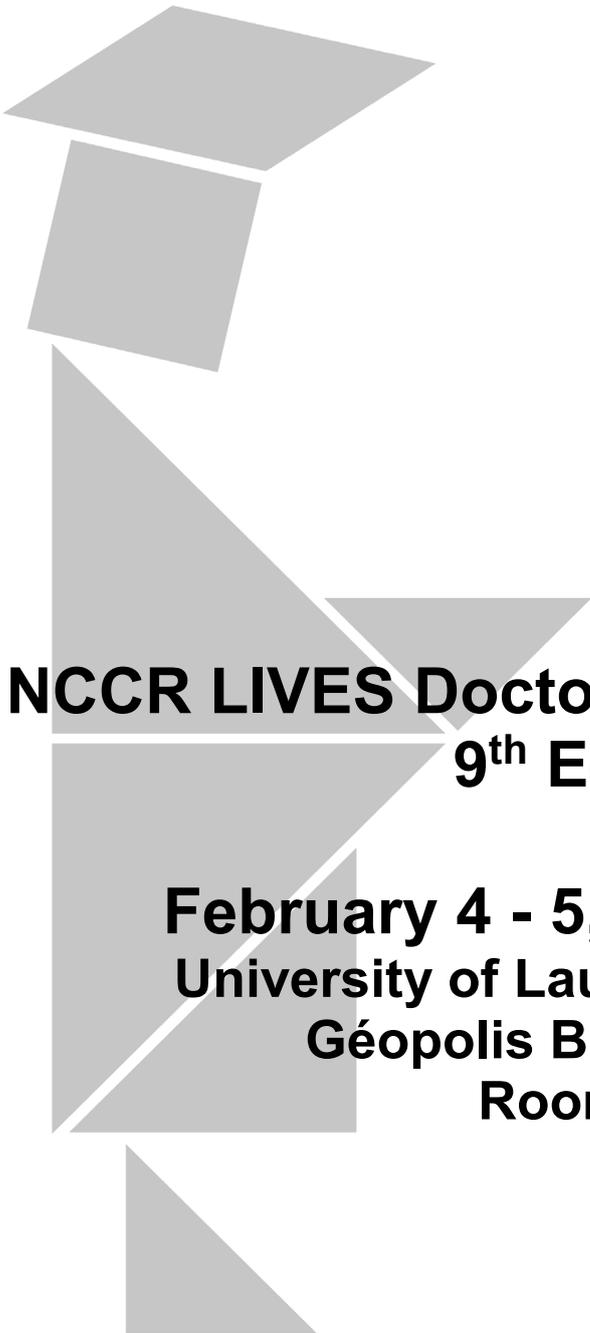


Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research

A large, stylized graphic of a graduation cap (mortarboard) is centered on the page. It is composed of several grey geometric shapes: a trapezoid for the top, a rectangle for the base, and a large triangle for the tassel. The text is overlaid on the right side of this graphic.

# **NCCR LIVES Doctoriales 9<sup>th</sup> Edition**

**February 4 - 5, 2020  
University of Lausanne  
Géopolis Building  
Room 2137**

For the ninth time in nine years, the PhD students of the NCCR LIVES will present their ongoing research during the “LIVES Doctoriales”. We want to express our gratitude to the colleagues and friends who have accepted to act as experts. Your contribution will make a difference!

The Doctoriales certainly imply a lot of work and stress for most PhD students, but we know that it is a very profitable exercise. We hope you will get the most out of it!

Prof. Eric Widmer, LIVES co-Director and Director of the Doctoral Programme  
Dr Sabine Kradolfer, LIVES Doctoral Programme Officer (ad interim) & Equality Officer  
Dr Delphine Fagot, LIVES Doctoral Programme Officer  
Marie-Eve Zufferey, LIVES Doctoral Programme Scientific & Administrative Assistant



Tuesday February 4<sup>th</sup>

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**8:30-9:00** - Arrival, Coffee (in front of room 2137)

**9:00-9:10** - Welcome & Opening Session  
Prof. Eric Widmer, Director of the Doctoral Programme

**9:10-10:30 - Session I** (Chair: Prof. Jean-Michel Bonvin)

**9:10-9:50** - Debnar, Caroline. *Psychological adaptation to the onset of a chronic physical health condition: A latent transition analysis of subjective well-being profiles.*

