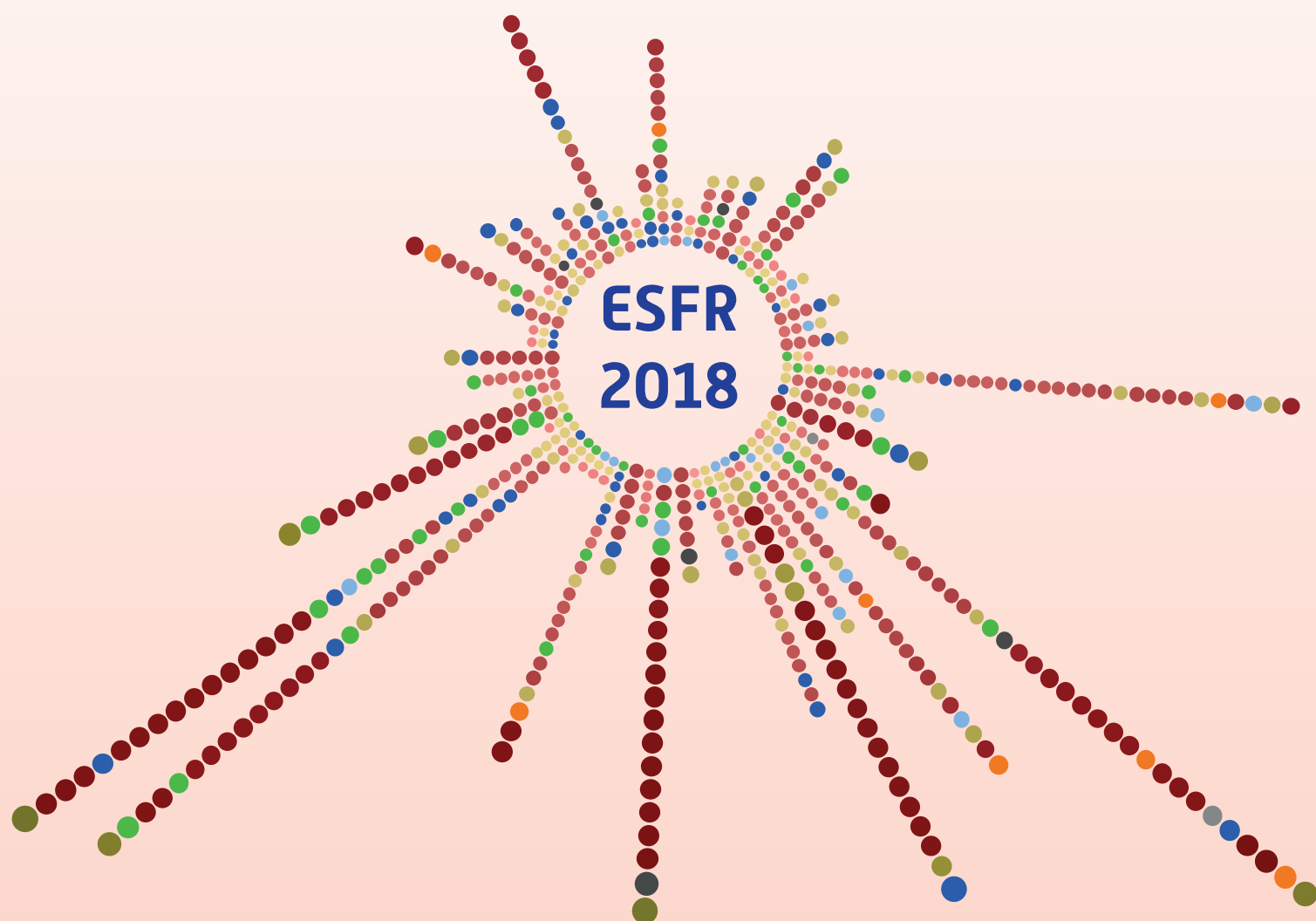


9th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations

Families through the lens of diversity



Book of Abstracts



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Invited symposiums (1 - 8)

IS1: The transition to parenthood in a cross-cultural perspective: Understanding and supporting key processes

Chairs: Anna K. Rönkä, (anna.k.ronka@jyu.fi) & Eija M. Sevon (eija.sevon@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä; Finland

Discussant: Dominik Schöbi, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

New parents enter parenthood in a context characterized by volatile financial markets, insecurity in working life, ambivalent expectations, discontinuities in family relations and lifestyle individualization. Researchers agree that for these reasons family formation has become more pressured, which explains why young adults postpone parenthood, do not become parents at all, or face difficulties in starting family life. This symposium will focus on the processes enhancing or impairing parental wellbeing during the transition to parenthood. As family formation patterns and challenges are strongly culturally embedded, we adopt a cross-comparative approach, and analyze how cultural ideals and the policy context shape parents' expectations and practices of family formation. The symposium relates to TRIAD, an international researcher workshop focusing on global challenges in family formation and parenting and on the role of welfare regimes and family policies in family life. A further aim of TRIAD is to develop innovative family services to meet the needs of today's parents. In the symposium Daniela Leal and her colleagues will report their findings on cross-cultural differences in parenting aspirations among heterosexuals and LGB people in Portugal and the UK. Next, Kekkonen and her colleagues, representing different nationalities, will report on their systematic literature review on co-parenting across various cultures. Third, Raitio and her colleagues will introduce a new edugame parental support tool and report their findings from an intervention study where the edugame was piloted as part of Finnish family education.

Attitudes towards parenting in Portugal and the UK: Cross-cultural and sexual identity perspectives

Leal, Daniela; Gato, Jorge & Tasker, Fiona.

The present work explored the impact of sexual orientation (lesbians, gays, and bisexuals vs. heterosexuals) and country (Portugal vs. United Kingdom) in parenting desire, parenting intention, attitudes toward childlessness, and perceptions of parenting among childless individuals (N = 336). LGB participants revealed lower levels of parenting desire and intention; were less concerned by the prospect of being childless; perceived children as less of a source of psychological enrichment; and anticipated more stigma as parents, than their heterosexual peers. Regarding country, when compared to the UK participants, Portuguese participants desired and intended more to have children; were more concerned with childlessness; reported higher levels of parental commitment; anticipated less stigma as parents; and expected more social support for parenting. Moreover, LGB participants from Portugal desired more to have children than their UK counterparts. Only in the UK did LGB individuals perceive children less as a factor of enrichment in their lives, anticipate more isolation as parents or think there would be higher costs associated with parenting, than heterosexuals. Thus, the influence of differing cultural values in the parenting aspirations of both heterosexual and LGB persons should be taken into account in further research.

Coparenting takes various forms in diverse cultural contexts: a systematic literature review

Kekkonen, Marjatta; Böök, Marja Leena; Matias, Marisa & Baxter, Jennifer

A key issue in the transition to parenthood is co-parenting, where parents – whatever the form of their relationship – learn to work as a team sharing duties, agreeing about child rearing and planning their family life together. Earlier work has shown that cultural context shapes parenthood and parents' possibilities to combine work and family. However, the role of work and family policies, service provision and gender ideologies in shaping coparenting, which has mostly been studied in the USA among white, middle-class families, remains an under-researched topic. In this presentation, we aim to capture the cultural diversity that exists in the form and quality of coparenting. Through a systematic literature review, we explore the cultural embeddedness of coparenting, that is, how existing work and family policies and cultural ideologies frame the significance, form and the development of coparenting. We ask how coparenting is understood and conceptualized in different cultures during the transition to parenthood. A critical interpretive

synthesizing approach is taken to the analysis of empirical articles on coparenting during the early parenting stages. Preliminary results indicate that while there is a dearth of cross-comparative studies on coparenting, research linking coparenting to the broader socio-cultural context is more plentiful. The review shows that work and family policies along with cultural ideologies shape coparenting. The coparenting relationship can be understood in many ways and includes grandparents, friends and nonresident fathers as well as parents them-selves. Culture-sensitive data collection methods are needed to capture the variety, significance and meaning of coparenting.

A digital edugame in supporting new parents of today

Raitio, Katja; Rönkä, Anna & Sevon, Eija

Parenting has become a more demanding, expert-guided and responsible task, and the transition to parenthood may impair the couple relationship. Parents expecting their first child need knowledge and support to cope with the demands of daily family life with an infant and their parental roles. Expectant couples and new parents are generally willing to receive information and support, but very often the support available is either insufficient or fails to meet the needs of today's parents. Intervention studies show that family education programs tend to reach parents – particularly mothers – who are active and highly educated. There is a need to develop flexible and accessible family services to reach a wider range of families. There is evidence to show that technological tools work well in conjunction with personal guidance by professionals, allowing parents to set their own goals and reflect on issues relevant for them. While various technological applications and online guidance already exist, game-based programs remain scarce. The edugame “BabyTrail” was developed in collaboration between researchers, family professionals and IT experts as a way of utilizing gamification to strengthen the parent-child relationship, co-parenting and parental wellbeing. By playing this game parents gain information and are led to reflect on issues concerning daily family life in a motivating way. In this presentation, we report the results of an ongoing intervention study where “BabyTrail” was piloted as a part of family education in Finland. The purpose of the study was to assess the benefits and possibilities of gamifying family education.

IS2: Families in a changing world: Challenges throughout the family life cycle

Chairs: Luciana Sotero (lucianasotero@fpce.uc.pt) & Ana Paula Relvas, (aprelvas@fpce.uc.pt)
Faculty of Psychology and Education of Coimbra University; Portugal

Families face multiple challenging situations throughout the life cycle, some of them are expected, such as the transitional points in the family evolution (e.g., transition to adulthood) and others tend to be unexpected, like macroeconomic crises or a chronic health condition in a family member. Stressful life events are more likely to affect family functioning adversely when they are untimely and unexpected, when a condition is severe or persistent, or when multiple stressors generate cumulative effects. This symposia proposal is based on the view that today's families are dealing with an increasing number of external demands, as they live in a context characterized by global social, economic and political changes (Walsh, 2016). Highlighting the recursive and synergistic influences of transactional processes within families and with their social environment, this symposium includes presentations of empirical investigations regarding the interfaces between: (1) families and social shifts, such as the increased use and integration of ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies) in the household and their remarkable impact in the family patterns of interaction and communication; (2) families and socioeconomic demands, given the fact that many families are currently living in unstable macroeconomic contexts, hard times which could affect the family life, and (3) families and chronic illness conditions, specifically in the childhood, which significantly impact family members and whole family unit. In this sense, how families confront and manage disruptive life challenges, and move forward are some of the questions that guide the research-process of the GAIF (Family Assessment and Research Group), which integrates the researchers that present their work in this symposium. Two of the presentations examine the impact of social media and technologies in family life, Presentation 1 focuses on how Portuguese families are dealing with ICTs and Presentation 2 analyses the ICTs impact in parent-child communication in a sample of Portuguese emerging adults. Regarding the socioeconomic demands, the Presentation 3 addresses the interplay between macroeconomic stressful conditions and family life, considering the particular case of a Portuguese sample of emerging adults and their parents, while Presentation 4 provides a first look into the perceptions of financial strain reported by a

sample of Angolan individuals. Finally, Presentation 5 focuses on the stories that family members tell about living with a child with a chronic illness, exploring what demands and challenges these families have to face.

How Portuguese families are dealing with ICTs? Main benefits and problems across families with adolescents and emerging adult children

Carvalho, Joana; Francisco, Rita; Relvas, Ana Paula

Nowadays, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) represent an integral part of contemporary family life, introducing new rearrangements in the family relations and several changes in families' dynamics. But, how families are dealing with the ICTs? The literature showed inconsistent results on the prevalence of positive or negative aspects of the influence, focused on different ICTs and partial variables of family functioning, especially in families with adolescents and children. Besides, some variables seem to have different outputs according to the specific stage of the family life cycle. To fill this theoretical and empirical gap, this research intends to identify the diversity of ICT use by Portuguese, addressing how the interaction of ICTs and family functioning varies according to the families' stage of life. Follows a quantitative methodology and a cross-sectional design. A total of 157 Portuguese families (307 participants from 97 families with emerging adult children and 169 from 60 families with adolescent children) completed measures about the use of ICTs (an adaptation of Emerging Technologies & Families Survey SEFT/ETEF©) and family functioning (Systemic Clinical Outcome Routine Evaluation SCORE-15). The number of ICTs and problems related to their use were higher in families with adolescent children. The use of a higher number of ICTs was related to a better level of family functioning in both family groups. However, the problematic situations related to ICTs use only seem to predict a worse level of family functioning in families with adolescent children. Some limitations, implications for therapy, and future research directions are discussed.

Parent-child communication in emerging adulthood and new information and communication technologies: What is the relationship?

Portugal, Alda; Sotero, Luciana; Veiga, Gustavo; Beja, Maria João; Franco, Glória

Several and sudden social and technological changes are being registered since the beginning of this century. One of them relates to current family concept definition. Nowadays family definition is more comprehensive both in their characteristics and in the life cycle stages it compromises. Hence, emerging adulthood stage arises as a transitional phase between adolescence and adulthood, that leads to particular challenges for families and also for society. Furthermore, another current challenge relates to the generalized and widespread use of information and communication technologies (ICT). Thus, the present study aims to analyze the ICT impact in parent-child communication in a sample of 40 emerging adults (18-25 years old). It is expected that the present study supports literature's theoretic and empirical data, in the sense that the higher ICT use, the lesser the parent-child communication frequency perception. In addition, variables such as family functioning and psychopathology will be analyzed. As a result, the present study should contribute to enlarge knowledge of the relationship between two current phenomena which intercepts each other.

Families navigating macroeconomic hard times: The particular case of Portuguese emerging adults and their parents

Fonseca, Gabriela; Crespo, Carla; Relvas, Ana Paula

In the aftermath of one of the worst recessions in contemporary history, research on the families' experience of macroeconomic hard times has gained significant momentum. Stemming from a systemic perspective, this work aimed to address the interplay between macroeconomic stressful conditions and family life. First, the results of a systematic review of empirical research on families' responses to macroeconomic crises will be presented. Globally, findings from 39 studies between 1983 and 2015 underlined that economic pressure was associated with negative changes in family dynamics (i.e., harsh parenting), however these results largely concerned north-American families with adolescent children. In fact, economic pressure remains poorly explored within other family life cycle stages, such as families with children in emerging adulthood. Importantly, developmental tasks in these families might be particularly challenged in macroeconomic hard times, namely the achievement of financial self-sufficiency and the launching of the children. Aiming to address this important gap, we will present an empirical study on the perceptions of economic pressure reported by emerging adults (n = 207) and their parents (n = 301) from 178 Portuguese families. Different patterns of results were found for parents and children, with parents reporting higher levels of economic pressure and financial worries. In addition, economic pressure was found to be negatively associated with family functioning, for both parents and children. Implications of this work for future research and practice will be discussed.

Financial strain in an Angolan middle-class sample during economic hard time

Baião-Traguedo, Tânia; Fonseca, Gabriela; Sotero, Luciana; Relvas, Ana Paula.

Currently, Angola is struggling with a deep economic crisis, registering high inflation rates. In this context, one of the chief family functions, to provide basic means of subsistence to its members, might become threatened. This study aimed to provide a first look into the perceptions of financial strain reported by a sample of Angolan individuals (N = 110; aged 18-68 years old, within a medium socioeconomic level). Participants also completed the SCORE-15, a widely known self-report measure of family functioning, previously validated for the Angolan cultural context. The findings of this study indicated that the majority of participants reported experiencing economic difficulties and being worried about their financial situation. In addition, approximately 40% of the sample considered that their financial issues interfered in their daily life. Contrarily to sex and occupation status (employed vs. unemployed), different levels of financial strain were found according to age and being or not a parent. Older individuals and those who have children reported significant higher levels of financial strain. Differently from the international literature that established a negative relationship between economic stress and family dynamics, in this study, financial strain was not associated with impaired family functioning – considering either the whole sample and considering the subsamples composed of individuals with and without children separately. Implications for further studies and research avenues are discussed.

Living with a child with a chronic illness: Family stories and narrative coherence.

Cunha, Ana Isabel; Relvas, Ana Paula.

Childhood chronic illness poses multiple challenges for families. Research in this field has begun to move away from the simple description of the adverse effects of chronic illness on family life, to focus on exploring the ways families adapt and positively respond to adverse situations. Also, there has been a growing interest in the study of family narratives. Focusing on the stories that family members tell about living with a child with a chronic illness, this study sought to explore what demands and challenges these families have to face, as well as which factors may be involved in the course of family adaptation and resilience. It also analyzed the process by which families told the stories, exploring how the construction of the narratives is related to the conveyed contents. Twenty one families with children with different chronic illnesses were interviewed. Data were analyzed using two complementary methods: thematic and narrative analysis. Narratives were coded for narrative coherence, using de FNC scales (Family Narrative Consortium Coding System; Fiese & Sameroff, 1999). Thematic analysis revealed a group of common themes in the domain of impact and adaptation. The study of family narratives revealed that more coherent narratives were associated to plurality and thematic richness of the stories. Implications to research and intervention with families with children with chronic illness are discussed.

IS3: Family, migration, and intergenerational solidarity

Chair: Isabelle Albert, Isabelle.Albert@uni.lu, University of Luxembourg; Luxembourg

Discussant: Elke Murdock, University of Luxembourg; Luxembourg

Migration and cultural diversity are key issues for many European countries today, and family relations are becoming increasingly important in this context. Intergenerational solidarity can have different forms and may differ across as well as within cultures. In fact, different patterns of support have been found comparing migrant with non-migrant families. In general, parents represent an important resource of support even for adult children; the other way round, offspring in migrant families have been found to provide substantial practical support for their parents such as help with administrative tasks or translations already at younger ages, and family support can become more important with increasing age when older migrants need help or care. Families migrating from more collectivist, family-oriented to more individualistic cultural contexts might find it difficult to adapt to prevalent values and practices regarding intergenerational support in the receiving society, and adult children might experience strain and difficulties in meeting their parents' expectations. Further, the question of how families arrange intergenerational solidarity in the light of multilocality becomes pertinent as migrants are confronted with the task to regulate their relations with family members who stay in their countries of origin. The present symposium deals with these questions by use of both quantitative and qualitative methods, bringing together researchers from four European countries (Switzerland, Germany, Luxembourg, and Portugal) which are characterized by high numbers of immigrants resp. emigrants. First, Bettina Isengard, Ronny König and Marc Szydlik explore patterns of intergenerational family solidarity all over Europe, concentrating on differences between migrant and non-migrant families as well as geographical distance between family members. Second, Heike Buhl, Sabrina Sommer and Christian Hoellger have a closer look at felt obligations to support parents in a sample from Germany, thereby examining in how far migrants and non-migrants differ with regard to their adherence to family

values and how these are related to other aspects of intergenerational solidarity. Stephanie Barros and Isabelle Albert focus then on intergenerational support exchange in Portuguese migrant compared to Luxembourgish families with young adult children. Finally, Carlos Barros, Luana Cunha Ferreira and Carla Crespo analyse the relationship between emigrated family members and those who stay in the country of origin, namely Portugal, focusing in particular on aspects of intergenerational support to foster well-being and cohesion. The contributions will be discussed by Elke Murdock taking into account aspects of multicultural identity and integration and their roles for the regulation of family relations.

Solidarity despite Multilocality? Intergenerational Support among Natives and Migrants in Europe

Isengard, Bettina; König, Ronny; Szydlik, Marc.

Today, very few families live permanently in the same household or under a common roof. Rather, the living of adult family generations is generally characterized by multi-locality. Therefore, one could assume that familial cohesion is in contemporary societies less important. But previous research has revealed considerable support. However, most studies have mainly addressed the solidarity patterns of natives, the population of foreign origin has often been neglected or limited to a specific (ethnic) population. But against the current background of contemporary multi-ethnic and transnational societies, the question of differences between natives and migrants is particularly crucial. Therefore, the contribution examines the extent to which family solidarity depends on the ethnic and local background of the generations and practiced over distances in Europe. Research questions are: Does multi-locality inhibit intergenerational solidarity and cohesion? Which solidarity patterns can be identified between population groups (natives vs. migrants), within the group of migrants and across Europe? The analyses are based on pooled data of the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) allowing to investigate intergenerational relationships in various European countries: from the North to the South, from the East to the West. Overall, our multi-level analyses prove that European family generations are strongly connected despite their multi-locality by direct financial support, indirect monetary help in the form of coresidence, and through time-related help such as (grandchild)care and assistance. More specifically, there are also striking differences between migrants and natives as well as within the group of migrants.

Parental Obligation in Families with and without Migratory Background in Germany

Buhl, Heike M.; Sommer, Sabrina; Hoellger, Christian.

Adults feel the obligation to support their parents. This is one of the most important predictors of functional solidarity. The aim of the reported investigation is to identify predictors of this felt obligation. According to the concepts of intergenerational solidarity, exchange theory, and filial maturity, felt obligation of adult children is assumed to depend on the received support from parents, relationship quality, and filial maturity. Additionally, it can be assumed that higher family values of families with migratory background as compared to families without migratory background in Germany lead to higher parental obligation. Therefore, a questionnaire study was conducted. The sample consisted of 418 adult children between 25 and 40 years and most of their parents (70% complete triads). About 60% of the adult children were female and 30% had a migratory background. The obligation towards the family was assessed with the Felt Obligation Measure (Stein, 1998), relationship quality with an active version of the Affection scale of the Networks of Relationship Inventory (Furman & Buhrmester, 1985), Filial Maturity regarding Distancing and Comprehension combining scales from Marcoen (2000) and Nydegger (1991). The results confirmed the assumption of higher obligation in families with migratory background. Moreover, felt obligation is predicted by the received support. Relationship quality as well as filial maturity are more important in child-father than in child-mother dyads as well as in families without migratory background in contrast with families with migratory background. Results are discussed regarding the impact of obligation in diverse families and family dyads.

What you give you get, or not? The effects of intergenerational family solidarity on subjective well-being

Barros, Stephanie; Albert, Isabelle.

Much attention has been focused on intergenerational relations and family cultures as these developments are, amongst others, related to important socio-demographic changes creating a new reality for families in Europe. Thus, solidarity and mutual support between adult children and their older parents are of particular interest as the exchange and "amount" of mutual support between both generations might gain importance for the well-being of each family member. Additionally, the specific context of migration can arouse special needs in terms of intergenerational support. The current study presents a cross-cultural comparison between Luxembourgish native and Portuguese migrant families, all living in Luxembourg. Quantitative data (n = 118 family triads) gathered by means of standardised questionnaires as well as qualitative data (n = 20 family dyads) collected with face-to-face interviews underlie the discussed results. Regardless of the culture, quantitative results show a higher provided social support from parents to children than the received one. However, PT children reported receiving as much as providing social support to their parents, while LU children reported receiving more support than the one they give. Further analyses will be carried out in order

to differentiate between different kinds of support (financial, instrumental and emotional) making use of quantitative as well as qualitative data. Implications regarding family solidarity will be discussed in order to highlight similarities and differences between and within cultures and family generations.

Negotiating the construction of a migratory project: Personal, family and context factors

Barros, Carlos; Ferreira, Luana Cunha; Crespo, Carla.

In the relationship between emigrated family members and those who stay in the country of origin, intergenerational support may play an important role by promoting well-being and cohesion. The social and family contexts might also generate stress in the construction of the migratory project. Hence, it is important to reflect on the main factors promoting welfare and also on the risk of constructing transnational families, especially when considering intergenerational solidarity. This study aims to present finding concerning the qualitative analysis of narratives of emigrants and their relatives in the country of origin (Portugal). Findings underline the importance of: i) understanding the role of the family in the decision making process regarding the migratory projects; ii) identifying the factors promoting or disturbing well-being in migrants and their families; iii) understanding family rituals regarding meaning, importance, type and frequency and influence on well-being; iv) identifying and understanding the aspects and types of solidarity in the relationship between migrants and family members at the origin; and, v) understanding how the transmission of values between generations takes place. Results suggest a relevant perceived impact of context personal construction of the migratory projects.

IS4: LGBT family relationships and health

Chair: Stephen T. Russell, (stephen.russell@utexas.edu) The University of Texas at Austin; United States of America.

Within the field of family science, studies of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) family life are relatively recent. Following early studies of mental health vulnerabilities of gay and lesbian (and subsequently, bisexual and transgender) individuals, only in the last several decades has a body of research emerged that considers the role of family relationships in understanding the wellbeing of LGBT people. In this symposium, new studies from scholars and data from Europe and the United States address contemporary questions related to LGBT family life. Two studies focus on relationships between LGBT people and their families. The first study considers the experience of coming out to parents across different age cohorts of U.S. lesbian, gay, bisexual, and queer youth. Notably differences – as well as similarities – were present in the themes related to coming out to parents across ethnically diverse LGBTQ people. The second study uses data from a new national study of transgender Americans to examine the role of family relationships in health care access, showing the dramatic role that stable and close family ties play in access to care among transgender persons in the U.S. The other two studies shift the lens from LGBT people in relation to their families of origin to consider same-sex couple relationships. First, one study offers an approach to measuring and assessing couple-level minority stress; using data from two distinct studies, the authors examine the role of couple minority stress on the health of same-sex couples. Results from qualitative analyses reveal 17 unite couple-level minority stressors, whereas quantitative dyadic analyses show that perceptions of unequal relationship recognition among same-sex couples is linked to poorer health. Finally, using new data from a Belgian study of same- and other-sex couples, the final paper offers a new theoretical conceptualization of minority stress and dyadic coping in same-sex couples.

Coming out to parents by lesbian, gay, bisexual or queer (LGBQ) youth.

van Bergen, Diana; Wilson, Bianca; Russell, Stephen T.; Gordon, Allegra; Rothblum, Esther; Meyer, Ilan

Of particular interest to family scientists is the step of coming out to parents as a major part of the identification process by LGBQ youth. Recently, researchers have pointed at the importance of understanding the complexity of parental responses to coming out, and underpinned that LGBQ youth come out at younger age in greater percentages than before. Our aim is to explore what narrative themes can be derived from recollections of conversations and behaviors taking place between LGBQ individuals (in three different age cohorts) and their parent(s), in relation to coming out. Qualitative interview data come from The Generation Study (Meyer et al., 2015). Coding took place by a team of 5 researchers. Respondents (N= 191) come from three cohorts of sexual minorities in the age band 18 – 25, 34 – 41 and 52 – 59, and were recruited from four geographic regions of the United States, with an equal representation of gender, and racial groups. We identified four themes that signified a variety of parental feedback and the quality hereof in relation to respondents' coming out: 1. Various levels of "shock", surprise or anticipation, and the

subsequent unfolding processes in the family; 2. The significance of silence from parents and their children in relation to same-sex sexuality; 3. Parental validating and invalidating messages, and a mixture hereof. 4. The role of gender and sexuality confusion, and sexualization of same sex sexualities. Generational differences will be outlined in relation to our results and discussed in the light of LGBQ family science.

Family rejection as a root cause of health disparity: Links between family support for transgender persons and health care access

McGuire, Jenifer K.

Families serve as an important conduit to healthcare, especially in contexts where healthcare access is determined through family-based or employment based health insurance. For transgender persons, this relationship can be magnified because families finance care for gender affirmative treatments. The United States Transgender Study (USTS), sponsored by the National Center for Transgender Equality, is the largest study of transgender people in the U.S. Data were collected in 2015 from 27,715 people. The current analyses focus on the links between family relationships and health care access. Most, but not all (87.7%) report having health insurance. Disparities in health insurance due to family relationship are clear. Respondent are disproportionately more likely to report no health insurance if they have unsupportive families (15.5%, $\chi^2 = 68.7^{***}$), any family rejection (13.5%, $\chi^2 = 36.3^{***}$), or not out to close family (14.2%, $\chi^2 = 28.9^{***}$). The disparity is even greater considering explicit rejection. People with a history of family rejection were even less likely to have insurance through someone else's employer (26.3% vs. 35.0%, $\chi^2 = 193.4^{***}$), and were even more likely to have been denied coverage for hormones (15.0% vs. 7.9%, $\chi^2 = 1193.7^{***}$) or surgery for transition (18.4% vs. 8.4%, $\chi^2 = 652.0^{***}$). In sum, strained family relationships were associated directly with disparity in healthcare access for gender care services. Efforts to improve health disparity for transgender persons would benefit from integrating approaches that reduce the likelihood of family rejection or strained family relationships.

Defining Couple-Level Minority Stress and Understanding its Impact the Health of Same-Sex Couples

Frost, David M.; LeBlanc, Allen J.

Sexual minority individuals are at risk for poor health due to minority stress emanating from their stigmatized identities as sexual minority persons. Being in a same-sex relationship has been theorized to result in exposure to unique forms of minority stress, which are thought to represent additional risk to sexual minority individuals' health, above and beyond the risk associated with the stigma they experience as individuals. We report the results of three studies demonstrating support for this theory of "Couple-Level Minority Stress." Study 1 examined qualitative data from "relationship timeline interviews" with 120 same-sex couples living in the Greater Atlanta and San Francisco Bay areas of the U.S. Directed content analysis of these data revealed 17 unique couple-level minority stressors. Study 2a examined quantitative data from a web-based survey of 216 partners in 108 same-sex couples to test the degree to which a newly developed measure of couple-level minority stress was associated with relationship satisfaction and health for individuals in same-sex relationships. Dyadic analyses based in the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model demonstrated that heightened expectations of rejection (i.e., couple-level stigma) at both the individual- and couple-level were associated with poorer health. In the same sample, Study 2b examined the dyadic effects of an additional couple-level minority stressor: perceived unequal relationship recognition. Similarly, Study 2b demonstrated that perceived unequal relationship recognition maintained an association with poorer health, independent of the effects of the legal status of couples' relationships (i.e., legally married vs. domestic partnerships only vs. no legal recognition).

A safe haven or rickety boat? About minority stress and dyadic coping in same- and other-sex intimate relationships

Dewaele, Alexis; Van Houtte, Mieke; Buysse, Ann

Stigma, prejudice, and discrimination create a stressful social environment that can lead to mental health problems in people who belong to stigmatized minority groups such as lesbian women, gay men, and bisexuals (i.e. LGBs). By extension, some studies also explain lower intimate relationship satisfaction in LGBs as a result of these experienced minority stressors. However, many questions related to how those minority specific stressors might influence intimate relationship characteristics in this specific population, remain unanswered. As dyadic coping (i.e., the way couples cope together with stress) is highly predictive for relationship functioning, it might also act as a buffer against the negative consequences of minority stress. In our project, we aim to develop a theory that combines the minority stress model with dyadic coping models in order to offer a more comprehensive view on the impact of minority stress on stigmatized relationships. For this study, we gathered individual data from 2.500 individuals (both heterosexual as well as non-heterosexual) and dyadic data on 300 couples (male-female, male-male and female-female couples). Preliminary results will focus on differences and similarities related to sexual orientation, partnership status (single or not) and type of relationship (same-sex or other sex). We will discuss both theoretical as well as clinical implications.

IS5: Transition to adult life, family and diversity

Chairs: Agueda Parra (aparra@us.es) & Inmaculada Sánchez, Universidad de Sevilla; Spain
Discussant: Claudia Andrade, College of Education, Polytechnic of Coimbra, Portugal

In most Western countries, transition to adult life occurs within the family context, especially in Southern European countries where, for socioeconomic reasons, young people tend to leave the parental home later and families constitute a basic source of financial support. Nevertheless, there are still many questions that have yet to be answered regarding the nature of family relations during this period, their influence on young people's development, the variables which determine when children leave the parental home and what happens in non-traditional families. This symposium aims to help respond to some of these questions from a gender-based and cross-cultural perspective. Coming of age is a culturally-sensitive issue, and in order to fully understand this transition it is important to analyze the real situation of young people in different cultural contexts. Thus, the first paper, presented by Mari Carmen García and written by colleagues from the University of Seville and the University of Porto, analyzes the quality of family relationships during emerging adulthood in both countries and explores the relationship between family bonds and emerging adults' psychological well-being and distress. In accordance with the cross-cultural perspective, the second paper, presented by Jose Egidio Oliveira from the University of Porto and Lucy Leal Melo-Silva from the University of São Paulo, presents a cross-cultural study carried out in Portugal and Brazil which explores the role played by parental support in the school-to-work transition process. The third paper, written by Almudena Moreno, from the University of Valladolid (Spain), presents a critical discussion of the influence of sociodemographic variables on leaving the parental home, providing new empirical evidence of gendered differences in this field. In the fourth paper, Yolanda Sánchez-Sandoval and Melania Creo, both from the University of Cadiz, analyze family relationships during early adulthood in adoptive families, a topic to which very little attention has been paid to date. The paper analyzes family relations in a group of young adults who were domestically adopted by Spanish families. The aim of the symposium is to highlight the continued importance of family for young people during their transition to adulthood. It also aims to help raise awareness regarding the need for policies which support families during this period, particularly policies which strive to prevent gender inequality which, as in all spheres of our society, is perceived also in the development of young people during the years in which they make the transition to adulthood.

Family Relationships and Adjustment in South Europe: A Cross-National Comparison Between Spain and Portugal during Emerging Adulthood

García-Mendoza, M.C., Parra, A., Sánchez-Queija, I., Oliveira, J.E., Coimbra, S., Fontaine, A.M. & Freitas, D.

Emerging Adulthood in South European countries occurs within the family context. Different changes in family patterns have been observed during this time period in order to find a new equilibrium in family relationships. Moreover, this readjustment is influenced by the characteristics of the context. Hence, the need to study in a transcultural way the role played by the family for emerging adults' development. A cross-national study was carried out in Spain and Portugal in order to analyze the quality of the family relationships during emerging adulthood in both countries and to study the relationship between family bonds and emerging adults' psychological well-being and distress. Data are analyzed paying special attention to differences between women and men. Participants in the study belong to two samples with an overall 1000 emerging adults from both countries. Participants fulfilled a questionnaire that included socio-demographic variables, family relationships variables and psychological well-being and distress. We found that emerging adults perceived their relationships with their parents in a quite similar way in both countries. In general, emerging adults perceived positive family relationships in both Spain and Portugal. Moreover, emerging adults from both countries who sensed better family relationships showed a higher level of psychological well-being and a lower level of psychological distress. Furthermore, interesting gender differences were found. These results show that family is in fact a relevant source of support during this stage. Besides, positive family relationships is a protective factor for emerging adults' adjustment in both countries.

Family Support to the School-To-Work Transition in Times of Uncertainty, in Portugal and Brazil: A Cross-Cultural Study

Oliveira, J.E & Leal Melo-Silva, L.

School-to-work transitions in emerging adulthood have become increasingly problematic. High levels of youth unemployment, precariousness of work contracts and increasing number of youths not employed, in education or training all attest to it. Emerging adults face the challenge a school-to-work transition in increasingly individualized and uncertainty ridden socioeconomic contexts. In such circumstances, prolonged and consistent family support, a strong sense of agency and the use of efficacious uncertainty management strategies are expected to have a positive impact on career adaptation abilities and on the perception of psychosocial development. Given that coming of age trajectories are culture sensitive, a cross-cultural study was carried out in Portugal and Brazil in order to test a path model of sequential influence of parental support to the transition process, sense of agency, uncertainty management, career adaptability and perceived positive development. Using structural equation modelling with a two sample study with an overall 600 emerging adults from both countries, we found that parental psychological support is the strongest predictor of perceived positive development, either directly or indirectly through the mediation of agentic capacities, active uncertainty management strategies and career adaptation abilities. The model retained its pattern when submitted to cross-country comparison. In the context of the two familial societies under study, appropriate family support (most importantly, emotional and autonomy support) is key to stimulate and enact the necessary agentic and uncertainty management capacities able to develop a sense of active career adaptability and personal development.

The Youth Emancipation in Spain: A Socio-Demographic Analysis

Moreno, A.

This paper presents a critical discussion about the influence of socio-demographic on leaving parental home and provides new empirical evidence of gendered differences in leaving the parental home in Spain. The study is based on a subsample of young people 19 to 29 years old included in the Youth 2012 survey, which was carried out in Spain by the Youth Institute. Our findings address the importance of employment status, having a partner, and the labour situation to leave home among young men. The most important factor affecting early residential leaving home among women seems to be the partnership (marriage or cohabitation), while employment status does not appear to be significant. Economic support from parents is negatively correlated with the odds of being living out of the parental home for both men and women. These findings have relevant implications for forming family and inequality from a gender perspective and underline the need to support public policies of emancipation in the context of complex families in Europe. Comparative cross-national empirical analysis is needed to interpret the contradictions associated with gender differences in residential independence patterns and norms. A better understanding of leaving parental home by gender is necessary if we expect to design effective policies to avoid gender inequalities in the context of diversity's family typology.

Family Relations in Adoptive Families During Early Adulthood: Parental Bonding and Relationship between Parent and the Adult Child

Sanchez-Sandoval, Y. & Creo, M.

Family relations in adoptive families have been researched, mainly focusing on childhood and adolescence. Little is known about these relations in adulthood. This paper analyzes family relations in a group of 124 young adults who were domestically adopted by Spanish families (mean current age = 26.79 years, SD = 3.32, range: 18–35 years; mean adoption age = 1.67 years, SD = 2.49, range: 0–9 years; 45.2% male). The measures used for this paper are the Parental Bonding Instrument, the Parent-Adult-Child Relationship Questionnaire, and some questions from an interview. Participants expressed high satisfaction with the affection and requirements shown by their parents. Perceptions of parenting received in adolescence (PBI) reveal very high scores in the Care dimension of the adoptive parents (affection, emotional warmth, empathy and closeness; 24% optimal parenting, 50% affectionate constraint, 18% affection less control, and 1-3% neglectful parenting). Currently, 52% of the participants continue to live with their parents. The assessment of the relationship of adult children with their parents (PACQ) showed high responsibility and regard toward their adoptive mothers. These current relationships do not differ between participants who live with their parents and those who do not. The women showed higher responsibility and regard toward their adoptive mothers. Their current relationships with their mothers are related to the quality of parental bonding in adolescence (for example, a pattern of high regard and high responsibility is often shown by adopted adults who perceive optimal parenting received in adolescence).

IS6: Gender, domestic violence, and the family

Chair: Maria José Magalhães (mjm@fpce.up.pt), Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação Universidade do Porto; Portugal

Family is a fundamental site for interpersonal relations, for the healthy development of its members. However, it has been increasingly evident violence situations which make family a risk space for women and children. Violence in the family is also visible in traditional patriarchal culture perpetuating its inevitability. The social reproduction of gender and domestic violence emerges also in the early intimate relationships, hence dating violence has an incidence similar to domestic violence against women in older couples. Additionally, incidence of gender and domestic violence against elderly, especially against women is also very high. In this symposium, we will present and share research and intervention on gender and domestic violence, including dating violence. The findings show the relevance of building family relations on the basis of the respect for each person physical, psychological and emotional integrity.

Psychosocial Determinants of Dating Violence among Brazilian Young People: Implications for Preventive Interventions

Sheila Giardini Murta; Thauana Nayara Gomes Tavares; Camila de Sousa Pereira-Guzzo

Despite significant advances in knowledge about adult intimate partner violence in Brazil, there has been less attention paid to dating violence in youth. There remain notable gaps in the research literature about dynamics of the violent dating relationships, the beliefs that sustain the practice or tolerance of such violence, the management conflicts skills and its consequences. This study examined the psychosocial determinants of dating violence in order to support the further development of a preventive intervention for Brazilian adolescents. Using a qualitative design and grounded in the Integrated Change Model, we interviewed young people with experience of dating violence (N=10) and conducted seven focus groups with young people without such experience (N= 28). Deductive thematic analysis was used to analyze the data. Findings were organized into the following thematic areas: knowledge, social norms, social support, models, attitudes, self-efficacy, action planning, violent conflict characteristics and suggestions for preventive initiatives. Results showed a lack of knowledge regarding material and psychological manifestations of dating violence and positive dimensions of intimate relationships. Dating violence was reported as acceptable in specific situations related to the female behavior and gender stereotypes. The participants also mentioned economic dependency and pregnancy as situations in which family members or friends could be passive bystanders and accept the violence relationship. They described several ineffective strategies to cope with violent dating conflict: resignation, threatening, blaming, emotions dysregulation, and withdrawal. According to the participants, potential preventive initiatives should address gender stereotypes and promote respect toward the partner individuality.

Harmed – Socio-Economic and Health Determinants of Elder Abuse: The Case of Older Women

Isabel Dias; Alexandra Lopes; Rute Lemos; Sílvia Fraga; Diogo Costa

The starting point of the project underlying this communication is the need to fill in the gap on elder abuse studies, focusing on the effects of the socio-economic crisis. The broad research hypothesis is the recent economic recession increases the risk for those that are already at structural risk and it brings additional strain translating into increased prevalence. The research project will start from the EPIPorto database. EPIPorto is a cohort of 2485 adult residents in Porto, Portugal. It will focus on the elderly participants from the initial cohort with the specific purpose of: reassessing their socio-economic conditions and testing if the decline or deterioration of those has had any impact on to the occurrence of aggressive and abusive behavior; analyzing general health indicators, their effects as determinants of vulnerability towards abuse; characterizing the neighborhoods where individuals live, according to their socio-economic status, in order to identify risk factors associated with these areas. This communication intends to show the first results of the project and discuss if this is a cluster effect of accumulation of socio-economic disadvantages and health conditions that together increase the vulnerability of older people and the risk of abuse, especially of older women.

Dating Violence in Portugal: victimization and perceptions of violence among young people

Maria José Magalhães, Ana Guerreiro, Ana Margarida Teixeira, Ana Teresa Dias, Cátia Pontedeira, Joana Cordeiro, Micaela Silva, Tatiana Mendes

Since 2009, UMAR - Association of Women, Alternative and Response, a feminist NGO, is annually developing a study on teen dating violence. In 2017, for the first time, UMAR broadened the scope of the dating violence study to national level, including a qualitative study with funding by the Secretary of the State for Citizenship and Equality. This study aimed to understand prevalence of victimization in intimate relationships and the legitimacy of this form of violence among young people. A total of 5500 participants with an average age of 15 years old, participated in a questionnaire and victimization of violence was found

present with rates varying between 6% (physical and sexual violence) and 19% (psychological violence). Legitimization was found very common and in some cases it was of almost half of the sample (e.g. 42% young people think that it is OK to enter in the social media of their partner without permission). To further understand legitimization of violence, focus group with girls and boys separately, were developed in 4 different cities. In these focus groups young people talked about different types of love and of commitment. The results will be further explored in the symposium.

IS7: Same-sex families: A cross-cultural framework

Chair: Jaime Barrientos, (jaime.barrientos@usach.cl), Universidad de Santiago de Chile, Chile
Discussant: Jorge Gato, Universidade de Porto, Porto, Portugal

Social and legal situation of sexual minorities has globally improved since the Stonewall riots in 1969. Public policies to fight prejudice and discrimination were created and we have seen a more positive visibility in the media, also, attitudes towards sexual minorities have improved in occidental democratic countries. However, only some countries around the world have same-sex marriage and, the population until holds negative attitudes towards this subject. Then this symposium includes research results about same-sex families from different countries using a cross-cultural approach. The idea is to problematize some representations about these news families, the problems that these types of families have, and discuss about them from a psychosocial point of view.

Social Discourses about Sexual Diversity, Gender Equality and Families: Exploring the Resistance and Transgression

Rocha Sánchez, Tania Esmeralda

This is an exploratory, comprehensive and empirical research to explore the current discourses about equality and gender equity, sexual diversity and family, as well as the notion of inclusion in the process of education and parenting' practices in different families. In accordance with previous research in Latin America (see Rodríguez del Toro and Padilla Diaz, 2009) the changes that have occurred in traditional gender roles have raised new ideas and practices that are manifested in family dynamics (Castro, 2004). Participated 514 people from Mexico City of all ages, different education level and occupations, as well as diverse gender identities and sexual orientations. The analysis of the information collected, show us the main discourses and social representations around the topics investigated, showing the way in which they "make sense" to sexual and family diversity, gender equity and inclusion in the public space. The main results show the symbolic references related with social, religious, moral and legal aspects among other considerations that reproduce the hegemonic, binary and heteronormative perspective about the notion of "family", but at the same time, show the way in which people metabolize these discourses and create practices of resistance against "normalization".

Romantic Attachment, Sexual Exclusivity and Relationship Satisfaction in gay men and lesbians in Chile

Guzmán, Mónica

The aim of this study is to examine the effects of romantic attachment and sexual exclusivity on relationship satisfaction in a sample of Chilean gay men and lesbians who are in a couple relationship. Our intention was not to build a new theoretical model, but rather to jointly analyze these two aspects, frequently investigated separately in heterosexual individuals, in a sample that has not received much attention. A type of snowball chain sampling was used, as in previous studies in the region. The final sample consisted of 259 participants in same-sex couples belonging to the gay men and lesbian population whose ages ranged from 18 to 66 years (mean (M) = 27.2, standard deviation (SD)=6.8) for gay men and from 18 to 57 years (M=28.6, SD = 8.1) for lesbians. Our hypothesis were partially supported, because there was an inverse association between avoidance and relationship satisfaction, but not with anxiety. On the other hand, sexual exclusivity had a positive association with relationship satisfaction only for gay men. Moreover, no significant associations among age, length of relationship, and satisfaction were detected ($p > .05$). The results indicated that the structural models for the gay men and lesbian samples are not equivalent along all the structural paths.

Intimate partner violence in Chilean gay men and lesbian women: an exploratory study

Barrientos, Jaime

The aim of this study was to describe IPV in same-sex relationships in gay men and lesbian women and its sociodemographic characteristics. In addition, results are compared to detect possible differences between groups. The sample consists of 467 participants who identify them- selves as gay men (57.4%) or lesbian

women (42.6%), aging from 18 to 67 years. The sample was recruited in four Chilean cities. Results were obtained through descriptive and comparative analyses with a Chi-square Test. Analyses indicate that 80 subjects (17.2%) had experienced some form of IPV (psychological, physical, or sexual); 87.7% of them reported psychological violence; and about half of them (47.5%) physical violence. Likewise, 19.3% respondents reported that there had been an IPV perpetrator. For group analysis, 20.1% of lesbian women and 19.3% of gay men reported some IPV experience. Statistically significant differences between gay men and lesbian women respondents were detected for psychology violence perpetrated [$\chi^2(1) = 6.37, p = .01, w = .64$]. Gay men reported a higher percentage perpetrating psychological violence in their relationship (87.5%), as compared to the group of lesbian women (65.8%).

Parenting desires and intentions among Chilean young lesbian and bisexual women.

Victor Figueroa, Fiona Tasker & Virginia Eatough

This study explored the desires and intentions of Chilean lesbian and bisexual women to become mothers. Using a life course perspective framework, we examined how participants coped with a changing socio-legal context when building their own family project. We also investigated how religious discourses about family formation and motherhood through the family of origin played a significant role in the motherhood expectations of participants. Data from six interviewees was collected through focus group technique and Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to examine participants' accounts. The study revealed that participants thought that it would be difficult to deal with Chilean society as mothers because same-gender attraction was still seen as a perversion/abnormality by some heterosexual people within their family of origin and their social contexts. Nevertheless, participants thought they should face a hostile and resistant social context by feeling proud about their identities. Participants also conveyed how aware they were of their disadvantaged political position in society and were expecting to achieve equal rights in having legal safeguards and to protect their future children. It was concluded that heterosexuality as a principle of Christian sexual morality was the strongest cultural barrier participants found to achieve their motherhood goal within Chilean society. Implications for therapy and counselling with prospective lesbian and bisexual women living in Latino countries are reviewed.

IS8: Tackling inequalities in 4 European countries: Analysis of promising parenting support programs

Chair: Joana Cadima (jcadima@fpce.up.pt), FPCE, University of Porto, Portugal

Yvonne Anders (yvonne.anders@fu-berlin.de), Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Currently, in Europe, many countries have set up different approaches to support families of young children, to promote the quality of the home learning environment and to strengthen preschool-parent partnership. Although several successful interventions have been identified, the field still lacks an in-depth understanding of the key features underlying them. In this symposium, in the scope of a large European research project, the ISOTIS project, four case studies (England, Germany, the Netherlands, Portugal) of successful interventions for parent and family support will be presented, aiming to contribute to the formulation of widely applicable recommendations for program development and implementation. Paper 1 will start by providing an overview of the available parenting and family services, and how country policies deal with equality issues, monitoring, and language support. Papers 2a-2d present four case studies conducted in the Netherlands, Portugal, England and Germany, respectively, aiming at strengthening parenting skills through varying innovative strategies and support. The four presentations will highlight findings from interviews carried out with four groups of stakeholders (the participants and staff, the funding institution and the provider of the programme) concerning their expectations and experiences, and the perceived strengths and challenges of the programme. Key features of the programmes will be presented, while simultaneously considering the specific context in which the programmes are developed. The discussion will reflect on issues related to strategies for outreach, the combination or alignment with centre-based models, the integration of parental beliefs, the use of families' cultural and linguistic resources, and the required professional skills for designing and implementing the programmes.

Parenting and family support services across seven countries: An overview

Cadima, Joana; Nata, Gil; Anders, Yvonne

It is increasingly acknowledged that parenting support touches upon a wide range of areas of health, education and social care, embedded into a particular social context (Molinuevo, 2013). The aim of this paper is to provide an overview of parenting and family support in seven countries (Czech Republic, England, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Poland and Portugal) that helps to understand the national contexts of policies and services that support parents and families, framed by an equity perspective. The paper will present key information on family policy issues namely, parental leave policies and early childhood education and care (ECEC) and it will provide an overall description of available services for parents and families in each country. Analyses revealed that, although in all countries family support encompasses a broad range of services that cross several sectors, the participating countries vary considerably in terms of priorities and approaches to parenting support. While in all countries, some kind of parenting support is provided, in some of the countries, parenting support is part of a clear strategic framework that integrates a broad range of early intervention and prevention services for families, with a trend towards more holistic approaches to young people and their parents and an emphasis on greater state engagement with parents. Nevertheless, across countries, several challenges remain, in particular in regard to outreach, home language support and equal access to high quality provision. These findings point to both cross-country and country-specific challenges that will be further discussed and highlighted.

Case study from Netherlands: The Step programme

Francot, Rianne; Broekhuizen, Martine; Leseman, Paul

The Step programme is an overarching programme offering support for vulnerable (e.g., low SES and/or immigrant background) families with children aged one to six years. The goal of Step is to increase the educational chances of these children by stimulating the home learning environment and by supporting the partnership with preschools or schools. Step has been rigorously evaluated and has proven to be effective in studies with different vulnerable populations (Van Tuijl, Leseman, & Rispen, 2001; Van Tuijl, 2002). Two highly effective and valued aspects of the Step programme are its outreach strategy, which includes the use of local contact persons speaking the mother tongue of the families, and their use of ICT-based resources for supporting the families.

Case study from England: Family Skills

Ereky-Stevens, Katharina; Saghy, Ester

Family Skills is a national family and literacy programme targeted at migrant families - specifically parents/carers of reception aged children with English as an additional language. Based on the Family Literacy Model and intergenerational learning in families, the programme teaches families content including the benefits of bilingualism, the importance of home literacy and the value of using parents' first language to facilitate child language learning. The programme's goal is to increase the support children receive at home and thus to increase EAL pupil attainment (Marshal, 2016). The development of the programme was led by Learning Unlimited (a non-profit organisation) and was co-ordinated with Campaign for Learning and UCL Institute for Education.

Case study from Portugal: The (Class)rooms of glass from both sides

Guichard, Sofia; Cadima, Joana; Nata, Gil

The (Class)rooms of glass from both sides is a local programme targeting severely deprived Roma parents and children. It aims to engage Roma children in preschool and to support their families, by carrying out playful learning activities on the streets of the neighbourhoods, where anyone from the community can watch and participate. The programme is known for its outreach strategies, using transparency (rooms of glass) and openness as means to gain parents' trust, and to build strong family-school partnerships. A multidisciplinary team, in collaboration with local partners, carries out the activities on a weekly basis.

Case study from Germany: Chancenreich

Trauernicht, Mareike; Cohen, Franziska; Anders, Yvonne

Chancenreich is a regional programme that was implemented in a town in Western Germany. It aims at enhancing parenting skills and child outcomes by offering a variety of approaches to the parents of children of up to three years of age. Chancenreich is unique in Germany for several reasons: it uses a modular approach and although it seeks to reach out especially to disadvantaged parents, it is open to all parents of newborns in the town, irrespective of their social or cultural background. Also, Chancenreich offers a monetary incentive of €500 to all families who participate in at least five mandatory modules (e.g. the completion of one parenting training course). Chancenreich has been evaluated and has proven the effectiveness on outreach and on children's language and social-emotional development (Wilke, Hachfeld, Anders 2017).

Open Symposia (1 -14)

OS1: Interaction dynamics in intimate relationships: Implications for couple and family functioning

Chairs: Nathalie Meuwly, (nathalie.meuwly@unifr.ch) & Dominik Schoebi (dominik.schoebi@unifr.ch), Department of Psychology, University of Fribourg; Switzerland

How intimate partners relate to each other in significant relational context (also labelled diagnostic situations; e.g., in the context of stressful experiences, or during interpersonal conflict), is of pivotal importance both for adjustment of the partners and their dependents, and for the functioning of the relationships. In the past two decades, therefore, scholarly interest in the components and dynamics of such intimate interactions have increased dramatically, and central concepts and models focusing on these dynamics, such as responsiveness and the intimacy process model (e.g., Reis & Patrick, 1996), have gained broad influence. The current symposium brings together research that sheds light on different aspects of interaction dynamics and their implications for relationship functioning in the family, based on data obtained with multiple methodological approaches from diverse families. Pagani and colleagues present a study that highlights the importance of communication clarity for perceptions of the partner's responsiveness during dyadic coping. Meuwly and colleagues investigated the role of gender in relationships, and whether gender in different-gender or same-gender relationships had implications for the role and relevance of disclosures in responsiveness processes. Basili and colleagues examined whether the degree to which dyadic coping interactions in parental dyads extended to parents' interactions with their children. Finally, Luginbuehl and colleagues focus on individual differences in emotion dynamics, and the maladaptive implications of both emotional instability and emotional inertia for responsiveness processes in daily life and in the laboratory.

Explicit Stress Communication Facilitates Perceived Responsiveness in Dyadic Coping

Pagani, Ariela F., Donato, Silvia, Parise, Miriam, Bertoni, Anna, & Schoebi, Dominik

The present study was aimed at examining the role of the type of stress communication in the context of the dyadic coping process (i.e., the way partners cope together against stress and support each other in times of difficulty). In particular, the study tested the mediational role of perceived responsive dyadic coping behaviours in the link between stress communication explicitness and partners' individual and relational well-being. We analysed daily diary data from 57 married couples and multilevel analyses suggested that more explicit stress communication was associated with higher self-esteem and relationship satisfaction in women, but not in men. Moreover, explicit stress communication predicted both partners' responsiveness in dyadic coping behaviours. Finally, while responsive dyadic coping behaviours did not mediate the relationship between explicit stress communication and self-esteem, they did mediate the relationship between explicit stress communication and relationship satisfaction. We discussed how the current research contributes to the understanding of the dyadic coping process and its contribution to well-being, underscoring the importance of stress communication skills.

Sharing Intimate Thoughts and Feelings When Stressed Seem to Play a Different Role in Female Same-Gender Couples

Meuwly, Nathalie, Luginbuehl, Tamara, & Schoebi, Dominik

Sharing thoughts and feelings is known to predict intimacy in couples. However, most of the previous research is based on heterosexual, thus opposite-gender couples. It remains therefore unclear whether this finding is limited to intimate partners of different gender. We were interested whether the intensity of disclosing personal information regarding an extradyadic negative event was as crucial for same-gender couples as for opposite-gender couples. The current study includes a sample of 207 individuals (62 women with a male partner, 46 women with a female partner, 58 men with a female partner, and 41 men with a male partner) who reported up to 5 weekly online assessments about their romantic relationships. Relative to women with a male partner, women with a female partner reported sharing more details to their partners when experiencing a negative extradyadic event. And this disclosing behavior in female same-gender couples was less predictive for perceived partner' reactions as well as for relationship satisfaction. Men reported overall disclosing less information to their romantic partners than women. Disclosing in men was equally associated with perceived partner reaction regardless of the gender of the partner. However, men in

same-gender couples perceived more negativity in their partners' reactions than men in opposite-gender couples. This study offers new directions in discussing gender differences regarding intimacy processes in couples.

Marital Dyadic Coping and Its Associations with Parental Dimensions and Children's Adjustment: Preliminary Cross-Sectional Results from an Italian Sample

Basili, Emanuele, Pastorelli, Concetta, Di Giunta, Laura, Lunetti Carolina, Thartori, Eriona, Favini, Ainzara, Gerbino, Maria, Bacchini, Dario, & Lansford, Jennifer E.

The present study aims to extend research on Dyadic Coping (DC) and its role in broader family functioning by investigating its associations with parenting dimensions (PD) and child adjustment (CA). Little is known about the specific link between marital DC and child adjustment and further studies are needed to investigate this association (Zemp et al., 2016). Our contribution focuses on the mechanism through which supportive or unsupportive partners' coping interactions influence the way they engage, as parents, in the relationship with their children. According to parenting process models (e.g. Belsky, 1984), marital characteristics work as fundamental determinants of parenting by affecting in turn child development. We expect parent's perceptions of positive or negative DC to be associated with child adjustment through different dimensions of parent-child relationship. Interviews were conducted in Italy (Rome and Naples) with mothers (188), fathers (144), and with their children (n = 188, mean age=14.24, SD=.65; 51% boys), all involved in an ongoing longitudinal study (e.g. Lansford et al., 2014). Both parents were asked to report on their parent-child relationship (Parental Acceptance-Rejection/Control Questionnaire-Short Form; Rohner, 2005), children's internalizing and externalizing behaviours and school performance (Child Behaviour Checklist; Achenbach, 1991). Dyadic coping was assessed via an adapted version of the Dyadic Coping Inventory (Bodenmann, 2008). Cross-sectional path analysis models will be implemented to examine the associations between negative and positive DC and parental dimensions. We will examine the potential effects of these associations on child adjustment. Theoretical and practical implications of these results will be discussed.

Emotional Inertia and Responsive Behaviors in Intimate Relationships

Luginbuehl, T., & Schoebi, D.

Being responsive to one another's emotions is essential for relationship functioning (Shallcross & Simpson, 2012; Reis & Shaver, 1988). To respond appropriately to an intimate partner's emotional signals and needs, ones emotions need to change in a context-sensitive way. Emotional inertia, defined as the degree to which emotions are resistant to change over time, may undermine responsive behavior in couple interactions. We present two studies examining associations between emotional inertia and responsive behavior based on repeated measurements and laboratory data. In Study 1 both partners (N = 103 couples), reported their emotions four times per day over 10 consecutive days to examine whether emotional inertia was associated with perceptions of less responsive behaviors and 12-month declines in relationship satisfaction in the partner. In Study 2 (N = 70 couples) we examined how emotional inertia (based on 4 emotional reports per day for 14 consecutive days) affects couples congruency in their facial expressions across an interaction task in the lab and its link with relationship outcomes (relationship satisfaction, intimacy). The interaction task consisted in disclosing three things about themselves they would like to change and we analyzed both partners' emotional expressions with the facial expression analysis software FACET (by iMotions). Our results suggest that an inert emotion dynamics may undermine an individuals' capability to engage in intimate interactions in responsive ways.

