life for lone mothers and for full-time employed partnered mothers. Transitions to full-time employment are associated with reductions in subjective wellbeing irrespective of local day-care availability among partnered mothers in West Germany but not in East Germany. These

results suggest that varying work-care cultures between East and West Germany are more important moderators of the relationship between maternal employment and satisfaction than short-term regional expansions of childcare services.

Becker, B. and **Schober, P. S.** (2017) Not Just Any Child Care Center? Social and Ethnic Disparities in the Use of Early Education Institutions with a Beneficial Learning Environment, *Early Education and Development*, 28, 8, 1011-1034.

Abstract: This study investigates social and ethnic differences in the use of early childhood education and care (ECEC) centers with different learning environments in an ECEC system with universal state-subsidized provision and low fees. Based on the German “National Education Panel Study – Kindergarten Cohort” from 2011, we matched data on 587 groups in 253 ECEC centers with information on about 1,700 children and their parents and applied stepwise multivariate regression models. *Research findings:* The results show that social and ethnic differences tended to be small and were mostly not significant in terms of structural quality, activities and materials in ECEC centers. In contrast, large disparities emerged regarding the use of ECEC centers with different compositions of children: Children of lower educated parents and those with a non-German family language attended institutions with higher proportions of children from families with low-educated parents and from families with a non-German family language, respectively. *Policy implications:* To counteract and compensate for the large disparities in social and ethnic composition of children in ECEC centers, state funding rules and structural quality standards should take the composition more strongly into account.

Stahl, J. F. and **Schober, P. S.** (2017) Convergence or divergence? Educational discrepancies in work-care arrangements of mothers with young children in Germany, *Work, Employment & Society*.

Abstract: This study examines how educational differences in work-care patterns among mothers with young children in Germany changed between 1997 and 2013. Since the mid-2000s, Germany has undergone a paradigm shift in parental leave and childcare policies. Our comparative analysis of East and West Germany provides new evidence whether the long-standing gender regime differences interact with recent developments of social class inequalities in the changing family policy context. The analyses include pooled binary and multinomial logistic regressions based on 17,764 observations of 8,604 children below age three from the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP). The findings point to growing educational divergence in work-care arrangements in East and West Germany:

Employment and day-care use increased more strongly among families with medium and highly educated mothers compared to those with low education. This has critical implications for the latter's economic security. The decline in use of informal childcare options was, however, fairly homogenous.

Steinbach, A. (2017). Older Migrants in Germany. *Journal of Population Ageing*, 1-22.

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.

Suwada, K. (2017). "It was necessary at the beginning to make this whole revolution". Men's attitudes to parental leaves in Sweden and Poland, *Men & Masculinities*.

Abstract: This article compares and contrasts the attitudes of Polish and Swedish fathers to individualized or gender-neutral parental leaves popularly referred to as "daddy quotas." The comparisons of two distinctively different societies that are characterized by very different family policy systems and gender-equality policies allow the article to explore how family policies help to shape men's attitudes to parenthood and gendered parenting roles. Polish family policy is mother oriented and only recently started to address the social citizenship rights of fathers. Polish men's role in the family is still normatively coded in terms of male breadwinning. Whereas in Sweden, there is a long tradition of gender-neutral parental leave and a normative and institutionalized social policy tradition of encouraging fathers into greater engagement with care work. This study shows that institutional contexts, in particular parental-leave provisions, impact how men perceive their own parental roles and their own interpretations of prevailing models of masculinities.

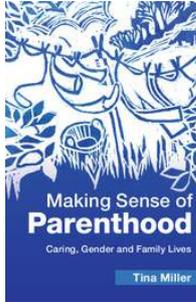
Kaiser, T., Li, J., & Pollmann-Schult, M. (2017). Evening and night work schedules and children's social and emotional well-being. *Community, Work & Family*, 1-16.

Abstract: An emerging body of evidence shows that parents' non-standard work schedules have a detrimental effect on children's well-being. However, only a limited number of studies have investigated mediating factors that underpin this association. Likewise, only a few studies have examined the impact of fathers' non-standard work schedules on children's well-being. Based on data from the Families in Germany Study (FiD), this study aimed to address these research gaps. The sample consists of parents and their children at ages 7–8 and 9–10 ($n=838$ child observations in dual-earner families). The data were collected in the years 2010–2013. Non-standard work hours were defined as working in evenings and or at night (every day, several times a week, or changing as shifts). Children's social and emotional well-being was measured with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ). The findings show that both mothers' and fathers' evening and night work schedules are linked to an increase in children's externalizing and internalizing behavior and that this association is partially mediated by mothers' and fathers' harsh and strict parenting, with a stronger mediation effect for fathers parenting.

