

## ÖIF Dokumentation Neuzugänge

Oktober 2011

Anxo, Dominique; Mencarini, Letizia; Pailhé, Ariane; Solaz, Anne; Tanturri, Maria Letizia; Flood, Lennart (2011): Gender Differences in Time Use Over the Life Course in France, Italy, Sweden, and the US. In: *Feminist Economics*, Jg. 17, H. 3, S. 159–195.

Abstract

This contribution analyzes how men and women in France, Italy, Sweden, and the United States use their time over the life cycle and the extent to which societal and institutional contexts influence the gender division of labor. In order to test the hypothesis that contextual factors play a crucial role in shaping time allocation, this study considers countries that diverge considerably in terms of welfare state regime, employment and paid working time systems, family policies, and social norms. Using national time-use surveys for the late 1990s and early 2000s and regression techniques, the study not only finds large gender discrepancies in time use in each country at all stages of life but also determines that institutional contexts, in particular the design of family policies and employment regimes, do shape gender roles in different ways, and that Sweden displays the lowest gender gap in time allocation across the life course. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Lebenslauf; unbezahlte Arbeit; Haushaltsarbeit; Zeitverwendung; Geschlechtsunterschied; Arbeitsteilung; Erwerbstätigkeit

Buchebner-Ferstl, Sabine (2011): Hausarbeit in Partnerschaften – die Rolle von Präferenzstrukturen. In: *ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung)*, Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 241–259.

Abstract

Die hier vorgestellten Ergebnisse sind aus der qualitativen Studie „The glass partitioning wall“ (in Anlehnung an den Begriff der „glass ceiling“) hervorgegangen, in der 40 österreichische Paare mit mindestens einem Kind unter sechs Jahren zur Aufgabenverteilung im Haushalt befragt wurden. Auf dieser Grundlage konnte ein fundiertes theoretisches Modell der Arbeitsteilung im Haushalt entwickelt werden. Den zentralen Bestandteil des Modells bilden internale Faktoren, so genannte Präferenzen der Partner, die als Verteilungsüberzeugungen, Kompetenzüberzeugungen und Gestaltungsprinzipien in Erscheinung treten. In der qualitativen Studie ließen sich sowohl auf der Ebene des Individuums als auch auf Paarebene typische Muster identifizieren, die jeweils durch eine spezifische Konstellation hinsichtlich der Präferenzen gekennzeichnet sind. So gehen etwa hohe Kompetenzzuschreibungen an die eigene Person zumeist mit höheren Ansprüchen und sehr konkreten Gestaltungsprinzipien einher. [Zusammenfassung]

Schlagwörter

Haushaltsarbeit; Arbeitsteilung; Partnerschaft; Österreich

Cui, Ming; Fincham, Frank D.; Durtschi, Jared A. (2011): The effect of parental divorce on young adults' romantic relationship dissolution: What makes a difference? In: *Personal Relationships*, Jg. 18, H. 3, S. 410–426.

Abstract

It was proposed that parental divorce does not have a uniform effect on young adults' romantic relationships and that differential outcomes depend on how young adults perceive their parents' divorce. Using a sample of 571 young adults, structural equation modeling suggested that, compared with those from intact families,

young adults whose parents divorced held a more favorable attitude toward divorce. A positive attitude toward divorce was associated with lower commitment to their romantic relationship, which in turn affected its dissolution. More importantly, young adults' perception of parental divorce varied depending on interparental conflict and parents' marital quality before the divorce. The variation in the perception of interparental divorce was linked to relationship dissolution via attitude toward divorce and relationship commitment. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Scheidung; Eltern; junger Erwachsener; Auswirkung

Ellison, Christopher G.; Musick, Marc A.; Holden, George W. (2011): Does Conservative Protestantism Moderate the Association Between Corporal Punishment and Child Outcomes? In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 946–961.

