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215 Economic Integration in Europe: Effects of the EU Single Market Programme [G] | Patrick Ziltener

Economic integration changes the scope of economic actors, but little is known about its empirical effects. This article evaluates the research on the effects of the EU Single Market programme (*Europe 1992*). The processes triggered by the Single Market differ greatly from those predicted by economic integration theorists and their econometric simulations. A profound economic restructuration has taken place, but the channels of impact through which this could have led to additional growth and employment as well as significant positive net effects are doubtful.

241 Labour Market Trends and the Goldthorpe Class Schema: A Conceptual Reassessment [E] | Daniel Oesch

Since the 1970s, the employment structure of Western Europe has undergone substantial changes. In this paper, particular attention is paid to the expansion of the service sector and of female employment. More specifically, we examine whether the most influential class device in European sociology, the Goldthorpe schema, accurately reflects increasingly tertiarized labour markets. Focusing on the twilight zone between the middle and the working class, we first discuss the problems female employment poses to the schema. Secondly, we argue that under the influence of skill-upgrading, class boundaries between "blue-collar workers" and "white-collar employees" gradually whittle away. Vertical divisions typical of industrialism appear increasingly incapable of differentiating within service employment. Accordingly, we outline a schema that partially shifts its focus from hierarchical boundaries to horizontal cleavages stemming from differences in the logic of the work process.

263 Intergenerational Educational and Social Mobility in Switzerland [E] | Dominique Joye, Manfred Max Bergman and Paul S. Lambert

Economic efficiency and social justice can be assessed in part through the degree of distribution of social opportunities according to meritocratic principles, rather than to inheritance of advantage. In this sense, we examine the intergenerational social mobility of men in Switzerland based on all available representative data sets in Switzerland. From

our analyses of intergenerational mobility based on educational categories, ISCO-88 major groups, and the Goldthorpe class schema, Switzerland can now be included in the list of countries for which information on social mobility as measured by mainstream sociology is available. Substantively, we find that the degree of inheritance of social advantage from fathers to their sons is considerable and similar to most other modern societies. Additionally, most results point toward a slight increase in social mobility over time. A careful examination of educational and social stratification across generations leads us to formulate criticisms toward theoretical propositions and methodological practices of social mobility studies.

293 **Lacking Financial Resources: Personal Debt in Switzerland [G] | Elisa Streuli**

Personal indebtedness is discussed under two contrasting aspects. Depending on the financial situation and on the handling of economic resources, personal debt can be a necessity in order to secure livelihood or a rational strategy towards maximization of consumer spending. Households with three types of debt – poor households with debt, risky debtors and affluent debtors – are compared with respect to central areas of life as well as with households without debt. The results reveal clear differences in the social structure as well as in the consumers' spending and expectations regarding the future.

319 **Transformation of Class Research: Occupational Classes, Reproduction Classes and the Question of the Conflict of Classes [G] | Gerd Nollmann and Hermann Strasser**

The article discusses the success of the recent class research and suggests perspectives for further research. The authors proceed from the thesis that success or failure of the transformed class research depends on whether the action-theoretical premises of the term "class" are consistently held out. The Criterion is the distinction between causal and Weberian definition of class. While the causal interpretation focusses on the structuration of societies, the second meaning refers directly to "classes" which today are mainly reconstructed by typical activities of occupational group. The research of occupational groups, life courses and class-specific interpretations suggests a holding to the term "class". But then the term does need to, and can well be extended if it is to serve as a diagnostic instrument.

347 **Book Reviews**