OS2: Elite families in Scandinavia

Chairs: Dil Bach, (dil@edu.au.dk), Department of Education, Aarhus University; Denmark;
Helene Aarseth (Helene.aarseth@stk.uio.no), Centre for Gender Research, University of Oslo, Norway

The Scandinavian countries – Denmark, Norway and Sweden – have traditionally been considered egalitarian welfare societies, characterized by low levels of economic and gender inequality. However, based on qualitative anthropological and sociological studies, this symposium investigates the emergence of new 'financial elite' families in Scandinavia. What is the lifeform of these families, and how is it gendered? What are their childrearing ideals and practices, and how do they correspond to those of preschools and schools? How, in short, do these families relate to society more widely? The symposium consists of 3 papers, each focusing on a different Scandinavian country. One common thread is that economic and other resources create a 'surplus' of time and energy to be invested in the children, with the aim of creating a 'sound foundation' - a calm and peaceful home where children are nurtured and stimulated in a balanced manner. Nonetheless, and specific to the

Scandinavian case, even elite families send their children to public nurseries and kindergartens and eventually state comprehensive schools. Indicative of a long history of egalitarianism, public schooling is considered a cultural norm, and the only place children can learn to be social. Public institutions are seen to foster the ability to understand other ways of life, and to interact with other people regardless of gender, social class and ethnicity. As this symposium explores, this involvement with public institutions creates novel kinds of tensions for these newly 'elite' families. For even though the financial elite adhere to the importance of 'being social', what emerges from the data is that their overall intention for education is to equip their children for participation in a globalized neoliberal economy. There are, of course, nuances, as the papers reveal: In Norway, Aarseth contrasts the 'fit for fight'-strategy of financial elite families with cultural elite families, who focus on developing children's ability to enjoy learning. By contrast, in Denmark, Bach identifies a strong focus on children's enjoyment (at least as long as the children are young). Finally, in Sweden, Anving and Eldén examine the emergent market for private care (nannies and au pairs) and how this affects the very "doing" of family life. Shedding light on a hitherto underexplored area, this symposium brings into focus issues around social reproduction as they relate to individuals and families in Scandinavia, as much as to the reproduction of national identities and wider global inequalities.

The Other Side of Finance? Exploring the Cult of Domesticity among Financial Elite Families in Norway

Aarseth, Helene

This paper explores the emotional investments that motivates and energizes a re-burgeoning 'cult of domesticity' among the emergent financial elite in Norway. This cult of domesticity is marked by a strong gender segregated family culture that stands out in a society where the dual-carer and dual-income family model preponderates. The paper draws on a free association narrative interview study involving 22 parents, living together with three or four school-aged children. The fathers hold senior positions as partners, investors, investment managers or CEOs in capital-intensive enterprises, primarily within corporate finance. With few exceptions, the mothers work flexible hours in occupations such as coaching or teaching, or they manage small investment enterprises. The analysis focuses on the interviewee's emotional investments or patterns of emotional concern. Developing further the psychoanalytic and phenomenological trajectories in Bourdieu's practice theory, I focus on the anxieties and desires that arise from, and in turn incite, certain ways of being exposed to and invested in the world within this particular group of financial elite families. I argue that an energetic investment in a domestic cult, characterised by what Dil Bach has described as 'a surplus of time and energy', could be seen as contributing to the production of a 'sound foundation' in these families. This sound foundation is perceived of as crucial for the generation of the competitive power required in 'hard core finance', and also increasingly elsewhere, as the processes of marketization and the concomitant competition makes its way in larger parts of society.

Parenting among Wealthy Danish Kindergarten Families – 'Fit for Fight' or 'Joy of Learning'?

Bach, Dil

In Denmark, as in the other Scandinavian countries, public childcare has become a cultural norm where childcare institutions are seen as the only place young children can learn how to be social. The strong focus on being social is related to the digestion of what happened during World War 2. The experience with Nazism made so-called reform pedagogy an important basis for the developing welfare societies, stressing the importance of tolerance, equality, democracy, and learning based on children's inner motivation, passion, and desire. However, reform pedagogy now seems to be on the retreat in kindergartens and schools due to the effect of the so-called PISA-shock. In OECD's ranking of pupils' competences, the Scandinavian countries got average scores, instigating, as Helene Aarseth stresses, a shift towards new forms of pedagogy stressing measurable academic outcomes. According to Aarseth, these new pedagogical tendencies match the 'fit for fight'-childrearing strategy characteristic of financial elite families, whereas reform pedagogy matches the childrearing strategy of cultural elite families. My recent ethnographic study of financial elite families in Denmark, however, seems to suggest that they combine a 'fit for fight' strategy with a focus on children's enjoyment of learning, at least when their children are young. Paradoxically, these families seem to have a rather disciplining approach when it comes to teaching children how to be 'social', whereas they insist that academic learning has to be fun and based on children's enjoyment, motivation, and desire.

Doing 'Good' and Gender Equal Family: Employing Nannies and Au Pairs in Sweden

Eldén, Sara & Anving, Terese

During the last decade, Swedish families have started to employ nannies and au pairs to an extent previously not experienced. Political initiatives such as tax deductions for household services, together with global trends of 'care chains', have created a private market for care services, which have made it possible for families, who can afford it, to hire cheap female, and often migrant, care labour. This indicates a new trend in politics of care and family in Sweden; a move away from a social democratic welfare regime, towards the privatized and marketized care/family solutions of other Western countries. This paper builds on a qualitative study of Swedish families who hire nannies and au pairs, for which all participating actors have been interviewed (26 nannies/au pairs, 29 parents and 19 children). In the paper, we argue that the dual earner/dual career family is being challenged, and maybe even replaced, by a dual earner/private outsourced care family. This is a shift that requires particular forms of accounting for their practices on the part of the parents, related to the discourse of gender equality as well as narratives of what is 'best for children'. This, we argue, indicates that gender equality and 'good care' for children is increasingly becoming a class privilege, mainly possible for elite families to achieve.

OS3: Parenting interventions – Evidence from Portuguese studies

Chairs: Orlanda Cruz, (orlanda@fpce.up.pt) FPCE, University of Porto; Portugal

Maria Filomena Gaspar, (ninigaspar@fpce.uc.pt), FPCE, University of Coimbra; Portugal

A major role of families around the world regards rearing well-adjusted children and preventing future problems. Many western countries parents face challenges related to stress derived from low income, and to children problem behavior, among others, which constraint their ability to provide a supportive and structured family environment. However, evidence clearly shows that parents are a key element in the promotion of their children's wellbeing. Parenting programs have been found effective in changing parenting practices, helping them to feel more competent and being agentic in promoting better adjusted child developmental trajectories. Evidence of effectiveness should be the standard for choosing a parenting program. Evidence-based programs rely on strong theoretical and empirical backgrounds, and are empirically tested to prove a positive impact on participants. The strength of the evidence depends on the research design rigorousness (e.g., experimental designs, randomized control trials). The empirical evidence is a guarantee of the positive impact of the program on the targeted populations. The theoretical evidence should allow explaining how these positive effects are achieved (Asmussen, 2011). From the point of view of the targeted population, the parenting programs should be based on a needs assessment and matched to the population level of risk. Frequently it is very difficult to develop a new parenting program specifically designed to address the needs of a target group. It might be better to adapt an evidence-based program found to be effective, even if this evidence regards a group from another country whilst with similar sociodemographic characteristics. The adaptation process should guarantee that the eventual changes introduced in the program in order to meet the needs and values of the population, do not compromise the core elements and the fidelity of the original version of the program (UNODC, 2009). This symposium includes four presentations, three of which relate to originally non-Portuguese evidence-based programs that were translated and adapted to Portuguese and implemented in Portugal. Evidence of the impact of the Triple P- Positive Parenting Program, the Incredible Years Basic Parenting Program and the Viver a Adolescência em Família are presented in those three studies. The fourth presentation illustrates the conceptual and empirical evidence that should support parenting programs. This symposium is intended to contribute to the state of the art on the implementation of evidence-based parenting programs in Portugal. The discussion will focus the relevance to study what works in parenting programs, and the necessity to disseminate evidence based practices.

Triple P: A Positive Parenting Program with Portuguese Low-income Families

Nogueira, Sandra; Abreu-Lima, Isabel; Cruz, Orlanda

Low-income families are extremely challenged in their parenting. Besides economic deprivation, they often face domestic violence, child abuse or substance abuse. As a consequence, they tend to experience high levels of parental stress and depressed mood. Consistently associated with these factors, child and adolescent behavioral, emotional and academic problems emerge, as well as negligence, child abuse and

others risk behaviors. Positive Parenting Programs greatly contribute to the promotion of consistent and responsive family environments, whereby the child feels accepted and nurtured. This type of intervention has proved to be one of the most effective responses in reducing levels of child abuse and promoting society well-being. This study aims to evaluate the efficacy of Group Triple P with low-income Portuguese mothers, using a randomized controlled trial design. Local social services signaled 70 mothers with children aged 3-12 years. Mothers were randomly assigned to Triple P and control group. The following dimensions were assessed at pre-, and post-intervention: child emotional/behavioral problems, parenting practices, parental sense of competence and parental stress. Compared with the control group, the intervention group reported a significant reduction of child behavioral/emotional problems, a significant increase in positive parenting practices, significantly higher perceptions of efficacy and parental satisfaction and a decrease in parental stress levels. This study confirms that the program as a powerful tool for intervention with low-income families, is pioneer in Portugal, adding an important contribute to the vast array of evidence on the efficacy of Triple P.

Quality of marital relationship and differential susceptibility of mothers to the effects of intervention in parenting

Gaspar, Maria Filomena; Homem, Tatiana; Ramos, Mariana; Seabra-Santos, Maria João; Azevedo, Andreia.

Co-parental support is associated with parental self-efficacy and parenting quality and with the adjustment and behavior problems from childhood through adolescence. The coparenting relationship is influenced by individual parent characteristics, the quality of marital relationship, and extrafamilial stressors and supports (Feinberg, Brown & Kan, 2012). The current investigation examines the differential susceptibility of married mothers to the effects of the Incredible Years Basic parenting program (Webster-Stratton, 2001) on parenting behaviors (positive and critical and coaching) considering the quality of marital relationship as moderator. A total of 105 dyades (Intervention=59) of mothers and children (Mage = 4.10; SD = 0.90) were observed for 25 minutes in a laboratory free-play session (DPICS; Robinson & Eyberg, 1981) to assess the quality of parent-child interaction, before and after participation in the 14 weeks intervention with the Incredible Years Program. A moderation effect was found for the quality of marital relationship: the program was most useful in decrease critical parenting when mothers reported a higher marital intimacy, suggesting that a positive marital relationship could create a context where mothers can use the information and skills of the program related with the reduction of critical parenting in a more effective way. Implications for research and intervention are discussed.

Implementation and sustainability of positive parenting programs

Almeida, Ana; Antunes, Ana; Martins, Silvana

Psychoeducational programs to promote positive parenting have merited the attention of family support services as they provide resources to strengthen and optimize parenting skills while at the same time ameliorating maltreatment factors that put the child at psychosocial risk. Taking as a paradigmatic example of these psychoeducational resources the group-based programs, we present the conditions for implementing the program *Viver a Adolescência em Família* (Rodrigo, Quintana & Chaves, 2010) in diverse contexts, encompassing school settings, social services, community centres. With the aim of analyzing what aspects can promote the sustainability of this psychoeducational program, in the present study we will examine the data from six editions of *Viver a Adolescência em Família* (n = 45 parents, 8 practitioners) and relate the results associated with the parent's participation, implementation conditions of these editions of the program and the practitioners' evaluation of the program. We will end this presentation by discussing which aspects are linked to the optimal conditions for the program implementation and to what extent they can ensure its sustainability in the context of the community services and to the innovative character of positive parenting interventions.

The Role of Mindful Parenting on Adolescents' Emotion Regulation Processes and Well-Being

Moreira, Helena; Gouveia, Maria João; Canavarro, Maria Cristina

Mindful parenting, a parenting approach that involves the practice of bringing mindful awareness to the parent-child relationship, has been associated with several positive psychosocial outcomes in adolescents. However, only a few studies have investigated the mechanisms that may underlie that association. This study explores whether the link between mindful parenting and adolescents' well-being is mediated by adolescents' attachment representations, self-compassion and mindfulness skills. It also examine differences in study variables between boys and girls and between adolescents in the early and middle/late stages of adolescence. The invariance of the path model across gender and age groups was also explored. The sample comprised 563 parent-child dyads collected in schools. Adolescents had a mean age of 14.26 years (SD=1.66, range=12-20). Mindful parenting was indirectly associated with adolescents' self-compassion and mindfulness through perceived attachment security, and was indirectly associated with adolescents' well-being through perceived attachment security, self-compassion and mindfulness. The path model was invariant across stages of adolescence but some relations in the model varied across gender. These findings suggest that mindful parenting may contribute to more positive representations of parents as

secure attachment figures and to higher levels of self-compassion and mindfulness, which in turn can contribute to higher levels of adolescents' well-being. Mindful parenting programs may be an effective way to help parents develop a positive and secure relationship with their children and provide an optimal family environment for the development of self-compassion and mindfulness skills, which seem to be crucial internal resources for adolescents' well-being.

OS4: Good intentions – bad results? Family as a resource for well-being

Chairs: Hille Janhonen-Abruquah, (hille.janhonen-abruquah@helsinki.fi), Helsinki University; Finland

Ming Cui, (mcui@fsu.edu), Florida State University; United States America.

Discussant: Katja Repo, University of Tampere, Finland.

As parents want the best for their children, they are willing to invest in all possible ways to facilitate their children's path toward success. Many parents interpret indulgence as a form of love and a way to support their children. While parental indulgence may be gratifying for parents and enjoyable for children, such parenting practice may have long-term negative effects on both children and parents. Limited research suggested that indulgent parenting is associated with lower levels of coping and higher levels of interpersonal dependency; lower levels of autonomy, competence, and relatedness; and anxiety and depression. Indeed, parental indulgence may harm by preventing children from developing self-efficacy and achieving their full potential. Such negative effects on child development were found across different cultures, such as in U.S., China, Korea, and Australia. However, more research is needed to explore the phenomena of indulgent parenting from a cross-cultural perspective and among children of different developmental stages, especially the much ignored young adulthood. To address this gap, in this symposium, with data from Finland, Sweden, Singapore and U.S., the phenomena of parents' role in their children's well-being is studied in a multi-cultural context to increase the understanding of indulging parenting and its implications on children of various developmental stages. As parental indulgence can result in problems for both parents and their children now and in the future, it is therefore essential to better understand this trend globally and develop programs to assist schools, parents, and children to facilitate their wellbeing. The first two papers have a Nordic welfare state perspective. Specifically, Paper 1 focuses on home and school collaboration in Finland and Paper 2 highlights how food choices symbolize the stages of independent living of young adults in Sweden. Paper 3 reflects on the ethics and possible implications of research in understand the effects of a Child Support Model in serving young children from low-income families during the early childhood years in Singapore. Paper 4 studies young adult children' well-being in relation to indulgent parenting in United States. Evidence from these studies can be implemented in parenting programs to clarify the misconceptions of parenting and discuss the potential negative consequences. Outcomes associated with the successful delivery of such programs may include enhanced parenting skills, improved parent-child communication, and reduced young adults' emotional problems.

Parents Taking Part in Their Children's Lives in Finland

Janhonen-Abruquah, Hille

In Finnish context, adults' trust in their children to take care of themselves and manage on their own has decreased. It is argued that children's lives have become more controlled with less time for individual and self-created activities. Parents' have also now an active role in their children's school choice. While parents are increasingly required to be involved in children's activities, youth are not reporting higher levels of capability. On the contrary, the youth reported increased levels of life skills if they had experienced some lack in their basic needs as a child. The new National curricula for basic education (NBEC 2016) together with Finnish Parents' League encourages for increasing parent – school collaboration and promotes finding creative ways for parent – teacher co-operation. In this study, the national curricula were analyzed through document analyses. The curriculum has a common part that is used for grades 1-9 and specific parts for each school subjects. Epstein et al. (2002) classification for parent school collaboration was used to structure the content analyses. The analyses show the type of collaboration and the specific areas of school life where parent teacher interaction is encouraged. There is also vast difference between school subject how parents are involved. Based on the results one can ask if the responsibility of child's education unintentionally or intentionally shifting on parents' shoulders and does this create inequality amongst pupils or is this a way to expand learners learning environment beyond class rooms.

Moving Away from Home: Food Choice as Symbol of Independence

Parinder, Ann; Pipping Ekström, Marianne & Palojoki, Päivi

This paper discusses what happens when young people assume full responsibility for their own food consumption. For the majority, this occurs when they move away from their parental home and establish an own independent living. The move from home results in a freedom that gives young people power over food decisions. The influence of the family remains but its strength varies for most young people (Feltham, 1998; Wills, Backett-Milburn, Lawton & Roberts, 2009). For example, the reasons for choosing vegetarian food differed between the young people, and for some the decision could be renegotiated. At these times, the young people had risen above their own preferences in order to bring themselves to eat what others ate. Sometimes, the young people tried to respond to others expectations on what foods should be chosen or eaten. Sometimes they saw themselves with the eyes of their surroundings and tried to convey an image of themselves (Goffman, 1974). The extreme was to fully or partially abstain from participating in a meal as the possibility of compromise or negotiation did not exist in the given situation. Interestingly, food choice then became something more than just eating food, it became a positioning that communicated where the individual stood in relation to his surroundings and how s/he wanted to be perceived through his choices of food.

Researching “Low-Income” Families – Ethics and Implications

Layne, Heidi & Hille Janhonen-Abruquah

This paper aims to reflect on the ethics and possible implications of research in understand the effects of a Child Support Model in serving young children from low-income families during the early childhood years in Singapore. Research has shown that various risk factors are related to poverty, such as malnutrition, parental stress, parental substance abuse, lack of access to health and education services, social isolation, and low-quality housing (Shonkoff et al., 2012). The accumulation of risk factors experienced in children in the early childhood years could lead to poor outcomes later in adolescent and even adulthood (Sameroff, 2010; Hauser, Allen, & Golden, 2006). However, earlier research also state that teachers may lay expectations on children based on what they know about their family backgrounds. This paper is a literature review on two factors 1. intersections of ethics and methods in researching young children and low income families and 2. what are the possible implications of earlier research towards future research on low income families. Findings from the literature review may inform our understanding while preparing a case study approach to investigate the effectiveness of a specific Child Support Model and how it supports (if at all) the well-being and learning of young children, as well as providing information for improvement in future practices.

Helicopter Parenting and College Students' Well-Being in the U.S.

Cui, Ming; Darling, Carol A. & Carlos Chavez, Fiorella L.

Helicopter parenting is defined as a form of overinvolved parenting of young adult children (Segrin, Woszidlo, Givertz, & Montgomery, 2013). It could be a form of parental indulgence continuing into children's young adulthood. Despite the growing trend and overwhelming media attention, issues of helicopter parenting and its effect on young adult children have not been carefully investigated by researchers. In this paper, we examine helicopter parenting and its association with college students' well-being in the U.S. A sample consisted of 449 college students from two large universities who completed an online survey of their perceptions of their parents' parenting and their own well-being. Among the participants, 89% were female, 84% were White, 32% were Hispanic, and 66% were from two-parent parent families. Helicopter parenting of mother and father was measured by a 5-item helicopter parenting scale (Bradley-Geist & Olson-Buchanan, 2014), and college students' well-being was measured by anxiety (Beck et al., 1988), depression (Radloff, 1977), and emotional dysregulation (Victor & Klonsky, 2016). Measures of indulgent parenting during childhood and adolescence and parents' well-being were also included. Results from structural equation modeling (SEM) revealed three major findings: (1) indulgent parenting during childhood and adolescence significantly related to later helicopter parenting in young adulthood ($b = .69, p < .01$); (2) helicopter parenting was positively associated with college students' well-being problems ($b = .25, p < .01$); and (3) indulgent parenting was associated with parenting stress ($b = .29, p < .01$) and well-being problems ($b = .26, p < .01$).

OS5: Intermarried couples and mixed parenting: Local lives in a transnational context

Chairs: Rashmi Singla (rashmi@ruc.dk), Department of People and Technology, Roskilde University; Denmark;

Sayaka Osanami Törngren (sayaka.torngren@mah.se) & Nahikari Irastorza, Malmö University; Sweden

This symposium deals with the phenomena of intermarriage and mixed families with primary focus on ethnically intermarried couples in Europe. The phenomenon of intermarriage is considered as an intimate relationship involving distant social groups, which are constructed in time and place through specific categories such as “race”, “ethnicity” or “religion”. This leads to “mixed”, “blended” or “multi-ethnic/ multiracial” families (Törngren, Irastorza & Song, 2016) and children who construct their personal identity with their parents’ sense of belonging taken into account. The “mixed” population is considered one of the fastest growing ones globally, yet there is limited European including Nordic research about them within the field of Family life or Migration studies. In some of the international research literature, mixed couples have been either problematized or glorified (Killian, 2013; Bhagun, 2016). These symposia attempts to move beyond these one-sided understandings through contemporary innovative research primarily in Nordic countries, also Portugal. Intermarriage is not only mutual understanding between the partners but, also, a consequence of geopolitical, economic, racial and gender power relations beyond the citizen/foreigner opposition (Daniel & Kalema, 2017). In the past two decades, migration-and transnational marriages (Williams, 2010; Charsley 2013) have gained attention, which also includes intermarriages. Still, the challenges facing couples involving ‘foreign’ and ‘Western’ spouses are considerable and not well researched, especially in relation to the intersection of multiple power relations (Phoenix, 2011). These phenomena are explored in the symposia by drawing on both quantitative data and detailed narratives about the mixed couples’ own experiences of diverse everyday life themes (Singla, 2015), health care practices (Staiton et al, 2018) and the surrounding society’s attitude to mixed marriages (Törngren, 2011). Mixed couples’ negotiations as parents in raising and socializing their children and their diverse identifications (Cabarello, et al 2008, Song, 2017) are also covered. The nuanced results reveal both celebration and vilification of mixedness such as a broader horizon, greater acceptance of differences and exclusory experiences related to racism within and beyond communities. Varying degrees of transnational bonds to both ‘contexts’ and the partner’s own reflections about mixedness are covered along with the differential approaches to “blended” parenting. Some questions to be discussed in these symposia consider what constitutes “mixing” and its patterns in different temporal contexts. What are the mental health consequences of mixed marriages for partners generally and for a specific group? What are the diverse parenting approaches, educational and transnational challenges related to parenting of mixed children?

Is Sweden becoming a melting pot or salad bowl? A historical overview of mixed marriages and mixed children in Sweden 1998-2015

Törngren Sayaka Osanami and Irastorza, Nahikari

As a consequence of globalization and international migration to and from Sweden, the option of choosing a life partner of migrant background (either foreign-born or with foreign-born parents) is increasing. Despite the fact that the number of mixed marriages in Sweden is growing and the backgrounds of the mix are diversifying, researchers have paid very little attention to the topic of mixed marriages and mixed children. This article focuses on mixed marriages and families - where one of the partners has a Swedish background (two parents born in Sweden) and the other one has a different ethnic or racial background (which includes those who are Sweden-born). This paper gives a historical overview of mixed marriages and mixed children in Sweden from 1998 and 2015 through an analysis of the actual numbers of mixed marriages, and the socioeconomic status of mixed families using Swedish register data. The analysis will also look at factors such as gender and country of origin and whether they affect the composition of mixed marriages and the socioeconomic status of mixed families.

Intermarriage and health care use for mental health problems

Reneflot, A., Straiton, M. and Hague, L.J.

Since the second half of the 20th century, Western Europe have experienced a strong influx of immigrants. In Norway, immigrants and Norwegian-born with immigrant parents constitute 16 % of the population. This has, among others, sparked a research interest into the marriage patterns of immigrants and the rates of intermarriage. In Norway, the intermarriage rates vary considerably by country of origin and by gender. Exogamous couples may face strains that are not shared by endogamous couples, and such strains may in turn be associated with adverse health outcomes. Some studies report that exogamous couples have a

higher risk of experiencing mental health problems than endogamous couples. Less is known about how this translates into health care use for mental health problems. In this study we analyze data from the Norwegian Primary Health Care Database (N-PHC) linked with information about country of origin and the marital histories of all Norwegian residents born between 1948 and 1984 in the time-period 2005-2014. We examine whether the contact rates with primary health care services for mental health problems among men and women in exogamous marriages differ from the contact rates of men and women in endogamous marriages adjusted for sociodemographic variables. In addition, we will examine variation in contact rates within the group of exogamous couples.

Transnational marriages and the health and well-being of Thai immigrant women living in Norway

Straiton, M. Ansnes, T. & Tschirhart, N.

There is little research on the health and well-being of immigrant women in transnational marriages. Research on Thai women in transnational relationships tends to focus on their position as immigrant wives and the vulnerabilities to exploitation and abuse they face. Focusing on only discourses around marital relationships may be limiting when trying to understand factors that influence the health and well-being of Thai immigrant women. We conducted interviews with 13 Thai immigrant women living in Norway who have (had) a Norwegian spouse /partner to shed more light on this topic. Our thematic analyses suggested that initial culture shock and a mixture of employment issues, transnational ties, marital relationships and social networks intertwined to influence women's health and well-being over time. Sending financial remittances to family in Thailand could be challenging due to struggles to obtain suitable employment, working in low-paid physical jobs and spouses' lack of understanding of this cultural practice. Over time, these intertwined factors led to chronic stress and deteriorating health for some. Thai networks and friendships were important for emotional and practical support. Despite having (had) a Norwegian partner, many of our informants, appear to remain economically marginalised which impacts their health and well-being.

Mixed Parenting approaches Narratives of Asian- Danish Children of Mixed Parentage

Appel, Helene Bang, & Singla, Rashmi

This paper deals with mixed parenting approaches in Denmark, which have been barely scientifically explored due to the dominant discourse colourblindness and overlooking mixedness. Denmark's statistics places ethnically mixed children as "Danes" while the international literature implies historical pathologisation, contestation and current complex paradigms. The research question is how the parenting of mixed heritage children takes place. To this purpose, an empirical qualitative in-depth-interview study of ten children and young people of mixed parentage residing in Copenhagen area was conducted (Appel & Singla, 2016). Through their narratives, parental approaches are derived. The theoretical framework is eclectic, combining post-structural approach with mixed identity negotiation theory and transnationalism. The results highlight diverse parenting approaches in dealing with the mixed children and how meanings regarding blended identities are passed through the parental generation. The young people position themselves as having an "in-between" identity, "just Danes" or 'citizens of the world' in their everyday lives among friends, family, and during leisure activities. The three dominant approaches, also inspired by Roots, 1996 are placed as 'feet in both camps', 'belonging to only one camp' and 'going beyond borders' emphasizing 'open' approach (Singla. 2015). A new, nuanced paradigm is evolving, away from the pathologisation of mixed children, in which positive aspects in parenting such as focus on 'fun part' are also included. However, results even entail a lack of relevant services for mixed families implying institutional racism - collective failure of an organization to provide appropriate and professional service to people, because of their colour and mixed

Doing differently? Mixed parentage educational practices and resources in Portugal

Mateus, Sandra

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the family diversity, socioeconomic conditions and educational practices of parents of students of mixed origin, comparing those with the ones from native peers and other children of immigrants. Are they different from migrant and native families? Do the educational practices of these families differ from other families? Do the mixed origin students perform differently in school? The analysis is based on data from a mixed-method research, finished in 2013 - ITEOP (Survey of Educational Pathways and Vocational Orientations), involving 1,194 9th-grade students (aged 14-19), surveyed at 13 schools in the Lisbon, Setubal and Faro regions, in Portugal. Surveyed students include 789 natives and 405 children of immigrants; within these 95 are multiracial and multi-ethnic, combining Portuguese and other origin (74% African). The analysis will integrate dimensions such as the migratory profile, social conditions, educational, cultural and communication practices developed in the family. Within the mixed origin students' parents we find distinctive family structures, social profiles, and modalities of educational support. These mixed families are socially more privileged when compared to immigrant families; and sometimes even with the native families. They show predominantly nuclear and blended family structures, higher academic qualifications, levels of activity and insertion in qualified professions. These differences distinguish them from immigrant families and translate in specific educational practices and outcomes.

OS6: Families in care: Knowledge to promote change

Chair: Dora Pereira, (dora.pereira@staff.uma.pt) University of Madeira; Portugal

As the concept of “risk” could be a common reference to professionals working in child protection, it does not reduce the complexity and diversity of families involved in it. The integration of descriptive knowledge (e.g. about parents, children, development or violence) with knowledge about family intervention and the challenges of different contexts (as family home, residential care or divorce) is a major issue in daily practice. This symposium intends to provide four contributions to intervention with families in child protection workfield and reflect this continuous movement between the part and the all; If descriptive knowledge is “the part” and intervention is “the all”, this symposium will reflect the systemic principle of hologram stating that not only the part is in all, but there is also all included in the part. Two of the presentations will be focused on descriptive knowledge and the other two on procedural knowledge. We will start with a paper focusing the parental and family factors related to development and functioning of children in multiassisted families (Paula Martins); after it will be presented a paper about parenting practices of mothers victims of intimate partner violence (Ana Sani). Both papers will include implications for child protection practice. The third paper will propose a guide to case formulation based on complex systemic thinking, useful for situations in and out of child protection system. (Ana Melo). The fourth paper will reflect about the specific challenges of intervention with families in residential care practice, a context where parenting practices are (very) restricted but are also a major factor to consider when deciding about family reunification (Dora Pereira). Both papers will emphasize the nuclear concepts subsiding them.

Parental and family factors related to development of children in multiassisted families

Martins, Paula C.; Oliveira, Vítor

With a view to analyzing welfare program effectiveness, in this study we intended to characterize the needs, capabilities and vulnerabilities of families and children in need in the Portuguese Welfare System. For this 95 parents, with an average age of 36.91 years ($SD = 6.88$), and an average of 6.77 school years completed ($SD = 2.91$), and 109 children, aged 8 to 12 years ($M = 10.14$, $SD = 1.40$) were recruited among those beneficiary from a cash transfer program. Participants completed a battery of scales that included parental stress (PSI) and social support (IARSP), parental risk of child abuse and neglect (AAPI), family problems, children's quality of life (Kidscreen), and emotional and behavioural problems (CBCL). Results indicated that most families were multiproblem families and experienced high levels of adversity. With regard to children, they suffered a negative impact in their wellbeing, behavior (both internalized and externalized), as well in their social and emotional competence. In addition, parental stress and low social support had a negative impact on children's health-related quality of life. Implications for intervention are discussed.

Parenting styles and practices in mothers victims of intimate partner violence

Pereira, Dora; Sani, Ana; Vieira, Ana C.

The experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) tends to influence significantly parenting, as research have been demonstrating. In Portugal victim support services must intervene not only in protective issues, but also in parenting in a new violence free context. To know how mothers perceive their parenting styles after the experience of intimate partner violence could be an important contribute to propose an intervention plan focused on the best possible match between the needs of children and families and professionals resources. Research questions: How a specific group of mothers victims of IPV perceive their parenting styles. The study was approved by Commission of Ethics of University Fernando Pessoa and authorized by the Directive Board of the victims service. It was a cross-sectional descriptive and quantitative study, with a group of 30 mothers victims of IPV and 30 mothers not victims that consent to answer to the EMBU-P and IVC (Scale of Violence in couples) questionnaires. Data were processed with SPSS. Will be discussed implications for practice of psychosocial intervention in victimization context from the perspective of how the context could influence parenting practices and what would be the parenting functioning features that would promote this new adjustment process.

Complex thinking applied to family change: A guide for case conceptualization

Teixeira de Melo, Ana

When attempting to manage change in complex systems, including human social systems, intervenors are often confronted with the difficulties posed by the specific properties that classify these systems as complex

(e.g. self-organisation, emergence, path-dependency). When the level of complexity of the thinking underlying the interventions is not sufficiently congruent with the complexity of the target systems, intervenors are often confronted with undesirable, unexpected or negative outcomes (Caves & Melo, 2018). In this paper we extend this assumption to family systems, conceived as complex systems (Melo & Alarcão, in preparation). We present the overall architecture (content) and dynamic usage (process) of a newly developed guide for family-based case conceptualisation aimed at supporting the assessment and promotion of the potential for family change. This guide aims to promote sufficiently complex modes of thinking in understanding and supporting family change. It is grounded in a theoretical framework of the family as a complex system, a relational model of change and a pragmatically oriented conceptualisation of complex thinking as a special mode of coupling with target systems for change.

Suspended parenting? Thinking (systemically) about family reunification after child residential care

Pereira, Dora

When a child enters in residential care professionals are called to assess and intervene in order to promote family reunification. That requires the assessment of parenting functioning and intervention not only with parents but also with the children. But how can it be done when parents and children are apart and in many occasions residential care centers are not prepared to integrate families in their daily functioning? Besides that, many reports about parenting are based on the quality of parenting skills before or during the separation period. But, would that information be enough to make prognosis about parenting functioning after residential care in a context with different features, where will be needed different skills? Intervening systemically requires more than judge the quality of actual parenting functioning; professionals should be able to make sound hypothesis about how the family reunification would be a protective context for child development. In this presentation we will reflect about some paradoxical conditions of child protection professionals' intervention and propose the Parenting Functional Model as a useful main frame to conduct the assessment, plan the intervention and make prognosis about parenting in child protection contexts.

OS7: Families and children in the 24/7 economy: A global perspective

Chair(s): Jianghong Li, (jianghong.li@wzb.eu), WZB Berlin Social Science Center; Germany;
Wen-Jui Han, (wjh3@nyu.edu), New York University; United States America.

The transformation from an industrialized society to a service and technology-information society along with globalization and neoliberal labour deregulation has led to a dramatic increase in the demand for employees to work around the clock, so called “unsociable hours” or “nonstandard schedules” that fall out of 8 am to 5 pm from Monday through Friday. This work pattern is particularly prevalent in the service sector and among workers with children. Evidence shows that when parents work nonstandard schedules, the risk for marital dissolution and for poor child outcomes (social/emotional problems, lower cognitive development, and overweight/obesity) rises, particularly in disadvantaged families. There is also solid evidence that parents’ nonstandard work schedules negatively influence children partly through parent-child interaction (e.g., parenting style), parental mental health and the home environment. What we know little about is cross-national variations in the prevalence of parents working nonstandard schedules and differences in the magnitude of the impact and contributing factors to these differences. Of particular interest is the plausible role of social policy in either mitigating or exacerbating the negative impact of the 24/7 economy on families and children. This symposium builds upon cross-disciplinary scholarship from labour economy, family studies, psychology, and child development. It brings together scholars across the globe to interchange and share their current research on this topic with a view of advancing our knowledge in this field. To reach this aim, we have proposed four papers that all address the 24/7 economy and its impact on families and children from different angles and perspectives. Jouko Nätti and colleagues examine the effects of working nonstandard schedules on the risk for marital dissolution among parents in Finland. Marisa Matias and colleagues will present their research on parental work schedules and children’s prosocial behavior in dual-earner families in Portugal. The paper by Tomo Nishimura and Akiko Oishi investigates the impact of fathers’ long work workers (involving nonstandard hours) on child well-being in Japan. The paper by Pablo Garcia et al. focuses on cross-country differences in the prevalence of parental nonstandard work schedules in eight countries (China, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, UK, US) and how the prevalence may differ by parents’ education, occupational status and family structure. Together these papers capture different social welfare regimes and diverse cultural, social and economic and political characteristics

at the national level, thus stimulating symposium participants to explore answers to the above research questions.

Working Time Arrangements, Time with Spouse and Subsequent Divorce Risk: a Register-Based Follow-Up Study among Finnish Employed Parents

Nätti, Jouko; Hakovirta, Mia; Ojala, Satu; Tammelin, Mia; Anttila, Timo; Oinas, Tomi.

A considerable proportion of workers work outside the standard working hours in Europe (EWCS 2015). Earlier research has shown that non-standard working hours are stressful for the worker and can have a negative impact on the worker's physical and psychological health and well-being. The studies have, however, shown mixed effects of non-standard working hours on family well-being. Some studies have reported that unsocial work schedules are significantly related to an increased risk of divorce (Jekielek 2003; Perry-Jenkins et al. 2007). The paper aims to examine to what extent respondent's working time arrangements and time spent together with the spouse are separately and combined associated with the subsequent divorce risk during a 10-year follow-up time. The analysis is based on the Finnish time use surveys (1979, 1987-1988, 1999-2000) merged with register-based follow-up data (1980-2011). The present study is restricted to 25 to 64-year-old employees with a spouse and a dependent child (n=4,543). The relative risk of divorce is examined by Cox proportional hazards analyses. The results are adjusted to background and work-related factors. Both non-day work and short spouse time were separately associated with the increased subsequent divorce risk among employees (main effects). In addition, there was a combined effect: among non-day workers longer spouse time moderated the effects of non-day work on divorce risk compared to short spouse time. Employees with non-day work could benefit from longer spouse time: employees should have more possibilities to influence their working time duration and timing.

Parent's Work Schedules, Work-Family-Conflict and Parental Time with Children: Longitudinal Effects in Children's Prosocial Behavior of Dual-Earner Families

Matias, Marisa; Ferreira, Tiago; Matos, Paula M.

Literature regarding links between nonstandard schedules and children's outcomes presents inconsistent findings. Also, research has mainly focused on the effect of mothers' work schedules on problematic outcomes of children. Less attention has been paid to the role of fathers, together with mothers, and to children's adaptive developmental outcomes. This study looks at dual-earner couples, and examines whether (a) working in rotating or fixed shifts; (b) work-family conflict (WFC); and (c) parents' time spent with children during the week predicts children's development of prosocial behavior (PB), controlling for child's temperament and time children spent in childcare. Prosocial behavior is an important feature of adaptive growth, central for the development of social competence, which is inextricably linked to children's social acceptance and psychological adjustment. Data from 346 dual-earner families with preschool aged children were collected annually for 3 consecutive years, through mothers' and fathers' reports. Preliminary results from latent-growth-modelling using FIML, revealed children's PB had a significant increase from time 1 to time 2, remaining stable at time 3. Parents working in a rotating or fixed schedule did not influence either initial levels or growth in PB. Mothers' WFC predicted negatively the initial levels of PB, and time fathers spent during the week with children predicted positively change in PB. These findings show that regardless parents working schedules, the amount of time fathers spent with their child during the week and the way mothers conciliate work-family are relevant predictors for children's prosocial development. Results will be discussed according to a developmental, gender and cultural lens.

The Impact of Father's Long Work Hours on Children's Well-being

Nishimura, Tomo; Oishi, Akiko

There are very few studies which assess the impact of Japanese parent's work schedules on their children though father's long work hours are still a social problem in Japan. And what is more the employment rate during the night time hours increased in around 2000 both for regular and non-regular workers. Johnson et al. (2013) examined the link between child behaviour and both parents' work hours during middle childhood using Australian data and found higher levels of externalizing behaviour of children whose fathers worked very long hours compared to children whose fathers worked fewer hours. Incidentally the proportion of workers working long hours (49+ per week) was much higher for Japanese men (30.0%, 2014) than Australian men (21.1%, 2014), which suggests the need to study Japanese case on this topic. In this study, we examine the impact of Japanese father's overtime hours (and also a variable working hour systems) on their children's well-being using Japan Child Panel Survey (JCSP) conducted by Keio University (2010-2014). Subjective health condition, behaviour, score on academic achievement test and interfamilial relationship are investigated as children's well-being.

Parents' Nonstandard Work Schedules in the 24/7 Global Economy: A Cross-National Study

Gracia, Pablo; Han, Wen-Jui; Li, Jianghong

This paper is framed within the project 'Global Research Network on Children in the 24/7 Economy' (GRNCE) with three main goals: (1) Documenting and describing the nature of parents' nonstandard work schedules across countries with different welfare regimes; (2) Analysing the impact of parents' work schedules on parents' and children's well-being across different national contexts, and; (3) Studying specific policy contexts and interventions aiming at improving the well-being of families and children affected by the (a) 24/7 economy. This paper will address the first goal of the GRNCE. Specifically, it will use existing data from about 2015 for 8 countries with different welfare regimes contexts (China, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, UK, US) to answer two main questions. First, how prevalent is mothers' and fathers' nonstandard work schedules across the different national contexts of the study? Second, how does the prevalence of parental nonstandard work schedules differ by parental education, occupational class, and family structure across these countries? The study will focus on mothers and fathers with children aged 0-14, using data from the European Working Conditions Survey (2010-2015) and other national surveys for the non-European countries (China and US). Parents' nonstandard work schedules will be defined as (i) working outside the regular 9am-6pm daytime shift; (ii) overworking, and (iii) working on weekends. Multivariate regression analysis will be conducted, controlling for a rich set of child and family characteristics to better understand the nature and probability of parents working nonstandard schedules in each national context.

OS8: Psychosocial interventions in fertility care

Chair: Mariana Martins (mmartins@fpce.up.pt), FPCEUP, Portugal

Fertility care encompasses fertility awareness, support, and fertility management with an intention to assist individuals and couples to realize their desires associated with reproduction and/or to build a family. Although there is vast evidence on the psychological and sociological processes involved in family formation and seeking fertility treatment, there is limited information on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions. The present symposium presents recent evidence on psychosocial interventions and fertility counselling within: a) fertility awareness and the prevention of infertility in childless young couples; b) third-party reproduction, including both the use of donated gametes and gestational carrier; and c) assisted reproductive technologies and long-term effects regarding emotion regulation, depression and anxiety. Implications for future research and clinical usefulness of these and other interventions will be discussed.

Dyadic influences of owns and other's fertility knowledge after an educational video on fertility awareness: Results from a randomised controlled trial with couples

Pedro, J., Fernandes, J., Barros, A., Xavier, A., Costa, M.E. & Martins, M.V.

Evidence has shown that people of reproductive age are not aware of age-related fertility decline and risk factors. Because postponing childbearing is a major risk to childlessness, educational interventions targeting couples should be studied. A prospective randomized trial was conducted. Couples were randomly allocated into intervention (IG, n=58) and control group (CG, no stimulus, n=61). Participants (119 childless heterosexual couples) aged 27.8 (women) and 30.3 (men) completed a self-report questionnaire including fertility knowledge (FK) questions and sociodemographic data before (T0) and 5 weeks (T1) after the intervention. Participants in IG were exposed to 5-min video delivering information on age-related fertility decline, fertility risk factors and pregnancy chances according to women's age and conception mode. APIM models revealed significant actor effects between T0 and T1 for all FK factors and partner effects in two FK factors. Findings showed that IG men's and women's FK on the chance of spontaneous pregnancy and women's knowledge about the chances of pregnancy by treatment increased after visualizing the video. FK in CG remained similar. Partner moderation effects were found showing that women's knowledge regarding the chances of spontaneous pregnancy and fertility risk factors in T1 is significantly predicted by their partners' knowledge in T0 for both IG and CG, with this effect being stronger in the IG. Mutual influence from both partners was found for the knowledge regarding the chances of pregnancy through treatment, with the relationship being stronger in the IG. No moderation effect was found for knowledge regarding slight and marked age-related fertility decline.

A narrative review of Gestational the perceptions of the use of GC in Portugal: Bridging current legal context and implications for the role of the counsellor/psychologist

Moura-Ramos, M.; Galhardo, A.; Pereira, A., Santos, F., & Martins, M.V.

Very recently, the Portuguese law that regulates the use of assisted reproduction techniques was reformulated, allowing altruistic gestational carrier contracts. Considering that very few European countries ruled about gestational carrier, and specifically altruistic gestational carrier, the implications of these

procedures in the people involved is still controversial. In this work, we aim to present of the perceptions of the use of GC in Portugal. A narrative review was conducted to describe the studies focused on the perceptions of Portuguese people concerning the use of GC. Results will be framed in the current legal context for GC in Portugal and implications for the role of the psychologist will be highlighted.

A seven-year follow-up study on the Mindfulness Based Program for Infertility (MBPI)

Galhardo, A., Cunha, M., & Pinto-Gouveia, J.

The Mindfulness Based Program for Infertility (MBPI) was developed for people facing fertility problems and revealed to be effective in improving mindfulness competencies and infertility self-efficacy and in reducing depressive symptoms, shame, entrapment and defeat feelings. The current study sought out to explore whether benefits resulting from having completed the MBPI persist over a seven-year period. Emotion regulation processes, such as mindfulness and experiential avoidance, as well as depressive and anxiety symptoms were addressed. This longitudinal study was conducted in the 55 women who attended the MBPI sessions and encompassed three assessment moments: post-MBPI (T1), six-months follow-up (T2) and seven-year follow-up (T3). In T3 participants were contacted by email and self-report measures of depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, experiential avoidance and mindfulness skills were completed online [response rates: 100% at T1 and T2 and 84% (n = 46) at T3]. Data collection took place between October 2009 and December 2016. Analyses were conducted through repeated measures ANOVAs. Mindfulness facets continued to improve over time or were maintained and experiential avoidance decreased over time. Furthermore, therapeutic benefits were also preserved in terms of depression and anxiety symptoms. It should be noted that time comparisons were only considered for participants who completed the program and did not include control group participants. Nevertheless, completing the MBPI showed to have a positive impact on psychological wellbeing of women dealing with infertility and therapeutic gains persisted over a long period of time.

OS9: Sharing (and) familiarities

Chairs: Ida Winther, (idwi@edu.au.dk) & Jon D. Rasmussen (jdr@edu.au.dk), DPU, Aarhus University; Denmark

In the symposium we wish to pose and explore questions as: What is (a) family? What is sharing? What is familiarity? It is a normative assumption that family relationships are characterized by 'sharing', such as living together in the same home; occupying the same space and place; sharing possessions, blood, genes and bacteria; but also spending time together, whether special occasions are more mundane everyday life. The aim of this symposium is to question and qualify ideas on how to understand various types of connectivity related to family and familiarity. This includes questions such as: how do we share households, family and lives? How does the sharing of households amongst siblings or in intergenerational living arrangements affect, enrich and complicate everyday life? How does the sharing of e.g. everyday life bacteria, surnames, stories, space and resources affect social connectedness and experiences of other-than-bloodline cohesions? By introducing the idea of familiarities in the field of family research, we are given other opportunities to work with both bloodline and non-bloodline relationships and linkages. These call for an ongoing exploration and novel answers in societies characterized by always-evolving living structures, institutions and (family) practices as well as in research fields constantly undergoing changes due to new finding and epistemological turns. The symposium invites participation from those interested in the broad concepts of 'sharing' and 'familiarities' in families or family-like contexts (institutions, communities and beyond). We will open the discussion with different presentations and perspectives based on ethnographic fieldwork among: a) children who travel between households and are thrown into radical sharing, b) catholic sisters who are close connected and talks about familiarities, c) how family are able to demonstrate familiarity with and intimate knowledge of one another. We invite a shared discussion on the issues raised and related themes.

To live in the middle of the thowntogetherness

Winther, Ida Wentzel

In Denmark about 50% of all marriages lead to divorce, the adults move away from each other and the children have to live in different forms of shared everyday life. Children who share, share the basic condition:

to be a shared person and a person who has to share life circumstances, stories, place, space, households families, kin and non-kin. They are thrown into togetherness. They live in a mixture of attachment and fragmentations in a grid of more or less stable connection lines. They live in several sets of social relationships that need to be bodily settled, and the collective 'we' will change. When something is shared, it can become more and more like cells that are divided. But by sharing something (repeatedly) it can also be minimized and becomes smaller and smaller. Sharing such superflexible relationships requires practice - and practice takes time. In my presentation I want to use Massey's concept 'throwntogetherness' (2004), Mason's concept of 'affinities', and my concept of '(ex)chanagbility' (2015) to understand how the children are thrown out into a subuniverse where both the inter-subjective and inter-objective relationships and affect are at stake and where the unintentional can get filled.

“We’re family, sisters” – on familiarity, shared bodyness and common consciousness among old Catholic women

Rasmussen, Jon Dag

The presentation takes its point of departure in a current ethnographic research project conducted among old people living with acquired sensory loss (hearing and/or seeing) in Denmark. Based on a fragment of the empirical material produced by following one of the old informants, a Catholic sister, Karen, in her everyday life in a care home setting, the presentation aims at developing alternative conceptualizations of family and familiarity. What is empirically striking in this case, in comparison with the other (non-Catholic) participants engaged in this study, is the tightly knit community that characterize the social world of this old woman and the other Catholic sisters, of whom many also reside in the same care home. Certain social strengths and entanglements surface when life is described by Karen and this social phenomenon reverberate when elements of Karen's life is explored and discussed with her sisters in the home setting. By following Karen in some of her everyday life activities it becomes tangible how a 'shared consciousness' – a sense of radical entanglement and connectivity characterize the group of old women, the sisters. The women describe themselves in terms of 'relatives' although no blood-linkages exist. And this talk of sisterhood and familiarity permeate their world as it is described and practiced. Drawing on this empirical material the presentation will explore different theoretical avenues towards reflecting this phenomenon. The main question revolves around notions of family and familiarities and the presentation invites for a re-thinking of these concepts.

Siblings: sharing family, familiarities and intimate knowledge

Davies, Hayley

Family relationships are normatively assumed to be characterised by 'sharing' such as living together in the same home/s, and/or sharing biology, resources, and/or surnames, spending special and ordinary time together, occupying the same space, and consequently creating shared biographical experiences. Such notions infiltrate both the popular imaginary and policy and practice. These notions are reflected in everyday understandings and explanations of who is family; for family members who do not share homes or surnames, they are often required in everyday conversation to explain how their family/ies differ from these norms, inadvertently reinforcing these normative notions of family. The concept of familiarity/ies, defined as a 'close acquaintance with or knowledge of something,' has theoretical potential in enriching more complex understandings of family relationships. Familiarity speaks to earlier theorising of 'intimate knowledge' and knowing in family relationships (Morgan, 2011) and the various types of knowledge we might develop of those we hold in intimate and more distant family relationships. In exploring these conceptualisations, this paper looks at one case study family and the qualitative accounts of three primary (elementary) aged children involved in a shared parenting arrangement. It examines the various ways in which they 'display' (Finch, 2007) and enact family through demonstrating familiarity with and intimate knowledge of one another. Such familiarity, knowledge and the display of this knowledge serves to qualify their status as family amongst friends and peers, revealing children's potential for engaging in often complex, contradictory conceptualisations of family.

OS10: Ideologies, approaches and dynamics of parenting and conjugality in migration setting: Case studies from Asia, Europe and North America

Chair: Asuncion Fresnoza-Flot, (Asuncion.Fresnoza@ulb.ac.be), Université libre de Bruxelles; Belgium

Discussant: Sofia Gaspar, CIES-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal

Migrations within and from East and Southeast Asia have been dynamically taking place for the last five decades. The often-overlapping forms of these movements (labour, marriage, refugee...) have familial dimensions, notably in terms of migrants' motivations and objectives. Studies of these phenomena reveal the way Asian migrants fulfil their family obligations, the dynamics of interpersonal relations in their respective families and the challenges their

families face in their receiving countries. The questions of parenting (fathering, mothering) and conjugality have also attracted strong scholarly attention in recent years, and it is these topics that the present symposium intends to revisit. Given that the Vietnamese, Filipino and Chinese migrations represent three of the most widespread diasporas in the world today, they will be the specific focus of the case studies in this symposium. The aim here is threefold: to unveil the ideologies and norms that guide these migrants' approaches to parenting and conjugal relations, to find out the impact of these approaches on intergenerational and (ex-)couple relationships; and to reflect on the changing meanings of migrant parenthood and intimacy in space and time. By examining the experiences of Vietnamese, Filipino and Chinese migrants within their migrant household or 'mixed' families (i.e. a social unit in which the members have different nationalities and/or ethnicities), the symposium will unveil not only the diversity of parental/conjugal care arrangements in migration setting but also the way these arrangements shape individual lives and relationships.

Intergenerational conflicts in Vietnamerica: negotiating languages in the diaspora

Nguyen, Van Minh

In the traditional Vietnamese household, Confucianism guides how individual family members relate to one another by fulfilling their respective roles and duties. However, life in the diaspora deeply affects these dynamics, whose one of the core values, filial piety, is being challenged by both the so called 1.5 generation (born in Vietnam and raised in the host country) and the second generation (born and raised in the host country). One of the methods employed by the parents to keep control over their children is through the language. The person reference system in the Vietnamese language, much like Confucianism, reflects hierarchies in which the ultimate goal is social harmony. To teach Vietnamese thus becomes not only a matter of cultural preservation, but a parental strategy to make their children stick to the rules. Drawing from my ethnographic experience in the Vietnamese community of Houston, my talk will address the intergenerational conflicts through the lens of linguistic behaviour, highlighting how the use of Vietnamese and/or English serves as a negotiation tool of family and individual expectations.

Transnational mothering of Vietnamese sex workers in Bangkok: mother role and conflicting identities

Nguyen, Thi Lap Thu

Traditional research has focused on women's formal mothering, notably on their experiences of pregnancy, birth and recovery. My qualitative study aims to explore the perceptions of Vietnamese women migrants in Thailand and their experiences of mother-child relationship during their absence from home. For this purpose, I conducted semi-structured interviews with Vietnamese female sex workers in Bangkok examining in particular their transnational mothering. My study findings revealed that living abroad and concealed identity as sex workers influence the construction of maternal identity, mother's representations of their children and the way they take care of them from afar. Single mother migrants still consider their children as their motivation to continue living, even though they perceive that their work in Bangkok does not fit with their position as mother and Christian.

Unequal parenting in divorced 'mixed' couples: stories from migrant Filipinas in Belgium and the Netherlands

Fresnoza-Flot, Asuncion

Parenting in post-divorce situation has been scholarly investigated, but the case of 'mixed' couples in which the partners have different nationalities and/or ethnicities remain largely understudied. How do these partners fulfil their parent role after divorce? Drawing from the perspectives of migrant Filipinas in Belgium and in the Netherlands, this presentation reveals how these women and their ex-partners negotiate parenting. It also shows that this parenting is most often unequal in terms of the quality of parental care and the time as well as resources that each parent spends on his/her children. Such inequality exists even before the couple separated, but its intensity heightens in post-divorce situation due to the nature of divorce (friendly or conflictual) and to the ex-partners' unequal resources. Although state policies governing parent-child relations after divorce influence parenting arrangements, their effectiveness often decreases with time as children grow up and as some women decide not to ask anything from their ex-partners.

OS11: Post-adoption relations: The meaning of diversity in the family construction

Chairs: Margarida Henriques, (mrangelhenriques@gmail.com), FPCEUP; Portugal

The phenomenon of adoption is old. Nevertheless, the family life story, feeling of belonging and the capacity to build secure bonds are still important and sometimes hard challenges for families. Adoption is one way of being diverse in the construction of the family. Thus, adoptive families are at, the same time, similar to all different kind of families and diverse in specific demands regarding their development/construction. Adoption is considered a powerful intervention to promote the child's physical and mental health recovery. However, it also brings loss and grief to children and adoptive parents, as well as the shadow of the fear of rejection from both parents and children. The particularities of adoptive families encompass challenges concerning the building of family relationships that begin with the meeting of two sets unknown persons – the parent(s) and the child(ren). Among the most important challenges, we emphasise: a) the need to open the communication about the child's past and her adoption process, b) the development of secure attachment bonds and the feeling of family belonging, c) the construction of the adoptive dimension of child's and the parents' identity, as well as d) the challenge of the family interaction with the community, facing the need of integrate the specificities of these families in the diversity of the families in general, the society conceptions and expectations. The complexity of these processes require the development of research and interventions to support adoptive families across different periods in their life cycle. The systemic approach provides lens of complexity, which offer a deeply and rich understanding of the phenomena. This symposium aims to constitute an opportunity to reflect and explore the diversity of visions and experiences that may contribute to a better understanding of the post-adoption family/adoptive families' construction. We will begin with the focus on research evidence background, following with the presentation of specific strategies applied to reinforce the availability for the family relationship, with the construction of life narratives, and finish with the presentation of a clinical case illustrating in detail a process of co-construction the family relationship with the participation of a psychologist.

Intervention program for the promotion of resilience in adoptive families

Pacheco M., FPCEE Blanquerna, Universitat Ramon Lull; Spain
Solórzano, E., FPCEE Blanquerna, Universitat Ramon Lull; Spain

We present the basis of an intervention program for adoptive families, designed to strengthen the resilience of adopted children, bonding processes and family relationships. Considering that all the children who were finally adopted were previously abandoned or suffered significant losses, or other traumatic events in their early childhood, they hardly had the resilience models they needed to grow up safe and confident. Many authors emphasize the need to (re) construct identity narratives after having suffered traumatic experiences, as well as the relevance of the context closest to the child contributing to it. It is in this sense that adoptive parents can be considered as resilience tutors (Cyrułnik, 2002). We start from a constructivist position, considering different models of metatheoretically compatible intervention. We have designed the intervention program following a modular structure based on the five main components of resilience. In addition, in a parallel study we have proceeded to the validation in Spanish population of the Inventory of Child Resilience (Salgado, 2005), and this has allowed us to prove the effectiveness of the intervention in the families with whom we have applied the program, taking also into account, other qualitative indicators. At the moment we have applied the program to 5 adoptive families and the results, both qualitative and quantitative, indicate an improvement of the resilient capacity in the children of these families. These preliminary results lead us to confirm the need to continue working on the promotion of resilience in adoptive parenthood.

From life history to the meaning of adoption family relationships.

Silva, Sara. FPCE, University of Porto, Portugal

Adoption is a measure of the child protection system, only applied to circumstances when it was not possible for the child to be with her biological family. Therefore, adoption always implies a history of early adversity, and losses. It's crucial to ensure that the child's rejection past will not be projected in the future, which requires to help the child to feel free from this past. The child must mean her past experiences, framing them in a past time and space, and differentiating them from the present. This could be achieved through the construction of a life narrative. In the co-construction of the past experiences with the child emerges a new narrative, facilitating the child to be available to new relationships in the actual family. This talk will outline a specific activity, "the houses of my life", which we created to help the child telling her life story and mean the family relationships, illustrating this with examples of children and adolescents. This shows great results in promoting the construction of a coherent and adjusted life history. This activity allows the child to remember

her life, organizing the experiences through sequential life stages: the child rebuild her past history in a time line, driven by the places where she lived, from birth to the present. The aim is that the child becomes aware of a diversity of meanings in the relationships, being able to change from the overwhelming rejection experiences to the safety of bounds in the new family relationships.

Peter – the dragon that fought against relations.

Moreira, Emília. Center for Health Technology and Services Research, Faculty of Medicine, University of Porto, Portugal.

This clinical case aims to illustrate how psychotherapeutic support with adoptive families may contribute to help families face challenges regarding their relations, identify, and the interaction with the community. Peter is an eight-year-old boy who was adopted by a young couple. He lived in an institution since he was a little child, where he showed great difficulties in the adaptation to this context and suffering towards the absence of his biological mother. The psychotherapeutic support started right at beginning of the adoption journey. The parents considered it would be important to build their family and, thus the first objective was to help this family build its identity. The family's dynamic got more complex and with harder external demands, specially from school, since Peter hatted school and had serious behavior and learning problems. The psychotherapeutic approach needed than to focus on helping each element of the family understand each other and communicate their needs regarding their relationships. This was a long journey encompassing sessions with Peter, with the parents and the family. The bonds grew stronger, but Peter's behavior problems at school and learning problems remained. Peter grew older and showed greater capacity to reflect his life story and fears. Psychotherapy changed its focus to help Peter develop his identity with an individual approach and another therapist. Peter was able to build a more peaceful image of himself with others and was than integrated in a psychodrama group, in order to help him reinforce his identity in a relational setting.

