

# CFR GAZETTE

VOLUME 44,  
ISSUE 2, 2018



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

*International  
Sociological  
Association*



## CONTENTS

---

President's Column.....	2
From the Secretary.....	4
RC06 Conference: Call for Papers.....	5
Publications.....	7
Announcements.....	17
New & Returning Members.....	19
RC06 Board.....	20

[www.rc06-isa.org](http://www.rc06-isa.org)

@SocioFamilyISA on Twitter

ISA Research Committee on Family Research on Facebook



# President's Column



Dear colleagues,

I am deeply honoured to have been elected President of RC06. I thank the Nominations Committee for their confidence in me and to all RC06 colleagues for their support over the next four years.

The new Board which was formally installed at the Business meeting in Toronto on July 16, 2018 follows a very impressive and hard-working previous Board including Mark Hutter, Barbara Barbosa Neves, Margaret O'Brien and Sylvie Fogel-Bijaoui. We are all grateful to each of them for their dedication and hard work. No one, however, is more challenging to follow and more deserving of our gratitude than our previous President, Chin-Chun Yi. She is among the most effervescent and energetic of all people. I tremble to contemplate how I can ever follow in her gigantic footprints! I call on all members of our RC to help.

It is now my great pleasure to introduce and welcome the new Board members: Bahira Trask, Vice-President (U Delaware, US); Barbara Barbosa Neves, Secretary-Treasurer (U Melbourne, Australia); Michael Rush (University College Dublin, Ireland), Anja Steinbach (University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany); and Jean Yeung Wei-Jun (National University of Singapore). It is a stellar Board and I am very happy to be working with such exceptional colleagues. Particular thanks to Barbara for agreeing to let her name stand for re-election to the Secretary-Treasurer role. She made outstanding contributions to RC06 in the past and is continuing to do that now. We are very grateful indeed to her.

Those of you who were present at the Business meeting in Toronto will recall that we asked for volunteers to help with social media outreach for our RC. We are very fortunate

that several members stepped forward and are actively working on twitter, on our webpage and on recruiting guest bloggers, a welcome initiative Barbara took a few years ago. All of this activity enhances the visibility of our RC and members' accomplishments, not only to the world, but also to ourselves within the RC. We very much thank Aušra Maslauskaitė, Diana Dias de Carvalho and Irma Budginaite for their generous help. In addition, Board member Anja Steinbach has generously agreed to assist with the biannual RC06 Newsletters. ISA requires each RC to produce two newsletters a year. We are immensely grateful to Anja for her willingness to help. And we urge all members to submit new items of interest to Anja for forthcoming newsletters.

Another important initiative to which we alerted members at the Business meeting in Toronto, was the intention of the new Board to revise the RC06 Statutes. The rationale is three-fold: 1) the Statutes have not been recently revised; 2) growth in our membership warrants an increase in the size of our Board to be comparable to other RCs; and 3) advances in communications modalities mean that our RC is better served by having someone dedicated to communications on the Board. The Board is currently working on a motion to change the Statutes which will be circulated at least one year in advance of the next Business meeting which will be the Sociology Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil in July 2020. A vote will be held on the motion at our Business meeting in Porto Alegre.

Plans are underway for several conferences in addition to the Sociology Forum in 2020 and the World Congress in 2022. You will see, for example, a Call for Papers in this issue for the RC06 Symposium to be held in Rhodes, Greece in July 2019. Thanks to Mark Hutter and Bahira Trask for their central roles in organizing this symposium with colleagues at their home universities, Rowan University and the University of Delaware as well as colleagues at the University of the Aegean in Greece. As well, at least three other conferences in various regions of the world are under discussion.

We are very pleased indeed to welcome a significant number of new members to RC06 and look forward to their participation in our many RC activities.

As 2018 closes, I extend all good wishes to everyone for a fine 2019.

