

# CFR GAZETTE

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

*International  
Sociological  
Association*



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## President's Column



Dear RC06 Colleagues,

It gives me great pleasure to offer my second column as President of RC06. It is a joy to work with all of you.

Much is happening in our RC both good and sad. Let me reverse the usual order and focus first on the sad news. As you will see elsewhere in this Newsletter, in March 2019, we were shocked and deeply saddened by the passing of our Board colleague, **Michael Rush**. Tributes to him are insufficient to capture all he was and all he contributed to our RC and to us as colleagues and friends. Many of you will remember well the intellectually stimulating and enjoyable conference he organized and hosted in Dublin. Michael is deeply missed by us all and we offer our condolences to his family, friends and colleagues.

We were also saddened to hear of the passing of **Jean Seward**, beloved spouse of our stalwart colleague, Rudy Seward, in June 2019. Jean was a regular presence at RC06 conferences, often presenting her interesting work, most recently on Seniors in Motion Inc, of which she was founder and President. Jean is much missed.

On a happier note, our RC is gaining new members, each of whom I personally welcome with an e-mail. We are also doing well with our social media outreach, raising the visibility of our RC events and people, thanks to the initiative of our industrious Secretary-Treasurer, Barbara Barbosa Neves. We very much thank volunteers Aušra Maslauskaitė, Diana Dias de Carvalho and Irma Budginaite for their generous help with our social media. It is this kind of team effort that makes RC06 so wonderful.

The RC06 July Conference in Rhodes, Greece has attracted an exciting list of presentations in a beautiful locale. Again, we warmly thank Vice-President Bahira Trask and former Vice-President,

Mark Hutter as well as colleagues at the University of the Aegean for their efforts in organizing this conference. In October 2019, colleague Minh Nguyen and colleagues in the Vietnam Sociological Association (VSA) are hosting a conference in Hanoi. There is considerable interest among our members in participating in this conference. I have visited Hanoi and it is a fascinating city, so very much looking forward to this conference. An additional benefit will be getting to know members of the VSA. As well, we look forward to the Sociology Forum in 2020 in Porto Allegre, Brazil. We thank Bahira Trask and Barbara Barbosa Neves for volunteering to be organizers for our RC sessions at the Forum.

With respect to RC Business, consistent with our current Statutes, we will soon share with all members the proposed revised Statutes agreed to by our Board. These will be voted on at our AGM in Porto Allegre. The proposed changes will be discussed at that meeting.

We are lucky in RC06 to have both our current President and our past President elected to the ISA Executive. I am on the current Executive and Chin-Chun Yi served on the past Executive. Even though we are elected as individuals and not as RC representatives, serving on the Executive gives us an inside edge on all things ISA.

Last but far from least, I warmly and abundantly thank our Board colleague, Anja Steinbach for serving as Newsletter Editor. Anja, we so much appreciate your efforts. Thank you!

With best wishes to all,

Susan McDaniel, President RC06

## From the Secretary



*Continuing our commitment to ensure lively annual activities for our members, this year we have two exciting RC06 conferences. The first one will be held in Rhodes (Greece) in July; the second one in Hanoi (Vietnam) in October. Additionally, the call for abstracts for the ISA Forum in Porto Alegre (2020) is already open, so please check out our stellar RC06 Program with several thrilling topics and sessions. Bahira Trask and I, as Program Coordinators, are extremely excited with the RC06 sessions.*

Despite the enthusiasm around our 2019 activities, we are all saddened by the passing of two extraordinary friends and colleagues: Michael Rush, our elected member-at-large and Jean Ann Seward, long-time member. Our deepest condolences to their families and friends. They will be deeply missed and will always be in our hearts and in the memory of RC06 – we thank them for their immense contributions to our community.

I also want to take this opportunity to extend my gratitude to our member-at-large Anja Steinbach (Professor at University of Duisburg-Essen), who kindly agreed to edit the RC06 newsletter until we are able to appoint a newsletter editor. The board has already voted on a proposal to change our statutes and include new board positions. The proposed amendments will be circulated among our members by email on the second week of July 2019 – one year before the ISA Forum, as required by our bylaws – and will be voted on during our business meeting in Porto Alegre. As in 2018, Aušra Maslauskaitė (Professor at Vytautas Magnus University), Diana Dias de Carvalho (Researcher at the University of Lisbon), and Irma Budginaite (Researcher at Vilnius University) are helping with our online presence. Thank you all for your service!

This Gazette includes information on our next events, publications of our community, calls, and announcements. Finally, we welcome our new and returning members.

Looking forward to seeing you soon,  
Barbara

## In Memoriam: Michael Rush



1957 – 2019

### **Tribute for International Sociological Association’s Committee on Family Research:**

Michael Rush Ripple On!

Relationships sustain us and give meaning to our lives. Some lift us up, inspire, and improve our lives. Michael did all these things for me and I am sure for others as well. We met in 2004 and from the start, he was always engaging, stimulating, informative, witty, and delightful. His breadth and depth of knowledge, originality, thoroughness, determination, and friendship enhanced and sustained our relationship

A search for family scholars focusing on fathers during a Research Fellowship at National University of Ireland, Galway, in 1998, led me to Valerie Richardson, Head of School of Applied Social Science (SASS) at University College Dublin (UCD). During one of our research collaborations, she introduced Michael with a glowing recommendation. He joined our research team, and our shared interest in fathers and paid parental leave in Ireland, Sweden, and beyond became the foundation for valuable collaborations. He complemented my focus and broadened my research agenda.

In our relationships, we ripple on through to others, just as a tossed stone creates ripples in a pond. Many of Michael’s ripples include relationships established via achievements as a scholar and academic. After earning degrees at Manchester Metropolitan University and UCD, Michael continued at UCD where he lectured and researched in the School of Social Policy, Social Work and Social Justice (formerly SASS) and became Deputy Associate Dean. His election as Board Member-at-Large of the Family Research Committee (RC06) recognized his multiple successes, including the grand RC06 2015 Annual Seminar he orchestrated in Dublin. He earned an invitation and was appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *Journal of Family Studies*. As a full member of the International Network on Leave Policies and Research, Michael helped prepare the annual country report on the Republic of Ireland. His presentations and publications in a wide variety of venues focused inclusively on fatherhood, patriarchy, gender, welfare states, and comparative social policy. Michael’s recent award of funding from the Nordic Council of Ministers for a research project he titled “Exporting Nordic Models of fatherhood, gender egalitarianism and parental leave” sums up his primary focus. The project utilized and extended others and his extant research.

Meeting Michael and exchanging ideas and resources with him were always a joyful gladness and a high for me. Our joint work focused on changing fatherhood and fathering across cultures towards a convergence in work-family balance and overcoming obstacles to family leave, especially in the USA. Testimony to Michael being an outstanding and beneficial collaborator are the shared authorships with so many colleagues from a variety of backgrounds, countries, and perspectives. Like others, I am proud to have played an active role in some of his work. Despite health challenges over the last several years, he carried on important and informative work, building on many stellar accomplishments. As he recently wrote, “I’m flying and really enjoying my teaching, research and editorship.”

Michael’s accomplishments will persist through values and actions that ripple on through generations to come, building on earlier work, helping to establish a firmer foundation for further flourishes. The past, present, and future ripples are sources of comfort to us all and help negate our sense of loss. Some unique contributions from Michael have already been and will continue to be passed on to current and future generations. Michael’s good deeds and virtuous influence on others will persist beyond him, especially in the close relationships where he was a mentor, colleague, teacher, researcher, theorist, and activist.

Our work together and his friendship are precious. Michael continues to be in my mindful thoughts and daily meditations on the creative and healing spirit in us all. Michael will always be a dear Anam Cara (old Gaelic term for soul friend). Michael also recently wrote, “We have to have optimism.” Based on our mutual optimism, we both were working on joint proposals for two different upcoming international meetings.

CFR members appreciate our dear colleague Michael for enriching our lives through his thoughts, deeds, and support. His achievements and spirit will continue to enhance our lives and others. Michael, ripple on!

