

PhD Theses

Stepfamilies in Hungary

**Family ties and cohabitation patterns among women in
multinuclear relationships**

Zsuzsa Kukucska

Supervisor: Ibolya Czibere, Prof. Dr.



University of Debrecen

Doctoral School of Human Sciences

Doctoral Program in Sociology and Social Policy

Debrecen, 2024

I. Aim of the thesis, outline of the topic

The focus of this dissertation is on the increasingly widespread family type, the „white spot” of family sociology (Harcza – Monostori 2018, 2020), the stepfamily; and its life organisation, its composition and the diverse internal functioning resulting from the family structure. For the purposes of this research, a mosaic/step is defined as a family in which a couple living together (biological parent and stepparent) jointly raise at least one child who is the offspring of a previous relationship of one of the partners (Mirnics – Terék 2019).

In line with the Hungarian literature (Vörös – Kovács 2013, Bogár 2017, Mirnics – Terék 2019, Harcza – Monostori 2020), the dissertation uses the terms stepfamily (and the synonymous multinuclear family) to describe the family structure while the term stepparent (stepmother and stepfather) is used to describe the new partner who appears in the family and takes on parental roles.

The relevance of the topic is that as a result of the diversity of family relationships today, and the pluralisation of couple relationships (Jensen 2009, Albert 2022, Huszti 2022, Adler – Lenz 2023a), stepfamilies, also known as multinuclear families, are gaining increasing importance in the research focus of family sociology. The number of this rearranged, unconventional family type is increasing in all societies but currently it is underreported or miscategorised in official statistics (Adler – Lenz 2023b). Researches which are specialised for family structure remain scarce – as the focus of research is currently on the nuclear family (Baxter et al. 1999). Relevant studies on the stepfamily deal exclusively with the steps, boundaries and difficulties that arise from the interlocking family structure. Even today, there is much less data available on the internal functioning of stepfamilies than on traditional families (Kocsor et al. 2022).

The actuality of the subject area is that the analysis and evaluation of family rearrangements is a relatively new field of study in family demography (Vörös – Kovács 2013). This new field also allows research of the complex system of stepfamilies which have diverse structural and dynamic characteristics (Mirnics – Terék 2019). In order to group these diverse characteristics, a number of typologies have been applied to the family form – both domestically and internationally (Krähenbühl et al. 2007, Vörös – Kovács 2013, Ganong et al. 2021, Ganong – Sanner 2023). However, during the construction of early typologies, stepfamily researchers focused on intra- and interpersonal dimensions rather than structural elements (Ganong – Sanner 2023).

The aim of the thesis is thus to examine the changes in family structure, function and role in stepfamilies which are analysed according to the following research questions: 1) How does the stepfamily fulfil family functions? 2) How does the stepfamily shape new family dynamics and roles (family, partner and child roles)? 3) How do narrower and wider kinship relations reorganise after the formation of a stepfamily?

The doctoral thesis covers four main theoretical approaches. Based on the interactionist theories, it contains theses on family roles and their duplicability (cumulation), on the interactions between family members (Burgess 1926 cited by Cseh-Szombathy 1979, Neményi 1988, Albert – Farkas – Leveleki 2002, Ambrus – Gergely 2009, Földházi 2008, 2018, Husz 2022). According to the developmental approach, taking into account the life cycles of the family, the thesis presents the rearrangements of linear stages (Carter – McGoldrick 1989, Goldenberg – Goldenberg 2008, Haley 1973 cited by Papp – Lovász 2004), the cyclicity of family life (Combrinck – Graham 1988 cited by Goldenberg – Goldenberg 2008). On the basis of structural-functional theory, it also examines the family as a social subsystem – reassessing the functions outlined in the theories (their existence, their addition or their marginalisation) (Parsons 1955 cited by Földházi 2008, 2018, Cseh-Szombathy 1979, Ambrus – Gergely 2009, Czibere – Molnár 2015). And based on systems theory, it addresses the blurring of family boundaries by describing the specific internal features of families (Parsons 1971, Czibere – Molnár 2015, Bronfenbrenner 1979; 1994 cited in Koltói 2019, Molnár 2019).

Overall, the thesis contains both a description of the changes of the structure of the family and an interpretation of the internal processes of the new family (how it develops, what changes it undergoes).

II. The methods used

The initial database of the research was provided by the research programme „*Mobility and Immobility in Rural Spaces*”, conducted at the Department of Sociology and Social Policy of the University of Debrecen, in the framework of the Mobility Research Centre of Excellence Cooperation Programme of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. During the research, 40 semi-structured interviews were conducted in 2020. The interviews were recorded during the first wave of the coronavirus outbreak but the recording of the interviews was not affected by the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic. Research team members recorded interviews primarily by telephone or online (Skype, Messenger or Google Meet) while face-to-face meetings were conducted in accordance with epidemiological standards.

The set of questions for the qualitative semi-structured interview survey included 7 main dimensions: 1) personal profile of the subject; 2) roles within the family and division of labour within the family; 3) living conditions, financial management and consumption issues of the family; 4) family and non-family relationships; 5) situation of children; 6) difficulties and conflicts; 7) use of time.

Using the qualitative, non-probability sampling method, the research asked for information about people in the mosaic family based on linkages or personal relationships. Accordingly, we used the snowball method and purposeful, theory-driven sampling.

The target group for the survey consisted of people living in a stepfamily at the time of the survey who met the following criteria:

- 1) people who had been living in a stepfamily for at least 2 years, and
- 2) these people have at least one child in the newly formed family who was born in a previous relationship of one of the parties.