OS12: Intergenerational transfers and solidarity in Northern and Southern Europe

Chair: Lars Gulbrandsen, (lars.gulbrandsen@nova.hioa.no), NOVA - Oslo Metropolitan University

Intergenerational transfers are universal processes in all societies and important features of solidarity between generations in contemporary Europe. Financial and non-financial transfers affect the life chances and living conditions of both young and old family members. However, different welfare regimes may affect both the form and the content of the transfers. This symposium focus on the patterns of intergenerational transfers in northern and southern Europe, which represent two contrasting welfare regimes. The Nordic welfare state model has been generous with both financial and non-financial services. Public care services and support schemes have reduced family responsibilities and dependencies, but have also facilitated high labour participation and wealth accumulation. In contrast, the familistic welfare model of Southern Europe is more dependent on the family as the main provider of care and welfare, thus restricting labour participation. The aim of the symposium which consists of four papers (and participants from Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal) is to present and discuss new research on intergenerational transfers in Europe.

Combining Help to Parents and Grandchildren in Northern and Southern Europe

Herlofson, Katharine & Brandt, Martina

Having parents living when entering grandparenthood, is not uncommon in ageing societies. How the middle generation allocate help to older and younger family members, is thus a pertinent question. The few studies addressing the combination of help to ascending and descending generations show that helping one generation does not take place at the expense of helping another, rather the contrary. Here, we focus on men and women in Northern and Southern Europe, which represent two contrasting care regimes. We ask: Does type of regime matter for the association between helping parents and looking after grandchildren, and do we find similar patterns for men and women in the two regimes? We employ data from The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) and The Norwegian Life course, Ageing and Generation study (NorLAG). Our sample consists of participants in northern (Sweden, Denmark, Norway) and southern Europe (Greece, Italy, Spain) (N=4,890). Logistic regressions are performed separately for men and women in the two care regimes. The conclusion from earlier research is confirmed, but only for women in northern Europe. For women in the south, we find a negative association, meaning that grandchild care seems to reduce the likelihood of helping parents. For men in both regimes, the correlation is considerably smaller and non-significant. The findings indicate that it might be more difficult for women to combine help to more

than one generation in welfare regimes where care is regarded a family responsibility than in countries with high levels of formal care.

North vs. South? Intergenerational Support and Cohesion in European Welfare States

Isengard, Bettina, König, Ronny & Szydlik, Marc

Intergenerational support is an important characteristic of family relationships in contemporary societies. Especially in turbulent times, characterized by the withdrawal of the welfare state, the question of solidarity patterns between family generations is of special relevance. Previous research reveals substantial differences in the prevalence of functional transfers to adult children between European states, raising the question of connections between private and public intergenerational solidarity, between family support and welfare states. Although single types of solidarity have been analysed intensively, a joint analysis of money, time and space transfers is essential in order to find out whether different forms of functional solidarity are substitutes or complements. Apart from individual and family characteristics, institutional factors are important for understanding support levels in different welfare state regimes. Applying the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe, European countries are analysed to measure the determinants on functional solidarity between parents and their adult children with a special focus on northern and southern European welfare states regimes. Results show that need and opportunity structures as well as variations in family composition and cultural-contextual differences between welfare state regimes matter for intergenerational relations. Children in need get more support than better situated offspring. Simultaneously, parents with better opportunity structures help more. Parents in low-level service states and high poverty and income inequality countries (e.g. Italy, Greece, Spain and Portugal) predominantly support their children by providing living space and time transfers, whereas in less familialistic and more generous welfare states parents rather give monetary support.

Non-Headship as a Competitive Housing Tenure Option? The Choices Facing Young Active Adults in Southern Europe, France, Germany, and the UK

Azevedo, Alda Botelho, Módenes, Juan A. & López-Colás, Julián

This paper aims to shed light on the housing tenure options of young active adults aged 25-39 years old in four southern European countries (SEC), Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, by comparing them with their counterparts in France, Germany, and the UK; these countries being representative of the corporatist and liberal welfare state regimes. Using micro-data from the 2012 round of the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, this paper attempts to test the hypothesis that housing decisions facing young active southern European adults differ from those in other European countries due to the wider range of alternatives available to them. To test our hypothesis, alternative-specific multinomial probit regression models were estimated by country, with a three-option response: non-headship; ownership, or tenant. The main finding is that, in the SEC, young adults may choose their tenure decisions from a set of three options (non-headship, ownership and tenancy), while in France, Germany, and the UK, young adults tend to choose from the last two options. Thus, to live in non-headship in the SEC is an effective and competitive tenure option. Since most of the young adults in non-headship live in the parental home, the explanation for the southern European pattern may depend upon the active role of southern European families in housing provision.

On Their Own or with a Little Help from Their Parents? The Impact of Intergenerational Transfers for Young Norwegian Homeowners

Sandlie, Hans Christian & Gulbrandsen, Lars

The starting point of this paper is the somewhat surprisingly high share of homeowners among Norwegian young adults. Despite the massive increase in house prices in recent couple of decades and more strict credit regulations for first-time buyers, which has made the threshold for entering homeownership higher, the proportion of young homeowners has remained more or less stable during the same period. The popular explanation is the growth in parental support; meaning that without access to wealthy parents, homeownership is an unattainable dream. If this assumption is true, it will have both significance for the functioning of the housing market and consequences for financial distribution. Mass homeownership has been a main political goal to secure long-term and affordable housing. In a life course perspective, housing costs for owners are lower than for renters and housing wealth constitute the most important part of homeowners' assets. By applying Living Condition Surveys (EU-SILC) from 2004 to 2015, this paper's objective is to understand the importance of parental support for young homeowners and if this impact has increased during the ten year period. Preliminary results shows that parental support is common among young homeowners. Increasing house prices has increased the housing wealth among parents and made them able to help their offspring entering homeownership.

OS13: Differentiation of self: Linking theory and research with family therapy and intervention

Chair: Martiño Rodríguez-González (martino.rodriquez@fpce.up.pt), FPCE, University of Porto

Bowen Family Systems Theory is considered one of the most comprehensive systems theories of human functioning (Nichols & Schwartz, 2004). Differentiation of self, the cornerstone concept of Bowen theory, is conceptualized as the capacity of an individual's thinking/feeling system to manage the tension between interconnectedness and autonomy in relationships (Bowen, 1978). Several empirical studies in the last three decades have shown the relevance of differentiation of self for well-being and marital satisfaction, among others, and its impact on clinical practice and psychotherapy intervention. Research has shown evidence of differentiation of self as a significant variable in therapist training processes, therapeutic alliance, supervision in therapy training, and psychotherapy outcomes. In the last decade, a growing body of research has focused on elucidating the cross-cultural validity of Bowen's postulates about family processes and the development of integrative approaches to psychotherapy. Asking increasingly complex research questions demands research grounded in strong theoretical models, but there is a perceived gap between theory and practice - family problems exist in the real world. This Symposium aims to bridge the gap between the scientific community and the clinical, educational and social-based intervention communities. Bowen Family Systems Theory offers a strong theoretical background for guiding research and family intervention. But today, to meet the complexity and diversity of families and the clinical problems they face requires focus on the intersection between research and therapy. Thus, Symposium presenters will share their recent research findings related to differentiation of self and Bowen Systems Theory, together with a reflexion about their clinical implications, and its consequences on varying issues. These issues would include effective psychotherapeutic approaches, fatherhood and motherhood, the family life-cycle, family relations and mental health, disruptive family processes (e. g., gambling), migrant and/or refugee families, and working with minorities (due to mental health and/or nationality). Finally, we hope this Symposium also offers a space for "dialogue" between presenters, participants, and the chair that brings all together to develop new ways of thinking and understanding family relationships and psychotherapy with families in the context of our increasingly diverse societies.

Building a Bridge between Bowen Family Systems Theory (BFST) and the Contextual Therapy (CT)

Rived, M., & Botella, L.

Murray Bowen and Ivan Boszormenyi-Nagy agree that the Relational Ethics and the Differentiation of Self, respectively, are fundamental aspects that describe the process in which individuals deal with the influence of forces that tend towards individuality and union, in itself and in its relational system. The objective of this paper is to establish a common ground between the Bowen Family Systems Theory (BFST) and the Contextual Therapy (CT), and more specifically to find a relationship between Differentiation of Self and Relational Ethics that could allow a deeper understanding of how both elements occur in the emotional and relational processes of a family and its transgenerational family patterns. This document presents the preliminary results of a descriptive research. The data collection process was executed through the application of three instruments: socio- demographic survey, Spanish adaptation of the Relational Ethics Scale (S-RES, Rived, M. & Botella, L.) and the Spanish adaptation of the Differentiation of Self Inventory (S-DSI, Rodríguez-González, M.). They were administrated to non-clinical and clinical sample. As a result, and in conclusion, the aim of this paper is to contribute to the development of researches based on BFST and CT and therefore, to increase the body of knowledge that supports both their forces and their applications.

Differentiation of Self and Gambling Behavior Severity: a Comparative Analysis

Cunha, D., Sotero, L., & Relvas, A. P.

This study is an empirical research that aims to investigate differentiation of self as risk/protective factor along a continuum of problem-gambling severity. Were compared three groups (N = 331): individuals with no gambling problem (n = 162 NP), those with some problem (n = 117 SP), and pathological gamblers (n = 52 PG), with a mean age around the 30 years. Differentiation of Self Inventory-Revised, South Oaks Gambling Screen and a sociodemographic questionnaire were administered by a snowball method, in two ways: organizations for gamblers (e.g., Gamblers Anonymous) and online (e.g., gambling websites). To compare groups was conducted an ANOVA and in order to investigate differentiation of self as risk/protective factor, the BayesX and R software packages were used to estimate multinomial models (STAR modeling). The PG group exhibited lower scores than the NP and SP groups for the total scale and for emotional cut-off (DSI). The PG group had lower scores on the fusion with others than the NP group. DSI-R is a relative

protective factor when gamblers already exhibit SP or when the DSI-R score is considerably high (over approximately 4.63) in cases in which the subject does not exhibit a gambling problem (NP). This way, PG seem to exhibit: greater dependence on other people to reaffirm their beliefs; behavioral detachment from others, which manifests as fear of intimacy or of being suffocated in their relationships; greater difficulty when establishing their own pondered convictions; and greater tendencies to react to environmental stimuli based on automatic emotional responses.

Differentiation of Self and Family Life Cycle: a Dialog between Bowen and McGoldrick

Peixoto-Freitas, J., Rodríguez-González, M., & Martins, M. V.

Bowen Family Systems Theory has been empirically tested over the past three decades, with evidence suggesting that higher levels of Differentiation of Self (DoS) are positively associated with psychological well-being, couple adjustment and family functioning indicators, among other variables. However, its relationship with the life span has not been addressed so far. The seven stages of Family-life cycle framework (McGoldrick) has provided a robust model in addressing both individual or family tasks and relationships throughout the life course. The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between family life-cycle and both differentiation of self and marital adjustment. The Spanish-Differentiation of Self Inventory (S-DSI) was used to assess the level of differentiation, and marital adjustment was measured with the Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS). Our sample (N = 506) was distributed across the 7 life-cycle phases, resulting in groups of 40 to 133 individuals. ANOVA analyses were used to evaluate life-cycles differences for both differentiation and dyadic adjustment. As an exploratory study, assuming Bowen's theoretical hypotheses, we expect non-significant differences among life-cycle stages in levels of differentiation, and significant differences regarding marital adjustment levels. Clinical implications and future research directions will be discussed.

Bowen Family Systems Theory in a Psychiatric Context: Emotional Cut-off, Migration and Bipolar Disorder

Barbudo, E.

Recently, Europe experienced one of the most significant influxes of migrants in its history, so immigrant's mental health has become an increasingly important issue. Besides, up to 6.4% of the general population could be classified as having some form of Bipolar Spectrum Disorder, which presents a pattern of universal prevalence (very similar across the world regardless of Culture), high heritability, and clinical episodes linked to transitional moments of the life-cycle (teen years, seasonal changes, or post-partum periods). In this theoretical presentation, the clinical case of a Caribbean, middle-aged, unmarried woman who is living in Spain, having difficulties with consolidating consecutive couple relationships, and entering almost once yearly in hospital because of depressive and manic episodes, will illustrate how the Bowen Systems Theory offers measurable variables, like Differentiation-of-Self (DoS) and Emotional Cut-Off (ECO), for the study and prediction of outcomes based on the "family emotional process". Migratory history within a family will be hypothesized as a risk factor for the development of bipolar spectrum mood disorders, as far as swinging mood, migration, ECO and DoS may represent interweaved aspects of an ancient, instinctual, adaptive process that still operates within some families. Moreover, the focus on ECO not only might increase our understanding of the relationship between emigration and bipolarity proneness, but it also could provide an approach to devise better treatments of mental disorders among migrants and their offspring, by making easier that someone in the designated patient's family was able to reestablish effective personal contacts within the larger "cut-off family".

OS14: Cross-cultural perspectives on LGBT+ families: Parental experiences and children's psychosocial adjustment

Chair: Pedro Alexandre Costa, (pcosta@ispa.pt), William James Center for Research, ISPA - IU; Portugal

Discussant: Fiona Tasker, Birkbeck University of London

Research on children's development in LGBT+ families began in the 1980's, brought about by custodial disputes between parents of which one of them had disclosed being gay or lesbian. Since then, a large bulk of studies comparing matched groups of children brought up in same-gender or different-gender parented families have shown little or no evidence that children who grow up in same-gender parented families do not fare as well as their peers. Further, it has also been shown that LGBT+ parents are overall as capable at parenting as their heterosexual counterparts. In fact, studies have found that it is family processes, and not parental sexual orientation or identity, that link into children's psychosocial adjustment. However, children raised in LGBT+ families, as well as the parents, must contend with societal stigma which can affect their well-being and psychosocial adjustment.

This symposium intends to present and discuss the experiences associated being a LGBT+ family from different social and cultural contexts. The content of the presentations differ in their methodological approaches and contextual/social background of the study of LGBT+ families. The first presentation is a study about psychologists and health worker's attitudes toward same-gender parented families in Belgium. The author found that the support for these families differed based on the type of parenting arrangement, and these differing attitudes can impact on the well-being of both parents and children in these families. The second presentation is a comparative quantitative study of adoptive children's psychosocial adjustment from 146 lesbian, gay, and heterosexual adoptive families from the United Kingdom. In this study no differences were found in the psychosocial adjustment of children in the three family configurations. The third presentation is a comparative quantitative study of 164 heterosexual and gay fathers' self-perceived parental role and well-being from Israel, and it highlighted that facing numerous obstacles can actually have a positive impact on gay fathers' adjustment to parenting. The fourth and last presentation is an in-depth qualitative study about lesbian mothers' reactions from their family of origin to the disclosure of lesbian motherhood through donor insemination in Portugal, and it showed the pervasiveness of negative attitudes toward lesbian motherhood even among the mother's family of origin. Fiona Tasker, the discussant of this symposium, will provide an overview of the diversity of studies and cultural contexts and discuss the findings from the four studies within the current scientific knowledge of LGBT+ parented families.

Lesbian and gay couples and families in Belgium: a systemic analysis of the impact of family structure and social norms on child well-being

Scali, Thérèse

Psychologists and public healthcare workers are increasingly approached as experts and therapists to work in unprecedented family and school situations, and they play a specific role in terms of influencing public opinions in relating to their specific competences. However, very few studies have been conducted with a view to understanding their attitudes towards same-sex parenting. The present paper aims at highlighting public healthcare workers' attitudes towards different types of same-sex headed families in Belgium – a country that can be considered as one of the most gay-friendly in the world. Results revealed that heterosexuals' attitudes can go from supportive to unsupportive, and participants do not show the same degree of support towards the different types of same-sex parenting. Indeed, adoption by lesbian and gay couples and artificial insemination are the more accepted types of parenting, followed by adoption for single lesbians or gay men, and then by surrogacy. Those results highlight that the low degree of support towards certain types of parenting could lead to some kind of discrimination towards children raised in specific forms of same-sex headed families, even in a country that has legalized marriage and parenting for same-sex couples, has enacted anti-discrimination laws, and has funded several action plans to combat homophobia. This contribution highlights work's implication for public policy by understanding the challenges that gay and lesbian couples and their children have to face.

Child psychosocial adjustment in adoptive lesbian, gay, and heterosexual families

Costa, Pedro Alexandre; Tasker, Fiona; Leal, Isabel

Decades of research on parenting competences and child development in LGBT+ parented families have shown little differences when compared to matched groups of heterosexual parented families. On the contrary, it has been shown that it is family processes and not family configuration that influence children's psychosocial adjustment. The present study set out to investigate the psychosocial adjustment of children adopted by lesbian, gay and heterosexual parents in the U.K. A national sample of adoptive families were recruited through adoption agencies, and invited to participate in an online survey about child well-being in different types of adoptive families. The three groups were matched on key parents' and children's demographics, and a final sample of 146 families were collected (39 lesbian-mother, 36 gay-father, and 71 heterosexual-parent families). Parents responded to a sociodemographic questionnaire and a questionnaire about child's preadoptive history and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire. To investigate the effects of family configuration on five children's psychosocial development outcomes (Emotional, Conduct, Hyperactivity, and Peer Problems, and Prosocial Behavior), a one-way ANOVA was conducted. The results showed no significant differences in any of the children's psychosocial development outcomes as a function of family configuration. These results corroborate previous findings that showed that family configuration is not linked to children's psychosocial adjustment. It also advances scientific knowledge about children brought up in adoptive families. Further studies are needed to examine in depth which family processes promote child development, and if these are present in different family configurations.

Self-perceived parental role and mental health among Israeli gay fathers

Shenkman, Geva; Shmotkin, Dov

The Israeli context is an intriguing ground for exploring gay fatherhood, as this societal context contains some contradictions when considering parenthood and gay men together. On the one hand, the Israeli society highly esteems childbearing and parenting, such that being a parent is a pathway to social acceptance of gay men by a society that sanctifies family values and continuity. On the other hand, Israel is largely characterized as a patriarchal society, which still adheres to masculine stereotypes that are further strengthened by the continuous warfare conditions. According to these traditional masculine roles, along with the reliance of the Jewish religion on the biblical law, which firmly denigrates homosexuality, becoming a gay father in this societal context is challenging and often perceived by gay men as almost impossible. Succeeding to overcome these difficulties, and other financial and legal difficulties, in the journey to fatherhood was suggested to associate with positive psychological outcomes among gay men. In the current study, the association between self-perceived parental role and mental health concomitants (indicated by depression, neuroticism, and negative affect) was explored among 82 Israeli gay fathers that were individually matched with 82 heterosexual fathers. Self-perceived parental role was associated with mental health and this association was moderated by sexual orientation, demonstrating a significant negative association between self-perceived parental role and adverse mental health concomitants (depression, neuroticism and negative affect) among gay fathers but not among heterosexual fathers. These findings outline the positive outcomes associated with gay fatherhood.

Reactions from family of origin to the disclosure of lesbian motherhood through donor insemination

Carneiro, Francis Anne; Costa, Pedro Alexandre; Tasker, Fiona; Leal, Isabel

It was only very recently (in 2016) that same-gender couples were legally allowed to adopt or to assess assisted reproduction in Portugal, and very little research has focused on the experiences of same-gender parented families. The purpose of this study was to examine the experiences of lesbian-mother families who have had children through donor insemination, particularly within their family networks. A purposive group of six lesbian parented families was collected. Mothers were interviewed using a semi-structured interview script, and the interview transcripts were then subjected to Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Two main themes related to the reactions from family networks were identified: The first theme, "But why do you want to have a child?" relates to the reactions from family of origin of the biological mothers to the decision to have a child. For most of the mothers interviewed, their disclosure was met with shock, rooted in the belief that lesbians could not or should not have children. The second theme, "But you weren't pregnant, how is he your child?" relates to the reactions from family of origin of the non-biological mothers to the disclosure of becoming a mother, met with disdain and a condescending refusal to recognize their grandchildren in the absence of a biological tie. Within a theoretical resilience framework, we were able to examine and will discuss not only the negative experiences encountered within mothers' family networks but also the processes that mothers have used to deal with these negative experiences.

Working Sessions (1 - 43)

WS1 Work & Family Life I: Working conditions

- **How families and companies can both profit from new working arrangements. Evidence from Austria.**

Wernhart, Georg (georg.wernhart@univie.ac.at), Austrian Institute for Family Studies - University of Vienna, Austria

Rising female labor force participation and an ever faster transforming working environment defined by digital communication and flexible work arrangements puts pressure on families. Using a quantitative empirical approach, this study examines both sides: Families and companies. Data shows that not only mothers but also especially fathers with young children experience time pressure caused by a combination of traditional fulltime employment and their desire to actively spend more time with their young children. On the employer's side, data from Austrian companies that underwent an audit process to become more family friendly are examined. It is shown that companies that used the audit process for restructuring their work time arrangements with their employees experience comparatively better market benefits. The paper argues that a work time policy, created by employers and employees together on equal terms, can lead to working arrangements that both families and employers profit from.

- **The effectiveness of corporate gender equality plans in improving leave provisions for fathers in Spain**

Gerardo Meil (gerardo.meil@uam.es), Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain
 Pedro Romero-Balsas, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain
 Concepcion Castrillo-Bustamante, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain

Official Spanish policy seeks greater gender equality by, among other things, encouraging men's use of their legal rights to parental leave and requiring employers to implement equality plans. This article contains a first-ever analysis of the extent to which company equality plans are used to improve upon the legal provisions governing parental leave and whether those improvements actually encourage greater leave use by men, help to degender leave use and promote fathers' co-responsibility for childcare. The improvements implemented by companies are analysed against a backdrop of economic crisis (2007-2016), during which public policy underwent no substantial change. An analysis of the gender equality plans in place among 107 'gender equality employers' (GEEs) revealed that most included no enhancement of the existing legislation and only a few work organizations provided incentives for men to use leaves as part of their work-life balance strategies. Substantial progress in this regard can only be expected through increasing government provision of parental leave aimed at men and/or increasing government pressure on companies to encourage leave taking by men.

- **Fatherhood in organizations – Leadership discourses of men's work-family relationship in Finland**

Kangas, Emilia E. (emilia.e.kangas@jyu.fi), Jyväskylä University School of Business and Economics, Finland

Our cultural environment in Western world has changed towards equal parenthood. The notion of fatherhood is changing. Care-oriented fatherhood has been intertwined on gender equality discourses, especially in Nordic countries. However, it has been argued, that fathers are invisible bodies in the context of organization. Thus, the family-oriented male identity and care-oriented fatherhood is excluded in organizational life. Tradition and practice of this kind both reduce equal opportunities of women to advance in their careers and also men's opportunities to begin to understand their rights as equal parents in context of work life.

In this study, aim is to consider how men's work-family relationship appears in organizations and more closely in leadership practices. Leadership as practice approach, which is adopted in this research, aspires and seeks to understand leadership activity wherever and however it arises. Therefore, in this study I focus on studying the actual leadership practices of men's work-family relationship, i.e. how leadership is enacted in daily interaction.

The empirical material consists of depth interviews with both formal managers and employees from three different sectors (care, service, professional). Here I apply discourse analysis as my research methodology. The main research question that I seek to answer is what kind of discourses do men managers and employees construct of leadership practices concerning men's work-family relationship?

As a preliminary result, I interpreted various different leadership discourses from different sectors. It seems that leadership practice discourses of men's work-family relationship differs considerably depending on the sector where the organization operates.

- **Working conditions and work-family-balance satisfaction among employed parents and their partners**

Bernhardt, Janine (bernhardt@dji.de), German Youth Institute (DJI), Germany
 Buehning, Mareike, Berlin Social Science Center, Germany

Previous research suggests that work organizations have an enormous impact on parents' abilities to manage work and care roles. We argue that family-relevant working conditions are likely to influence not only working parents but also their partners, as the latter have to bear the consequences as well. We use unique data on almost 500 working couples who have at least one child under the age of 13 in Germany 2015. Multivariate regression analyses show a robust relationship between parents' workplace conditions and their own

work-family balance satisfaction. As expected, the extent to which formal, universal and transparent policies exist in their workplaces is related to increased satisfaction, whereas perceptions of a strong ideal-worker norm are related to decreased satisfaction. In addition, we find two crossover effects. First, mothers are less satisfied if fathers report a strong ideal worker-norm in their workplaces. Mediation analyses suggest this is because in such a demanding workplace environment fathers work longer hours, experience higher work-to-family conflict and are less satisfied with the division of work at home and the available time for their family. Second, fathers are more satisfied if mothers report family-friendly workplace regulation. Here, the effects are mediated by mothers' greater autonomy for organizing their work according to family needs, lower work-to-family conflict and greater satisfaction with the available time for their family. The results underline the gendered relevance of workplace conditions for the well-being of working parents and families with women still assuming main responsibility for (unforeseen) care tasks.

- **Protecting motherhood from workplace discrimination: An analysis of national legislation in Europe**

Bose, Bijetri (bbose@ph.ucla.edu), WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Quiñones, Feliz, WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Moreno, Gonzalo, WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Raub, Amy, WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Heymann, Jody, WORLD Policy Analysis Center, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Motherhood is a transformative process for many women. It can, simultaneously, lead to increased discrimination at the workplace for them. For example, the literature provides strong evidence that the gender wage gap is actually a motherhood wage gap where parental status explains a significant portion of the wage differential. One way to counter such discrimination is through legislation. However, there is little known about what countries are doing to reduce workplace discrimination for mothers. In this paper, we use a novel database that codifies national laws against discrimination at work to describe the protections that exist for women as they experience the different stages of motherhood. We focus on women who are pregnant, breastfeeding, or have families, with comparisons to fathers and to women without family responsibilities. We also compare the prevalence of anti-discrimination legislation to work-family legislation.

Preliminary results indicate that while gender based anti-discrimination laws are universal in Europe, fewer countries guarantee protection from discrimination against pregnant women and mothers. Specifically, the percentage of countries with protections for breastfeeding mothers is negligible. In contrast, most European countries provide job-protected paid maternal leave and paid breastfeeding breaks. This difference limits women's ability to freely decide to continue working during pregnancy or to return to work early. Our results also show that one third of European countries do not have anti-discrimination laws or paid leave of sufficient duration for fathers. Such exclusion perpetuates traditional notions about the roles of men and women, preventing fathers from care-giving opportunities.

WS2 Fatherhood and Motherhood: Fathers I

- **Fathers as clients: Constructing cultural categories of fatherhood in the internet online discussion**

Autonen-Vaaranemi, Leena (leena.autonen-vaaranemi@uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

Previous research and societal debate have brought up the unequal position of fathers as clients in social and health services. It is claimed that women family professionals deal mainly with mothers, whereas fathers are left out and discriminated, especially in the negotiations on the custody and living arrangements of the children in divorce.

The aim of the study is to examine what kind of cultural categories of fatherhood are constructed on fathers as clients in the online discussion forum and how the writers argue for and justify their views.

The research data comprises internet online discussion related to a newspaper article that focused on the female domination of social services. The article was published in Helsingin Sanomat, which is the largest daily newspaper in Finland.

The preliminary results indicate that cultural categories of fatherhood behind clienthood are based on constructing fathers as problems, fathers as caretakers or shifting the focus from fathers to mothers and to a child's best interest. In this way, participants in the online discussion justify men's inclusion or exclusion as clients.

- **The perpetrator of domestic violence as a father**

Matias, Margarida (mmatias@fpce.up.pt), GEAV/FPCEUP, Portugal
Manita, Celina, GEAV/FPCEUP, Portugal

With this presentation we aim to discuss some implications of domestic violence (DV) to the parenting role of the perpetrators, based on clinical cases and some international and national guidelines. Nowadays, in Portugal, it seems well accepted that DV requires an intervention at different levels because of its negative impact on direct and indirect victims, namely the children. However, as the judicial processes goes on, the tendency is to promote the relationship between the perpetrator and the child, independently of the quality of their relationship, and many times without any intervention focused on the parenting skills of the man. More than arguing that the perpetrator is always a "bad parent", as some authors do, we want to discuss the possibility of improving parenting skills with specific interventions focused in these dimensions included in the programs for perpetrators of DV. Some intervention strategies will be presented and discussed.

- **Constructing the 'good' father: Contemporary disadvantaged fatherhood in the UK**

Maxwell, Karen J (karen.maxwell@glasgow.ac.uk), University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Buston, Katie, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Wight, Daniel, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Research on men's constructions of fatherhood has proliferated over the last three decades, but most studies have focused on middle-class men. There is a need for more research exploring how economically disadvantaged men conceptualise good fatherhood and relate to changing societal ideals of fatherhood, particularly in a current economic climate of austerity. This study set out to explore disadvantaged UK men's constructions of good fatherhood and barriers they faced to good fatherhood. Thirty-six economically and socially disadvantaged fathers or fathers-to-be (aged 15-51) participated in in-depth interviews, incorporating elements of repertory grids method. Interviews focused on the men's upbringings, current circumstances and understandings of good fatherhood. Data were analysed using thematic analysis. These disadvantaged men's constructions of good fatherhood were complex and multi-faceted. Men drew on multiple discourses in constructing fathering identities which combined ideas about 'involved' fathering with more 'traditional' ideas around provision, protection and responsibility. In doing so, these men worked hard to align themselves with socially-acceptable discourses of good fatherhood, demonstrating their awareness of, and engagement with, societally-dominant discourses of modern-day fatherhood. Barriers to the men enacting their visions of good fatherhood centred around: the legacy of their difficult upbringings; volatile relationships with partners and ex-partners; desire to demonstrate an acceptable masculinity; and their disadvantaged circumstances, including the instability of their lives and lack of work. Findings suggest that disadvantaged UK men held normative ideas about good fatherhood but that there were significant challenges facing them in living up to these ideals.

- **Is anything new in contemporary fatherhood? A view from Europe on policy, practice and discourse.**

Miller, Tina (tamiller@brookes.ac.uk), Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom
Dermott, Esther, Oxford Brookes University, United Kingdom

The 'involved' father, who is emotionally and economically engaged, has become a recognisable ideal in many Western societies. Policy changes have to varying degrees endorsed practices of involvement especially around the time of birth and during the early weeks and months of a child's life. Discursive changes are discernible too as men engage

a language of caring, bonding and emotional, intimate connection through 'being there' as a father. And research on the everyday practices of fathers also indicates some degree of change. But how far are these shifts indicative of a new type of fatherhood? In this presentation we explore whether there is anything new about fatherhood through three interlinked areas. These are; what counts as change? Where should we look for change? What are the levers of change? Through this focus and a consideration of European fatherhood research, we document key findings, assess their significance and most importantly assess the cumulative effect of these changes. We conclude that while contemporary practices of fathering must be understood and explained within broader cultural and economic milieu, the multiplicity of shifts does indeed infer a new durability.

- **It's a boy or a girl? Reflections on gender-related stereotypes as regards children among modern Polish fathers**

Bierca, Marta (marta.bierca@gmail.com), University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

The modern father is a model gaining appreciation in Polish society. This figure is built on negating the patriarchal father - is expected to be: engaged in parenthood, emotional, and keeping balance between professional and family life. Moreover, this "new" father is supposed to have gender-neutral attitude towards kids and not demonstrate stereotypical opinions or behaviours. In the paper, I will focus on the modern father in relation to his children. By exploring father-child relations, the paper will discuss the perception of a child among "new" fathers, expectations as regards sons and daughters, ways of spending time and making future plans as regards their children. I will focus on spheres where gender-neutral attitude is easier to achieve, but also the ones where stereotypes related to kids' gender prevail. The paper will be based on qualitative analysis of 20 biographical interviews with fathers as well as quantitative study on representative sample of Poles conducted for PhD thesis (2017). Moreover, data will be enriched with case studies from media (advertisements, campaigns using father-child relation as theme). As a result, the audience will be able to understand the specifics of fatherhood change in Poland. It seems that fathers present some stereotypical behaviour when it comes to expecting son or daughter to be born, playing with them, or planning their future - to name a few areas. At the same time, they struggle with such stereotypical thinking and seem to be clashed between patriarchal attitude to child's gender vs modern and neutral one.

WS3 Adoptive Families I

- **Searching for "identity" and hoping for a relationship - Finnish transnational adoptees' interest in searching for biological relatives**

Ruohio, Heidi H. (heidi.h.ruohio@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

"To search or not to search" is probably one of the most emotional and personal decisions that (transnational) adoptees have to make. In my presentation, I ask how Finnish adult age transnational adoptees (have) come into a decision whether to search or not, and if they are (interested in) searching and have pursued this goal, what has been the motivator to do so. I draw mainly on parts of my PhD research (Ruohio 2016). The data consists of 24 interviews conducted with adult-age transnational adoptees during years 2009–2010 and the analysis of data is formed of two parts, thematising and theorizing with data. Although interest in biological parents was quite common among interviewees, concrete actions of searching were not. It is beneficial to understand searching as a process and as a continuum where one can move in both directions in different life phases. Interviewed adoptees carefully pondered searching from the viewpoints of all the members of the adoption triad: themselves, adoptive parents and biological parents. The foremost goal of "searchers" was to fill in information about themselves. To build a relationship with biological relatives was a secondary goal. This shows that searching for biological relatives is not simply about searching for people, but something more abstract. Searchers' understanding about family was more inclusive than non-searchers', and in addition, they

found information about their biological origin so relevant for them, that they were ready to face the possible disappointments that they might have to face during the process.

- **Adopted children's social competence: The role of past and present family experiences**

Soares, Joana (joanalara@fpce.up.pt), Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Barbosa-Ducharme, Maria A., Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Palacios, Jesús, Universidade de Sevilha, Portugal
Cruz, Orlanda, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

The life pathway of most adoptees is marked by a profound discontinuity between pre-adoption family experiences of neglect and the responsive and stimulating care provided by the new adoptive family setting. These ambivalent family experiences make of adoptees a group of special interest to study socioemotional development. However, little is known about how pre and postadoption family experiences interact to shape the adoptees' current social functioning, particularly their social competence. As such, the main aim of this study is to examine the moderating role of postadoption family experiences, particularly of the adoptive parents' emotional socialization practices, in the impact of the birth family socioemotional neglect on adoptees' social competence. The social competence of 114 Portuguese children, aged 8 to 10, adopted from care was evaluated using adoptive parents as informants through the Social Skills Improvement System-Rating Scale. Adoptees' pre-adoption family experiences (sociodemographic questionnaire) and emotional socialization practices of adoptive parents (Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale) were also assessed through the adoptive parents.

The child's age, preadoption neglect, time spent in out-of-home care and the supportive and unsupportive adoptive parents' responses to children's negative emotions predicted adoptees' social skills and problem behaviours. The length of adoption and the unsupportive adoptive parental responses moderated the impact of early birth family neglect on children's social skills. These data showed that an unsupportive adoptive family setting constituted a cumulative risk factor, over the early neglectful parenting, for adopted children's social competence.

- **The adoptees' voice: Their concepts of family and adoption**

Ralha, Sara (sara.s.t.ralha@gmail.com), Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Moreira, Maria, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Soares, Joana, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Barbosa-Ducharme, Maria, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Presently there are several ways of building a family. In order to provide a context of affectionate, responsive and stable relationships, a family background is essential for the child's development. Adoptive families have proven to be a privileged context for the reconstructive development of children with a past of adversity, who face the challenge of conceptualizing family and adoption. Therefore, this study in progress is focused on giving the adoptee a voice. Responses to a semi-structured interview of 102 children, aged 8 to 10, are being analysed. Mixed analyses of the results are being carried out, with the following goals: (1) exploring the concepts of family and adoption; (2) understanding whether the family concept is included in the adoption one; (3) checking if these concepts correspond to what is expected for the age group; (4) relating these concepts to the child's past and the family communication pattern. In the findings, adoptees are expected to understand family as a source of care, support, affection, and union, and adoption as a way of building a family able to respond to their needs. They should be aware of adoption-related gains and losses and able to distinguish adoption from birth. The understanding level of these concepts is expected to be negatively related to the level and time of early adversity and positively related to timely adoption disclosure and open and frequent family adoption communication. This study highlights the role of an open family adoption communication to the child's conceptualization of family and adoption.

- **The relationships of divorced grandparents with their grandchildren in Israel**

Even-Zohar, Ahuva (ahuvaetz@gmail.com), Ariel University, Israel

In recent years, the phenomenon of divorce at a later age has increased in Israel as well as in other developed countries, and there are more people who divorce as grandparents. The purpose of this preliminary study was to examine the meaning of divorced grandparents' relationships with their grandchildren.

A qualitative research based on interviews. Ten divorced grandparents were interviewed according to a semi-structured interview. The average age of the grandparents was 65.5. The analysis of the interviews identified several themes. One of the themes is the importance of the grandparents' home. The grandparents pointed out that although in most cases they have changed their place of residence, their commitment as grandparents is to provide the sense of stability of the home as a symbolic framework that shapes their relationships with their grandchildren. Another theme is the quality of grandparents' bond with their children (the grandchildren's parents) who are the "gate-keepers" between the generations. Good interaction with the children encourage the relationships with the grandchildren. In addition, we found three patterns of frequency of the meetings between grandparents and their grandchildren: (1) No change (2) More frequent meetings as a result of not having to coordinate with a spouse (3) Fewer meetings because of conflicts with the children or because of other occupations of the grandparents. Grandparents who have experienced divorce, continue to be involved in their grandchildren's life although some changes can be seen following the divorce process.

- **Sensory loss amongst old family members - An ethnographic study in Denmark**

*Rasmussen, Jon D (jdr@edu.au.dk), Aarhus University, Denmark
Winther, Ida W, Aarhus University, Denmark*

The overall aim of the research presented is to gain ethnographically detailed knowledge in everyday landscapes and life as experienced by old people suffering severe weakening in their hearing and/or seeing capabilities. Methodologically we apply different forms of qualitative interviewing and ethnographic presence in the lives of approximately 30 old people living either in private homes or in nursery homes. The study is conducted across both rural and urban settings in Denmark. The paper will focus on family related aspects, as they emerge in the lives of the followed informants and their close family. Our tentative findings point towards a prominence of different insecurities and discomforts in social life that directly links to the decreased sensory abilities. Experiences of being 'lost', 'set afloat' and disconnected in everyday life interactions are broadly described by all of the followed old people in varying degree. This leads towards uncomfortable and weakened 'images of self', and it leaves the affected old people with feelings of being inappropriate and clumsy, at best, stupid and hopelessly lost, at worst. Our material reveals a number of consequences inflicted not alone on the old people suffering a decline in sensory abilities, but also on family members as individual loss becomes collective loss in the context of family and kinship.

The presentation takes its point of departure in rough pieces of empirical material (e.g. film-clips and ethnographic description) and through exposition of tentative analysis and research findings we aim to initiate a discussion around central themes of the work.

- **Family dynamics and the changing meaning of ageing**

Ribeiro, Filipe (fribeiro@uevora.pt), CIDEHUS.UE, University of Évora, Portugal

It is impossible, at the moment, to predict how long will we live, but it has been demonstrated that life expectancy is breaking old theorized limits (Oeppen & Vaupel, 2002) and with time every human can achieve later ages with improved health (Vaupel, 2010). These changes have profound implications, not only for individuals and family relations/dynamics, but also for society and the economy. Thus, the meaning of ageing needs to be methodically re-evaluated and conventional measures of ageing need to be

complemented with additional and innovative insights, allowing to present a wide perspective about lifespan, late life autonomy and frailty. Mortality postponement is, nowadays, intimately connected with the emergence of the extremely old share of population, what was rare until around middle of last century (Vaupel, 2010), and together with low fertility levels will have great impact in later life family dynamics.

Today increasing lifespan is intimately related with improvements in survival after age 65, and thus, a coherent old-age mortality forecast will contribute with less biased estimates of old-age mortality. We use Oeppen's (2008) and Bergeron-Boucher et al. (2017) Compositional-Data-Analysis proposals not only to (1) forecast remaining life expectancy at older ages; (2) but mainly to re-examine the changing meaning of ageing and its impact on family dynamics; (3) analyzing why an increasing lifespan may or may not be a synonymous of late life autonomy or frailty; (4) estimate the cause-specific probability of death at later ages; and (5) to evaluate the possible sex convergence in old-age mortality.

WS5 Fatherhood and Motherhood: Couples and co-parenting

- **Co-parenting and family support perception in children**

Beja, Maria J. (maria.joao.beja@staff.uma.pt), Universidade da Madeira, Portugal

Pires, Heldermerina S., Universidade de Évora, Portugal

Gaipo, Carolina, Universidade de Évora, Portugal

One of the most relevant tasks of adulthood is the parenting of children, done in most family systems in a collaborative way, shared by two or more adult figures (Feinberg, 2003; McHale, Kuersten-Hogan, & Rao, 2004). Coparenting or coparent alliance can be defined as the relation and mutual understanding existing between partners that share responsibility for a child's education (Feinberg, 2002, 2003; McHale et al. 2004).

On the other hand, family support accounts for the amount and the quality of care and protection that parents provide to their children (Hughes, White, &, 2017). Amongst others, these two variables have been substantially referred in literature as important factors to an adjusted child development (Cabrera, Scott, Fagan, Steward-Streng, & Chien, 2012; Peterson, Rubie-Davies, Elley-Brown, Widdowson, Dixon, & Irving, (2011).

This study aims to analyze the relation between coparenting and perceived parental support in a sample of 166 children, ages 6 to 10 ($M=8$; $SD=1.2$), and their parents, ages 28 to 57 ($M=41$; $SD=5.1$). In order to measure coparenting it was used a Portuguese adaptation of McHale Coparenting Scale (Pires & Azinheiro, 2011) that has two different dimensions, family integration/affectivity and conflict. To measure family support it was used the "Questionário de Variáveis Contextuais - Suporte Familiar" (Saragoça, Neto, Pomar, & Candeias, 2011), that has two main factors: instrumental family support and affective family support. The results indicate a positive relation between the coparenting dimension of family Integration/affectivity and the two dimensions of family support, instrumental and affective.

- **Confrontation, corruption, capitulation, overprotection, control, spoiling, and negotiation - the parental strategies towards children. A study of Polish families**

Sikorska, Malgorzata (malgorzata_sikorska@wp.pl), Institut of Sociology, University of Warsaw, Poland

The main aim of my presentation is to describe the parental strategies towards small children: confrontation, corruption, capitulation, overprotection, control, spoiling, and negotiation. Those strategies were identified on the basis of the results collected in the research project 'Family and parenting practices in traditional and postmodern families - reconstruction of daily routines' financed by National Science Centre. As theoretical framework I use the social practice theories.

The choice of a strategy is connected to the ways of perceiving the child by parents. Therefore, first step of my speech will be focused on presentation by answering the following question: who is a child to its parents? Based on descriptions of the relationship between parents and children the five models of an 'actual child' are distinguished: the child as a 'beast', a 'dictator', 'a sissy', a 'cutie pie' and a 'person-subject'. I'll portray those models briefly.

Then, the second part of my speech will be concentrate on description of the strategies which parents apply in reference to their children. The ways parents perceive their children, as well as the strategies they adopt, are embedded in a set of practical understandings – practical knowledge about how to raise children.

At the end of my presentation I'm going to show the disjunction between the real parental strategies (which are dominated by treating children as objects - with the exception of child as a 'person-subject') and the model of socialization which is prevail in Polish public discourse (generally (generally based on subjective perception of children)).

- **Relationships between couples' prenatal (in)congruence regarding dyadic dynamics and postpartum psychosocial adjustment**

Alves, Stephanie (stephanie.alves@student.fpce.uc.pt), Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal

Fonseca, Ana, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal

Canavarro, Maria Cristina, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal

Pereira, Marco, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal

Unlike individual perceptions of the couple's functioning, couple-level protective factors against poor adjustment to the birth of a child have been scarcely studied. We examined whether couples' congruence on communication and dyadic coping (the degree to which partners agree in their perceptions of the way they communicate and cope together with stress) during pregnancy (T1) predicted each partner's depressive and anxiety symptoms and quality of life [QoL] at 6 weeks postpartum (T2). 138 couples from Portugal completed the Dyadic Coping Inventory, the ENRICH Marital Inventory (communication subscale), the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale and the EUROHIS-QOL 8- item index, at T1 and T2. Actor-Partner Interdependence Model's were performed. Couples' congruence regarding dyadic communication and dyadic coping was relatively high and stable over time. Women and men's higher scores regarding dyadic communication and dyadic coping (individual perceptions) at T1 predicted better QoL at postpartum. Higher difference scores regarding communication (higher incongruence) at T1 predicted more depressive symptoms at postpartum in both women and men. Although members of a couple have generally similar perceptions regarding how they share feelings, understand, and listen to one another, between-partner disagreement is likely to occur, which may increase each partner's depressive symptoms in the long-term. More positive individual perceptions regarding within-couple communication and coping may protect each partner from poorer QoL. Strengthening couples' communication during pregnancy may have long-term benefits for couples' well-being. Therefore, health professionals should pay particular attention to couples' levels of agreement regarding this dimension of their relationship.

- **A comparison of unmarried and married couples with children or not in Switzerland**

Le Goff, Jean-Marie (jean-marie.legoff@unil.ch), Social Sciences Institute, Switzerland

Ryser Valérie-Anne, FORS, Switzerland

Non-marital union played a role of prelude to the marriage in Switzerland for several decades. However, an increase of extra-marital births from less than 10% at the beginning of the 2000 years to almost 25 % indicates a change in the meaning of cohabiting union. In several precedent studies, we showed that couples that decide to remain unmarried when they have children are more equalitarian in their values and practices than married couples with children. These couples have also a lower well-being. In our communication, we propose to further investigate this negative relation between equalitarian values and subjective well-being. Our hypothesis is that equalitarian values means more negotiations between partners and then more conflicts between them and then a low well-being. We use data of the Family and Generation survey that was realized in 2013 by the Swiss Federal Office of statistics. Techniques of Bayesian networks, which are methods similar to path analysis in order to investigate the relations between subjective well-being variables, equalitarian values variables and variables related to the social position of each partners. First results do not confirm our hypothesis. They show that equalitarian values are related to the marital status (equalitarian couples are more often unmarried, even if they have children) but also to the working status (equalitarian women are working more often full

time). Lower well-being does not come from the marital status per se but is related to the working status.

- **Doing family in a context of food insecurity**

Ramos, Vasco (vasco.ramos@ics.ul.pt), ICS-ULisboa, Portugal

Food poverty and food insecurity are increasingly recognized as social problems in western societies. While food insecurity focuses on provision and diet composition and food poverty on access and deprivation, both conceptual frameworks share a concern with the relationship between food consumption and inequality. Moreover, both are multilayered phenomena, ranging widely in severity. In the current context of rising inequalities, the socioeconomic and health impacts of food poverty have been accentuated, namely in countries hit hardest by the crisis and austerity policies.

Across Europe, the number of families resorting to emergency food help increased. Dependency on emergency food aid entails constraint, as families lack agency in everyday activities, such as deciding what to eat/cook. Even mild or moderate levels of food insecurity affect consumption patterns and hinder food related sociabilities. That can be felt on the daily negotiation of meals, which play a role in doing 'family' and 'motherhood/fatherhood'. However, we have limited knowledge of the effects of food insecurity on everyday family food practices in the Portuguese context.

Drawing on the Portuguese sub-sample of a larger research project funded by the European Research Council (Families and Food in Hard Times), this paper will address the challenges that food insecure families face in the negotiation of everyday food practices. The research project uses a mixed methods approach, including interviews with 45 food insecure families from urban and rural areas of the Greater Lisbon Area. Findings enable us to explore the implications of food insecurity for everyday family food-related interactions.

WS6 Children, development & education: Early childhood

- **Children's emotions in educational settings: Teachers' perspectives**

Pirskanen, Henna (henna.pirskanen@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Jokinen, Kimmo, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Karhinen-Soppi, Anu, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Lämsä, Tiina, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Notko, Marianne, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Oinas, Tomi, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Families encounter several transitions during a child's life, some of them unexpected; some of them expected transitions, such as a child starting primary school. This phase of life marks a significant change in children's everyday actions and forms of social relations and can be challenging both to children, parents and teachers. Hence, it is important to consider various aspects connected to children's social worlds, in particular themes related to expression and regulation of emotions, in educational settings.

In the multidisciplinary research project DALFA (Daily life in transitions, children in multiple family relations, 2015-2019) both quantitative and qualitative data regarding children's transitions from pre-school to primary school has been collected from children and from first grade teachers. In this presentation, we will focus on qualitative interview data collected from teachers. First grade teachers have been interviewed in focus groups and in individual interviews in five countries: Finland, Australia, Spain, Japan and China.

Research questions in this presentation are 1) How do teachers perceive children's emotions during the transition from pre-school to first grade in primary school and during the first school year? What kinds of perceptions do they have concerning children's abilities in the expression and regulation of emotions? 2) How are children's emotions connected to their family relationships? 3) What kinds of similarities and differences can be found in the perceptions of teachers regarding children's emotions in different countries?

The data has been analyzed using thematic and content analyses. Preliminary results will be presented and discussed in the presentation.

- **Children in pre-school context: Transitions, emotions, social worlds**

Jokinen, Kimmo (kimmo.jokinen@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Notko, Marianne, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Pirskanen, Henna, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Lämsä, Tiina, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Oinas, Tomi, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Viljaranta, Jaana, University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Tolvanen, Asko, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

In family studies we should deepen our understanding of the everyday practices in which children and families are engaged, such as doings, emotions, daily relationships, routines and rules. When we think about modern childhood, of special importance are different kind of educational settings and institutions, for example day care centers and pre-school. When focusing on children's daily life, the researcher faces a methodological question: in what ways can the relevant aspects of daily life be captured in an ecologically valid way? A diary method is often used to create a picture of daily phenomena by providing contemporaneous and detailed information about settings, events and reactions. Family Research Centre, University of Jyväskylä has employed the new technology by creating a new tool, the mobile diary, which may be found especially interesting by children. In our multidisciplinary project "Daily transitions, children in multiple family forms (DALFA)" funded by the Academy of Finland 2015-2019, emphasis is on everyday activities, daily emotions and social relationships of children in preschool context. The data was collected from 215 Finnish 6-7-year-olds during one preschool week in May 2016. The results revealed, for example, that children showed different kinds of profiles of daily emotions, some children showing more positive and some more negative emotions. These emotions, in turn, were associated with many daily activities and routines. However, the results showed support for the assumption that Finnish preschools provide equal environments for children by revealing, for example, that children's daily emotions did not depend on which preschool

- **Inequalities in children's participation in early childhood education and care – Are those in most need left out?**

Närvi, Johanna (johanna.narvi@thl.fi), National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Lammi-Taskula, Johanna, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Early childhood education and care is increasingly understood as children's right; it can level down differences in development and learning between children with different backgrounds. In Finland, universal right to part-time ECEC services is guaranteed to all children after parental leave. However, the participation rates of under-school-aged children are relatively low. This is mainly because of the leave policy which allows parents to take care of their under-three-year-old children as well as older siblings at home supported by cash-for-care benefits. Cash-for-care benefits are usually taken by mothers, and longer periods are taken by those in lower socio-economic positions, with a weaker position at the labour market and with more than two children.

We aim to study whether children differ in their access to ECEC services not only by their socioeconomic family background but also by differences in age-specific development and special developmental needs as well as by risks related to their family and parental situation. The analysis is based on survey data about 700 children, collected in five Finnish municipalities in 2016, including answers from healthcare and ECEC personnel as well as from parents. The paper is part of the CHILDCARE research project funded by the Academy of Finland. The results can indicate whether some groups of children who would especially benefit from participating in ECEC services are left out.

- **Association between parental socioeconomic status and children's school grades: The importance of parenting and child behaviour problems**

Li, Jianghong (jianghong.li@wzb.eu), WZB Berlin Social Science Center, Germany

Kaiser, Till, Department of Psychology, Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany

Pollmann-Schult, Matthias, Social Science & Education, Magdeburg University, Germany

The strong link between parental socioeconomic status (SES) and children's success in

school is well-established. However, mechanisms that underpin this association remain a major issue in current research on social inequality. Using nationally representative data from the Families in Germany Study (FiD) and structural equation modelling, this study demonstrates that parenting styles and child behavioural problems explain in part the association between parental SES and child school grades for mathematics and German at ages 9 to 10. We found that low SES parents tend to use an inconsistent parenting style or psychological control, which are linked to more child behavioural problems. This in turn is associated with low school grades. Our findings also show that parents with low SES are more likely than their high SES counterparts to have children with behaviour problems, which in turn is associated with lower school grades. These findings suggest that parenting styles and child behavioural problems and their interplay may be potential pathways that underpin the influence of parental SES on offspring's school achievement.

WS7 Blended families

- **Reflective fathers: An interview study on doing family in stepfamilies**

Pylyser, Charlotte (Charlotte.Pylyser@Ugent.be), Ghent University, Belgium

De Mol, Jan, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Loeys, Tom, Ghent University, Belgium

Buysse, Ann, Ghent University, Belgium

Recent literature reviews have demonstrated that stepfamily research is dominated by studies reporting on mother-stepfather families. However, demographic trends show a decline in mother-sole custody and an increase in joint custody, resulting in more children who live a substantial amount of time with their fathers as well as their mothers post-divorce. Therefore, we sought to expand on previous stepfamily research by investigating the often overlooked perspective of biological fathers in stepfamilies. Using a purposive sampling method, ten Belgian fathers (aged between 31 and 48 years) in heterosexual stepfamilies with whom one or more child(ren) between the ages of 3 and 20 from a previous relationship regularly lived were selected. The average length of stepfamily formation was 3.56 years. Interviews about fathers' family life were conducted and analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. Our results demonstrated the underlying complexity associated with doing family and fatherhood in a nontraditional family. Fathers described an intense pursuit of a shared family understanding in which all stepfamily members' expectations of family roles and relationships are made clear. Open communication and everyday activities were emphasized to be relevant in order to install and maintain this family understanding. Also, possibly due to the cultural ideology of the nuclear family, fathers seemed to be concerned about the impact of past and future family transitions on their children's wellbeing. Therefore, fathers explicitly reflected on their children's best interests when doing family and aimed to create the best possible family environment for their children.

- **Family diversities through the lens of children**

Kutsar, Dagmar (dagmar.kutsar@ut.ee), University of Tartu, Estonia

For decades researchers have been looking for a definition of the family while each person can list one's family members and identify his or her family. Thus, the family is simultaneously easy and difficult to define. Who is my family member and who is not, is a question of individual family borders however, whether for instance the same-sex partners should receive permission to marry and adopt children, is a policy question that impacts people's perceptions about the families in a particular society.

The current presentation carries social constructivist ideas about the families as social and individual constructions. The presentation is aimed to look at understandings of the families through the lens of children and answers to the questions, what is family according to children and where they set their own family borders. Besides general attitudes personal

experiences of children living in blended families are taken in the focus. The presentation combines quantitative and qualitative data drawn from studies with children. It demonstrates subjective belonging to a family as a dynamic process that may cause confusion and loss of feeling safe however it can also work as an inclusive multi-nuclei friendly network. The presentation revisits exclusion and inclusion practices of children when drawing their family borders and highlights some ethical dilemmas that children face.

- **Shared book reading in different families**

Notten, N. & Cobussen, M. (n.notten@ru.nl), Radboud University, Netherlands

This qualitative study provides more insight into the role and meaning of shared book reading in different family types. Parents of biological two-parent families, single parent and blended families were interviewed about the shared book reading rituals in their family home. We explored the following research questions: 1) How do parent-child shared book reading rituals look alike among Dutch families? 2) What are parents' motivations for shared book reading? 3) How do these rituals and motivations differ between different family types?

In total 15 parents participated in this study, with children aged 0-12 years old. All data were collected between July 2016 and January 2017 by interviewers trained for qualitative interviewing. Overall parents described six motivations for undertaking shared-book reading activities with their children: the reading ritual is a moment of conscious contact, bringing across parents' perception that reading is fun and relaxing, parents' own experience with reading in childhood, perceived positive effects on language proficiency and personal development, an essential part of the bedtime ritual and finally, the content of the books that are read. We found striking similarities as well as differences in functions and meanings of parent-child book reading across different family types. Especially in blended families rituals, motivations and priorities did change, as a consequence of the new family composition.

- **Marital adjustment in remarriage: A systematic review**

Santos, C. (carinamsantos92@gmail.com), Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Pedro, J., Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Costa, M.E., Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Martins, M.V., Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Remarriage after divorce has now become a common practice. Still, remarriages have a higher probability of dissolution than first marriages and some specific risks such as the presence of stepchildren may exert a negative influence on remarital adjustment.

The present study aimed to identify which protective and risk factors are associated with remarital adjustment in heterosexual stepcouples. A systematic review was conducted to identify studies assessing remarital adjustment predictors. The literature search was performed from January 2018 in EBSCO databases in accordance with Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. This search was conducted from inception to present using combinations of keywords (e.g., 'remarriage' AND 'marital adjustment'; 'marital quality'; NOT "homosexual"). Inclusion criteria were the assessment of marital adjustment in marriage and quantitative studies published in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The quality of the 32 included studies was reviewed by 2 reviewers independently.

Results will be discussed with regard to stepfamilies (simple and complex) specific stress factors on a dyadic perspective. Variables such as stepfamily complexity, serial marriages, attitudes/ attachment toward a partner's ex-spouse and remarriage beliefs/ stereotypes, couple dyadic interaction, social support, depression, stress, anxiety and stepparent's involvement, will be explored.

The main limitations were that the samples were predominantly from USA, increasing the likelihood of a risk bias on the findings, and the lack of longitudinal and dyadic studies.

- **The experience of home among women living with a widowed spouse and his young children**

Aizen-Piechich, Talia (taliap@post.bgu.ac.il), Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Segal-Engelchin, Dorit, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

The perspective of non-biological mothers in a relationship with widowers who are raising young children has, to date, received very little research attention. To fill this void, the current study examined the unique experiences of women who were in a relationship with a widower with young children. A secondary analysis of 25 in-depth interviews with women living with a widowed spouse and his young children was carried out. These interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis.

One of the key themes that emerged from the interviews focuses on the non-biological mothers' home experience. Participants described a constant switch between two worlds that have been combined: the physical home, and the "emotional" one, underscoring the complex relationship between these realms. Their stories reveal that, upon entering a home that has experienced a mother loss, the women were both extremely cautious in the home environment with all that was associated with the lost mother figure, while making a huge effort to be present. They shared an internal and external dialog with the house walls and objects, and had ambivalent emotional experiences of loss and joy, acceptance and rejection, empathy and guilt, which created psychological distress and stress in the women's lives, as well as in their relationships with their partners, and their partners' children.

The findings may help scholars and family therapists understand such women's process of attachment to the family's home, and the stress it may evoke within the entire family.

WS8 Intimacies and Couple Relations I

- **Intergenerational transmission of divorce and separation: Findings from a prospective longitudinal study**

Berger, Fred (fred.berger@uibk.ac.at), University of Innsbruck, Austria
Fend, Helmut, University of Zürich, Switzerland

There is good empirical evidence for the transfer of marital instability from one generation to the next for a variety of countries (Teachman 2002; Berger 2009). However, a lot of work remains to be done to achieve a better understanding of the mechanisms that are responsible for the «social inheritance» of marital instability and of the factors that increase or reduce the prevalence of marital dissolutions. Research suffers from a lack of longitudinal studies with relevant information on the partnership development.

This presentation attempts to clarify the issue. It draws on data from a German longitudinal study that covers 33 years of development from childhood to mid-adulthood. The study is rich on information about the partnership, family, career, health, and personality domain of 1004 participants. 29% of the first marriages in the sample have already been dissolved at the age of 45. Research goals are addressed through event history analyses with time-dependent covariates. Preliminary analyses confirm that marital instability is passed on from parents to children. The risk of having a divorce or separation turns out to be by about 50% higher in the sample of children from dissolved families than in the group of children from two-parent homes. Furthermore, results show that investments made in mate selection prior to marriage, the fact that children were born in wedlock and personality factors such as egostrength substantially reduce the rate of marital dissolutions. In addition, the transmission of marital instability proves to be tied to the intergenerational reproduction of religious values.