Susan McDaniel, President RC06

## From the Secretary



*It has been an eventful year for RC06! We had two well-attended and invigorating conferences in Singapore (joint-conference with RC41) and Canada (XIX ISA World Congress). At the ISA World Congress in Toronto, we welcomed the new board, acknowledged the outgoing board for their exceptional service, announced the winner of the RC06 Early Stage Family Scholar Award (ESFSA), Sohoon Lee, and celebrated the life and sociological contributions of our Honorary President, Jan Trost.*

I want to thank all members who attended our business meeting at the XIX ISA World Congress in Toronto and then joined us at the pub for a RC06 celebration. I am also extremely grateful to the past board for their support, in particular to Chin-Chun Yi for her remarkable leadership and collegiality. I am now looking forward to working with the new board; a remarkable group of scholars devoted to ensure RC06 continues to thrive as a leading community within the ISA and family sociology. We are extremely lucky to have Susan McDaniel as our President (2018-2022) – her long-time experience with the ISA, ground-breaking work, and well-known academic service are critical resources for RC06. Additionally, I am delighted to report that three outstanding members are assisting us with our online presence. Aušra Maslauskaitė (Professor at Vytautas Magnus University) is revamping our website and re-launching our ‘Guest bloggers’ feature; Diana Dias de Carvalho (PhD student at the University of Lisbon) and Irma Budginaite (Researcher at Vilnius University) are helping us with the Twitter account. Thank you for your service!

This Gazette includes information on our next event – the 2019 RC06 international symposium the “**Families Amidst Global and Local Processes: Economic, Political and Cultural Change**” will take place in Rhodes, Greece. Please check page 5. This newsletter also lists publications of our community (2018), calls, and announcements. Finally, we welcome our new and returning members.

Looking forward to seeing you in Greece, Barbara

## 2019 RC06 Conference Call for Papers

### *Families Amidst Global and Local Processes: Economic, Political and Cultural Change* JULY 5 – 7, 2019 RHODES, GREECE

*“Families Amidst Global and Local Processes: Economic, Political and Cultural Change”* is an international symposium co-hosted by the University of the Aegean, the Committee on Family Research (RC06) of the International Sociological Association, the University of Delaware and Rowan University. The symposium will take place between Friday July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2019 and Sunday, July 7<sup>th</sup> at the campus of the University of the Aegean, Rhodes, Greece.

*Around the world families are changing dramatically. In part as a result of globalization and migration, societies are becoming increasingly diverse and this is impacting every aspect of family life. Moreover, families are responding in a variety of ways to technological change, environmental and political crisis, and economic transformations. For this symposium we are seeking papers on topics including but not limited to: the effects of migration on families, transnational families, human rights and families, the effects of austerity measures on family life, gender issues in families, the impacts of precarious and vulnerable work on families, the effects and responses of families to economic, political or environmental disasters, families in crisis conditions, and the situation of Mediterranean families.*

On behalf of the ISA Committee on Family Research (RC06), the organizing committee cordially invites scholars from the disciplines of sociology, anthropology, family studies, social policy, political science, disaster studies, gender studies and other interested social

scientists to participate in this symposium. The symposium theme encompasses a wide range of potential research topics on families from sociological, demographic, historical, psychological, comparative social policy, gender studies and children's rights perspectives.

The local organizing committee includes Dr. Bahira Trask (University of Delaware), Dr. Mark Hutter (Rowan University), Dr. DeMond Miller (Rowan University) and Dr. Sotiris Chtouris of the University of the Aegean. The organizing committee welcomes suggestions about the proposed symposium. If you have questions or ideas, please write to Dr. Mark Hutter at [Hutter@rowan.edu](mailto:Hutter@rowan.edu) or Dr. Bahira Trask at [bstrask@udel.edu](mailto:bstrask@udel.edu). Please submit your abstract to us at [cfrgreece@yahoo.com](mailto:cfrgreece@yahoo.com)

If you are interested in participating, please note the following **important dates**:

**Deadline** to submit a (300 word) abstract: **Thursday, January 31, 2019**

Notification of the status of your submission: Friday, March 1, 2019

Registration will take place from March 5, 2019 – March 31, 2019

Information regarding the symposium, including events, accommodation options, and registration fees, will be made available in the coming weeks.

# PUBLICATIONS

## Articles

Cooke, E., **Brady, M.**, Alipio, C., & Cook, K. (2018). Autonomy, Fairness and Active Relationships: Children's Experiences of Well-being in Childcare. *Children & Society*. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/chso.12294>

**Abstract:** Researchers and policy-makers are increasingly concerned with children's well-being in Early Childhood Education and Care (ECEC) and Outside School Hours Care (OSHC) settings. Recent research identifies the value of using qualitative methods to understand children's experiences of well-being in ECEC/OSHC, but there remain few such studies. This article presents findings from a child-centric qualitative study with Australian children of nurses and police, which sought to understand their experiences of well-being in ECEC/OSHC. Children's experiences of well-being were shaped by parental relationships, how informed they were about the rationale for their care arrangements and the degree of age-appropriate autonomy they experienced.