Rudy Ray Seward, Professor Emeritus of Sociology, University of North Texas

## Messages

### **Susan McDaniel:**

*With a heavy heart, I share the sad news that our valued colleague and friend, Michael Rush, passed away. We are all lesser in this loss of his good will and collegiality. In sympathy, Susan*

**Mark Hutter:**

*I am in a state of shock. Michael was a man of joy and life. He had a smile for everyone. He was more than a colleague; Lorraine and I viewed him as a friend whose company with his wife, Liz, we very much enjoyed. We wish we would have had many more occasions to be with them. The RC06 symposium in Dublin that he was so instrumental in organizing was so memorable. Besides its academic excellence it was a personal and social delight. His warmth and good humor was pervasive and put a golden glow touch to the proceedings. RC06 will miss his presence greatly. His professional skills were equaled by his personal charm.*

**Rosario Esteinou:**

*It is indeed a very sad news. Michael was a very nice, friendly and an excellent researcher. I met him at Dublin, when he organized the RC06. I had the opportunity to listen to his very interesting paper on July last year in Toronto. I send you all my sympathies as well as to his family and friends.*

*Rosario*

**Elisabetta Ruspini:**

*Dear colleagues,*

*this morning I got the really sad news that Michael passed away.  
I am shocked.*

*Michael had a long and esteemed career.  
He was a passionate and creative scholar, full of humanity. And yes, he was more than a colleague:  
he was a friend.*

*I am terribly sad.*

*My deepest condolences to his family, relatives, friends, colleagues.*

*It will be difficult to recover from his absence*

*Elisabetta*



**Marlize Rabe:**

*I was shocked when reading the e-mail about Michael Rush's death this morning. When I met him at the RC06 conference in Dublin, he struck me as someone with a zest for life. He approached his work with enthusiasm but also with great knowledge and skill. Since we came from such different parts of the world, we thought that somewhere in the future we should put our thoughts together. Unfortunately, nothing will now come from those vague promises of future collaboration and we are robbed of a great intellectual.*

*Best wishes  
Marlize Rabe*

**Putu Kardha:**

*Deep condole for Michael Rush and Families.*

*Putu Chandra Dewi Kardha*

**Fogel-Bijaoui Sylvie:**

*Dear all,*

*It took me a long time to understand psychologically what I read about Michael.*

*I remember him at Dublin, as Mark described it. I worked with him and his colleagues when I edited a special issue of the Journal of Comparative Family Studies, with my friend Zvi Triger. We met in Vienna and this summer, in Toronto*

*I remember his beautiful eyes and his warm smile and his wonderful way of laughing when speaking about the hardships of life. He never said a word about any health problem, but always spoke about the future. And I enjoyed very much being with him.*

*Dear Michael, I already miss you so much... Sylvie*

**Rudolf Richter:**

*That is really bad startling news. I remember Michael full of enthusiasm, affectionate, engaged and enthusiastic in his work. A big loss for us.*



**Maitreyee Bardhan Roy:**

*Dear Colleagues.*

*The news about Mishael makes me astonished .I could remember his happy face and interaction with all . My condolence to his family members .May his soul rest in peace.We will never forget him as one of the important members of RC6 and will also remember in all our future academic get together.*

*Thank you.*

*Maitreyee Bardhan Roy*

**Anna-Lena Almqvist:**

*I'm so sad to hear that Michael Rush has passed away. It all came so sudden and I can't really find the words.*

## **Memories from the RC06 Reception at the 3<sup>rd</sup> ISA Forum of Sociology in Vienna in July 2016**



## In Memoriam: Jean Ann Seward



*Jean was a long-time member, participating in our conferences for years. As Rudy's partner, she was a constant presence at RC06 conference and we will miss her energy and enthusiasm.*

1946 - 2019

Jean Ann (Otte) Seward died June 9, 2019 at Clements University Hospital, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX.

Jean's earthly debut occurred September 5, 1946 in Quincy, Illinois, as the daughter of Charles "Charlie" Virgil Otte and Elizabeth "Betty" Jean Fisk. She married Rudy Ray Seward on September 6, 1969.

Jean completed coordinated degrees from Mayo Foundation's School of Physical Therapy Graduate Program, Rochester, Minnesota, and Quincy University's Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy in 1969.

In addition to her family, Jean treated all humankind with love, honor, dignity, and compassion in many Physical Therapy (PT) and related positions starting in Illinois and then Texas in 1973. Extraordinary contributions include first PT Coordinator for the first Home Health Agency in Denton County in 1975, establishing home health Contract and Consulting Services in 1975 that became JSCCS Corporation in 1990, Rehab Director of PT services and coordinator of Prenatal Education for Flow Memorial Home Health and Hospital from 1982-1987, Agency Director, Trinity Home Health/Concepts of Care/Health Corp from 1987-1989, President of Parkinson and Caregivers Together support group starting in 1992, Founder and President of Seniors in Motion Inc. (SIMs) non-profit senior fitness facility starting in 2003.

SIMs began as a mission of health and wellness but morphed into Jean's most important ministry. She helped countless seniors rehab from surgery, promoted their fitness through education and exercise, and promoted interpersonal social support. Seniors touched by her gained strength, agility, and dignity. She received many nominations for sainthood and many awards in the gerontology, hospice, and social work communities. To keep her ministry going, she increasingly sacrificed her time and income (and discovered in the fall of 2017 her health).

Her passionate prayer is for others to continue SIM's spirit and ministry to be motivated to take good care of their bodies and inspire others, as well, through example and encouragement. SIMs participants and student interns who absorbed the SIM spirit will carry it forth and pass it on to others by giving one another tenderness,

joy, mercy and strength. SIMs spirit will ripple on through to others, just as a tossed stone creates ripples in a pond.

Jean is survived by husband and sons Rudy Allyn Seward (Vickie) of Lewisville, TX and Erik Seward (Caroline) of Denton, TX; sister Mary Jo Duesterhaus (Stanley) of Rochester, IL and brother Charles “Chuck” Virgil Otte, Jr. (June) of Quincy, IL; sister-in-law Pat Otte of Quincy, IL, mother-in-law Corine Doris Seward, brother-in-law Otis Russell Seward (Barb), and four grandchildren Colin Philip, Madeline Louise, Flynn Michel and Charlotte Mae Seward, baby to be born, plus 4 nieces and 3 nephews.

Jean was preceded in death by her parents, brother Daniel William Otte, and niece Samantha June Otte.

Jean will live on in our hearts and minds as an angelic beacon star for eternity. The colossal cluster of beautiful radiant lily blooms in our garden the morning after her physical passing affirmed Jean’s spirit taking her hollowed place among the stars.

## Messages

### Sylvie Fogel-Bijaoui:

*Dear Rudy and dear friends,  
I received the mail nearly two days ago and I could not find the words to express my deep, deep sorrow. Whenever the RC06 met and I could join the meeting, I had the pleasure and the joy to spend some time with Jean. I liked her, her intelligence, her elegance, the passion she had for her profession; her modesty. All of these were part of her beautiful smile and warm approach to people.  
I am sorry not to be able to be with you, dear Rudy, but I think of you, of Jean, of your wonderful family and can only say how much I loved and admired Jean. Sylvie*

### Mark Hutter:

*Jean was special. She was a very caring person. She had a ready ear to listen to other's health concerns and downplayed her own. We particularly enjoyed being with her and Rudy to the many RC06 symposiums, forums, and world congresses. Our times together were highlights of our leisure time activities. She was fun to be with and we very much enjoyed our activities as a foursome. We will very much miss her.*

### Barbara Barbosa Neves:

*Jean was full of light and energy — we had a great time in Vienna and at some many other conferences. She will be sorely missed.*

**Anna-Lena Almqvist:**

*It's really sad, first Michael Rush and now Jean Seward. I'm sending this photo from Vienna 2016 for us to remember what a both joyful and energetic person Jean was.*



# Perspectives in Family Research

## CALL FOR PAPERS

### **Chinese Families: Tradition, Modernization, and Change**

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 a special volume. The volume will focus on the theme of ‘**Chinese Families: Tradition, Modernization, and Change.**’ Over the past half of a century, China has undergone a tremendous amount of social, political, and economic change. Its respective family structures and norms have been established over thousands of years, yet modernization and its ensuing culture change have resulted in substantial change to those structures and norms. Over recent years, marriage rates have declined, as have fertility rates, yet cohabitation and divorce have become increasingly common. In order to better comprehend the various changes in Chinese families, as well as their diversity, this multidisciplinary volume of CPFR will focus upon families in Greater China, including mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan. In doing so, a wide array of topics will be addressed, including changing forms of dating and mate selection, divorce and remarriage, cohabitation, rural-urban variations in family structures, fertility aspirations, spousal relationships and marital quality, domestic violence, intergenerational relations and elderly support networks, and parent-child relationships, among others.

This volume of CPFR volume will be coedited by Man Yee Kan of the University of Oxford (UK) and Sampson Lee Blair of The State University of New York (USA). Manuscripts should be submitted directly to the editors ([man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk) and [sblair@buffalo.edu](mailto:sblair@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 150-250 words should be included at the beginning of each manuscript. All manuscripts will undergo peer review.

The **deadline** for initial submissions is **October 31, 2019**. Any questions may be directed to the editors at [man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk](mailto:man-yee.kan@sociology.ox.ac.uk) and [sblair@buffalo.edu](mailto:sblair@buffalo.edu).



The IX Conference on Childhood Studies  
 Call for Papers  
***CHILDHOOD AND TIME***  
*11–13 May 2020*  
*Tampere University, Finland*

The theme of the biennial Childhood Conference in 2020 is Childhood and Time. The theme is deliberately broad and designed to invite scholars to discuss timely perspectives on childhood across a broad spectrum. We hope to inspire lively debates about how childhood and time interweave from different disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives.

The conference is organised by Tampere University, the Tampere Centre for Childhood, Youth and Family Research PERLA, and the Finnish Society for Childhood Studies.

