

Convegno SISEC 2020, Torino 30 gennaio – 1 febbraio 2020, Università degli Studi di Torino

Sessione 26: Family formation – Values – Markets

The family remains of vital importance also in so-called advanced societies and economic systems. The family endows its members with resources and values, and contributes to the more or less successful social and economic life of its offspring. Therefore, the family is one of *the* inequality-creating institutions, contributing to the production and reproduction of social and economic inequalities. This occurs through a multitude of different channels, reaching from mere economic aspects such as accumulated wealth to the transmission of cultural values and individual preferences, as well as through a sheltering function against adverse market situations. Side by the family background also the family formation process is crucial for the reproduction of social inequalities. Assortative mating and a stratification of fertility processes are at the basis of societies' persistent inequalities.

We invite papers contributing largely on the role of the family and its formation for processes of social and economic inequality-reproduction. While much research has focussed on families' social background, less is known about the role of economic resources on the one hand, and on the importance of the transmission of values, attitudes, and beliefs on the other. We, therefore, particularly welcome papers focussing on the role of families' wealth for the reproduction of social inequalities, and those who study the intergenerational transmission of values, attitudes, and beliefs. Moreover, given the relevance of the family formation, we invite contributions investigating the social stratification of union formation and fertility processes.

Recent years also witnessed an increasing interest in the relevance of structural as well as economic conditions in family life courses, most prominently the increasing uncertainties not least coming with the Great Recession. Most likely these conditions hit persons very differently according to their family background.

We welcome contributions providing empirical research (quantitative or qualitative in style) on related topics. Preference will be given to comparative contributions, both in space or time. We explicitly invite also contributions in English.

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