**Expert:** Prof. Daniela Jopp

**9:50-10:30** - Mikneviciute, Greta. *Cognitive effects of acute stress in young and older adults.*

**Expert:** Prof. Dario Spini

**10:30-10:50** - Coffee break (in front of room 2137)

**10:50-13:00 - Session 2** (Chair: Prof. Christian Staerklé)

**10:50-11:30** - Dones, luna. *Happiness and life satisfaction: Life course and transnational strategies of old-age migrants, natives and stayers.*

**Expert:** Dr Gaël Brulé

**11:30-12:10** - Consoli, Liala. *Individual and family trajectories of undocumented migrants transitioning toward legality in Geneva.*

**Expert:** Prof. Milena Chimienti

**12:10-13:00** - Kuenzi, Morgane. *The relationship between lifespan socioeconomic conditions and objective and subjective memory in older age.*

**Expert:** Dr Emilie Joly-Burra



Tuesday February 4<sup>th</sup>

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**13:00–14:10 Lunch** (Cafeteria Géopolis)

**14:10-15:30 - Session 3** (Chair: Prof. André Berchtold)

**14:10-14:50** - Bian, Fei. *Partner effects on labour market outcomes: A comparative study.*

**Expert:** Dr Nuria Sanchez

**14:50-15:30** - Fellmann, Lukas. *From conflict to support? Changes in personal networks of parents during a social pedagogical family intervention*

**Expert:** Dr Marlène Sapin

**15:30-15:50 - Coffee break** (in front of room 2137)

**15:50-18:00 - Session 4** (Chair: Prof. Eric Widmer)

**15:50-16:30** - Emery, Kevin. *Imputation of missing data in multichannel sequences.*

**Expert:** Dr Jacques-Antoine Gauthier

**16:30-17:10** - Lovey, Max. *The (non-) take-up of social state's benefits along the life course: A dynamic and multidimensional perspective.*

**Expert:** Dr Pascal Maeder

**17:10-18:00** - Mehpour, Anahita. *Ego-centric social networks and social identification: A narrative review.*

**Expert:** Dr Mattia Vacchiano



Wednesday February 5th

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**8:30-9:00** - Arrival, Coffee (in front of room 2137)

**9:00-10:20: Session 5** (Chair: Prof. Oana Ciobanu)

**9:00-9:40** - Canzio, Ivan. *Career trajectories and job-related psychological outcomes. Non-standard employment in Switzerland and Europe.*

**Expert:** Dr Marc Perrenoud

**9:40-10:20** - Fakhoury, Julien. *Self-rated health among undocumented migrants in Geneva: Does transition from "illegality" to "legality" affect selfperceived health?*

**Expert:** Dr Stéphanie Baggio

**10:20-10:40** - Coffee break (in front of room 2137)

**10:40-12h10 - Session 6** (Chair: Prof. Jonas Maldonati)

**10:40-11:20** - Sieber, Stefan. *Do welfare regimes moderate cumulative dis/advantage over the life course? Cross-national evidence from longitudinal SHARE data.*

**Expert:** Prof. Daniel Oesch

**11:20-12:10** - Vigna, Nathalie. *Working class decline and the rise of populism: the role of subjective social status.*

**Expert:** Dr Nicolas Sommet

**12:10–13:10** Lunch (Cafeteria Géopolis)



Wednesday February 5th

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**13:10-14:30 - Session 7 (Chair: Prof. Alexandra Freund)**

**13:10-13:50** - Laera, Gianvito. *Temporal perception and time monitoring in time-based prospective memory.*

**Expert:** Prof. Alexandra Freund

**13:50-14:30** - Koester, Fiona. *Long-term effects of unemployment: Consequences for occupational trajectories of displaced workers ten years after the initial job loss.*

**Expert:** Prof. Stephanie Steinmetz

**14:30-14:50** - Coffee break (in front of room 2137)

**14:50-16:10 - Session 8 (Chair: Dr. Christina Györkös)**

**14:50-15:30** - Schüttengruber, Victoria. *Work and leisure. A matter of subjective expectations about exhaustion and recovery?*