In order to study stepfamilies, it is not only necessary to study the newly formed households but also the change of position of the biological parents of the children in the new family structure (e.g. their family integration), their new family relationships (which may also affect their relationship with their children).

Over the set of criteria defined, no other criteria were specified for the inclusion to the sample such as education, geographical location, age, stepfamily type. In terms of territory, respondents are also not concentrated in a single, geographically well-defined location.

The target group was interviewed anonymously and the interviews were recorded by dictaphone with the consent of the participants. Verbatim transcripts of the audio recordings were made. The interviews were processed in several phases. In order to obtain the overall results of the interviews, the primary task was to define the family context – whether the subject was part of a stepfamily with a stepmother, a stepfather; a complex, a part-time stepfamily or stepfamily with joint children. In all cases, the interviews were conducted according to whether the person concerned had his/her own biological child in the relationship or whether his/her partner had a biological child and was raising him/her jointly, and whether they also had a child in common.

The analysis was carried out along the 7 main blocks of the interview schedule. The content analysis of the semi-structured interview narratives was supported by page-edge coding and highlighting throughout. Reading the verbatim transcripts, as well as making separate notes, also helped to identify mosaic families with the same characteristics (e.g. „reported alcoholism, gambling addiction or suicidal tendencies of previous partner” or

„attended counselling”). Categories were constructed based on latent and manifest content. The lists thus generated helped subsequent analytical work.

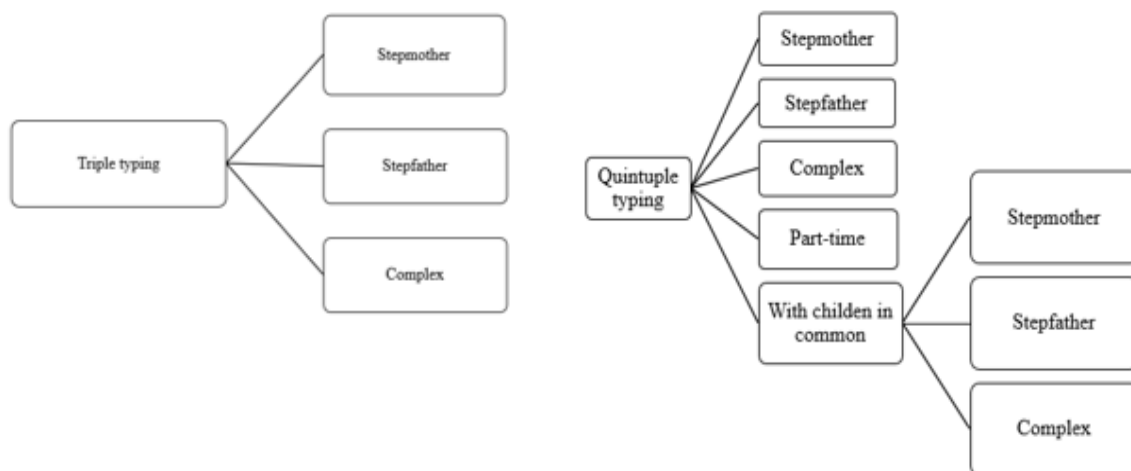
The research covered several counties – the subjects lived in the counties of Csongrád-Csanád, Hajdú-Bihar, Békés, Komárom-Esztergom, Pest and Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg at the time of the interviews. Thus, interviews were conducted in a total of 6 counties.

The vast majority of interviewees in the sample were graduates, according to their level of education.

III. List of results in thesis form

As the summarizing result of this dissertation, it can be concluded that the stepfamily structure is more open compared to the nuclear family, its roles and functions can be diverse (Bognár – Telkes 1986, Neményi 2000, Mirnics – Terék 2019). Determining the interconnectedness of its members can involve a variety of methods and approaches. Some (including Satir 1999, Vörös – Kovács 2013, Ganong et al. 2021) use a threefold definition while others (e.g. Krähenbühl et al. 2007, Mirnics et al. 2020, Kocsor et al. 2022) use a fivefold classification as the most common definition – both domestically and internationally.

Figure 1: Types of stepfamilies



Resource: Own editing.

According to the threefold categorisation, families can be stepfather, stepmother or complex type (Satir 1999, Vörös – Kovács 2013, Czibere et al. 2022). According to the fivefold typification, which also includes stepfather, stepmother and complex types, families with joint children and part-time stepfamilies are also separate categories (Krähenbühl et al. 2007, Eisingerné 2012, 2013, Rosta – Ádám 2014, Homoki 2019, Mirnics et al. 2020, Czibere et al.

2022, Kocsor et al. 2022). In this dissertation, the research results are presented focusing on the five, more complex types.

However, typing is both a complex and complicated task – you can observe as many stepfamilies as family structures, as a chain of different events in the personal life course. For this reason, in most cases it was not possible to categorise the subjects into a single clear stepfamily type. At the time of recording the interviews, 1 interviewee was living in a stepmother family, 4 in a stepfather family and 1 in a complex family. None of the interviewees were living exclusively in a part-time family due to the screening criteria (minimum of 1 child in the household). There were also no interviewees living in a joint family with a stepmother whilst 8 interviewees were living in a joint family with a stepmother and 2 in a joint family with a complex stepfamily with a child. A total of 16 interviews with women can be categorised as pure types (i.e. only 1 type). 19 additional interviews show the interchangeability of types which reinforce the colourful and complex character of living in a stepfamily that cannot be described by a single schema (Kukucska 2020b, 2022).

Research question 1: How does the stepfamily fulfil family functions?