Driver, N., & **Cready, C.M.** (2018). Nativity/language, neighborhoods, and teen pregnancy norms among U.S. Hispanics. *Women & Health*. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/03630242.2018.1500416>

**Abstract:** This study examined the relations of nativity, language, and neighborhood context to pregnancy norms among U.S. Hispanic teens. We used data from a sample of 972 Hispanic females and 960 Hispanic males from Waves I and II (1994-1996) of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) collected in eighty high schools and fifty-two middle schools across the country. Results indicated that nativity, language, and neighborhood context were related to Hispanic teen pregnancy norms, although these relationships varied by gender. Specifically, foreign-born, non-English speaking females and those who lived in immigrant neighborhoods held stronger norms against unmarried teen pregnancies compared to English speakers and/or lived elsewhere. Yet, no relationship was demonstrated for males. The results of this study suggest an immigrant advantage related to female teen pregnancy norms, and that context matters in the formation of pregnancy norms for Hispanic females.

Kırdar, M. G., Dayıođlu, M., & Koc, I. (2018). The Effects of Compulsory-Schooling Laws on Teenage Marriage and Births in Turkey. *Journal of Human Capital*, 12(4), 640-668. <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/700076>

**Abstract:** We estimate the effects of the extension of compulsory schooling from 5 to 8 years in Turkey on marriage and birth outcomes of teenage girls, using a regression discontinuity design. This law increases girls' schooling by roughly 1 year on average, substantially reducing the probability of marriage by age 16 and first birth by age 17. These effects disappear after ages 17 for marriage and 18 for first birth. These results suggest that this law has strong compulsory-attendance effects during the newly mandated years and human capital effects afterward on marriage and birth outcomes. However, the human capital effects vanish after a couple of years, when students become free to leave school.

Sarac, M., & Koc, I. (2018). Prevalence and risk factors of infertility in turkey: Evidence from demographic and health surveys, 1993–2013. *Journal of Biosocial Science*, 50(4), 472-490. <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-biosocial-science/article/prevalence-and-risk-factors-of-infertility-in-turkey-evidence-from-demographic-and-health-surveys-19932013/66644F628CAA3C5E6C4A87FB1CE0CBD5>

**Abstract:** The inability to have children affects couples worldwide and causes emotional and psychological distress in both men and women. Turkey is a country that lays particular emphasis on the issue of infertility, especially after experiencing a dramatic fertility decline over the last two decades. This study aimed to understand the changes in the prevalence of infertility in Turkey using three different approaches: the DHS Approach, the Constructed Approach and the Current Duration Approach. Furthermore, the factors contributing to elevated risks of infertility as derived from the Constructed Approach were investigated using four different logistic regression models. The data came from the 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 and 2013 Demographic and Health Surveys conducted by the Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies. The findings of the Constructed and Current Duration Approaches suggested that the prevalence of infertility decreased markedly from 1993 to 2013 in Turkey. This decline was the result of improvements in maternal health care services in Turkey, as well as an increase in the use of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART), from 1.9% in 2008 to 4.1% in 2013. The results of the final logistic regression model suggested that the risk of infertility was significantly higher among women aged between 35 and 49 ( $p < 0.01$ ), uneducated women ( $p < 0.01$ ), women whose age at first marriage was over 30 ( $p < 0.01$ ), women defined as overweight ( $p < 0.05$ ) and women whose age at menarche was less than 12 years ( $p < 0.05$ ). This is the first nationwide study to examine the prevalence of infertility and its sociodemographic risk factors in Turkey, a developing country; previous studies have established these risk factors mainly in developed countries.



Köppen, K., Kreyenfeld, M., & Trappe, H. (2018). Loose Ties? Determinants of Father–Child Contact after Separation in Germany. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 80(5), 1163-1175.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12504>

**Abstract:** This article examines the determinants of father–child contact in Germany after divorce and separation, with a special emphasis on the role of legal child support. Background: The contact separated fathers have with their children is a policy-relevant issue that has been intensively addressed in previous research for the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada. For continental Europe, there has been far less research on this topic. This article investigated how fathers' union status at childbirth, custody arrangements, and past and present partnership dynamics affect the level of contact they had with their first-born child from a prior union.

