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The history of the political and social uses of families, i. e. inheritance rules (goods and obligations as parts of the patrimony), technologies of moral stigmatisation and moralisation of populations (patronage, hygienism) of ways of administering populations (paternalism, social insurances) indicate that families maintain social order, beyond the individual biological lives. It also shows how families in France remained through many changes the central instrument within the system of reproduction of social structures (even if their roles vary with the social categories); and how the other components depend on them, be it education, welfare, the fiscal and banking system, consumption and dwelling patterns as well as the recruiting policies for the elites such as the main corps of the State, or even other social structures called "professions" such as mafias and clans.

Keywords: family, social structures, mores, social practice.

217 The Interpenetration between the Economy and Family Life: A Contribution to the Understanding of Today's Families [G] | Andreas Lange and Peggy Szymenderski

The present transformation of families means far more than a change in the social morphology of families. It is essential, in order to understand today's families, to take into account an important factor in their social environment: the economy undergoes a transformation process which can be analyzed in terms of an interpenetration. Its consequences for the families cannot be properly grasped with the formula of matching. Family research has to face this challenge by focusing on the daily production performed by families. The perspective on the motivations of the family actors can greatly profit by the conceptualisation of emotions as essential for understanding modern families and as important agents of transmission and interpenetration between both systems, the economy and the family.

Keywords: interpenetration, economy, social change, family, emotion.

241 "To my Wife, with Love!" Does Within-Household Specialisation Explain Husbands' better Job-Education-Match? [E] | Aniela Maria Wirz

Married male workers are found to have a lower incidence of over-education. A theoretical explanation for this phenomenon is lacking. We test in our study whether the traditional

specialisation of spouses' time between home and market production improves a husband's job-education-match (JEM). Our results show that within-household specialisation (WHS) explains a substantial part of the superior JEM of husbands. The results and in particular the independent and significant impact of women's housework hours on their husbands' JEM speak clearly in favour of François' (1998) and against Becker's theory (1985). Testing for a possible endogeneity bias does not alter these conclusions.

Keywords: Household models, Human capital, Labour productivity.

- 273 **The "New Man" – a Construction of Male Researchers? Aspects of the Use of Time by Men after the Data from the Research on Time Budget by the Federal Office for Statistics 2001/2002 [G] | Peter Döge**

Despite an often postulated transformation of gender relations, the main attributes of male hegemony seem to maintain themselves: today's men are above all wage earners. Recent studies on male attitudes indicate however certain changes in male self-concepts, whose culminating point might be called the "New Man". With these reflexions in mind and on the basis of the data collected 2001/2002 by the Federal Office for Statistics about time budget, the article tries to answer the question whether the New Man is a reality or if he is a construction by male researchers.

Keywords: time budget, male research, attitudes.

- 295 **Traditional Gender Arrangements in Working Poor Family Households: Persistence beyond all Economic Logic [G] | Elisa Streuli and Stephan Kutzner**

This paper centers on case reconstructions of welfare-receiving working poor households. What these households have in common is that husband and wife have chosen a gendered structural arrangement that largely follows traditional norms with regard to the sex-specific division of paid and unpaid work. On the basis of four illustrative case studies, it is shown that this arrangement is being maintained even when it implies economic losses and results in continuing dependence on welfare payments. This finding is discussed with reference to Krüger and Levy's (1997) model of master status areas of responsibility. The conclusion sketches out an explanation for the persistence of traditional gendered models of the division of work.

Keywords: working-poor, gender arrangements, gender norms, objective hermeneutics.

- 321 **Between Metropolization and Suburban Settlement: Contextual Dynamics of Family Roles [F] | Felix Bühlmann, Julie Barbey, Vincent Kaufmann, René Levy and Eric Widmer**

In this article we focus on the influence of the context of residence on the division of housework within couples living in Switzerland. A multivariate analysis connecting both dimensions allows us to draw the following conclusions: Firstly, there is no spatial standardization of marital lifestyles in Switzerland. Particularly, between metropolitan centres, suburban communities and peripheral communities major differences prevail in the functioning within the couples. Secondly, the division of housework depends strongly on the participation of the couple in the labour market. This participation however is mediated by contextual mechanisms dependent on the local employment structure, the infrastructures of child care or contextual family cultures.

Keywords: social context, context of residence, living arrangements, division of housework.

- 343 **Marital Satisfaction according to the Duration of Marriage [G] | Guy Bodenmann, Jeannette Meyer, Thomas Ledermann, Gabriela Binz and Liliane Brunner**

This study evaluates marital satisfaction and considerations of separation or divorce depending on the duration of marriage, as well as self-assigned couple's type (according to the taxonomy of Gottman) in a large Swiss sample of over 2200 married persons. The results reveal that most of the participants rated their marriage as satisfying. However, subjects in short marriages and in longstanding marriages rated their satisfaction with the relationship significantly higher than persons in relationships with a medium duration (curvilinear curve). Newlywed subjects appraised their relationship significantly more often as volatile relationship according to the taxonomy proposed by Gottman, while subjects in long marriages appraised their relationship more often as avoidant.

Keywords: marriage, marital satisfaction, divorce, typology of Gottman.

- 363 **To Be a Parent after a Separation: Analysis of the Child "Splitting" Process [F] | Marianne Modak and Clothilde Palazzo**

The "new" risk of a divorce, which takes the researchers' attention, is the loss of contact between father and child, because of the harmful effects on the child. For about twenty years, different studies have tried to measure the extent of the paternal desertion by isolating the reasons and analysing the consequences on the social integration and the emotional development of the child. However, these studies do not explore how both separated parents organise the child's custody. Individual interviews with them show a power dynamics, which take place within the couple and leads to three different child "splitting" process: coparenting, individual parenting and conflicting parenting.

Keywords: divorce, parenthood, child-care, gender relations.

- 383 **"Child Abuse" as a Public Problem and a Framing Tool for Families: an Analysis of the Emergence of a new Normative Educational Regime (1990–2005) [F] | Christophe Delay and Arnaud Frauenfelder**

The present contribution investigates the recent process (1990-2005) of the constitution of a new public problem, "the fight against child abuse" in Geneva. Through the institutional labelling of a certain number of "abusing families", we will show new forms of normative regulations about the family relationships, implying a new definition of parenthood, as well as a new image of children and their rights and duties. We argue that this definition of "good-parents" and the underlying new educational model is carried by middle and upper classes and imposed on lower classes, and amongst these specifically on women and on foreigners.

Keywords: social inequalities, family reproduction, child abuse, childhood in danger, dangerous families, new spirit of capitalism.

- 407 **Intended Bequests in Different Family Forms [G] | Frank Lettke**

The article focuses on the regulation of intended bequests in intergenerational relations. The question is if potential decedents, living in diverse family arrangements (nuclear families, stepfamilies, reconstituted families), prefer either a will or accept intestate succession. Survey data makes it possible to determine the influence of differentiating variables (estate, motives, attitudes, knowledge of law of inheritance, experience as heir) on this alternative. Analyses help to draw conclusions on the interconnectedness of social,

temporal, and material aspects of the planned bequests. Firmly institutionalized patterns are differentiated from rather varying ones. The combination of these patterns can be associated with the diverse family forms. This contributes to the better understanding of the practice of inheritance as well as of institutional change.

Keywords: Inheritance, will, intergenerational relations, stepfamily, institutional change.

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