**Expert:** Prof. Norbert Semmer

**15:30-16:10** - Sautier Marie. *The internationalisation of academia in the making.*

**Expert:** Prof. Flavia Fossati



Wednesday February 5th

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**16:15-17:30** - Closing session (Chair: Prof. Dario Spini)

Keynote speech & Discussion

**Marc A. Scott**, Professor of Applied Statistics  
New York University (NYU)

**Both sides now: Methodological frameworks for objectives and challenges in sequence analysis**

Methods and models for life course studies are guided by the principle that progress through life is contextual and multi-dimensional. This poses the challenge of distilling large sequences of events into meaningful factors that can be related to other dimensions of the life course. Due to the categorical and temporal characteristics of these events, the field of sequence analysis developed to address fundamental social science questions emerging from rich longitudinal studies. These include questions that are relatively easy to state, but hard to specify and answer, such as to what extent does early life history matter in shaping events in later adulthood? More generally, how do we relate the full content of life experiences (literally the information contained within them) to subsequent outcomes, or across concurrent dimensions? We discuss current and developing frameworks that address these methodological challenges, comparing and contrasting them in the context of patterns in cohabitation and professional status (early home life, education, work and family) using the Swiss Household Panel.



## Abstracts (by alphabetical order)

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**Fei Bian**

### **Partner effects on labour market outcomes: A comparative study**

In many societies, the rise of female employment and the increase in assortative mating occur together with the growth of household income inequality, it is thus important to understand how individuals' labour market behaviour is influenced by other household members, especially their partner. Previous studies have shown that partner effects on labour market outcomes differ across countries, but few of them explicitly tests which macro-level factors contribute to these cross-national differences. Hence, my PhD project will investigate how country characteristics, such as economic environment, family policies and gender culture, matter in moderating the effects of partners' socio-economic position on employment career. Furthermore, while most existing research on partner effects focuses on how husbands affect wives' employment, my analysis will also attempt to provide insights into wives' influences on husbands' career, in order to measure the gender gap in partner effects and to explore to what extent this gap is determined by the country context. Additional research questions of my study might revolve around the variations in partner effects between couples in different types of partnerships, since married, cohabiting, divorced and remarried couples are expected to respond differently to social policies as well as social values through their labour market behaviour. This is with the purpose to estimate the combined effect of marital status and partners' characteristics, and to discuss the consequences of institutional and cultural factors in a comparative perspective. In general, my project will be at the crossroad of labour market research and family studies and aims to understand individuals' labour market behaviour by contextualizing it in household-level as well as country-level settings. This will hopefully inform policy makers by providing a decision-making basis for appropriate labour market regulations and family policies to reduce social inequalities.

**Leandro Iván Canzio**

### **Career trajectories and job-related psychological outcomes. Non-standard employment in Switzerland and Europe**

There is a general agreement among researchers that career trajectories have become more insecure and non-standard employment has growth, at the same time that labour market in post-industrial societies has faced changes in the sectoral composition of the labour force whereas women have started to massively join paid work and set new career paths. From a life-course perspective, with the availability of longitudinal data on the Swiss labour market and other European countries, this project tries to disentangle four main questions connecting the fields of the sociology and the psychology of work.

First: How does the experience of precariousness and non-standard employment affects the perception of job security and employability in later stages? Are there any psychological scarring effects after having experienced bad job conditions as it is found for unemployment? By using sequence analysis, I will identify the characteristics of the career trajectories that characterise workers nowadays and test whether these are related to certain psychological outcomes such as job satisfaction, job security, stress at job and prospective employability at later stages in life.

Second: Is vulnerability a persistent or structural characteristic of a social group or just a temporary situation during a period of transitions? Is non-standard employment a synonymous of precariousness even in highly competitive and non-segmented labour markets? Using Eurostat databases (ISSP, 2017; EU-LFS, 2017; EWCS) I will study the labour market of different countries and explore the links between non-standard employment and bad job conditions (insufficient salary, low job satisfaction, low job security, bad working environment, stress). Germany, Switzerland, Netherlands and Denmark share many structural characteristics, allowing comparisons by looking at institutional differences.



Third: Which are the job-related psychological outcomes of voluntary and involuntary occupational mobility? What are the effects of these changes for different socio-demographic groups? As some researchers point, there are certain penalties that displaced workers, face when they experience sector mobility even when they hold the same occupational status. However, little has been studied about the effect that these changes have at the psychological level. The availability of longitudinal data from IP7 allows to track these changes over several years, as well as to observe potential adaptations to new working environments.

