9th Congress of the European Society on Family Relations

Families through the lens of diversity



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Interdisciplinary European Family Research

Past, present and futures?



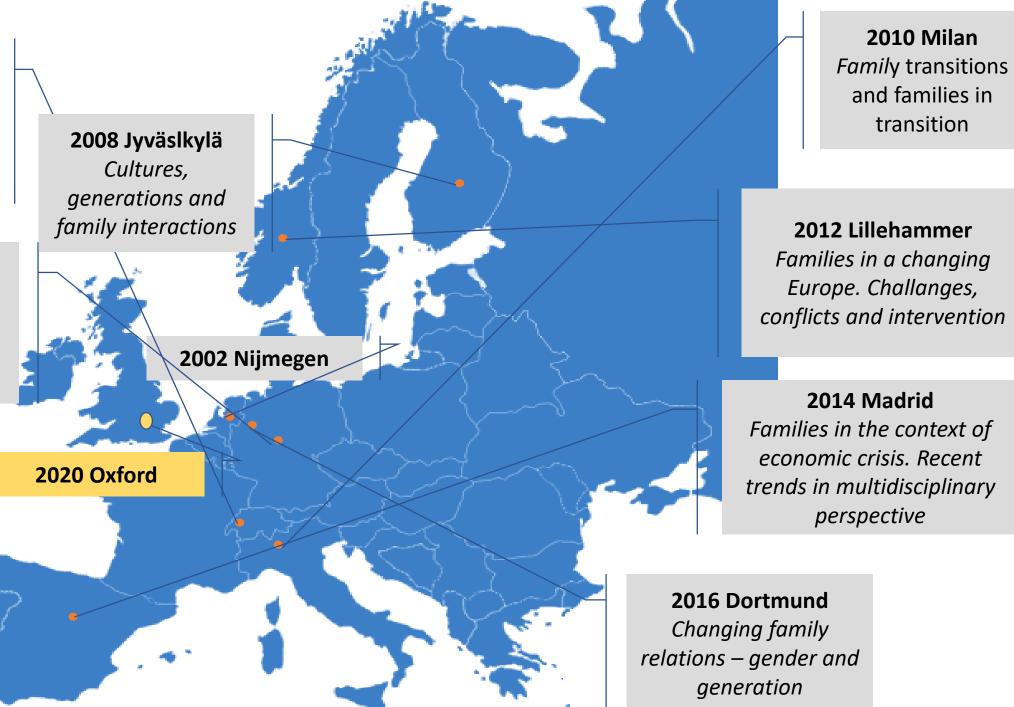
Center for childhood, youth and family life research