- **Intimacies and relational settings of emotional closeness: Figurational analysis of couple networks**

Castren, Anna-Maija (anna-maija.castren@uef.fi), University of Eastern Finland, Finland

The paper presents preliminary results of a longitudinal analysis on the development of

significant and emotionally close relationships in the early years of marriage. It asks: In addition to the partner and possible children, who are the persons experienced as the closest by wives and husbands in a couple, and how does the circles of the closest persons evolve in the formative phase of the family? The analysis draws from a figurational perspective that combines insider and outsider perspectives to relational dynamics and highlights both the subjective view of research participants expressed in qualitative interviews and the relational setting delineated with tools of network analysis. Data consist of information on the networks of 13 Finnish opposite sex couples in their first marriage. Longitudinal data were collected at the time of couple's wedding (T1) and after three to eight years of marriage (T2). Different kinds of data are used: personal narratives of wives and husbands interviewed individually and longitudinal structured information on alters and ego-alter –relationships in terms of emotional closeness. Results of the structural analysis indicate that wives and husbands' circles of the closest persons are quite separate. Narratives on emotional closeness are analysed to detect different patterns of sense-making regarding personally significant relationships outside the couple or nuclear family.

- **Differentiation, socioeconomic crisis and couple adjustment: Preliminary data from a longitudinal study**

Rodríguez-González, M. (martino.rodriguez@fpce.up.pt), University of Porto, Portugal

Osorio, A., Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Martins, M. V., University of Porto, Portugal

Schweer-Collins, M., University of Oregon, United States America

Costa, M. E., University of Porto, Portugal

Couples, particularly in Southern Europe, have been dealing with a deep economic crisis in the past 10 years: difficulty paying bills can lead to significant strain on couple relationships. We will explore how specific events associated with situations of impoverishment (e. g., being fired from job) and other major stressful events influence dyadic adjustment across two time-points, in a longitudinal study on Spanish couples. Further, we will examine the role that differentiation of self, the cornerstone concept of Bowen Family Systems Theory, has on the relationship between stress and dyadic adjustment. Data were drawn from a large longitudinal research project with baseline assessment in 2009 and follow-up currently ongoing until June of 2018. The sample was composed of 684 participants at baseline, who filled out self-report measures, including the Spanish-Differentiation of Self Inventory, the Dyadic Adjustment Inventory, and the Life Experiences Survey. Previous studies using the first wave of data show evidence that higher differentiation levels predict better dyadic adjustment in Spanish couples. We will use a mediation analysis to test the hypothesis that differentiation will emerge as a mediating pathway through which economic stressors influences dyadic adjustment in couple relationships. We hypothesize that longitudinal data will show people are less vulnerable toward the negative effects of economic crisis on their couple relationships through higher levels of differentiation. Longitudinal results will be presented and directions for future research and implications for professionals in the fields of couple and family counseling and prevention science will be discussed.

- **Happiness factors and well-being deficits of singles**

Kinnunen, Anu (Kinnunen.Anu.K@student.uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

Kontula, Osmo, Family Federation of Finland, Finland

Family is known to be one of the main or even the major source of happiness in people's lives. This study investigates to what extent people strive for couple relationships and how the happiness of singles is constructed. Variables from three dimensions, viz. social relationships; health and way of living; socio-economic status served as factors creating happiness. Our quantitative data is from the National Study of Human Relations, Sexual Attitudes and Lifestyles in Finland (FINSEX), 1992, 1999, 2007 and 2015. This data covers 944 singles aged 25-64. Of these, 55 percent are women and most strive for a couple relationship. In the quantitative analysis we used binary logistic regression models to compare happiness factors of men and women and discovered sex related patterns. Single women were happier and less lonely than men. However, the happiness of women was more strongly connected with their experiences of loneliness. Men's happiness was better

explained by health and sports. Also, sexual factors contributed more to the happiness of men than women. The results show that happiness of singles is not only connected with the relationship status but also with quality of other social relationships, health and way of living and socio-economic status.

WS9 Work & Family Life II: Family arrangements

- **How is family formation related to commuting? Evidence from German panel data**

Skora, Thomas (thomas.skora@bib.bund.de), Federal Institute for Population Research (BiB), Germany

Western societies are characterized by low and even lowest-low fertility coupled with increasing commuting times and distances. Surprisingly few studies have examined the link between commuting and childbearing. The results, mostly based on cross-sectional data, show a negative correlation between the work trip length for women and their childbearing behaviour, indicating that long commutes are in conflict with care responsibilities of mothers. However, the direction of the causality cannot be established using cross-sectional data. This paper aims to fill this gap by drawing on data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) to examine i) the effect of having a first child on commuting distances of women and men and ii) the impact of long commuting distances on the transition to parenthood. Estimates from fixed-effects regression models and event history analyses will be presented. The results show that women living in western Germany decrease their commuting distance substantially upon entering parenthood, while this is not the case among women living in eastern Germany. This finding indicates that the regional context in terms of structural conditions and social norms has an important impact on the interrelationship between childbearing and commuting. However, despite of the dampening effect of motherhood on commuting in western Germany, long commutes of women are not found to be a general barrier for couples to have a first child. We conclude that further research is needed to establish how the effects of long commutes on the transition to parenthood differ by life course stage.

- **Egalitarian models in the distribution of paid work between parents in Germany**

Gerum, Magdalena (gerum@dji.de), German Youth Institute, Germany
Zerle-Elsässer, Claudia, German Youth Institute, Germany

Even if a more egalitarian partnership is pushed forward by modernized German family policies, everyday practices still are much less egalitarian than desired. Therefore our research focuses on analyzing egalitarian partnerships where paid work is shared equally following the main research questions: Which types concerning the distribution of paid work between parents can be identified and which influencing factors can promote or inhibit an egalitarian distribution of paid work? Theoretical approaches such as economic approaches, “doing-gender”- and “doing-family”-approaches can be used for a better understanding of change processes and re-traditionalism.

The analyses are based on the dataset “AID:A II” (Growing up in Germany II), a large survey conducted by the German Youth Institute, which includes around 12,000 families with an under-age child. Based on our sample we identified seven types who distribute paid work differently: a female-breadwinner-model (“mother works more than father”), an egalitarian model (“both almost equally (+/- 6 hours)”), two semi-traditional models (“father works 7-15 hours more”, “father works 16-25 hours more”) and three traditional models (“father works 26-35 hours more”, “father works 36-45 hours more”, “father works 46-60 hours more”). A multinomial logistic regression model then revealed that well-known factors like the number of children, the age of the youngest child, the level of education and differences between Eastern- and Western-Germany but also newly examined factors such as opinions to financial reasons, occupational reasons, needs of children or possibilities for external childcare as well as the satisfaction with the partnership differentiate the affiliation to the “egalitarian type”.

- **Swiss couples' time use patterns: Work-family life attitudes, arrangements and satisfaction**

Bornatici, Christina (christina.bornatici@fors.unil.ch), FORS, Switzerland
Heers, Marieke, FORS, Switzerland

Compared to other Western societies Switzerland is a latecomer in living and institutionalizing gender equality. Therefore, this study aims at better understanding the current gender role attitudes and time use patterns within Swiss couples. We establish how different views on gender roles relate to couples' work-family life arrangements and satisfaction with work and family life. The analysis is based on data from the 2012-wave of the International Social Survey Programme and consists of two steps. First, we use latent class analyses to identify groups of individuals with different attitudes towards gender roles and couples' time use patterns. Traditional and modern couples are identified across age and education profiles, both in terms of attitudes and work-family arrangements. Second, we apply regressions to predict satisfaction across the identified groups. The results indicate that the everyday organization of work and family differs significantly across attitude types. Satisfaction is predicted by gender attitudes but not by work-family arrangements. Traditional gender role attitudes and practices persist in Switzerland, also among younger respondents. The results suggest that couples with more modern views meet more obstacles in organising their everyday life. At the same time, couples who organise themselves equally are happier.

- **Shared or Exclusive? The relation between child physical custody and types of work-family conciliation**

Correia, Sónia Vladimira (soniavladimira@yahoo.com), Universidade Lusófona, Portugal

This presentation concerns a chapter in the book of which I am the author entitled "A Parental Family, Two Houses, Alternate Residence, Dynamics, and Social Practices." The purpose is to present the preliminary results of an observation in the light of a new reflection where the objective was to understand the relation between the family-work reconciliation profiles found and the residency regimes of the single-parent families interviewed. The first conclusion is that lone mothers and fathers reconcile family and work in a similar way and that the networks to which they have access influence the way they constitute their everyday life; the second conclusion is that economic resources exert a strong influence on the composition of care and work, the third and main conclusion is that the child residency regime differentiates the organization of everyday life and makes it easier to reconcile family- job. In fact, the single-parent families where the child lives in an Alternate Residency Regime, the family-work relationship is easier for both parents. Compared with the families of exclusive residence, families of alternate residence tend to express less stress and fatigue. Another conclusion of this investigation is that the alternate residence does not presuppose a close relationship between the child parents. Here the residence regime is a magnifying glass in the analysis of family-work conciliation since in this investigation it allows a finer reading of the way the conciliation profiles are constituted.

- **Families in academia in times of neoliberal transformations and invocations**

Leinfellner, Stefanie (stefanie.leinfellner@rub.de), Ruhr University Bochum, Germany

Based on processes of transformation and reconfiguration within work and family spheres this paper deals with neoliberal modes of the subjectification of parents engaged in science by using an analytical governmental perspective. In recent years, productive and reproductive work have become subject to social changes that are embedded in neoliberal policies and framings: "an increasing economisation of the social and of politics" (Sauer 2008: 26). Neoliberalism articulates demands, standards and expectations due to new forms of political government and a revaluation of societal values – practices of self-governance (Lemke 2006). Therefore current principles of economization guide and instruct (often indirectly and unconsciously) the subject as a neoliberal and 'entrepreneurial' self in private and in work contexts to act independently, autonomously and self-sufficiently. At the same time, these invocations and requirements seem to carry a subtext of restoring

traditional gender relations.

The paper focuses on the target group of German dual career families in academia who are facing requirements of geographical mobility, temporary flexibility and precarious working conditions. The paper explains why dual career parents are being seized as the desired and requested ones in post-fordist societies and discusses their subject and identity formations in every day life. The empirical data of a discursive analysis and of an interview analysis will be intertwined (Tuider 2007) to trace the interdependencies between the spheres of production and reproduction and current developments of gender relations concerning the compatibility of scientific work and family.

WS10 Fatherhood and Motherhood: Gender and inequalities

- **Sex differences in vision of own parenthood in late adolescence and early adulthood**

Janowicz, Kamil (kamil.janowicz@amu.edu.pl), Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Institute of Psychology, Poland

Last decades have brought us many changes in patterns of parenting roles. Thus, for the current generation of teenagers and young adults it is not obvious what does it mean to be a mother or a father. Formulating the vision, may cause them problems, since, at the same time, they have to cope with many developmental tasks related to preparation to parenthood. The question is, what is the vision of their own parenthood – how do they imagine their future parenthood and their possibilities to prepare for it?

The paper presents the results of exploratory studies conducted on 176 Polish women and men in late adolescence and early adulthood. The data were collected with the use of self-prepared survey. Qualitative and quantitative (χ -square test) analysis show that there are differences in shape of the vision of own parenthood in young men and women and indicate low level of its clarification in many aspects. Vast number of participants (more men) have not created a coherent and deliberate image of their future parenthood, how they want to achieve it, and what difficulties they may encounter. The most extended aspects of the vision differ among men and women. They reflect the socio-cultural differences associated to assigning some activities either to fatherhood or motherhood. The results can be used to assess various current interventions in the area of pro-family socialization and to project new interventions aimed at being relevant to young women and men needs and doubts related to their future parenthood.

- **The experiences of absent voices: Disabled mothers**

*Pérez-de la M;erced, Helena (elena.perezdl@uam.es), Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Spain
Moreno Hernández, Amparo, Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain*

Disabled women have a differentiated experience of being women. The normative apparatus has pushed to disabled women to the grey spaces of sex/gender system (Rubin, 1986) denying them their sexual and reproductive rights. Among the myths about sexuality and reproduction of disabled women (López, 2008; Kalender, 2010; O'Toole, 2002) we can find: asexuality myth, disabled generates dependency, heritable tare and the psycho-emotional consequences of disabled mother's children.

The fundamental research question focused on collecting the disabled women's voices about their experience of being mothers. Thus, we were interested in analyzing the process by which prejudices about disabled women are socially transmitted from a patriarchal and capable society related to sexuality and, specifically, reproductive rights of disabled women as well as material obstacles to mothering.

To this end we interviewed 20 women with physical disability. We conducted a semi-structured interview which lasted 60-90 minutes approximately. Results showed participants have suffered prejudices about their femininity related to the myths (above mentioned). Also variables such as class, rural/urban context or be lone mother produce differences on the experience of being mother and the daily task of mothering.

- **Raising a child with disabilities: Mothers' self-forgiveness and well-being**

Pelucchi, Sara (sara.pelucchi@unicatt.it), Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Finardi, Giorgia, University of Bergamo, Italy

Paleari, F. Giorgia, University of Bergamo, Italy

Paterlini, Giancarlo, University of Bergamo, Italy

Disabilities have been proved to negatively affect not only the diagnosed child, but also the family as a whole. Parents' daily strive to cope with child's disabilities generate negative feelings like frustration, impotence, and intolerance, as well as lower overall psychological well-being (Cramm & Nieboer, 2011; Ha et al., 2008). Literature underlines that mothers are especially exposed to emotional overload and distress deriving from the strains and perceived failures in providing assistance to their disabled child (Lee, 2013). Maternal well-being is particularly important because of its relations with unfavourable parenting practices, poor school performance, and child health problems (Yamaoka et al., 2016). A growing evidence indicates that forgiving oneself for misconducts or mistakes, for which a person feels responsible, helps to reduce their negative effects upon personal and relational well-being (Pelucchi et al., 2017; Whol et al, 2008). However only scant evidence is available on the protective function of self-forgiveness among primary caregivers of disabled persons. The present research intends to address this shortcoming by investigating self-forgiveness among mothers (n=93) having a child with learning disabilities and providing data via questionnaire. Mothers' self-forgiveness for perceived mistakes done in dealing with their child's disabilities was expected to be related to their psychological well-being and parenting behaviors both directly and indirectly, through the mediation of the distress and skillfulness experienced while providing learning assistance to the child. Results will be discussed in terms of the need to consider self-forgiveness when planning interventions for increasing well-being among disabled children's caregivers.

- **Family professionals' views on post-divorce coparenting**

Terävä, Johanna (johanna.terava@jyu.fi), Univeristy of Jyväskylä , Finland

Böök, Marja Leena, Univeristy of Jyväskylä , Finland

Divorce ends the romantic relationship between spouses, but not parenting. A major challenge after divorce is how to continue parenting in the child's best interest. Post-divorce coparent-ing involves parental decisions on such issues as the child's education, health care and social activities. At its best, coparenting is "an enterprise undertaken by two or more adults working together to raise a child for whom they share responsibility" (Hock & Mooradian 2013). It has been shown that parenting after divorce is neither easy nor self-evident, and may require external help and guidance. Coparenting interventions have, e.g., increased father involve-ment, enhanced coparenting quality and reduced parental conflict and parent-child relation-ship distress. Despite many intervention studies, knowledge on post-divorce coparenting from family professionals' perspectives remains limited. We address this research gap by focusing on the questions: How do family professionals construct post-divorce coparenting, and what ideals underlie their work with divorced parents? The preliminary findings are based on nine thematic group discussions with 34 family profes-sionals conducted in 2017. Respondents were participants in a "Parenthood after divorce" training program organized by the Federation of Mother and Child Homes and Shelters, one of the largest national child welfare NGOs in Finland. The study is constructionist in orientation and utilizes qualitative content and discursive analyses. Preliminary results suggest that coparenting is mainly conceptualized in the context of the nuclear family. Furthermore, the discourse of "the best interests of the child" occupied a prominent place in the group discussions.

- **Motherhood: Maternal instinct in women perspectives through life span**

Moreno Hernández, Amparo (amparo.moreno@uam.es), Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain

Pérez-De La Merced, Helena, Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain

Pérez Bravo, Lola, Universidad Autónoma De Madrid, Spain

The assumption of maternal natural instinct has become a firm belief in our European societies. It means, the inherent and natural attribute of women - and eventually mothers -

for caring and nurturing (their) children. In contrast to this naturalized point of view, other perspectives claim that there is a variety in the range of experiences about child care and, by extension, about motherhood. Theoretically, maternal instinct becomes as a cornerstone of other key issues about motherhood such as: 1) the relationship between identity of women and motherhood, 2) the idealized maternal experience versus actual experiences of motherhood; and 3) the stereotypes of "good" and "bad" mother. The fundamental research question focused on knowing the representations about the concept of maternal instinct of a group of women of different ages. To this end we conducted 40 in deep interviews to different women groups: 10 girls 16 years old, 10 mothers from 30 to 35 years-old, 10 mothers from 50-55 years-old and 10 mothers from 70 and beyond. Results showed a very homogenized opinion about the existence of maternal instinct despite the fact that the majority of women did not deny the importance of learning in child care as a complement of maternal instinct.

WS11 Family laws and policies: Institutional support

- **Gender transformative potentiality of public policies: The case of parental leave in Europe**

Castro-García, Carmen (carmen@singenerodedudas.com), Cátedra Economía Feminista. Universitat de València, Spain

This paper tackles some appearances on how the 'social norms or expectations' built from the rooting in the sexual differentiation can be encouraged or diluted according what is the orientation of the public policies, that is the importance to consider the potentiality gender-transformative of the public policy, it does mean taking in account the gender impact that it will have on the 'social norm' based in the sexual division of the labor. It includes a feminist approach of the comparative analysis of the leaves system in 27 European countries (maternity, paternity and parental) like a piece of public policies to promote gender equality.

This research was developed as practical case of study for the doctoral thesis (passed on 2015) including the production of a specific index on gender-transformative potentiality updated now, taking in consideration last reforms and policy developments on parental leave system, information on take-up of leave and current publications and research projects. Evidences found show that not all the parental leave policy have potentiality enough to influence in the sexual division of the labor in the same direction. Focus is pointed at men's behavior observing their leave taken up and how it is potentially linked with a more balance uses of time and implications for the more equal share of care after the birth of a baby.

- **Access barriers to paid leave for young workers and their families in 41 EU and OECD countries**

*Nicolas de Guzman Chorny (ndeguzman@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA; United States America
Bijetri Bose(bbose@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA; United States America
Amy Raub(araub@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA; United States America
Alison Earle(aearle@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA; United States America
Jody Heymann(jody.heyman@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA; United States America*

Adequate benefit levels and accessible eligibility requirements play a significant role in determining whether or not families are able to enjoy the well-documented health, social, and economic benefits associated with paid leave. To quantify the extent to which paid leave policies support the needs of different families across European countries, we develop an original database on policies for paid family and medical leave in 41 EU and OECD countries. We analyze the relationship between legislated tenure requirements and workers' length of employment to estimate the percentage of workers that qualify for paid leave benefits. We then examine legislated benefit levels and length of paid leave to determine whether or not different groups of workers can afford to take paid leave. Our findings show that across all benefit types younger workers were more likely to be ineligible for full paid leave benefits compared to older workers. Among the workers that were eligible for paid leave, our findings show that minimum wage earners were more likely than

average wage earners to fall into poverty while taking paid leave, with the risk increasing over the duration of paid leave. This puts young workers and their families at a double disadvantage, as evidence shows that young workers are more likely to be working in lower paying jobs. Our findings draw attention to the importance of designing inclusive policies that benefit the entire population.

- **Parenting support in Finland: dilemma of communality**

Sihvonen, Ella (ella.sihvonen@kela.fi), The Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela) Research Department, Finland

In this paper, I investigate parenting support in Finland between 2000 and 2010. The period witnessed profound changes in family support policy, mimicking the development observed in other parts of Europe. As a result, 'parenting support' was placed in the heart of the support provided for families with children. In order to understand what is meant by 'parenting support', and thus 'parenting', I analysed text documents from 310 family support projects launched by public and non-governmental organisations. The main aim in various family support projects was to develop practices to increase wellbeing of children and family. I focus on one particular approach identified from the data, namely, 'communal parenting support approach', by addressing the following questions: What is meant by communal parenting support? What kind of problems were encountered? In the projects following the communal parenting support approach, families' relationships with community are emphasised; parenting is trusted to be strengthened with help of other parents in the community. The study results indicates that regardless of the good intentions, majority of the projects following communal parenting support approach faced many challenges and dilemmas, for example, lack of long lasting community development as well as gendered nature of communal practices. However, some of the projects succeeded in their attempts to increase sense of community among families, which is also discussed in this paper. The analysis of communal parenting support approach indicates dilemmas within the approach as well as relieves particularities in 'parenting' per se.

- **Child's family? Discursive constructions by Finnish childcare administrators**

Eerola, Petteri (petteri.eerola@uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

Paananen, Maiju, University of Tampere, Finland

Repo, Katja, University of Tampere, Finland

The diversification of family forms in which children live has been argued to be a major global trend. For example, taking Finland as an example of a western society, children live in various family configurations, including LGBTIQ-parent families, single-parent families, adoption families and foster families, to mention just a few, in addition to families comprising two parents of different genders and their biological children. In addition, increased immigration has enhanced the diversity of Finnish family forms over the last two decades. Despite this diversity, it has been argued that Finnish family and childcare policies continue to be mainly targeted to native Finnish two-parent families (with different-gender parents) in which the mother has the role of primary caregiver. To address these issues, we report on and discuss how childcare administrators discursively construct 'family' in their accounts. The data, which comprise qualitative interviews with municipal childcare administrators (n=47) conducted in ten municipalities across Finland in 2016, are analyzed by applying a discourse analytic framework. Based on initial readings of the data, we hypothesize that while the diversity of the family forms children live in is recognized, two-hetero-parent native Finn families with biological children are often assumed when administrators are speaking about family. This could pose a major threat to the equality of children living in different family forms and thus needs to be taken seriously.

- **WS11| Representation of the «ideal» family in Russia**

Russkikh S. (svetlana.russkikh@gmail.com), The Institute for Demographic Studies (INED), France

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia faces a demographic crisis defined by an absence of population renewal. The fertility rates drop to 1.2 children per woman in 1999-2000, when the mortality rates strongly increase. This crisis triggers a significant diminution of Russian population. Between 1991 and 2010, 5 million people are

lost. Russia is the only developed country with such a demographic decline. In 2007, the Russian President Vladimir Putin defines this demographic situation as “a threat to the whole nation”. After this discourse, the federal government pursues an ambitious pro-natalist policy. Within this policy, the Government promote « traditional » family: the heterosexual married couple with three children (or more). The Government introduce family competitions with the aim of propagate the image of this « ideal » family. The best families are selected to represent this family model. The question is: what is the collective representation of “ideal” family in Russian society? All winners of the competition have a number of common characteristics: the married couple (never divorced before) with two children (or more); with a higher level of education. Thus, these families have a strong intergenerational solidarity and an active position in development of the country. This study is based on 130 interviews collected between 2015 and 2017 in Russia (the Republic of Udmurtia, the Republic of Tatarstan and the oblast’ of Ulyanovsk).

WS12 Adoptive Families II

- **The birth parents’ representation by prospective adoptive parents couples**

Greco O., Comelli I., Pietragalla S. (ondina.greco@unicatt.it), Family Studies and Research University Center, Catholic University, Milan, Italy

The qualitative research aim is to examine the representation that 25 prospective adoptive parents couples have about the birth parents of their future adoptive child. This representation is linked both to the image of their future adopted child and of the adoption in general, and may positively or negatively affect the adoptive child’s self-esteem and may or may not lead to a more “balanced” relationship with him/her. Secondly, the birth family’s and the future adoptive child’s representations are also linked to the interviewed partners’ past experience as young children. Such representations are investigated through a semi-structured couple interview, and an individual drawing with the following request: “draw a picture of the birth family of your future adoptive child doing something. At the end we ask you to give a title to your drawing” (K. F. D., Burns, Kaufman, 1970). Content analysis is conducted using both a “paper-and-pencil” analysis and a computer-assisted content analysis. The analysis process about graphic productions covers the graphic, formal and content levels. The preliminary research results indicate that the birth parents representation is a crucial one, characterized by a significant ambivalence. This ambivalence sometimes leads couples to the splitting of the positive and negative aspects or to the presence of contradictions between the verbal and graphic level. Only few couples show an integrative capacity, equidistant from idealization and condemnation. The results of the research are still in progress, but they show how is important to deepen this topic during the preparation/evaluation of the prospective adoptive couples.

- **"You cannot mature without crises" - Family and parenthood ideals in adoption assessment**

Wirzén, Madeleine (madeleine.wirzen@liu.se), Dept. of Thematic Studies - Child Studies, Linköping University, Sweden
Lindgren, Cecilia, Dept. of Thematic Studies - Child Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

In intercountry adoption it is the responsibility of the receiving state to guarantee that adoptive children come to families who can support them and care for their needs. In an ongoing research project on adoption assessment in Sweden, group interviews with social workers showed that talking to prospective parents about their past troubles, crises and difficulties was emphasized as particularly important. Applicants' experiences of and ways of handling life's adversities is but one of many aspects to be investigated during assessment. Yet it stands out as social workers discuss how to decide who will be able to form a well-functioning adoptive family. Prospective parents are expected to have had problems, to talk about them, and to talk about them in certain ways. Why is that? The presentation will focus on how applicants, by opening up about troublesome experiences, can meet certain ideals of family and parenthood, and how social workers aim to go beyond 'rosy images' to find a 'trustworthy image of the family'. Further, the result from this study

will be related to previous studies in the project, and contrasted to how adoptive families are portrayed in final assessment reports that are forwarded to sending countries.

- **Non-Roma adoption of Roma children in Hungary**

Kovács, Nóra (kovacs.nora@tk.mta.hu), Centre for Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Hungary

Adoption research, with a focus on transnational adoption and the adoption of culturally, socially and visibly different children, has developed into an important area of international family research during the past two decades. The presentation is based on an anthropological study on the recently increased wave of adoption of Roma children by non-Roma urban middle class families in Hungary. The Roma in Hungary represent ten percent of the total population and their majority is affected by poverty, deprivation, and racial and ethnic prejudice. Do these adoptions represent acts of social solidarity aiming at children's empowerment? Are they acts of compromise for adoptive parents? After introducing the phenomenon and its background the paper tackles the social perception of Roma adoptees that reflects a specific majority attitude towards minorities. It presents and discusses the viewpoints, considerations and ideologies underlying and serving as a drive for the adoption of Roma children in the present day social context of Hungary. It is particularly concerned with the ethno-political visions of adoptive parents, among whom highly educated Budapest intellectuals are over-represented. The research project initiated at the end of 2017 applies mixed qualitative methods and combines virtual fieldwork in the online galaxy of adoption in Hungary (adoptive parents' online community, parents' blogs) with traditional fieldwork in the community of adoptive families that is in an intense process of formation. It makes use of interviews made with adoptive parents, foster families, former Roma adoptees grown adults, and frontline professionals working in state and NGO-maintained institutions of adoption.

- **Representations of children's needs and good parenting in adoption assessments**

Lind, Judith (judith.lind@liu.se), Department of Thematic Studies – Child Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

When adults become parents through adoption the state assumes the responsibility to ensure the suitability of these parents. Therefore adoption applicants must fulfil certain parent suitability criteria before they are allowed to continue the process. The adoption assessment process can be thought of as a site where parent suitability is both displayed by the adoption applicants and assessed by a social worker.

The data for the analysis in the proposed presentation are adoption assessment reports concerning Swedish first time adoption applicants. The reports are written by a social worker on the basis of interviews conducted with the applicants. One of the questions that are addressed during the interviews concerns the applicants' thoughts on children's needs and what implications these have for their task as parents. Applicants' can be assumed to respond in a manner that they hope will be assessed as appropriate, and hence their responses can be analysed as their interpretation of what constitutes ideal parenting. The overall aim of the proposed paper is to analyse how adoption applicants are reported to describe children's needs and the task of parenting. Of particular interest will be to investigate to what extent Swedish adoption assessment reports reflect what have been described as dominating parenting ideals in other contexts, including for example risk consciousness, intensive parenting, the furthering of educational achievement etc.

- **Talking about the origins: Preliminary results of an intervention on family relationships and communication about adoption**

Berástegui, A. (a.berastegui@comillas.edu), Universidad P. Comillas, Spain

García-San Juan, N., Universidad P. Comillas, Spain

Perez-Testor, C., Fundació Vidal i Barraquer, Spain

Aramburu, I., Fundació Vidal i Barraquer, Spain

Corral, S., Universidad de Deusto, Spain

Martínez-Pampliega, A., Universidad de Deusto, Spain

This paper presents the preliminary results of an intervention program for adoptive parents. "Building family relationships in adoptive families: talking about the origins" aims to provide

adoptive parents with skills and competencies to foster openness and therefore a healthy development of their children, with an intervention stemming from the Attachment Narrative therapy and the Systemic theory.

The program consist of six 2-hour sessions and has being designed for parents with at least one adoptive child between 3 and 12 years old. The program has being piloted, by means of a quasi-experimental longitudinal design, using pre-, post-intervention. This multicentre evaluation includes a mixed-methods approach to assess the effectiveness of the program. Some of the measures included are communication about origins, family cohesion and adaptability, expressed emotion and adjustment in both parents and children. Some preliminary findings on the effectiveness of the program will be presented and discussed.

WS13 LGBTQ Families I

- **Between the abnormal 'otherness' to groundbreaking 'uniqueness:' The family-building construction process of the LGBT family**

Oren, Alon (alon.haifa.ac@gmail.com), Haifa University, Israel
Ben-Ari, Adital, Haifa University, Israel

The LGBT Gay or Lesbian family is a new post-modern phenomenon demonstrating the accomplishments of marginal groups seeking acceptance within mainstream society. The research article is based on a qualitative phenomenological investigation study conducted in Israel during 2012, providing a first-of-its-kind theoretical model combining a vast number of parenting options ranging from surrogacy, sperm donation, adoption and co-parenting. The research was comprised of fifty personal interviews that concentrated on the family experiences of gay men and lesbian woman who opted to bring a child into their families. Analysis of the data points to a resiliency and accomplishments within the family structure as it develops. It describes a process starting with pre-parenting, as respondents struggle to build a solid family foundation that is lacking defined tools and is challenged by societal norms with respect to parenting, family, blood-bonds, joint households and gender. Together, partners go through a process of empowerment where societal norms in respect to gender, parenting and family are de-constructed and then re-constructed. The theoretical model described in the research conceptualizes three parenting challenges that highlight the respondent's family experience: 'Otherness,' belonging and self-actualization. Research shows that every period of family life addresses a different segment, where one of the three challenges becomes the dominant experience. Through dividing and blending respondents advance through a process starting with the dominance of conservative norms and ending with a feeling of freedom to be able to tackle the unique attributes that define their family unit.

- **Same-sex parenting: A study with a Portuguese sample**

Xavier, P. (paulaxavier@esev.ipv.pt), School of Education, Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal
Alberto, I., Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Mendes, F., School of Education, Polytechnic Institute of Viseu, Portugal

It is widely accepted by the international scientific community that the development and welfare of children and adolescents are determined more by the quality of the bonds, relational dynamics, the sense of responsibility of the parents, and the social support to the family than by the parents' gender or sexual orientation. In Portugal, studies on same-sex families are still scarce, especially with regard to the analysis of their own experiences. The literature review also reveals a social environment in which coexist social attitudes of reserve with a progressive legal recognition of these families. In the current study, 15 interviews were conducted with lesbian and gay parents (n = 8) and young adults without children (n = 7) aiming to identify their perceptions about parenthood projects and parenting itself. Interview transcripts were subjected to Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. Among the emerging themes, this oral presentation will focus on one that is common to both groups of participants and which refers to an "assumption of increased responsibility in parenting". The main subthemes report intentional actions, such as openness and

assertiveness with others or building resilience in children, and meaning-making constructions, such as negotiating the name by which each parent/stepparent will be called, aimed at the validation and affirmation of the family in an environment that is still perceived as non-welcoming. The results contribute to scoop out the knowledge regarding same-sex families in Portugal and have implications for professionals of psychosocial fields.

- **Same-sex marriages in France: first results concerning the couples and their choice of union**

Meslay, Gaëlle (gaelle.meslay@ined.fr), University Paris-Sorbonne / INED, France

After the creation of registered partnerships, which represented the first opportunity for recognizing same-sex couples relationships, same-sex marriage was legalized in the early 2000s in the Netherlands and rapidly spread to other countries, especially in Europe where the European Union leads to legislative uniformity. But in the countries which authorize it, same-sex couples get married much less often than different-sex couples (Badgett, 2009), probably because of a more frequent ideological opposition to marriage among gays and lesbians (Eskridge and Spedale, 2007). Since the enactment of the law in 2013, approximately one third of same-sex couples got married in France, so this rate is relatively high compared to elsewhere, probably for practical as well as ideological reasons due to the French political and legal context. So, who are the couples who decide to marry? Are women couples similar to men couples? Comparing them to different-sex married couples, but also to unmarried same-sex couples, highlights specific characteristics and provides new elements to analyze the choice of union type. I will use the databases on marriages provided by the French National Institute of Statistics - exhaustive for each year - and the Family and Housing Survey, a French survey associated with the census in 2011 covering 359 800 people aged over eighteen. Comparing the two samples enables us to determine the profile of same-sex couples who are married, and thereby shed light on the factors influencing their choice, in connection with the specificities of French legislation concerning marriage.

- **Family diversity: Resistances and transgressions to the sex-gender binomial in the daily life.**

Rocha, Tania (tania_rocha@unam.mx), Unam, Mexico

Camacho, Jaritz, Unam, Mexico

Martínez, Omar, Unam, Mexico

Meneses, Lorena, Unam, Mexico

Navarro, Claudia, Unam, Mexico

Orozco, Ivan, Unam, Mexico

Cohen, Diana, Unam, Mexico

Zamorano, Lenin, Unam, Mexico

Jimenez, Sagrario, Unam, Mexico

The diversity in the configuration of families have aroused new ideas and practices that are manifested in the dynamics and discourses inside and outside of the families (See Contreras-García & Pons Bonal, 2015; Rodríguez del Toro & Padilla Díaz, 2009). The traditional image of heterosexual family with the father serving as the provider and the mother as the homemaker is no longer the norm. Instead, most mothers pursue jobs outside of the home and many fathers are involved in childcare. In addition, many children are raised by single parents and by lesbian/gay parents (Campbell, 2014). However, many of the research about the topic become a double-edged weapon because they focus on the ability to exercise parenting and the effects on well-being of children, reproducing a normative point of view (Goldberg & Allen, 2013). Because of that, in the present research, we look under a qualitative research with pluralist methodological approach (Frost & Nolas, 2011) and with a critical-feminist perspective to explore the practices of care, nurturing and coexistence in homosexual families, lesbian families, single parent families, families with some trans member and heterosexual families in the Mexican context, analyzing the forms of resistance and transgression to the sex-gender binomial without normative and pathological perspective. We present the findings of different qualitative research techniques (focus group, multi-semi structured interviews, narratives and visual methods) of around 30 Mexican families. The contributions of this work underpin the visibility of everyday and emerging practices that dismantle the order of gender and sexuality in families.

- **Mothers as “strangers”: Kinship (re)conceptions within Portuguese planned lesbian families**

Machado, Tânia Cristina (taniacsmachado@gmail.com), CICS.NOVA-UMinho, Portugal

This paper results from an ongoing doctoral research project focused on planned lesbian families in Portugal. Data from interviews to 46 women reveal the existence of a biological-corporeal conception of kinship that pushes the non-gestational mothers out of its theoretical boundaries. For most of the interviewees, “the mother” is the one that experienced the biophysiological processes of pregnancy, birth, and breast-feeding. This means that the pregnant/pregnant-to-be body is the main platform through which kin ties are established, and, simultaneously, that the non-pregnant body is an “infertile soil” in terms of kinship production. According to this, there is a need, in some cases, to construct social and legal kin ties between the non-gestational mother and the child to legitimate their sense of belonging to the same family tree. The interviewees resorted to three types of mechanisms to do this, namely: (i) symbolic-informal mechanisms; (ii) formal mechanisms; and (iii) intermediate mechanisms. The first type includes the engagement of the non-gestational mother in events such as fertility and ultrasound consultations, as well as the childbirth. The second type refers to legal strategies such as marriage and wills stating that, in case of the gestational mother’s death, the child should remain with the non-gestational mother. The last type includes the choice of a donor’s phenotypic characteristics similar to the non-gestational mother’s traits, or the assignment of the non-gestational mother’s last name to the child.

WS14 Socioeconomic Inequalities: Education

- **Parents’ perspectives on school: Negotiating societal difference and dominance**

Chamakalayil, Lalitha (lalitha.chamakalayil@fhnw.ch), University of Applied Sciences and Art Northwestern Switzerland Basel, Switzerland

Ivanova-Chessex, Oxana, University of Teacher Education Zug, Switzerland

Leutwyler, Bruno, University of Teacher Education Zürich, Switzerland

Scharathow, Wiebke, University of Education Freiburg, Germany

Children and young people with a migration history or from families, who are socioeconomically disadvantaged, face an unequal education system. A positive partnership between parents and schools has been identified as an important step towards successful education. However, in the German language area, parents, who are deprivileged in the context of societal difference and dominance, are mostly examined from an institutional viewpoint: They are often perceived as ‘not fitting in’, looked at with a deficit orientation and labelled as ‘hard to reach’. Here, schools appear as disciplinary institutions with clear notions on normality and an institutional logic based on homogeneity. In a Swiss National Science Foundation financed project (No. 175816, 01/2018-12/2020) 20 biographical-narrative interviews with parents in Switzerland and Germany are analyzed via biographical case reconstruction (Rosenthal 2011), with perspectives from the Cultural Studies (Hall 1980), an exploration of power with Foucault (1982) and subjectivation with Butler (2001, 2006) as theoretical framework. First results are expected on how parents perceive their ability and opportunities to actively negotiate in the context of school, how they are positioned and how they position themselves.

- **Parental low literacy and children’s school success.**

Notten, N. (n.notten@ru.nl), Radboud University, Netherlands

Recent international research showed that about 20% of all 15-year old adolescents is low-literate (OECD 2016; Feskens et al., 2016). This indicates that low literacy is a present societal problem. Therefore, this study’s aim is to unravel the role of low-literacy in the intergenerational transmission of inequality in the Netherlands. The general research question reads as follows: To what extent does low literacy in the parental home affect children’s school success at the start and over the course of primary school in the

Netherlands?

To gain more insight into the intergenerational transmission of low literacy the “CohortOnderzoek OnderwijsLoopbanen” [COOL] longitudinal panel data (<http://www.cool5-18.nl/>) is used, including information of parents, school principals, teachers and children aged 4 to 13. This study uses the waves in 2007/2008, 2010/2011 and 2013/2014. By applying hierarchical multi-level models we study the relation between parental low literacy and children’s school success over the course of primary school, as well as the possible moderating impact of school factors. Preliminary findings indicate that low parental literacy significantly relates to children’s language and arithmetic performance in primary school. Children with low-literate parents perform less well in school compared to their peers from higher literate families. Also indirect effects are observed, via relevant factors such as parents’ educational level, migration background and family structure. Based on these preliminary findings the main conclusion is that parental low literacy plays an important and independent role in the intergenerational transmission of inequality in the Netherlands.

- **Educational composition of couples and labour market participation in Spain**

López, Fermín (lopezfermin@uniovi.es), University of Oviedo, Spain
Gutiérrez, Rodolfo, University of Oviedo, Spain

Most of the research on inequality has focused on labour incomes and social transfers as main drivers. Less attention has been paid to household composition and its effect on labour market participation (hereafter, LMP). Assortative mating is one of the most relevant processes in household composition with potential effects on LMP. The Spanish case has several peculiarities that make it interesting. In addition to the high pro-cyclical performance of the labour market, there are other demographic trends: the reduction in the household size, the educative “turnaround” of the women, or the change in the family model towards dual-earner couples. The explanatory mechanisms of assortative mating have been widely researched. However, few works study jointly the LMP of couples and their educational composition. This paper analyzes the LMP of the Spanish couples since the entry of the new century focusing on their human capital composition.

With data of the LFS, it firstly describes the main demographic changes of couples observing some internal characteristics. And secondly, through the use of different indicators that measure the employment status and hours worked, it studies their LMP. For the first part, the method of fictitious cohorts is applied. This method follows individuals who are born in close time moments and share certain characteristics, isolating the generational variance component.

It is expected that high-skilled couples show better outcomes than others where their members have lower education. However, special emphasis is paid to couples where education of woman is higher than their partner, and the opposite case.

- **Marketization of public early childhood education - stratification of service users?**

Alasuutari, Maarit (maarit.alasuutari@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Hietamäki, Johanna, National Institute of Welfare and Health, Finland
Räikkönen, Eija, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Kuukka, Anu, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Lammi-Taskula, Johanna, National Institute of Welfare and Health, Finland
Ruutinen, Ville, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The provision of early childhood education and care (ECEC) is changing in Finland, as the number of private providers is increasing rapidly. Traditionally, ECEC has been provided by municipalities, and universal access and affordability of the services have been important societal values. However, nowadays municipalities more and more support the use of private services through local cash-for-care benefits. International research shows that the service users of private and public ECEC often differ in their socio-economic background. In this research, we study whether this seems to be the case in Finland. Based on a survey addressed to the parents of a one to two-year-old child in 10 Finnish municipalities, we examine how the individual, family, and municipal level factors are associated with the selection of private and public ECEC. The number of the children was 670. The analysis method was logistic regression. The results explain particularly the selection of public

ECEC. They show that the mother's attitudes concerning public ECEC seem to be the most decisive in the selection of ECEC. The family's socio-economic background, family form or number of children are not related to the selection. The results suggest that at the moment, the changes in ECEC provision have not lead to the stratification of the clientele of private and public ECEC. The research is part of the CHILDCARE Project, funded by the SRC at the Academy of Finland.

- **Homophobic bullying: a study from social representations)**

Menezes, Walfrido N. (walfrido.menezes@estacio.br), Centro Universitário Estácio do Recife, Brazil
 Brasilino, Julyane, Centro Universitário Estácio do Recife, Brazil
 Falcão< Raissa, Centro Universitário Estácio do Recife, Brazil

This study aimed to investigate the social representations of homophobic bullying, in a dialectical-historical perspective, with 30 students from the state public network of Recife / Pernambuco / Brazil, aged between 18 and 20 years, family income from a minimum wage, single and teaching incomplete medium. The terms associated with the word "homosexual" point to ideas linked to prejudice and different types of violence. Most homophobic responses point to "prejudice against people of the same sex," reflecting young people's awareness of the inequalities that circumscribe homoeroticism, at least at the cognitive level and in a research situation. Another word that was repeated was "acceptance", linked to the idea of sexual desire, besides the word "feeling", which also refers to desire, in a more romanticized way. The idea of blame was linked to the acceptance or not of the social group, where it would work with the knowledge, common sense, produced and shared in the social environment. As for "bullying", the words "intolerance" and "ignorance"; in addition to promoting "depression" and "sadness," reinforce the idea that violence is being understood by young people beyond the physical factor, emphasizing psychological "pain". It is necessary to research what motivates young people to practice it, since there are affective factors like pleasure in the transgression, processes of group identification, and dispute for the power. It is concluded that both prejudice and violence can be present in the social representations of the school community, explicitly and / or symbolically, stimulating violence in a possible patriarchal,

- **Getting our child educated. Schooling of the first generation school-goers in rural India from the family perspective.**

Capova, Iva (iva.capova@ens.fr), École Normale Supérieure, France

For nearly three past decades, the government of India is trying through national programs to achieve the universal, free and compulsory education for all children aged from 6 to 14 years. This talk focuses on the population of the first generation school-goers, the children coming from the very poor and mostly low castes families, whose parents have never received formal education and who are now targeted with these programs. In the villages in Bihar, the lowest literacy state of India, about one half of the population is illiterate which shows the high proportion of the families in which schooling of their children is a new phenomenon.

This talk examines mechanisms behind the parental aspirations or rejections regarding the formal education of their children and what are the expectations and experiences of the process of schooling of their children. How do parents compensate their lack of school capital in decisions regarding schooling of their children and how do the family members cope with the poverty in order to enable children to go daily to school instead of working for a gain? What are the reasons and the arguments of parents and children behind the school absenteeism and their premature drop-outs? How do the parents support or not the schooling of their children in their daily life?

We base our contribution on the ethnographic study in two villages in Bihar, North India. The fieldwork consists of daily observations inside families and in-depth interviews with parents, children and schoolteachers

WS15 Impact of social media in family life

- **ICTs and Family: Accesses, uses and opinions of Portuguese and Italian women**

Di Giuseppe, Silvia (silviadigiuseppe13@gmail.com), Instituto de Ciências Sociais da Universidade de Lisboa (ICS-ULisboa), Portugal

The PhD project “Being online and offline: practices and representations of Portuguese and Italian women in the digital society” is a study on the daily lives of women in the digital society, in two southern European countries (Portugal and Italy). Specifically, the study is based on the representations and practices, in different domains of activity (professional, domestic and leisure) of employed women aged 25 to 49 of different professional groups and levels of education, who live as a couple and have children.

The aim of the study is to determine how the new ICTs integrate into the daily lives of women, how they access, use and appropriate of ICTs in their activities, what meaning they attribute to them and how they combine them online and offline.

We opted for a qualitative methodology by conducting 44 semi-structured interviews with women living in the metropolitan area of Lisbon and Rome. The interview was organized in three main areas of analysis (professional, domestic and leisure) to capture, in each of them, daily practices and representations. In particular, my presentation at the 9th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations will consist in a comparison between the Portuguese and Italian women. Starting from the content analysis of the interviewees, we would like to grasp their accesses, uses and opinions in relation to new technologies, trying to understand if their presence facilitates the everyday activities and their weight on family relationships.

- **Transnational family practice through Skype among Polish families in Ireland**

Share, Michelle (sharem@tcd.ie), University of Dublin, Trinity College, Ireland

In Ireland, Polish people are the largest immigrant group. Despite growth of Polish households, there has been little research attention to the family dimension, particularly how families maintain relationships with extended family in Poland, and how they use ICT to support this. For transnational families, doing and displaying family is enabled by communications technologies like Skype. The paper reports a qualitative semi-structured interview study of 35 Polish migrant parents resident in Ireland about their Skype use with their children's grandparents in Poland. A Framework Analysis approach was used to examine interview data in relation to the concept of family display (Finch 2007) and to how, why, and with whom families used ICT. For most, grandparent contact was a regular activity through Skype. Skype functions as an important tool for family display, in the perinatal period, and for displays of intergenerational solidarity. For some grandparents, Skyping meant learning new skills, whereas for older grandparents, engagement with ICT was difficult. For babies and toddlers, it supported continuity with, and familiarisation of grandparents, important to underpin physical visits, particularly in families with pre-school children. Although Skype functions as a tool for family display, this study finds that the communicative underpinnings of a video- Skype call are such that a significant element of performance is required in which parents, children and grandparents engage as performers, directors and audiences to create meaningful communication. Such communication is effortful, involves emotion work, and requires us to reconsider assumptions about the ease of transnational family practice through Skype.

- **Technoference: Trust and quality of alternatives**

Chiarolanza, Claudia (claudia.chiarolanza@uniroma1.it), Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy

Brunetto, Martina, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy

Angelini, Giacomo, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy

Muzietti, Valeria, Department of Psychology, Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy

Pareo, Elisabetta, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza - University of Rome, Italy

Today the technology is connected strictly to close relationships. In fact, this could interfere with the satisfaction level and couple wellness (McDaniel e Coyne, 2016). Devices abuse

could increase conflicts and couple dissatisfaction (Eggett e Lindsay, 2012; Coyne et al., 2012). This phenomenon has been defined technoferece. Often couples are physically together in the same room but partners are more involved with their devices than in the interaction with other (Turkle, 2012). The facility of access to the network through smartphones increases the opportunity to evaluate alternatives to ongoing relationship. In addition, this could interfere with the development of trust in relationships (Przybylski and Weinstein, 2012).

Our goal is to verify the effect of the technology interference on quality of alternatives and trust. This study is based on a sample of 92 subjects between 21 and 58 years ($M=36,90$ years). We used Technology Interference in Life Examples Scale (TILES; McDaniel & Coyne, 2016), the subscale of Quality of Alternatives of Investment Model Scale (IML; Rusbult et al., 1998) and Trust Questionnaire (adapted by Yamagishi, 1986). We run a linear regression between technology interference and alternative qualities ($\beta=.213$), and, then, between technology interference and trust ($\beta=-.314$). Our results confirmed that the use of devices increased quality of alternatives and influenced trust negatively. We discussed the results in terms of marital enrichment programs.

- **Technoconflict and marital satisfaction: data from a diary study**

Porcelli, Leonardo (leonardoporcelli8@gmail.com), Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
 Spagnolo, Fabio, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
 Giannone, Maria A., Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
 Agostini, Giulia, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
 Di Noia, Ilaria, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
 Chiarolanza, Claudia, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The diffusion of technology and the electronic devices in everyday life favored the maintenance of interpersonal relationships. This technological connection has been counterbalanced by a relational disconnection: authors such as Coyne (2012) and McDaniel (2016) utilized the word "technoferece" to indicate the interruption during a face to face interaction to pay attention to a device. This phenomenon can have negative effects even if partners do not interact directly with each other in free time spent together, with an increased conflict and dissatisfaction feelings in relationships. In the present study, we analyzed the association between relational disconnection and technological connection. Participants were 86 subjects, all involved in a romantic relationship and living with their partners for at least 6 month. All the subjects completed a daily questionnaire for, at least, 7 days. Results showed that more technoconflict is related to less positive acceptance of partners both at the day one ($\beta = -.320$; $p < .05$) and at the day 7 ($\beta = -.223$; $p < .01$). More "interruptions" are related to less positive acceptance of partners both at the day one ($\beta = -.349$; $p < .05$) and at the day 7 ($\beta = -.355$; $p < .05$). Furthermore more "interruptions" are related to less closeness of partners both at the day one ($\beta = -.243$; $p < .01$) and at the day 7 ($\beta = -.243$; $p < .01$). Results has been discussed in terms of relational synchronization between partners.

WS16 Family Formation I

- **No Mommy: childlessness in the North East of Italy**

Dal Ben Anna (anna.dalben@gmail.com), Università di Padova, Italy

Nowadays about 20% of the female population of industrialized countries conclude their fertility cycle without experiencing motherhood, in the face of a deliberate choice or of certain conditions that have occurred in the courses of life. The procreative project is characterized as one of the many aspects of personal fulfillment on which every woman can decide whether to invest or not, choosing the times and the ways. The present study aims to provide a picture of the No Mommy phenomenon in the North East of Italy, through 50 interviews with women without children: efforts were made to understand what are the motivations underlying childlessness and what are the related factors. Analyses have allowed to identify five different profiles characterizing the childlessness, besides showing the importance of the personal factors (childhood experience, affective relationships,

aspirations and expectations) in comparison to the structural factors (economic and working condition, presence of services for childhood).

- **Maternal identity stories of previously infertile women**

Lehto, Siru (siru.a.lehto@student.jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä / JAMK University of Applied Sciences, Teacher Education College, Finland

Approximately every fifth Finnish couple faces infertility and many experience it as a crisis that is not easy to overcome. Both infertility and motherhood can have a significant impact on woman's identity and their effects extend to all areas of her life. In this narrative study, I describe how women (n=26), who have experienced infertility and undergone several fertility treatments construct their maternal identity. The data was collected by writing request and in-depth interviews with previously infertile Finnish women. The data was analyzed narratively tracing the beginnings and the ends of the stories, narrated significance of infertility, its treatments and the childbirth in constructing maternal identity. Four different identity story types were identified from the data, which I introduce more closely in my presentation. What was common for all story types was that maternal identity was constructed by narrating and making sense of the maternal-related experiences. Infertility, its treatments and childbirth occurred as turning points in the stories, but narrated significance of them varied in every story type.

- **Parity-Specific Fertility Transitions in Selected European Countries**

Panova, Ralina (panovaralina@gmail.com), Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

There are two phenomena behind the fertility decline in Europe since the 1960 – the rise in childlessness and the decline of large families. Previous research has mainly focused on socioeconomic factors to explain family formation neglecting sociocultural factors. Hardly any causal research has been carried out on the subject of large families, except for the work on Value of Children approach (VOC). This paper examines the influencing factors behind the transition to first, second and third child and focuses on sociocultural factors. The central hypothesis is that behind these phenomena there are different motivations and therefore different patterns of explanation. I have taken into account theoretical arguments from the VOC, the Theory of Planned Behavior and Rational-choice-Theory. Based on the 1st and the 2nd survey wave of the GGS for France, Western Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Lithuania and Russia I run gender-specific logistic regression separately for the transition to 1st, 2nd and 3rd child. This paper focuses on individuals between 18 and 45 years and analyzes 10.487 childless men and women, 5.974 with one child and 10.637 with two children at 1st wave. The results show that whereas social pressure seems to play a significant role for all transitions, the affectual utility of children influences only the transition to the second child. The gender-specific models highlight the exciting finding that subjective costs of having another child only have a significant influence on the transition to the 2nd and 3rd child for women.

- **The tempo and quantum effect of child cost on family formation.**

Tomé, Lúcia P. (lidiatome@uevora.pt), CIDEHUS.UÉ - University of Évora, Portugal

Over past decades the age of mother at first childbirth has increased significantly all over Europe. Decomposing fertility observations into tempo, quantum and mean age show that fertility postponement has put a downward pressure on the number of births. However previous research identified that for the majority of Portuguese within the age of family formation "it is preferable to have only one child with more opportunities and fewer restrictions than having more children". Thus, couples are having on average smaller families than in the past, and entering parenthood at latter ages. Having a child implies not only an individual decision and commitment, but also a strong affective dimension between the couple with respect to the child and couple's economic stability. Demographic approaches on fertility decisions measure and predict family decisions, but also social and intimate family life context. Having a child is financially costly and may have an adverse effect on fertility decisions.

Previous research focused on education, female labor market participation or income stability but not on the child cost evolution (by parity order and age of child) and its influence on fertility tempo/quantum. Measuring the child cost varies according to family life circumstances. This proposal focus on couples' standard of living and its variations with the birth of 1st and 2nd child under certain family life circumstances, exploring financial questions, quality/quantity of family time, gender equality in parenthood.

- **Single mothers by choice: Defying the norm**

Sevon, Eija (eija.sevon@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Across Europe, countries are attempting to address the challenges facing women and men who want to form a family. This ongoing study draws on the novel concept of reproductive justice to address the questions, "Who is entitled to have a child?" and "How do the changing and contested position and meanings of children contribute to reproductive justice?" Reproductive justice refers to individuals' autonomy over the choice of whether to have a child and be a parent to that child. The study is a response to the call for a more comprehensive and integrated approach to the multifaceted issue of equality in the possibility to form a family. The heterogeneity, discrepancies and inequalities underlying family formation are addressed from the perspective of Finnish mothers who have chosen to bring up their children alone. The data comprise narrations and accounts produced in interviews by self-identified single mothers on the possibilities and constraints they faced in choosing to have a child, and the value and the meanings they attribute to having a child and being a parent in Finland. The mothers' personal narratives reveal diverse societal and cultural ambiguities and dilemmas related to wanting a child, making the decision to go ahead and form a family without a male spouse, the timing of motherhood, single motherhood as a selfish decision, the use of ART, and raising a child without the father.

WS17 Care and Welfare: Family

- **Who cares? A longitudinal study of gender, employment, and unpaid caregiving**

Bardoel, E. Anne (abardoel@swin.edu.au), Swinburne University of Technology, Australia

An aging population and medical advances have increased the prevalence of unpaid caregiving, defined as unpaid care for a child or adult in need of long-term care. Policymakers are simultaneously promoting labor force attachment in response to population aging. This analysis uses 11 waves of the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey to understand the demographic and workplace factors which predict entry into unpaid caregiving for a parent, in-law parent, partner, young child, adult child, or other relative in the following year.

Initial results suggest that, for women, probabilities of unpaid caregiving in the following year are positively associated with intermediate levels of educational attainment, negatively correlated with the presence of young children in the household, and positively associated with part-time hours, and high levels of job stress and job insecurity. For men, caregiving is positively associated with limited English language fluency, negatively linked to young children, and positively associated with part-time employment.

Additional analyses for women found caregiving is significantly associated with stopping employment when partnered or married, when they have the equivalent of a high school diploma or less, when employed part-time, and when they report high levels of job stress and job insecurity. Employment continuity is associated with having a dependent child in the household. Initial results for men suggest caregiving is associated with stopping employment when partnered or married, employed part-time, or report high levels of job insecurity. Caregiving is associated with continued employment when there are young children in the household.

- **How family work could support families facing challenges with their daily life?**

SaariLahti, Marja (marja.saariLahti@helsinki.fi), University of Helsinki, Finland

The aim of this paper is to present findings from a family work project conducted by a non-governmental non-profit family welfare organization in Finland. The working method used in the project is called the sequence method. The key elements in this method are discussions, doing together and using sequence map. In the sequence map daily and weekly chores are planned and timed. The sequence method aims at improving the wellbeing and empowering so called drifting families and family members. The method is used with children and adults alike. Timing and structuring daily life helps children and parents to anticipate and to prepare better for coming days and weeks, even for a longer time.

In this paper, I concentrate especially on work with children and with immigrant families. My data consists of recorded discussions from a group of family social workers when they are planning and evaluating their work using the sequence method with different families. The discussions are transcribed. The data gathered is analyzed using inductive content analysis and identifying different themes from the discussions. The themes are grouped to levels according to Wartofsky's (1979) classification of artefacts. The analysis shows that the working tool (sequence map) has multilayered functions and many capacities. Especially family work with children and immigrant people benefits greatly from the use of images and clear expressions.

- **Family related care concepts of parents**

Uhlendorff, Uwe (uwe.uhlendorff@tu-dortmund.de), Dortmund University, Germany

This qualitative study examines family related care concepts of parents based on 68 interviews. Our research focuses on conceptions of care activities provided by a father or a mother aiming at the physical, mental and social well-being of the family members (children, partner) and one self. We asked them to reflect three biographical time dimensions: the very concrete ideas related to his/her care activities in the present, in the future (ideal family image) and also the care activities of his/her parents in the family of origin during the own childhood. In a first step we worked out a feature space with five types of care concepts. In a second step we analyzed if the parents did or if they want to transform the care patterns related to their reference model (family of origin) and what do they want to change in the future (ideal model)? As a result we found three typical biographical transformation paths. The presentation will not only discuss the results but also reflect on qualitative methods of typification taking not only interviews but also visualisation of family scenes in account.

- **Emotions of gender equality in family care in Sweden**

Sofia Björk (sofia.bjork@socav.gu.se), University of Gothenburg, Dept of Sociology and Work Science, Sweden

Despite active policies and a broad public support for ideals of gender equality, inequalities in family care giving persist. This paper analyses the continuity in gendered family care arrangements through looking at emotions in relation to the gender equality ideal. In relation to intersecting normative ideals and emotion regimes the paper discerns when, how and for whom ideals of gender equality make room for comfort and pride.

The analysis draws on three empirical studies with interviews with working parents and middle-aged sons and daughters caring for their elderly parents in Sweden. The theoretical point of departure is that norms, ideals and the frictions between them become relevant and imperative through emotions. When people's deviations from social expectations are made visible, shame is often evoked, while those who live up to the expectations can feel comfortable or even proud.