It can be concluded that the family functions presented in the literature (Minuchin 1974, Cseh-Szombathy 1979, Andorka 2006, Földházi 2008, Ambrus – Gergely 2009, Somlai 2013, Czibere – Molnár 2015, Nádas 2016) have been transformed in the stepfamily structures to such an extent that some functions have remained passive (such as the production function) while others have emerged as prominent functions in the life of families.

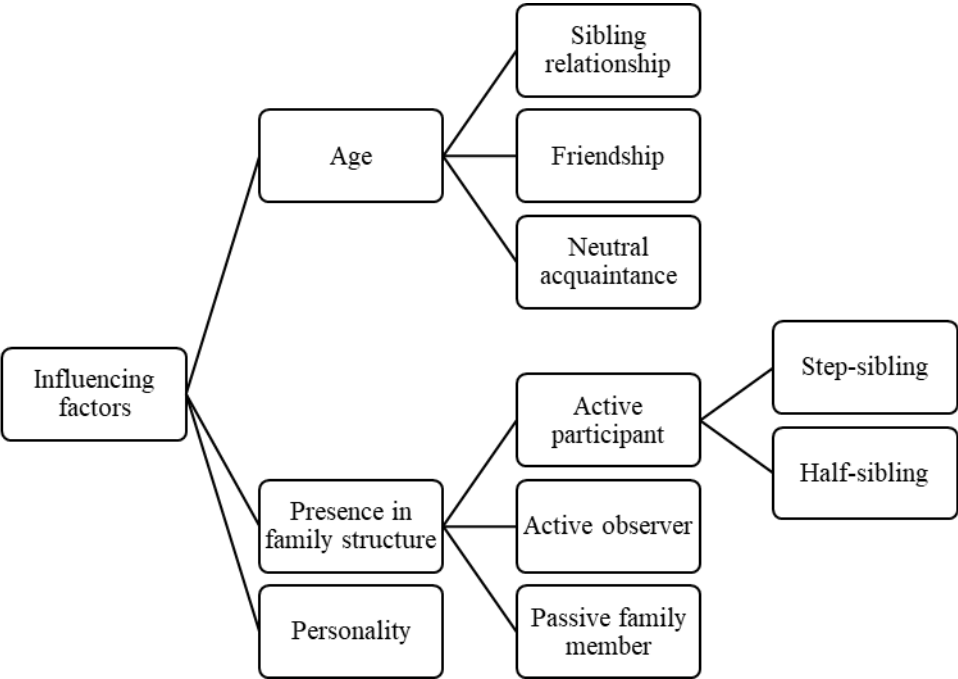
As a consequence of the rearrangements of the linear life stages defined by family life cycles (i.e. the phasing of the life cycles of the stepfamily), economic, reproductive and socialisation functions have become more prominent in the life of multinuclear families (Cseh-Szombathy 1979, Andorka 2006, Ambrus – Gergely 2009, Czibere – Molnár 2015). Furthermore, the results presented in this dissertation show a congruence with the trends of overlapping life course stages outlined by Andorka, supporting the problematic of the developmental theory; the difficulty of accommodating remarried families with children in developmental models (Cseh-Szombathy 1979, Andorka 2006).

In terms of economic function, the subjects presented their specific situation by characterising their financial management and decision-making dynamics. Based on their money management patterns, the research subjects could be a) joint money managers; b) complex decision makers or c) individual money managers. The results show that the more areas of family units of are 'merging' (for example, through the integration of a new partner

and relative network), the more joint financial management and joint decision-making are achieved. In contrast, financial issues in complex family forms can be significantly determined by inheritance issues or the payment of alimony and can be seen as potential sources of conflict.

The reproductive function can be identified with the issue of having a child together. And joint children also point to a less researched phenomenon in the life of stepfamilies: the special nature of their situation. Joint children may have different attitudes to their nuclear peers, adapting for example to the regular, intermittent or irregular presence of siblings. According to it, with regards to the relationships between paternal and maternal half-siblings, the dissertation also supports the findings of national and international research that maternal half-sibling relationships are more common (Pollet 2007, Gyuris et al. 2020, Kocsor et al. 2022). Overall, the dissertation also points to factors that influence the relationship between siblings.

Figure 2: Factors affecting the relationship between siblings



Resource: Own editing.

Based on the narratives, three main factors have been outlined that can affect the relationships between blood, half and step-siblings: 1) age, 2) the presence of family structure and 3) the different personalities of the children.

The socialisation function is fulfilled through the definition of child-rearing attitudes and entitlements. The psychological protection associated with socialisation can be provided

by common events such as shared meals, family traditions and celebrations which are also defined as a cohesive force in the family structure (Baxter et al. 1999, Hutchinson et al. 2007, Ganong et al. 2021). Thus, in stepfamilies, the psychological well-being of both parents and children is ensured if the new multinuclear family structure is fully accepted by relatives and the concerned family members (parent – stepparent – children).

Research question 2: How does the mosaic family shape new family dynamics and roles (family, partnership and child roles)?

It can be concluded that family dynamics can be influenced by a number of factors. Initially, the intermingling of family parts is related to the type of divorce which according to the dissertation can be: a) neutral (unemotional); b) non-conflictual (promoting a balanced division), and c) conflictual divorce (also impeding litigation).

Table 1: Types and characteristics of divorce based on interviews

	Neutral divorce	Non-conflictual divorce	Conflictual divorce
Emotional state	Coldness/Emotionless	Reconciled	Upset
Material involvement	Agreed	Balanced	Financially restrained
Consideration of children	Accepting	Supportive	Rejecting

Resource: Own editing.

On the other hand, there is also a correlation with the strategic goal of psychological adjustment after divorce (Bognár – Telkes 1986) – in what extent, how and when the individual was able to process the divorce.