Abstract

Using longitudinal data from a sample of 456 focal children in the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH), this study examined two research questions: (a) Does corporal punishment of young children (ages 2 – 4 at baseline) predict increases in levels of externalizing and internalizing problems over a 5-year study period? (b) Does the religion of the mother—specifically, her conservative Protestant affiliation and conservative beliefs about the Bible—moderate the estimated net effects of corporal punishment? Results revealed that early spanking alone was not associated with adjustment difficulties, but spanking that persisted into or began in middle childhood was associated with difficulties. In contrast to their counterparts from other (or no) religious backgrounds, children whose mothers belonged to conservative Protestant groups exhibited minimal adverse effects of corporal punishment. Several conclusions, limitations, and promising directions for future research are identified. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

soziales Verhalten; frühkindliche Erziehung; Mutter-Kind-Beziehung; Religion

Hamborg, Martin (2011): Der demenzkranke Mensch im Beziehungsvieleck zwischen Familie, Heim und Gesellschaft. Kontextgestaltung durch Qualitätsmanagement. In: *Familiendynamik*, Jg. 36, H. 4, S. 322–329.

Abstract

Der vorliegende Artikel stellt eine Standortbestimmung in der institutionellen Betreuung Demenzkranker dar. In der Einführung werden ungünstige Rahmenbedingungen genannt, die zwei Möglichkeiten nach sich ziehen können: Resignation oder eine Lösung zweiter Ordnung. Als Beispiel für Letztere wird das Qualitätsmanagementsystem IQM-Demenz beschrieben. ["Übersicht"]

Schlagwörter

Demenz; Diagnostik; Pflege; Gesellschaft; Qualitätssicherung

Imhoff, Roland; Banse, Rainer (2011): Implicit and explicit attitudes toward ex-partners differentially predict breakup adjustment. In: *Personal Relationships*, Jg. 18, H. 3, S. 427–438.

Abstract

The present research examined the hypothesis that positive implicit attitudes toward a former romantic partner might be detrimental to well-being as these attitudes lead to more suffering. In a cross-sectional study (N = 144), implicit ex-partner attitudes measured with an Affect Misattribution Procedure were negatively related to well-being only for those participants who had not found a new partner after breakup. In contrast, positive explicit ex-partner

attitudes were related to greater well-being, again only for those who were still alone. Contrary to the view that time will heal all wounds, the current research suggests that engaging with a new partner will make both implicit and explicit ex-partner attitudes irrelevant.

[Abstract]

---

Schlagwörter

Trennung; Partnerschaft; Einstellung; Wohlbefinden

Jaschinski, Ina (2011): Der Übergang in eine nacheheliche Partnerschaft: Eine vergleichende Analyse zwischen Männern und Frauen auf Basis des deutschen Generations and Gender Survey. In: ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung), Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 219–240.

Abstract

Angesichts kontinuierlich hoher Scheidungszahlen werden nacheheliche Beziehungen zu regelmäßigen Lebensereignissen innerhalb einer Partnerschaftsbiografie. Allerdings gibt es relativ wenige Studien zu den Determinanten der nachehelichen Paarbildung. In diesem Beitrag werden die Daten des Generations and Gender Surveys (GGS) aus dem Jahr 2005 verwendet, um einen Einblick in das nacheheliche Partnerschaftsverhalten in Deutschland zu gewinnen. Im Fokus der Betrachtung steht dabei, welche wesentlichen Einflussfaktoren diesen Prozess der Paarbildung bestimmen und zu welchen Unterschieden es dabei zwischen Männern und Frauen kommt. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass es bei den Übergangsraten in eine nacheheliche Partnerschaft kaum Geschlechterunterschiede gibt. Sowohl für Männer als auch für Frauen geht vom Bildungsniveau ein positiver Effekt auf die Übergangsraten in eine nacheheliche Partnerschaft aus. Nur in Bezug auf das Alter bei Scheidung gibt es geschlechtsspezifische Unterschiede. Insbesondere bei Frauen zeigt sich der negative Einfluss des Alters deutlicher. [Abstract]

---

Schlagwörter

Trennung; Scheidung; Ereignisanalyse; Paarbildung; Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Johannsen; Johannes; Fischer-Johansson, Josy (2011): Systemische Therapie und Beratung für Familien mit einem Demenzerkrankten. In: Familiendynamik, Jg. 36, H. 4, S. 296–309.