Keynote speakers: Prof. Veronica Pacini-Ketchabaw, Prof. John Potter and Prof. Kaisa Vehkalahti

Panel discussion: Prof. Erica Burman, Dr. Stephanie Olsen, Prof. Spyros Spyrou and Prof. Hanne Warming

Individual abstract submissions for workshops and poster sessions as well as proposals for self-organised symposia are welcome. Abstract submission opens on the **1st November 2019 and closes on the 15th January 2020**. Notifications on acceptance will be sent by 15th February 2020.

**Topics include but are not limited to:**

- Modern and postmodern conceptions of time and childhood
- Children and childhood over time: histories of childhood and temporal structurings of childhood across time and spaces
- Children and future, including social, economic, political and environmental problems and alternative futures
- Age, development and notions of the normal in childhood related to time and the measurement of time
- Time and temporality in children's everyday life, including children's experience and time, children's conception of time, children's time use, routines, schedules, celebrations, calendar time, children and nature times, and performativity of temporality in childhood
- Children's time, family time, institutional time and societal time, the management of time and regulation and surveillance of children through time
- Children's emotions, body, space, gender, class and time
- Childhood and non-Western and Indigenous conceptualizations of time, such as Sami conceptions of time and ancestry or the Australian Indigenous notion of Dreamtime
- The role of time and temporality across the life course, age and generation in the study of childhood

- The politics, governance and commodification of time in childhood
- Childhood in a digital age
- Continuities and changes in childhood over time
- Time and temporality in the rhetoric and politics of childhood

### Abstract submission

The electronic form for abstract submission will be made available on the conference website in October 2019. Please, submit your abstract of no more than 350 words by 15th January 2020. Abstracts should be in English.

### Schedule

1st November: Call for papers opens  
15th January 2020: Deadline for abstract submissions  
15th February 2020: Notification of acceptance  
15th February 2020: Registration opens  
29th April 2020: Deadline for conference registration

Have a look at the complete CFP here: <https://events.tuni.fi/childhood-2020/call-for-papers/>

Follow us on Twitter @Childhood2020 [#childhood2020](https://twitter.com/Childhood2020)

For more information, please visit our website  
<https://events.tuni.fi/childhood-2020/>





**ISA Forum of Sociology**  
**Call for Papers**  
*July 14-18, 2020*  
**PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL**

## **Challenges for Family and Child Wellbeing in the New Economy**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

This session aims to facilitate a scholarly exchange research on challenges for families and children across the global in the new economy. To address the ISA 2020 themes, “Inequality” and “Intersectionality”, we invite papers that examine the connection between both parents’ employment (unsociable, unpredictable and precarious schedules and long working hours) and developmental outcomes in children and adolescents (physical health, sleep, nutrition, social and emotional wellbeing, and academic performance). Papers that analyze longitudinal data, examine mechanisms and moderators (low income, single-parenthood, migrant families) using multidisciplinary perspectives are especially welcome. Quantitative and qualitative papers or papers using mixed methods are welcome.

Session Organizers:

**Jianghong LI**, WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany, [jianghong.li@wzb.eu](mailto:jianghong.li@wzb.eu)

**Wen-Jui HAN**, New York University, USA, [wjh3@nyu.edu](mailto:wjh3@nyu.edu)

## **Crossing Boundaries: Mixed Families in a Global Era**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

Mixed families are constituted by unconventional and even forbidden marriages/unions that threaten the gendered social order and challenge entrenched hierarchies. This is so due to the fact that by forming bridges between different groups in society, mixedness redraws gendered social boundaries that divide or demarcate individuals and groups and changes societal mainstreams.

As recent research has shown, these “barriers-breaking” relationships have become more common, with their numbers growing dramatically worldwide. But still, not enough is known about the ways mixedness is formed, negotiated, lived, contested, fought against, or celebrated, in terms of both the individual and society, especially in conflict affected societies.

The present session invites panels and papers that refer to mixed families (heterosexual or LGBT) and relate, among others, to issues- or some combination of these- such as: intermarriage/mixed unions; family reactions to intermarriage/mixed unions; strategies adopted by mixed couples; gendered power relationships in mixed families; mixedness and adoption; mixedness and assisted reproductive technologies ; international law; state laws; informal sanctions; mixedness in the arts; in the media; mixedness and civil society; struggles against mixedness; mixedness and integration; mixed children ; mixed families’ dissolution; mixedness and family violence...

Session Organizer:

**Sylvie BIJAOU**, The Israel Academic College in Ramat Gan, Israel, [sylvieb@colman.ac.il](mailto:sylvieb@colman.ac.il)

## **Family Policies in the Global South: Race, Gender and Social Inequalities Among African and Latin-American Families / Políticas sobre familia en el Sur Global: Raza, género y desigualdades sociales en las familias africanas y latinoamericanas**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: Spanish and English

In the Global South, which includes African and Latin-American countries, large heterogeneous societies characterised by huge inequalities amongst citizens are common (although there are of course also relatively small countries). In the twenty-first century, it is acknowledged that the state, the market, families and communities all play a part in reducing gender and economic inequality. We invite contributions from scholars studying family policies in countries of the Global South. The effects of existing family policies, new directions of family policies, development of new family policies, the relationships between the state, the market and the community as well as related issues are welcomed.

*En el Sur Global, que incluye países africanos y latinoamericanos con sus respectivos pasados coloniales con experiencia de fuertes divisiones raciales, existen sociedades heterogéneas con enormes desigualdades entre los ciudadanos (aunque, por supuesto, también hay países relativamente pequeños).*

*Dentro de este enfoque invitamos a las y los académicas/os que estudian políticas sobre la familia en los países del Sur Global. Especialmente son bienvenidos trabajos sobre los efectos de las políticas familiares existentes, las nuevas direcciones de las políticas familiares, el desarrollo de nuevas políticas familiares, las relaciones entre el Estado, el mercado y la comunidad, así como las cuestiones relacionadas con el impacto de estas políticas sobre las familias. Nos gustaría incluir las contribuciones en español y en inglés con una solicitud, si sea posible, para proporcionar resúmenes breves en el idioma alternativo cuando se presente en el simposio ISA.*

Session Organizers:

**Marlize RABE**, University of South Africa, South Africa, [rabeme@unisa.ac.za](mailto:rabeme@unisa.ac.za)

**Lukasz CZARNECKI**, National Autonomous University of Mexico, PUEAA, Mexico, [lukasz@comunidad.unam.mx](mailto:lukasz@comunidad.unam.mx)

## **From the Changing Idea of “the Family” to a Shifting Notion of Home? Spatiotemporal, Material and Affective Aspects of Contemporary Family Life**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

RC43 Housing and Built Environment

Language: English

In family research current issues relating to mobility, multi-locality and fluidity in family life (e.g. migration, divorced families, blurred work-life boundaries, etc.) have brought up an increased interest in space and the notion of home – topics that have been marginalized for a long time.

The concepts of family and home have been strongly linked by the idea of the nuclear family (Hareven, 1991). However, the understanding of the family as a stable unit limited to a single house has been insufficient for capturing contemporary lives. Correspondingly, scholarly work introduced more complex definitions and multidimensional approaches to family life as well as to home and housing, notwithstanding the incorporation of the two realms still falls short and one has to ask whether the meaning of home has transformed along with the fading idea of 'the family' (James, 2013).

In this session, we wish to examine practices of doing family and home in various contexts, with focus on the temporal, spatial, material and affective aspects of everyday life. Our aim is to bring together different perspectives on "home" from mono-local to multi-local phenomena. We welcome papers that examine the shifting boundaries of home and family life and, more specifically, between private and public spheres, family, work and leisure or material and virtual spaces. The session seeks to capture family members' (adults and/or children) "ways of living" (Schmitz, 2012), through the articulation between life spaces, mobility, sense of place and/or social relations as well as the emerging practical, legal and political constraints.

Session Organizers:

**Jana MIKATS**, University Graz, Austria, [Jana.Mikats@uni-graz.at](mailto:Jana.Mikats@uni-graz.at),

**Bérengère NOBELS**, University of Louvain - CIRFASE (Interdisciplinary Research Center on Families and Sexualities), Belgium, [berengere.nobels@uclouvain.be](mailto:berengere.nobels@uclouvain.be)

**Laura MERLA**, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, [laura.merla@uclouvain.be](mailto:laura.merla@uclouvain.be)

## Home and Violence in Immigrant Families. Comparing Imaginaries, Subjective Experiences and Social Facts across Receiving Societies

RC31 Sociology of Migration (host committee)

RC06 Family Research

Language: English

Home, in the views of most people, stands out as a special place, ideally associated with security, protection and intimacy. Such a pervasive and stereotypical aspiration may be even stronger among migrants, in the face of xenophobic political and social environments. However, there is little new in gender-based violence as a pervasive, if little visible – somehow privatized - development across social and ethnic groups. Violence *inside* immigrant households, whether along gender or generational lines, is a particularly slippery social fact. The mainstream ways of approaching it oscillate between blaming or stigmatizing accounts, and relativist views of violence as supposedly more acceptable, even inevitable, within households from particular (often essentialized) cultural backgrounds. As a result, ideological stances outnumber original empirical case studies. Our session appeals to the latter, to cast light on how the reorganization of family relationships after the "disjuncture" of migration interacts with social, economic, and structural forces that inform both the receiving and the sending contexts within which immigrants live. How do romantic imaginaries of home interact with day-to-day realities of violence immigrants face in their families over the course of migration, and across migration system? What is the role of immigrant policies, of arrival infrastructures and of local civil societies in mediating exogenous and endogenous drivers of violence within immigrant households and families?