The new family dynamics may also be influenced by the complex process of partner selection (Berezkei 2012) – who chose whom when choosing a new partner and what influenced the decisions of individuals. They then act as a factor influencing individual choices:

- 1) *the places of acquaintance* which showed similarities with Kalmijn's definition of marriage markets (Kalmijn 1998, Földházi 2008, Szél 2008, Czibere – Molnár 2016). The vast majority of the subjects met through acquaintances (i.e. in their socialisation environment) or at work (according to their educational level);

- 2) *the views of the family of origin*, in the light of which, in order the new relationship to work, their interactions and attachments in the family of origin must be unravelled (Bowen 1976, Weiszt 2015);
- 3) *individual characteristics* (such as age, education or existential background);
- 4) *ex-post conclusions* drawn from the previous relationship (Fáber 2019);
- 5) *the new partner's previous relationship status* (whether he or she was married, has children or is a childless member of the new family).

Overall, in relation to the mating choices that contribute to the formation of the stepfamily, it can be concluded that homogamy in the relationship is identifiable among the interviewees. This confirms the importance of psychosocial similarity between the parties; both consciously and unconsciously, based on the narratives, they strived for similarity in the dimensions of residence, existential and educational attainment (Buda 2013). The findings of previous research on stepfamilies that divorced women have difficulties in forming a new relationship (due to their age and maternal role) do not applicable to the research subjects. The vast majority of women interviewed had formed a new relationship within 1-2 years of their divorce. The subjects also confirmed that they start to form relationships for the „second” (or more) time on the basis of realistic ideas (Cseh-Szombathy 1983).

The evaluation of the blurring of family boundaries following the system-theoretical criteria is emotional and subjective; when subfamilies are joined, it is basically determinative how the new partner is capable to integrate into the new family structure. In terms of stepparent integration, the stepparent may play the *role of the merged partner* or the role of the *difficult-to-connect parent*. Thus, the individual who had previously been a parent could integrate more easily into the new family unit.

In answer to the second research question, it can be further concluded that the new family dynamics are always determined by the parent-child-stepparent triad, complemented by the blood parent living separated (and his/her possible new family), the kinship and friendship networks. The definition of the roles of the multinuclear child and parent depends on the age of the child (the younger the child at the time of becoming a multinuclear family, the more intensively he or she can relate to the new parent) and depends on the previous marital status of the stepparent (depending on whether he or she was involved in the parent-child relationship with a child or without a child, he or she can participate in family life with different intensity).

In this dissertation, four main dimensions of child-rearing issues were considered: a) the effects of changing family situations, b) parental entitlements, c) the relationship with the

surrogate parent, and d) the effects and characteristics of the relationship systems between siblings.

Stepfamilies, like nuclear families, hold essentially traditional views on the division of household labour (Csurgó – Kristóf 2012) but their difficulties are twofold. On the one hand, it is more difficult for stepfamilies where the mother performed all the tasks herself in the previous relationship to exercise a joint, family division of labour. On the other hand, it is also difficult for new family members who previously lived as unmarried, childless people to accept this new type of division of labour (for them, this may also require adjustment).

Stepfamilies following a smooth divorce are also able to plan their family activities more smoothly, compared to families where the ex-partner tries to override or prevent planned activities. And in all cases, the valuation of holidays and family traditions is related to the individual's position in the family and the relationships between the stepfamily members. The harmoniously cooperating family members are solution-oriented whilst the conflicting family members are forced to meet tight deadlines. The research also confirms Durkheim's (2003 [1912], Neulinger – Mitev 2017) finding that family rituals are also a provider of family unity and cohesion. At the same time, however, these family celebrations may be an indicator of the problematic nature of the open mosaic family structure (Fischer 2005, Bognár – Telkes 1986). Development of a common set of customs may provide a way to overcome these difficulties.

In conclusion, the process of becoming a multinuclear family can influence children's development, their attachment (e.g. loyalty) to their parents, and thus family dynamics are a function of the adaptive capacity of the family (Czibere – Molnár 2015); how sub-families can cooperate, how stepfamilies develop their particular division of labour or family traditions, how they define their roles and how they are able to deal with difficulties arising from family coexistence.

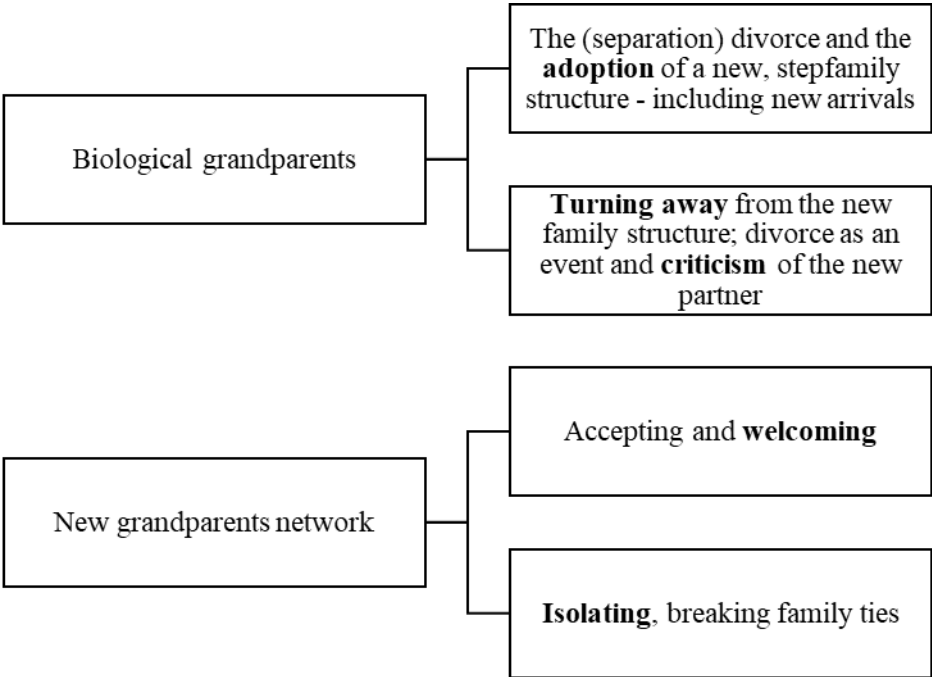
Research question 3: How do narrower and wider kinship relations reorganise after the formation of a stepfamily?