Method: Data were used from Wave 2 (2009–2010) to Wave 8 (2015–2016) of the German Family Panel pairfam ([www.pairfam.de](http://www.pairfam.de)). With a final sample size of 285 fathers, population average logistic models were estimated that examined nonresident fathers' probability of having frequent contact versus having little or no contact with their first-born children.

Results: Whether a nonresident father shared legal custody with the mother was a decisive factor in whether he had regular contact with his minor child, particularly if he was not living with the mother of the child at the time of delivery. There were strong interaction effects between having joint legal custody and the time since the parental separation. Joint legal custody did not have an immediate impact on father–child contact around the time of separation, but as time elapsed, men without joint legal custody were more likely to lose contact with their children than men with joint legal custody.

Conclusion: Joint legal custody may provide an institutional arrangement for separated parents to exercise their responsibility for the well-being of their children and thus be conducive to regular father–child contact.

Morosow, K., & Trappe, H. (2018). Intergenerational Transmission of Fertility Timing in Germany. *Demographic Research*, 38(46), 1389-1422.

DOI: [10.4054/DemRes.2018.38.46](https://doi.org/10.4054/DemRes.2018.38.46)

**Abstract:** Intergenerational transmission of completed fertility is widely confirmed for several societies. Less research, however, has focused on differences in the transmission effect of fertility timing and its underlying mechanisms in a regional context.

**Objective:** The aim of this study is to examine the association between a mother's age at her daughter's birth and that daughter's transition to first birth in eastern and western Germany, as well as its underlying mechanisms.

**Methods:** Using data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), the intergenerational transmission of fertility timing between mothers and daughters born between 1971–1973 and 1981–1983 is investigated using event history analysis. As an alternative to a mother's age at first birth, a mother's age at her daughter's birth is used to determine her daughter's transition to first birth.

**Results:** Results show evidence for intergenerational transmission of young childbearing between mothers and their daughters in eastern and western Germany, though the association was weaker for eastern Germany. This intergenerational transmission effect cannot be explained by the measures used to capture the underlying mechanisms – socialisation, socioeconomic status transmission, and social control.

**Contribution:** Our contribution to the ongoing discussion is to close a gap in research on the intergenerational transmission of fertility timing. By using the German context to analyse regional differences, we exemplify the varying strength of the intergenerational transmission of fertility timing between eastern and western Germany that persisted beyond reunification.

**Cano, T., Perales, F. and Baxter, J. (2018) A Matter of Time: Father Involvement and Child Cognitive Outcomes. *Journal of Marriage and Family*.  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/pdf/10.1111/jomf.12532>**

**Abstract:** This study provides the first systematic account of how father–child time (in total and across activity types) relates to children's cognitive development as well as examining whether paternal education moderates these associations.

**Background:** Fathers in Western countries allocate progressively more time to child care. However, most research on how parental time inputs affect child development focuses on maternal time. It remains unclear how paternal involvement in the child's upbringing influences child outcomes.

**Method:** The study uses three waves of unique, longitudinal, time-diary data from an Australian national sample of children aged 4 to 8 years (Growing Up in Australia: The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children; N=3,273 children, 6,960 observations). Children's cognitive development is measured using the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test. The data are modelled using a range of estimation strategies for panel data.

**Results:** The total amount of father–child time is associated with, at best, small improvements in children's cognitive functioning. In contrast, the amount of father–

child time in educational activities is associated with moderate to large improvements. Such associations are similar for highly and less-highly educated fathers.

Conclusion: Our findings are relevant for policy and practice, being indicative that enabling paternal involvement in their children's upbringing should bring moderate to high gains to their children in terms of cognitive functioning, particularly if paternal involvement is directed at educational activities.

**Hank, K. & Steinbach, A.** (2018). Intergenerational solidarity and intragenerational relations between adult siblings. *Social Science Research* 76, 55-61.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0049089X1730813X?via%3Dihub>

**Abstract:** Few studies have yet investigated how intergenerational solidarity between parents and adult children is associated with intragenerational relations between siblings. Theoretically, one might expect compensation between inter- and intragenerational relationship solidarity as well as spillover effects from parent-child solidarity to sibling solidarity. Using data from the German Family Panel (pairfam), this study analyzes 5410 interviews with young adults who provided detailed information on the relationships to their parents and up to four siblings. Focusing on four dimensions of relationships in families (contact, emotional closeness, intimacy, and conflict), hierarchical linear regression results provide general support for the assumption that inter- and intragenerational relations reinforce each other. We also find evidence for the existence of partially compensating relationships: more frequent intergenerational conflicts, for example, not only predict more frequent conflicts between siblings, but also greater intimacy. The results are in line with predictions derived from family systems theory as well as social learning and attachment theories.