Book Chapters

- **Tanaka, S.** (2017). Another Science War: Fictitious Evidence on Women's Fertility and the "Egg Aging" Panic in 2010s Japan. In Vasilikie Demos & Marcia Texler Segal (Ed.), *Gender Panic, Gender Policy* (pp. 67-92). Emerald Publishing Limited.
- **McDaniel, S. A.** (2017). Sociology of Aging. In J. Michael Ryan (Ed.) *Essential Concepts of Sociology*. London, UK: Wiley- Blackwell.
- **McDaniel, S. A.** (2018). Duel of the Dualisms: Production and Reproduction Reconfiguring. In Raquel Sosa Elizaga (Ed.), *Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology*. London, UK: Sage. pp.121-133. ISBN 978-1-5264-3556-9.
- **Roy, M. B.** (2017). A College Reaching Out to Society: A Practical Model for Knowledge Dissemination. In *Handbook of Research on Science Education and University Outreach as a Tool for Regional Development* (pp. 289-312). IGI Global.

Books



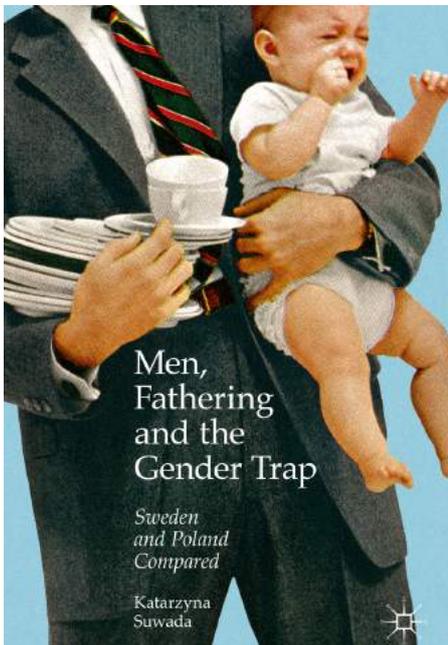
Cambridge University
Press

Making Sense of Parenthood: Caring, Gender and Family Lives

Tina Miller

2017

Following on from *Making Sense of Motherhood* (2005) and *Making Sense of Fatherhood* (2010), Tina Miller's book focuses on transitions to first-time parenthood and the unfolding experiences of managing caring and paid work in modern family lives in the UK. Returning to her original participants, it collects later episodes of their experience of 'doing' family life, and meticulously examines mothers' and fathers' accounts of negotiating intensified parenting responsibilities and work-place demands. It explores questions of why gender equality and equity are harder to manage within the home sphere when organising caring and associated responsibilities, re-addressing the concept of 'maternal gatekeeping' and offering insights into a new concept of 'paternal gatekeeping'. The findings presented will inform both scholarly work and policy on family lives, gender equality and work.