It can be concluded that the system of family relations is closely related to the internal dynamics of the family. The relationship system of the stepfamily also depends on the personality of the new partner – how well he or she has integrated into the family unit, how well he or she is accepted – and on the behaviour of the former partner. Thus, for example, the interdependency as defined by systems theory was supported by the narratives of the research

subjects. Family members constantly influence each other and changes in the lives of family members can affect the life of the whole family.

The evaluation of kinship systems is always emotional and subjective. The common intersection of individual thinking is the child. Family relationships can also be driven by grandparents who can influence the dynamics of family relationships through their opinions and behaviours. Both birth- and new grandparents can react with both acceptance and rejection.

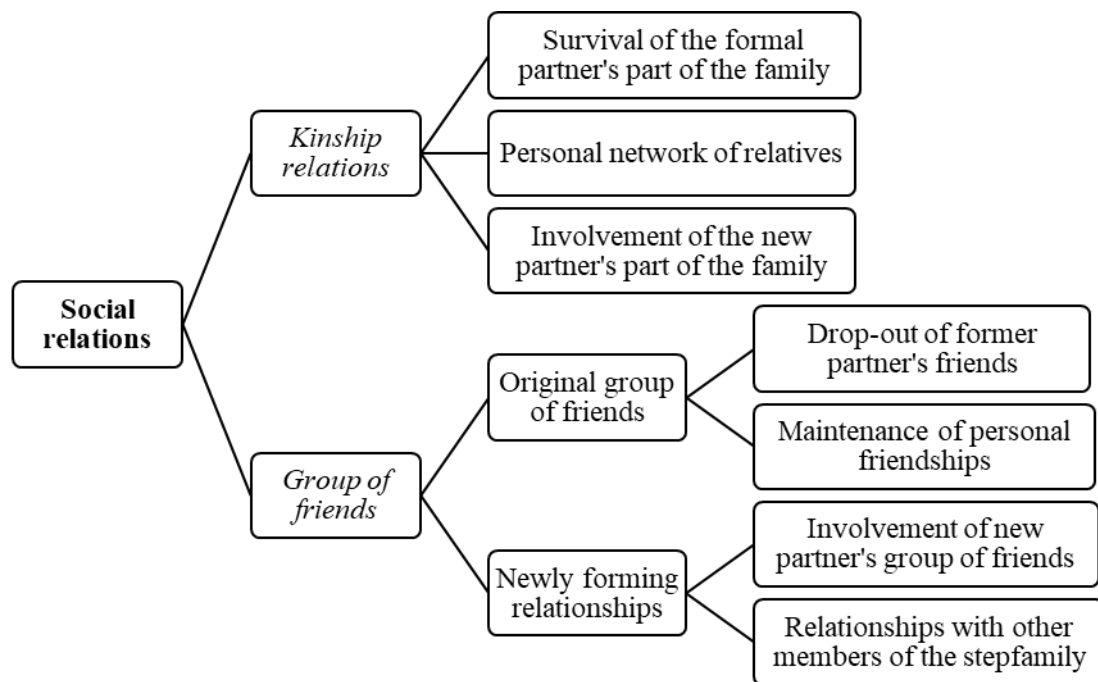
Figure 4: The issue of grandparental adoption and inclusion



Resource: Own editing.

Overall, however, in addition to the kinship network, the social relationships of the members of the stepfamily are also changing.

Figure 5: Social relationships of mosaic family members in the sample



Resource: Own editing.

Both the kinship network and the group of friends are characterised by the turning away or persistence of the „old” and the bringing in of the „new”. In other words, the caravan of the individual – such as its size and composition – is constantly changing (Albert 2022, Czibere et al. 2022). The research also covered the definition of intimate relationships. The results suggest that interviewees in both stepparents and complex stepfamilies rated their partners as more trusting than non-confidants (Czibere et al. 2022). In several cases, in addition to couples, parents (in Dunbar's category of close friends) and then friends (the group of best friends) provide the trusting background (Dunbar 2018 cited in Albert 2022, Windzio 2023).

As a summarizing result, the dissertation also included a subjective assessment of living in a stepfamily and a description of the advantages and disadvantages of the family structure. The multinuclear family, according to the narratives, provides both positives and negatives for the involved parents and children (according to the parents' responses). The main negativity is the lack of a unified family picture – despite the fact that even in stepfamilies the interactions of family members are interrelated. Struggles between family members (as a result of conflictual divorce) can make life difficult for both adults and children and can increase the difficulties of reconciling different life situations (who and how became a member of the mosaic family – for example if he/she previously lived childless, unmarried or married). However, the openness and strong adaptability of both adults and

children were highlighted as positivity in all cases. The widening network of relationships may contribute to a broader view of the world for children (and a more complex appreciation of what is going on in it). Furthermore, by becoming a multinuclear family, there is a re-balancing that ensures harmonious coexistence.