**Ko, P.-C., & Jean Yeung, W.-J.** (2018). An Ecological Framework for Active Aging in China. *Journal of Aging and Health*, 30(10), 1642-1676.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0898264318795564>

**Abstract:** Against the background of emerging research interest in integrating *Active Aging* in long-term care policies, the study investigates the relationships between community environment and engagement in social activities (paid work, domestic care, participation in community and leisure activities) by older Chinese adults. Six indicators are derived from the economic, institutional, and sociodemographic environments of the communities under analysis.

Method: The first wave of the China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) is used for empirical examinations. The sample includes respondents aged 50 years and above ( $n = 6,290$ ) from 307 communities. Random-intercept multilevel logistic models are employed.

Results: Economic environment is positively linked to engagement in paid work and grandparental childcare, community activities, and leisure activities. However, the effects decreased after including the indicators for the institutional and sociodemographic environments. We found that older adults are more likely to engage in community activities and leisure activities in communities and with a higher percentage of migrant population.

Discussion: To integrate *Active Aging* in the current long-term care policies in China, the study points out that residential community environment is crucial for older Chinese to enhance and sustain their involvement in family and communities before older adults rely on long-term care facilities. In particular, the relevance of institutional and sociodemographic environment provides policy makers to rethink about how to provide community-based long-term care.

Ko, P. C., & Yeung, W. J. J. (2018). Childhood conditions and productive aging in China. *Social Science & Medicine*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2018.09.051>

**Abstract:** We investigate the impacts of childhood conditions on productive aging in China. Productive aging is defined as engagement in working, caring, and socially productive activities (volunteering, informal helping, etc.). Two theoretical frameworks are examined: (1) the pathway model that emphasizes later life health and socioeconomic conditions are related to dis(advantages) starting from childhood, and (2) the latency model that illustrates childhood experiences directly affect productive engagement due to biomedical influences or values and preferences formed during childhood. The 2011, 2013 and 2014 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Studies (CHARLS) were used as these data sets provide both contemporaneous and retrospective information. The analytic sample consists of 5818 respondents aged 55 and above. We conduct multilevel analyses and path models to estimate the effects of childhood conditions, including family background (hukou – household registration - status and parents' education), neighborhood cohesion, subjective health and nutrition. Individual and family contemporaneous characteristics and clustered data structure were controlled for. The results largely support a pathway model in that childhood health and nutrition affect the likelihood of productive activities in later life through their influence on cognition and disabilities in old age. Moreover, family background and neighborhood cohesion are associated with productive activities via the effects through mid-life work, later life cognition, and disabilities. Results also provide some support for the latency model through the direct effect of neighborhood cohesion on socially productive activities, highlighting the importance of values formed in early life in shaping the motivations of productive engagement in later life. To conclude, we demonstrate that better childhood health, an advantaged family background, and values of helping others instilled in childhood affect older adults' productive engagement. Policies should be put in place to reduce

socioeconomic disadvantages in childhood and also to cultivate cohesive community environments.

**Tanaka, S.** (2018). Unscientific Visual Representations Used for the "Egg Aging" Campaign in 2010s Japan.

<http://doi.org/10.31235/osf.io/xyvsa>

**Abstract:** Japan has experienced floods of fake knowledge about human reproduction in recent times. Most of them are created by professionals in the fields of obstetrics, gynecology, and reproductive medicine and spread widely through a mass media campaign backed by academic associations. This brochure, a product of the research project "Unscientific knowledge and the egg aging panic" (JSPS KAKENHI #17K02069) introduces some instances of visual representations used in the campaign and explains how they have been widespread in the Japanese society to affect governmental policies and public opinions.

**El-Murr, Alissar** (2018). Intimate Partner Violence in Australian Refugee Communities: Scoping review of issues and service responses. *CFCA Paper No. 50*. Melbourne: Australian institute of Family Studies.