Abstract

Ausgehend von der kürzlich erschienenen S3-Leitlinie Demenzen, die erstmals sehr deutlich die Bedeutung der nichtmedikamentösen Behandlung hervorhebt, wird die Erkrankung Demenz in ihrem Erscheinungsbild und Verlauf sowie im Hinblick auf die Stadieneinteilung beschrieben. Im Anschluss daran wird die Beteiligung und Belastung der Angehörigen dargestellt. Psychotherapeutische Aspekte bei Menschen mit Demenz und ihren Angehörigen werden angesprochen. Nach einem kurzen Rückblick auf die Entwicklung der Familientherapie mit älteren Menschen wird im Hauptteil anhand von Fallbeispielen die Systemische Therapie für Familien mit einem Demenzerkrankten veranschaulicht. Ziel Systemischer Therapie ist es, Veränderungen in den Interaktionsmustern und Weltbildern der Beteiligten anzuregen und damit deren Handlungsspielraum zu erweitern. Auf diese Weise können positive Perspektiven wie das Erleben von Autonomie, Zufriedenheit und Freude am Leben eröffnet sowie andererseits das Leid und die Belastung aller Betroffenen im System gemildert werden. ["Übersicht"]

---

Schlagwörter

Demenz; systemischer Ansatz; Familientherapie; Alter; Senioren; Psychotherapie; Pflege; Angehöriger

Johnson, David R.; Young, Rebekah (2011): Toward Best Practices in Analyzing Datasets with Missing Data: Comparisons and Recommendations. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 926–945.

Abstract

Although several methods have been developed to allow for the analysis of data in the presence of missing values, no clear guide exists to help family researchers in choosing among the many options and procedures available. We delineate these options and examine the sensitivity of the findings in a regression model estimated in three random samples from the National Survey of Families and Households ( $n = 250 - 2,000$ ). These results, combined with findings from simulation studies, are used to guide answers to a set of 10 common questions asked by researchers when selecting a missing data approach. Modern missing data techniques were found to perform better than traditional ones, but differences between the types of modern approaches had minor effects on the estimates and substantive conclusions. Our findings suggest that the researcher has considerable flexibility in selecting among modern options for handling missing data. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Datenanalyse; Methodik; quantitative Methode

Kerr, David C. R.; Capaldi, Deborah M.; Owen, Lee D.; Wiesner, Margit; Pears, Katherine C. (2011): Changes in At-Risk American Men's Crime and Substance Use Trajectories Following Fatherhood. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1101–1116.

Abstract

Fatherhood can be a turning point in development and in men's crime and substance use trajectories. At-risk boys ( $N = 206$ ) were assessed annually from ages 12 to 31 years. Crime, arrest, and tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use trajectories were examined. Marriage was associated with lower levels of crime and less frequent substance use. Following the birth of a first biological child, men's crime trajectories showed slope decreases, and tobacco and alcohol use trajectories showed level decreases. The older men were when they became fathers, the greater the level decreases were in crime and alcohol use and the less the slope decreases were in tobacco and marijuana use. Patterns are consistent with theories of social control and social timetables. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Vaterschaft; USA; Kriminalität; Sucht; Ehe

Kreyenfeld, Michaela; Martin, Valerie (2011): Economic conditions of stepfamilies from a crossnational perspective. In: ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung), Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 128–153.

Abstract

This paper investigates the economic conditions of stepfamilies in Germany, the Russian Federation and France using data from the first wave of the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS). The analysis shows that stepfamilies more often report economic hardship than nuclear families in France and Western Germany. Socio-demographic differences between family types – particularly the fact that stepfamilies tend to be larger families – explain the differences in economic well-being between families in France. For Western Germany, differences between nuclear and stepfamilies remain after controlling for socio-economic composition of different family types. For the Russian Federation and Eastern Germany, we do not find any statistically significant differences in economic well-being between stepfamilies and nuclear families. The major dividing