The summarising result of the dissertation is that a person who breaks up a previous relationship with a „nice divorce” (a type of neutral or non-conflictual divorce); who successfully chooses a couple according to his/her realistic ideas; who is child-centred in his/her thinking and who develops a close relationship with the new family unit; is able to develop and operate a balanced stepfamily dynamic.

IV. Bibliography

- Adler, A. M. – Lenz, K. (2023a): Beyond standard families in advanced countries. In: Adler, A. M. – Lenz, K. (szerk.): *The Changing Faces of Families, Diverse Family Forms in Various Policy Contexts, Routledge Studies in Family Sociology*. Taylor & Francis Group, New York, 1–14. pp
- Adler, A. M. – Lenz, K. (2023b): Diversification in family forms in nine OECD countries – challenges for policy and research. In: Adler, A. M. – Lenz, K. (szerk.): *The Changing Faces of Families, Diverse Family Forms in Various Policy Contexts, Routledge Studies in Family Sociology*. Taylor & Francis Group, New York, 213–242. pp
- Albert, F. (2022): *Emberi kapcsolatok. A személyes kapcsolathálózatok szociológiai szempontú elemzése*. Szociológiai Tudástár 1. A Debreceni Egyetem BTK Szociológia és Szociálpolitika Tanszékének sorozata. Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó, Debrecen
- Albert, J. – Farkas, I. – Leveleki, M. (2002): *Szociológia*. Möbius Print, Nyíregyháza
- Ambrus, Z. – Gergely, O. (2009): *Családszociológia*. Scientia Kiadó, Kolozsvár
- Andorka, R. (2006): *Bevezetés a szociológiába*. Osiris Kiadó, Budapest
- Baxter, L. A. – Braithwaite, D. O. – Nicholson, J. H. (1999): Turning Points in the Development of Blended Families. In: *Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* 16 (3): 291–314. pp.
- Bereczkei, T. (2012): *Rejtett indítékok a párkapcsolatban. Vonzalom, párválasztás, szexualitás*. Kulcslyuk Kiadó, Budapest
- Bogár, Zs. (2017): *Mozaik a családom. Kérdések, történetek, megoldások*. Mozaikcsalád Alapítvány, Budapest
- Bognár, G. – Telkes, J. (1986): *A válás lélektana*. Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, Budapest

- Bowen, M. (1976): Theory in the practice of psychotherapy. In: Guerin, P.J. Jr. (szerk.): *Family therapy: Theory and practice*. Gardner Press, New York, 42–90. pp.
- Buda, B. (2013): A házasság és a család mai problémái – a társadalomlélektan szempontjából. In: *Kapocs*, XII. évf. 3. szám (57), 2–13. oldal
- Carter, B. – Mc Goldrick, M. (1989): Overview: The Changing Family Life Cycle - a framework for family therapy. In: Carter, B. – Mc. Goldrick, M.: *The Changing Family Life Cycle*. Allyn and Bacon, Boston
- Cseh-Szombathy, L. (1979): *Családszociológiai problémák és módszerek*. Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest
- Cseh-Szombathy, L. (1983): *A mai magyar család*. Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa Művelődési Minisztérium, Budapest
- Csurgó, B. – Kristóf, L. (2012): Csak papír? Családi állapot és értékrend. In: Messing, V. – Ságvári, B. (szerk.): *Közösségi viszonyulásaink. A családdal, az állammal és a gazdasággal kapcsolatos társadalmi attitűdök, értékek európai összehasonlításban*. MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Szociológiai Intézet, 30–53. oldal
- Czibere, I. – Huszti, É. – Juhászné, F. Zs. – Kukucska, Zs. – Molnár, É. – Nemes-Zámbó, G. (2022): Bizalom és konfliktus. A mozaikcsaládban élő nők mindennapi konfliktusai a párkapcsolati bizalom összefüggéseiben. In: *Esély*, Vol. 33. No. 2. 83–103. oldal
- Czibere, I. – Molnár, É. (2015): „... nem a kortárs családi lét múltó aberrációja” Családdefiníciók és családelméletek az angolszász szociológiai irodalomban. In: *Metszetek*, 2015/4/2: 19–53. oldal
- Czibere, I. – Molnár, É. (2016): Mélyszegénységben élő fiatal nők munkaerőpiaci és párválasztási perspektívái elzáródott vidéki térben. Egy 55 magyar–román határ menti zsákfalú esete. In: *Erdélyi Társadalom*. 14. évfolyam, 1. szám, 165–190. oldal
- Durkheim, E. (2003 [1912]): *A vallási élet elemi formái*. L’Harmattan Kiadó, Budapest
- Fáber, Á. (2019): Az autotelikus párkapcsolat és a gyermekvállalás mint „metaprojekt”. In: *Replika* 2019 (110): 95–133. oldal
- Fischer, E. (2005): *Modern mostohák. A páromnak gyereke van*. Saxum Kiadó, Budapest
- Földházi, E. (2008): *Az első házasságkötés után. A párkapcsolatok dinamikája, egyszülős családok kialakulása és megszűnése Magyarországon a 20. század második felében*. Budapest Corvinus Egyetem Szociológia és Társadalompolitika Intézet, Ph.D. értekezés
- Földházi, E. (2018): *Hun házasodunk, hun meg elválunk – Párkapcsolatok megszűnése és új kapcsolatok kialakulása*. L’Harmattan Könyvkiadó Kft, Budapest