<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/intimate-partner-violence-australian-refugee-communities>

**Abstract:** This paper looks at what is currently known about intimate partner violence in Australian refugee communities, and what service providers can do to ensure appropriate support is available to this client group. The first half of the paper provides a scoping review of current research. The second half of the paper looks at real-life case studies of service practice through consultations with organisations of importance to refugee communities in Queensland, Western Australia and Victoria.

## Special Issues

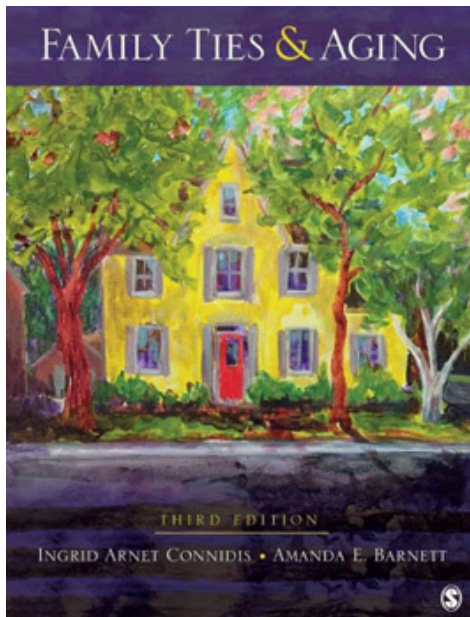
- Marlize Rabe's themed section "Family & Patterns of Care" published in *Gender Questions* (Volume 6), included three articles presented at the RC06 conference held in Pretoria in 2017.

Her editorial can be read here:

<https://www.upjournals.co.za/index.php/GQ/article/view/5084/3045>

Link to issue: <https://www.upjournals.co.za/index.php/GQ/issue/view/215>

## Books



Sage

### *Families Ties & Aging* (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)

Ingrid Arnet Connidis & Amanda E. Barnett  
2018

Guided by the framework of earlier editions, an inclusive view of family ties and of middle-aged and older persons is promoted with an exhaustive critical review of current research on intimate relationships in later life; intergenerational ties; the unique family situations of older single, older childless and older lesbian and gay persons; and the consequences of social trends such as divorce, cohabiting, and changing time lines in work and family life for older persons' family ties with multiple generations.

Full Book Details: <https://us.sagepub.com/en-us/nam/family-ties-and-aging/book235037>

## Book Chapters

- Hewitt, B., & Brady, M. (2018). Making and unmaking families. In S. Shaver (Ed), *Handbook on Gender and Social Policy*. (pp. 289-306) Cheltenham, Gloucester: Edward Elgar Publishing.  
<https://www.elgaronline.com/view/edcoll/9781785367120/9781785367120.00023.xml>

**Abstract:** Family life has changed dramatically over the past several decades in most developed western countries. There have been substantial changes in the cultural meaning of marriage and family, gender roles, the demographic trends and transitions that make up the family life course and policy and legislative frameworks that govern family life. The role of policy and government in family life is extensive and pervasive. Most countries across the world have policies and legal structures in place that regulate relationships between intimate partners and their children. The emergence and persistence of more diverse family structures and the restructuring of the family life course at the societal level have thrown up

significant challenges for governments and social policy. Both historically and in contemporary times, these policies often work in gendered ways that shape the roles and entitlements that men and women can expect when relationships are formed and dissolved. Few contemporary policies explicitly discriminate against men or women but, in practice, they continue to have gendered outcomes in part owing to the gendered structures of family life. In this chapter we present a synthesis of recent, international research in five key areas of family policy.

- **Hank, K., & Steinbach, A.** (2018). Families and health: A review. In G. Doblhammer & J. Gumà (Eds.), *A Demographic Perspective on Gender, Family and Health in Europe* (pp. 23-39). New York: SpringerOpen. (DOI: 0.1007/978-3-319-72356-3\_3)  
<https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-72356-3>
- **Koç, İ., & Saraç, M.** (2018). The Family Formation Process among Couples Having Children with Assisted Reproductive Techniques in Turkey. *Familie–Bildung–Migration: Familienforschung im Spannungsfeld zwischen Wissenschaft, Politik und Praxis. Tagungsband zum 5. Europäischen Fachkongress Familienforschung*, 51-62.