- line for these regions runs between single parents and other types of families. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Stieffamilie; ökonomische Situation; Westdeutschland; Ostdeutschland; Russland; Frankreich
- Martin, Valerie; Le Bourdais, Céline; Lapierre-Adamcyk, Évelyne (2011): Stepfamily instability in Canada – The impact of family composition and union type. In: ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung), Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 196–218.
- Abstract The aim of this paper is to analyze stepfamily instability in Canada by applying the proportional hazards model to the information collected in the 2001 General Social Survey on Family. More specifically, we examine the effect that the family composition and the type of conjugal union exert on the risk of separation, and test whether the impact of cohabiting union varies over time and between Quebec and the other provinces, depending of its stage of institutionalization. The analysis shows that stepmother families face a lower risk of separation than those formed around a stepfather, and that cohabiting stepfamily couples are more unstable than married ones. The risk of union dissolution among stepfamily couples has increased over time, for married as well as cohabiting partners, but the effect of cohabitation relative to marriage does not appear to significantly differ across periods or regions. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Stieffamilie; Stabilität; Familienform; Partnerschaft; Kanada; Frau; Ereignisanalyse; Trennung
- Roberts, Sam G. B.; Dunbar, Robin I. M. (2011): Communication in social networks: Effects of kinship, network size, and emotional closeness. In: Personal Relationships, Jg. 18, H. 3, S. 439–452.
- Abstract Communication is important in preventing social relationships from decaying over time. This study examined the effects of social network size, emotional closeness, and type of relationship (kinship vs. friendship) on communication patterns in the social networks of 251 women. Participants with large kin networks had longer times to last contact to both kin and friends. Participants with high levels of emotional closeness in their networks had shorter times to last contact. The effect of emotional closeness on time to last contact was greater for kin than for friends. These results demonstrate that time to last contact is closely tied to emotional closeness and suggest that the costs of maintaining kin relationships are lower than the costs of maintaining friendships. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Kommunikation; soziales Netzwerk; Verwandtschaft; soziale Beziehung; Freundschaft; Beziehungsqualität
- Schänzle-Geiger, Heidi (2011): Fallverstehen in der Begegnung mit demenzkranken Menschen und ihren Familien. Geschichten aus einer Memory Klinik. In: Familiendynamik, Jg. 36, H. 4, S. 310–321.
- Abstract Diagnose, Beratung, Therapie und Entlastung sind die essenziellen Bausteine, um demenzbetroffene Familien zu behandeln. Die Integration dieser Bausteine in eine Institution wird am Beispiel der Memory Klinik Münsterlingen im Schweizer Kanton Thurgau aufgezeigt. Anhand von exemplarischen Fallgeschichten wird erläutert, was es im Einzelfall bedeuten kann, dem Vergessen einen Namen zu geben und mit den Persönlichkeits- und Beziehungsveränderungen durch die Demenz umzugehen. Dabei sind pflegende Angehörige v. a. durch den schleichenden,

uneindeutigen Verlust emotional belastet. Durch die Demenzerkrankung eines Familienmitglieds werden oft alte Abhängigkeiten reaktiviert und neue Abhängigkeiten entstehen. In der Therapie gilt es, beim Betroffenen Ressourcen so zu fördern, dass das Selbstbild und damit der Selbstwert möglichst lange erhalten bleiben. Der Angehörige kann gestärkt werden, indem Resilienzfaktoren gefördert werden und er lernt, gut für sich selbst zu sorgen. Durch Konzepte wie die einfühlsame Kommunikation nach Engel wird es möglich, den Patienten besser zu verstehen. Individuelle Behandlungsbausteine begleiten die Familien im gesamten Krankheitsprozess.["Übersicht"]

---

Schlagwörter

Demenz; Diagnostik; Kommunikation; Pflege; Angehöriger; Fallstudie; Persönlichkeitsentwicklung; Beziehung

Schinköthe, Denise; Wilz, Gabriele (2011): Beziehungsänderung, Trauer- und Verlusterleben bei Angehörigen von Demenzerkrankten. Ansätze für Therapie und Beratung. In: Familiendynamik, Jg. 36, H. 4, S. 286–295.

Abstract

Die Demenz als Erkrankung des letzten Lebensabschnitts gewinnt durch den demografischen Wandel zunehmend an Bedeutung für Gesellschaft und Familie. Der Fokus der Forschungsfragen hat sich bei Angehörigen von Demenzerkrankten von der Analyse allgemeiner Belastungen, die sich durch die Pflege ergeben, zunehmend auf die sich ändernde Beziehung zum Erkrankten erweitert. Dadurch, dass der Erkrankte physisch anwesend ist, seine Fertigkeiten aber gleichzeitig abnehmen und sich seine Persönlichkeit verändert, sind die Angehörigen bereits zu Beginn der Erkrankung mit zahlreichen Verlusten konfrontiert, die Trauergefühle auslösen. Diese können das Belastungserleben zusätzlich beeinflussen. Im vorliegenden Artikel werden der aktuelle Stand der Forschung zum Thema sowie Modellannahmen und Interventionsansätze für Psychotherapie und Beratung vorgestellt.["Übersicht"]

---

Schlagwörter

Demenz; Pflege; Angehöriger; Beziehung; Verlust; Trauer; Intervention

Schnettler, Sebastian; Steinbach, Anja (2011): How do biological and social kinship play out within families in the U.S.? An evolutionary perspective on perceived parental care and closeness in adolescents. In: ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung), Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 173–195.