Session Organizers:

**Paolo BOCCAGNI**, University of Trento, Italy, [paolo.boccagni@unitn.it](mailto:paolo.boccagni@unitn.it)

**Cecilia MENJIVAR**, University of California Los Angeles, USA, [menjivar@soc.ucla.edu](mailto:menjivar@soc.ucla.edu)

## Innovative and Creative Methods to Study Family Life

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

Creative and innovative methods, such as arts-based research and new digital methods, have been used by sociologists to address increasingly complex and multifaceted questions about social life (Kara, 2015). For example, studying transnational families, digital technologies and family dynamics, or family and consumption practices, requires approaches that push the methodological boundaries. Additionally, current attempts to give voice to children, older adults, and vulnerable groups, as well as to decolonize methodology have also engaged more openly with creative and innovative approaches – from working creatively with existing methods to developing new techniques and instruments (see Smith, 2013). This session will showcase methodological and empirical work that provides an informed and critical examination of the topic. In particular, we invite contributions that address both opportunities and challenges of creative and innovative methods. Areas of interest include, but are not limited to:

- Arts-based research (e.g., performance arts)
- Digital methods (e.g., netnography, online survey research, VR)
- Usability and accessibility testing (e.g., Think Aloud, multi-methods)
- Participatory research (e.g., co-design)
- Creative storytelling
- Photo-elicitation
- Socio-spatial methods (e.g., socio-spatial network games, emotion maps)
- Crystallization methodology
- Gamification
- Mixed methods
- Creative approaches to existing methods
- New research instruments
- Ethical approaches (e.g., micro-ethics/ethics-in-practice)
- Epistemology, ontology, & axiology.

References:

Kara, H. (2015). *Creative research methods in the social sciences: A practical guide*. Policy Press.

Smith, L. T. (2013). *Decolonizing methodologies: Research and indigenous peoples*. Zed Books.

Session Organizers:

**Barbara BARBOSA NEVES**, The University of Melbourne, Australia, [barbara@bbneves.com](mailto:barbara@bbneves.com),

**Laura MERLA**, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium, [laura.merla@uclouvain.be](mailto:laura.merla@uclouvain.be)

**Jo LINDSAY**, Monash University, Australia, [Jo.Lindsay@monash.edu](mailto:Jo.Lindsay@monash.edu)

## Living in Joint Physical Custody Care Arrangements after Parental Break-up

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

Joint physical custody (JPC), a parental care arrangement in which a child lives with each parent about equally after separation or divorce, is an increasingly common phenomenon in many countries. It is the expression of one of the big challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century—gender equality: Joint physical custody, evidence suggests, is a promising arrangement for fathers, mothers, and children that meets the needs of modern families where parents share work, household, and childcare. For decades, decisions about parenting plans after separation or divorce were strongly connected to traditional beliefs and visitation guidelines, which saw the mother as the best primary caretaker for children. This is certainly not an adequate perspective anymore because societal changes, such as increasing labor force participation of mothers as well as fathers who participate in caring for their children, challenge these traditional ideas. However, joint physical custody seems to have both positive and negative effects for parents as for children. Thus, research must put more effort into identifying the circumstances in which joint physical custody works, even under the condition of ongoing conflicts between the parents, to serve the best interest of all family members. This session seeks papers dealing with joint physical custody care arrangements. Theoretical and empirical (quantitative, qualitative, or mixed-methods) contributions from a national or an international perspective are welcome. Possible topics include for example parent's well-being, children's well-being, care cycles, the impact of conflict, and relations with other members of the family such as stepparents, siblings or grandparents. All topics are considered.

Session Organizer:

**Anja STEINBACH**, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany, [anja.steinbach@uni-due.de](mailto:anja.steinbach@uni-due.de)

## The Roles of Intergenerational Education Mobility in Preventing the Transmission of Inequalities

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

The transmission of parents' poor educational backgrounds to the next generations can be seen as an obstacle in getting equal opportunity in labor market, marriage market, and eventually welfare. If intergenerational education mobility increases over time, transmitted inequalities can be gradually diminished in the society since education is associated with better economic outcomes, such as higher earnings and better health. Specifically, policy makers have a concern whether an initial disadvantage may be transmitted from the previous generation to the next. In general, having more educated parents increases probability of children being more educated because educated parents give a priority to education and training of their children among all expenditure. Also, children see their parents as role models and this gives them a motivation to complete higher grades in their schooling life. In addition, with education, parents are able to be differentiated in the labor market and earn higher income. With this, the chance of getting more and quality education of children is enhanced. Finally, educated parents are more likely to have the right networks which facilitate to get a good job for children via network channels.

The session is especially interested in studies which offer evidence of how intergenerational education mobility changes over time, the impact of parents' education on preventing the transmission of inequalities on the basis of gender of the children. Furthermore, the session is also

interested in papers focused on the impact of parents' education on educational outcomes such as grade promotion, grade repetition and drop out.

Session Organizer:

**Ismet KOC**, Hacettepe University, Turkey, [iskoc@hacettepe.edu.tr](mailto:iskoc@hacettepe.edu.tr)

## **Traditional and Alternative Concepts of Personal Relationships and Communities: Intersectional Perspectives and Its Potentials**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

Empirical reality reveals forms of human togetherness that are much more diverse than those supported by current welfare state models. This includes relationship and family forms in the LGBTQ community that are marginalized by state policy. U.S. research in particular has shown how marginalization gives rise to alternative notions of family and alternative forms of communal care giving in support and care for the elderly. Such alternatives to the "traditional" family may spring from creative and emancipatory impulses but can also lead to new inequalities: for instance, when politics declares as normal private care-giving without providing the support of the state (tax relief for spouses).

Similar to feminist critiques of the welfare state, one can assume excessive demands on the very individuals who have already been suffering from multiple inequalities earlier in life or in different areas of life.

Applying an intersectional perspective (understanding this theoretical approach as an analytical technique and political program aiming for social change) we want to deal in our panel with the following questions:

- How can we define new inequalities; their complex intersections in relation to social processes like mobility, flexibility and acceleration; and the new and varied relationships that result?
- How can we use intersectional analyses to make visible the needs of marginalized persons and groups, lacking rights by, for instance, demonstrating dependencies in old and new relationship forms?
- Which political statements or analyses could be considered? What is the potential of the intersectionality paradigm as a form of structural empowerment?

Session Organizers:

**Julia HAHMANN**, University of Vechta, Germany, [julia.hahmann@uni-vechta.de](mailto:julia.hahmann@uni-vechta.de)

**Christine HUNNER-KREISEL**, University of Vechta, Germany, [christine.hunner-kreisel@uni-vechta.de](mailto:christine.hunner-kreisel@uni-vechta.de)

## **Transition to Adulthood: Family Influences on Young Adults' Work and Family**

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

As youth entering into adulthood, the family influence from earlier life stages has become an important research subject. Family, in contrast with peers, friends, colleagues, may reveal different



salience of effects since early adolescence. But how family experiences affect the family and work patterns during young adulthood remain relatively understudied. Several family aspects in the process of transition to adulthood are of particular interests: family formation attitudes and behaviors, school to work transition, the family-work linkages, as well as the intergenerational transmission of family values and family practices from parents. The varying effects of current marital status, intergenerational interactions and gender differences among young adults are significant factors deserve further investigation.

The session aims at bringing together researches regarding the family influence on young adults' work and family, preferably based on large scale panel studies, in the transition to adulthood. Empirical analysis pertains to one society as well as using the cross-national comparative perspectives are welcome. We also welcome submissions that focus on one particular event/process or the intersection between various life domains in the transition to adulthood. The longitudinal effect of family on the current state of young adults is encouraged.

Session Organizers:

**Chin-Chun YI**, Academia Sinica, Taiwan, [chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw](mailto:chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw)

**Bernhard NAUCK**, Department of Sociology, Chemnitz University of Technology, Germany, [bernhard.nauck@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de](mailto:bernhard.nauck@soziologie.tu-chemnitz.de)

## Weddings, Intimacies and Families

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

This session seeks to explore the meaning of weddings across the globe in the context of family studies. Weddings are often associated with cultural traditions, passed down through generations, or (re)invented to legitimise certain practices. Given supposed changes to intimacy and personal life in late modernity, weddings may offer an opportunity for couples to play with these traditions, re-imagine ceremonies or reject them altogether. In other contexts, however, the salience of tradition may represent the limits of individual agency. In British weddings, for example, it is still common for fathers to 'give away' their daughters, for men to provide after-dinner speeches and women to change their surnames to that of their husband's during the ceremony. With weddings marking the start of formalised coupling, it is striking that these strictly gendered roles and behaviours remain so strongly embedded with the ceremony. The session will be concerned with how weddings operate globally as: markers of intimacy between couples; ceremonies bringing together and forging new familial relationships; sites of the invention and reinvention of tradition; resources for a global wedding industry, consumer marketplace and media obsession; repressive rituals maintaining gendered inequalities in (heterosexual) relationships and wider kinship networks; or conversely places for radical and political activism where weddings can operate to destabilise the norm. Papers may include but are not limited to:

- Weddings and inequalities
- Traditions, rituals, kinship
- Radical weddings
- Consumption, media and wedding ceremonies
- Weddings, romance and sexuality
- Race and weddings
- Non-weddings and wedding alternatives



Session Organizer:

**Julia CARTER**, University of the West of England, United Kingdom, [julia.carter@uwe.ac.uk](mailto:julia.carter@uwe.ac.uk)

## Work-Family Balance in the XXI Century: Challenges, Opportunities and New Perspectives from Innovative Practices and Policies

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

In the XXI century work-family balance represents a key strategic issue. A number of factors are challenging the traditional way to combine work and family: globalization; technological advances; changing gender roles; growing diversity of family structures; changing individual and family values; the generational turnover; an aging workforce.