**Abstract:** The current infertility rate implies that there are approximately 1.7 million infertile women in Turkey. Starting from 2005, decreasing the infertility rate has been accepted as one of the policy tools to keep the fertility level of the country above the replacement level of the fertility. In line with this improvement, the IVF industry has been highly improved by 2005 with the funding of treatment's two cycles by the social insurance institutions. As a result of this process, the percentage of women used ARTs (Assisted Reproductive Techniques) have increased from 1.9 percent in 2008 to 4.2 percent in 2013. The proposed paper aims to answer following research questions: (1) Who are the users of ARTs? (2) When the users start using ARTs within their marital process? (3) What the impact of births resulted with ARTs use on the level of fertility? The data for the answering these questions are from two nation-wide demographic surveys, namely TDHS-2008 and TDHS-2013. The first results of the study put forward that ARTs users are from both the lower and upper segments of the society. Most of the couples having difficulties in childbearing have resort to ARTs in the first 4 years of their marriage. This implies that couples in all segments of the society regardless of their educational and welfare levels are under the social and cultural pressures to have children in their first years of marriage in Turkey. From policy perspective, the ART use would increase the total fertility rate up to 2.5 births per woman from its current level of 2.2 births per woman in Turkey implying that promoting the ART-use appears to be a reasonable tool to increase the fertility level in Turkey.

- **Neves, B. B., & Casimiro, C. (2018).** “*Connecting Families? An Introduction*” In *Connecting Families?: Information & Communication Technologies, generations, and the life course*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Abstract:** This chapter introduces the collection on family life and the use of Information & Communication Technologies (ICTs) within generations and in a life course perspective. The background and aims of the book are explored herein; in particular, the introduction outlines both the growing interest in the field and the gaps in the literature. From a sociological standpoint, research on families and ICTs remain scant and scattered – we still lack a thorough understanding of the interplay of family dynamics, ICTs, generations, and the life course (with a focus on linked lives), specifically in different regions and contexts. Then, the chapter puts forth a discussion on the meanings attributed to families, ICTs, and the life course to contextualize this edited collection. It ends by presenting the two parts of the book and its different contributions. These contributions offer original theoretical, conceptual, methodological, and empirical insights to ensure a comprehensive and cross-cultural outlook of the field.

- Mead, G., & **Neves, B. B. (2018).** Recursive approaches to technology adoption, families, and the life course: actor network theory and strong structuration theory. In *Connecting Families?: Information & Communication Technologies, generations, and the life course*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Abstract:** In this chapter, we assess the value of recursive approaches to technology in the empirical study of certain objects: the adoption and use of sociotechnical systems, such as the Internet or tablets, within family dynamics and over the life course. Recursive approaches are integrative and situational models that emphasize the dynamic interplay of users, technologies, and their contexts. We focus on two approaches: Actor-Network Theory (ANT) and Strong Structuration Theory (SST). We start by describing the premises of each approach and its applications to the field, and conclude with a set of opportunities and challenges for family and life course researchers examining the role and implications of digital technology in contemporary societies.

- **Neves, B. B., Baecker, R., Carvalho, D., & Sanders, A. (2018).** Cross-disciplinary research methods to study technology use, family, and life course dynamics: lessons from an action research project on social isolation and loneliness in later life. In *Connecting Families?: Information & Communication Technologies, generations, and the life course*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Abstract:** This chapter addresses the design and implementation of a mixed-methods research project that combined social and human-computer interaction approaches. The project, conducted by sociologists and computer scientists, evaluated a digital communication tool to address social isolation and loneliness in later life. A life course perspective was used to focus on transitions to care homes (institutionalization) and family connections. We reflect on the research



design, results, and implications of combining different instruments to capture adoption, use, and outcomes of this tool for family communication and social connectedness. We conclude by examining the opportunities and challenges of cross-disciplinary and mixed-methods research to study technology, families, and the life course.

- **Casimiro, C. & Nico, M. (2018).** “From object to instrument: technologies as tools for family relations and family research.” In *Connecting Families?: Information & Communication Technologies, generations, and the life course*. Bristol: Policy Press.