Abstract

Consistent with inclusive fitness theory, evolutionary biologists predict that individuals care more for their biological than their social children and hence that biological children assess the relationships to their parents better than stepchildren. To test this assumption, we use data from the U.S. National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (Add Health). Unlike many other studies that have been conducted so far, this survey allows us to analyze the consequences of the dynamic between social and biological parent-child relationships within the same families. We use comparisons of sibling pairs and fixed-effects regression to achieve the within-family comparison. Both the descriptive and multivariate regression results confirm that – even after controlling for other relevant influences – biological parenthood matters with regard to children's relationship assessments (perceived parental care and closeness of the parent-child relationship) and in both the relationships to resident fathers and mothers. In the discussion, we comment on the possible

integration of the evolutionary and sociological perspectives and close with some recommendations for future data collection that could allow researchers to analyze the relative impact of biological and social influences on parent-child relationships on a more fine-grained level. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Stiefeltern; Stieffamilie; Geschwister; Eltern-Kind-Beziehung; USA; Evolution; Fürsorge

Schrodt, Paul; Braithwaite, Dawn O. (2011): Coparental communication, relational satisfaction, and mental health in stepfamilies. In: *Personal Relationships*, Jg. 18, H. 3, S. 352–369.

Abstract

This study tested a series of actor–partner interdependence models of coparental communication, relational satisfaction, and mental health in stepfamilies. Participants included 127 couples (N = 254). Results revealed 2 actor-oriented models whereby parents' and stepparents' coparental communication quality positively predicted their own (but not their partners') satisfaction and mental health. A final model revealed that parents' relational satisfaction mediated the effect of coparental communication on their own mental health. A similar pattern emerged for stepparents, although coparental communication continued to have a direct, positive effect on stepparents' mental health. Importantly, parents' coparental communication produced an inverse partner effect on stepparents' mental health, highlighting the potential stress stepparents may experience as they are called upon to help raise their spouse's offspring. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Stieffamilie; Partnerschaft; Kommunikation; Beziehungsqualität; psychische Gesundheit

Turunen, Jani (2011): Entering a stepfamily: Children's experience of family reconstitution in Sweden 1970-2000. In: *ZfF (Zeitschrift für Familienforschung)*, Jg. 23, H. 2, S. 154–172.

Abstract

In this article, I use the Swedish Level of Living Survey data to study children's experience of family reconstitution, or the first formation of stepfamily in Sweden 1970 to 2000. I set out to analyze relative risks for acquiring a stepparent for boys and girls of different ages and socioeconomic backgrounds, here measured as parent's educational attainment. The results show no educational differences in the stepfamily formation process. There are however clear gender differences in the family reconstitution process where the likelihood of gaining a stepparent varies by the child's gender. Other factors that have effect on the child's likelihood of entering the first stepfamily are the time lived with a single parent as well as the child's age in interaction with the child's sex. Although there are no educational differentials in stepfamily formation, one needs to account for the social gradient in the processes leading to children being in the risk pool. Particularly children of higher educated parents have a significantly lower risk of being born out of union or experiencing a parental union dissolution and thus being exposed to the risk of entering a stepfamily. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Stiefeltern; Stieffamilie; Wiederverheiratung; Schweden; Familienentwicklung; Familiengründung

Waite, Evelyn B.; Shanahan, Lilly; Calkins, Susan D.; Keane, Susan P.; O'Brien, Marion (2011): Life Events, Sibling Warmth, and Youths' Adjustment. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 902–912.

**Abstract** Sibling warmth has been identified as a protective factor from life events, but stressor – support match – mismatch and social domains perspectives suggest that sibling warmth may not efficiently protect youths from all types of life events. We tested whether sibling warmth moderated the association between each of family-wide, youths' personal, and siblings' personal life events and both depressive symptoms and risktaking behaviors. Participants were 187 youths aged 9 – 18 (M=11.80 years old, SD=2.05). Multiple regression models revealed that sibling warmth was a protective factor from depressive symptoms for family-wide events, but not for youths' personal and siblings' personal life events. Findings highlight the importance of contextualizing protective functions of sibling warmth by taking into account the domains of stressors and adjustment. [Abstract]

---

**Schlagwörter** Adoleszenz; Depression; Geschwisterbeziehungen

Bodenmann, Guy; Kessler, Mirjam (2011): Präventionsprogramme für Paare – Methoden und Wirksamkeit. In: Familiendynamik, Jg. 36, H. 4, S. 346–355.