Work-life balance is necessary for everyone, at whatever stage of the life course (Houston, 2005; Brandth, Halrynjo and Kvande, 2017), depends on the age of children, and is about effectively combining work and family with the other spheres of personal life. Maintaining a work-family balance is not only important for health, happiness and relationships, but it can also improve productivity and performance in the workplace. Nowadays, a healthy *work-life balance* would be impossible without *technology*, new workplace relationships and a different companies' attitudes, needed to better deal with increasing inequalities among women and men belonging to different age groups, different families, *from different* socioeconomic backgrounds and with different working conditions (for example unprotected and precarious employment).

The session welcomes papers describing innovative practices, organizational changes and policy changes aimed at giving women and men the opportunity to better balance their personal, family and work needs.

*We encourage* submissions including, but not limited to, the following topics:

Technology, smart working and work-life balance;

Innovative work-life balance strategies;

Innovative approaches to childcare;

Online social networking and work-life balance;

Pros and cons of technology's impact on work-life balance;

Corporate family responsibilities.

Session Organizers:

**Isabella CRESPI**, University of Macerata, Italy, [isabella.crespi@unimc.it](mailto:isabella.crespi@unimc.it)

**Elisabetta RUSPINI**, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy, [elisabetta.ruspini@unimib.it](mailto:elisabetta.ruspini@unimib.it)

## “Strengths” and “Limitations” of New/Classical Concepts, Methods and Methodologies to Study Inequality and Intersectionality in Family Life across Borders and Cultures

RC06 Family Research (host committee)

Language: English

The manifestation of inequality and intersectionality in institutional contexts, in public discourse on migrant families and in their everyday lives are well-researched. The studies report on “troubling”

migrant families and on interconnected ethnic, racial, economic, gender and intimate relations discrimination in different realities of migrant family life (immigrant, emigrant, return migration, transnationalism), in different age groups of migrant family members, and in different types of family configuration and couple relations (marriage, cohabitation, bi-national, same-sex couples, etc.). This session welcomes papers that illustrate methodological reflections on testing newly emerging concepts, innovative methods and methodologies with empirical research data on doing and displaying families across borders and cultures, as well as on researching transnational care chains, changing family and intimate relations, generational relations, family memory and personal identities. We encourage presenters to reflect on how newly emerging concepts and innovative methodologies 'worked out' in the field of, for example, identity, memory, intergenerational solidarity, family practices research, contribute to a better understanding of inequalities and intersectionality in migrant family life. What are the advantages and/or challenges of using these concepts and methods? Moreover, what are the "strengths" and "limitations" of the widely accepted research tools when they come to be applied in specific context of migrant family life? How can concepts and methodologies utilized and/or developed in qualitative research studies be applied to quantitative studies of migrant families, and vice versa? Papers based on quantitative, qualitative and methodologically complex studies are welcomed.

Session Organizers:

**Ria SMIT**, University of Johannesburg, South Africa, [ria.smit.dubruyn@gmail.com](mailto:ria.smit.dubruyn@gmail.com)

**Irena JUOZELIUNIENE**, Vilnius University, Lithuania, [irena.juozeliuniene@gmail.com](mailto:irena.juozeliuniene@gmail.com)

## Aging and Social Well-Being Concerns Among Migrant and Transnational Families

RC31 Sociology of Migration (host committee)

RC06 Family Research

Language: English

The issue of aging and social well-being among migrants and their family members is seldom looked at in migration literature. Aging, as a social fact, is also a reality faced by many migrants – whether they are dealing with their own experiences of aging or that of a family member's. For many migrant and transnational families, aging is significantly linked to issues on social well-being, which also is tied to intergenerational relationships within these kinds of families. Moreover, changes in the family structure brought about by migration processes have affected these kinds of relationships within both migrant and transnational families. How can we problematize family relationships within migrant families, especially when the first generation is facing his/her twilight years in his/her new country? How do aging migrants cope with their own experiences of aging while being away from their adult children and kin? How do migrants deal with notions of well-being, care, and relationships with their aging parents back in their home countries/homeland? What are the gendered and socio-cultural expectations that conflict with structural changes in the host society that affect parent-child relationships within migrant families? This session would like to examine the concept of intergenerational ambivalence and its significance in problematizing family relations within the context of migration, particularly in issues pertaining to aging and social well-being. Moreover, this session hopes to encourage further discussions on aging, well-being and intergenerational ambivalence within these kinds of families. We welcome both empirical and conceptual papers exploring these issues.

Session Organizers:

**Allen KIM**, International Christian University, Japan, [allen@icu.ac.jp](mailto:allen@icu.ac.jp)

**Johanna ZULUETA**, Soka University, Japan, [zulueta@soka.ac.jp](mailto:zulueta@soka.ac.jp)

# PUBLICATIONS

## Articles

Cano, T. (2019). Changes in Fathers' and Mothers' Time with Children: Spain, 2002-2010. *European Sociological Review*. doi:10.1093/esr/jcz020

<https://academic.oup.com/esr/advance-article/doi/10.1093/esr/jcz020/5497817?searchresult=1>.

**Abstract:** Parental time spent with children is a critical determinant for a child's cognitive, educational, and socio-emotional development. Using two waves of the Spanish Time Use Surveys, this study aims to investigate how mothers and fathers reorganized the time invested in physical and developmental childcare between 2002 and 2010. Results show that, during the period analyzed (marked by the start of the Great Recession in 2007), there had been: (i) a significant increase in the time fathers and mothers invested in childcare (i.e. an intensification of parenting); (ii) a gender convergence in physical care time, primarily driven by couples with very young children; and (iii) the gap in developmental childcare time invested between parents with and without a university degree remained unchanged. The decomposition of the results shows that the increase in father-child time is explained by a combination of changes in behavioural and compositional factors (i.e. increase in unemployment and level of education), whereas for changes in mother-child time, behavioural factors predominantly applied. These findings reinforce ideas of the rapid intensification of parenting, and a slow movement towards gender convergence in parental time spent with children.

Feng, Q., Yeung, W. J., Yi, Z., & Wang, Z. (2019). Age of Retirement and Human Capital in an Aging China, 2015-2050. *European Journal of Population*, 35(1), 29-62.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10680-018-9467-3>

**Abstract:** As China continues to age rapidly, whether the country should adjust the official retirement age, and if so, when and how, are currently major policy concerns. We examine the impact of postponing the retirement age on the human capital of China in the next four decades. Two critical aspects of human capital—health and education—are incorporated to account for the quality of the work force. Our projections reveal the impact of nine scenarios on the Chinese labor force in the next few decades, highlighting the changes in “the high human capital work-force”—those with good health and education. We show substantial impact with added work force ranging from 28 to 92 million per year depending on which scenarios are implemented. Furthermore, the retained workers are increasingly better educated. The gain in female workers is particularly significant, reaping the benefits of the education expansion since the 1990s.

Ghosh, A. (2019). From moral ambivalence to differential congruence: Understanding transnational sexuality using cultural schemas. *Sexualities*, 0(0), 1-25. doi:[10.1177/1363460719850022](https://doi.org/10.1177/1363460719850022)

**Abstract:** Through in-depth interviews, this study aimed to show how lesbians and gay men in India may construct their sexuality as a result of being globally connected through accessing “transnational pathways”, such as the global mass media, diasporic experiences, and transnational workplaces. This study indicates that these pathways aid the interaction between externally derived sexual schemas and pre-existing sexual schemas, which may in turn lead to a configuration of “differential congruence” whereby competing sexual schemas may coexist rather than fuse or replace each other in an individual’s life, albeit in different spheres.

Gregorio, V. (2019). Farming Families in Malaysia and the Philippines: Empirical Works and Classical Debates. *Asia-Pacific Social Science Review* 19(2) 2019, 47–62.