The paper present how gender equality ideals in Sweden, with the father on parental leave as its main symbol, are more easily integrated into some lives than others. Depending on gender, class and care relations, different efforts and emotion work is required to combine ideals of gender equality with other pressing norms and ideals.

- **Future visions of Finnish and Estonian university students concerning the family**

Nätkin, Ritva, University of Tampere / SOC; Finland

I compare the future visions of Finnish and Estonian university students, especially family cultures. Data consists of 60 writings from Tallinn, and 80 from Tampere. Students are studying social or business sciences. The method is non-active role-play method. The purpose was to imagine the state of the family and intergenerational relationships, and the reasons of change, in the near future, after 23 years. The first instruction claimed that experts of family policy were noticed that the appreciation of the family is collapsed in that period, and there wasn't any more interaction between the generations. In the second instruction experts had noticed a rising appreciation and an increasing intergenerational interaction.

Students of both countries were sharing much the same kind of threats and ideals concerning the near future of family and intergenerational relationships. Busy life, financial or other crises and individualistic orientation were threatening family life and the interaction between the generations. Discursive atmosphere in these questions were much the same in both countries. One theme, family culture, is interestingly different. The history and welfare regimes differ from each other: the welfare system of Estonia is more likely based on family responsibility and the Finnish welfare system relies much on family services given by municipalities. Finnish students were more eager to accept the different forms of family life, e.g. gender-neutral marriage or couple relationships and gender equality, too. Estonian students were more worried about the destiny of the traditional model of the nuclear family, transgender figures and gender-neutral marriage.

WS18 Children, development & education: Parenting

- **Intergenerational transmission of parenting beliefs and practices**

*Berger, Fred (fred.berger@uibk.ac.at), University of Innsbruck, Austria
Grob, Urs W., University of Zürich, Switzerland*

Past research has documented that present-day parents tend to share similar parenting beliefs and use similar parenting practices that they themselves received in their childhood and adolescence (Conger, Belsky, & Capaldi, 2009). However, a lot of work remains to be done to achieve a better understanding of the mechanisms that account for continuity in parenting across generations. This presentation takes a closer look at the intergenerational transmission of beliefs about authoritarian principles in parenting and the continuity in positive parenting practices across generations. It tries to shed more light on the emotional quality of the parent-child relationship and on gender as moderating mechanisms (Knafo & Schwartz, 2012; Mayer et al., 2012). Data come from a German prospective longitudinal study that covers more than thirty years of family development. The sample consists of 1132 adolescents from two familial generations who filled in questionnaires on their parents' parenting beliefs and behaviours. Data were analyzed using a series of structural equation models with multiple group methods. Preliminary results suggest that parenting beliefs and practices in Generation 1 predict similar beliefs and behaviours in Generation 2. Furthermore, the emotional quality of the parent-child relationship in adolescence proved to be an important moderator for the intergenerational continuity. A warm and communicative parent-child relationship corresponded with a stronger intergenerational continuity in parenting beliefs and behaviours. In addition, gender turned out to be a substantial moderator with respect to the continuity of parenting beliefs. Findings are robust after the introduction of a variety of control variables.

- **The role of the family context in sexual development**

*Beisert, Maria (beisert@amu.edu.pl), Department of Social and Clinical Sexology, Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Zielona-Jenek, Monika, Department of Social and Clinical Sexology, Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Chodecka, Aleksandra, Department of Social and Clinical Sexology, Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland
Pilarczyk, Katarzyna, Department of Social and Clinical Sexology, Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poland*

The aim of the present study was to examine how parents in Poland describe sexual behaviors of their children and to identify factors related to these descriptions. This study was conducted as a part of a broader research project on sexual behaviors of children in Poland. Our sample were parents of healthy, 3 and 4 year-old children, who live with them and take everyday care of the children. The study contains analyzed data obtained from 160 parental dyads – mothers and fathers. The participants were asked to independently answer The Inventory of Sexual Behavior – the method based on Child Sexual Behavior Inventory (Friedrich et al., 1992) and extra items added by the authors. They included items on child masturbation, sexual plays and sexual interest. In general parents reported few sexual behaviors of their children that not frequently occur. Significantly more sexual behaviors of children were reported by: mothers (in comparison to fathers), among fathers - these better educated (no difference among mothers) and parents of multiple children. Differences were also identified in descriptions of boys' and girls' behaviors. Parents' perception of sexual behaviors of their children is an important determinant of interactions related to sexuality of children. Although difficult to study, it needs to be identified for projecting evidence-based and culturally-sensitive support for parents who engage in sexual education of their children.

- **Mutual trust in the collaboration between parents and child care institutions**

Paula Cavada-Hrepich (pcavadah@hum.aau.dk), Aalborg University, Denmark
 Noomi Christine Linde Matthiesen, Aalborg University, Denmark

Mutual trust has been identified as a crucial aspect in the parent - teacher collaboration during the school years. However, this phenomenon has recently received attention in early childhood education. Inspired on both, the concept of trust forwarded by the philosophical proposals of Løgstrup and Baier, and the interdependent understanding of person-environment of cultural psychology, this paper aims to contribute to the understanding of the relational nature and dynamics of trust in the relationship between parents and the child care institutions. From an interpretive paradigm, a qualitative study was carried out, where 17 parents, 15 pedagogues and 8 childcare center leaders from Jutland in Denmark, were interviewed. All participants were informed of the objectives of the research, expectations of participations in terms of time and content, and their rights of anonymity and withdrawal. Identifying an interrelated macro, meso and micro level of analysis, it is shown how the parents and pedagogues establish a mutual trust that is based on the already existing societal values of trust attributed to the institutions. On this basis, knowledge, acknowledgement, openness, honesty, kindness and benevolence are identified to play a role in the dynamics of the emergence, sustainability, re-establishment and ending of trust. Finally, it is presented how these elements are re-signified in time as children grow and the institutional activities change accordingly. We argue that a qualitative and context sensitive approach to the analysis of trust in the complexity of parents-pedagogues relationship, enables the improvement of work and collaboration in the childcare centers.

- **The emotion regulation and parental bonding in families of adolescents with psychiatric disorders**

Mannarini, Stefania (stefania.mannarini@unipd.it), Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
 Balottin, Laura, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
 Carotenuto, Francesco, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
 Rossi, Alessandro, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy

Family relations have a crucial role in supporting the development of adolescents. The answer offered by the environment, in particular by the parents -challenged by and involved in the inner conflicts of the adolescent- plays a crucial role in the child's development as well as in the potential psychological difficulties. The parenting, i.e. the ability to protect the child and support its development, requires a variety of skills and sensitivity to the different needs of the child and it is therefore influenced by a lot of environmental, social, and

psychological factors, such as the quality of the emotion regulation and parental bonding perceived. Nevertheless parental bonding and emotion regulation have been usually studied only at the individual level. The aim of the present study is therefore to explore these constructs at a family level, looking for a relationship between alexithymia and parental bonding through different generations from parents to offspring. The participants, a total of 153 adolescents with psychiatric disorders and their parents, filled in the Toronto Alexithymia Scale, the Parental Bonding Instrument and the Youth Self-Report/Child Behaviour Checklist. Families of adolescents with internalizing symptoms exhibited specific and different patterns of emotion regulation and parental bonding, compared to families of adolescents with externalizing symptoms. This finding may suggest that particular patterns of bonding and emotion regulation can be specifically communicated from parents to offspring. Designing treatments accurately tailored to adolescents and parents may help to improve the outcome of patients with different psychiatric disorders within their families.

- **Parenthood, digital technology and open doors - Making good parents in early childhood education and care institutions**

Dannesboe, Karen Ida (kida@edu.au.dk), Aarhus University, Denmark

This paper explores the impact of early childhood education and care (ECEC) institutions on family life, parenthood practices and norms in a Danish context. In Denmark 97% of children aged 3-6 years attend ECEC institutions. During the development of the welfare state in second half of the 20th century the encompassing institutionalisation of childhood has not only changed the children's everyday lives, but also affects family life and the role of parents. While the institutionalisation of childhood has resulted in ECEC staff taking over part of the upbringing of children, we also see an increased tendency to make parents responsible for their children development and attempts to make parents adapt to ECEC institutions norms and practices. Besides daily interactions when parents deliver or pick up their children, digital technology play an increased role in collaboration. Based on ethnographic research on parents and ECEC staffs collaboration in three Danish ECEC institutions this paper explores, how parenthood is performed and displayed in an ECEC context. In particular I examine the way in which the institutional organisation and material layout of ECEC institutions and the increased use of digital technology in collaboration between parents and ECEC staff affects parents practices. The analysis will illustrate the dilemmas parents face balancing the explicit and implicit demands of the ECEC institution, everyday life in the family and their own efforts to be a good parent.

WS19 Disruptive Family Processes: Children

- **Not like other children: Parenthood when children are classified as special needs children**

Kjær, Bjørg (bjorg@edu.au.dk), Danish Institute of Education, Denmark

Denmark has a long tradition for establishing educational settings specifically for children in different forms of marginalized and at-risk-situations. The past decade has seen an increasing tendency of defining difficulties in the form of psychiatric diagnoses, while at the same time the demand for inclusion has been increasing. On the basis of an ethnographic study in three Danish early childhood education and care (ECEC) institutions this presentation addresses issues related to what happens when ECEC staff meet with parents in teacher-parent conferences as children are about to start primary school. Based on participant observation in ECEC institutions' daily practice, sound recordings of teacher-parent conferences and interviews with ECEC staff and parents I explore the social practice surrounding children who are problematized.

When children are classified as having special needs, the parent role is affected. In this presentation, I explore how such a problematization of a child change the self-image of parents, and study how parents cope with this re-definition of parenthood. I identify and analyze different coping strategies and see them as ongoing meaning-making processes dealing with questions of identity and normality.

- **Parents' perspectives of changes within the family functioning after a pediatric cancer diagnosis**

Van Schoors, Marieke (marieke.vanschoors@ugent.be), Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

De Mol, Jan, Université Catholique de Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium

Morren, Hanne, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

Verhofstadt, Lesley L., Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Goubert, Liesbet, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Van Parys, Hanna, Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

Pediatric cancer is a life-threatening disease that challenges the life of the diagnosed child, the parents, and possible siblings. Moreover, it also places considerable demands on family life. The aim of this study was to explore changes in the family functioning after a pediatric cancer diagnosis. Ten couples who had a child with leukemia or non-Hodgkin lymphoma were interviewed individually about their experiences. Interviews were semistructured, and the data were analyzed using Multi Family Member Interview Analysis. Three themes emerged from the data: (a) Family Cohesion: Strengthened Versus Fragmented; (b) Educational Norms and Values: Overindulgence Versus Being Stricter, and (c) Normality: Loss Versus Preservation. Specifically, in the first theme, the family is perceived as a stronger unit. However, at the same time, fragmentations in the family unit are also experienced, including a shift in focus toward the diagnosed child, at the cost of attention on the family as a whole, the siblings, and the couple themselves. In the second theme, parents identify the need for a new parenting approach, one that compensates for the suffering of the diagnosed child by overindulgence. At the same time, however, parents believe the child will heal and feel responsible for the child becoming a responsible adult. Therefore, parents adopt a stricter parenting approach than prediagnosis, to compensate for their overindulgence. This study illustrates the need to take into account the family level, as well as the conflicting feelings parents may experience after a pediatric cancer diagnosis

- **Multiple places and multiple family relations – challenge for children's welfare**

Ritala-Koskinen, Aino H. (aino.ritala-koskinen@uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

Changing parental relationships are closely connected to changing residential locations. These changes cause different kind of intimate mobilities among parents and children. Parents usually make choices and children are forced to adapt them. My interest is to analyse intimate mobilities from children's perspective in the context of Finnish child welfare system when children are living at home and receive so called in-home services. I ask what sort of intimate mobilities children experience and how this challenges children's welfare. My data consists of 39 case description in which social workers have collected to a flexible form all the changes (which they knew) of children's parental and family relationships, with whom children are living together, and changes of children's residential homes. In addition I use interview data on children's own experiences from two qualitative interviews which exploit different visual methods. In my qualitative analysis I count changes and places individual child has had in his/her life, analyse the rhythm and nature of changes. The amount of changes of parental relationships and residential homes for a 10 year old child can be more than s/he has years behind. Child welfare interventions are also one reason for changing family relations and residential homes. The rhythm of changes can be sequential, parallel, cyclic or back and forth. Different changes can be embedded in child's everyday life, they may be negotiated and predictable or they may be surprising and unpredictable. The amount, intensity and predictability of changes are important elements children's welfare.

- **Childhood and adolescence nonconforming gender and transgender in relation to disruptive family processes**

Mendiguren, José F. (mendigua2009@gmail.com), University of Málaga, Spain

A family reality that is increasing is the demand of girls and boys who express their disagreement with the gender assigned at birth and want to live in the gender with which they identify. What does it mean for the family process to attend to this identity demand by their children at an early age or during adolescence? This communication wishes to report on the progress of an investigation carried out in the Andalusian territorial area. The objective is to know what are the reasons that lead these families to accept the

demand of their children to live according to the gender they feel as their own, assuming the family and psychosocial consequences of this acceptance. The carrying out of in-depth interviews with 25 Andalusian families, and the documentary analysis of the various testimonies published on the websites of the family associations Chrysallis, Daniela Foundation and AMPGYL have been the methodological instruments used to obtain data on this reality. It has been complemented with the study of bibliographic and audiovisual material referred to the subject. What is going to be exposed are some of the reflections and questions resulting from the progress of this investigation. These are issues that invite debate on a phenomenon that requires attention from the academic and scientific world to deepen in what response to give to such a complex reality.

- **Relational conflict in families with adolescents affected by diabetes type 1**

Di Noia, Ilaria (ila.dinoia@gmail.com), Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Bastianoni, Chiara, University of Genoa, Italy

Moretti, Alessandra, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Lo Piccolo, Simona, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

Sambataro, Francesca, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy

The present study aims to investigate relational conflict outcomes in triadic Italian families characterized by the presence of an adolescent who received a diagnosis for type 1 diabetes. We focused on the associations between conflicted outcomes and the daily management of the chronic illness, referring to the glycosylated hemoglobin levels (HbA1c). The study involved 61 triadic families with adolescents aged 12 to 23 years ($M=16.6$ $ds=2.57$) with type 1 diabetes. For measuring relational conflict outcomes we used the adolescent version of the When We Disagree scales (WWD - Honnes et al., 1997); asking the subject to indicate, on a 5 point scale (1=never; 5=very often), the frequencies of possible outcomes (Intimacy, Frustration, Escalation) in the field of disagreement situations with both mother and father. Adolescent levels of escalation and frustration outcomes significantly correlate with HbA1c levels, specifically within father-child relationship (Frustration – $r = .445$; Escalation – $r = .344$). None significant correlation between Intimacy outcome and HbA1c levels were found, neither for the adolescent conflict outcomes referred to mothers. Results showed a significant association between adolescent perception of negative conflict outcomes in father-child relationship and the HbA1c levels. In other words, glycosylated hemoglobin levels increase in presence of negative conflict resolutions. According to this, it's possible to suppose that (1) child perception of negative conflict outcomes represents a constraining factor for the adherence to therapeutic actions; (2) fathers seem to display a stronger role in relational conflict during adolescence period, compared with the mothers' one.

WS20 Methodological aspects in family research: Methods

- **Measuring family relationships in an era of family diversity: The challenges of developing an interdisciplinary population study**

Saint-Jacques, Marie-Christine (marie-christine.saint-jacques@svs.ulaval.ca), Laval University, Canada

Robitaille, Caroline, Laval University, Canada

Baude, Amandine, Laval University, Canada

There have been profound changes to couple relationships and family ties in recent decades that have led to quite diversified family structures. At the scientific level, the access of researchers to reliable empirical data is indispensable if we are to understand: 1) the relationships and roles within families; 2) the families' needs in terms of social and legal services; and 3) the associated public policies and judicial norms. A few specialized population studies on this topic have been created, such as the Longitudinal Study of Separated Parents and Stepfamilies (Saint-Jacques et al., 2016). This study (N = 2,000 parents and 300 new partners) was the result of an interdisciplinary research partnership composed of 27 researchers from 18 different organizations. While an interdisciplinary project of this magnitude might well be expected to have a positive impact, this type of

project also comprises several challenges (e.g., methodological, theoretical, and those related to the co-construction of knowledge). The objective of this presentation is to present the conceptualization process of this study which relied on both a rigorous review of databases for this population and on a permanent co-construction work with the team members. We will also discuss the challenges involved in setting up a project of this type, as well as the elements that facilitated its implementation. The presentation will conclude with a brief presentation of the study's theoretical foundations and methodological characteristics.

- **Researching materiality and children's biographies**

*Davies, Hayley (H.M.Davies@leeds.ac.uk), University of Leeds, United Kingdom
Eldén, Sara, University of Lund, Sweden*

Children's biographies are only rarely and more recently considered. In this paper, we make a case for thinking biographically about children's relational lives. Using two qualitative case studies from research with children in middle childhood, in the UK and Sweden, we attend to the materiality of children's biographies. We explore the way in which home spaces, possessions, family mementoes and memories, photographs or gifts between loved ones mediate children's biographies and close relationships in relation to ordinary as well as momentous occasions. We reflect upon how biographical data and the materialities of children's lives may be captured in research with younger children considering that conventional biographical methods have been adult-centric. We wonder whether conventional biographical methods such as life-story or memory work are required for creating biographical data or whether having a biographical radar – and tuning into biographies - would be sufficient? What prompts this question is the vast amount of biographical data we have found in our own work, through undertaking research with young children. We have often found children to be natural narrators of their lives in drawing, writing, speaking and enacting their relationships. Therefore, can a researcher with a keen biographical interest capture biographical data in a whole range of ways through traditional and perhaps more creative research methods too?

- **Ambivalent triadic family configurations and mother's self-esteem.**

*de Bel, Vera (v.de.bel@rug.nl), University of Groningen, Netherlands
Widmer, Eric, University of Geneva, Switzerland
Snijders, Tom, University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Family relationships characterised by warmth and tension simultaneously are classified as ambivalent family relationships. However, most current quantitative research only measures family relationships uni-dimensionally. Although previous research showed that conflict is associated with higher level of stress, more health related problems, and weaker self-esteem, we argue that ambivalent dyads in a family network are not necessarily detrimental for an individual's well-being. However, when ambivalent dyads are embedded in certain triadic family configurations with other ambivalent dyads, or even purely conflict dyads, they might become detrimental for the focal individual. In this paper, for family networks in which dyads are allowed to be purely positive, negative, and ambivalent, we introduce the ambivalent triad census which summarizes the frequencies of the 18 non-isomorphic triads in the network. Consequently, we propose three theoretical principles according to which an ambivalent network structure may affect well-being: balance, divide and conquer, and diffusion of stress. We apply the ambivalent triad census and test these principles using the STEPOUT data, collected in 2009-2010 in Switzerland. 150 mothers from first-time families and 150 mothers from non-first-time families were asked about the relationships with and between her family members. Self-esteem was used as a measure of well-being. Differences between the 150 first-time marriages and 150 non-first time marriages will be investigated. Preliminary results show that mothers who are embedded in networks in which the balance principle or the (prevention of the) diffusion of stress concept are more prone are associated to higher scores on the social dimension of self-esteem.

- **Methodological considerations of a performative approach: the case of siblings**

Barbas, Andreia (andrea_barbas@hotmail.com), Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal
Portugal, Sílvia, Faculdade de Economia da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

Relationships between siblings are subject to conceptions and representations (pre)defined and articulated with the subject, in the definition of what it is to be "sister/brother." Previous work reveals that these relationships are not watertight along life trajectories, rejecting a static dimension of these family configurations. Thus, it is important to understand the siblings in a longitudinal perspective, to account for their life trajectories, making visible the different interactions. Integrating this approach implies recognizing that relations between siblings are not stable, autonomous and singular, but that result from daily and situational behaviours and that are (re)building in time and space. In this way, the importance of performative theories for the understanding of this object is recognized.

This communication intends to discuss the advantages of using different qualitative research techniques in response to a performative theoretical model. Specifically: 1) in-depth interviews with a life history character to all elements of the group of siblings; 2) observation of familiar rituals; and 3) use of photo elicitation, a method of interview in visual sociology that uses visual images to elicit comments (such as photographs and videos). With this combination, we intend to obtain a detailed description of individual and family trajectories; the individual narratives of each brother/sister; the identification of relationship temporalities and significant moments; and understand the different perspectives of siblings, considering the plurality of relationships and ways of being brother/sister, locating them in multiple temporalities, replicable to other family configurations.

WS21 Work & Family Life: Gender attitudes

- **Attitudes towards sharing paid work and domestic care responsibilities in 22 countries**

Salin, Milla (milla.salin@utu.fi), University of Turku, Finland
Ylikännö, Minna, Kela Research Department, Finland
Hakovirta, Mia, University of Turku, Finland

Earlier studies (e.g. Mahon 2006; Lewis 2009) have shown that the way countries address women's and mothers' roles and their organisation of family policies can create different, ideological and/or practical, earner-carer-models. However, there is a lack of, especially cross-national, studies examining more concretely, how the responsibilities of paid work and care should be divided or shared in families.

In this study attitudes towards sharing paid work and domestic care responsibilities in 22 countries are examined by asking: Do the attitudes towards different earner-carer-models vary across countries? Which socio-demographic and country-level factors explain the differences in attitudes towards the equal sharing of paid work and care responsibilities? Data used is the ISSP 2012 which includes 17 951 persons who are between 18-55 years old. Research methods include multilevel logistic regression analysis. Preliminary results show that attitudes towards sharing paid work and care responsibilities are rather traditional; only in Sweden, Denmark, Iceland and Norway more than 50 percent support equal division of paid work and care responsibilities. Attitudes are most traditional in many Eastern European countries while the most gender equal attitudes are found in Nordic countries. Continental European and English speaking countries are laid in between. Results furthermore indicate that higher educated, single, childless, employed and religiously non-active are more often supporting equal sharing of paid work and care responsibilities. Of country-level factors stronger tradition of women's paid work and less traditional gender-role ideology are related to support for equal division of paid work and care responsibilities.

- **Gender role attitudes and labour market behaviour: Dissonance or harmony?**

Lietzmann, Torsten (torsten.lietzmann@iab.de), Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany
Frodermann, Corinna, Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

In gender and family research often a discrepancy between normative attitudes towards

gender roles and actual behaviour is found. Though numerous studies have shown a modernization trend towards more egalitarian gender role attitudes, this is hardly reflected in everyday practice, in particular in the division of paid and unpaid work. However, the reasons for the discrepancy have hardly been addressed so far. The aim of this paper is to investigate whether attitudes shape behaviour or if other socio-economic factors limit role-compliant behaviour. For our analysis we use the German Panel Study Labour Market and Social Security (PASS), a representative sample of more than 10.000 individuals and their households, where specific questions on gender role attitudes were included in 4 waves. We first present some descriptive and cross-sectional analyses to give an overview of the current situation in Germany on attitudes and their differences among population subgroups. We pay special attention to household contexts (lone parents, number of children, partners' employment status) and regional differences, since East and West Germans traditionally differ with respect to gender-role attitudes. Afterwards we estimate the effects of (previous) gender role attitudes on current labour market participation and vice versa in a series of longitudinal regression analyses.

- **Young women's expectations on work-family reconciliation: Straddling both life domains**

Alakärppä, Outi (outi.j.alakarppa@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Overall uncertainty in the life course complicates the forming of relationships and transition to parenthood among emerging adults. Conflicts between work and family also increase when several transitions take place at the same time.

In this presentation, I focus on the preliminary findings of my first PhD article. The aim of this study is to analyze the expectations young Finnish women have about work-family reconciliation and to find out whether their expectations and solutions to potential challenges of work-family reconciliation differ between women who differ in educational background and life situation. The data comprise individual and focus group interviews (N=30) with Finnish women aged 18-25 years. The narrative approach and time line method was applied in the individual interviews and vignette was used in the focus group interviews. The participants included lower and higher educated women and unemployed women. The preliminary findings show that while expectations concerning motherhood are in general positive, motherhood is also regarded as demanding. Family life with children is linked to challenges in wellbeing, use of time and economic security. The choice to stay childless is related to ideological and health issues and seeing life with children as unfamiliar. The unemployed women reported feelings of uncertainty about finding a job and coping with work pressures. In sum, the young women's expectations and solutions indicate that they are aware of the challenges related to work-family reconciliation.

- **Work-family life arrangements and conflicts: The role of individual, cultural and institutional factors**

*Heers, Marieke (marieke.heers@fors.unil.ch), Switzerland
Bornatici, Christina, Switzerland*

During the last decades, gender roles have changed tremendously: women have been increasingly involved in the paid labour market and men in the household and childcare. Moreover, individual attitudes as well as institutional and cultural factors have evolved. These changes have led to new opportunities and challenges for couples' organisation of their work and family life. This study adopts a micro-marco approach and addresses couples' decisions on their work-family arrangements in relation to perceived work-family conflicts. We account for individual and national gender attitudes as well as national family policies in this relationship. In order to investigate how individual characteristics and societal contexts impact work-family arrangements and conflicts, we use a unique dataset that links individual-level data from the 2012 International Social Survey Programme to country-level data from the OECD and other institutions. Our sample consists of 27 countries and 13'424 respondents who are cohabiting with a partner and aged between 18 and 64. At the country level, we include aggregated measures for gender role attitudes as well as indicators for maternity leave, rates of public childcare and public expenditures on

families. In a first step of the analysis, we apply multilevel regressions to all individuals; in a second step, we consider different social strata to account for heterogeneous effects. Overall, we expect individual characteristics and attitudes to be stronger predictors of work-family conflict than aggregated attitudes and policies.

- **Gender differences in willingness to commute: A test of the household responsibility hypothesis**

Rueger, Heiko (heiko.rueger@bib.bund.de), Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

It is well established in social science literature that women commute shorter distances to work than men. According to the household responsibility hypothesis (HRH) this is due to gender differences in the household division of labour, i.e. women's greater share of household and child care tasks. Using data of the EU-funded research project „Job Mobilities und Family Lives in Europe“ from Germany, France, Spain, Switzerland and Poland (N=4,370) the aim of the paper is to test the HRH. While most previous research has focused on actual mobility behaviour, this paper adds to the literature by analysing the willingness to commute long distances (i.e. at least 60 minutes one way). Measuring mobility intentions has advantages over measuring mobility behaviour since the latter is highly selective. Controlling for several relevant factors the regression models confirm gender differences in willingness to commute long distances. Moreover, the results show that the presence of children significantly reduces willingness to commute among women, but not among men. The results thus seem to confirm the HRH. Interestingly, however, the (gender-specific) division of household and child care tasks within the partnership is only moderately associated with the willingness to commute long distances among mothers. Thus, it seems to be the role as a mother, per se, that reduces the willingness. Spending a great deal of time travelling for work seems to be more socially accepted for fathers than for mothers. The findings are discussed with regard to gender relations in the labour market.

- **Ageless talents in Italy: Women over 50 between work & family care**

Mazzucchelli Sara (sara.mazzucchelli@unicatt.it), Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Bosoni Maria Letizia, Catholic University of Milan, Italy

Castello Paola, Catholic University Of Milan, Italy

The demographic data confirm that Italy is one of the oldest countries in the world, having at the same time the highest proportion of the elderly and the lowest proportion of young people, a process destined to continue in the future. Consequently, the structure of the workforce is also strongly asymmetric in our country: companies are in a situation of coexistence between generations without precedent. This study focuses mainly on women over 50, employed in Italy, with a twofold objective: provide a first representative photograph of the population of over50 working women in Italy; Understanding the intergenerational exchanges of these women to support their presence at work, with particular attention to caring for family care of other generations (children, grandchildren or elderly). The project involved 18 companies associated with Valore D, a national network of companies that promotes gender balance and particularly values women. The sample of respondents, representative of the women employed over 50, consists of 4962 workers aged between 50 and 69 (average age = 56.4), mostly graduated (68%), married (61%) and with children (78%). 27% are involved in the care of both younger and underage generations (children or grandchildren) and older generations (sandwich generation). The need to reconcile personal and professional life is still strongly felt for these women and related to the level of professional classification, company size, family type and social and professional capital; through cluster analysis we have identified 4 profiles of women with respect to the different type of work family reconciliation.

WS22 Fatherhood and Motherhood: Fathers II

- **Travelling feelings: Narratives of sustaining love in two comparative cultural case studies of fathering during family separations**

David Morgan' (2011) influential concept of 'doing family' not only 'having a family', has yet to be applied to the emotional dynamics inherent in the cultural shaping of fatherhood. Drawing from two case studies, of a Scottish and a Romanian father, I reflect in this presentation on the interconnections between 'doing family' and 'loving', as types of relational and emotional activities which maintain family bonds across borders despite intimate separations (divorce) and work migration. These case studies are taken from a qualitative research project exploring 47 fathers' experiences of involvement and love in their family lives. The specific case studies of Sergiu and Keith, marked by trade-offs and give-and-takes in different spaces, illuminate the contradictions of their involvement in their close relationships to their children and ex-partners. For these two fathers, the process of doing family was a disjointed and renegotiated one, involving an emotional reflexivity developed because of changing life-circumstances. In this process, both fathers recount how they adjusted their masculine identity from providing to establishing intimate fathering (Dermott, 2008). This change was possible after the dissolution of the normative precepts of family life, in situations of emotional upheaval, movement and relocation. Fathers mostly mentioned instances of changing their communication strategies to express love in more visible ways to their children, directly constructing their 'good fathering' identity (Henwood and Procter, 2003) from new positions. Such findings complement the emotional experiences of Chinese migratory fathers (Choi, 2016) and academic men's long-distance relationships (Holmes, 2015).

- **Changing fatherhood: A qualitative study with Middle East and North African men in Denmark**

Reinicke, Kenneth (kennethr@ruc.dk), Roskilde University, Denmark

This article reports on a study of fathering among 30 minority ethnic fathers with non-Western backgrounds in Denmark, exploring the roles that minority ethnic fathers in Denmark play in their families. The interconnected themes of masculinity, ethnicity and migration first and foremost affirm the diversity of fathers with an ethnic minority background. The ethnic minority fathers interviewed were very diverse and the study found a wide range of different fatherhood practices among them. It was clear that the fathers in the study combined elements from their countries of origin with elements from Denmark, thus creating new identities and masculinities. All the fathers reported that the migration context had challenged their understanding of masculinity. Similarly, all the fathers stated that they were affected by their dual cultural affiliation, but to different extents. The impact both of their countries of origin and the host society was evident, and they all blended 'traditional' and 'modern' elements in their identity construction.

- **Trajectories of father contact after parental separation: A latent class growth analysis**

Baude, Amandine (amandine.baude.1@ulaval.ca), Laval University, Canada

Drapeau, Sylvie, Laval University, Canada

Lachance, Véronique, Laval University, Canada

Ivers, Hans, Laval University, Canada

Most Western countries are now confronted with relatively high divorce rate. The notion of making decisions in the child's interest has evolved into an ideology of maintaining the relationship with both parents after the marital separation or divorce. This communication presents the results of a study, which examined the father contact trajectories post-separation. Using a person-centered approach, our objectives are (1) to determine number and nature of father-child contact trajectories over a 8-year period, and (2) to examine the role of child and parents' individual characteristics and family context factors. Based on a representative sample of children living in Québec (Quebec Longitudinal Study of Child Development, 1997-2015), containing information on 2,223 children in wave 1, we used a subsample of mothers who experienced marital separation (n = 245). First, using growth mixture models, the resulting six-category classification shown that father-child contact post-separation is not characterised by a single pattern of declining. Majority of fathers maintained a consistently high level of contact with their children, and the frequency of visits at time of rupture seems determinant of future father-child contact. Several factors

predicted relational patterns and contact trajectories, including the satisfaction about father parental implication. Although previous research has investigated family evolutions, these studies are mainly carried out on cross-sectional, small and unrepresentative samples. Our results highlight the heterogeneity of father-child contact trajectories. Based on the assumption that family dynamics impacts children's and parent's well-being, this study has implications for public policy and future research

- **Different but equal? Making sense of cross-cultural images of fathers and fatherhood**

Mitchell, Sarah J. (sarah.mitchell@liu.se), Department of Thematic Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

In this presentation I consider the meaning of diversity in the context of the family, with a focus on images of fathers from various national and cultural contexts. I seek to explore how one might make sense of these fatherhood(s) as diverse and multiple and yet of equal value and legitimacy. I do so by analyzing notions of difference, sameness and (in)equality in my material. The material consists primarily of photographs which were part of a project conducted by the Swedish Institute. The project began with a collection of photos of 'Swedish Dads' on parental leave, at home with their children. This exhibition was subsequently displayed at various Swedish embassies. It was often combined with a local photo competition whereby fathers from that country were invited to submit photographs of themselves and their children. I have collected 60 winning images from such competitions held in three African and three Asian countries. These images together with the 25 images of 'Swedish Dads' constitute the material for this study. Since the photos from Africa and Asia were part of a photo competition judged by their local embassies, there is already an element of comparison and evaluation implicit in the material. In my analysis, I draw on Rose's (2016) method of 'visual discourse analysis'. Such an approach recognizes that images are connected to discourses, make 'truth claims' and that power/knowledge are implicated in their production and audiencing. Preliminary findings point to significant recurrent themes across the material, along with points of divergence.

- **Between presence and absence: divorced fathers and family relationships**

*Zanchettin, Alice (alice.zanchettin@unicatt.it), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy
Bosoni, Maria Letizia, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy*

International as well as national research reveal how separation/divorce are events that can impact dramatically on family life trajectories: parents, children and family networks are involved in such event. It makes necessary to redefine and reorganize not only the daily and the relationships but also the identity of the people: mothers and fathers still remain parents, and they have to redefine and reorganize themselves as parents.

In this context, the present research will focus on the consequences of father's lives, relationships and fathering practices after divorce in Italy, where this is a relatively under-investigated topic, because research has mainly considered the changes of mother's conditions. Divorced fathers are at risk of social exclusion: they, for instance, use social canteen for meals and co-housing projects in order to prevent homelessness.

The main research question addressed is about the identity of such fathers who have to redefine and re-organize themselves, with particular attention to the father-child relationship. 40 separated fathers, aged between 35 – 65, all with children and recruited by social co-housing projects all over Italy have participated to the research. The preliminary findings suggest that we can observe a multidimensional framework that characterizes these fathers, where being present and absent are in tension: unstable living and working conditions, economic resources, difficulties with children and poor social relationships. In considering divorce consequences, it is important to include both material and relational well-being after divorce (structural dimension; cultural/relational dimension), due to prevent the risk that marginalized fathers become "absent" fathers.

WS23 LGBTQ Families II

- **When blood is thicker than water, queer is better than ill. Families, illness and queerness in Southern Europe.**

Pieri, M. (marapieri@ces.uc.pt), Centro de Estudos Sociais - Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

The presentation draws from my PhD empirical study on the experiences of young LGBTQA* people with chronic illness in Portugal and Italy; in particular, it focuses on the narratives that describe relations with families of origin. Data were collected through 30 in-depth interviews to young people who suffer from chronic illnesses that involve chronic pain, such as rheumatic diseases, post-tumoral conditions and other rare illnesses. In the Southern European context, familist and Catholic values often keep young people dependent to their families of origin for the entire life-span; this dependence is increased in present times of economic austerity. While being LGBTQA* can constitute a reason for estrangement or difficult relations, an illness in young age requires constant care and assistance which is expected to be provided by parents. Narratives explore the contradictions of these multiple embodiments, showing different strategies of dealing with unexpected challenges, in particular in relation to economic and care issues. The threats and worries produced by illness call for a reconfiguration of family relations, especially for what concerns the support or the disapproval of LGBTQA* identities. The narratives show also how sexuality and gender orientation are ascribed with less importance in face of the imperative of health. The study finally reveals how ableist and heteronormative assumptions projected by families of origin on their LGBTQA* members are undone and challenged through the lived experience of estrangement from normalcy, through practices of resistance and re-invention of what family means in times of illness.

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- **The ideology of intensive mothering in the parliamentary debate about lesbian and gay parenthood**

Lasio, Diego (diegolasio@gmail.com), University of Cagliari, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology, Philosophy, Italy
 Congiargiu, Nicola, University of Cagliari, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology, Philosophy, Italy
 Lampis, Jessica, University of Cagliari, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology, Philosophy, Italy
 Serri, Francesco, University of Cagliari, Department of Pedagogy, Psychology, Philosophy, Italy

Although most European countries have already legislated on same-sex couples and their children, Italy recognized same-sex civil unions only in 2016 (Law 76/2016). However, the section on adoption rights initially laid down in the law proposal was so controversial that it had to be deleted in order for the law to pass, thus denying lesbian and gay parents the legal protection they need. This study analyses the parliamentary debate on the recognition of same-sex couples and their children that took place in Italy during the period from July 2013 to May 2016. Specifically, through a Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough 2001, 2003) of the speeches of Parliamentarians who opposed the section of the bill concerning lesbian and gay parenthood, the study aims at understanding what are the discursive strategies currently used by the hegemonic heteronormative power to maintain the exclusive heterosexual access to reproduction and kinship in Italy. The empirical analysis shows that the discursive strategies deployed by MPs to combat the challenges to the heteronormative family shared a reference to the hegemonic model of gender which reiterates women's supposed caring virtues and limits the possibility for change in gender arrangements (Segal, 1999). Parliamentarians' speeches construed gender complementarity as the only access to reproduction and the requisite for good and healthy parenting (Bertone, 2017). Findings highlight that the opposition to the recognition of gay and lesbian parents contributes to reiterating restrictive standards of motherhood and to maintaining the institutionalization of sexualities and reproduction within the patriarchal order (Rich, 1977; Rubin, 1975).

- **Parental projects beyond same-sex couples: Gendered asymmetries**

Meslay, Gaëlle (gaelle.meslay@ined.fr), University Paris-Sorbonne / INED, France

Parenthood is a strong norm in France, as just 10% of the population remain childless, including only 5% by choice (Debest, 2014). Gays and lesbians are less likely than heterosexuals are to have children (Badgett, 2009), but the youngest further wish to become parents one day (D'Augelli et al., 2007). Since 2013, they can jointly adopt a child in France. The legal possibilities may strengthen the desire for parenthood, even if procreation is still complicated as assisted reproductive techniques are restricted to infertile

couples. So, how do same-sex couples consider having children and try to achieve it? Does the experience and desire for motherhood in a lesbian couple differ from fatherhood in a gay couple? Through a study based on mixed methods [1], I will study same-sex couples' plans for raising children, and the possibilities open to them, by focusing on gendered asymmetries. As gay fatherhood is questioned and stigmatized (Gratton, 2008) while motherhood is seen as natural, but also because of practical reasons, parenthood is much more reachable for women couples.

[1] I will study the Family and Housing Survey, a French Survey associated with the 2011 census that identified 1390 people in same-sex couples. I will also examine a qualitative study of 40 men and women married to someone of the same sex in France. They are married, so specifics in some ways, but as many have children – or plan to – we can analyze the ways they represent parenthood and the differences between men and women.

- **Networks of intimates of older Finnish men living alone**

Suoranta, Kirsti (kitti.suoranta@gmail.com), University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Living alone is more common in Northern Europe than anywhere else. In Finland, one important trend is the rise of older men living alone. This presentation is part of my PhD study examining the social networks of older Finnish men living alone, self-identified as gay, bisexual or heterosexual. Incorporating non-normative sexualities and intimacies in the study is important because older gay men's biographies and networks of intimates often differ significantly from their heterosexual counterparts. Here I focus on how the men's networks have taken shape during their lives. How do important factors (e.g. never marrying, childlessness or sexuality) regulate the networks?

My data consists of narrative biographies, photographs, qualitative social network data and interviews (n=30-40) collected from men born in the 1950's living in urban areas of Finland. The aim is to create deep, layered descriptions of the lives of the interviewees as relational and sexual persons embedded in webs of relationships changing in time. Methodologically I draw from qualitative configurational network analysis emphasising the dynamic nature of the ties between people. Narrative biographical methods enrich the understanding of social networks as products of particular life histories. I employ discourse analysis to open the personal and collective meanings the interviewees use. Insights from queer studies run through the analysis. This manifold methodology enables the analysis of the complex dynamics of the networks not necessarily revealed in interviews alone, as well as collective meanings within which it is possible to talk of intimate ties, families, and kinship.

- **Same-sex couples' access to paid parental leave in 41 OECD and EU countries**

Wong, Elizabeth (ewong@ph.ucla.edu), UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, United States America

Jou, Judy, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, United States America

Raub, Amy, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, United States America

Heymann, Jody, UCLA Fielding School of Public Health, United States America

There is increasing evidence on the health and economic benefits of paid parental leave, yet studies are often restricted to assessing leave in the context of heterosexual households with one mother and one father, despite the diversity of families. Expanding on previous cross-country comparisons of parental leave policies, this study explores whether paid leave is equally accessible to varying family types within a country. Utilizing a unique database that compiles indicators on paid family leave policies, we examine 41 upper-middle and high income countries from the European Union and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to compare the total duration of birth- and adoption-related parental leave available to heterosexual, lesbian, and gay couples (elsewhere we examine the experience of single parent families). Our initial analysis suggests that lesbian and heterosexual couples have access to equal durations of leave in most countries, mainly due to policies that explicitly extend paternity and shared parental leave to "partners" of mothers. In contrast, gay couples often have access to shorter durations of leave compared to both heterosexual and lesbian parents, due in part to parental leave policies that allocate substantially longer periods of leave to mothers than fathers. We also find that while many European countries have taken steps to ensure paid leave policies are inclusive if same-sex couples, there are a handful of countries that do not

legally recognize same-sex marriage or same-sex adoption, which may effectively eliminate a same-sex couple's access to parental leave.

WS24 Work & Family life: Childcare and other sources of support

- **Contradictory attitudes towards family-work arrangements and family model preferences in Spain**

Ortega-Gaspar, Marta (maga@uma.es), Universidad de Málaga, Spain
Moreno Mínguez, Almudena, Universidad de Valladolid, Spain
Gamero Burón, Carlos, Universidad de Málaga, Spain

In this study it is analysed the most desirable parental childcare options when having children under six years old at home in Spain. The analysis offers a variety of preferences towards the different Family models and interesting contradictory attitudes that seem to be resolved through preferences towards an 'hybrid' or 'adaptive' family model. The existing contradictions manifest the transitional cultural process under which the Spanish society is immersed that exerts a crucial influence on the family. The Database use are the 2012 International Social Survey Programme (ISSP). The analyse allows to identify the determinants of Family model preferences for both, men and women and for the age groups considered.

- **Long-term effects of full-time childcare on family lives in Japan**

Sasaki, Takayuki (taksasaki@gmail.com), Osaka University of Commerce, Japan

Japanese government has introduced a series of family friendly policies over the years to address the growing needs for childcare particularly for dual-earning families and concerns for the declining birthrates. Despite these policies, only a fraction of women is able to continue her career after her first childbirth. This study investigates the long-term outcomes of full-time childcare attendance on family lives by using Japanese General Social Survey 2009 Life Course Study data. Adults aged between 28 and 42 were selected by two-stage stratified random sampling, and detailed life history was retrospectively collected. One thousand eighty-four women who have ever have a child will be the focus of this study. Propensity score matching was employed to reduce the impact of selection bias because families who utilized early childcare for their first child are likely to have different prognostic characteristics from those who didn't. The results showed that childcare users were more likely to have stronger intention for additional child, to stay in the labor force, and to have higher family income than non-users. Although social policies are intended to reduce inequality, childcare policies in Japan paradoxically increase inequality. Given that the shortage of openings, especially in urban area, prevents women from keeping their career, immediate and drastic measures are needed.

- **The 24/7 economy is highly visible in flexibly scheduled ECEC: Experiences of Finnish parents and early educators**

Rönkä, Anna K. (anna.k.ronka@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Turja, Leena M., University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Malinen, Kaisa E., JAMK University of Applied Sciences, Finland
Tammelin, Mia, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Kekkonen, Marjatta, National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Change in the context in which families live presents new challenges for early childhood education and care (ECEC) services. One of the central arenas for working parents is a working life culture that, to meet the needs of global markets is constantly in flux. A global trend much debated recently is the so-called 24/7 economy, which entails service availability, and therefore work, during evenings, weekends and nights. Increasing numbers of parents are seeking ways to organize childcare during nonstandard hours. This presentation focuses on flexibly scheduled ECEC, an institutional childcare service for Finnish families, in which both parents, or a single parent, work nonstandard hours.

Although many countries nowadays offer extended hours day care, only Finland has a publicly provided, legislatively based system guaranteeing ECEC during nonstandard as well as standard hours. We explored, as part of the Families 24/7 research project, what families (by family type, income, parental education) use these services and when (nights, evenings, weekends). We also utilized web-survey data obtained from early educators on what they saw as the main challenges involved in implementing flexibly scheduled ECEC. The results showed that the unpredictability of working life tends to spill over to ECEC. Due to varying parental work schedules, children have unique daily and weekly rhythms, which in turn present educators with challenges in meeting children's needs, pedagogical planning and scheduling care times. In addition to supporting parental employment, the wellbeing and equality of opportunity of the children in care should be promoted in nonstandard.

- **Talk about childcare choices - 'Finnish parents' justifications for their childcare decision.**

*Kuukka, Anu (anu.kuukka@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Terävä, Johanna, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Alasuutari, Maari, University of Jyväskylä, Finland*

When their child is nine months old, Finnish parents need to decide about future childcare arrangements. They can choose either to continue taking care of their child at home, supported by a home care allowance, or to return to paid work. In the latter case, they can choose from a range of ECEC services or a combination of these.

The principle of freedom of choice is said to enable all parents to choose the care arrangement that best suits their family and child. In Finland, childcare services are organized by municipalities, and hence local differences in service availability will condition parental preferences (e.g. Vandenbroeck and Lazzari, 2014). Differences in family structure and life situation also influence parental childcare decisions.

Here, we ask how parents make sense of and justify their childcare decisions. The data comprise 64 qualitative interviews with Finnish parents whose youngest child was one to two years old at time of interview. This study forms part of the CHILDCARE project financed by the Academy of Finland's Strategic Research Council. The data analysis applied discursive tools and focused on how the parents positioned themselves and the modalities used. The analysis yielded three speech-types: 'the best interest of the child', 'parental well-being' and 'money'.

The parents offered both emotional and rational justifications. Their talk was also informed by moral judgements: cultural notions of what is good parenting and childhood recur in the interviews. The findings also challenge the discourse of a "free choice of childcare".

- **Outsourcing domestic labor: Less work for mum?**

Nisic, Natascha (nnisic@mail.upb.de), Paderborn University, Germany

The outsourcing of domestic labor for pay is increasingly seen as a solution for balancing work-life conflicts in particular for women, who still carry the majority of domestic work. Hence, in many European countries, policy measures have been introduced that support domestic outsourcing with the aim to relieve time-conflicts and help women into employment. These policies rest on the implicit assumption derived from abstract economic reasoning that outsourcing will automatically create time gains for women by substituting their own domestic work for paid domestic work. However, as research in family sociology suggests, the division of domestic labor is often embedded in gendered power-relations in the household and is closely related to the production of gender identity and creation of family bonds. From this viewpoint outsourcing does not necessarily lead to a more balanced labor division. However, there has been little systematic research on the actual effects of outsourcing. The few existing studies are inconclusive and suffer from methodological endogeneity and selectivity problems.

I systematically, theoretically and empirically, examine the effects of outsourcing on the amount of housework done by men and women in German households based on fixed-

effects analyses of the German Socio-Economic Panel 1992-2015. I differentiate between the gender-typing of tasks and between routine and non-routine housework done during the week and on weekends. The results reveal complex patterns of substitution of paid domestic work for own domestic work that reveal the deficiencies of economic explanations. I discuss the implications of the results for family and labor market policies.

WS25 Fatherhood and Motherhood: Mothers

- **Pais & Filhos magazine: Consolidating traditional parental gender roles in the XXI century**

César, F. (filipa.cesar@gmail.com), FPCEUP, Portugal

Oliveira, A., FPCEUP, Portugal

Fontaine, A.M., FPCEUP, Portugal

Since the beginning of the XX century, women and mother directed magazines help mothers to raise their children according to current cultural models. In this article, we analyse the content of the Portuguese edition of Pais & Filhos magazine during 2015 trying to find which parenthood model it conveys, whether it is directed to mothers and/or fathers, and its main features. Results show that the parents magazine with the highest circulation in Portugal is highly gender differentiating and promotes an intensive parenting model mainly centred on the children's needs and where mothers are, eventually, the parent in who the greatest responsibilities fall.

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- **Constructing the "good mother" in the reflexive modernization age**

Wiatr, Marta (mwiatr@aps.edu.pl), The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Poland

The paper is of both methodological and theoretical nature. Its purpose is to explore the construction of the 'good mother', within the discourse of education, and in particular – alternative education in Poland. The research is framed in the broader concept of reflexive modernization (Beck, Giddens, Lash, 1994).

I used narrative data from interviews with 11 middle-class, Polish mothers with children of school age, who are engaged in the creation and/or development of alternative educational environments. These environments emerged in Poland in 2013 and are called quasi-schools (Wiatr, 2017). Quasi-schools are groups without formal school status, founded based on principles relevant for a joint homeschooling or unschooling project that brings together several tens of families (like the concept of Meighan's flexi-schooling), and draw on progressivism as well as modern psychological and neurological concepts.

Using grounded-theory and discourse analysis strategies, I explore how mothers, in the interpretative and reflexive effort, make their educational ideas and practices (not popular choices, decisions, engagements) meaningful, justified and legitimate.

I frame the conclusions within the broader concept of reflexive modernization with its individualization, responsabilization and risk concepts, to see how the 'good mother' is reflexively constructed and where (in which socio-cultural contexts) it finds justification.

- **Relational long-term breastfeeding**

Säilävaara, Jenny (jenny.w.sailavaara@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

My presentation focuses on relational and embodied experiences of Finnish mothers who have breastfed over one year. It is based on 39 written accounts by Finnish mothers and analysed by using content analysis. Breastfeeding a baby in Finnish society is culturally expected and normative. However, when the child gets older support and guidance are not trouble-free since long-term breastfeeding is seen both non-normative and stigmatized.

The main findings indicate that long-term breastfeeding is a complex and at times challenging relationship between the mother and the child, possible partner, relatives and healthcare professionals. The relation with the child shows the various sides of breastfeeding; it is binding but in a way that can be experienced as a positive and pleasurable but also as a problematic thing. This seems to be emphasized when the

breastfeeding continues beyond infancy and when breastfeeding means relational nurturance rather than nutritional necessity. With partners relational experiences varied from highly positive to complex and even stressful experiences. Some mothers described long-term breastfeeding as something in which both parents are invested in, others felt pressure to stop breastfeeding. Relatives were often openly negative towards long-term breastfeeding and used different tactics to get involved with the breastfeeding relationship between the mother and the child. Almost half of the mothers in my study described feeling that healthcare professionals have negative attitudes to long-term breastfeeding. The embodied experiences of speechless interaction, stigmatization and feelings of exhaustion will also be dressed in this presentation.

- **Discovery of new styles of intensive motherhood: case of the Czech**

Marková Volejníčková, Romana (romana.volejnickova@seznam.cz), Institute of Sociological Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Czech Republic

Intensive motherhood has become a strong social norm for many, especially Western, countries. Intensive motherhood is defined as centered upon all-day, long-term, time and money consuming and/or intensive care by the mother focused on child needs. Thanks to socialist era in the Czech Republic, intensive motherhood was established in special way (e.g. family law, expert discourse about "good motherhood" etc.). In this time we can see, that social norms about intensive motherhood manifest themselves in the actions of mothers in diverse social locations. However, contemporary research demonstrates that women's ability to realize intensive mothering is affected by factors like their education, race, ethnicity, religion or socioeconomic status. The goal of this paper is to analyse intensive motherhood in the Czech context by focusing on such factors that influence the realization of intensive motherhood among today's mothers the most. Based on 17 biographical interviews with current mothers, educational attainment has been identified as the strongest factor, shaping mothers' (a) approach to utilizing information on child care, (b) approach to paid employment and reconciliation of family and work, and (c) discussions of the financial, mental and emotional costs of intensive motherhood.

WS26 Care and Welfare: Welfare regimes, policies and interventions

- **Intergenerational transfers of care in Spain**

Jiménez-Roger, Beatriz (bjimenez@ugr.es), University of Granada, Spain

Population ageing and the new social and demographic patterns are affecting family types, intergenerational relationships and the social meaning of old age. Under these circumstances, it has become crucial to analyse the implications of this phenomenon and how it will affect intergenerational relationships and transfers, especially in relation to care. This aspect will be an important element to understand the well-being of families and individuals. Several studies have addressed the key role of the family as an important factor in these dynamics and, more specifically, its function as a mechanism of intergenerational solidarity, especially in Mediterranean models, where the traditional family generates high levels of regulation and functional solidarity. However, more recently scholars have highlighted the concept of ambivalence, or the significance of conflicts in the process of understanding intergenerational relationships.

This study is focusing on practical and emotional support to people aged 65 or more in Spain. We need to pay attention to these dynamics of care and their relation with the Welfare State systems to understand how it could be connected to elderly care politics and intergenerational relation in the family as well as out of it. Data from The Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas (Spanish Center of Sociological Research) will be used to show how these care mechanisms operate in Spanish context during last decade. Therefore, for its relevance and future prospects, in light of this changing demography and

according to the Welfare State regime, we will study intergenerational transfers of practical and emotional support to elderly people

The ethnicisation of paid domestic work in Europe: a quantitative analysis of care, gender and migration regimes

Giordano Chiara (chgiora@ulb.ac.be), Université Libre de Bruxelles , Belgium

In the light of the recent developments occurred in the domestic sector in Europe and the debate on the externalisation of domestic and care activities, this paper explores the impact of gender, care and migration regimes on migrant domestic work. While the number of migrant domestic workers is increasing everywhere in Europe, the cross-national differences in the ethnicisation of the sector remain significant and depend on multiple factors. The literature on domestic work has long recognised the role of welfare/care regimes in determining the degree of externalisation of domestic and care activities and the role of migration regimes in attracting migrant workers. Additionally, the gender regime can also be crucial to understand the recent developments of paid domestic work in Europe. In this paper, I present the findings of a quantitative study conducted at the European level, aimed at exploring the interconnection of the three regimes and their impact on migrant domestic work. For this, I have conducted a two-step analysis. First, I have created three typologies of countries, one for each regime, based on relevant indicators, which allowed me to identify clusters of countries that behave similarly with respect to the three regimes. For the construction of the typologies and in order to measure the main dimensions identified for each regime (namely, the de-familialisation and generosity of care regimes; the gender equality and the 'gender contract' for the gender regimes; and the integration and admission dimensions for the migration regimes), I have created composite indexes, based on indicators from multiple international databases. Then, I have tested the effect of the typologies on the ethnicisation of the domestic sector. For this step, I have conducted multivariate analyses based on the EU-Labour Forces Survey 2015 data, which allowed me both to test the explanatory power of the three typologies and to investigate the impact of the three regimes on migrant domestic work in Europe. The findings suggest that the three regimes do have an effect on the ethnicisation the domestic sector, and that this effect is greater when the three regimes are taken into account simultaneously.

- **Working with families: Domestic violence, emotions and professional practices among social and health care professionals and police**

Notko, Marianne (marianne.notko@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Husso, Marita, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Encountering domestic violence victims, perpetrators and witnesses in the fields of social and health care, and policing often includes a number of challenges. Both social and health care professionals and police officers confront aspects of human life that involve various problems related to social relationships, health, and social, emotional and economic wellbeing. Working with violence-related issues in families and in close relationships is challenging, and the misrecognition of violence is very common. Our study on Finnish social and health care professionals and police officers' attitudes, experiences and practices related to domestic violence sheds light especially on the meanings of organizational and educational practices, embodied experiences, gendered agency and emotions. Our data includes 10 focus group interviews with social and health care professionals and 6 with police officers. Each group had 2–8 participants. Based on thematic analysis, our results indicate that there are significant professional and individual differences in conceptions, attitudes and institutional practices. Furthermore, professionals face a range of emotions, from sadness and pity to frustration and helplessness, or even anger. This is also related to the previous knowledge of victims' and witnesses' experiences of encountering professionals in the situations of asking and receiving help. It is important to take into account both professionals' and clients' perspectives on intervening

in domestic violence. Our study points out the meanings of professional practices and emotional challenges in encountering domestic violence and, in particular, their effects on the clients' and families' wellbeing.

- **First Alliance: Qualitative results of a parenting prevention program based on attachment theory**

Berástegui, A. (a.berastegui@comillas.edu), Universidad P. Comillas, Spain

Pitillas, C., Universidad P. Comillas, Spain

Halty, A., Universidad P. Comillas, Spain

Attachment insecurity constitutes an important transmission path for trauma and social exclusion. First Alliance is a prevention program designed for at risk families with children between 1 and 6 years old. Its aim is to strengthen and repair early attachment relationships, working with parent's reflective function and parenting interaction. First Alliance tries to prevent the negative influence of social exclusion and trauma through an accessible methodology, and the use of the therapeutic group as a safe base for exploring parenting and a safe haven for regulating difficult emotions related to parenting.

This work addresses the basic theoretical and technical principles of First Alliance, as well as some preliminary qualitative results on efficacy. Primary caregivers of children 1-6 years old attended an brief, group-based attachment centered intervention, in which different aspects of attachment psychology and parenting were addressed: children's psychological needs; attachment signals and the miscuing of attachment needs; parental emotions and their influence upon interaction; among others. Interviews were administered before and after participation. The content of these interviews was categorized in order to delineate the main areas of change experienced by families. Results showed an increase in parental reflective function; self-regulation during parent-child interactions; and parental-related security and enjoyment among participants. A reduction in children's behavior problems was also reported by some parents.

These results constitute preliminary evidence of First Alliance's efficacy. The value of a strength-based, experiential methodology in working with at-risk families is discussed, along with lines of future research.

WS27 Children, development & education: Well-being

- **What characterises contemporary parenting in the ČR?**

Sulova, Lenka (lenka.sulova@secar.cz), Department of Psychology, Faculty of Arts, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic

Thinking about changes brought by current day society to the traditional roles of parenting. Changes in parenting roles and the specific roles of fathers and mothers. What are the consequences of parenting at an older age, or of postponed parenting? How does the high living rate affect the time spent together between children and parents? Are the children lacking models for observational learning? Discussion of optimal development of children up to 3 years of age. Do they need individual family care at this age? Adequacy of impulses from the side of the parents towards the child. Are lifeless media another "parent"? Virtual relationships in the family and also among coevals. The role of the state in the child's upbringing - positives and negatives of paternalism from the side of the state.

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- **Young children and family belonging**

Sevon, E. (eija.sevon@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

In this presentation young children's perspective on their daily family life is viewed through the lens of belonging. Belonging is an emotional experience created through attaching ourselves to other people, places and ways of being. Thus, a sense of belonging can be characterized as a sense of bodily ease and comfort and a feeling of safety and being at home. Belonging can be divided into three linked dimensions: relational, cultural and sensory. Belonging is always relational; it is negotiated with other people. Cultural

belonging comes with social participation, memberships and acting in communities, and knowing the 'rules of the game'. Sensory belonging concerns the material world and how we create belonging to it through our bodies and sensory experiences. In family research, family belonging is attracting growing interest. Yet we know little about what aspects of family belonging are meaningful from the perspective of young children and how they construct it. In this presentation, I report an ongoing study on how young children create belonging in their daily family life. The participants were 18 Finnish children aged 4 to 7 years. The data were collected during visits to the children's homes and consist of observations and video-recordings of daily family situations, draw-your-day interviews, taking photographs, and going on walking tours with the children. The study illustrates the role and importance of shared routines and materiality, i.e., the home, familiar places and objects, for young children's sense of family belonging and how they construct participation in the family.