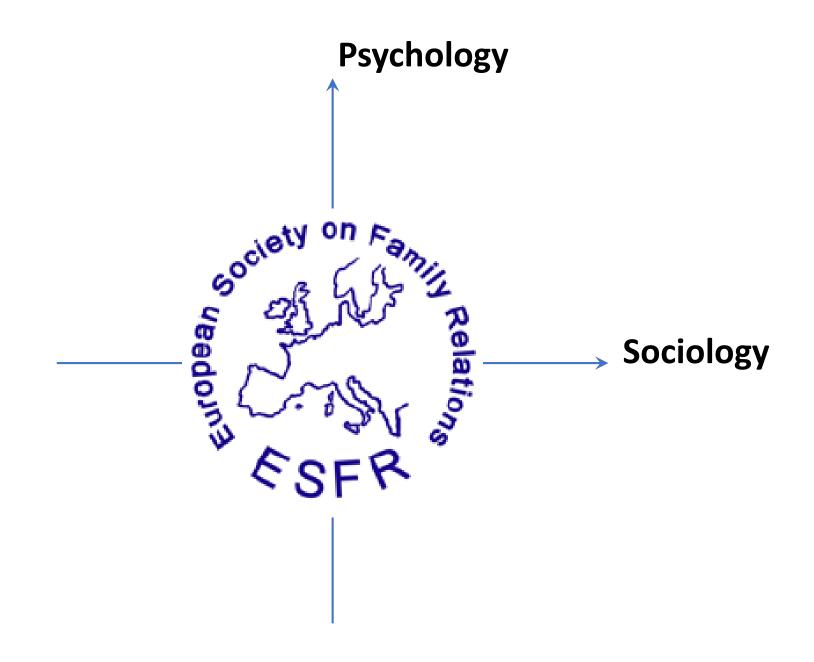


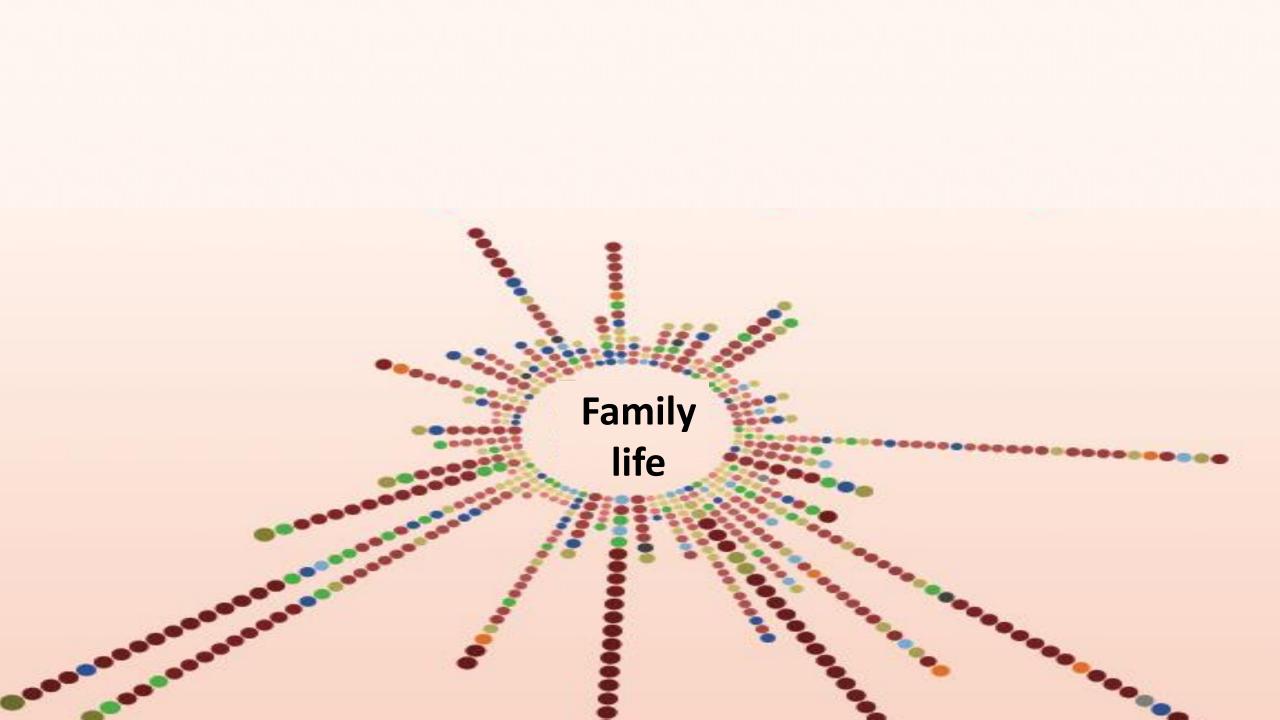
2004 Freiburg Family in a Changing Society – Developments and **Processes** 2006 Darmstadt Family Relations in Private and Public **Contexts**