**Abstract:** Family studies is a developing field in Southeast Asia. Scholars attempt to touch on family relations as they cover issues on national identity, state policies, gender division of labor, migration, agriculture, and modernization. It is important to give particular focus on the farming families in the region because, of all types of families, they are the ones who face and adapt to most changes in political, economic, cultural, and social terms. By reviewing literatures done in relation to farming families in Malaysia and the Philippines, this paper argues for the importance of (1) acknowledging the convergence in the definition and usage of the terms “family” and “kinship” in studying different forms of families, (2) exploring contemporary sociocultural perceptions on the family farm, and (3) ensuring that scholarly works go beyond focusing on development approaches and wife-husband dyad relations. Towards the conclusion, this work highlights the possibility of exploring Geertz and Ellen’s ecological approach in studying the role of the land in the strengthening or weakening of family relations. It also recommends Agarwal’s bargaining approach be extended to Southeast Asia and that sibblingship and generational positionalities be considered.

Gu, D., Feng, Q., & Yeung, W. J. (2018). Reciprocal Dynamics of Solo-Living and Health among Older Adults in Contemporary China. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*. doi: 10.1093/geronb/gby140

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** Solo-living has far-reaching implications for older adults’ well-being. The causal impacts and the pathways of solo-living on health and well-being of older adults are still unclear. This study examines the correlates of solo-living and subsequent health outcomes of solo-living among older adults in mainland China.

**Methods:** We draw data from four waves of a nationwide survey with a total of 9,714 older adults aged 65 or older who had at least three interviews in 2005–2014. A generalized structural equation modeling approach was applied to examine what factors are associated with solo-living status and whether and how the antecedent of solo-living status subsequently

affects well-being and health.

Results: Owning a home, having no living child, and a preference to live independently are positively correlated with living alone, whereas living in a city, having economic independence, being educated, and having poor physical and cognitive functions are associated with lower odds of solo-living. Older Chinese adults who live alone are more likely to feel lonely and have a lower life satisfaction, yet they are more likely to be involved in social/leisure activities, and have fewer physical disabilities and a lower mortality risk.

Discussion: There is a bi-directional relationship between solo-living and well-being/health among the Chinese older adults. Solo-living is a conditioned choice of a set of critical factors among older Chinese. The greater involvement in social/leisure activities is likely a key for Chinese solo-living older adults to mitigate the negative impact of their lower psychological well-being on subsequent mortality.

Hank, K., & Steinbach, A. (2019). Families and their institutional contexts: the role of family policies and legal regulations. *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 71, 375–398. doi:10.1007/s11577-019-00603-z

**Abstract:** This article provides an overview of families and their institutional contexts in Western societies, focusing on the role of family policies and legal regulations in union dynamics, fertility, children’s wellbeing, and intergenerational relations. We argue that family dynamics are driven by changing institutional opportunities and constraints, whereas at the same time, welfare state institutions constantly need to adapt to the changing needs of “new” family forms. The empirical studies covered here provide ample evidence of multiple institutional effects on family related behaviors and outcomes in a variety of domains. Family policy regimes supporting greater gender equality are those under which favorable outcomes are most likely to occur. Importantly, though, specific effects are not always as large, sustainable, or robust as might have been intended or expected beforehand. Methodologically rigorous evaluations of the effectiveness and efficiency of family policy measures and legal regulations thus appear an important task for future research.

Henz, U. (2019). Fathers’ involvement with their children in the United Kingdom: Recent trends and class differences. *Demographic Research* 40(30), 865-896. doi:10.4054/DemRes.2019.40.30

**Abstract:**

Background: Many studies of Western societies have documented an increasing involvement of fathers with their children since the 1970s. The trend reflects changes in the meaning of fatherhood and contributes to child well-being and gender equality. New policies in the United Kingdom might have further encouraged father involvement in the new millennium. Differences in father involvement between socioeconomic groups have caused concern since they contribute to inequality in resources available to children.

**Objectives:** This paper examines the recent trends and social differences in father involvement with children in the United Kingdom.

**Methods:** Data from the UK Time Use Surveys 2000–2001 and 2014–2015 are analysed using regression models.

**Results:** Fathers' overall involvement in childcare in the new millennium has been stable but differences emerge when looking at specific childcare activities, in particular on weekend days. In 2014 fathers were less likely to provide interactive care and active fathers provided on average fewer minutes of physical care than in 2000. Fathers from higher SES groups offset some of these trends by increased participation rates in physical care in 2014 compared to 2000.

**Conclusions:** The stability of fathers' involvement signifies a stalling of the transformation of the father role and progress towards gender equality in the home in large parts of the population. Father involvement on weekend days continues to diverge between high and low status groups.

Hofferth, S., Bickham, D., Brooks-Gunn, J., Davis-Kean, P., & Yeung, W. J. (2018). Contributions of Research Based on the PSID Child Development Supplement. *ANNALS of the American Academy, 680*(1), 97-131.

**Abstract:** This article summarizes important contributions of the Child Development Supplement to the PSID (PSID-CDS) to knowledge in child development, time use, media use, and health. The PSID-CDS began in 1997, surveying 2,394 households, including 3,563 children; three waves of data on the first cohort were collected—1997, 2002–03, and 2007–08—and a new cohort was interviewed in 2014. Hundreds of books, journal articles, and dissertations have used the PSID-CDS, and our overview of that literature points to unique methodological and measurement contributions, summarizes the motivation for research on parental investments in children, reviews findings regarding healthy child development, and examines the role of neighborhoods in children's lives.

Hu, S., & Yeung, W. J. (2019). Gender, Education, and Childrearing Decision-making in East Asia. *Chinese Sociological Review, 51*(1), 29-56.

**Abstract:** Previous research on household labor has focused more on its physical participation and less on the mental and managerial responsibility. In this paper, using data from the 2006 East Asia Social Survey and the 2012 International Social Survey Program, we evaluate how couples made childrearing decisions and the role of relative education in shaping such decisions in urban China, Taiwan, and Japan. We find a dominant “co-pilot” model of childrearing decision-making among the urban Chinese with both husbands and wives participating, a “separate sphere” model among the Japanese with least sole decision-making by the husband, and a mixed model among the Taiwanese. Regardless of gender, the better-educated parent in China and Taiwan is more likely to take sole charge of childrearing decision-making. This suggests that the human capital of parents may play an increasingly



salient role in parenting behavior in contemporary East Asia in the sense that the better-educated parent has a greater responsibility for making childrearing decisions while the gender boundaries become more blurred over time.

Ko, P. C., & Yeung, W. J. (2019). Childhood Conditions and Productive Aging in China. *Social Science & Medicine*, 229, 60-69.

**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.

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

**Abstract:**

Objectives: 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.

Köppen, K., & Trappe, H. (2019). The Gendered Division of Labor and Its Perceived Fairness: Implications for Childbearing in Germany. *Demographic Research*, 40(48), 1413-1440.  
<https://www.demographic-research.org/Volumes/Vol40/48/>

### **Abstract:**

**Background:** Recently it has been claimed that gender equality and gender equity in the family tend to increase fertility. The strength of this association, however, depends on prevailing gender relations and the level of social support of employment and family within a society.

**Objective:** We wish to improve our understanding of the relationship between gender equality, gender equity, and fertility by investigating the impact of the actual division of paid and unpaid labor on first- and second-birth fertility in Germany while including in our analyses a repeatedly measured indicator of gender equity that captures the subjective perception of fairness of this division.

**Methods:** Using nine waves of the German Family Panel (pairfam), we apply discrete-time logistic regression models to cohorts of young women and men in coresidential unions to determine whether a birth occurs in a given year while using measures of gender equality and gender equity as lagged time-varying covariates.

**Results:** We find that an arrangement in which the woman is in charge of routine housework and the division of paid and unpaid work is perceived as fair is positively associated with family formation. The perception of a fair division of work is no prerequisite for continued childbearing. Yet women's responsibility for domestic work facilitates family extension.

**Contribution:** This paper extends the literature on the relationship between gender equality, gender equity, and family outcomes by using prospective panel data to capture attitudinal and

behavioral changes over the life course more fully than has previously been done.

Lee, Y., & Yeung, W. J. (2019). Gender Matters: Productive Social Engagement and the Subsequent Cognitive Changes among Older Adults. *Social Science & Medicine* 229, 87-95.

**Abstract:** This study examines the relationships between productive social engagement and cognitive functioning trajectories of older adults in South Korea and how the nature of the relationships differs for men and women. We exploit data from a nationally representative longitudinal survey of South Korea from 2006 to 2014 and apply the Growth Mixture Modeling approach to disentangle health causation from health selection processes. We find that socially productive activities are associated with more favorable cognitive functioning trajectories, independent of an individual's baseline health and cognitive status. The odds of maintaining higher cognitive functioning are greater for men who had participated in socially productive activities on a monthly basis. Social engagement protects against rapid cognitive decline for women, particularly for those with lower education. Among men, social activities in friendship/alumni organizations are likely to help maintain good cognitive functioning in older age while for women with lower cognition, religious activities may protect against cognitive decline.

Lu, Y., Yeung, W. J., Liu, J., & Treiman, D. (2019). Migration and Children's Psychosocial Development in China: When and Why Migration Matters. *Social Science Research* 77, 130-147.