- **Physical and mental health of the family members. An exploratory study of family specialities in families of psychiatric patients.**

Kékes Szabó, Marietta (kszmarietta2@gmail.com), University of Szeged, Hungary

Although the role of the family has changed a lot in the last decades, this primary socialization medium has great significance on our physical and mental health. While a well functioning family has mental health protection function, dysfunctional family organization means risk for mental diseases, chronic illnesses and early mortality. In this research I investigated family structures by adult patients with some kind of psychiatric disorder. A control group with healthy individuals was also involved. A three dimensional figure placement technique, Gehring's Family System Test (FAST), which is based on the structural-systemic theory of families was applied to know emotional bonds (cohesion) and hierarchical structures (hierarchy) in the given families. Static and dynamic family representations were also explored. Measuring family relationships psychiatric outpatients were prone to demonstrate more rigid family structures, as well as in this group ambivalent feelings were more frequently expressed connecting to the family relationships. In this way, specialities of family representations suggest that psychosocial background is relevant for the better understanding of mental problems and it is also important to continue researches along these lines.

- **Sexuality and gender: Violence and sexual abuse in the young community juice**

Menezes, Walfrido N. (walfrido.menezes@estacio.br), Centro Universitário Estácio do Recife, Brazil

The present work, on gender and sexual abuse, aimed to rescue and favor, the process of adolescent growth. For that, we used observation, group dynamics and the sociodrama, carried out in the city of Jaboatão dos Guararapes, involving a group of girls / young people, held weekly. Through the activities a group of learning and mutual support to demystify the violence was built. Finally, they advanced to break the context of abuse, which was understood by one of them, such as the act of "expressing oneself with respect and freedom", and opening the doors to perceive themselves no longer as guilty, but as victims. It was also possible to construct a concept of self-protection, breaking the taboo of silence and fear; as well as promoting the process of resilience in the context of human rights.

- **Parent-Teacher Communities of Practice (CoP) in mainstream settings, when elementary school children with learning difficulties (LD) are involved: An empirical study.**

Eleftheriadou, Dimitra (dimiele4@gmail.com), University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece
Vlachou, Anastasia, University of Thessaly, Volos, Greece

Parent-teacher relationship has been acknowledged as an important factor contributing to children's academic success and good school climate, in both elementary and secondary school. This study explores the relations established among parents and teachers of children with learning difficulties (LD) within Greek elementary mainstream settings. Based on J. Lalueve's study (2007) on relationships between parents and teachers of children with special educational needs, suggesting 10 variations of relations when parents and

teachers work together as a Community of Practice (CoP), we explored via semi-structured interviews the relations between 40 parents (20 mothers and 20 fathers) and 40 teachers (20 special and 20 regular education) of students with LD who were educated in mainstream schools, receiving support in resource room settings. The results found are discussed in terms of CoP theory used as template of analysis. The data suggested a 6-featured parent-teacher relationship in Greek elementary school, such as: a) the conflictual, b) the typical, c) the in-between, d) the evolving, e) the functional, and f) the collaborative relationship. The results are discussed in terms of their implications on parent-teacher relations and on the creation of more inclusive and collaborative schooling environments.

- **Evenings in flexibly scheduled early childhood education and care: Young children's belonging**

Salonen, Eija (eija.p.salonen@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Sevón, Eija, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Laakso, Marja-Leena, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The study explores the daily lives of Finnish children attending flexibly scheduled early childhood education and care (ECEC), a form of ECEC that includes evenings, weekends and/or nights. Specifically, the study aims at answering two research questions: 1) in what kind of interactional situations do young children construct their belonging in evening ECEC, and 2) what features of interaction enhance and hinder the development of their belonging. The concept of belonging was applied for two aspects of wellbeing, membership and sense of belonging, which are constructed in interaction with one's social and material surroundings. Data were gathered by ethnographic observation of eight children aged 20–36 months in two Finnish day care centres offering flexibly scheduled ECEC. Written field notes and video-recordings from the observations were analysed qualitatively. First, interactional situations were categorized based on type of activity and qualities of interaction. Second, contributors and hindrances to the children's belonging were identified based on their actions and expressions within interactional situations. Tentative findings show that the young children in evening ECEC constructed their belonging in various interactional situations. Evening hours were most characterized by free play or teacher-initiated child-responsive play activities in small groups that made possible intimate interaction between the children and their educator. These features were likely to contribute to the development of the young children's belonging. Based on the findings, evening ECEC carried out in small groups that enable child-responsive interaction enhance the development of young children's belonging in their ECEC context and thereby support their wellbeing.

WS28 Migrations & Refugees I

- **Comparing occupational trajectories among 1.5 and second Chinese generations**

Gaspar, Sofia (sofia.gaspar@iscte-iul.pt), CIES-IUL, Portugal

Chinese migration to Portugal has been growing for the last decades. Currently, there is a Chinese community in Portugal which poses important questions related to the continuity or discontinuity between first and second generation trajectories. A fundamental issue is what are the occupational trajectories developed by the children of Chinese when compared to their parents (first generation). Previous research has pointed to different labor pathways developed by first and second generation migrants, since immigrants' descendants have an educational and professional socialization closer to the residence country. However, it is important to distinguish between those descendants arriving at an early age (1.5 generation) to those who actually had born in the residence country (second generation). This paper aims to describe and analyse the continuity or discontinuity of the occupational trajectories of 1.5 and second Chinese generations settled in Portugal when compared to their parents. Qualitative data based on 18 semi-structured interviews to Chinese descendants will be analysed. The results obtained shown that 1.5 Chinese generation is mostly confined to ethnic enclaves (family and friends) with occupational trajectories closer

to their parents (e.g., entrepreneurial activities linked to sales trade). By contrary, second generation Chinese reveal a more discontinuous pathway compared to their parents, as they develop occupational activities that function as a tool in articulating Portuguese and Chinese communities (e.g., translators, teachers, real estate agents, touristic guides, etc).

- **Care arrangements and migration projects in Romanian transnational families**

Pérez-Caramés, Antía (antia.perez@udc.es), University of A Coruña, Spain

Since the end of the 20th century, Romania has experienced intense emigration movements, focused in new immigration countries such as Italy and Spain. This process has implied family rearrangements in the country of origin and somehow boosted the debate on left-behind children, thus revealing the scarcities of the Romanian public provision for the care of the underage. This phenomenon has been analysed under the “care drain” / “care gain” perspective (Piperno, 2011)

However, within migration studies little attention is paid to the way transnational families deal with responsibilities when leaving their home country and whether changes in care arrangements shape the decisions taken throughout the migratory project. This is, even if there is a growing field of research on transnational families, up to now analyses have largely addressed the issue of transnational mothering practices; fewer efforts have been devoted to the role of those stayed behind (grandparents caring for the children of the migrant’s couple) or to the transnational care provided to elderly parents.

In this paper we will address the role of care arrangements –both for children, as well as for elderly and dependent family members- in the shaping of decision-making plans regarding the migratory project of Romanians living in Spain.

This paper is based on a research dealing with the determinants of return migration of immigrants living in Spain. The methodology is based on qualitative techniques and the approach for fieldwork was multi-sited.

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- **Transnational care strategies of Eastern European migrant parents in Sweden**

*Charlotte Melander (charlotte.melander@socwork.gu.se), Social Work, Sweden
Oksana Shmulyar Gréen, Sociology and Work Science, Sweden*

This paper contributes to a growing field of research on European migrant families in Scandinavia by focusing on transnational care strategies toward children among Polish and Romanian parents working in Sweden. The questions we pose are: What care strategies and care shifts are identified when parent (s) and children live separated due to parental migration depending on gender of the migrant parent, family configuration and inter-generational relations? How do care strategies change over time depending on children’s age, their changing needs and families’ emotional well-being? How are the care strategies negotiated in relation to the changing welfare regimes in both host and home countries? 22 qualitative interviews with migrant parents in Sweden, both men and women, are analysed using the theoretical lenses of situated transnationalism, gendered norms on care and negotiated family commitments. The analysis indicates that family life stages at which migration occurs lead to a plurality of parental care strategies and care shifts, embedded in specific family configurations and gender patterns, having a long-lasting impact on parent-child relationships in the course of migration. The time lens highlights the diversity of temporal adaptations that migrant parents undergo by constantly negotiating the transnational family commitments in relation to children’s age and their changing needs as well as the emotional well-being of entire families. Added to that, transnational care strategies within the families we studied are highly differentiated depending on the resources and capabilities available to migrant parents from the contrasting institutional contexts of the post-socialist and the Swedish welfare states.

- **Psychosocial aiding of Congolese refugees residents of Gramacho, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.**

*Bagno, Silvana (pssilvanabagno@gmail.com), Uniabeu Centro Universitário, Brazil
Valdene, Rejane de Souza Rocha, Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Brazil is known internationally as a welcoming country. According to data from National

Refugee Committee of the Ministry of Justice, the country received an average of 5,208 refugees from 80 nationalities from Colombia, Congo and Syria. A group of community psychology trainees from Uniabeu University Center in Belford Roxo, RJ, serves about 40 families of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo, residents of Gramacho, Baixada Fluminense. The intention is to provide them with space to be heard and share their experiences and feelings by leaving their country of origin, culture, ties, social networks and their own family, as well as assisting them in the process of acculturation in Brazil, social inclusion and development of new social networks. Difficulty finding jobs, access to higher education, public health services and housing are the main problems encountered. The Project Introduction to Scientific Research has as a guiding question, to what extent does the experience of forced immigration imply in the identity issues and the sense of belonging of these subjects? Its objectives are: to investigate how the relation among memory, space and lived experiences anchors memories, identities and narratives of belonging; to identify, through their narratives, their memories in relation to the space and experiences lived in the country of origin; how do these memories interfere with the sense of belonging to the host country? It is a qualitative research that has the focal group as its main methodological corpus and for analysis of the data consists of the Narrative Thematic Analysis.

- **Precarious and disrupted families for refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection in EU law**
La Spina, Encarnación (elaspina@deusto.es), University of Deusto, Spain

UN documents promote a general consideration of the family being a natural and fundamental value of civil society but paradoxically is reserved an explicit definition for a particular family model: the “migrant family”. There is a right to family life under international and European Law but in practice this depends of State’s ability to refuse reunification or make the procedure so difficult or almost impossible, particularly when there are insurmountable obstacles to developing family life elsewhere.

Due to humanitarian crisis and migration pressure, European Institutions and Member States are imposing stricter rules for immigration and less preferential treatment of holders of international protection when they apply for family reunification. For instance, the family criteria can become less relevant in inadmissibility procedures and refugees families can be limited to “core” family members without take into account the special circumstances of forced displacement or the wide cultural differences of the concept of family.

This paper tries to point out a critical-normative approach (SWOT) about the legal status of refugee and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection families according to current European family reunification rules and the IV Dublin/ CEAS regulation proposal. Firstly, I try to analyse the compatibility of the different treatment of refugees and beneficiaries of subsidiary protection with minimum human rights obligations. And secondly, I propose a critical review of ECHR and EU case law in order to prove how current asylum legal framework and its application reduces seriously and paradoxically the right to family life for holders of international protection.

WS29 Ageing: Care

- **Causal links between family networks and health**
Christian Deindl (christian.deindl@tu-dortmund.de), TU Dortmund, Germany

Social networks especially family networks are an important source of later life health, e.g. due to shared activities, the feeling of embeddedness, and social support. At the same time health has an impact on family networks which require investments of time and resources. A decreased health status decreases the possibility to interact with contacts – however, support receipt is more likely in times of need. Furthermore family networks might be form a

different function for parents and childless people, especially in old age. We account for the complex causal relationship between health and family networks by using causal analysis. The German Ageing Survey (DEAS) includes information about health and social networks (using a name generator) over a period of 18 years (1996-2014). We will use network size, composition and social support exchange as measures for social and family networks and self-rated health as measure for health. In a first step, we estimate fixed-effects models to disentangle the influences of changes in family networks on health and vice versa. In a second step, we use a cross-panel design in order to analyze specific connections between different aspects of family networks and health over time. First results indicate highly significant effects of health on social networks and vice versa over time. Especially social support shows a causal connection to health, once direct and indirect paths between health and social networks are incorporated into our model. The differences between parents and childless respondents were small.

- **Locating care – spatial ordering of the adult foster care homes in Finland**

Leinonen, Emilia (emilia.a.leinonen@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

In Finland, ageing-in-place policy and changes in the delivery of care services have resulted in the transfer of care from formal places such as institutions to more informal places such as home or homelike environments. Home has become a central place of the reconstruction of care for older people. During the past few years, a new housing and care service for older people called adult foster care has emerged in Finland. The scheme's idea is that older people are cared for in ordinary homes by foster carers who are not related to them, and who are not formally employed by the public sector. A foster care home is thus at the same time a personal dwelling and a site of intensive care work. Apart from Finland, the scheme exists also in the US and in England (shared lives). Research on adult foster care is scarce both in Finland and internationally. The purpose of this article is to examine the foster workers' experiences of the spatial effects on the care work. Twelve foster carers were interviewed. Research questions are: How spaces in the foster care homes are negotiated and reconstructed? How power is expressed through spaces? Special focus is in analysing the public and private spaces of the foster care homes. Preliminary results of the thematical content analysis indicate that spaces in a foster care home are continuously contested, and power is expressed through spaces by using restrictions such as locked doors.

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- **What caregivers need?**

Remr, Jiri (jiri.remr@inesan.eu), Charles University, Faculty of Arts, Czech Republic

Satisfaction of caregivers' needs is essential for achieving the necessary quality, extent and adequacy of care provided by family members in households. Needs of elderly care recipients are already well documented by other studies however, caregivers' needs are not examined in sufficient detail. The main goal of proposed presentation is to introduce the needs of caregivers who provide care about elderly family member, to put such needs into the context of family environment and to relate the needs with the key risk factors. The methodology of needs assessment, i.e. identification of the gap between current and optimal conditions for provided care was used. In contrast to other surveys focused on explicitly expressed wants of caregivers, the performed needs assessment enabled to identify the needs even of those caregivers who did not seek any help and who did not specified any requirements, preferences and wants. By using the needs assessment technique, it was possible to identify even the so-called unconscious needs. Proposed contribution brings results that summarize the identified needs. Achieved results are, among others, the categorization of individual needs and proposed criteria for their measurement in future studies. Available results also indicate that the combination of risk factors and needs is for analyzed individuals unique; such result leads to the conclusion that effective interventions must be customized and targeted. Presented results may help to propose adequate interventions and to enable the evaluation of their relevance and effectiveness.

WS30 Methodological aspects in family research: Measures

- **Validation of two child-oriented scales of subjective well-being**

Haanpää, Leena (lehaan@utu.fi), University of Turku, Finland
Toikka, Enna, University of Turku, Finland

The purpose of this study is to assess the psychometric properties of two measures: the first, the Brief Multidimensional Students' Life Satisfaction Scale (BMSLSS) focuses on subjective well-being (SWB), and the second, the Family Togetherness Scale (FTS) aims to capture children's satisfaction on quality of family life. Both measures are used in context with elementary school children. BMSLSS contains of single-item measures of five key domains in children's lives – family, friends, school, self and living environment and is academically widely accepted measure of SWB. The FTS, instead, is a new measure of quality of family life, and this is the first attempt to validate the scale. The FTS contains of six items covering psycho-social elements of family life. Baseline data from a longitudinal study examining predictors of changes in subjective well-being for children will be used. The data were collected on over 400 Finnish and Swedish speaking children born in 2008-2009 using self-report questionnaire. Structural equation modeling (SEM) will be used with latent variables to construct a latent measure of subjective well-being across gender, age and family context (FTS, parental socio-economic background). Internal consistency, convergent validity, and factor structure will be examined. We are especially interested in validating the constructs of BMSLSS and FTS as reliable and valid tools for measuring of children's subjective well-being. The initial results show that both scales are promising measurement tools in young school children's context and that the FTS and gender explain strongly the BMSLSS.

- **Validation of the positive parenting scale for Portuguese parents**

Martins, Silvana P. (id5375@alunos.uminho.pt), Universidade do Minho, Portugal
Almeida, Ana M. T., Universidade do Minho, Portugal
Suárez, Arminda, Universidade de La Laguna, Spain
Rodrigo, Maria J., Universidade de La Laguna, Spain
Augusto, Cláudia C. V. C. O. F., Universidade do Minho, Spain

Acknowledging the importance of parenting as a critical value to the child's well-being has been pursued in the realm of family support policies. Positive parenting is also defined as the necessary conditions to act on behalf of the child best interests. Yet, an empirical approach to the concept has evidenced the complexity of the parental role and called for the challenges involved in its assessment. Aiming at the development of measures and assessment of the construct of positive parenting, the present study examines the psychometric properties of the Positive Parenting Scale (PPS), originally developed by Suárez, Byrne, Rodrigo (2016). The Portuguese sample consisted of 346 parents participating in a larger study on parenting support needs. The PPS was completed online or in written format. Preliminary analysis using exploratory factor analysis with varimax rotation identified an optimal factorization of the construct involving a four-factor model with adequate reliability: family involvement, affection and recognition, communication and stress management and shared activities. Cronbach's alpha for each factor was between 0.72 and 0.87. The Cronbach's alpha was 0.92 for PPS. Subsequent results of a confirmatory analysis to be soon completed will further allow us to explore the psychometric properties of the PPS and its adequacy to map the key dimensions of positive parenting. Finally, we expect to contribute to the evaluation protocol of parenting capacities in prevention and child protection processes.

- **The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire: A multitrait-multimethod analysis using mother, father, and teacher reports**

Ferreira, Tiago (tiagodsferreira@gmail.com), University of Porto, Portugal
Cadima, Joana, University of Porto, Portugal
Matias, Marisa, University of Porto, Portugal
Geiser, Christian, Utah State University, United States America

The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ, Goodman, 1997) is one of the most widely used tools for screening children's behavioral adjustment. Although the possibility of assessing child behavior through multiple perspectives is one of the SDQ's main assets, there is limited evidence regarding the invariance of the psychometric properties of this measure across dependent raters. Moreover, raters' convergence when reporting corresponding dimensions, as well as their ability to discriminate distinct behavioral dimensions remain scarcely investigated. The goals for this study are: (1) to examine the SDQ's hypothesized three-factor structure and its degree of measurement invariance across three raters reporting on the same child, namely mothers, fathers, and teachers; (2) to investigate SDQ's convergent and discriminant validity. Data were collected from a community sample of 360 children (54% boys, M age = 54.07 months). Fathers, mothers, and preschool teachers were asked to report on children's internalizing problems, externalizing problems, and prosocial behaviors using the SDQ.

Results from confirmatory factor analyses indicated that the SDQ's hypothesized three-factor structure fit the data well. Metric and scalar invariance were established across raters. Using teacher reports as reference method, a "correlated trait-correlated method minus one" model (Eid et al., 2008) was fitted to investigate SDQ's convergent and discriminant validity. This model produced an acceptable fit, supporting discriminant validity and suggesting moderate convergence between parent and teacher reports. As expected, mothers and fathers showed a shared perspective on children's behavior above and beyond their partial overlap with teacher reports.

- **The Experiences in Close Relationships-Short Form: Measurement invariance across time and gender**

Oliveira, Ana R. (psi.oliveira.ana@gmail.com), Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Matias, Marisa, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Ferreira, Tiago, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Tagliabue, Semira, Facoltà di Psicologia - Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Brescia, Italy

Matos, Paula M., Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

The Experiences in Close Relationships-Short Form (ECR-SF) has been broadly used to assess attachment. However research on attachment's stability and change using this questionnaire has overlooked the issue of the instrument's invariance across assessment waves and groups, and there is a lack of literature on dyadic invariance. Our work aims to examine the ECR-SF factor structure and its invariance across time and gender. Eighty Portuguese dual-earner couples with pre-school children answered the ECR-SF at three time points, during nineteen months, as part of a larger project on work-family balance. The questionnaire's factor structure and its invariance were assessed through confirmatory factor analyses. Changes were made to the factorial structure of the questionnaire, which was transformed into three dimensions: anxiety, avoidance, and security. Evidence supporting partial relational and longitudinal invariance was found. We expect this work to contribute to a better understanding of the ECR and its use in Portuguese dyads, broadening the research on attachment's stability and change.

WS31 Nuclear and extended families

- **How do children define their family after a parental separation?**

Bastais, Kim (kim.bastais@pxl.be), PXL University College: Social Work - Research, Belgium

Pasteels, Inge, PXL University College: Social Work - Research, Belgium

Currently, children grow up in a large variety of family constellations, especially after a parental separation. So, old definitions of family like biological ties, location or time might not be sufficient anymore to define those separated families from a child's point of view. Previous research has indicated that parental separation and subsequent family transitions

can lead to difficulties of defining family boundaries and feelings of boundary ambiguity with children. With this study, we would like to investigate how children of separated parents define their family, given all family transitions they experienced following the separation of their parents. Therefore, we analyze qualitative data (in-depth interviews and children's drawings of their family) of 39 children between 8 and 18 years old of separated parents (16 girls, 23 boys). 20 children reside in joint physical custody, 15 with a residential mother and 3 with a residential father. Preliminary analysis of the qualitative data show already interesting results. The drawings clearly indicate that children's views on their family go beyond the classic idea of family as biological family. Next to drawing their biological parents and siblings, children also drew their stepparents, stepsiblings, halfsiblings, grandparents and even pets. Moreover, almost all children drew all family members as one group instead different family groups in separate houses. This indicates that, although separated parents may consider themselves to be living in two families, children still perceive this as one family: a family that even goes beyond the borders of location, time and biological ties.

- **Three-generational households: Grandparenthood, parenthood and grand childhood under one roof**

Souralová, Adéla (asouralo@fss.muni.cz), Masaryk University, Czech Republic

The presentation focuses on the care-giving, kinship and intergenerational relations in three-generation households in the Czech Republic. Drawing upon the interviews with three generation in each household, the paper answers following questions: What is the character of caring relations in three-generation households? What is the meaning of care-giving in the complementation, confirmation and construction of kinship? In answering these questions, the paper has two aims: (1) to explore the care-giving constellations, arrangements, and distributions across the generations, and (2) to understand the key role of care-giving in the creation and maintenance of family life. Three-generational households are chosen as a research setting because here we find face to face contact between three generations and the inter-generational provision of care-giving. The paper follows and contributes to contemporary anthropological and sociological theory on kinship and approaches care-giving as a key formative force in creating kinship ties.

- **Friends or family? Doing friendship in everyday practices**

Luotonen, Aino (aino.luotonen@helsinki.fi), University of Helsinki, Department of Social Research, Finland

Friends can be a source of intimacy, support and care, although these characteristics have traditionally been applied to family members. This study focuses on youngish adults' friendship relations, analysed within research participants' larger networks of intimate relations. I examine how friendship relations are formed, maintained or possibly dissolved during a specific life stage, the first years of (opposite-sex) marriage. In my study I ask: how are friendship relations maintained in everyday practices? What are the subjective understandings of friendship like, in relation to other close relationships? The data of this qualitative study consists of research interviews and questionnaire data, collected from the same research participants at two distinct points of time, which allows the analysis of the evolvement of relations over time. The 34 research participants were aged 26–41, formed 16 married couples and one divorced couple, and lived in Helsinki metropolitan area, Finland. Most couples had young children. Preliminary results demonstrate that on the one hand friendship relations are maintained in multiple and overlapping practices, such as in dyadic face-to-face interaction, giving and receiving practical support and families getting together. On the other hand, friendship relations can be based only on scarce dyadic contact, which makes them more vulnerable during significant life changes such as having a child. Friends can become intimate and emotionally close to the extent that they are considered family, which challenges the boundary often drawn between family and friendship relations.

- **Families beyond the nuclear model and cumulative inequalities: An empirical study in Switzerland**

Widmer, Eric Daniel (eric.widmer@unige.ch), University of Geneva, Switzerland
Sapin, Marlène, FORS, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

This research hypothesizes that the extent to which family configurations go beyond the nuclear model depends on a variety of resources that individuals accumulate throughout the years. The link existing between nuclear versus extended family configurations and such resources is explored using a representative sample including 500 respondents from age 18 to age 90 living in Switzerland. With such an age range, it was possible to investigate demographic reserves and economic resources as critically shaping family configurations in relation with age. The results of the study, using Multidimensional Correspondence Analysis and Logistic Regressions show that individuals with low resources overly define their family as nuclear, whereas people with a larger set of resources (economical and demographical) define their family as extended, with a variety of alternatives available. Such definitions may contribute to the development of further social inequalities.

- **What's love got to do with it?: Positive family change and resilience.**

Melo, Ana Teixeira de (anamelopsi@gmail.com), Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Alarcão, Madalena, Faculty of Psychology and Education Sciences of the University of Coimbra and Centre for Social Studies, University of Coimbra, Portugal

From a complex systems perspective (Melo & Alarcão), coupling processes in the family are fundamental dimensions to understand family functioning and both natural and professionally supported change and resilience. The internal coupling processes pertain to (i) the individual contributions to family interactions/bonds; (ii) the reciprocal patterns of interindividual coordination and the properties that characterise them; (iii) the emergent potentials or higher level properties characterising the bonds and constraining their dynamics as well as the individuals' behaviour (iv) the interaction between bonds and their constructive or destructive effects. Love has been identified as an emergent relational force sustained by special patterns of predominantly positive and flexible patterns of emergent potentials or capacities of the bonds. Its effects appear to be transformative and powerful, driving positive change and resilience and promoting well-being in the family.

In this exploratory multiple case-study, we used a card-sorting procedure to identify configurations of properties of the coupling associated with (i) experiences of love in the family; (ii) positive change and (iii) resilience in natural contexts as perceived by families exposed to multiple challenges (n= 18), practitioners (n= 12) and academics (n= 11). Additionally, we explored which coupling properties experienced change and/or were associated with positive change outcomes in cases of multichallenged families (n= 22) with children at-risk, participating in integrated family assessments and interventions. We explored the overlap between the coupling properties associated with experiences of love in the family and the perceptions of family change and resilience. We discuss implications for research and practice.

WS32 Migrations & Refugees II

- **Meanings attached to language shift in three-generational migrant families**

Verhaeghe, Floor (Floor.Verhaeghe@UGent.be), UGent, Belgium

Language shift, 'the gradual replacement of one's main language (...) by another language (...) in all spheres of usage' (Pauwels, 2016, p. 18), is the result of implicit or explicit language choices, that are in turn influenced by factors related to the individual speaker, the group the speaker belongs to, the specific situation, and, not in the least, the attitudes of the dominant language speakers and the policies they install. In migrant families, this

process of language shift often takes place over generations and thus can have major consequences on intergenerational family communication and relations. In this research, we conducted an in-depth case study in four multigenerational families, whereby for each family we included a grandparent (born in Italy or Greece) who migrated to Belgium, his or her child, and one adult grandchild. We conducted an extensive interview with each family, based on a topic list. The interviews were videotaped, to include not only verbal but also non-verbal communication. We aimed to explore their co-constructed story on their integration processes, and hereto discussed the meanings they attach to their language choices and the language shifts taking place within their families, and we explored the ways they have tried to act upon the consequences of these language shifts. Although in all families, many efforts had been done to interrupt or reverse the language shift, the grandchildren did not use their grandparents' mother tongue anymore. This was something all family members deplored and – sometimes by means of teasing – blamed the middle generation (children of migrants) for. They often spoke the dominant language with their children, guided by the dominant discourse on the importance of the dominant language for success in the host country.

- **Adjustment processes over time in immigrant families from the former soviet union in Israel**

*Rubinstein, Ludmila (rubinstl@gmail.com), Ashkelon Academic College, Israel
Mirsky, Julia, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel
Slonim-Nevo, Vered, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

The goal of the current research was to analyze the complex processes that occur over time in families of immigrants from the FSU in Israel. The description of the phenomenon was based on the stories of parents and their adolescent children about their adjustment over the first seven years in Israel. 49 semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted at 4 points in time. Analysis of the data reveals that in the first year, improvement was found in the relations between family members, but after two years, there was a stormy period characterized by conflicts. Even though all the families experienced crisis, they responded to it differently. Two main patterns were found: a pattern of preserving the existing structure of the family and a pattern of changing the structure. In families that changed their structure, a drastic change in roles within the family became apparent. It seems that in families where the roles and status of family members changed radically after the immigration, it was harder to maintain the balance. Findings suggest that if crisis occurs, it does not occur immediately after the immigration. The period of risk for crisis is between the second and the fourth year. What helps in overcoming the crisis is flexibility. Therefore, in order to survive, the family system needs to be flexible enough to change its role structure and adjust itself to the changing conditions. The study may assist in planning the interventions according to the time after immigration and family structure.

- **Family-focused prevention to improve cognitive, educational, and social-emotional development of immigrant children and adolescents. A Systematic review**

*Arnold, Louisa A. (louisa.arnold@uni-jena.de), Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany
Beelmann, Andreas, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany*

Increasing international migration has been leading to the question on how to best integrate immigrant youth and their families. The current debate concerning this issue is based on findings, showing that immigrant children and adolescents face higher risks of poor academic performance, health related problems, mental health impairments, problem behavior, poverty, and discrimination than non-immigrant children. These disadvantages immigrant children and youth are facing can result from having to adjust to a new culture, struggling with language barriers, lack of knowledge on the academic system in the host country, previous trauma (of the children or their parents), disrupted social bonds, low-income, and intergenerational conflicts due to different levels of acculturation. Since negative outcomes of immigration for children and adolescents are strongly linked to family dynamics, several prevention programs intending to improve the adjustment of immigrant youth take a family-focused approach. There is still an ongoing debate concerning how well these programs work in this particular population and what the mechanisms of effectiveness are. The present meta-analysis will provide insights on these questions by

systematically summarizing existing evaluation studies of family-focused programs, which are designed to prevent the negative outcomes of immigration in children and adolescents. From a systematic literature search 40 studies evaluating such a program could be identified. Preliminary analyses revealed an average weighted effect of $d = 0.27$ ($p = .000$). Further moderators of program effectiveness will be tested and discussed. Finally recommendations for practitioners, policy makers, and program developers will be presented.

- **Impacts of interculturality for immigrant families and for the majority society**

*Bagno, Silvana (pssilvanabagno@gmail.com), Uniabeu Centro Universitário; Universidade Estácio de Sá, Brazil
Valdene, Rejane de Souza Rocha, Tribunal de Justiça do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

Modern societies are characterized by the growing social phenomenon of the coexistence of different cultures and the mobility of a large part of their populations. International migrations of individuals, groups and families have accentuated the presence of immigrants in some European Union countries, such as Portugal, which since the 1990s has solidified attracting and welcoming people from different countries, becoming an intercultural society. Migration is influenced by a combination of economic, environmental, political and social factors, where we can see its unfolding for the individual and his group. Cultural differences between couples can create conflicts because of differences in lifestyle and values between their home countries. And conflicts between parents and children occur because of their cultural differences (McGoldrick, 2003). This research has as guiding questions: How does the migration process of Brazilians to Portugal impact the citizens and the Portuguese service networks? What kind of support do these immigrants need to receive? What alternatives has Portugal developed to receive them? The objective is to analyze how current Portuguese public policies contribute to the process of integration and interculturality of these immigrants. A qualitative research will be carried out through fieldwork. The methodological corpus of this research will consist of focal group (primary corpus), participant observation and documentary analysis (secondary corpus). The Data Analysis Methodology will consist of the Thematic Analysis of Narratives. It is hoped to clarify how the Brazilians live the process of immigration to Portugal and how has been occurring the aculturation and interculturality.

- **Imagined relationships and the sense of belonging**

*Kokkonen, Lotta (lotta.o.kokkonen@jyu.fi), The University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Ruohio, Heidi, The University of Jyväskylä, Finland*

In this presentation, we will discuss the meaning of imagined, sometimes missing or lost relationships, and the sense of belonging. The discussion is based on two studies dealing with issues of diverse families and belonging. The first study is a doctoral dissertation on Finnish transnational adoptees where the data consists of 24 semi-structured interviews. The second study is a collaborative team ethnography situated in a reception center for asylum seekers in Finland. The data comprises interviews, field notes, photographs and other materials. The data is used to illustrate the more theoretical discussion of this presentation. For international adoptees, belonging to a new family means breaking previous family relationships, at least in a juridical sense. Refugees and asylum seekers could also be seen as uprooted from their family relationships. Yet even if the juridical connections have been broken, the relationships (or the idea of them) stays and develops in new environments. These imagined or missing relationships seem to be relevant when a transnational adoptee or an asylum seeker considering the question of 'Where do I belong?' The presentation will introduce the concept of imagined relationships into the discussion on understanding transnational families and belonging. With examples from the two studies, we will discuss how imagined family relationships are being constructed and maintained. Furthermore, we will ask the question of what is the role of these relationships when building a sense of belonging to various imagined communities, such as families, neighborhoods, and larger transnational social networks.

WS33 Family Formation II

- **Childbearing intentions after conjugal breakup: lone-parents' accounts**

Cunha, Vanessa (vanessa.cunha@ics.ulisboa.pt), Institute of Social Sciences, Univ. of Lisbon, Portugal

Childbearing postponement and high incidence of one-child parities are chief ingredients of Portuguese low fertility. Besides, family dynamics are also characterized by high levels of divorce and increasing incidence of lone-parent households, features that highlight the widespread experience of conjugal breakup in one's life. Yet, demographics also reveal that childbearing transitions still tend to occur within conjugal relationships.

The persistent overlap between conjugal and reproductive trajectories is somehow puzzling, since we could expect that the social awareness of conjugal fluidity, along with new reproductive opportunities and women's economic independence, would concur to the spreading out of less normative paths of family formation, such as childfree couples and voluntary single-parents. Indeed, this overlap is playing a role in low fertility outcomes, since union dissolutions usually perform as an obstacle to further childbearing transitions, and especially to the 2nd child.

Drawing upon qualitative findings from a research on postponement, which aimed to enlighten how men and women above age 35 cope with late childbearing intentions in different family situations, this presentation brings into light the case of lone-parents that went through a divorce/separation, and didn't have a stable partner at the time. How were they coping with their childbearing intentions? Which opportunities were at stake?

An important finding is that these men and women frame gender-based childbearing opportunities. Lone-mothers are more open to non-normative paths, but they feel trapped by their remaining reproductive chances; while lone-fathers, despite perceiving a longer fertility scope, see a remote childbearing transition stuck to the traditional path.

- **The view of the institution "marriage, family and children" and value orientation**

Chromková Manea, Beatrice (manea@fss.muni.cz), Faculty of Social Studies, MU Brno, Czech Republic
Rabušic, Ladislav, Faculty of Social Studies, MU Brno, Czech Republic

This paper examines the view of institution "marriage, family and children" and value orientation in the Czech Republic. The Czech society has been characterized by a political and economic transformation process since 1989 that was followed by intensive demographic changes. Inglehart-Welzel's human development and McDonald's conceptualized social change have been intensifying since the 1990s in the Czech society, and the trends in the socio-demographic indicators suggest that the Czech Republic has been going through the so called "second demographic transition". Our main research question is the following: to what extent does demographic development correspond to the relevant attitudes and values of the Czech population during the last 25 years? We will work with various indicators to describe the attitudes towards marriage, family and children (e.g. "marriage is an outdated institution" or "if a single woman would like to have a child but not a long-time relationship, this should be accepted"). We will also portray some individualistic-oriented values according to the number of children. This aspect was surveyed by asking how many children one can have in order to achieve certain values. We also intend to determine some of the main factors that influence these values and their change. The paper will make use of the data provided by the last wave of the European Value Study (EVS) conducted at the end of 2017 in the Czech Republic. Where available and necessary (i.e. value change), we will also work with data from previous waves of EVS or other relevant studies.

- **Who provides a helping hand? Support networks of unmarried mothers**

Tuomaala, Vaula (vaula.tuomaala@uef.fi), University of Eastern Finland, Finland

Transitions on individual's life course, like having a child, are often marked by heightened need and expectations for support from those one considers close. Previous research has

mapped the intergenerational exchanges of support and care between parents and their grown-up children. Furthermore, the “blurring of boundaries” between friends and family members in individuals’ social networks has been addressed.

This paper introduces an on-going research on ego-centered support networks of unmarried Finnish mothers (N=198) who had recently given birth to a child. I focus on the composition of support networks, as well as the questions of quality and direction of support in different relationship categories. How do the quality (emotional/practical) and direction (receiving/providing) of support vary, when respondents’ friends, partners and kin members are compared? The study participants’ relationship statuses varied from cohabitating to single, and 69 % of them were first-time mothers. In the questionnaire, respondents were asked to list the persons from whom they receive and to whom they provide emotional support or practical assistance. The preliminary results indicate that the role of respondents’ friends and parents, especially mothers, is focal. The biggest group of persons listed in support networks were friends (34 % of all persons in whole data), followed by respondents’ mothers (14 %). The study discusses the content of new mothers’ close relations by analyzing the support provided across generations and between other family members and friends. It thus contributes to the discussions the role of significant relations in the context of family formation.

- **Assessments of parent potential in treatment with assisted reproduction technologies**

Lind, Judith (judith.lind@liu.se), Department of Thematic Studies – Child Studies, Linköping University, Sweden

Through treatment with assisted reproduction technologies (ART) people, who would otherwise have remained childless can become parents. In the regulation of access to treatment with ART the rights of adults to reproductive liberty, of patients to non-discriminatory treatment and of (future) children to being cared for in an adequate manner are balanced. Swedish ART policies require in addition to a medical assessment and eligibility criteria such as age, that an assessment of the candidates’ psychological and social circumstances is made, in order to ensure that the child “will grow up in good circumstances” – if gamete from a donor will be used for treatment (SFS 2006:351, 7 kap. 5§). If treatment is performed with the couple’s own gametes, no such assessment is required. This presentation concerns how professionals at fertility clinics reason about their responsibility to take the future child’s interests into consideration, about their obligation to perform assessments of the parent potential of candidates and to deny some candidates’ treatment as a result of these assessments, and about their lack of mandate to do so in cases where treatment does not entail gamete from a donor.

Focus group discussions with clinic staff at four different public fertility clinics in Sweden have been conducted. The analysis for this presentation will focus on which, and how, standpoints become dominant in the discussions between clinic staff regarding the above questions, what arguments they put forward in support of these standpoints, and which discourses these arguments draw on.

WS34 Emerging Adulthood

- **Emerging adulthood and parent-child communication: Validation study with perception scale of parenting communication (COMPA)**

*Beja, Maria João (maria.joao.beja@staff.uma.pt), Universidade da Madeira, Portugal
Portugal, Alda, Universidade da Madeira, Portugal*

Emerging adulthood has been described in literature as a new phase of individual and family life cycle. This new stage (between 18-25 years old) is characterized by identity exploitation, instability, self-focused and feeling in between of emerging adults. Notwithstanding the theoretical relevance of this topic, there is a research gap about parent-child communication in this stage, perhaps because of the lack of appropriate measures. The purpose of this study was to validate a scale originally developed to assess parent-adolescent communication (Perception Scale of Parenting Communication - COMPA) to this new stage of life cycle. A cross-sectional and descriptive design was used

to explore the perception of 217 emerging adults (31.8% males; 68.2% females) about communication with their parents. A new version of COMPA was designed with 17 items distributed by four factors (parental confidence/sharing, children confidence/sharing, emotional support/affective expression, and negative communication patterns), according to confirmatory factor analysis. Results showed that COMPA is a valid and consistent measure ($\alpha = .934$ for mother version; $\alpha = .923$ for father version) to assess parent-emerging adult communication. The limitation of this research includes the participants' heterogeneous socio-demographic status (e.g., there is a few emerging adults with financial autonomy). This study provides important implication for research and practice such as the design of a new tool to assess family communication in emerging adulthood stage. Thus, this study seems to be innovative because it offers a new resource to clinical psychologists and researchers interested in family and development topics.

- **The diversity of family and friendship networks in emerging adulthood: Theoretical and empirical perspectives on the network of relationships and individual development.**

von der Lippe, Holger (Holger.vonderLippe@medicalschool-berlin.de), MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany

There is increasing research on differential family functioning and its impact on individual development beyond childhood and adolescence (e.g., Kerig, Swanson, & Ward, 2012; Walsh, DeFlorio, Burnham, & Weiser, 2017). Emerging adults are – in the framework of Human Development and Family Studies (HDFS) – regarded to manage two pivotal and intertwined areas of developmental tasks: mastering relevant biographical transitions (e.g., leaving parental home, accomplishing education) and managing simultaneous relationships (e.g., to family, peers, romantic partners, and friends). Both developmental areas entail potentially stressful demands and, thus, challenge individual adaptive behavior. The present study examines to what extent the structure and the functioning of both family and non-family relationships go along with emerging adults' feeling of competence, educational aspirations, and psychological adaptation. In a survey design, 300 students visualized their networks of important relationships and reported on relationship qualities with others, biographical transitions, and personality measures. Analyses yield findings on significant relationship-personality interactions, the timing of biographical transitions, and the individual construction of personal networks. The discussion section refers to the theoretical and applied consequences of family and non-family network research for a deeper understanding of emerging adults' trajectories into adulthood.

- **What to achieve by the age of 35: Family, work or both?**

*Isoniemi, Henna (hejosa@utu.fi), University of Turku, Finland
Salin, Milla, University of Turku, Finland*

In general, the transition-to-adulthood process of all young adults involves leaving the parental home, entering the labour market, forming a partnership, and childbearing and childrearing. However, the adult status can be achieved through a number of different routes, the duration of the voyage varies and transition paths are increasingly being replaced by de-standardised and prolonged ones. Late and incomplete transitions have also come to stay, and it may be time to question the role of demographic adulthood markers. The purpose of this paper is to study what Finnish young adults perceive as important to achieve in life. For our empirical analysis we use the Finnish Youth Survey 2016 data which consists of 1901 respondents aged 15-29. They were asked how important it was to have permanent relationship, own family and children, permanent job, and the possibility to work with things they were interested in by the time they were 35 years old. We use logistic regression models with socio-demographic variables as predictors. Preliminary results indicate that work related factors are important for young adults to achieve by the age of 35. The impact of family related factors however are somewhat blurred. Permanent relationships are viewed equally as important to work related factors but having children is considered less important.

- **"Let's not forget the family": A systematic review on family relationships during emerging adulthood**

Oliveira, Carolina (carolina.arc.oliveira@gmail.com), Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

Fonseca, Gabriela, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

Sotero, Luciana, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

Crespo, Carla, Faculdade de Psicologia da Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal

Relvas, Ana Paula, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade de Coimbra, Portugal

The complex and global phenomena associated with emerging adulthood bring important implications for family relationships and development. The purpose of this study is to characterize family relationships during emerging adulthood and to understand how they transform and evolve over time. A systematic review of empirical literature allowed for the identification of 38 studies that met the defined inclusion criteria: empirical studies published since 2000, with emerging adults and/or their relatives as participants, and focused on family relationships. Out of these, 26 studies were cross-sectional and 12 employed a longitudinal design. The results demonstrated that parent-child relationships ($n = 26$) were the primary focus of the selected studies, followed by whole-family ($n = 7$), sibling ($n = 4$), and grandparent-grandchild relationships ($n = 1$). Global relationships features (e.g., relationship quality, communication patterns) and support were the two themes most frequently examined in the studies. Most studies verified that family relationships experienced positive shifts over time, encompassing higher family cohesion, closeness, and reduced conflict. Both parents and children were viewed as important sources of support for each other, although willingness to support parents varied by family structure; for instance emerging adults reported lower willingness to support non-custodial fathers in the future. Implications for future research include the need for understanding family dynamics beyond the parent-child dyad, namely by examining grandparent-grandchild relationships. In conclusion, this study contributed to a renewed reflection on family relationships during the transition to adulthood, providing the ground for framing emerging adulthood years into a family life cycle perspective.

WS35 Care and Welfare: Risk and inequalities

- **Child maltreatment re-reports in Portugal: Evidence-base cues for improving child protection assessment and decisions**

Rodrigues, L.B. (leonor.rodrigues@ics.ul.pt), ICS-ULisboa, Portugal

Alexandre, J., ISCTE-IUL, Portugal

Alvarez, D., CNPDPCJ, Portugal

Marques, R., IPAV, Portugal

The most common indicator of child protection services efficacy is the number of closed investigations that are re-reported. In Portugal, this indicator has been poorly recorded and analyzed. An ongoing study involving a partnership between child welfare practice (CNPDPJCJ) and research, is undertaking the first in-depth understanding of child maltreatment re-reports in Portugal. From the initial 8109, only 6919 were re-reports of the responsibility of child protection services and not of other factors or entities (re-reports reduction from 11% to 7%). Furthermore, 23,5% of the CPS re-reports occurred until 6 months after previous closure and 75,7% until 24 months. Of those, neglect is the main type of abuse, child's mean age is 11 years old and the main reason for previous closure was 'no longer a dangerous situation'. Above all, these results reveal the relative devaluation that, in a context of procedural overload and lack of resources, tends to occur in the assessment and prioritization of abuse over neglect cases. This is an overarching question in line with literature proving that, among the different typologies of maltreatment, neglect has the most serious and long-term consequences on child development: educational, relational, cognitive and socio-emotional effects that, namely, impair children self-esteem and self-confidence. This suggests that, following instances of neglect, at-risk children and their parents are not receiving the institutional support they need, leading to successive postponements and re-reports that decrease family recovery opportunities and increase children's risk, until a 'catapult' event occurs.

- **Decision making in the child protection system: An analysis of the implicit practices of social workers**

Barbara Segatto (barbara.segatto@unipd.it), Università di Padova, Italy
 Anna Dal Ben, Università di Padova, Italy

Child protection services are the most complicated and difficult to manage by the public authorities, both because of the complexity of the situations faced and the scarcity of resources available. However, there are good practices and methods of intervention at various levels, starting from the welfare system, through the management of the various public services involved and ultimately, the fundamental level of individual professionals involved in the daily decisions in the field of child protection system. In the Italian system, child protection decisions are taken by the Judicial Authority thanks to the assessments made by social workers: the current legislation, elastic and unrepeatable, guarantees a considerable margin of discretion within which the professionals can move.

While this discretion is positive because it assures the ability to assess the specifics of each child and family in order to build a personalized intervention project, on the other hand, this involves the lack of defined procedures, based on scientific and shared evidence. The aim of the research was to find out the implicit modalities of decision making by the social workers of the child protection services, as well as the factors that make a conscious contribution to the decision-making process.

Through 4 focus groups, we collected the experiences, practices and opinions of 30 operators of the Northern Italy child protection services. We hope that the results can facilitate the identification, analysis and sharing of practices and usual procedure in order to sort knowledge and to define organized and structured policy of action.

- **"He wants to mess with me, not the Social Insurance Agency": Custodial parent's experiences of the handling of maintenance support after the amendments in the Swedish Social Insurance Code**

Stina Fernqvist (stina.fernqvist@soc.uu.se), Uppsala University, Sweden

This study explores the effects of the amendments regarding maintenance support in Sweden, which became effective in 2016. These amendments imply that maintenance support should to a larger extent be transformed into maintenance allowance, whereby the handling of support is transferred from the Social Insurance Agency (SIA) to the parents who are expected to initiate a dialogue to secure the best interest of the children in financial terms. However, this may be problematic. Possible occurrence of violence and financial oppression, when the financial acting space of one partner is restricted by the other, may severely complicate the implementation. It has been argued that a normative family perspective, that presupposes the possibility of an unproblematic co-operation between ex-partners with children tends to obscure such power imbalances. Although desirable, mutual responsibility for support can thus create potential for fathers to exert financial oppression over mothers, who most often have the main financial responsibility as custodial parents. By interviewing ten custodial parents about their experiences of maintenance processes after the amendments, this study focuses on if, or how, experiences of violence and financial oppression has affected these processes and what implications this may have on the financial situation for parents and children. Preliminary results from these interviews suggest that the legislative changes and how they have been executed by the SIA to a large extent neglect previous experience of violence and threats. It is also a possibility that the amendments may in fact facilitate a financially oppressive behavior towards the custodial parent.

- **Nanny care in Sweden: Inequalities of everyday doings of care**

Terese Anving (terese.anving@lnu.se), Linnaeus University, Department of Social Studies, Sweden
 Sara Eldén, Lund University Department of Sociology, Sweden
 Terese Anving, Linnaeus University, Department of Social Studies, Sweden
 Sara Eldén, Lund University Department of Sociology, Sweden

A new actor has been (re)introduced into family practices in Sweden: the nanny. Previous ways of organizing care for children (mainly through publicly funded daycare) are today

being complemented by a growing private market for childcare, often performed by migrant women. In our research project Care for children in an era of private market service we study the practice of doing care and family in Swedish families who hire nannies and au pairs. To grasp the complexity of this practice, we have interviewed all participating actors: nannies/au pairs (n=26), parents (n=29) and children (n=19). This enables us to compare and contrast the ways in which the participants look upon and experience the caring situation in the family. In this paper we analyze the small-scale everyday doings and negotiations of care by the involved parties. There is, we argue, a tension between the parents 'orchestrating' of the caring practice and their expectations on the character of the caring relationship between the nanny/au pair and the child, and the actual practice of care that the nanny and the child are engaged in, and the specific relationship that develops through this. Parents 'orchestration' further resonates with 'intensive parenting' ideals and present neoliberal discourses of families' 'right to choose', something that the last decade's political reforms in Sweden has made possible, for those who can afford it. This in turn means that new forms of class, gender and ethnified inequalities are built into the very core of the care practice.

- **Poor Families through the lens of ECCE-workers**

Lochner, Barbara (barbara.lochner@uni-kassel.de), University of Kassel, Germany

Stephanie Simon, University of Kassel, Germany

Jessica Prigge, Evangelisches Fröbelseminar Kassel, Germany

In many countries, the investment in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) increases (European Commission et al. 2014). As many children grow up in relative poverty (Germany: 21%; BMAS 2017) a central objective of this commitment is the reduction of social inequality through the promotion of "compensatory education" (Anders 2013). High quality ECCE is demanded to improve the development of socially disadvantaged children. One starting point of this shift in perspectives on institutional ECCE is the public perception of educational deficits of parents (Betz et al. 2017). In the qualitative research project "Handling and Interpreting Poverty in Kindergartens" we ask, how ECCE-staff define poverty and to what extent they are equipped to address family needs in that context. We conducted focus groups with kindergarten teams and analyzed them sequentially according to the documentary method (Bohnsack et al. 2013; Przyborski 2004).

The discussions indicate that it is difficult for pedagogues to deal with poverty in a sensitive and family orientated way. In our paper we will discuss three results, which show how ECCE-workers frame their relation to the families in contexts of poverty and social inequality: 1. The pedagogical workers limit their responsibility and competencies. They clearly separate the "ECCE sphere" from the "family sphere". 2. They hold parents responsible for the (lack of) material care of their children while insisting on sufficient social benefits within the German Welfare State. 3. Educational programs offered by the pedagogical workers are marked as alternative concepts to the family environment.

WS36 Work and Family life: Gender

- **The educational gradient of marginal employment among mothers – Trends in Germany between 2000 and 2015**

Buschner, Andrea (andrea.buschner@ifb.uni-bamberg.de), State Institute for Family Research at the University of Bamberg, Germany

In this paper, I will analyze the educational gradient of marginal employment among mothers over the past 15 years in Germany. The central question of this paper is how mothers in marginal employment can be characterized in the past and today, especially regarding their own as well as their partner's education. Education as an indicator for one's income chances is a crucial explanatory variable in analyses focusing on labor market participation. Thereby, the paper complements the ongoing discussion of education specific inequalities in society and the particular risk of (low-educated) mothers to end in old-age poverty. It can be hypothesized that the influence of both partners' education on mothers' employment status has increased since 2000. First, due to decreasing chances in the labor

market for lower educated employees it is more often necessary for mothers today to work to a higher extent. Second, due to changing values and attitudes especially among higher educated couples women with a high educational level are no longer willing to choose a work arrangement, which makes them so (financially) dependent on their partner in the long term. For the analyses, annual data from the German Microcensus (2000 – 2015; app. 50,000 mothers/wave) is used to test possible changes in the educational gradient of mothers' marginal employment. Since there is a selection effect of mothers entering the labor market at all, I use an appropriate two-step selection model. : Conclusions depend on results from this work in progress.

- **An Examination of Gender Differences in the Anticipated Work–Family Balance in Emerging Adults**

Andrade, Cláudia (mcandrade@esec.pt), College of Education, Polytechnic of Coimbra, Portugal

This study examined the effect of gender on anticipated work–family balance among 236 emerging adults enrolled in higher education. Participants completed the anticipated work–family balance scale, anticipated strategies to reconcile work and family scale, attitudes towards gender roles scale, the life role salience scale (commitment to work and commitment to parenting) and a background questionnaire. Gender differences were found with female emergent adults having significantly higher level of commitment to work, commitment to parenting, higher levels of renouncement to reconcile work and family and significantly lower level of anticipated work–family balance. Male emergent adults demonstrated a significantly higher level of negotiation to reconcile work and family and higher levels of anticipated work–family balance. No differences were found in the attitudes towards gender roles.

An integrative model of antecedents of anticipated work–family balance was tested, separately to male and female subsamples, using SEM. Gender differences were found in the relationships among commitment to work, commitment to parenting, anticipated strategies to reconcile work and family and anticipated work–family balance. These results generally provide support for previous research indicating that an asymmetry continues to exist between female and male emergent adults in how they anticipate work–family balance. The limitations and practical implications of these findings are discussed.

- **Gender identity and non-market work of female migrants in Germany**

Diener, Katharina (katharina.diener@iab.de), Institute for Employment Research (IAB), Germany

Analyses for the US showed that women who earn more than their husband increase their contribution to non-market work in order to not violate traditional gender identity norms (Bertrand et al. 2015). This does not apply for Germany (Wieber & Holst 2015). In the context of migration, this article examines the role of country of origin, years since migration and gender identity in influencing immigrant women's supply of non-market work (weekly washing, cooking and cleaning). Using data from the German Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP), the results of a pooled ordinary least squares regression show that female migrants, who are living in Germany for 35 years, have a slightly higher supply of non-market work than German females. Considering the country of origin, after up to 35 years of immigration women from Asia, Anglo America, Nordic and Eastern Europe offer significantly less non-market work than German women, whereas women from Latin Europe offer significantly more non-market work. Results of a fixed effects regression confirm that gender identity in general has no impact on the supply of housework of female migrants in Germany. However, female migrants who have been living in Germany for 36 to 45 years and who earn more than their partner, perform significantly more housework (about 30 minutes per week) than German women who do not earn more than their partner. This shows that for the group of migrants who have been living in Germany for a long time, gender identity plays a role for their supply of non-market work.

- **Working for a new family**

Dries Van Gasse (Dries.vangasse@uantwerpen.be), University of Antwerp, Belgium
Dimitri Mortelmans, University of Antwerp, Belgium

People become single parents by unforeseen circumstances and have to cope with this situation. These transitions to single parenthood provoke unforeseen struggles in reconciling work and family responsibilities. In order to maintain the household, single parents have to both work and take up all the household roles. This is a feeble balance as single parents have a higher poverty risk and don't have a partner to share their family responsibilities with. Single parenthood and the working place is thus problematized in past research. However, Van Gasse, Chandesais & Mortelmans (2017) argued this is partly due to the focus of divorce research looking at divorce as a dichotomy. Single parents outgrow their problems and construct a single parent lifestyle. As single parenthood is becoming more and more prevalent in nowadays society, it can be a valuable perspective to look into the recovering of a separation process.

Although a vast amount of quantitative studies investigated the work-life balance of single parents, there are some aspects that remained unexamined. One of which are the changes people make in their working life to reorganise their work life interface after separation. This will be the focus of our study with as main research question: "How do single parents adapt their work life interface to find a new balance in work and household responsibilities?" We interviewed retrospectively single parents. We used a timeline method in which they had the possibility to evaluate certain changes within their career lives.

- **Plans to combine work and family in Polish and Portuguese emerging adults: Effects of gender, nationality and work experience**

Zylkiewicz-Plonska, Emilia (emiliazylkiewicz@wp.pl), University of Białystok, Poland
 Andrade, Cláudia, Instituto Politécnico de Coimbra, Portugal

Emerging adulthood is a crucial developmental phase for planning the future adult roles, such as the professional and familial role and their reconciliation. In the study we explored the plans to combine work and family roles in Portuguese and Polish emerging adults enrolled in higher education. Furthermore, we aimed to analyze whether these plans vary according to gender, nationality and work experiences. We used the research tool Plans for combining work and family roles by Weitzman and Fitzgerald's (1996). Survey data were collected from 239 emerging adults from two countries (122 Polish students and 117 Portuguese students). Cross-cultural comparisons revealed that Polish emerging adults are more clear how to plan to combine career and family responsibilities, when compared with Portuguese emerging adults. Results also showed significant differences according to the work experience: students with no work experience presented higher concerns to plan work and family roles, and their reconciliation, when compared with the working students. Gender differences were not found for the plans to combine work and family. Implications for research on emerging adulthood and its application for multiple role planning are addressed, taking into account the cross-cultural comparisons.

WS37 Care and Welfare: Interventions

- **Supporting family members of mentally ill offenders by making use of Family Support Groups: Therapeutic factors**

Rowaert, Sara (Sara.Rowaert@UGent.be), Ghent University, Belgium
 Vandeveld, Stijn, Ghent University, Belgium
 Audenaert, Kurt, Ghent University, Belgium
 Lemmens, Gilbert, Ghent University, Belgium

Not only mentally ill offenders, but also their family members are confronted with the difficult situation mentally ill offenders are confronted with. This may lead to families experiencing stress and burden, as they also go through a recovery process in dealing with how to cope with this experience. Yet, there is a dearth in family interventions to support these family members. Therefore, and only recently, Family Support Groups (FSGs) have been developed to support family members in dealing with both the mental illness and the judicial situation of their relative.

The presentation will focus on helpful therapeutic factors of FSGs for family members of

mentally ill offenders. Underlying therapeutic factors, the evolution over time and the association between the therapeutic factors and outcome variables of the FSG have been investigated. Family members (n = 17) experienced the relational climate, interactional confirmation, expressing and experiencing mutual positive feelings, forgetting own problems, hope from seeing progress in others, guidance from therapists, and getting interpersonal feedback as helpful over the course of the intervention. The therapeutic factors learning by observation, support from the group, and universality of problems correlated with a decrease in self-blame, improved emotional well-being, and experiencing less loss of control over one's life, respectively. The presentation will focus on and discuss important clinical implications of the FSG. Moreover, it will shed light on valuable therapeutic factors within an FSG and the important role of the therapists.

- **Peer support gained from the group: experiences of Finnish mothers**

Eronen, Eija (Eija.Eronen@uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

Extensive research has shown that experiences of uncertainty, exhaustion and need of support are linked with motherhood. Some mothers wish to get support from peers, who are going through the same phase of life. However, only little is known about how mothers experience peer support. My presentation addresses this issue by aiming to describe and understand Finnish mothers' experiences of peer support gained from the group. The presentation is part of my on-going PhD research project and is based on double-barrelled qualitative data. Firstly, the data consists of interviews with 23 mothers participated in the peer group activity. Secondly, written notes gathered during participant observation in the peer group are included in the data. The data is analysed by applying phenomenological-hermeneutic approach. According to the preliminary results, peers support experienced by mothers gets its expression as sharing of experiences, learning from experiences and caring based on experiences. Sharing of experiences constructs a basis of learning new ways to think and act. It is also starting point of caring among the mothers. The results suggest that experience of giving and receiving peer support can support in several spheres of life. However, it cannot be materialised without room for open voicing of experiences.