Palgrave Macmillan

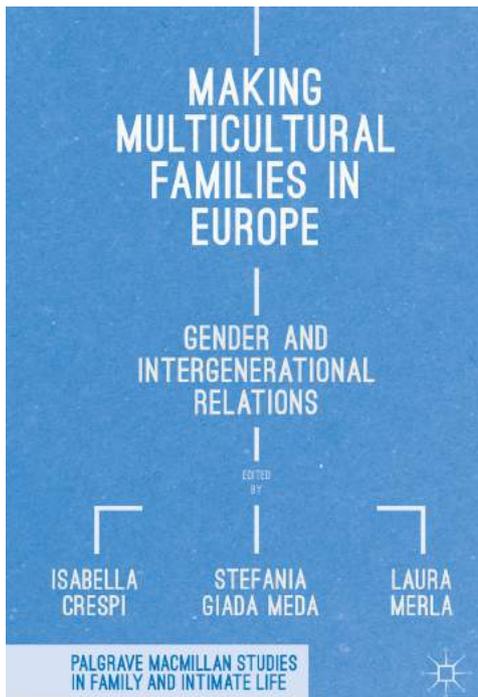
Men, Fathering and the Gender Trap

Katarzyna Suwada

2017

This book provides an account of fatherhood and changing parental roles in Sweden and Poland. It uses a comparative perspective to show what men understand a father's role to be, and how they seek to live up to it. Fathering, the author argues, is a social phenomenon grounded in cultural patterns of parenting, gender roles and models of masculinity, and also shaped by family policy. Being a father today, she demonstrates, is longer connected solely with being the main breadwinner. Rather, it has become increasingly common for fathers to take on duties traditionally regarded as the domain of women. This means that men often face conflicting expectations based on different models of fatherhood. The aim of this thought-provoking book is to track these models, analysing their origins and their consequences for gender order. It will appeal to students and scholars of gender studies, the sociology of families and social policy studies.

<https://www.palgrave.com/de/book/9783319477817>



Making Multicultural Families in Europe

Gender and Intergenerational Relations

2018

Editors: **Isabella Crespi**, Stefania Meda, & **Laura Merla**

Palgrave Macmillan Studies in Family and Intimate Life

This edited collection explores family relations in two types of 'migrant families' in Europe: mixed families and transnational families. Based on in-depth qualitative fieldwork and large surveys, the contributors analyse gender and intergenerational relations from a variety of standpoints and migratory flows. In their examination of family life in a migratory context, the authors develop theoretical approaches from the social sciences that go beyond migration studies, such as intersectionality, the solidarity paradigm, care circulation, reflexive modernization and gender convergence theory.

<http://www.palgrave.com/de/book/9783319597546>

Special Issues

I. Published

- Rush, M. (ed.) (2017). Special Issue on Parenting and Policy in a Post Patriarchal Europe, *Men and Masculinities*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184X17740810>

This edited issue includes articles by several RC06 members, presented at the ISA Forum in Vienna.

Available here: <http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/jmm/current>

- Míngues, A. M. & **Crespi, I.** (ed.) (2017). Themed Section/Section Thématique – Future Perspectives on Work and Family Dynamics in Southern Europe: the Importance of Culture and Regional Contexts, *International review of Sociology*, 27(3).

Abstract: The Southern countries model (Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece) take a specific family-oriented approach to work–family reconciliation. They are family-oriented in that they entrust the family with more responsibilities than in other countries. Work–family reconciliation is considered as a political action that gives quite limited and unstable support to encourage women's labour-market participation; this results in the poor development of external services and in few benefits for women, who have to undertake multiple roles inside and outside the family. In these countries, negotiation is left to the private spheres of the couple or local communities, so that each family can

decide on the best way to use the existing policies and consider the possibilities available to them. In this sense it is not possible only to apply 'outside models' (such as the Nordic, French, German, etc.) to find an effective approach for these countries. The special issue, starting from the current situation explores possibilities for future scenarios in Southern Europe countries concerning work–family dynamics. It includes general comparative papers or case study on work-care arrangements, family and care policies, early childhood education and care (ECEC) with regard to family well-being, gender equality, fertility or father involvement in Southern European countries.

Available here: <http://www.tandfonline.com/toc/cirs20/27/3>

II. Call for Papers

- The journal *Social Sciences* (ISSN 2076-0760) is currently running a Special Issue entitled "**Work-Family Balance and Gender (In)equalities in Europe: Policies, Processes and Practices**". Isabella Crespi is serving as Guest Editor for this issue.

Short Description

Over the last few decades, important societal developments changed the situation for family practices in term of work-family negotiation and balance. Increasing numbers of women in education and the work force, the new role of fathers as caregivers, as well as providers and the expansion of family-friendly policies and gender equality policies pointed towards more family-friendly and gender equal societies. However, labor markets, as well as welfare states, are undergoing major transitions facing increasing global competition, insecurity and pressure for continuously increased productivity. These challenges have introduced great polarization among employees resulting from the fragmentation in employment arrangements and differential quality of jobs. Thus, conflicting demands and rationalities of work, family and welfare states might collide even in societies with extensive family-friendly policies. As modern working life and family life has become more individualized and flexible with less clear boundaries, debates about work- family dynamics have expanded. This Special Issue invites proposals that conceptualize and empirically investigate the consequences of work-family policies through which institutions may impact gender (in)equalities within the couples/families.