Fourth: What triggers solo self-employment? Which groups are more likely to move from employee to solo self-employed? Are there changes in the psychological outcomes (security, satisfaction, freedom to manage tasks) related to this change? To achieve a good sample size, I will identify transitions from one wave to the next one and compare the outcomes before and after the transition to self-employment. At the same time, it is possible to compare them with employees with similar occupational status and other socio-demographic variables.

### **Liala Consoli**

#### **Individual and family trajectories of undocumented migrants transitioning toward legality in Geneva**

Between 2017 and 2018, the Canton of Geneva implemented a regularization policy aiming at granting a temporary residence permit to people who are categorized as “well integrated undocumented migrants”. To qualify for regularization undocumented migrants had to prove a minimum length of stay in Geneva of 10 years (reduced to 5 years for families with children who are attending school in Geneva) and had to meet some other specific criteria (financial autonomy, no legal issues, French language skills, not being asylum seekers).

Undocumented migrant workers and their families have access to fewer resources and social rights and are exposed to more risk factors compared to other people living in the same political territory. The risks they face are mainly related to the possibility of being deported (De Genova 2002) together with what deportability concretely means for them (e.g. the risk of being separated from family members and friends, the risk of losing family income, the inability to report abuses to the police etc.). The large majority of undocumented migrants in Geneva are women from Latin America and the Philippines working in the domestic sector.

Based on the analysis of 39 semi-directive biographical interviews with people qualifying for this regularization, the main purpose of this part of my thesis is to develop a better understanding of:

- a) The heterogeneity of trajectories that led people to become “well integrated undocumented migrants” eligible for regularization in Geneva. In order to do so, we need firstly to understand why they became “migrants”, how they experienced “clandestinisation” within the Swiss political territory, why and how they stayed for many years despite the difficulties of being undocumented.
- b) The heterogeneity of experiences of the transition towards legality (eg. differences in what regularization means to them, differences in post-regularization aspirations, differences in new behaviours related to regularization).

Preliminary results show - through the development of a four-group typology - strong interdependencies between family trajectory, the life phase during which people have experienced undocumentedness, aspirations that were pursued during the undocumented stay and the type of experience of the transition toward legality.

Results also underline the importance of looking at the dynamics of aspirations over lifetime (as suggested by Boccagni 2017): retrospectively, to understand how past aspirations influenced life events, and prospectively, to understand how aspirations - that are related to Appadurai's “capacity to aspire” (2004) - evolve following legal status change (understood as a major change in the external structure of opportunities).

Finally, it will be explained how these preliminary results are influencing the new waves of data collection of Parchemins study (Jackson et al. 2019), in a longitudinal, grounded theory and mixed methods approach.

#### **References**

- Appadurai, Arjun. 2004. “The capacity to aspire”. *Culture and public action*, 59-84.
- Boccagni, Paolo. 2017. “Aspirations and the subjective future of migration: Comparing views and desires of the ‘time ahead’ through the narratives of immigrant domestic workers”. *Comparative migration studies* 5(1): 4.
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Jackson, Yves, Delphine S. Courvoisier, Aline Duvoisin, Giovanni Ferro-Luzzi, Patrick Bodenmann, Pierre Chauvin, Idris Guessous, Hans Wolff, Stéphane Cullati, and Claudine Burton-Jeangros. 2019. "Impact of legal status change on undocumented migrants' health and well-being (Parchemins): Protocol of a 4-year, prospective, mixed-methods study". *BMJ open* 9(5): e028336.

**Caroline Debnar**

### **Psychological adaptation to the onset of a chronic physical health condition: A latent transition analysis of subjective well-being profiles**

The onset of a CHC can have a severe impact on individuals' physical and mental health. Nonetheless, inter-individual differences exist in the way people adapt to a CHC. Literature on distinct CHCs has shown that some individuals experience a decrease in subjective well-being (SWB) after the onset, whereas others can adapt well and quickly get back to the pre-onset level of SWB. There is a need to examine predicting factors of psychological adaptation in the face of a physical CHC to identify individuals at risk of a decrease in SWB. The objective of the present study is to describe the change in psychological adaptation profiles across different types of physical CHC with the inclusion of pre-event data in a non-clinical population. To operationalize psychological adaptation, the present study used seven indicators of SWB, as defined by Diener (1984): health satisfaction, life satisfaction, energy, joy, worry, sadness, and anger. The first aim of the study is to identify heterogeneous profiles of SWB at one year before (T-1), one year after (T+1), and four years after (T+4) the onset. The second aim of the study is to explore the probability of profile transition over the three time-points. Furthermore, the third aim of the study is to identify biopsychosocial factors predicting post-onset profile transition.