- Ganong, L. H. – Coleman, M. – Jamison, T. (2011): Patterns of stepchild–stepparent relationship development. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 73, (2): 396–413. pp.
- Ganong, L. H. – Sanner, C. (2023): Stepfamily Roles, Relationships, and Dynamics: A Review of Stepfamily Typologies. In: *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 32: 3581–3600. pp.
- Goldenberg, H. – Goldenberg, I. (2008): *Áttekintés a családról*. Három kötetben. Animula Kiadó, Budapest
- Gyuris, P. – Kozma, L. – Kisander, Zs. – Láng, A. – Ferencz, T. – Kocsor, F. (2020): Sibling Relations in Patchwork Families: Co-residence Is More Influential Than Genetic Relatedness. In: *Frontiers in Psychology*, Vol. 11, 1–11. pp.
- Harcza, I. – Monostori, J. (2018): A háztartásszerkezet és az iskolai végzettség összefüggései. In: Kolosi, T. – Tóth, I. Gy. (szerk.): *Társadalmi riport 2018*, Budapest, 1–16. oldal
- Harcza, I. – Monostori, J. (2020): A mozaikcsaládok. In: *socio.hu*, 2020/2, 1–26. oldal
- Husz, I. (szerk.) (2022): *Mi a család? Tanulmányok a család fogalmáról a jelenkori Magyarországon*. Akadémiai Kiadó – Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Budapest.
- Hutchinson, S. L. – Afifi, T. – Krause, S. (2007): The family that plays together fares better: Examining the contribution of shared family time to family resilience following divorce. In: *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 46 (3/4), 21–48. pp.
- Jensen, A. M. (2009): Pluralization of Family Forms In: Qvortrup, J. – Corsaro, W. A. – Honig, M-S. (eds): *The Palgrave Handbook of Childhood Studies*. Palgrave Macmillan, London, 140–155. pp.
- Kalmijn, M. (1998): Intermarriage and Homogamy: Causes, Patterns, Trends. In: *Annual Review of Sociology*, 24: 395–421. pp
- Kocsor, F. – Láng, A. – Babós, A. – Gyuris, P. (2022): A genetikai rokonság és a szülői kapcsolati minőség hatása a testvércapcsolatokra. In: *Magyar Pszichológiai Szemle* 77, 3, 341–359. oldal
- Koltói, L. (2019): *Pedagógiai pszichológia jegyzet óvodapedagógusoknak*. Készült a „Mentor(h)ál 2.0 Program” TÁMOP-4.1.2.B.2-13/1-2013-0008 projekt keretében.
- Krähenbühl, V. et al. (2007): *Mozaikcsaládok. Szerkezet, fejlődés, kezelés*. Animula Kiadó, Budapest
- Kukucska, Zs. (2020b): Élet a mozaikcsaládban – előnyök és hátrányok. In: Dr. Koncz, I. – Szova, I. (szerk.): *A 17 éves PEME XX. (E/2.) PhD – On-line Konferenciájának előadásai*. I. kötet, Elektronikus könyv. Professzorok az Európai Magyarországiért Egyesület, Budapest, 124–135. oldal

- Kukucska, Zs. (2022): „Szólíthatlak apának?” – Szerepek és családszerkezetek a mozaikcsaládokban. In: *Kultúra és Közösség*, V. folyam XIII. évfolyam, 2022/1. szám, Budapest, 109–120. oldal
- Minuchin, S. (1974): *Családok és családterápia*. Animula Kiadó, Budapest
- Mirnic, Zs. – Terék, Z. (2019): A mozaikcsaláddal való elégedettséget meghatározó tényezők. In: *Psychologia Hungarica Caroliensis* 7: 3. 40–56. oldal
- Molnár, É. (2019): *Párválasztás és családalapítás elszegényedett, elszigetelődött társadalmi térben*. Doktori (PhD) értekezés, Debreceni Egyetem
- Nádasi, M. (2016): A megváltozott családok hatása a gyerekekre. In: *Gyermeknevelés*, 4. évf. 2. szám, 35–47. oldal
- Neményi, M. (1988) (szerk.): *A család*. Gondolat, Budapest
- Neményi, M. (2000): Új család – új modell. In: Schadt, M. (szerk.): *Családszociológia. Szöveggyűjtemény*. Comenius Bt., Pécs, 258–270. oldal
- Neulinger, Á. – Mitev, A. (2017): Fialat felnőttek családi rítusai és a felnőtté válás jellemzői a családtól való leválás idején. In: *Szociológiai Szemle* 27 (1): 64–89. oldal
- Papp, Gy. – Lovász, Zs., dr. (2004): *Családvédelem, családgondozás. Segédanyag a szociális szakvizsgálóhoz*. Nemzeti Család- és Szociálpolitikai Intézet, Budapest
- Parsons, T. (1971): A modern társadalmak rendszere (részlet). In: Felkai, G. – Némedi, D. – Somlai, P. (2000): *Olvasókönyv a szociológia történetéhez II*. Új Mandátum Kiadó, Budapest, 40–60. oldal
- Pollet, T. V. (2007): Genetic relatedness and sibling relationship characteristics in a modern society. In: *Evol. Hum. Behav.* 28, 176–185. pp.
- Satir, V. (1999): *A család együttélésének művészete. Új családműhely*. Coincidencia Kft, Budapest
- Somlai, P. (2013): *Család 2.0, Együttélési formák a polgári családtól a jelenkorig*. Napvilág Kiadó, Budapest
- Spéder, Zs. (2014): A folyamatosan átalakuló család az ezredforduló Magyarországon. In: *Vigilia* 2014, 7. évfolyam, 5. szám, 332–342. oldal
- Szél, B. (2008): A hosszú távú párkapcsolatok sikerességének mérése. In: *Statisztikai Szemle*, 86. évfolyam, 5. szám, 440–457. oldal
- Vörös, Cs. – Kovács, M. (2013): A változó család a népszámlálási adatok tükrében. In: *Statisztikai Szemle*, 91. évfolyam, 12. szám, 1214–1227. oldal

- Weiszt, A. (2015): *Családterápia szervezetekben. Családterápiás konzultáció családi vállalkozások számára.* Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Politikatudományi Doktori Iskola, Doktori értekezés, Budapest
- Windzio, M. (2023): The Evolution of Human Sociality. Categorizations, Emotions, and Friendship. In: *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Socialpsychologie; Cologne Journal of Sociology and Social Psychology*, Vol. 75 (4), 1–28. pp.