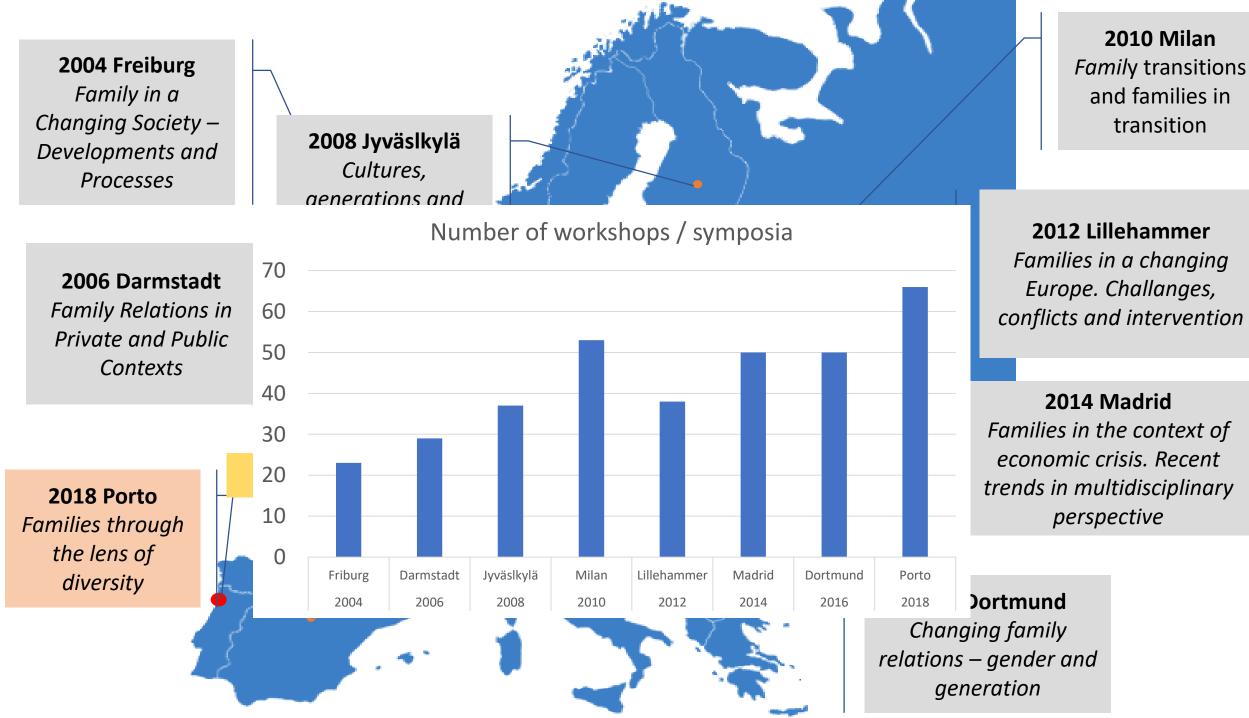
2018 PortoFamilies through
the lens of
diversity



- 1. The European Society on Family Relations (ESFR) represents a multidisciplinary, non-profit organization of family researchers.
- 2. The Society aims to promote excellence in the scientific study of family relations in context by bringing together European family researchers.
- 3. The ESFR is devoted to the advancement of theoretical and empirically-oriented research at both the basic and applied levels.
- 4. In addition, the ESFR aims at fostering excellence in the training of family researchers at the institutional and individual levels.
- 5. The ESFR encourages scientific cooperation between family scientists from European countries and provides a forum for the international exchange of scientific knowledge concerning the family, including dissemination of the current state of the art knowledge in the field.
- 6. Moreover, it will serve as a platform for expert knowledge concerning family relations including the interface between research and policy on the local, national, and international levels. This information will be available for dissemination to individual families, corporate organizations and government agencies.









2004 Freiburg

clinical

```
conceptual
                                   cross-cultural
development care parent-child
                                   reconciling
           adulthood psychological
                                                   adolescents/young
                                     capital Europe
                      relationship
            psychology parenting
                                      society modern
                                  contexts factors
             assessment
                 work families
                                   transformations
    significance
                              close • d childhood
                issues
                                                 association
            forms
                                             couple
         different teacher-child
                              changing gender professional
      identity
                      new
             implications marital women social
                                       diary perspectives
                quality roles fathers
         young
                                                empirical
                             partnership
                                        reflecting
             parents
                      demands children
                                            prevention
              conflicting life-time relations
                     parenthood
                                  European
                  divorce/parental
```

2010 Milan

prediction transformation motherhood gender changes parent-child child couple day organizational basics exchanges families sexuality relations learning affection toddlers adulthood participation role ambivalence traditions violence migrant solidarity values mirror father elderly arrangements interaction issues new development everyday family between people change education intimate parenthood routines parents intergenerational parents intergenerational fathering fathering fathering interdependencies constructions negative transition transmission strategies dynamics gifts interest in corrections fathering fathering fathering transmission individual different corrections fathering fat strategies dynamics gifts inter-ethnicity care welfare . ageing Europe trajectories balance relationships daily challenging methods integration parenting level diary

2012 Lillehammer best contrast countries child family policies well-being studying well-being children work balance reflections welfare adoptive social bonding changes continuities transnational multiple cohabitation foster pattern meaning state fertility fatherhood pattern meaning state fertility data sustainable money families close parents life parenthood relationships transition settled equality complexity media inside parenting mediation unit economic unit post-divorce re)constructing school world methodological property gender care research reconciliation grandparenthood