- **Family education and support for families at psychosocial risk in Europe**

Jiménez, L. (luciajimenez@us.es), University of Seville, Spain

Antolín-Suárez, L., University of Seville, Spain

Lorence, B., University of Huelva, Spain

Baena, S., University of Seville, Spain

Hidalgo, V., University of Seville, Spain

European countries have been encouraged to develop family support interventions aimed at guaranteeing children's rights, particularly targeting children who are in psychosocial risk situations. We count on some evidence about the delivering of family support in general terms in some European countries, with a focus on parenting initiatives. In this presentation, we go further on available evidence by providing a review of the state of the art with a focus on two core components enhanced by the Council of Europe Recommendation on Positive Parenting: families at psychosocial risk as target population, and family education and support initiatives as delivering format. For this purpose a broad scope is provided, both at a territorial and a conceptual level. An on-line experts' survey was used, collecting experts' perception about family education and support initiatives for families at psychosocial risk in 18 European countries. Both quantitative and qualitative information was analyzed by computing frequencies/percentages and following a thematic synthesis method, respectively. The results showed both similarities and disparities concerning provider profile, interventions' characteristics and quality standards. Practical implications are discussed, as the need to diversify initiatives for families at risk according to progressive universalism, the remaining challenge of an evidence-based and pluralistic approach to evidence, and the discussion on skills qualification for family support workforce. This study constitutes a first step to build up a common family support umbrella

at a European level, under which family support and parenting policies aimed at families at psychosocial risk can be included.

WS38 Adoptive Families III

- **Feeling different – The meaning of origin for international adoptions in Germany**

Sauer, Stefanie (stefanie_sauer@web.de), University of Applied Sciences Neubrandenburg, Germany

The research project “Courses of International Adoptions” investigated the factors that affect the development of stable parent-child-relationships and the favorable development of identity of the adopted children. The study follows a triangular research design. Subjective experiences of central actors in the adoption process were researched by means of qualitative expert inter-views with 17 professionals of adoption agencies in Germany as well as problem-focused inter-views with 29 adoptive parents, 20 adoptive children, and four adult adoptees. The data evaluation was conducted according to Philip Mayring’s method of qualitative content analysis. The results show that most internationally adopted children are affected by health burdens. They cope with the separation from familiar people and their country of origin. The majority of adoptive parents are highly sensitive for attachment processes. However, exposed to the biological and cultural origin of the child, many families develop strategies contradictory to the needs and rights of the child. Adoptive parents trivialize the meaning of the biological ancestry of the child, the meaning of birth parents and the meaning of the country of origin for the child’s development. In this context, the handling of missing information regarding the child’s birth parents and the child’s early life history is particularly volatile alongside with experiences concerning racism and discrimination due to a different outward appearance than the majority in Germany. Thus, the development of identity and the question of belonging appear to be difficult and ambivalent for many adoptive children.

- **Changing family forms: The repositioning of adoption within the Irish care system**

Palmer, Angela (angela.palmer@ucdconnect.ie), University College Dublin, Ireland

Adoption from foster care is historically rare in Ireland due to the ‘protection of children based in marriage’ and the relative lack of the voice of the child in the Irish Constitution. In 2012, however, a Constitutional Referendum on children’s rights led the way for the enactment of the Adoption (Amendment) Act, 2017, which eases legal restrictions for adoption from state care. This has re-positioned adoption from a periphery position in the private system to an adjunct to the care system within the public state care system. Internationally Ireland is thus moving away from permanency based on reunification and family preservation, to permanency through adoption and removal of parental rights. The paper reports on the author’s doctoral research examining the changing landscape of Irish adoption practices as one route to permanency, against a backdrop of changing family structures. The research design uses qualitative in-depth interviews with adults who were adopted from the Irish foster care system. Adoption is somewhat indicative of the wider relationship between the individual, the family and the state and the evolution of policy therein. The findings of the study reveal the complexity of the lived experience of adoption; and suggest how the 2017 Act will impact modern family structures for future children coming into the care of the Irish state. The paper concludes by suggesting that, as a modern form of family building in Ireland, adoption should be implemented with an eye to Ireland’s complicated adoption legacy, but should not be restricted by previous mistakes.

- **Carer-child interactions in non-kin foster families from Spain**

Molano, N. (airun15@hotmail.com), Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

León, E., Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Murillo, C., Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Carrera, P., Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Viedma, I., Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Non-kin foster families attend physical and psychological needs of children with whom they have no previous relationship. The aim of this work is to describe the interactions between the main carer and the child, as well as to study how the carers' socio-demographic variables and the children's past adversity experiences and psychosocial adjustment can influence on the quality of these interactions. The sample is made up of 28 permanent non-kin foster families from Spain, whose children in care are between 4 and 8 years old. Micro-analytic tools were used to measure the carer-child interactions observed during a co-construction task and questionnaires were administered to the main carer in order to assess the child's psychosocial adjustment. Globally, the results show that the carer-child interactions are of a high quality and sensitivity, finding important attachment-promoting behaviours in the interaction patterns of the caregivers. Moreover, interactions tend to be more hindered when children have experienced more severe previous adversity and showed more behavioural adjustment difficulties. Also, the results demonstrate that the longer the child is in the family more stimulating interactions were observed. In conclusion, non-kin foster families seem to be a great resource for children recovery since, to a greater or lesser extent, display their ability to create an affective and stimulating relationship with their children. Last, these results have important implications for the intervention with foster families and their children in care.

- **Daily parent-child links within international adoption**

*Veuillet-Combier Claudine (claudine.combier@univ-angers.fr), Université Angers, France
Vinay Aubeline, Université Angers, France*

Adoption is an atypical situation of filiation, which is not rooted in kinship based on biology, and thus requires other ways to determine a family. It is chiefly through the shared daily life that the elaboration of bonds between the adopted child and his/her new parents will be organized.

We will present how the child adopted abroad undergoes different stages marking his/her inclusion in the family and social structure. Our method is that of clinical observation within the framework of a psychodynamic approach based on fifteen cases studies associated with professional practice as psychologist in a Médical psychological center. The method of analysis is qualitative and based on the study of clinical interviews with children and parents. We wish to demonstrate how for a child adopted abroad, all his/her previous landmarks have been disturbed, both in terms social and geographic guidelines, as well as in terms of the child's integration into the new family and affective environment. This concerns the various customs and patterns of everyday life: food, sleep, language and educational habits... As a conclusion, we shall see how within the framework of international adoption, the adopted child is ultimately faced with psychological issues which have to do just as much with the question of neglect as that of up rootedness. This has as a consequence a necessary day-to-day process of familiarization in the form of "taming" of the environment, to ensure the setting up of a "double transplant" which is, both at the same time, genealogic and socio-cultural.

- **The links in adoptive families: What do the adopted persons say about it?**

*Vinay, Aubeline (aubeline.vinay@univ-angers.fr), Université d'Angers, France
Veuillet-Combier, Claudine, Université d'Angers, France*

The adopted child generates immediate representations and idealized images. Today's media representations on adoption often convey stereotypical ideas which end up complicating the social integration of adopted children and the links in their family especially at adolescence issue. On the other hand, adoption both problematizes and recalls the fact that we are all, in a sense, "adopted children".

Adopted children are confronted by their course to a multitude of life events with which they must cope. In their teens, with the reminiscence of unsolved childhood conflicts, stress can invade the adopted youngster's psychic space and family space. The question of their origins can be reactivated and relations with the adoptive family are rearranged in particular during adolescence.

Being an adopted child generates a specific psychic development and special social relationships. The young adoptee not only must understand who he is within the actual

facts of his birth, but he also must feel he belongs to his adoptive lineage. A series of transactions occurs to settle the filiation feeling at stake with his parents. So, we questioned with university research clinical interviews and in adoption family consultations the specific links between young adopted and their parents. What do the adopted persons say about it? What specificities at adolescence? How understand the challenges of family relations? It appears that autobiographical variables must be taken into account in order to better accompany adoptive families and develop abilities of resilience. Clinical vignettes of family situations will illustrate the singularity of the adoptive links.

WS39 Disruptive Family Processes: Adult issues

- **Separation of partnerships from a dyadic perspective**

Willen, Sebastian (sebastian.willen@uni-due.de), University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany

In general, separation processes are explored from the individual perspectives, ignoring the fact that partnerships are also characterized by the interdependency between both partners. This so-called dyadic interdependence forms the basis of intra-partnership conflicts. However analyses of separation behavior are mainly based on cross-sectional data insufficiently taking into account that the separation is usually preceded by a longer-term process. It should be noted that the intention of separation first emerges, then intensifies and only in the end leads to the termination of the partnership.

This analysis assumes that the separation process is a partnership process. The individual characteristics of men and women do not only determine their own intentions to break up but they also have an effect on the intentions of their partners. Dealing with conflict situations within a partnership is considered one of the essential exogenous variables of the model specification. With its inclusion the effect strength and differences between the sexes can be estimated. Furthermore, it is possible to check which effect pair characteristics have an impact and which of the partners dominates the separation process. Model estimations are carried out using the first four waves from the German Family Panel “pairfam”, in which 1208 married and unmarried heterosexual couples form the analysis unit. Using a multivariate probit model, applied to data in dyadic structure. The analysis reveals clear gender-specific differences in coping strategies within conflict situations and their impact on partnership quality as well as a high impact on the social context.

- **The types of financial disagreements in families: Evidence from Russia**

Zhidkova, Polina A. (polina.zdk@gmail.com), National Research University "Higher School of Economics", Russian Federation

In sociological literature financial disagreements are identified as the main predictor of divorce in families and as the most difficult and prolonged type of disagreements for the spouses. Moreover, the subject of money in modern society is generally considered as one of the most sensitive - some authors even equate it with the last taboo in individuals' communication. However the topic of financial conflicts between spouses remains undertheorized and is insufficiently studied in empirical research in Russia. This study presents an attempt to fill this gap and to answer the question about how to classify financial disagreements in families.

To solve the research problem 70 Russian married or cohabiting couples were interviewed, and the transcripts were analyzed with analytic induction procedure: the analysis was based on the selection of features that were connected to all financial aspects of family life. Then the categories were collated and the typology was generated. The typology was also juxtaposed to the characteristics of spouses.

The results show that financial disagreements seem to the spouses to be a normal phenomenon in the life course of the family. Five types of financial disagreements were identified by their reasons: “price conflicts”, conflicts about necessity, conflicts of goals, conflicts due to lack of planning, and conflicts of values. This typology can be a key for

studying financial conflicts in families more deeply and may be useful for family therapy and divorce prevention.

- **Reflections on the meanings of 'family-level integration' among reunified migrant families**

Niinimäki-Silva, Tuire (tmniin@utu.fi), University of Turku, Finland

How to grasp the meaning of 'integration' on family level, compared to individual level? How do separation and reunification affect family relations? Is 'integration' even a pertinent concept in day-to-day lives of reunified migrant families? These are the questions that this presentation will discuss and reflect on. The presentation is based on experiences and observations during the ongoing doctoral dissertation "Integration of reunified immigrant and refugee families". The research is conducted in Turku, one of the largest cities in Finland. The participants are approx. ten families with refugee and migration background, who have lived in Finland for several years. The objective is through ethnographic methods to gain new insights into what integration actually means on family-level and for the family as an entity, instead of as a sum of each individual family member's process of integration. The focus is on change and stability in family relations after a long period of separation in the context of family reunification, when one member of the family is in charge of "integrating" the rest of the family into the receiving society. Family reunification has been a highly politicized topic in Finland, and particularly refugees' right to family reunification has been restricted in recent years. Yet, there has been no research on reunified families, apart from the perspective of the process itself, even though these families' "integration potential" is both used as a supporting and counter argument in the face of political pressures.

- **Trajectory mediation: A path toward more thoughtful ways of conflict solving**

Demeyere, Thibaut (thibaut.demeyere@ugent.be), Ghent University, Belgium
Buyse, Ann, Ghent University, Belgium
Loeys, Tom, Ghent University, Belgium

Alternative family dispute resolution is often promoted because of the decision-making power it allows the family members involved. The literature is, however, inconclusive about what the best trajectory is to resolve family disputes. We therefore offered families in conflict (N = 55) a newly developed intervention: "trajectory mediation" (TM), which aimed to improve their sense of autonomy and self-determination with regard to deciding their trajectory instead of with regard to deciding their agreement. The intervention aimed to offer clients information about all possible trajectories and help them freely negotiate under the guidance of a certified mediator. In the current presentation the concept of TM and its theoretical underpinnings are explained. Furthermore, data are presented about (1) how many families reached consensus in our sample, (2) how the amount of consensus was related to the negotiating climate and (3) how the amount of consensus and the negotiating climate could be predicted by client and family dispute characteristics.

- **Perception of unbalanced power within Mexican couples intending to get married**

Osorio, A. (aosorio@unav.es), Universidad de Navarra, Spain
Martín-Lanas, R., Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Spain
Cano-Prous, A., Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Spain
Anaya, E., Universidad Panamericana, Mexico
de Irala, J., Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a topic of main concern for the scientific community given its worldwide impact on public health. The real rates of violence are difficult to be accurately measured because an eventually large percentage of cases remains unreported. Violence in marriage is usually preceded by dating violence, which usually presents with lower intensity during the first years. Perceived power in relationships is a construct that has been associated with IPV, and therefore might be an indirect measure to detect/predict IPV while dating, before stronger violence is perpetrated. We have measured the perceived unbalanced relationship power (URP) using three items: having felt "inhibited, without freedom"; "afraid, with fear" and "trapped in the relationship". We recruited 305 couples in Zapopan and Guadalajara (Mexico). These were couples who had decided to contract marriage in the coming year. Preliminary analyses show that almost a quarter of

participants reported the presence of at least one of the measured feelings, and around 2% reported the three of them. These feelings were associated with socio-demographic variables reported by the participants and by their partners. The best protective variables were: having a university degree and having a good relationship with/between parents. Risk variables were: having been unfaithful to the partner and watching pornography. The final communication will include detailed results and a discussion of implications for IPV prevention.

- **Personality traits and perceived unbalanced relationship power within Mexican couples**

Martín-Lanas, R. (rmlanas@unav.es), Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Osorio, A., Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Cano-Prous, A., Clínica Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Rodríguez-González, M., Universidade do Porto, Portugal

de Irala, J., Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Within the research and prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV), one important problem is the fact that IPV is often under-reported. However, IPV is often preceded by milder behaviors, which might be easier to detect in a self-reported questionnaire. Unbalanced power in early stages of a relationship might be a predictor of IPV in later stages. Measuring unbalanced relationship power (URP) might be a path to better understand and prevent IPV. With this aim, we have measured the perceived unbalanced relationship power (URP) using three items: having felt “inhibited, without freedom”; “afraid, with fear” and “trapped in the relationship”. We recruited 305 couples in Zapopan and Guadalajara (Mexico). These were couples who had decided to contract marriage in the coming year. Preliminary analyses show that, both for women and for men, the studied feelings of URP are associated with participant’s Neuroticism and with partner’s Neuroticism. On the contrary, those feelings are inversely associated with participant’s Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness (both for women and for men). The final communication will include detailed results and a discussion of implications for IPV prevention. Specifically, we will check whether these associations are similar to associations (previously found in the literature) between personality traits and IPV.

WS40 Intimacies and Couple Relations II

- **Are empathic spouses more supportive? An overview of multimethod evidence**

Verhofstadt, Lesley (lesley.verhofstadt@ugent.be), Ghent University, Belgium

Ickes, William, University of Texas at Arlington, United States America

Davis, Mark, Eckerd College, United States America

Empirical studies have consistently shown that spouses’ ability to help each other cope with personal difficulties, and to provide everyday support for each other, plays an essential role in individual and relationship well-being. At the same time, however, there is mounting evidence that providing such welcome and effective support to our intimate partners is a challenging process for the support provider. The essential first step is that the potential provider of support must perceive that the partner desires or needs assistance. One complicating factor at this stage is that people may not actively seek support and communicate their distress indirectly or nonverbally, as they often assume that their relationship partners will be able to interpret their signals of distress without being explicitly told. Once potential support-providers have successfully perceived a need in their partners, they must, as a second step, evaluate the nature of the challenge to which the potential recipient’s coping efforts are or will be directed and they must estimate the potential recipient’s personal resources for dealing with the challenge. So support providers may be faced with making difficult decisions based on incomplete knowledge. How well-equipped is the partner to deal with the stressor s/he is facing? How much distress is s/he experiencing? What type of support would be the most effective at this moment? Successfully answering all of these questions may depend in part on the extent to which a potential support provider “tunes in to” the support-seeking partner’s internal states – both cognitively and affectively. This presentation will focus on a series of studies designed to

examine the role of cognitive and affective empathy in the provision of effective support in couples. Evidence from survey, scenario-based, diary, and observational research will be presented and implications for clinical practice will be discussed.

- **How today's Czech adults split the household chores? – On the relationship between gender attitudes and behaviour**

*Fučík, Petr (fucik@fss.muni.cz), Faculty of Social Studies MU Brno, Czech Republic
Chromková Manea, Beatrice, Faculty of Social Studies MU Brno, Czech Republic*

Sociologists are often questioning the differences between gender roles/norms and behaviour in the adult population. Our aim is to explore to what extent attitudes towards gender roles correspond with adults' participation in various domestic chores, by pointing to the differences between men and women and within couples among partners in the Czech Republic. Are the attitudes indicating gender equality reflected in real behaviour? The following analyses are based on data from the first wave of the Czech Household Panel Survey conducted in 2015. Total sample included 13,049 individuals in 5159 households. The sample available for the first part of our analyses was affected by several preconditions. We use data only from respondents: (1) living with co-resident partner, (2) not younger than 18 or older than 60 years, (3) economically active and finally those respondents who (4) completed the time-use-diary part of the questionnaire set. These four restrictions decrease the sample size to 2995 individuals in 1389 households. The next part of the paper uses pair data to compare the responses of both partners in the household. An additional condition is introduced: (5) both partners completed the time-use-diary (N=771 couples). Although the attitudes expressed by respondents appear to lead to gender equality, their reflection in the everyday life is weak. The inclination to equality in the answers to attitudinal questions did not significantly influence the equal distribution of unpaid domestic work, nor did it influence the difference between the amount done by men and women.

- **Intimate partner violence and divorce: Proposal of a model of clinical intervention within child custody evaluation**

*Gennari, Marialuisa (marialuisa.gennari@unicatt.it), Catholic University of Brescia, Italy
Tamanza, Giancarlo, Catholic University of Brescia, Italy
Molgora, Sara, Catholic University of Milan, Italy*

Research and literature highlight that separation and divorce represent risk factors for emerging violence within the couple (Ellis et al., 2014; Siegler, 2005), but on the other hand violent behaviours could cause couple's relationship break (Davidson & Beck, 2017). Literature also recommends individual assessments both for the victim and the perpetrator of violence in order to promote the best intervention for each partner (Beck et al., 2013; Hardesty et al., 2016). There are few studies whose results are controversial about the interventions on both partners together. Few researches, for example, have been done about Child Custody Evaluation with violent couples and their outcomes highlight that more research is needed to answer to some unsolved questions (Saunders, 2015). The aim of this speech is to present a model of Child Custody Evaluation based on a relational and intergenerational approach (Cigoli & Scabini, 2006). In this model, the attention moves from an individual and evaluative perspective to a relational one that activates remarkable changes. The aim is to preserve and promote family relationships (Emery, 2012; Ranieri et al., 2016). This Child Custody Evaluation assesses the type of couple violent relation, the history and the limits/sources of the couple to modify its violent relationship. Furthermore it might have effects in modifying couple relation also in a violent context (Gennari et al., 2015) moving from aggressive and violent to cooperative behaviours and for this reason this model can be considered as a preliminary treatment of the couple violence also in separation and divorce.

WS41 Migrations, Refugees and Multicultural Families

- **Representations of motherhood of migrant Finns**

Zechner, Minna (minna.zechner@seamk.fi), Seinäjoki University of Applied Sciences, Finland
Tiilikka, Tiina, Seinäjoki University of Applied Sciences, Finland

This paper aims to answer questions: how are the understandings of good mothering and parenting that the Finnish welfare state promote, presented and revalued in the context of another developed welfare state? What are representations of good mothering that the migrant Finnish mothers express in their blog texts?

Representations and understandings of good motherhood are expressed and re-evaluated in blog texts. The data of this study consists of 85 blog texts from years 2016-2017 written by Finnish mothers living in various developed welfare states. The analytical concept used in the analysis is representation. It relates to presenting and can be for example the acts of writing and publishing of a blog text that tells about everyday life with children. In blog texts, events of everyday life are attached with broader meanings of the surrounding world.

This study relies on an understanding of welfare state as a socializing agent that creates rules, expectations and habits regarding good mothering and parenting. The analysis shows how the blogging Finnish migrant mothers skillfully blend the differing notions of good motherhood that they have learned in Finland and that they learn while living and raising their children outside Finland in another developed welfare state. They express contradictory feelings towards rules, expectations and habits regarding good mothering and parenting by taking time to explain and consider why it may after all be good to bring children up become independent even at an earlier age in Germany than in Finland.

- **Family education for refugees in Germany: Experiences and assessments**

Lüken-Klaßen, Doris (doris.lueken-klassen@uni-bamberg.de), Staatsinstitut für Familienforschung an der Universität Bamberg (IFB), Germany

Within three years, 1.4 million refugees fled to Germany, a third among them children and young adults. Their integration is an important societal challenge that can be fostered by family support and parenting programs (in Germany referred to as “family education”): with counseling and information, classes and informal get-togethers, these preventive programs aim to foster family resources, enhance parenting as well as health competence and stimulate exchange and networking. Currently, most programs focus on German middle class parents, meanwhile more and more professionals focus on refugee families. In early 2016, 40 semi-structured expert interviews have been conducted with 40 professionals regarding their experiences with family education for refugee families. The choice of interview partners has been based on a theory- and quota-led selection process: they represent different types of institutions as well as regions; the response rate was 100%. The systematically analyzed data revealed various good practice approaches – but also problems, misunderstandings, frustration and fears; barriers hinder the cooperation of program providers and refugees. In 2018, a second wave of expert interviews will be conducted in order to examine changes and the current state of affairs. The presentation will outline the integrative potential of family education, identify barriers impeding refugees’ participation in these programs and will discuss institutional modifications that are necessary – both on the structural and the content level – in order to facilitate the fruitful participation of refugees in family education programs.

- **Multicultural families in Norway: Polish and Italian mothers' care strategies.**

Isaksen, Lise Widding (lise.isaksen@uib.no), Dept of Sociology, University of Bergen, Norway

In Norway, gender egalitarian values are diffused among all social strata. Public childcare is universal and plays an important role in family policies aimed to integrate women and migrants into the labor market. Local care-and welfare regimes supporting dual earner/dual carer family relations are socially popular and accepted in the majority population. For migrant mothers coming from European contexts dominated by the Catholic Church and gender conservative family values, developing new and different care strategies in Norway can cause social tensions, transnational challenges as well as individual empowerment. This paper discuss how local gender regimes and public care arrangements

in Norway influence Polish and Italian mothers' migration experiences. The empirical data come from two different research projects. The project 'Moral Mobility and Migration: Comparing Cultures of Care in Norway' (2012- 2016) collected ten semi-structured interviews with Italian women in Norway. Polish migrants were interviewed for the project 'Polish Female migrants in Norway: A Study of Care deficits' (2012 – 2016). Inspired by interactionist and constructionist theory, the data analyses how mothers construct their images of 'Polish' and 'Norwegian' care when approaching Norwegian childcare institutions. A central issue is how national histories and contexts have organized institutional care for children differently, and how local institutional histories affect migrant mothers' trust to public care institutions in the receiving country.

- **Father absence: Cross-cultural experiences of youngsters and their mothers**

Osinga, Mariëlle M. (m.osinga@rug.nl), University of Groningen, Netherlands

Timmerman, Greetje, M.C., University of Groningen, Netherlands

van Bergen, Diana, D.D., University of Groningen, Netherlands

Kretschmer, Tina, T., University of Groningen, Netherlands

From an evolutionary perspective, father involvement in child rearing has been necessary for the survival and social development of the offspring. Consequently, father absence may be detrimental for offspring health and wellbeing, at least in Western societies where social networks that replace the father are rare. Father absence influences youths' development (e.g. reproduction, maturation, problem behaviors, educational attainment), but the impact on youths' development likely varies with the extent to which father absence is considered deviant by sociocultural standards or constitutes a normative family form, like it does in many Caribbean cultures. The question is, how is father absence experienced across cultures, in particular in a European context of migration? Moreover, ongoing migration from the Caribbean region where father absence is common to countries like the Netherlands, where it constitutes a minority, means that conflicting sociocultural standards add to the migration challenge. Qualitative research interviews are conducted with Curaçaoan and Curaçaoan-Dutch parent-child dyads in the Netherlands (N=15 dyads per context), recruited via schools and youth workers. Thematic analysis will guide interpretation of the interviews. Based on the constant and systematic comparison method (CCM), we will explore patterns in the interview data to give insight into the meaning of father absence and experiences in the Dutch (migration) context, and evaluations thereof among Curaçaoan families in the Netherlands. Given the high incidence of father absence among Curaçaoan families, this research has the potential to make a crucial contribution to better understand and, where required, improve the health and wellbeing of youths.

- **Transnational family arrangements in the context of forced migration: Syrian refugee families in Germany**

Kraus, Elisabeth K. (elisabeth.kraus@bib.bund.de), Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Sauer, Lenore, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Wenzel, Laura, Federal Institute for Population Research, Germany

Transnational families, in which one or several family members migrate to another country while other close relatives stay in the country of origin, are a common phenomenon that has been increasingly analysed since the late 1990s. Focusing mainly on labour migration, previous research finds that left behind family members, mainly children, suffer emotionally and physically as a consequence of the geographic separation. Furthermore, the migrants themselves experience negative effects concerning their emotional well-being and transnational family ties also influence the migrants' integration into the host society. These consequences should be even more pronounced in the context of flight and forced migration. However, only few studies have dealt comprehensively with transnational family arrangements of refugee families. This paper aims to fill this gap by comparing transnational – with at least one partner and/or child at origin – and non-transnational – with the nuclear family residing in Germany – families by disentangling their different family structures. Using the IAB-BAMF-SOEP Survey of Refugees (2016) we take a closer look on the heterogeneity of Syrian nuclear families and the major driving forces that explain these differences. Descriptive analyses reveal that most Syrian refugee families reside with

both partners and all children in Germany and that transnational family arrangements are rather rare. Nevertheless, the paper shows important differences between transnational and non-transnational families, and between men and women. To further examine these dissimilarities multivariate regression analyses are performed accounting for family migration trajectories, socio-economic and demographic characteristics, and the legal situation in Germany.

WS42 Single parents

- **Working-class single mothers and primary schools.**

Wolf, Maria A. (Maria.A.Wolf@uibk.ac.at), Department of Education, University of Innsbruck, Austria

In this paper, I will analyse several experiences of single mothers with the primary school of their children. The data for the analysis were drawn from guided interviews with working class mothers and fathers living in diverse types of families, from rural as well as urban areas, with local and migration background. The research was part of the project “Parental Knowledge - together we are strong”, carried out in Tyrol (Austria) from 2012 to 2014 and financed by the Federal Ministry of Education, Art & Culture in Austria (bm:ukk) and the European Science Foundation (ESF). The entire project aimed at the empowerment of parents from socioeconomically disadvantaged social groups and therefore usually even educationally disadvantaged as well, so as to support their capabilities for strengthening the educational participation of their children. Theoretically the analysis and interpretation are oriented to the framework of Bourdieu’s social theory. A qualitative research design was selected because the problem was not one of statistical distribution but rather the essential nature of the problems under scrutiny. Guided interviews with single mothers revealed a great number of experiences with clear and subtle forms of discrimination. In contact with the school, they experience not only the impact of the selective school on their children, they also experience ‘Othering’ in the form of the questioning of their status and their way of life. I will show, how they deal with these negative experiences.

- **The everyday word of lone mother in vulnerable life situation**

Krok, Suvi (suvi.h.krok@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland

The aim of the paper is to introduce the preliminary results of the research studying the lone mothers in vulnerable life situations in Finland. The research focuses on gender specific issues because there are strong cultural and moral expectations regarding adequate motherhood of single mothers. Research questions are: How is vulnerability experienced in the everyday world of lone mothers? How does the Finnish welfare service system recognize the needs of lone mothers in the situation, where the system is undergoing a major transformation? Theoretical approach of the study is based on institutional ethnography. This means a commitment to beginning the inquiry from the standpoint of lone mothers' and analysing how experiences and actualities of their everyday. The standpoint of lone mothers means very concretely, a local and particular place where people are physically and socially situated, thus shifting the ground of knowing. That is why a qualitative methodology was followed and the data is gathered by face -to face interviews with lone mothers of low income and social work practitioners. Fourteen mothers who do all parenting alone participate in this study. The Preliminary results show that Finnish welfare service system is inflexible and fail to meet the specific needs of lone mothers. Because lone mothers have double role of the breadwinner and main carer in the family, experience of vulnerability comes up for example when a single mother gets ill. The vulnerable life situation means that they have.

- **Social support associated with adaptation in middle-class, single-mother families**

*Greeff, Abraham P (apg@sun.ac.za), Stellenbosch University, South Africa
Widan, Rio J, Stellenbosch University, South Africa*

The demanding and stressful nature of single-motherhood is well documented. However,

research has affirmed the therapeutic and buffering effects of social support. Consequently, this study's research question is: What aspects of social support are associated with adaptation in a sample of single mothers (i.e. divorced, by choice, death of spouse)? In a convergent parallel mixed methods design, 47 participants were recruited through non-probability snowball sampling. Extensive word-of-mouth, advertising on various online platforms including social networks like Facebook, and support groups for single mothers living in Cape Town, South Africa were utilised. Semi-structured interviews were conducted, as well as a series of questionnaires completed. Thematic analysis was used to analyse the qualitative data and quantitative data were analysed through Pearson product-moment correlations, best-subset multiple regression analyses, and analyses of variance. Qualitative analyses indicated two main sources of support, namely paid and unpaid supports. Quantitative analyses revealed the following factors to be significantly correlated with family adaptation: harnessing family and friend support during times of strain; having friends as a support; socialising with friends; receiving emotional support from friends; receiving practical help from friends; receiving advice from friends; and obtaining financial aid from friends. Regression analyses indicated that socialising with friends, harnessing relative and friend support, as well as length of time as a single mother as best predictors of family adaptation. Significant differences were found between the family and friends groups for socialising and obtaining financial aid as a support.

- **Legislating paid leave for single-parent households in 41 EU and OECD countries**

Jou, Judy (judy.jou@ucla.edu), University of California, Los Angeles, United States America
Wong, Elizabeth, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America
Franken, Daniel, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America
Raub, Amy, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America
Heymann, Jody, University of California, Los Angeles, United States America

Single parents face unique challenges in caring for their children throughout infancy and childhood. Paid parental and child health leave provides parents with compensated time to care for a new child and attend to their children's short- and long-term health needs. Though existing research indicates that the majority of European Union (EU) and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries have paid parental and child health leave policies, few studies have examined whether these policies extend to single-parent families in ways that provide equitable support compared to two-parent families. Using a new database of policy indicators created from primary legislative and administrative sources, our research team examined the duration of paid parental and child health leave available to two-parent, single-mother, and single-father households in 41 EU and OECD countries, along with the policy mechanisms—if any—used to extend paid leave benefits to single-parent families. Preliminary findings indicate that single-mother and -father families receive shorter durations of paid parental and child health leave in over two-thirds of EU and OECD countries. Policy mechanisms used to address single parents include providing additional days of leave, designating paid leave as a family entitlement, and increasing the wage replacement rate of paid leave. With one in six children across the EU and OECD living in single-parent households, policy approaches that consider the needs of diverse family types are essential in ensuring that single parents and their children have equitable access to the health and economic benefits of paid leave.

WS43 Work & Family: Working conditions II

- **Lone mothers accounting for work: Nonstandard hours as a potential risk for child wellbeing**

Moilanen, Sanna (sanna.k.moilanen@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland
May, Vanessa, University of Manchester, United Kingdom
Sevón, Eija, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Murtorinne-Lahtinen, Minna, University of Jyväskylä, Finland
Laakso, Marja-Leena, University of Jyväskylä, Finland

According to the current cultural understanding in Finland attached to 'good' motherhood, it is considered that lone mothers' work during nonstandard hours (e.g., evenings and

weekends) poses a potential risk for child well-being. Thereby these mothers deviate from the cultural moral order of 'good' motherhood. As the most important requirement for a 'good' mother is to ensure child well-being, the need for lone mothers to explain their working during non-standard hours is particularly pressing. This study examined how lone mothers who work during nonstandard hours construct their self-image as morally responsible mothers by providing accounts or explanations for working during nonstandard hours. Sixteen Finnish lone mothers described how they perceived the relationship between their nonstandard working hours and child well-being, and provided accounts to rationalize their working. Utilizing a category analysis perspective, qualitative interview data were analysed by focusing on these accounts and their linguistic features through modality. The lone mothers constructed four types of accounts: (1) appealing to external demand or obligation for working; (2) balancing between their intentions and inability to safeguard the child well-being; (3) being able to actively protect the well-being of the child; and (4) highlighting the positive aspects of their work and denying its harmful quality on child well-being. Through the accounts, the lone mothers were able to present themselves as morally responsible mothers despite the blame and criticism generated by 'good' mothering discourses.

- **Growing up in military families: An exploration of the relationship between parental military career, parenting and child developmental outcomes**

Misca, Gabriela (gmisca@outlook.com), University of Worcester, United Kingdom

Military families, where one or both partners are serving in the armed forces, face a range of unique challenges. Research on military families has received reinvigorated attention over the past decades, in light of current war conflicts and concerns about the impacts of military service, transition demands, and visible and nonvisible war injuries, on military and veterans themselves, and their family members, including children.

Theoretical perspectives suggest that the military family life evolves around the "cycle of deployment" and its stages of pre-deployment, deployment, post-deployment/reintegration and re-deployment, each bringing different challenges for military family members, including children. Stressors specific to military families include: repeat and often unpredictable parental separation during deployment; additional stress of left-at home parent and family; deployed parent injury and/or death; and reintegration stress, including war-related trauma of the returning parent. This study explored the relationships between parental military career, parenting and developmental outcomes, via secondary data analyses on a sub-sample of children from the Millennium Cohort Study, whose parent(s) were members of the armed forces. The Millennium Cohort Study (MCS) is a UK-wide cohort study of 19,000 children born to families resident in the UK between 2000 and 2002 and it contains developmental data sweeps on children at the ages of 3, 5, 7 and 11 years and detailed information on parenting, family context, and parents' characteristics.

The results will be discussed in the context of advancing theoretical perspectives of understanding how cultural and structural features of military family life affect children, parenting and family relationships.

- **Justice for janitors kids! parent worker engagement in their children's K-12 education: A union and workplace education model**

Shadduck-Hernandez, Janna (jshernandez@irle.ucla.edu), UCLA, United States America

According to the National Women's Law Center, 6 million low-wage workers in the U.S. are parents with children under the age of 18. Over half of these low-wage worker parents are women and many of those women are single mothers. People of color, African Americans, Latinos and other immigrant workers are overrepresented in nearly all low-wage occupations such as fast food, restaurant, household services, janitorial, child care and home aides along with other service sector jobs.

Much of the research available on low-wage parents' ability to engage in their children's education has focused on inequitable workplace conditions (unpredictable schedules, wage theft, lack of workplace flexibility to attend to children's needs and school functions) and public policies that fail to support working mothers and fathers. Little public debate,

however, has positioned parent workers from a vantage point of strength, highlighting the networks and resources working families employ to navigate public educational systems to support their school learners. This paper will focus on an innovative parent worker project with Los Angeles janitor parents, their union, and their employers, that offered courses to train parent workers at the worksite about resources and strategies to become involved in their children's education. "One-size-fits-all" policies often do not meet the needs of low-wage working parents, especially those who work the night shift or need to work two jobs. This paper will explore a case study focused on a parent, employer and union collaboration that contributes to current workplace and school reform debates.

- **Caregiving consequences on labour market participation before and after a parent's demise.**

Nordboe, Hanna V. (hanna.nordbo@oslomet.no), Nova - Norwegian Social Research, Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway

Population ageing cause increased demand for both formal and informal caregivers. In Norway, where female labour market participation is high and elder care is a public responsibility, the welfare system depends on a sustainable balance between informal caregiving and labour market participation. The aim of this paper is to investigate the effect of care given to older parents on adult children's labour market participation, with a focus on the years both prior to and after the demise of a parent. The analyses are based on data from the Norwegian Life course, Ageing and Generation Study which consists of three waves (2002, 2007 and 2017), connected to annual register data. The empirical strategy is to use register information about parents' death year as an indicator for amplified care needs in the period prior to parents' demise. We merge the register data with survey data to categorize those who were caregivers prior to the loss of a parent from non-caregivers, and those with parents with care needs, from those who have parents without needs. Preliminary results indicate that there is a difference in labour market participation between caregivers and non-caregivers. We find effects of being a caregiver both prior to, and after the demise of a parent. This study indicate a need for more focus on the period after being a caregiver. Caregiving may not only have consequences for labour market participation in periods with large caregiving needs, but may also have long term consequences for caregivers after the parent's demise.

Poster Session I

- **1 | Reflection group with perpetrators of violence against women and intra-family violence**

Valdene, Rejane de Souza Rocha (rejanervaldene@hotmail.com), Tribunal De Justiça Do Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
Bagno, Silvana, Uniabeu Centro Universitário; Universidade Estácio de Sá, Brazil
Deus, Vanda Valadão De, Laboratório De Práticas Sociais Integradas - Universidade Veiga De Almeida, Brazil
Cavalcante, Fátima Gonçalves, Laboratório De Práticas Sociais Integradas - Universidade Veiga De Almeida, Brazil
Barreto, Adriana Valentin Caetano, Tribunal De Justiça Do Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
Soares, Cristina T. Galego, Tribunal De Justiça Do Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
Rodrigues, Fernanda Baptista, Tribunal De Justiça Do Rio De Janeiro, Brazil

The reflection group with intra-family domestic violence perpetrators, held at the court of justice of Belford Roxo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, as a strategy to prevent violence against women and intra-family violence, aims to denaturalize and raise awareness of the dynamics of violence and recurrent patterns in these family systems, to develop non-violent communication strategies with the family group, to break the cycle of family violence, to eliminate recidivism of crimes of violence committed by men against women; to construct alternatives in situations of conflict, as well as to adopt preventive measures. The group occurs in a listening space, where participants express their difficulties in dealing with conflict situations. Topics are suggested by the participants and proposed by the multidisciplinary team, according to the theoretical framework of Systemic Family Therapy, Legal Psychology and Narrative Analysis. In these meetings, it is observed that the narratives of the participants of the groups are presented as a factor that favored the reflection and contributed to a change on the role played by the violence perpetrators; the participants rebuild their identities, enabling the transformation of intra-family dynamics based on violent communication. In three years, there were no recurrences in the group. It was recognized that there is a need to conduct groups with women who have experienced violence in order to increase effectiveness. Between 2011 and 2018, a total of 385 men went through the Reflective Group for Violence Perpetrators, 308 of which were attended in Belford Roxo and 77 in Nilópolis.

- **2 | For my sake? Gratitude and indebtedness within intergenerational relations of immigrant families**

Turjanmaa, Elina (elina.turjanmaa@helsinki.fi), University of Helsinki, Finland

In this study, we explore how gratitude and indebtedness emerge in intergenerational relations after immigration. More specifically, we explore how 1.5 generation immigrant adolescents' (i.e., those who have migrated during their early teens) gratitude and indebtedness towards their parents are manifested during the first years after migration. The research literature on intergenerational relations in immigrant families states that immigrant adolescents often have complex feelings of compliance, loyalty, solidarity, obligation and gratitude towards their parents. Although gratitude and its close associates, such as obligation and solidarity, are often assumed to characterize and shape intergenerational relations in immigrant families, empirical research on gratitude and indebtedness in immigration context and in real-life contexts are virtually non-existent. The emotions of gratitude and indebtedness base on the perceptions of receiving. Although closely connected, the experiences of these social emotions are theoretically distinct. In order to take a closer look into adolescents' views on gratitude and indebtedness within intergenerational relations after migration, this study utilizes the unique interview data that consists of 80 semi-structured interviews of immigrant adolescents with various backgrounds. Data analysis is guided by grounded theory approach based on Strauss and Corbin's (1990) methods and procedures. Our results show how both gratitude and indebtedness overlap and shape the intergenerational relations after migration. In immigrant families, adolescents' accounts of gratitude and indebtedness are connected to parents' migration decision, intergenerational contract and reciprocal affection. The implications of gratefulness for the parent-child relationships are mainly supportive, whereas the sense of indebtedness may cause conflicts to intergenerational relations.

- **3 | Exploring the relationship between child attachment and actual family satisfaction.**

Bonete, Saray (s.bonete.prof@ufv.es), Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Spain
 Garrido-Zurita, Adrián, Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Spain
 de Jesús, Ruth, Universidad Francisco de Vitoria, Spain

Family satisfaction is a subject of special relevance, as it has been shown that the presence of conflicts in families has a negative impact on physical and emotional health of its members. Some studies draw attention to attachment and bonding in infancy playing a significant role in the later family environment and satisfaction. We aim to examine the interaction between attachment in infancy and actual family satisfaction exploring if there is a differential impact between the bonding with the mother or the father. A group of 33 adults with an age range of 18-69 who applied for assistance at the university clinical center completed the Family Satisfaction Scale by Objectives, and the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) for mother and father separately. The PBI measures two scales: "care" and "protection" concerning both parents. Distributions of the parental couples' scores will be presented at congress. Results showed significant correlation for the PBI paternal care and family satisfaction ($r=.368$; $p < .05$), but no significant differences were found with the PBI paternal protection, PBI maternal care or PBI maternal protection. Regression analysis showed that the PBI paternal care explains 13.5% of the variance in actual family satisfaction, $R^2 \text{ change} = 0.135$; $F(1, 30) = 4.70$; $p = .038$ ($\beta = .37$). Results should be treated cautiously and sample should be increased. However, as preliminary data analysis, these findings suggest different impact of the bond with the father and the mother when evaluating actual family satisfaction.

- **4 | We met online – are we different and how it impacts our relationship?**

Węglerska, Olga (olga.weglarska@gmail.com), Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland
 Beisert, Maria, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

According to "Digital in 2017: Global Overview" report from We Are Social and Hootsuite almost 4 billion people is using Internet, and more than 3 billion is active social media users. For young people Internet is a natural environment for meeting people. As they became older, they start looking for life and sexual partners via Internet. The purpose of this study is to create the characteristic of adults who use online dating applications and dating sites to initiate intimate relationships and to find out if they differ from their peers. For this we used the Neo FFI Questionnaire (Costa & McCrea) and the Social Skills Questionnaire (KKS by Matczak). Using Relationship Satisfaction scale created by Wojciszke and FSFI (for females) and IIEF (for males) we will analyze if there are differences in relationship and sexual satisfaction between offline and online initiated relationships. Research is conducted on the group of Polish adults (18-45y), due to the fact that online dating community is growing and changing rapidly we decided to collect data from the beginning of 2018 till June 2018. The previous researches show that people who use online dating sites has lower social skills and so does our initial results in the aspect of self-esteem which was lower in the group of women who met their partner online. Some research shows also that teenagers who met online scores lower on relationship and sexual satisfaction scale, but for now our results don't show any significant differences in the group of Polish adults.

- **5 | Body attitudes, sense of femininity and gender stereotypes among women with MRKH Syndrome.**

Szymańska-Pytlińska, M. (marta.szymanska-pytlińska@amu.edu.pl), Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
 Chodecka, A., Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
 Beisert, M., Institute of Psychology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland
 Walczyk-Matytja, K., Division of Gynecology, Department of Perinatology and Gynecology, Poznań University of Medical Sciences, Poland
 Kapczuk, K., Division of Gynecology, Department of Perinatology and Gynecology, Poznań University of Medical Sciences, Poland
 Kędzia, W., Division of Gynecology, Department of Perinatology and Gynecology, Poznań University of Medical Sciences, Poland

The Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome (MRKHS) is a congenital malformation characterized by aplasia or hypoplasia of the uterus and vagina that occurs in females with

karyotype 46XX. Its consequences include i.a. an inability to get pregnant and to bear children. The aim of the study was to explore whether MRKHS women differ from control group in terms of body attitudes, sense of femininity and their identifications with gender stereotype. 32 MRKHS females (M age=22.9) and 32 matched healthy controls (M age=24.75) completed Body Attitudes Questionnaire (Story, 1998), The Sense of Sexual Identity Scale (Miluska, 1996) and Inventory for Psychological Sex Assessment (Kuczyńska, 1992) based on Gender Schema Theory (Bem, 2000). Statistical differences between two groups were examined with the U Mann-Whitney test. The degree of satisfaction and dissatisfaction with body parts and functions as well as readiness to use gender stereotypes in self-description were similar in both study groups. Women with MRKHS were less satisfied with the fact that they were born as females than the controls ($U=335.5$; $p=0.027$). They also had lower results in a sense of femininity scale ($U=310.0$; $p=0.008$). Intergroup differences may be partly explained with the characteristics of an anatomical defect of genitalia. Nevertheless, they are not reflected in the patient's identifications with gender stereotypes created by society. Further research could investigate how MRKH females define the sense of femininity and verify the hypothesis that women with MRKH may be similarly vulnerable to socialization impacts regarding family structure or family roles.

- **6 | Parent's and children's emotion regulation and the work-family interface**

Melim, Beatriz (mipsi12111@fpce.up.pt), Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
 Matias, Marisa, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
 Ferreira, Tiago, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
 Matos, Paula M., Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Although it seems evident that work-related emotional exhaustion has a significant impact in family life, few studies have investigated its influence on both parent-child relationships and children's outcomes. The present study investigates the mediating effect of parent-child relationship quality on the association between parents' work-related emotional exhaustion and children's emotion regulation and lability. Additionally, we tested a moderated mediation with parents' emotion suppression as a moderating variable. We used Structural Equation Modelling and Path Analysis on a sample of 120 dual-earner couples with pre-school aged children. Results revealed that (a) the quality of father-child relationship mediates the link between father's work-related emotional exhaustion and child's emotion regulation and lability and (b) the quality of mother-child relationship mediates the link between mother's work-related emotional exhaustion and children's lability. Results also indicated that mother's work-related emotional exhaustion and emotion suppression negatively relate to mother-child as well as father-child relationship quality. Father's emotional exhaustion and emotion suppression were only negatively associated with father-child (but not mother-child) quality of relationship. Moreover, the indirect effect of mother's work-related emotional exhaustion on children's emotion regulation and lability, through father-child quality of relationship was only significant when mother's emotion suppression was low. We further discuss the role of emotion suppression on family relationships as well as the implications of the actor-partner effects found within the couple dyad.

- **7 | Association between early childcare arrangements and children's mental health in late childhood**

Saarikallio-Torp, Miia (miia.saarikallio-torp@kela.fi), The Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Finland
 Valaste, Maria, The Social Insurance Institution of Finland & University of Helsinki, Finland
 Vuori, Miika, The Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Finland
 Koskenvuo, Karoliina, The Social Insurance Institution of Finland & University of Helsinki, Finland

Early childhood education and care (ECEC) is considered an important investment in child and family well-being. ECEC may also increase resilience in families with disadvantages (e.g. parental depression). However, less is known about the effects of universal Scandinavian child-care programs. Importantly, the research on the effects of ECEC on children's mental health is scarce. This comparative cohort follow-up study examines the association between ECEC and mental health in later childhood. The target population were children born in 2005 and 2007 and their families ($n = 8,843$). We distinguish between

care provided in ECEC centers and home care from the age of 1 until pre-school. Number of hours per day and per week as well as child-adult ratio are used as a proxy of day care quality. The use of ADHD medication serves as an indicator of child mental health at the age of 10 and 12. The research data consists of detailed information on different daycare arrangements of families living in the Helsinki capital region in Finland. The total population of children in early education and care was obtained from the City of Helsinki day care database. Control variables include register information on parental leave and home care allowances, parents' reimbursable drug purchases, and other social security and taxable income registers maintained by the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (Kela). Furthermore, information on socio-economic background was derived from Statistics Finland and linked to the data. We expect ECEC to moderate the association between family disadvantage and child mental health.

- **8 | Parental stress and subjective child well-being in the family**

Langmeyer, Alexandra (langmeyer@dji.de), Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Germany
Maly-Motta, Hanna, Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Germany

Parents are facing various challenges towards raising children against the background of steadily changing working environments, the task of combining professional endeavors or everyday tasks such as counterbalancing childcare problems. Research has shown that also daily hassles, everyday irritations experienced by parents caring for their children, can lead to high levels of stress. Especially parents facing multiple stressors over a longer period of time are at risk of feeling stressed. But how and under which circumstances does parental stress affect children's subjective well-being? The present study focuses on the family, the main socialization context of children. It examines the role of intra-familial factors in the interplay between mother's perceived parental stress (Parental-Stress-Index, Abedin, 2012) and children's well-being (Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire, SDQ). A structural equation model will be used to map the complex relations between intra-familial factors. For example the interplay between mothers parenting, family routines and the family climate as buffering variables for the effect of mothers experienced stress on children's well-being will be elucidated. Data basis will be the representative survey "Growing up in Germany II" (AID:A II, 2013/2014). In AID:A II, children from the age of 9 to 18 answered a children's questionnaire (N = 3.500) by themselves, whereas information about the socio-economic situation and the household composition is provided by a parent (mainly the mother). To answer the proposed research question a sample of 1712 children has been selected from age 9 to 11.

- **9 | Long-term effects of couples' similarity in dyadic coping on postpartum dyadic adjustment**

Alves, Stephanie (stephanie.alves@student.fpce.uc.pt), Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal
Fonseca, Ana, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal
Canavarró, Maria Cristina, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal
Pereira, Marco, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal, Portugal

Couples' similarity in dyadic coping (DC; how couples cope together with stress) may facilitate couples' adjustment to the birth of a child. We examined if each partner's perceived similarity (congruence between self-perceptions and the perceptions of the other partner) and couples' actual similarity (congruence between partners' self-perceptions) in providing and receiving support in times of stress during pregnancy (T1) predicted women and their partners' dyadic adjustment at 6 weeks postpartum (T2). 138 couples from Portugal completed the Dyadic Coping Inventory and the Revised Dyadic Adjustment Scale at T1 and T2. Actor-Partner Interdependence Model's were performed. Women and men perceived that they engaged equally in DC strategies (perceived similarity), although couples' actual similarity showed that women engaged more in DC than men at postpartum. Each partner's perceived similarity and couples' actual similarity were stable over time. Higher difference scores in men's perceptions between their own and their partners' provision of support (low perceived similarity) at T1 predicted both their own and women's lower dyadic adjustment at T2. Women's low perceived similarity at T1 predicted men's lower dyadic adjustment at T2. This study shows that perceiving each other's efforts to help the other coping with stress as more similar may relieve both partners' burden

associated with pregnancy-related demands, which is reflected in better dyadic adjustment after childbirth. Importantly, the interdependence observed in this study indicates that health professionals providing training for strengthening couples' DC skills should be aware of the mutual benefits of perceived similarity within the couple.

- **10 | The effects of parental meta-emotion on school-aged children's behavioral and social adjustment**

Alves, Diana (dianalves@fpce.up.pt), FPCEUP, Portugal
 Canário, Catarina, FPCEUP, Portugal
 Cruz, Orlanda, FPCEUP, Portugal

The present study examines the indirect effects of negative parental meta-emotion on school-aged children's social (peer acceptance) adjustment through children's behavioral (externalizing behaviors) adjustment. Participants were 106 boys and 94 girls (N=200), aged between 6 and 8 (M=6.83, SD=0.46). Parental meta-emotion was assessed through mothers' report using the Coping with Children's Negative Emotions Scale (Fabes, Eisenberg, & Bernzweig, 1990; Alves & Cruz, 2011), externalizing behaviors were assessed through teachers' report with the Social Skills Rating System for elementary school children (Greshman & Elliot, 1990; Lemos & Meneses, 2002), and peer acceptance through children's Sociometric Questionnaire (Terry & Coie, 1991). Path analysis were performed using structural equation modeling. The model included the latent variables of negative parental meta-emotion, children's externalizing behaviors and peer acceptance. All variables were significantly correlated with each other. The model revealed adequate fit indexes and explained 20% of the variance. Regarding the models' direct effects, negative parental meta-emotion revealed a positive effect on children's externalizing behaviors, and these a negative effect on peer acceptance. Negative parental meta-emotion also revealed an indirect effect on children's peer acceptance through externalizing behaviors. Children's whose parents exhibit more (less) negative emotional reactions display more (less) externalizing behaviors and, as a consequence, are rejected (preferred) by their peers. Findings are discussed in the context of their implications for theory and clinical applications, emphasizing the importance of parental meta-emotion regarding school-aged children's behavioral and social adjustment.

- **11 | The program "The stepfamily: A team to build"**

Parent, Claudine (claudine.parent@tsc.ulaval.ca), Université Laval, Canada
 Noël, Julie, Université Laval, Canada
 Avril, Anne, Université Laval, Canada
 Robitaille, Caroline, Université Laval, Canada
 Saint-Jacques, Marie-Christine, Université Laval, Canada
 Gosselin, Julie, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
 Parent, Claudine, Université Laval, Canada
 Noël, Julie, Université Laval, Canada
 Avril, Anne, Université Laval, Canada
 Robitaille, Caroline, Université Laval, Canada
 Saint-Jacques, Marie-Christine, Université Laval, Canada
 Gosselin, Julie, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
 Parent, Claudine, Université Laval, Canada
 Noël, Julie, Université Laval, Canada
 Avril, Anne, Université Laval, Canada
 Robitaille, Caroline, Université Laval, Canada
 Saint-Jacques, Marie-Christine, Université Laval, Canada
 Gosselin, Julie, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

The poster presents content of an educational program aiming at the enrichment for marital and family relationships of couples dealing with a stepfamily. The program «The stepfamily: A team to build» is the result of the work of Canadian researchers and clinicians who have been working in the field of family recomposition for over twenty years. The poster will be available online for free in the fall of 2018 at www.familles.recomposees.com by anyone with an Internet connection. Recent literature reviews, on both the challenges experienced by couples of stepfamilies and the prevention programs for them, were conducted to choose the themes of the program (communication, family, couple, and parenting). Each theme has learning objectives (e.g.: support the conjugal relationship) and means to reach them (e.g.: questionnaires, videos, reflection activities). Although similar sites already exist

in English, the program described in the poster will be the first, to our knowledge, free of charge to Francophones.

- **12 | Couple relationship and conflict management**

*Balottin, Laura (laura.balottin@unipd.it), Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
Rossi, Alessandro, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
Carotenuto, Francesco, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy
Mannarini, Stefania, Interdepartmental Center for Family Research, Department of Philosophy, Sociology, Education, and Applied Psychology, Section of Applied Psychology, University of Padova, Italy*

Maladaptive management of couple conflicts and struggles often implies unfavorable consequences for the partners as well as for the offspring. Within an attachment theory perspective, early family-of-origin interactions can be recalled and re-acted in the present couple interactions. Deficient decision-making practices and conflict management are in turn likely to lead to decreased satisfaction and to serious bad outcomes in the couple and family relationship. Moreover marital conflict seems to affect not only partners but family and offspring as well. In clinical settings, assessing the couple functioning, and in particular the conflict management style, can therefore be crucial to plan effective couple and family therapies, as well as to support the dyad in the parenting tasks. This study aims indeed to examine the conflict management style and the decision-making patterns within the couple and their relationships with the family-of-origin attachment models. 120 adults, belonging to 60 Italian married and cohabiting couples, participated in the study and underwent different self-reported questionnaires, such as the Conflict Management Scale, the Relationship Deciding Scale and the Attachment Styles Questionnaire. The results showed that couple conflict was strictly linked not only to a greater extent of attachment-avoidance and of attachment-anxiety but also to an inadequate confidence in handling important decisions for the couple's life and to a low satisfaction within the couple. Along with the attachment representations, the conflict management style within the couple can thus prove to be a key aspect to explore in counseling and therapy settings specifically tailored for the couples' and families' needs.

- **13 | Responsibility in the partnership between home and day care with regard to children's learning**

*Persson, Henriette B. (hperss13@student.aau.dk), Aalborg University (Psychology), Denmark
Daugård, Julie, Aalborg University (Psychology), Denmark*

Drawing on discursive psychology, this qualitative case study investigates parents and pedagogues constructions and negotiations of responsibility about children's learning in the home-day care collaboration. The study is part of a larger research project developed in cooperation with Aalborg University and a Danish municipality, that aims to generate new knowledge about how to support and develop the collaboration between parents and pedagogues in day cares in regard to children's learning. Participants in this case study include two families with children in a Danish day care as well as the primary pedagogues of the children. The method of data collection includes video observations of parent-pedagogue exchanges during morning and afternoon transitions in the day care and furthermore interviews with the parents and the pedagogues.

The data processing seeks to identify various interpretative repertoires in the pedagogues and parents articulations of parent-pedagogue collaboration about children's learning. We expect to find that parents are held responsible for children's learning, in which parents are expected to participate in their children's learning processes. Simultaneously we expect, that the pedagogues adopt a position as expert, where they guide and instruct the parents about initiatives they can implement at home. This is especially the case with regard to parents who are discursively constructed as someone, who cannot fulfill the increased responsibility with regard to the norm. On the whole this creates dilemmas as to what you are going to be in charge of as a parent and a pedagogue in the partnership about children's learning.

- **14 | The impact on parents of self-harm behaviour of a child**

Rothés, Inês A. (irothes@fpce.up.pt), Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
 Brás, Marta, Universidade do Algarve, Portugal
 Jardim, Tina, Universidade do Algarve, Portugal
 Silva, Rui, Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Coimbra, Portugal
 Santos, José C., Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Coimbra, Portugal
 Henriques, Margarida R., Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Self-harm of young people is a serious health problem affecting individuals and families. This study aims to identify the effects of self-harm in parents and also to identify their explanations for the behaviour of the offspring. Participants were parents of youth who self-harmed, from three catchment areas of the country. The sampling process was by convenience. A questionnaire was developed based on previous qualitative studies. Exploratory principal components, analysis of variance and t-tests were used. Six components of effects were found: general life, family - negative effects, family - positive effects, social life, work and health. The highest effects were reported in health; changes in sleep and increases in family anxiety were identified. Self-harm moderately affected the lives of the participants. In the explanations, two components were identified: (I) family, friends, social influence and victimization and (II) communication of suffering and problems. Significantly higher values were found in this second component. Smaller effects than in previous studies seem to have been found. However, quantitative evaluation of these effects is unprecedented, invalidating a systematic comparison. Parents seem to value more the reasons centred on the young than the influence of mental health and self-harm in family and other life events. This study reinforces the pertinence to develop specialized strategies and efforts in order to support these parents, namely aimed at preventing health problems and also raising awareness that most young people self-harm is the result of a complex combination of causes and experiences, including family events.