**Abstract:** This chapter aims to demonstrate, based on specific research designs and empirical practices, how the relationship between family and technology in life course research is twofold. On the one hand, technologies may be regarded as tools for supporting family relationships. Following a review of the literature on the interplay between family life and information and communication technologies (ICTs), we present a systematization of the main sociological objects on which this research has focused: intimate couple life, intergenerational relationships, and transnational families. We stress how the impacts of ICTs vary according to both their usage in different contexts and throughout the life course. On the other hand, we explore and exemplify how technologies, particularly Computer Assisted Qualitative Data Analysis Software (CAQDAS), may contribute to further developments in family research and in research where the family is the necessary unit of analysis. CAQDAS emerges as a tool capable of tackling problems of comparability and the triangulation of qualitative and quantitative data that are not exclusive to but rather shared by the field of family studies.

## Other Publications

- **Brady, M. & Hewitt, B. (2018).** “Marriage has changed dramatically throughout history, but gender inequalities remain”, *The Conversation*.  
<https://theconversation.com/marriage-has-changed-dramatically-throughout-history-but-gender-inequalities-remain-106346>

## Announcements

### I. PhD Completion

Congratulations to **Sahmicit Kumswa**, who successfully completed her Ph.D. programme from the University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria Campus, under the supervision of Prof. Marlize Rabe, in September 2018. Her thesis was titled: *Going the Distance: A Description of Commuter Couples in Jos, Nigeria*. Well done, Sahmicit!

## II. Calls

**CALL FOR PAPERS:** *Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research*, an annual series which focuses upon cutting-edge topics in family research around the globe, is seeking manuscript submissions for its 2019 volume. The 2019 volume of CPFR will focus on the theme of **'Transitions into Parenthood: Childbearing, Childrearing, and the Changing Nature of Parenting.'** Around the globe, the very conceptualization of family is associated with the relationship between a parent and a child. The birth of a child represents both the end of one experience, wherein parents have been preparing for the arrival of the child, and also the beginning of yet another experience, involving the rearing of the child. Entry into parenthood represents a fundamental shift in family structure and family dynamics. Furthermore, these decision to have a child has substantial bearing upon the larger society, particularly in regards to population issues. Quite obviously, the two components of childbearing and childrearing vary considerably across cultures, and over time, and each of these continues to change. In order to better understand the transitions into parenthood, this multidisciplinary volume of CPFR will address such topics as: employment and fertility, socioeconomic status and parenting styles, the role of ICTs in the transition into parenthood, childbearing desires versus childbearing outcomes, the social media construction of parenthood, predictors of fertility preferences, the social construction of parenthood through consumption practices, gender differences in childrearing, infertility and fertility clinics, migration and fertility patterns, parental discipline and child outcomes, and non-parental childrearing, among others.

The 2019 volume will be coedited by **Rosalina Pisco Costa** of the University of Évora (Portugal) and **Sampson Lee Blair** of The State University of New York (USA).

Manuscripts should be submitted directly to the editors (rosalina@uevora.pt and slblair@buffalo.edu), preferably in MS WORD format.

Manuscripts should not exceed approximately 40 double-spaced pages (not including tables, figures, and references). Submission of a manuscript implies commitment to publish in CPFR. Manuscripts should adhere to the APA format. Manuscripts should represent previously unpublished work. An abstract of 150-200 words should be included at the beginning of each manuscript. All manuscripts will undergo peer review.

**The deadline for initial submissions is January 31, 2019.**

Any questions must be directed to the editors at rosalina@uevora.pt and slblair@buffalo.edu.

## New & Returning Members

We welcome the following new or returning members:

Apoorva Ghosh  
United States

Bernhard Nauck  
Germany

Akane Murakami  
Japan

Godfrey St. Bernard  
Trinidad and Tobago

Jianghong Li  
Germany

Mariko Tatsumi  
Japan

Henna Nisa  
United Kingdom

Gayle Kaufman  
United States

Hiroto Matsuki  
Japan

Anne Hilda Wiltshire  
South Africa

Alissar El-Murr  
Australia

Sara Curran  
United States

Eva Cheuk-Yin Li  
United Kingdom

Yangtao Huang  
Australia

Tina Haux  
United Kingdom

Hiroshi Kojima  
Japan

Ingolfur Gislason  
Iceland

Yasuko Tama  
Japan

# Board of RC06 (2018-2022)

President Susan McDaniel  
 Vice-President Bahira Sherif Trask  
 Secretary and Treasurer Bárbara Barbosa Neves

Members at large Anja Steinbach  
 Jean Yeung  
 Michael Rush

## 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](mailto: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!