**Abstract:** Migration has affected a large number of children in many settings. Despite growing attention to these children, important gaps remain in our understanding of their psychosocial development, as well as the factors that mediate and moderate the impact of migration on children. The present study examines the influences of migration on children's psychosocial well-being in China using a new nationally representative survey. We compared different groups of children age 3–15, including migrant children, left-behind children, and rural and urban children in nonmigrant families. Results show that rural children left behind by both parents were significantly worse off in psychological and behavioral well-being than rural nonmigrant children. By contrast, rural children left behind by one parent and migrant children were no worse off. The disadvantage of left-behind children was mediated by their caregivers' emotional well-being and parenting practices. Frequent contact with migrant parents, but not receipt of remittances, helped ameliorate the vulnerability of left-behind children. These results add to our understanding of how migration affects child development in general.

Mu, Z., & Yeung, W. J. (2019). Internal migration, marriage timing and assortative mating: a mixed-method study in China. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

**Abstract:** We examine how rural-to-urban migration influences marriage timing and assortative mating by family origins using data from the 2012 Chinese Family Panel Studies and in-depth interviews conducted in Beijing. To account for potential selection bias, we compare marriage timing across migration status by holding all other variables at group-specific averages based on event history analysis and propensity-score matching analysis.

Results from both approaches show that compared with rural locals, rural migrants marry later, and the negative effects are more pronounced for men, which may be attributed to the greater burden placed on grooms and their families for establishing a household in China. The migration effects are moderated by education and family backgrounds. The in-depth interviews illuminate the mechanisms through pressure and aspiration for career and consumption, uncertainties in life, the timing of education completion, and more liberal attitudes toward marriage in the receiving communities. For assortative mating, we show that rural migrants who are better endowed in human, social, and cultural capital are more likely to marry across birth place, *hukou*, or migration status.

Neves, B. B. & Sayago, S. (2019). Unintended Consequences: on conducting ethical sociotechnical research with/for older people. The Ethical Display. *CISTI'2019*. Springer.

**Abstract:** Despite a growing concern with ethics in sociotechnical studies with/for older people (aged 65+), we still lack an exploration of strategies to identify and tackle potential negative effects that can emerge during and after the research. This is particularly critical when working with frail participants, vulnerable groups, or sensitive settings. How can we ensure that the technology we develop and/or evaluate does not harmfully impact our research participants, even if unintentionally? Drawing on a case study of a communication app developed to address loneliness and social isolation in later life, as well as on years of ethnographic fieldwork with older people, we argue for an *ethical display* approach. This approach: i) bridges procedural and situational ethics, ii) engages ethics throughout the research process, and iii) maps both positive and negative 'unintended consequences', applying Robert K. Merton's sociological framework.

Neves, B. B., Sanders, A., & Kokanović, R. (2019). "It's the worst bloody feeling in the world": Experiences of loneliness and social isolation among older people living in care homes. *Journal of Aging Studies*, 49, 74-84.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0890406518304766>

**Abstract:** Loneliness and social isolation in later life result in social exclusion, reduced well-being, and significant health problems. Yet, we have a limited understanding of the meanings that older people ascribe to loneliness and social isolation, and how they live through and cope with these issues. The scarce research on the topic largely reflects the experiences of older people living in the community. Less is known about the lived experiences of those in institutionalized settings, despite this group's vulnerability to loneliness and social isolation. To address this gap, we conducted a six-month multi-method qualitative study in two Australian care homes. The study included participant observation and interviews with twenty-two residents experiencing (or at risk) of loneliness and/or social isolation. Our findings show that participants understood loneliness and social isolation as relational and associated with oldering (age-related contexts, norms, status), personal troubles, and sickness. They therefore situated loneliness and social isolation as multidimensional phenomena: related to both structural (e.g., oldering) and agentic (e.g., personal choices) dimensions. Although participants acknowledged the structural aspects of loneliness and isolation, most felt it was their own responsibility to address it. They employed individual and social strategies to cope with and regulate disclosure of loneliness and isolation. Our study drew on interactionism and

situationism (Erving Goffman) along with an emotion work approach (Arlie Hochschild) to provide a richer understanding of the lived experiences of loneliness and social isolation among frail older people living in care homes.

Neves, B. B., Dias de Carvalho, D., Serra, F., Torres, A., & Fraga, S. (2019). Social Capital in Transition (s) to Early Adulthood: A Longitudinal and Mixed-Methods Approach. *Journal of Adolescent Research*, 34(1), 85-112.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0743558418755685>

**Abstract:** Social capital captures the value of relationships. Although research has examined social capital among adults, comparatively little attention has been paid to social capital among young adults—particularly from a longitudinal and mixed-methods perspective. As social capital predicts educational achievement, employment, and psychosocial well-being, it is an important construct to study alongside youth transition(s). Following a Bourdieusian approach, we define social capital as the resources potentially available in our ties that can be mobilized when necessary. To examine social capital in transition to adulthood, we draw on survey ( $n = 1,650$ , at ages 17 and 21) and interview ( $n = 70$ , at age 24) data from a cohort of Portuguese youth. We study the two main dimensions of social capital: bonding and bridging. Survey data were analyzed with latent class modeling, logistic regressions, and Wilcoxon signed-rank tests, and interviews with thematic analysis. Findings show that respondents reported receiving more emotional support than financial support from their networks, but that both types of support increased over time. Perceived bonding and bridging also changed positively in transition to adulthood. In addition, gender and parental education predicted bonding and bridging. We contextualize these results with qualitative meanings and experiences of social capital.

Ravn, S., Barnwell, A., & Barbosa Neves, B. (2019). What Is “Publicly Available Data”? Exploring Blurred Public–Private Boundaries and Ethical Practices Through a Case Study on Instagram. *Journal of Empirical Research on Human Research Ethics*, 1556264619850736.

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1556264619850736>

**Abstract:** This article adds to the literature on ethics in digital research by problematizing simple understandings of what constitutes “publicly available data,” thereby complicating common “consent waiver” approaches. Based on our recent study of representations of family life on Instagram, a platform with a distinct visual premise, we discuss the ethical challenges we encountered and our practices for moving forward. We ground this in Lauren Berlant’s concept of “intimate publics” to conceptualize the different understandings of “publics” that appear to be at play. We make the case for a more reflexive approach to social media research ethics that builds on the socio-techno-ethical affordances of the platform to address difficult questions about how to determine social media users’ diverse, and sometimes contradictory, understandings of what is “public.”

Steinbach, A. (2019). Children’s and parents’ well-being in joint physical custody: A literature review. *Family Process*, 58(2), 353–369. doi:10.1111/famp.12372



**Abstract:** Joint physical custody (JPC), a parental care arrangement in which a child lives with each parent for at least 25-50% of the time after separation or divorce, is increasingly common in many Western societies. This is a major shift from the standard of sole physical custody, with mostly mothers providing primary childcare after a parental separation or divorce. The increasing share of separated or divorced parents who practice JPC, which in some countries, U.S. states, and regions reaches 30% and more, results from increasing gender equality due to mothers participating considerably in the labor force and fathers being actively involved in their children's daily lives. This review focuses on the effects of JPC on children's and parents' well-being, based on 40 studies from North America, Australia, and Europe published between 2007 and 2018. In sum, there is empirical evidence from different countries that suggests that JPC arrangements can have positive effects on the well-being of children and of parents. However, the existing studies are conceptually, methodologically, and contextually very heterogeneous. In addition, self-selected highly educated parents with a high socioeconomic status, a low conflict level, and children between the ages of 6 and 15 practicing JPC dominate the samples. Thus, the risks and benefits of JPC are not clear yet and are heavily debated by advocates and academics. The review concludes with suggestions for future research.

Steinbach, A., Mahne, K., Klaus, D., & Hank, K. (2019). Stability and change in intergenerational family relations across two decades: Findings from the German Ageing Survey, 1996-2014. *Journal of Gerontology: Social Sciences*. doi:10.1093/geronb/gbz027

**Abstract:**

**Objectives:** Using high-quality data from Germany, this study aims to contribute to the yet little knowledge about possible changes in adult parent-child relationships within countries over time.

**Method:** Analyzing 13,106 interviews from four rounds of the German Ageing Survey (DEAS), covering the period 1996–2014, we monitor stability and change in four dimensions of adult parent-child relationships, namely geographic proximity, frequency of contact, emotional closeness, and exchange of support.

**Results:** We observed a continuous decrease in parent-child geographic proximity between 1996 and 2008, but no further increase in distance thereafter. There was no change in intergenerational frequency of contact or emotional closeness between 1996 and 2014. Parents' propensity to support a child tended to decrease in the early 2000s, with signs of recovery in 2014. Whereas parents' receipt of material support from children remained stable, their probability to receive instrumental support declined between 1996 and 2008, but not any further thereafter.

**Discussion:** Temporal patterns of intergenerational solidarities within countries might be characterized simultaneously by stability and change, where increasing geographic mobility, for example, is paralleled by continuous family cohesion. Family members appear to react to variations in social and economic circumstances with behavioral changes allowing them to maintain high levels of overall intergenerational solidarity.