- **15 | Family welfare and food inequality**

Noskova, Antonina V. (a.noskova@inno.mgimo.ru), MGIMO University, Russian Federation
 Kuzmina, Elena I., MGIMO University, Russian Federation

Inequality between different types of families remains on the social and demographic agenda for today's Russian society. Families with different number of children and one-parent families are in the focus of our analysis. These types of families are in the sphere of social risk. The paper addresses some issues related to this problem. Our research question is whether the type of family and its size influences food inequality and to what extent the number of children in the family puts input on the family welfare. The analysis is based on the data of Russian Federal State Statistics Service and results of the sampling surveys of households and families. First, we give descriptive statistics corresponding to different types of families. Second, some indicators of families with children welfare measurement are considered. These are the percentage of families with different number of children among poor population and the structure of their incomes and expenses. We examine the changes of these indicators during the period from 2006 to 2016. The food consumption dimension of family's inequality is in the focus of our study. The paper shows the correlation between family size and the structure of food consumption. For example, in 2006 consumption of meat per member in two-child families was 15.2% less than in one-child families, the gap between three-child families and one-child families was 30.5%. Similar indicators of inequality in fruit consumption were respectively 9.2%, 28.6%. The data show that food inequality remains the up-to-date issue for social policy in Russia.

- **16 | Differentiation in gay and lesbian families**

Gratton, Emmanuel (emmanuel.gratton@univ-angers.fr), Université d'Angers, France
 Veuillet-Combier, Claudine, université d'Angers, France

The study DEVHOM (Family functioning in gay and lesbian headed families), which began in March 2014, is an innovative French research project associated with the national cohort study ELFE (French Longitudinal Study of Children, combined INED-INSERME-EFS research groups). This study aims to shed light on the wellbeing of children raised by same-sex couples today from an interdisciplinary perspective combining scholars from various French research groups in sociology, anthropology, clinical psychology, and

psychoanalysis. The sample includes 150 families studied from a combination of quantitative and qualitative perspectives including anthropological and clinical psychological methodologies. We will present results from the clinical psychological and psychoanalytic data that shed light on the way in which these families engage in practices that facilitate the process of differentiation. One of the primary arguments opponents of same-sex marriage and adoption (legalized in France in May 2013) use is that having two parents of the same sex creates similarity between parents that prevents proper psychological development. Yet our clinical results suggest that contrary to this argument, same-sex couples create differentiation between themselves at a variety of levels. The process of differentiation is linked to the fact that both parents cannot be biologically related to the child, whether conceived through adoption, assisted reproduction, or co-parenting. Moreover on the imaginary and symbolic levels, through systems of fantasy and representation, each parent takes on a distinct position as expressed through processes of naming, parental authority, recognition, visibility, and naming of the third parties who participate in reproduction.

- **17 | A virtual common purse in couples with separate finances**

Nyman, Charlott (charlott.nyman@soc.umu.se), Sociology Dept Umeå univ, Sweden

Independent management of money and finances has become increasingly common over the last decade. Through qualitative interviews we investigate individuals categorized as having Independent management (IM) of finances, according to Pahl's typology. Couples had no joint bank accounts, joint loans or joint household kitty; they also defined their way of organizing finances as completely separate. Despite the separateness of partners' money and finances "on paper" and the lack of a common purse, we found that their finances were not as separate as the name would have us believe. Instead, we found that finances were intertwined in a number of complicated ways. Not surprisingly, we found that an avoidable jointness of finances in couples existed via the sharing of a household and the costs related to this. Respondents expressed explicit expectations and a sense of commitment for their partner's finances in times of economic hardship and had opinions about the ways their partner organized their own finances. A question that we explore in this paper is how couples with IM handle and manage expenses that involve shared activities and household: How do they create a sense of joint financial resources? How is a joint financial infrastructure created? We find that couples using IM find ways of creating a virtual common purse for handling the joint and collective elements of their finances and lives together. This virtual common purse allows couples using IM to act as if they had joint (or partly joint) finances.

- **18 | Prejudice and discrimination against same-sex couples with children in Brazil**

Tombolato, Mário A. (marioaugt@hotmail.com), USP - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil
Santos, Manoel A. , USP - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

This study investigated the experiences of prejudice and discrimination in the everyday lives of eight same-sex couples raising children in Brazil. Data collected using a questionnaire and an interview were subjected to thematic analysis. Participants attributed meanings to their experiences of being same-sex families: they assumed their social role as they managed to develop their own relationship and parental projects in the struggle within a hegemonic social context of heteronormative values. The participants experienced prejudice against their lifestyle and parenthood, and have challenged social norms and gender stereotypes. It was also found that attitudes of willingness and perseverance in their fight for their rights proved to be protective measures against prejudice and social intolerance. A small number of studies have addressed the prejudice and discrimination towards same-sex families in Brazil; thus, there is a need for a greater focus on this phenomenon.

- **19 | Brazilian same-sex families: the voices of parents and their children**

Tombolato, Mário A. (marioaugt@hotmail.com), USP - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil
Santos, Manoel A. , USP - Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Throughout history, the sociocultural and political constitution of the family as an institution has witnessed the emergence of new arrangements made up of same-sex couples and their children. Studies in the Brazilian scenario have shown that such families are faced with prejudice and discrimination. Considering the need to understand this phenomenon from the point of view and in the voice of family members, it is important to study how same-sex couples and their children build their (shared) experiences as families, both privately and socially. The objective in this doctoral study in Psychology is to promote knowledge of the experiences of four families in the voices of homosexual couples of both sexes and their children. These instruments have been used with the couples: Sociodemographic Form, Brazilian Economic Classification Criteria, Open-ended Interview, Network Map and Genogram; and these with the children: Sociodemographic Form, Open-ended Interview, and Network Map. The interviews were audio-recorded, transcribed, and are being analysed in concert with other data according to Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). Thus, preliminary results and discussion are brought forward in their current state. The findings are expected to enhance the understanding of the phenomenon under investigation, and provide subsidies for conceiving strategies to help same-sex families to be recognized and respected in communities. New studies in this area and their dissemination can foster insights and contribute toward transformation of prejudiced and segregationist views in the face of the development and plurality of family arrangements existing in the present.

- **20 | Relationship diversity and subjective well-being: A large-scale survey on underlying mechanisms**

*Verhofstadt, Lesley (lesley.verhofstadt@ugent.be), Ghent University, Belgium
De Mol, Jan, UCL, Belgium
Mikolajczak, Moira, UCL, Belgium*

Existing research consistently showed that relationship status is related to subjective well-being. More specifically, married individuals are found to report greater happiness than individuals who are single, cohabiting, divorced, or widowed. However, given the growing number of alternative relationship and family types in today's society one could argue if the protective advantages associated with marriage are still so pronounced. The aim of the current study was twofold. First, we wanted to re-examine the link between relationship status (single, married with/without children, cohabiting with/without children, single parent, remarried,) and people's subjective well-being. Second, we wanted to examine some of the mechanisms supposed to underlie this link (Bradbury & Karney, 2010) -including sexual satisfaction, financial concerns, subjective health. An internet survey with 1857 adults was conducted. Multiple mediation analyses showed that having an intimate relationship positively but indirectly influenced participants' subjective well-being through its effect on their level of sexual satisfaction and their amount of financial worries. There was no significant indirect effect of having an intimate relationship on subjective well-being through subjective health. There was no evidence that having an intimate relationship influenced subjective well-being independent of its effect on sexual satisfaction, financial worries and subjective health. These conclusions were independent of the type of intimate relationship: married, cohabiting, living apart.

- **21 | Responsibility norms or relationship quality? Motivations for providing parent care in Norway**

*Herlofson, Katharina (katharina.herlofson@nova.hioa.no), NOVA, OsloMet, Norway
Nordboe, Hanna Vangen, NOVA, OsloMet, Norway*

In Norway, elder care is considered a state responsibility, and older people in need of help are thus entitled to receive help from public services. Nonetheless, adult daughters and sons provide a large amount of help and care to their parents. They may have various motivations for doing so, and here we focus on two: filial responsibility norms and perceived quality of the relationship to parents. We ask: Is help provision among adult children in Norway associated with relationship quality and filial responsibility norms? And do we find similar patterns for daughters and sons? The analyses (logistic regressions) are based on data from the Norwegian Life course, Ageing and Generation Study and include a total of 5055 parent-child dyads. The results of the analyses show that both relationship quality and

norms are associated with help and care giving behaviour. However, separate analyses for daughters and sons reveal contrasting gender patterns. For daughters, relationship quality is associated help provision. Responsibility norms are not. For sons, it is the opposite. Sons with stronger responsibility norms are more inclined to provide help to parents. How they perceive the quality of the relationship to parents on the other hand, does not matter for their provision of help and care. The results indicate that daughters and sons may have different motivations for helping parents. Whereas sons seem more driven by a sense of duty, the perceived quality of the relationship is more important for daughters.

- **22 | Changes in mother-to-child relationships from early childhood to middle childhood**

Savenysheva Svetlana (owlsveta@mail.ru), Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

Parental attitudes are one of the most powerful factors in the child development. It is necessary to take into account that parent-child relationships change with child's age and vary depending on the sex of the child. Therefore, the aim of our research is to study the changes in parent-to-child relationships from early childhood to middle childhood, including crisis of 3 year. The study involved 260 mothers (Saint-Petersburg, Russia) (130 boys' mothers and 130 girls' mothers). Sample was divided into three groups: 1,5-2,5 (stable period); 2,5-4 (3-year crisis); 4-6 years (stable period). Methods: "Analysis of family relationships" questionnaire (Eidemiller, Yustitsky), Questionnaire for children-parent emotional interaction" (Zaharova), Parental Attitude Research Instrument (Schaefer, Bell). Results. A comparative analysis of the mother-to-child relations in different age group showed that mothers of toddlers (1,5-2,5 years) have a greater desire for overprotection, fewer prohibitions and demands, a focus on maximum satisfaction of the needs of the child, their level of acceptance of the child is higher; mothers of preschool children (4-6 years) are more focused on partner relations with child, but at the same time, the distance in the relationship with the him and the negative emotional background in the interaction are higher than in the group of toddler's mothers. Response to the symptoms of the three year crisis in mothers compared with a stable period is manifested in the increase of excessive prohibitions and in the decrease in the positive emotional background of relationships with children.

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- **23 | Work of children in family businesses – scale of the phenomenon and its conditioning in Poland**

*Lachowski Stanislaw (stanislaw.lachowski@poczta.umcs.lublin.pl), Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin, Poland, Poland
Lachowska Boguslawa, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland, Poland*

In Poland, the employment of children aged under 16 is legally prohibited. These regulations do not concern the situation when parents engage children in work within their own business activity, e.g. in trade, services, craft, or agriculture. Two research problems have been posed: What is the scale of engagement of children in work in family businesses in Poland? Is this related with socio-demographic and economic factors? The study included a representative group of 4,568 respondents aged 14-15, selected by the method of stratified sampling from among a total number of Polish adolescents at this age. The study was conducted using a questionnaire entitled 'Economic activity of adolescents', among adolescents aged 14-15. Using a Questionnaire for assessing the socio-economic situation in the commune in which the respondents reside, the situation was evaluated based on the Polish Communes Statistics. The collected material was analyzed using the statistical software SPSS. Analyzes of statistical differences between qualitative variables were performed using chi square test and Mann-Whitney U test, whereas analysis of regression was used for quantitative variables. It was found that 40.2% of Polish adolescents perform unpaid work on behalf of businesses run by their parents. The adolescents who helped their parents with running business activity worked for approximately 7 hours a week. The scale of engagement of adolescents in work in family businesses varies according to the region and type of their place of residence, gender, financial status of the family, and level of economic development of their region of residence.

- **24 | Couple identity and coparenting within parents of school-aged children: A dyadic perspective**

Parise, M. (miriam.parise@unicatt.it), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

Pagani, A. F., Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

Ferrari, L., Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

Ranieri, S., Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Italy

The psycho-social literature has pointed to the importance of close relationships, and especially the couple relationship, for individual and relational well-being. Researchers' interest has recently grown in couple identity, which is defined as individuals' sense of being a member of a couple and is reflected in a feeling of we-ness. Its protective role for the quality and the stability of the couple relationship and for partners' individual well-being has been widely demonstrated. Less is known about its association with dimensions related to the functioning of the parental couple, and, in particular, with parents' feelings of being a "team" in childrearing, or coparenting. Coparenting, broadly defined as the extent to which parents support and trust each other, and work together to fulfill their parental responsibilities, has been proven to be associated with marital functioning, generally measured in terms of satisfaction and conflict. No study, however, has investigated its link with couple identity. In order to partially fill this gap, the present study investigated the association between couple identity and coparenting, taking into account the interdependence within partners. Participants were 96 couples, with at least one school-aged child. Both parents filled in a self-report questionnaire. The Actor-Partner Interdependence Model was applied. Findings showed a strong association between couple identity and coparenting, highlighting significant actor and partner effects both for mothers and fathers. Implications for research and practice will be discussed.

- **25 | From thought to action: The decision-making processes of foster families**

Lopez Giulia (giulia.lopez@unicatt.it), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy

Pagani Ariela F., Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy

Iafrate Raffaella, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milano, Italy

Despite foster care represents an essential practice for helping children and families in difficult situations, nowadays in Italy the number of people open to engage in this kind of care is limited compared to the real need. Aim. In order to improve actions and good practices in the foster care system and to promote people's openness to foster care, the present study is aimed at investigating the decision-making processes that lead people to choose foster care. The methodological approach followed the principles of Grounded Theory: A theoretical sampling and a simultaneous three-level data encoding stage were adopted. In particular, 15 couples, who are living different phases of their foster care experience (couples who have just started foster care, couples with an ongoing experience of foster care, couples who have completed their experience), were interviewed in order to explore what factors facilitate or hinder this decision. Analyses are still in progress, but first findings showed that the decision to become foster parents derived from the desire to offer a positive occasion to a child and his/her family who are in need of support. The decision to become a foster family is often facilitated by being part of a social context characterized by prosociality, altruism, and generativity. This study will add new knowledge on the decision-making process of foster families and provide useful information for social services in order to improve the recruitment and selection of foster families.

- **26 | Family media ecology: Parental mediation and family time**

Tammelin, Mia (mia.tammelin@jyu.fi), University of Jyväskylä, Finland, Finland

The spreading of the ICTs as an integral part of everyday life has had a tremendous effect on social connectivity. Practices relating to staying on- or off-line are popular in general media discussion and have been focus of research as well. Mediation is widely understood as a way of capturing the parental management of the relation between children and media, and it extends the parental role beyond simple restrictions to encompass also conversational and interpretive strategies as well as parental monitoring'. Given the complexity of media environment, such as mobile technology, this role is increasingly demanding. The aim of this paper is to explore the practices of parental mediation with family wholeness approach particularly in the context of family time. Parental mediation is

analyzed first by identifying family's patterns of using mobile technology and parental mediation practices; and secondly the contextual factors that associate with mediation practices. The study particularly discusses temporality and family time and asks how time and temporality of family life are linked with parental mediation? The study uses an interview data of 39 employed parents. The data was collected during 2016 in different parts of Finland. Specific practices can be identified. These are active, restrictive, and collaborative strategies. Those adopting active parenting practice viewed technology as a way of participating to the social and community life. Restrictive parenting practice set rules based on 'proper' time and place. Collaborative practice means that parents discuss and negotiate actively on these practices.

- **27 | Parents' feelings and children's psychological adjustment in Portuguese adoptive families**

*Costa, Isabel-Sofia (up199303241@fpce.up.pt), FPCEUP, Portugal
Barbosa-Ducharme, Maria, FPCEUP, Portugal*

The affection and acceptance in the parent/child relationship presents itself as a determining component of daily family life, influencing the way in which this relationship is perceived, interpreted and internalized by each family member. Thus, considering parenthood as an emotional experience with great influence on children's psychological adjustment, the present study aims to analyse the perception of adoptive parents regarding the quality of their relationship with their children, as well as the emotions mostly present in this interaction, and to explore the relationships between the above variables and parental perceptions on their children's difficulties/psychological (des)adjustment. Fifty-three adoptive parents, having children aged 12 to 18, participated in this study. Adoptive parents' feelings were evaluated through the Parents Feelings Questionnaire. The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire was used to evaluate the adopted adolescent's psychological (des)adjustment from the parents' perspective, and the Parent's Interview about the Adoption Process – version for parents of adolescents - was used to explore adoptive family experiences. Results showed the positivity of the global parents' perception of the parent-child relationship and the evoked feelings triggered. The positive parents' perception of the parent-child relationship and the positive evoked feelings were negatively correlated to parental perceptions on children's psychological (des)adjustment. Findings highlight the relevance of exploring the interactions between parents' feelings and children's psychological (des)adjustment, with implications for professional practice in adoption.

- **28 | Early prevention of marital conflicts and brake-ups. Interdisciplinary cooperation between child health centers and family counseling services in five Norwegian municipalities.**

*Farstad, Gunhild R. (gunhild.farstad@vid.no), VID Specialized University, Oslo, Norway
Herland, Mari D., VID Specialized University, Oslo, Norway*

In the period of 2015- 2017, five municipalities in Norway took part in a project of extended cooperation between child health centers and family counseling services. The aim was to try out different forms of cooperation when counseling parents of young children, drawing on the community nurses' and family therapists' competence. The government issued a plan to support this type of cooperation in order to meet a growing demand of counseling and marital mediation during the early phase of parenthood. The most typical form of cooperation was offering parents couple- counseling at the child health center, when the therapists were present. A team of researchers evaluated this project during the latter part of 2017. The researchers interviewed the participants in the project in focus group interviews, and individual interviews. The interviews covered both staff members and leaders in the child health centers and the family counseling services, and 10 individual parents who had received help. The project has directed attention to parents of infants and toddlers as a shared area of responsibility for the agencies, and not least reinforced service provision to parents during a vulnerable period. To meet the family therapists at the child health center helped lowering the barrier for the parents in need of counseling. The therapists were able to help parents who struggled, who would otherwise not seek help at an early stage. The evaluation shows that this type of cooperation was valuable, although highly dependent on resources, especially on the part of the family

- **29 | Children in foster care: teachers' perspective about psychosocial adjustment and executive functions**

Murillo, Cristina (cristinamg.13@hotmail.com), Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
 Jiménez-Morago, Jesús, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
 Román, Maite, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
 Carrera, Pablo, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
 Viedma, Irene, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Children in foster care usually accumulate a range of adverse experiences that can compromise their development. It is common that they show difficulties in psychosocial adjustment (conduct problems or hyperactivity) and in executive functioning (attentional or inhibitory problems). Most research in these areas includes the caregivers' view. Despite the importance of the educational context at school age, there is limited data about the perception of the teachers. The aims of this study are to analyse the teachers' assessments of the foster children's psychosocial adjustment and executive functioning, to check the influence of the adversity, and to compare the teachers' and carers' reports. The sample belongs to a wider research and is made up of 45 children in non-kin foster care between 4 and 9 years old. Teachers have completed two questionnaires about psychosocial adjustment and executive functions.

Preliminary results indicate that the sample is within the normative range in psychosocial adjustment although close to limit scores, and within the limit range in executive functioning. These areas correlate between them and are influenced by previous adversity. On the other hand, there are few differences between the teachers' and the carers' assessments. The teacher's assessments provide novel information about the behavioral and cognitive aspects of the foster children at school, helping professionals to adjust the intervention to their educational needs. Moreover, because of the differences between the teachers' and the carers' reports, the use of multiple informants contributes to having a more complete perspective of the foster children's development.

- **30 | Household chores: Why do men get away with it?**

Reinikainen, Lasse (lasse.reinikainen@miun.se), Sociology & Gender Studies, Dept. of Social Sciences, Mid Sweden University, Sweden

This study focus on how inequalities persist in a setting where gender equality is seen as norm. Welfare state policies in the Nordic countries aims to promote and facilitate gender equality both in the public and in the private sphere. While there has been major changes in women's' participation in the labor market, these changes has not corresponded in the same way regarding the division of household labor. The study examines how men's' lesser degree of doing housework (or men's' un-involvement in housework) is made possible by gender structures and are underpinned by processes involving both partners. The analysis focus on the gendered interaction in couples' narratives regarding their everyday life. The study is based on in-depth interviews with Swedish heterosexual middle-class couples. The couples were first interviewed together and at a later stage they were also interviewed individually. A thematic interview guide with both open and specific questions was used and the themes covered themes in couples' everyday lives, such as family economy, division of household labor, leisure time and relationships with friends and family. The study focuses on how masculinity is constructed and maintained in relation to femininity in these couples' everyday lives. The analysis departs from theories of gendered power and masculinity, with focus on West & Zimmerman's doing gender theory. Results show that there are contradictions and ambivalences regarding the meanings gender has in the everyday practices at home and in the everyday discourses of gender equality.

Poster Session II

- **1 | Sibling Relationship Inventory: Portuguese preliminary psychometric studies in a sample of emerging adults**

Portugal, Alda (alda.portugal@staff.uma.pt), Universidade da Madeira, Portugal
 Prioste, Ana, Universidade Lusíada, Portugal
 Lourenço, Rafaela, Universidade Lusíada, Portugal

Fraternal relationship is one of the most important in family context, especially because siblings are the first social lab to youths' interactions. Furthermore, siblings tend to share a lot of diverse settings, apart from home, such as group of friends and school. Indeed, studies suggest that during adolescence most youngsters report that their siblings are important people in their lives. Research has been analyzing fraternal relationship particularly in the early stages of development (childhood and adolescence) however, there is a considerable gap due the study of siblings' relationship in emerging adults. Thus, the present study aims to adapt the Sibling Relationship Inventory (SRI; Stocker & McHale, 1992) to a sample composed by 333 Portuguese emerging adults. SRI is a bi-dimensional self-report scale composed by 13 item scale whom evaluate sibling affection and sibling hostility. In this way, we expect to contribute to strengthening knowledge about sibling's fraternal trust in a sample of Portuguese emerging adults as well as develop an adjusted measure to analyze this issue.

- **2 | Czech psychology students' attitudes toward same-sex parenting**

*Martin Tusl (martin.tusl.jr@gmail.com), Charles University, Czech Republic
Jorge Gato, University of Porto, Portugal*

Czech society has been increasingly more liberal toward LGBT individuals and their parenting rights. However, the Czech legislative system still does not grant gay and lesbian couples the right to get married, nor to jointly adopt children. Attitudes of professionals who work with children and families toward same-sex parenting are particularly important, as prejudice might be harmful in these circumstances. The present study aimed to evaluate the attitudes of future psychologists toward same-sex parenting. Participants were 164 psychology students from Charles University in Prague. Using a quasi-experimental design, participants were presented with a vignette depicting a situation of a couple in the restaurant with their 4-year-old boy who gets upset during the meal. Participants were randomly assigned to one of the eight versions of the vignette varying by the way how the couple solved the situation (positive vs. negative parenting), sexual orientation of the parents (heterosexual vs. gay/lesbian), and the gender of the active parent (male vs. female). The vignette was followed by a set of 7-point Likert-type scale items evaluating the parents' and the child's behavior. The data were analysed using MANOVA(s) with follow-up ANOVA(s) and t-tests. Overall, the couples were rated more favorably in the positive scenario than in the negative, and participants evaluated gay and lesbian couples more favorably than heterosexual couples. Results are discussed taking into account the specifics of the enquired sample (mostly young women), the social climate regarding LGBTI rights in the Czech society, and the anti-prejudice social norm that characterizes modern societies.

- **3 | Emotional identification of preschoolers due to parameters of family interaction**

*Vasilenko, Victoria E. (vasilenko_v@list.ru), Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation
Sergunicheva, Nadezhda A., Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation*

Well-being in parent-child relations is a crucial factor in the child's emotional development, but it is actual to study the compensatory mechanisms for the formation of emotional identification in the case of insufficient well-being in family interaction. Present research aims to identify the relationships between emotional identification (including perception of expression, understanding of emotions) of preschoolers and parameters of family interaction: emotional interaction, parental styles. The study involved 100 people from Saint-Petersburg: 50 children (26 boys and 24 girls) from 5 to 6 years, Mage = 5 year 6 months and 50 mothers. Test «Emotional identification» by E. Izotova, Empathy test by T.Gavrilova, «Parent-child emotional interaction questionnaire» by E.Zakharova, «Analysis of family relationships» questionnaire by E.Eidemiller and V.Yustitskis. Correlation analysis revealed that perception of expression in preschoolers is better formed at higher rates of overprotection, indulgence, deficiency of demands-obligations, instability of parenting style, extension of parental feelings, projection of undesirable qualities ($p < 0,05$). Three last correlations can be explained by compensatory mechanism of development - instability of maternal attitude forces the child to recognize the maternal state. Child's ability to

understand emotions is negatively correlated with mother's ability to influence to the child's state ($p < 0,05$), that also confirmed compensatory mechanism. Egocentric character of empathy is negatively correlated with the mother's acceptance of himself as a parent ($p < 0,01$). Thus, preschoolers better identify emotions as in the case of overprotection, as in the case of upbringing inconsistency, that confirms the hypothesis of compensatory mechanisms of development.

Research is supported by RFBR №18-013-00990.

- **4 | Future visions of Finnish and Estonian university students concerning the family life**

Nätkin, Ritva J (ritva.natkin@uta.fi), University of Tampere, Finland

I compare the future visions of Finnish and Estonian university students. Data consists of 60 writings from Tallinn, and 80 from Tampere. Students are studying social or business sciences. The method is called non-active role-play method. In this context it means a short story written in the seminar. Students wrote it without any information beforehand answering either first or second writing instruction. The purpose was to imagine the state of the family and intergenerational relationships, and the reasons of change, in the near future, after 23 years. The first instruction claimed that experts of family policy were noticed that the appreciation of the family is collapsed in that period, and there wasn't any more interaction between the generations. The second instruction was more positive. In that experts had noticed a rising appreciation and an increasing intergenerational interaction. Students of both countries were sharing much the same kind of threats and ideals concerning the near future of family and intergenerational relationships. Busy life, financial or other crisis and individualistic orientation were threatening family life and the interaction between the generations. One theme is interestingly different. Finnish students were more eager to accept the different forms of family life, e.g. gender-neutral marriage or couple relationships and gender equality, too. Estonian students were more worried about the destiny of the traditional model of the nuclear family, transgender figures and gender-neutral marriage and education. Boys should be boys and girls should be girls, they say. These new trends bother especially the older generation.

- **5 | Anxiety and fears of preschoolers due to parent-child relationships**

*Sergunicheva Nadezhda (nadeghdalysis@gmail.com), Saint Petersburg University, Russian Federation
Vasilenko Victoria, Saint Petersburg University, Russian Federation*

Anxiety and fears are markers of insufficient emotional well-being of preschoolers. Present research aims to identify the correlations between anxiety, fears and parent-child relationships. The study involved 50 children (26 boys and 24 girls) from 5 to 6 years, Mage = 5 year 6 months and 50 mothers from Saint-Petersburg. Anxiety test by R. Temml, M. Dorci, V. Amen, Fears test by A. Zakharov, M. Panfilova, «Parent-child emotional interaction questionnaire» by E. Zakharova, «Analysis of family relationships» questionnaire by E. Eidemiller and V. Yustitskis. Children's anxiety was positively correlated with excessive sanctions and negatively correlated with phobia of losing a child, high empathy in mothers ($p < 0,05$). Overall index of fears, fears of nightmares, physical harm, animals and fairy-tale characters are negatively correlated with extension of parental feelings ($p < 0,05$). Fear of death is negatively correlated with preference to childish traits ($p < 0,01$), parental educational uncertainty, indulgence, deficiency of demands-obligations, instability of parenting style ($p < 0,05$) and positively correlated with sensitivity and positive feelings in the interaction ($p < 0,05$). Fear of nightmares is negatively correlated with phobia of losing a child ($p < 0,01$), indulgence, empathy and emotional support ($p < 0,05$). Fear of physical harm is positively correlated with excessive sanctions ($p < 0,05$). Fears of animals and fairy-tale characters are negatively correlated with preference to feminine traits ($p < 0,05$). Thus, maturity of parenting styles and well-being in the mother-child relationships are resources for the emotional well-being of preschoolers. Decrease of children's anxiety and fears in case of phobia of losing a child and extension of parental feelings need further clarification.

Research is supported by RFBR №18-013-00990.

- **6 | The Dyadic Trust Scale: Portuguese preliminary psychometric studies in a sample of emerging adults**

Portugal, Alda (alda.portugal@staff.uma.pt), Universidade da Madeira, Portugal
Prioste, Ana, Universidade Lusíada, Portugal

Family is not only the first social interaction and emotional context of a child, but also an important system that provides support and love over the entire life cycle, even in emerging adulthood. Family researchers have been addressing parent-child relationship studies, however, less attention has hitherto been given to sibling's relationship in emerging adulthood. The lack of instruments properly attuned to measure this issue could be a reason which justifies this gap. It is therefore the objective of the present study to present the adaption of Dyadic Trust Scale (DTS; Larzelere & Huston, 1980) carried on a 333 emerging adults' sample, considering their perception about fraternal trust relationship. DST is a unidimensional scale, composed by eight items whom measures trust in intimacy relationships. Originally, the authors develop DST to evaluate trust in married partners, however, according to authors, DST could be applied to analyze trust in a wide range of relationships. In this way, we expect to contribute to strengthening knowledge about sibling's fraternal trust in a sample of Portuguese emerging adults as well as develop an adjusted measure to analyze this issue.

- **7 | We met online – are we different and how it impacts our relationship?**

Weglarska, Olga (olga.weglarska@gmail.com), Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland
Beisert, Maria, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland

According to We Are Social almost 4 billion people is using Internet, and more than 3 billion is active social media users. For young people Internet is becoming a natural environment for meeting new friends. As they become older, some of them also start looking for life and sexual partners via Internet. The main purpose for this study is to create the characteristic of young adults who use online dating mobile applications and other online dating sites to initiate relationships and to find out if they differ from they peers. For this we used the Neo FFI Questionnaire created by P.T. Costa & R.R. McCrea and the Social Skills Questionnaire (KKS) created by A. Matczak. Secondly using Relationship Satisfaction scale created by B. Wojciszke and FSFI (for females) and IIEF (for males) we would like to analyze if there are any differences in relationship and sexual satisfaction between offline and online initiated relationships. Research is conducted on the group of Polish young adults and adults (19-30y), due to the fact that online dating community is growing and changing rapidly we decided to collect data from the beginning of 2018 till June 2018. The previous researches show that people who use online dating sites has lower social skills and so does our initial results. Some research shows also that teenagers who met online scores lower on relationship and sexual satisfaction scale, but for now we are still collecting data to see if this result also applies to young adults.

- **8 | The Emerging Notion of High Conflict Separation: From Evolving Families to the State's Response**

Turbide, Catherine (catherine.turbide.1@ulaval.ca), Université Laval, Canada
Saint-Jacques, Marie-Christine, Université Laval, Canada

The concept of high conflict separation (and divorce) has emerged recently in the scientific literature to designate families in which the conflict between separated or divorced parents remains high despite the passage of time. While studies began to appear in the 1960s and 70s on the impact of the climate in which divorces occurred (e.g., Kelly and Wallerstein, 1976), the majority of the literature dealing specifically with highly conflictual separations was published from the 1990s on. The goal of this presentation is thus to explore the macro-systemic factors that have contributed to the emergence of the notion of high conflict separation. Its emergence in the scientific literature was examined here by analyzing the socio-demographic changes that have occurred over the last 50 years and the evolution in social policies and legislative measures affecting families in the Province of Québec and Canada. This analysis indicated that the emergence of the notion of high conflict separation has not only stemmed from demographic changes in families but also from the changes in the way society sees the roles that different family members play. The response of the

State to the needs of separated families has also contributed to the concept's appearance. This approach can certainly provide inspiration to Western researchers since echoes of the socio-demographic evolution occurring in Québec families can be found throughout the Western world (Comité consultatif sur le droit de la famille, 2015), despite the fact that other elements are naturally specific to Québec (Baillargeon and Detellier, 2004).

- **9 | Towards evidence-based family preservation programmes. An economic evaluation approach**

Jiménez, L. (luciajimenez@us.es), University of Seville, Spain

Hidalgo, V., University of Seville, Spain

Antolín-Suárez, L., University of Seville, Spain

López-Verdugo, I., University of Seville, Spain

Lorence, B., University of Huelva, Spain

In the last few years, the emphasis on implementing evidence-based practices has permeated family support initiatives (e.g., Boddy et al., 2011; Daly et al., 2015). As a consequence, effectiveness evaluations have increased, focusing on what programme should be developed, for whom and under what circumstances (Flay et al., 2005). However, just a few programmes in child welfare system have performed economic evaluations (Goldhaber-Fiebert et al., 2011). In this poster, three programmes implemented in family preservation services in Spain are compared from an economic perspective: a child-, a parent- and a family-focused programme for families at psychosocial risk. A comparative cost-consequences approach was followed, with an effectiveness external evaluation of the first application of one dosage. Individual interviews were performed with practitioners and managers responsible for family preservation services, who informed about direct and differential costs, as well as service's outputs. Moreover, child-per-dosage and child-per-year analyses were performed in comparison to residential care. The results showed that most of the budget was addressed to personnel costs, although for the child-focused program activity costs were also remarkable. The family-focused intervention required high-skilled practitioners in an individual format, although covered a high number of families. Moreover, the child-focused program meant high time-costs for the beneficiaries. In comparison to residential care, the three preservation resources evaluated showed high economic efficiency. These results are discussed from available evidence on this topic.

- **10 | Aging and intergenerational solidarity publications: What, when and where?**

Braz, A. C. (anacarolbraz@gmail.com), Universidade do Porto, Brazil

Coimbra, S. M. G., Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Leme, V. R. B., Universidade Estadual do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Fontaine, A. M. G. V., Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Our aim was to analyze the publications on Intergenerational Solidarity (IS) regarding their scopes, year of publication and country of origin. We researched abstracts on four databases: Science Direct, Pubmed, Google Scholar and Periodicos Capes. We selected only articles with the term "intergenerational solidarity" in their titles. We did not constrain year of publication, nor country of origin. Initially we found 293 articles, which were evaluated, and duplicated cases were excluded. Our final corpus consisted of 67 abstracts, ranging from 1985 to 2017, from all five continents, with predominance of studies from the United States and Europe. Categorization of the data was performed using Descending Hierarchical Classification (DHC - Reinert method) through Iramuteq software. We obtained a retention index of 77.05% and found four classes: (1) Socioeconomical context (19.1% of the total analyzed) mentioning the welfare state, political, social and demographic change; (2) Theoretical aspects (18.7%) of IS considering theoretical models and constructs; (3) Dimensions of IS (27.2%), mainly affective, structural, and consensual; (4) Family relationships and emotional support (34.9%) often related to the quality of the adult child-parent relationship. The interpretation of the classes indicates the predominance of the theoretical model developed by V. L. Bengtson and its application in a global context, which seems to reflect a concern with aging that transcends socioeconomic and cultural diversities, and which has been a focus of interest and research for the last 32 years. We discuss the implications of this results for further researches. Financial support by FAPESP/Capes/COST

- **11 | Social support exchange of the Japanese children between the biological mothers and the mothers-in-law**

*Nakata, Tomoo (tnakata@hokusei.ac.jp), Hokusei Gakueu University, Japan
Nakata, Masami, Sapporo Gakuin University, Japan*

The aim of this study was to examine how Japanese children are exchanging social support with both biological mothers and mothers-in-law. This is because especially females have been needed to devote to spouses' families in Japanese traditional thoughts. This study utilized data collected in Sapporo, Japan, in January 2015. Respondents to the survey were men and women from 35 to 60 years of age whose parents were still alive (n=510). The dependent variables were an amount of provision and acceptance of emotional and tangible support for respondent with their biological mother. And dependent variables were consisted of some respondent' background and age, health status of both the biological mother and mother-in-law. The population was classified into three categories according to the distance to the house of the biological mother, and multiple regression analysis was applied to each groups. The results of the analysis were as follows; 1) Children who provide much support for their biological mothers provided support to their mother-in-law. This was also true concerning the receipt of support. 2) If the distance to the biological mother was short and it's to the mother-in-law was far, tangible support to the biological mother increased. 3) The influence of gender become smaller as distance to biological mothers' house gets farther. Interestingly enough, Japanese children tend to exchange social support not only with the other parents but with both biological mothers and mother-in-law parents.

- **12 | Emotional competence of preschool children**

*Savenysheva, Svetlana S. (owlsveta@mail.ru), Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation
Smirnova, Natalia N., Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation*

The aim of the study was to investigate the severity and structure of characteristics of emotional competence of preschool children and influence on this process the structural and substantial characteristics of the families. 40 children aged 5-7 years and 77 parents (40 mothers and 37 fathers) lived in Russia. Methods (in children): an emotional reflection and identification of emotions (Technique "Emotional identification" by E. Izotova), emotional self-regulation (Test anxiety by R. Timml, V. Amen, M. Dorcas, the method of observing the characteristics of emotional self-regulation by A. Oshkina, I. Tsygankova), empathy ("Projective method of diagnosing empathy" by T. Avdulova). Methods in parents: parent-child relationships (Parent-child emotional relationship questionnaire by E. Zakharova), level of empathy (Method of diagnosis of empathy by Mehrabian), socio-demographic factors (questionnaire). For data analysis were used: analysis of variance, correlation analysis by Spearman, regression analysis. Investigation showed that the structural components of emotional competence have a high degree of integration. The system-forming component is an indicator of empathy. The emotional competence components of boys and girls have different levels of development. Correlational analysis showed that positive emotional interaction with the mother associated to the development of empathy, emotional identification and the self-regulation of preschool children. Characteristics of the relationship of the father to the child were less related to the components of emotional competence than the relationship of the mother. In fathers, unlike mothers, the high level of particular indicators of emotional interaction is associated with a lower level of components of emotional competence.

- **13 | Poverty patterns during childhood – Characteristics, determinants and impacts on socio-emotional development**

*Wenzig, Claudia (claudia.wenzig@iab.de), Institute for Employment Research, Germany
Lietzmann, Torsten, Institute for Employment Research, Germany
Reiter, Sabrina, Bavarian State Office for Statistics, Germany*

In Germany – like in most European countries – children and adolescents are still a social group at higher risk of poverty and welfare benefit receipt. However, most official statistics as well as a number of research findings depend on cross-sectional data. Using

longitudinal data instead enhances the perspective on poverty trajectories during childhood. As a result, questions of how poverty patterns are characterised and determined arise. Against this background, we examine poverty patterns of children in Germany in a longitudinal perspective as well as their determinants and impacts on children's socio-emotional development. We employ the nine waves of the German panel study "Labour Market and Social Security" (PASS), which is an annual household panel survey. In order to gain a more precise picture of low-income households, we distinguish between five different household income situations: "secured income position", "intermediate income position", "at risk of poverty", "receipt of basic social security" and "at risk of poverty and receipt of basic social security". In order to identify typical poverty patterns, we use sequence analysis in combination with cluster analysis. The results show five differing clusters in terms of changing income situations and the length of poverty. As determinants of poverty cluster affiliation, we identify household and parental characteristics. The results of impacts on child development show that growing up in a low-income family, especially in permanent poverty, restricts children's opportunities to participate in social activities and interact with peers.

- **14 | Parents mentalization and child attachment in middle childhood: An Italian contribution**

*Bizzi, Fabiola (fabiola.bizzi@libero.it), Department of Educational Sciences, University of Genoa, Italy
Bastianoni, Chiara, Department of Educational Sciences, University of Genoa, Italy
Chiarolanza, Claudia, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy
Cavanna, Donatella, Department of Educational Sciences, University of Genoa, Italy*

Mentalization – operationalized as reflective function; RF - is defined as the ability to reflect upon the mind and behavior of self and others in the context of attachment relationship. A huge number of studies showed how parental mentalization abilities represent a protective factor for child's cognitive, emotional and social development (Slade et al., 2005). Nevertheless, few of them focused on the differences displayed by maternal and paternal RF on their middle childhood children attachment. This study aims to investigate the role of both maternal e paternal RF in influencing their children attachment in middle childhood. The study involved 19 Italian family triads (N=57) with children aged 9-13 years (M=11.30, sd=2.52). The Adult Attachment Interview (George et al., 1985) was administered to all parents and coded using the Reflective Function Scale (RFS; Fonagy et al., 1998). Children completed the Child Attachment Interview (CAI; Shmueli-Goetz et al., 2008), a semi-structured interview aimed to assess the attachment patterns related to both parents. Data showed positive associations between maternal RF and security CAI subscales (r between .474 and .521, $p=.05$), while maternal RF seemed to negative correlate with child Anger related to father ($r=-.530$, $p=.024$). None associations between paternal RF and CAI subscales were found. Results indicate that maternal RF is significantly associated with children security subscales. Following this we might consider the possibility that mothers' RF could mediate the relation between paternal RF and children attachment and that fathers' RF will perform a stronger role during adolescence.

- **15 | What are genosociograms and how can we generate, analyze, and interpret them? Theoretical and applied perspectives on the network of relationships.**

von der Lippe, Holger (Holger.vonderLippe@medicalschool-berlin.de), MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany

This poster presents the possible blending of genograms and sociograms into a unified and variable tool for the collection, visualization, and analysis of relationship contexts. Shared perspectives on personal relationships by genograms and sociograms are highlighted and integrative concepts from the literature are presented. My proposal is, then, to conceptualize both family and non-family relations as genosociograms and to analyze them as egocentric (personal) networks of relationships. This is illustrated by the example of the (non-clinical) case of the genosociogram of a student. The network analysis of her genosociogram reveals several interesting insights into the differential centrality of people in her network, into differences of the relationship structure across different network sectors, and into the particular relationship constellations of her network members. The consequences and chances of genosociograms for clinical casework and systemic theorizing are discussed in the concluding section.

- **16 | Long distances, close relationships? Finnish farmers' experiences of family relationships and needs for services**

Malinen, Kaisa (kaisa.malinen@jamk.fi), JAMK University of Applied Sciences, Finland

Farmers are constantly combining their work and family life as many of them work at home and with their partner. Varying and often unpredictable working times also increase the intertwinedness of their work and family roles. Thus, it is not surprising that well-functioning family relationships is one of the most essential correlate of Finnish farmers' occupational wellbeing (Mela, 2015; Kallioniemi, 2013). Services for supporting family relationships are often hard to reach for farmers because of their working times and as they live in rural and remote areas. In Finland, social and health sector is currently undergoing a major reform which aims at, e.g., guaranteeing equal access to services for all the citizens across the country and reducing inequities in wellbeing and health between people. Thus, research-based knowledge about the service needs of this group is needed.

This study examines the following questions: What are the main strengths and demands of family wellbeing mentioned by the Finnish farmers? What kind of service and support needs do Finnish farmers have related to the wellbeing of their family relationships? Questionnaire data will be collected during spring 2018 from Finnish farmers in rural and remote areas. Data will be analysed using statistical methods and thematic analysis. The study will contribute new knowledge about the family life of farmers and the results of the study can be utilized in developing services that facilitate the reconciliation of work and family life among agricultural entrepreneurs.

- **17 | Association between exposure to family violence in childhood and teen dating violence**

Borges, Jeane Lessinger (jeaneepsico@yahoo.com.br), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil
Dell'Aglio, Débora Dalbosco, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Brazil

This study investigated the role of the Early Maladaptive Schemas (EMSs), as mediators of the association between exposure to family violence and teen dating violence. Participants were 525 high school adolescents (58,5% female, aged 14-19), from Porto Alegre, South Brazil. After data analysis adolescents were divided into three groups: adolescents as perpetrators of dating violence and victims of child maltreatment (G1, n= 288), adolescents perpetrators of dating violence but not victims of child maltreatment (G2, n = 109), and adolescents non-perpetrators of dating violence (G3, n = 128). There was no difference in sex, income or age between groups. ANOVA results indicated a significant difference between groups in the EMSs scores. Tukey's post hoc test indicated there was a significant difference in the abandonment EMS and in the mistrust/abuse EMS between G1 and G3. A mediation model was conducted to investigate associations between child maltreatment, EMSs and teen dating violence. In addition, sex measurement invariance was tested. The mediating model indicated that Disconnection and Rejection domain schemas were mediators between exposure to child maltreatment and physical dating violence in adolescence, and this model was more adequate to females. EMSs may be considered cognitive variables that contribute to the mechanisms of intergenerational transmission of violence, given that the EMSs had an important indirect effect. Thus, the exposure to child maltreatment contributes significantly to the development of schemas, which, in turn, predicts dating violence.

- **18 | The impact of family's social support on cognitive decline in old age**

Sauter, Julia (julia.sauter@unige.ch), University of Geneva, Switzerland

Today, it is generally recognized that receiving social support from families is crucial in old age for several reasons: to maintain good physical health, to avoid loneliness and social isolation, but also to maintain cognitive functioning. But with progressing age, social resources might decrease, as older adult's family networks tend to get smaller, and this might have a direct effect on the decline in cognition. However, literature on this topic is still not conclusive and especially analysis using longitudinal data is needed to test those explanatory patterns. Therefore, our study investigates the impact that changes in social support might have on changes in cognition over a period of six years. Data for our study

come from the “Vivre-Leben-Vivere” study, an interdisciplinary, longitudinal survey on the health and living conditions of older adults living in Switzerland. At both waves (2011 and 2017) two cognitive tests, measuring respectively processing speed and cognitive flexibility were conducted and the participants’ family networks were assessed. Social support was measured by building a latent score combining the network size, the level of confidence and the frequency of contact with network members. We expect that a decline in social support has a significant effect on decline in cognition. Moreover, we expect that individuals who maintain high levels of social support are also those who are experiencing less cognitive decline.

- **19 | Women become mothers – The transition to motherhood from a biographical perspective**

Veith, Stefanie (stefanie.veith@uni-rostock.de), University of Rostock (Germany), Institute of General Education and Social Pedagogy, Germany

Different studies worldwide refer to a link between childhood and biographical background of young expectant parents and their future satisfaction with having their own child and into their partnership, as well as their educational trading and interaction with the child. Nevertheless, in Germany mainly quantitative studies were published over the last years, which could not solve how exactly the biographical experience influence the transition to parenthood. To fill this research gap thirty women were asked in northern Germany at the average age at which women have their first child. To reproduce the processuality of interim in consideration of a biographical background narrative interviews based on the method by Fritz Schütze were conducted at two survey periods. First, while maternity leave (six weeks before childbirth), women were asked about their life stories, own family socialization, education and their expectations for the life with their own child. Second, the participants were asked to talk about their experiences with their child around its first birthday, when the majority of women return to work life. The research interest focuses the development and implementation of women expectations for life with their child during the first year and if the transition can be interpreted as an education process. The data were analyzed by using Schütze’s method of narrative interview, presenting in case portraits, a typology and a phase model of the transition to motherhood. Furthermore, cross-cutting themes were investigated by content analysis. Along a number of dimensions, the results underline the influences of the biographical background on the transition to motherhood.

- **20 | Mothering and mobile work in Newfoundland and Labrador: An island case study**

Bedford, S (slb154@mun.ca), Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
 Balsom, A, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
 Walters, L, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada
 Gosselin, J, Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) is an island province on the East coast of Canada and is known for its small population, unique culture, geographical isolation from the rest of the country, and involvement in mobile work. For the purposes of this study, NL mothers serve as a case study of more isolated island populations- a traditionally under-researched population in the family literature. As part of a province-wide study about their maternal experience, 1082 mothers completed an online survey of their socio-demographic characteristics and a variety of motherhood scales including measures of mental health, family life satisfaction and parental sense of competence. The current study examines some of the unique demographic and social aspects of an island population including differences between urban and rural populations, the prevalence and impact of mobile work on family relationships, usage of health and psychological services, and maternal sense of parental competence. Preliminary results of independent samples t-test suggest that urban and rural mothers differ in terms of mean age, level of education, employment, involvement in a mobile relationship, satisfaction with healthcare services, and frequency of contact with social support systems. Involvement in mobile work lead to statistically significant mean differences ($p > .05$) in terms of income, education, employment, and satisfaction with healthcare services. Results of the regression analyses predicting maternal sense of competence and family satisfaction will be discussed.

- **21 | Adoptions in risk: What the matter?**

Paniagua, Carmen (cpaniagua@us.es), University of Seville, Spain
Palacios, Jesús, University of Seville, Spain
Jiménez-Morago, Jesús M., University of Seville, Spain
Molano, Nuria, University of Seville, Spain

Although most adoptions remain intact, some experience serious difficulties ending in breakdown. Between the two extremes intact-disrupted, there are other cases experiencing serious difficulties that place the adoption on the brink of breakdown. The goal of this poster is to characterize this group of adoptive placements at risk. In this study, the at-risk group was identified by post-adoption services with two criteria: children who were temporarily living outside the adoptive home (e.g., with relatives or in residential units) or those who had been in post-adoption treatment for at least a year and with a very negative prospect of evolution in terms of permanency.

Data come from a study of adoption breakdown carried out in southern Spain for the 2012-13 period. Besides the disrupted cases, post-adoption professionals identified 61 cases of adoptive placements at risk of breakdown. Findings revealed that those difficulties included a combination of characteristics in the child, in the parents and in the professional intervention. Child's problems involved attachment difficulties, behavioral problems and violence towards the adoptive parents. Often, some of these circumstances (46%) were present early after placement, with problems escalating at the onset of adolescence, when most adoption breakdown occurs. Some of these difficulties were more of a relational than an individual nature, and in many cases attachment problems and violence were observed in the adoptive parents as well. Frequently, adoption caseworkers did not identify the nature of the early problems (at times interpreting them as transient adaptation difficulties) and provided no adequate professional support.

- **22 | Trust in one's partner and the perception of the marital relationship**

Lachowska, Bogusława (lachow@kul.lublin.pl), The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

The married couple is the core relationship within the traditional family, and the nature of the marital relationship influences the subjective well-being of family members and the functioning of the family as a whole. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of trust with regard to selected characteristics of the marital relationship: self-disclosure, marital satisfaction, as well as intimacy, passion, and commitment (in accordance with Sternberg's triangular theory of love). In the analyses, we controlled for the influence of the following variables: personality variables (the Big Five personality traits; self-esteem); demographic variables; significance attributed to marriage; difficulties in family life. The participants in the study were a group of 624 married individuals. We used the following measures: the Trust Scale (Rempel, Holmes, & Zanna, 1985, as adapted into Polish by Lachowska), the Satisfaction With Life Scale (Diener et al.), the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI; Costa & McCrae), and the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale. In order to measure self-disclosure, partners rated the degree to which they disclosed facts, their thoughts, and their feelings. The data analysis was conducted using the IBM SPSS Statistics 24 statistical package. In order to define the predictors of explained variables, we performed hierarchical multiple regression analysis. We also performed CFA to establish the factorial validity of the Polish version of the Trust Scale. The hierarchical multiple regression revealed that introducing the trust variable explained an additional percentage of variance in the explained variables. CFA confirmed the three-factor structure of the Trust Scale.

- **23 | Effects of family structure on subjective well-being and school life among adolescents**

Marta Pinto da Costa (marta_pintodacosta@hotmail.com), Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal
Félix Neto, Faculdade de Psicologia e de Ciências da Educação da Universidade do Porto, Portugal

Nowadays a multiplicity of different families' compositions and structures are present in our society. There is a need to clarify some issues associated with different family structure. Our goal was to understand how family structure influences mental health problems, subjective well-being and school life. The sample of this study was constituted by 406

students, between the ages of 14 and 20 (216 females and 190 males). Participants were asked to complete the following scales: Mental Health Scale, PANAS, SWLS, and School Attitude Assessment Survey, as well as some sociodemographic characteristics, such as: family structure, disapprovals and school results. Young people from single-parent families presented more mental health problems, negative affect and less life satisfaction. We did not observe significant differences in the positive affect, school attitudes and academic achievement. All contributions to this theme are important to overthrow myths crystallized in time and in the minds of all of us.

- **24 | Which intervention programs help parents to build a positive coparenting relationship?**

Guerra, Livia L. L. (psicologa@livialira.com.br), Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil
 Carvalho, Thaís R., Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil
 Santis, Ligia, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil
 Barham, Elizabeth J., Universidade Federal de São Carlos, Brazil

Coparenting is the relationship between parents (or others parental figures) to deal with the demands involved in raising children. Difficulties in maintaining a positive coparental relationship impact the coparental relationship itself, along with other important markers of family functioning and child development. As such, it is important to understand how to promote good quality coparenting interactions. The objective of this study was to review the literature on intervention programs that aimed to improve the coparenting relationship, and to compare the characteristics and evidence of the effects of these programs. Searches were conducted using the following electronic databases: Bireme, PsycNET, Periódicos CAPES and IndexPsi Periódicos, in March and April of 2017. The keywords used were “coparenting”, combined with “training”, “intervention”, or “program”, in Portuguese, English, or Spanish. After the exclusion process, 27 references were identified, involving 14 intervention programs. The intervention programs were analyzed and compared based on eight criteria: (a) objectives of the program, (b) description of the intervention, (c) topics covered in the intervention, (d) intervention evaluation, (e) strategies to reach the established objectives, (f) evidence of program effectiveness, (g) study design, and (h) study limitations, it was concluded that the “Family Foundations” program, “Adaptation of the Incredible Years” and “Bringing Baby Home” interventions met the minimum criteria for adequacy, indicating that these programs have good potential for helping to establish positive coparental interactions between mothers and fathers.

- **25 | Gender, social and economic inequalities in national and international adoption in France**

Pereprosova Ekaterina (ekaterinapereprosova@mail.ru), CERLIS, Université Paris Descartes, France

This paper presents a study of inequalities in national and international adoption practices in France and is based on a corpus of 28 ethnographic interviews with 17 French couples (at different stages of adoption) and 11 institutional actors. It includes observations of the information meetings at organizations delivering adoption approvals.

Focusing on gender, social and economic inequalities, the study shows that these inequalities are produced by the conjugal adoptive family model (Théry, 2014, Weber, 2005) propagated by institutional actors in charge of adoption. The role of these institutional actors as « moral entrepreneurs » (Becker, 1963), assured by the child protection mandate, determines their choice of future adoptive parents, favoring a married couple to a single parent, with single men having fewer chances to adopt than single women. The selection of candidates for adoption is also conditioned by upper class values promoted by institutional actors, whose main objective is to ensure that new families can provide a better life for children on emotional, economic and cultural levels. Thus, candidates from lower social class backgrounds cannot afford adopting children internationally due to high adoption fees and other requirements concerning the income and education level of adoptive parents. Finally, this paper demonstrates that candidates' choice of adoption country is often motivated by the logics of eugenics, such as in the case of favoring Asian countries over those of Eastern Europe.

- **26 | Impact of attachment in personal growth and family satisfaction**

Family satisfaction is a subject of special relevance, as it has been shown that the presence of conflicts in families has a negative impact on physical and emotional health of its members. Some studies draw attention to attachment and bonding in infancy playing a significant role in the later family environment and satisfaction. We aim to examine the interaction between attachment in infancy and actual family satisfaction exploring if there is a differential impact between the bonding with the mother or the father. A group of 33 adults with an age range of 18-69 who applied for assistance at the university clinical center completed the Family Satisfaction Scale by Objectives, and the Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) for mother and father separately. The PBI measures two scales: "care" and "protection" concerning both parents. Distributions of the parental couples' scores will be presented at congress. Results showed significant correlation for the PBI paternal care and family satisfaction ($r=.368$; $p < .05$), but no significant differences were found with the PBI paternal protection, PBI maternal care or PBI maternal protection. Regression analysis showed that the PBI paternal care explains 13.5% of the variance in actual family satisfaction, $R^2 \text{ change} = 0.135$; $F(1, 30) = 4.70$; $p = .038$ ($\beta = .37$). Results should be treated cautiously and sample should be increased. However, as preliminary data analysis, these findings suggest different impact of the bond with the father and the mother when evaluating actual family satisfaction.

- **27 | The role of trust in one's partner in dating couples**

Lachowska, Bogusława (lachow@kul.lublin.pl), The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland
Łopuszańska, Julia, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

This study evaluated Reis and Shaver's (1988) interpersonal process model of intimacy in a sample of 150 dating couples. We tested a mediational model in which perceived partner responsiveness mediated the association between self-disclosure and perceived relational intimacy. In this study, we examined the role of trust in one's partner as a predictor of self-disclosure, perceived partner responsiveness, and perceived relational intimacy, controlling for the Big Five personality traits: neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness, and agreeableness. In order to measure perceived self-disclosure, we had the participants rate the degree to which they disclosed facts, thoughts, and feelings. In order to measure perceived partner responsiveness, we had them rate the degree to which they felt accepted, understood, and cared for. The measurement of perceived intimacy consisted in partners rating how close they felt to their partner. We measured trust in one's partner using the Trust Scale (Rempel, Holmes, & Zanna, 1985) as adapted into Polish by Lachowska. We administered the NEO Five-Factor Inventory NEO-FFI (Costa & McCrae, 1989), as adapted into Polish by Zawadzki et al. (1998) to measure personality traits. SEM as implemented by AMOS. 24 was used for data analysis. This study used daily reports of interactions in dating couples. Both partners completed daily diaries assessing all variables on each of nine consecutive days.

- **28 | Parental stress and children's psychological adjustment in non-kin foster families**

Viedma, Irene (eudaimonia_vm@hotmail.com), Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
Jiménez-Morago, Jesús, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
León, Esperanza, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
Carrera, Pablo, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
Murillo, Cristina, Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

Parental stress is one of the key components of family functioning and an important indicator of family wellbeing, particularly so for children's psychological adjustment. Its study is of particular relevance at times of important transitions or when the family faces special circumstances. Data presented in this work focus on the parental stress experienced by non-kin foster families and its relation to children's psychological adjustment in family and school contexts. The sample was composed of 51 Spanish foster families and their children in care. The children were 4-9 years old and they had been at least five months in the current family foster care. Globally, the results show that the higher the parental stress, the greater the problems in children, both as reported by caregivers

and by teachers. Also, different variables of caregivers and foster children are identified in the study, which are related both to parental stress and to the children's adjustment, such as their socio-demographic characteristics or the adversity profile of the children. Moreover, the results demonstrate few differential relations between parental stress and adjustment depending on whether it's the foster caregiver or the teacher the one reporting on children's adjustment. These results will provide a better knowledge of caregiver stress in non-kin foster families and their relationship with foster children's psychological adjustment, and ultimately highlight the need to develop specific interventions to cope with parental stress and to manage the children's problems, both in families and schools.

- **29 | Differentiation and Psychological Health: an exploratory study among Spanish and Polish women**

Rodríguez-González, M. (martino.rodriguez@fpce.up.pt), University of Porto, Portugal
Józefczyk, A., University of Lodz, Poland

The aims of this study were to assess the cross-cultural validity of differentiation of self and to test whether associations between differentiation of self and psychological health varied between Spanish and Polish samples. Differentiation of self, a cornerstone concept of Bowen Family Systems Theory, is a multidimensional construct defined as the individual's ability to balance (1) emotional and intellectual functioning (the intrapersonal dimension), and (2) autonomy and intimacy in relationships (the interpersonal dimension).

Differentiation has been positively associated with numerous indices of relational and psychological health. Studies have shown that the validity of differentiation of self varies across cultures, as significant differences in the factor structure of the construct have emerged. For example, cultural differences on I-position and Fusion with others were demonstrated for Russian and Chinese population. The present study represents a preliminary cross-cultural investigation of the relationship between differentiation of self and psychological health. Participants were 154 Polish women and 374 Spanish women who completed the translated Differentiation of Self Inventory. Women also completed self-report measures of psychological health, including the GHQ-28 for Polish participants and the BSI for Spanish participant. Results revealed significant differences between two dimensions of differentiation, Emotional Reactivity and Emotional Cutoff. The relationship between these dimensions of differentiation and psychological health also varied as a function of the cultural context. Implications for health and family politics and psychological interventions as well as directions for next-step studies will be discussed.

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