Registry number: DEENK/68/2024.PL
Subject: PhD Publication List

Candidate: Zsuzsa Kukucska
Doctoral School: Doctoral School of Human Sciences
MTMT ID: 10069954

List of publications related to the dissertation

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (6)

1. **Kukucska, Z.:** "Szólíthatlak apának?": Szerepek és családszerkezetek a mozaikcsaládokban.
Kult. Köz. 13 (1), 109-119, 2022. ISSN: 0133-2597.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.35402/kek.2022.1.10>
2. Czibere, I., Huszti, É., Juhászné Fazekas, Z., **Kukucska, Z.**, Molnár, É., Nemes-Zámbó, G.:
Bizalom és konfliktus: A mozaikcsaládokban élő nők mindennapi konfliktusai a párkapcsolati
bizalom összefüggéseiben.
Esély. 33 (2), 83-103, 2022. ISSN: 0865-0810.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.48007/esely.2022.2.5>
3. Gregor, A., **Kukucska, Z.**, Oláh, E.: A kapcsolatintenzitás, a kapcsolattartás gyakorisága és a
kapcsolatstruktúra jellemzői 2006-ban és 2015-ben Magyarországon.
Metszetek. 10 (4), 102-138, 2021. EISSN: 2063-6415.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2021/4/5>
4. Gregor, A., **Kukucska, Z.**, Oláh, E.: Kapcsolatok sűrűjében?: Rokoni és baráti kapcsolatok,
személyes és távkapcsolatok Magyarországon 2015-ben.
Metszetek. 10 (4), 65-101, 2021. EISSN: 2063-6415.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2021/4/4>
5. **Kukucska, Z.:** Partnerszelekciós habitusok a vidéki egyetemisták körében.
Juvenilia. 8, 124-141, 2020. ISSN: 1788-6848.
6. **Kukucska, Z.:** Párválasztást befolyásoló tényezők az egyetemista nők körében.
Metszetek. 8 (1), 136-158, 2019. EISSN: 2063-6415.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2019/1/8>

Hungarian conference proceedings (1)

7. **Kukucska, Z.:** Élet a mozaikcsaládban - előnyök és hátrányok.
In: PEME XX. (E/2.) PhD - On-line Konferencia, Tizenhét éve az európai szintű tudományos
megújulás és a fiatal kutatók szolgálatában. Szerk.: Koncz István, Szova Ilona, Professzorok
az Európai Magyarországiért Egyesület, Budapest, 124-135, 2020. ISBN: 9786155709111





List of other publications

Hungarian books (2)

8. Szerk. **Kukucska, Z.**, Nemes-Zámbó, G.: Debrecen-kutatás 2020: Városkutatás Sorozat - Hallgatói Műhelytanulmányok II. kötet. Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó, Debrecen, 60 p., 2022.
9. Szerk. **Kukucska, Z.**, Nemes-Zámbó, G.: Debrecen-kutatás 2021: Városkutatás Sorozat - Hallgatói Műhelytanulmányok III. kötet. Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó, Debrecen, 112 p., 2022.

Hungarian book chapters (3)

10. **Kukucska, Z.**: A gyermeki fejlődés alappillérei: Egy erdélyi falu esete.
In: Gyergyóremete társadalma : A gyermekes háztartások szociológiai vizsgálata. Szerk.: Loncsák Noémi; Nemes-Zámbó Gabriella, Debreceni Egyetemi Kiadó, Debrecen, 34-51, 2023. ISBN: 9789636151263
11. **Kukucska, Z.**, Vona, M.: Oktatás gazdasági kontextusban: Korreláció és konzekvencia.
In: Mesteri erőforrások Tanulmányok Polónyi István tiszteletére. Szerk.: Kun András István, Csók Cintia, Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, 87-101, 2022, (Oktatókutatók könyvtára, ISSN 2732-1800 ; 16) ISBN: 9789634904847
12. **Kukucska, Z.**: Tudásmenedzsment - a vállalati versenyképesség biztosítója. Avagy, a "tudásmunkások" megjelenése a cégek gyakorlatában.
In: A mi tendenciáink.... Szerk.: Berecz Gábor, Debreceni Egyetem Hatvani István Szakkollégium, Debrecen, 45-58, 2020, (Szakkollégiumi tanulmányok, ISSN 2063-6059 ; 7)

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (3)

13. **Kukucska, Z.**: A családon belüli döntés- és munkamegosztás alakulása a hetelő családok körében.
Metszetek. 11 (2), 148-165, 2022. EISSN: 2063-6415.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2022/2/8>
14. **Kukucska, Z.**: Oktatási módszerek az általános iskolások körében, a Covid-19 járvány idején.
Metszetek. 11 (3), 78-102, 2022. EISSN: 2063-6415.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2022/3/5>





15. **Kukucska, Z.:** A házasság gazdasági szervezete: költségek és hasznok.

Metszetek. 10 (1), 139-145, 2021. EISSN: 2063-6415.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18392/metsz/2021/1/8>

The Candidate's publication data submitted to the iDEa Tudóstér have been validated by DEENK on the basis of the Journal Citation Report (Impact Factor) database.

01 March, 2024