Yeung, W. J., & Li, H. (2019). Educational Resilience among Asian Children in Challenging Family Environment. *Social Indicator Research*, 1-11.

**Abstract:** Given that most of the resilient literature tends to focus on Western contexts, and the western-based research may have limited applications for policy and preventions in Asia, this issue attempts to examine educational resilience in Asian or Eastern societies to complement the wealth of research in the western-based research. In Asia, a large number of children live in challenging family environments such as poverty, increasing labor migration, increased divorced and associated factors. Investigating the pathways to educational resilience, particularly focusing on the protective factors that can buffer the negative effects of low socio-economic status or dysfunctional family environments or migrant family environments on Asian children's educational outcomes has significant implications. In this research, we found that, in Asia, education is a key vehicle for individual's social mobility, and factors from the school, home, and community may increase students' chances of success by buffering the effect of some of the stressors from family on academic and personal success. This issue adds an empirical support from the East to Ungar's (2012) social ecology framing of resilience. This paper also provides evidence that suggests efforts by educators to promote resilience should be tailored to the unique risks to which a sub-population of children and youth is exposed.

Yeung, W.J., Desai, S., & Jones, G. (2018). Families in Southeast and South Asia. *Annual Review of Sociology*, 44, 469-495.

**Abstract:** Southeast and South Asia are home to one-third of the world's population. Their great economic and cultural diversity makes generalization about family patterns and trends hazardous. We review literature on trends in fertility, marriage, divorce, and living arrangements in the past half century. The explanations for these trends focus on structural and ideological changes related to socioeconomic development; cultural factors including kinship system, religion, and ethnicity; and public policies. While the impact of rapid modernization and related ideational changes are evident, there are also changes—or a lack thereof—that cannot be explained by development and may be attributable to historical and cultural factors that have shaped family norms in the region. The following trends are evident: (a) fertility is declining and age at marriage is rising, although teenage and arranged marriages remain common in South Asia, (b) a majority of the elderly continue to live with or are supported by their children, and (c) divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing remain relatively rare.

Yeung, J. W., Feng, Q., Wang, Z., & Zeng, Y. (2019). Adjustment on Retirement Age and Changes of Human Capital in China, 2015-2050. *Population Research*, 43(1), 102-112. (in Chinese)



## Special Issues

Elliott, S., Ko, P. C., & Yeung, W. J. (2019). Contextualizing Productive Aging in Asia. *Social Science & Medicine*, 229, 1-180.

Link to issue:

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/journal/social-science-and-medicine/vol/229/suppl/C>

Yeung, W.J., & Mu, Z. (2019). Migration and Marriage in Asian Contexts. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Their editorial introduction can be read here:

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2019.1585005>

## Symposia

Ghigi, R., Naldini, M., & Satta, C. (2018). Symposium: Doing Family through Gender, Doing Gender through Family. *Sociologica* 12(3).

<https://sociologica.unibo.it/issue/view/778>

### Content:

Naldini, M., Satta, C., & Ghigi, R. (2018). Doing Family through Gender, Doing Gender through Family. Exploring Social Inequalities and Cultural Changes in Everyday Parenting. An Introduction. *Sociologica* 12(3), 1-10

Pugh, A. J. (2018). Parenting in an Insecure Age: Class, Gender and the Flexible Child. *Sociologica* 12(3), 11-24.

**Abstract:** Existing work on job insecurity focuses upon its effects upon workers at work, but a growing field attends to its broader impacts beyond the workplace. Based on in-depth interviews with 80 parents with varying experience of job precariousness, this article seeks to investigate how class and gender shape the impact of job insecurity on childrearing, specifically how parents seek to prepare their children for the future they anticipate. Results document that most parents encourage their children to be “flexible,” but the youth’s class and gender shape the meanings and intended uses of this flexibility: advantaged parents want their teenagers to be able to take advantage of opportunities in work and love while the less-advantaged hope their children’s flexibility will be able to protect them from certain disaster in these realms.

Miller, T. (2018). Paternal and Maternal Gatekeeping? Choreographing Care. *Sociologica* 12(3), 25-35.

**Abstract:** Feminist scholarship has continued to map the multiple ways in which practices of caring and paid work sustain gender inequality. A recurrent focus has examined how caring and paid work “choices” are made and their corresponding gendered effects, particularly for women in the home, work place and beyond. In spite of shifts in education, employment and equality-focused legislation, the sharing of familial caring responsibilities for children has been particularly resistant to significant change. One attempt to explain this obduracy has been through the concept of “maternal gatekeeping” developed in the 1990s. This concept typically describes and measures maternal behaviours that “block” paternal involvement and so apparently “protects” maternal privilege/power. However, as societal ideals — and some practices — of involved fatherhood shift, a more critical engagement with the concept of “gatekeeping” as a singularly maternal practice, is timely. Drawing upon findings from two comparative UK based qualitative longitudinal studies, this paper urges a more critical examination of practices of maternal and paternal gatekeeping as parental choreographing of caring practices and responsibilities unfold.

Dermott, E. (2018). Potential versus Reality: The Importance of Resources in Challenging Gendered Family Practices. *Sociologica* 12(3), 37-45.

**Abstract:** Family life is recognised as a central domain for the achievement of greater gender equality. Transformations in fatherhood policies have been key in signalling the value of both mothers and fathers as parents and reflecting new discourses about the ability and need for men and women to care. Meanwhile persistent inequalities in this sphere — in relation to the undertaking of practical care, and overall responsibility for household management — have been suggested as limits on progress. This article draws on studies in the UK that examine the relationship between gender, parenting, and poverty to suggest that overall empirical evidence continues to highlight the ongoing ways in which the allocation of financial resources within households, and the nature and extent of parental obligations to children, result in mothers continuing to do more in ways that seem unlikely to be further transformed without significant intervention and a shift in focus.

Merla, L. (2018). Rethinking the Interconnections between Family Socialization and Gender through the Lens of Multi-local, Post-separation Families. *Sociologica* 12(3), 47-57.

**Abstract:** This paper presents new avenues for the study of gender socialisation within families, through a focus on children growing “in” and “between” two homes in the context of shared physical custody arrangements. Each of these two homes are indeed governed by specific gender regimes, that children must appropriate, negotiate and navigate to construct their own gender identity. The paper connects in particular gender socialization in shared custody arrangements with the acquisition of mobility capital and territorial appropriation; and highlights the role of ICTs in everyday lived experiences of

shared physical custody and how these technologies intervene in gender socialization processes.

Rao, A. H. (2018). Parenting and Inequality in Insecure Times. A Comment to the Symposium. *Sociologica* 12(3), 59-65.

**Abstract:** This comment highlights how high income inequality and economic uncertainty produce new dimensions to intensive parenting amongst the middle-class. Parenting practices encourage children's development of behaviors and values which are coveted in elite professions. Amongst the advantaged, these parenting practices encourage neo-traditional family structures as a means of coping with economic uncertainty.

Risman, B. J. (2018). Gender Matters: Bringing in a Gender Structure Analysis. A Comment on "Paternal and Maternal Gatekeeping? Choreographing Care-giving in Families" by Tina Miller and "Rethinking Family Socialization to Gender through the Lens of Multi-local, Post-separation Families" by Laura Merla. *Sociologica* 12(3), 67-74.

**Abstract:** In this comment, Risman suggests that both papers show definitely that gender still matters, but how it matters in families is consistently shifting. Both papers provide glimpses into how new family dynamics both reinforce and challenge gender inequality. Risman presents her theoretical framework of gender as a social structure and applies it to each article to analyze what the research teaches us about these families, and what questions remain unanswered.

# Announcements

## I. Senior Lecturer Position

Congratulations to **Dr Barbara Barbosa Neves**, who accepted a Senior Lecturer position (equivalent to Associate Professor in North American and EU) at Monash University, Australia. Commencing on the 1st of July.

## II. Opening Keynote Speaker

Susan McDaniel is opening keynote speaker at the international conference, *Ageing in a Foreign Land*, held at Flinders University, Adelaide Australia, with many sponsors, 19-20 July 2019. Her talk was entitled, "Ageing in a New Land: Sculpted by Time and Waves"

## III. Research Opportunities

### PhD Scholarship at the National University of Singapore

<http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/images/prospective-students/graduate/docs/CFPR-scholarships.pdf>

### Postdoc Position in Centre for Family and Population Research, National University of Singapore

<http://www.fas.nus.edu.sg/cfpr/joinus/Revised%20advert%20for%20SEA3.pdf>

### Research Opportunities with the Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore

<https://ari.nus.edu.sg/opportunities/appointments/>

## New & Returning Members

We welcome the following new or returning members (2019):

Yan YU  
United States

Boniface Noyongoyo  
United States

Sirin Sung  
United Kingdom

Allen J Kim  
Japan

Veronica De Leon Gregorio  
Singapore

San Juanita Edilia García  
United States

Federica Querin  
United States

## Board of RC06 (2018-2022)

President	Susan McDaniel
Vice-President	Bahira Sherif Trask
Secretary and Treasurer	Bárbara Barbosa Neves
Members at large	Anja Steinbach (this newsletter's editor) 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!](#)