**Abstract** Die Prävention von Partnerschaftsstörungen gewinnt vor dem Hintergrund hoher Scheidungsraten in westlichen Gesellschaften und einer insgesamt relativ hohen Beziehungsunzufriedenheit mit zunehmender Partnerschaftsdauer eine wichtige Rolle. Basierend auf internationaler Grundlagenforschung zu Beziehungsstörungen und deren Determinanten, wurden in den letzten Jahren in den USA, Australien und dem deutschen Sprachraum (Deutschland, Schweiz) evidenzbasierte Präventionsprogramme für Paare entwickelt, welche vor allem darauf abzielen, Kompetenzen zu fördern (Probleme zu lösen, eine angemessene Kommunikation zu entwickeln, Stresssituationen zu bewältigen). Im deutschen Sprachraum sind vor allem ein Partnerschaftliches Lernprogramm (EPL) und paarlife verbreitet. Beide Programme haben in mehreren Studien ihre Wirksamkeit unter Beweis gestellt. ["Übersicht"]

---

**Schlagwörter** Prävention; Partnerschaft; Wirkungsanalyse; Methode; Beziehungsarbeit

Dresing, Thorsten; Pehl, Thorsten (2011): Praxisbuch Transkription. Regelsysteme, Software und praktische Anleitungen für qualitative ForscherInnen. 2. Aufl. Marburg: Eigenverlag.

**Schlagwörter** Transkription; qualitative Methode

Fagan, Jay (2011): Effect on Preschoolers' Literacy when Never-Married Mothers Get Married. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1001–1014.

**Abstract** Healthy Marriage programs in the United States aim to promote marriage primarily among lowincome individuals. There is little research assessing whether children fare better when their never-married mothers get married. The present study uses the Early Childhood Longitudinal Survey – Birth Cohort to test the hypothesis that children have higher literacy scores when their mothers who had never married when the children were 9 months old had married when the children were 48 months old (N = 2,800). A small positive effect was found, but only when marriage was compared with cohabitation. The association between marriage and literacy is partially explained by mothers' increased household income. The

children of mothers who were single noncohabitants or married and then divorced or separated were also doing better with respect to literacy than children of cohabiting mothers. Future research is needed to better understand how cohabitation is associated with negative effects on children's literacy. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Lebensgemeinschaft; Kleinkind; Längsschnittuntersuchung; Eheschließung; nichteheliches Kind; nichteheliche Mutter; Alphabetisierung

Glauber, Rebecca; Gozjolko, Kristi L. (2011): Do Traditional Fathers Always Work More? Gender Ideology, Race, and Parenthood. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1133–1148.

Abstract

Research has shown that men who express traditional gender ideologies spend more time in paid work when they become fathers, whereas men who express egalitarian ideologies spend less time in paid work. This study extends previous research by examining racial differences among men. We drew on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 (N = 23,261) and found that fatherhood was associated with an increase in married White men's time spent in paid work. The increase was more than twice as strong for traditional White men than for egalitarian White men. In contrast, both egalitarian and traditional African American men did not work more when they became fathers. These findings suggest that African American men may express gender traditionalism but adopt more egalitarian work – family arrangements. This study also presents evidence of an interaction among race, class, and gender ideology that shapes fathers' time spent in paid work. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Vaterschaft; Geschlechterrolle; Tradition; Rasse; Arbeitszeit

Gough, Margaret; Killewald, Alexandra (2011): Unemployment in Families: The Case of Housework. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1085–1100.

Abstract

Unemployment has consequences for individuals, but its impacts also reverberate through families. This paper examines how families adapt to unemployment in one area of life—time in housework. Using 74,881 observations from 10,390 couples in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we estimate fixed effects models and find that individuals spend between 3 and 7 hours more per week in housework when unemployed than when employed, with corresponding decreases of 1 to 2 hours per week in the housework hours of unemployed individuals' spouses. We are the first to show that unemployment is associated both with a reallocation of housework to the unemployed spouse and an increase in the family's total household production time. The results also provide evidence for gender differences in adjustments to the division of labor during unemployment, with wives' unemployment associated with an increase in housework hours that is double the increase for unemployed husbands. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Arbeitslosigkeit; Haushaltsarbeit; Arbeitsteilung; Panelstudie

Han, Wen-Jui; Fox, Liana E. (2011): Parental Work Schedules and Children's Cognitive Trajectories. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 962–980.