2018 Porto

adoption arrangements formation adjustment motherhood ideologies psychosocial transfers cycle inequalities interventions care parenting children promote Scandinavia intermarried sources construction intergenerational LGBT institutional families disruptive policies challenges knowledge key adult differentiation migration refugees interaction family working meaning development intimate cross-cultural America change research childcare transition solidarity welfare experiences health nuclear fertility
dynamics relations European perspective violence
programs couple
work diversity

research bealth nuclear fertility
experiences health nuclear fertility
good
Europe setting early laws methodological
analysis ageing Portuguese adoptive

adulthood processes multicultural intimacies processes multicultural understanding childhood fatherhood parental well-being relationships adoptees approaches linking co-parenting other methods

Continuity	More	Less	Absent
Work-life	Social media	Attachment theory	• Theory
Parenthood –	 Mixedness 	 Material satisfaction 	• 55
motherhood,	 Diversity 	 Health and clinical 	
fatherhood	Migration	perspectives	
 Couple relations, 	Aging	 Intervention and 	
• Care	• LGBTQ	prevention	
 Transitions 	 Inequality 		
 Generations and life 			
phases			
 Childhood, 			
Adolescence			
 Conflict and violence 			
 Adoption 			
 Migration 			
• Divorce			
 Policies 			
 Methods 			

adoption arrangements formation adjustment motherhood ideologies psychosocial transfers cycle inequalities interventions intermarried care parenting children promote Scandinavia sources construction intergenerational LGBT institutional families disruptive policies challenges knowledge key adult differentiation intimate context education family working meaning development research solidarity welfare relations programs couple work diversity intimacics adulthood processes multicult. intimacies processes multicultural understanding childhood fatherhood parental well-being relationships adoptees approaches linking co-parenting other methods

Multidisciplinarity draws on knowledge from different disciplines but stays within the boundaries of those fields.

Interdisciplinarity analyzes, synthesizes and harmonizes links between disciplines into a coordinated and coherent whole.

Transdisciplinarity integrates the natural, social and health sciences in a humanities context, and in doing so transcends each of their traditional boundaries.

Choi, B. C., & Pak, A. W. (2006). Multidisciplinarity, interdisciplinarity and transdisciplinarity in health research, services, education and policy: 1. Definitions, objectives, and evidence of effectiveness. *Clinical and investigative medicine*, 29(6), 351.

A taxonomy of interdisciplinarity **Table 2.1** Defining characteristics in typologies of interdisciplinarity Transdisciplinarity Multidisciplinarity **Interdisciplinarity** juxtaposing integrating transcending transgressing sequencing interacting coordinating linking transforming focusing blending complementing hybridizing

Klein, J. T. (2010). A taxonomy of interdisciplinarity. *The Oxford handbook of interdisciplinarity*, 15, 16.

Versions of transdisciplinarity

Towards a integration of knowledge.

Articulated conceptuals frameworks

Transgressive - tied to critique and a critical imperative

Problems in the lifeworld need to frame research questions and practices, not the disciplines

16 A taxonomy of interdisciplinarity

Table 2.1 Defining characteristics in typologies of interdisciplinarity

Multidisciplinarity	Interdisciplinarity	Transdisciplinarity	
• juxtaposing	• integrating	• transcending	
• sequencing	interacting	• transgressing	
 coordinating 	• linking	• transforming	
	• focusing		
	blending		
• complementing	ng	• hybridizing	

Klein, J. T. (2010). A taxonomy of interdisciplinarity. The Oxford handbook of interdisciplinarity, 15, 16.

Beyond the multidisciplinary

- Research and development of knowledge is communication across borders
- 2. The complexity of the field
- 3. The issues of family studies is related to the realities the lives and experiences of people

Challenges to family studies

- Challenge #1 redefine family by un-othering nonconforming families:
- Challenge #2 bring gender consciousness to family research,
- Challenge #3 model intersectionality across structural levels

Challenge #4 - apply research to alter family life.

Kaestle, C. E. (2016). Feminist perspectives advance four challenges to transform family studies. *Sex Roles*, *75*(1-2), 71-77.

So – what should we do?

- How do we preserve the diversity of the ESFR and continue to improve the cross disciplinary communication?
- Should we make a more concerted effort to establish a relationship between research and practice?
- Could such an effort contribute to continual improvement of communications between us as researchers?

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Thank You

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