The study sample was drawn from the Swiss Household Panel dataset and includes 357 individuals who reported the onset of a "chronic (long-standing) illness or condition (health problem)" between 2009 and 2011. Using latent profile analysis, three to four SWB profiles have been identified at the different time points of interest. At T-1 and T+1, individuals display three profiles: low, medium, and high SWB, with the majority of individuals showing a medium SWB profile at T-1 (45.0%), whereas the majority of the individuals show a low SWB profile at T+1 (45.1%). At T+4, a fourth more vulnerable profile (13.8%) with particularly low SWB was identified. Latent transition analysis was then used to test the probability of transition between profiles from one-time point to the other. Results showed that between T-1 and T+1, individuals have a high probability of staying in the same type of profile. However, between T+1 and T+4, individuals have a higher probability to transit towards a lower SWB profile.

Results suggest that displaying differential levels of SWB (low, medium, and high) is a standard generalized pattern as it is already observed one year before the CHC onset. However, the onset increases the risk to show lower levels of SWB. Interestingly, the profile with the lowest level of SWB is only observed four years after the onset. Thus, the longitudinal unfolding of SWB seems particularly critical in the face of a CHC onset. Further analysis are ongoing to identify which biopsychosocial factors are predicting the profile transitions. These analysis will enable to identify potential vulnerability or protective factors in the face of a physical CHC.

**luna Dones**

### **Happiness and life satisfaction: Life course and transitional strategies of old-age migrants, natives and stayers**

This paper will first briefly review the existing literature on the subjective well-being of migrants and non-migrants. Then, it will lay out the emerging research questions and design of my thesis, which is placed at the intersection of three fields of research: migration, transnationalism, and subjective well-being, specifically happiness and life satisfaction.

According to the social comparison theory, people evaluate themselves and their lives according to a reference group, which is typically comprised of individuals who are geographically and emotionally close to them. However, it is generally thought that migrants develop forms of double presence that allow them to stay connected to both their place of origin and their place of residence. This double presence means that migrants can mobilize resources that are both in the community of residence and the community of origin, and also refers to their sharing of cultural and symbolic attachments between two different places. This attachment to two geographically distant places also potentially means



that migrants evaluate their lives and their well-being using two separate reference groups. But in an increasingly connected and mobile world, it is not only migrants who have ties to different locations.

Based on the aforementioned social comparison theory and on the concept of linked lives, which states that the lives of individuals – and therefore the evaluation of individuals' own lives – are affected by the lives of others, the thesis will adopt a life-course perspective to the study of well-being and transnationalism. It will focus on four distinct populations: old-age Southern Italian migrants who migrated to Switzerland, old-age Southern Italian migrants who migrated to Northern Italy, old-age Southern Italian stayers who never left their home regions, and old-age natives in Switzerland. This comparison will allow for the analysis of the transnational resources used by both migrants and non-migrants for the improvement of their well-being, and the analysis of how individuals socialized in the same place either at a young age or at an old age evaluate their well-being and happiness.

### **Kevin Emery**

#### **Imputation of missing data in multichannel sequences**

Sequences are ordered collection of the states experienced by individuals during a given period. Like every quantitative data, they are prone to missing, namely information that was intended to be collected but not obtained. Simply deleting the sequences that contain missing data is generally ill-suited since it impacts the statistical power and, worse, leads to bias when the remaining data are not a random subsample of the whole population. The standard strategy in sequence analysis is to consider missing as an additional state. This may not be the ideal way to do it since a missing state encompasses different possible values. A popular strategy to cope with missing data is multiple imputation. It consists in building several datasets where missing data are replaced by possible values, making the analysis on each dataset separately before aggregating the results. Brendan Halpin applied this strategy to sequences issued from a single domain. When several possibly interrelated life domains, such as, for example, those of cohabitation and professional occupation, are considered simultaneously, imputations of better quality could possibly be produced by taking into account the link between them.