Abstract

Previous work has shown an association between mothers' nonstandard work schedules and children's well-being. We built on this research by examining the relationship between parental shift work and children's reading and math trajectories from age 5 – 6 to

13 – 14. Using data (N = 7,105) from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and growth-curve modeling, we found that children's math and reading trajectories were related to parents' nonstandard shifts (i.e., evening, night, or variable). We found that having a mother who worked more years at a night shift was associated with lower reading scores, having a mother work more years at evening or night shifts was associated with reduced math trajectories, and having a father work more years at an evening shift was associated with reduced math scores. Mediation tests suggest that eating meals together, parental knowledge about children's whereabouts, and certain afterschool activities might help explain these results. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Arbeitszeit; kindliche Entwicklung; Schulerfolg; Eltern-Kind-Beziehung

Laat, Joost de; Sevilla-Sanz, Almudena (2011): The Fertility and Women's Labor Force Participation Puzzle in OECD Countries: The Role of Men's Home Production. In: Feminist Economics, Jg. 17, H. 2, S. 87–119.

Abstract

One effect of Southern Europe's rapid fertility decline is the emergence of a positive cross-country correlation between women's labor force participation and fertility across developed countries, despite the continuing negative correlation between these factors within countries. This study uses individual-level data for several OECD countries to examine how men's participation in home production can explain the positive relationship between fertility and women's labor force participation at the cross-country level. It finds that women living in countries where men participate more in home production are better able to combine having children with market work, leading to greater participation in the labor force at relatively high fertility levels. Within each country however, women with higher relative wages continue to have lower fertility and to participate more in the labor force than lower-paid women due to the higher opportunity cost of remaining at home. This finding on men's home production can thus explain the positive cross-country correlation between female labor force participation and fertility. [Abstract]

Schlagwörter

Frauenerwerbstätigkeit; Kinderbetreuung; Fertilität; Haushaltsarbeit; Zeitverwendung; internationaler Vergleich

Monserud, Maria A.; Elder, Glen H., Jr. (2011): Household Structure and Children's Educational Attainment: A Perspective on Coresidence with Grandparents. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 981–1000.

Abstract

Children from alternative households complete fewer years of schooling. Yet little is known about the implications of coresidence with grandparents for educational attainment. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health (N = 10,083), this study found that extended households with two biological parents were not detrimental to high school completion or college enrollment. Although coresidence with grandparents did not compensate for not living with two biological parents, it seemed to be beneficial for the educational attainment of youth from single-mother households. In contrast, skipped-generation households were associated with a persistent disadvantage for educational attainment. Limited socioeconomic resources partially accounted for the adverse effects of alternative households, whereas parenting quality did not explain these effects. Interactions of gender by

- household structure suggested that stepfather households could have negative consequences for high school completion and college enrollment only for girls. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Großeltern; Geschlecht; Elternschaft; sozialer Status; ökonomische Situation; Schulerfolg; Haushalt
- Nomaguchi, Kei M.; Giordano, Peggy C.; Manning, Wendy D.; Longmore, Monica A. (2011): Adolescents' Gender Mistrust: Variations and Implications for the Quality of Romantic Relationships. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1032–1047.
- Abstract Recent research demonstrates that perceptions of gender mistrust are implicated in lower marriage rates among low-income populations. Yet few quantitative studies have examined the factors predicting gender mistrust during adolescence and whether it influences the quality of subsequent nonmarital romantic relationships. Analysis of three waves of data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (N = 1,106) indicates that in addition to neighborhood poverty rates, parents' own gender mistrust and parent – child relationship quality are related to adolescents' gender mistrust, suggesting that parents play an important role in influencing adolescents' developing feelings of gender mistrust. Perceptions of gender mistrust are not related to whether adolescents are involved in dating relationships, but are linked to higher levels of jealousy and verbal conflict in adolescents' subsequent romantic relationships, albeit only for male adolescents. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Adoleszenz; sozialer Status; ökonomische Situation; Eltern-Kind-Beziehung; Geschlecht
- Perry-Jenkins, Maureen; Smith, Julianna Z.; Goldberg, Abbie E.; Logan, Jade (2011): Working-Class Jobs and New Parents' Mental Health. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1117–1132.
- Abstract Little research has explored linkages between work conditions and mental health in workingclass employed parents. The current study aims to address this gap, employing hierarchical linear modeling techniques to examine how levels of and changes in job autonomy, job urgency, supervisor support, and coworker support predicted parents' depressive symptoms in a sample of 113 dual-earner couples interviewed five times across the transition to parenthood. Increases in job autonomy and decreases in job urgency predicted fewer depressive symptoms in fathers at 1 year postpartum. For mothers, coworker support predicted fewer depressive symptoms, and supervisor support mitigated the negative effects of job urgency on depressive symptoms. Higher work hours coupled with low job urgency predicted declines in mothers' depressive symptoms across the first year of parenthood. Our findings suggest that interventions that lead to greater autonomy, less job urgency, and more supportive work relations may enhance employee well-being among working-class families. [Abstract]
- Schlagwörter Depression; Doppelverdiener; Arbeitsbelastung; psychische Gesundheit; Arbeiterschaft
- Rinelli McClain, Lauren (2011): Better Parents, More Stable Partners: Union Transitions Among Cohabiting Parents. In: *Journal of Marriage and Family*, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 889–901.
- Abstract Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study (N = 1,702 couples) are employed to examine the association between