This Special Issue welcomes papers analysing current situation in a specific European country or comparison among EU countries in a cross-sectional or longitudinal perspective. In particular, papers using statistical and representative datasets and surveys, analyzing data in the light of work-family and gender policies changes and cultural representation, are especially welcome. Methodologically, promising approaches for exploring policy impact and processes include longitudinal data analyses, as well as insightful comparisons within and across countries.

For further reading, please follow the link to the Special Issue Website at: http://www.mdpi.com/journal/socsci/special_issues/Work_Family_Balance_and_Gender_%28In%29equalities_in_Europe

The submission **deadline is 15 August 2018**. You may send your manuscript now or up until the deadline. Submitted papers should not be under consideration

for publication elsewhere. We also encourage authors to send a short abstract or tentative title to the Editorial Office in advance (socsci@mdpi.com).

Other

- Noriko Iwai has a review on “methods of surveys, analyses and data sets” used in 204 presentations of which 25 were hosted or co-hosted by RC06. The review is available here:

http://jgss.daishodai.ac.jp/english/research/res_bibliography.html
<http://jgss.daishodai.ac.jp/english/research/news/Data&MethodRC06ISA2014.pdf>

- The new website of the ERC Starting Grant « MobileKids” project is available here: <https://mobilekids.eu/>

MobileKids is a research project funded by the European Research Council led by Prof. Laura Merla (University of Louvain, Belgium), and that seeks to understand the lived experiences of children who grow up in separated or divorced families practicing shared physical custody arrangements in Belgium, France and Italy. The website contains information about the project and our activities, useful resources, and a series of blogs where the team shares and reflects on the ongoing theoretical and empirical developments of the project.

Other Announcements

I. Research Projects

- **Kathryn Almack has been awarded** a British Academy/Leverhulme small grant:

Challenging Conceptions – revisiting lesbian parent families 2017-2019 – she will be re-interviewing lesbian parents first interviewed for my doctoral studies in 2000. To explore how their family lives have unfolded over time and to also interview their children who will now be young adults aged 17-21. This will provide a unique sociological and longitudinal perspective on lesbian parent family lives in the UK.

- Katarzyna Suwada has been awarded a grant SONATA 10: “The Strategies of Achieving Work-Life Balance in the Polish Society at the Beginning of the 21st Century. A Sociological Analysis” (2016- 2019) funded by the National Science Centre in Poland:

The aim of the project is to provide an intersectional analysis of work-life dynamics in the Polish society.

II. Honors

- **Susan McDaniel** was invited by the Population and Development Studies Institute, Xi'an Jiatong University, to Xi'an, China in September to give a keynote address, "Population Ageing and Health: Two Tales, Multiple Fallacies and Contrasting Societal Implications".

New & Returning Members

We welcome the following new or returning members:

Putu Kardha Indonesia	Jennifer Greiving U.S.A.	Barbara Barbosa Neves Australia
Selo Street Indonesia	Bernhard Christoph Germany	Ria Smit U.S.A
Caroline Pluss Singapore	Irma Budginaitė Lithuania	Rudy Ray Seward U.S.A
Laryssa Mykyta U.S.A	Libby Bear Israel	Takeshi Hamano Japan
Vivian Shalla Canada	Frederike Esche Germany	Anja Steinbach Germany
Cecilia Romero Mexico	Sabrina Reiter Germany	Kammila Naidoo South Africa
Bonisiwe Moagi South Africa	Matías Romo Mexico	Amber Gazso Canada
Luz Maria Lopes Colombia	Gerald Fosten U.S.A	David Du Toit South Africa
JooEan Tan Singapore	Bibhishana Bhuyan India	Daniela Grunow Germany

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Committee on Family Research

International Sociological Association



RC06 Conference in Mexico: 'Inequalities and Families: An Interdisciplinary Perspective'

Posted on June 17, 2017 | [Leave a comment](#)

Deadline for abstracts has been extended until the end of August.

Please submit your abstracts (max. 300 words) to rc06.isa@politicas.unam.mx by the 31st of August.

The conference website is available here:

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

Welcome to the Committee on Family Research (RC06 or CFR) of the International Sociological Association (ISA)

RECENT POSTS

- RC06 Conference in Mexico: 'Inequalities and Families: An Interdisciplinary Perspective'
- 2017 RC06 Seminars: South Africa & Mexico
- RC06 Gazette is out!

www.rc06-isa.org

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