mother and father-reported parenting characteristics (father involvement and coparenting) and transitions out of cohabitation through marriage or separation in the 5 years after a child is born. Father involvement and coparenting may be signs of commitment and investment among couples without the legal bonds of marriage. Both the level and change in father involvement and coparenting are associated with a decreased likelihood of separation, although neither is associated with greater odds of marriage. These results suggest that higher levels of father involvement and a positive coparenting relationship may keep couples together, which allows children to spend their early years with both biological parents in the household. [Abstract]

---

Schlagwörter

Lebensgemeinschaft; Eheschließung; Elternschaft; Vaterschaft

Samek, Diana R.; Rueter, Martha A. (2011): Associations Between Family Communication Patterns, Sibling Closeness, and Adoptive Status. In: Journal of Marriage and Family, Jg. 73, H. 5, S. 1015–1031.

Abstract

Previous research has demonstrated the protective effect of family and sibling closeness on child adjustment, but fewer studies have investigated how closeness is promoted within families. Guided by Family Communication Patterns Theory, we tested the association between family communication and sibling emotional and behavioral closeness, and whether adoptive status moderated this relationship. Participating families included 616 adoptive and nonadoptive families with two adolescent children. Hypotheses were tested using structural equation modeling. Sibling closeness was highest in families that emphasized both conversation and conformity and lowest in families that emphasized only conversation or neither conversation nor conformity. Emotional and behavioral closeness were differentially associated with adoption status, sibling age, and sibling gender. Few moderating effects of adoption status were found. Post hoc analyses showed moderating effects of sibling gender composition. [Abstract]

---

Schlagwörter

Adoleszenz; Adoption; Kommunikation; Geschwisterbeziehungen

Vonach, Herbert (2011): Vergleich der durchschnittlichen Stundenverdienste von Frauen mit Kindern und kinderlosen Frauen in Österreich. In: Sozialer Fortschritt, Jg. 60, H. 8, S. 175–180.

Abstract

In der vorliegenden Arbeit werden die Stundenverdienste von kinderlosen Frauen und Müttern gleichen Alters und gleicher Ausbildung miteinander verglichen. Dabei wurden die Einkommensdaten dieser Personengruppen einer Studie des österreichischen Instituts für Wirtschaftsforschung entnommen und mit Mikrozensusdaten über die mittlere Wochenarbeitszeit von Müttern und kinderlosen Frauen zur Ermittlung der Stundenverdienste kombiniert. Dabei ergab sich, dass die Stundenverdienste von Frauen mit ein, zwei und drei oder mehr Kindern nach dem Wiedereinstieg um ca. 14,18 bzw. 20% niedriger sind als die Stundenverdienste kinderloser Frauen vergleichbarer Ausbildung. Diese unterschiedlichen Stundenverdienste erklären etwa die Hälfte des sog. „gender pay gap“ von ca. 23%. [Zusammenfassung]

---

Schlagwörter

Frauenerwerbstätigkeit; Einkommensverhältnisse; Kinderlosigkeit; Mutter