In a first step to develop an imputation process especially devoted to multichannel sequences, a study of the two main strategies to combine information issued from linked domains in sequence analysis, namely multichannel sequence analysis and the extended alphabet is useful to understand how the imputed datasets will then be used.

### **Julien Fakhoury**

#### **Self-rated health among undocumented migrants in Geneva: Does transition from “illegality” to “legality” affect self-perceived health?**

**Main objectives:** Little is known about the health conditions of undocumented migrants. Moreover, few studies have considered legalization as a life course transition that may affect health. Hence, we aim to describe the health status of this hard-to-reach population in Geneva and to test whether regularization and the resources necessary to go through it have an impact on self-perceived health.

**Methods:** Analysis was conducted on a sample of 410 extra-European migrants aged 18 and older, who were interviewed between 2017 and 2018. Among them, 222 were undocumented and had been living in Geneva for at least 3 years. The other 188 were newly regularized through the “Papyrus Operation”, a two years conditional regularization program, or had submitted a regularization request. Multivariate logistic regression was used to measure associations between self-rated health and legal status. Models were adjusted for demographic characteristics (1), social and economic factors (2) and, finally, anxiety symptoms and chronic conditions (3).

**Preliminary results:** On the one side, only 36% of the migrants we interviewed reported excellent or very good health. Among them, 57% were documented. On the other side, 60% of the participants who declared having good, fair or poor self-reported health were undocumented. Obtainment of legal status used as a first measure of transitioning towards legality was positively associated to excellent/very good self-rated health. However, when adjusted for covariates measuring economic and social resources, such as the ability to pay unexpected bills, size of social networks and proficiency in French, legal status no longer contributed. In the fully adjusted model, anxiety had significant effect on



self-rated health and seemed to play an intermediary role between social and economic variables and self-perceived health.

**Conclusion:** The sole obtainment of legal status does not have an impact on self-perceived health. Rather, results show that the mechanisms through which the transition towards legality affect positively health are linked to social integration (1) and less anxiety caused by socioeconomic hardships (2).

**Lukas Fellmann**

### **From conflict to support? Changes in personal networks of parents during a social pedagogical family intervention**

Personal networks of parents are a complex web of interdependent relationships that go beyond the boundaries of the household. These networks vary significantly in their size, density or composition. Research has shown that personal network configurations of parents have a strong influence on the quality of parenting. Hereof, social support has been stressed as a very important factor. In fact, research suggests that the availability of social support leads to more frequent (and positive) parent-child activities, to more pleasure in the parenting role or to an increase of parental self-efficacy. Nevertheless, personal networks can also have negative effects on parenting practices. Personal relationships can be a source of frequent conflict, stress, control or ambivalence. As a matter of fact, the co-occurrence of positive and negative dimensions is a common feature of personal networks of parents. However, access to social support is not given to all parents to the same extent. Particularly, parents in disadvantaged situations have less access to social support than other parents. This lack of resources can raise the risk for vulnerability, especially when crises or challenging situations occur. Against this background, the consideration of personal networks of parents using child welfare services is very relevant to understand their embeddedness in social contexts and to plan interventions.

The existing evidence mentioned above makes clear that parenting is a socially embedded practice. Nonetheless, the current state of research shows that studies concerning the social context of parents using child welfare services mostly applied standardized social support scales. However, there is almost no structural or relational evidence about personal networks of individuals or families who are recipients of child welfare services. This hinders the recognition of structural inequalities that might explain parenting problems. I intend to address this research gap with my PhD project. I am focusing on parents receiving a social pedagogical family intervention, which is the most frequently used home-based service in the Swiss child welfare system. The main goal of this service is to support parents to develop and practice new strategies for coping with challenging situations and to ensure the well-being of the child.

The main research questions of my PhD project are (1) how are personal networks of parents configured at the start of a social pedagogical family intervention and (2) how do they change during the intervention. I am using the Personal Network Method (Widmer/Aeby/Sapin 2013) to collect egocentric network data of parents in the German speaking part of Switzerland with three measurement points.

In this paper, I will present preliminary results of the first wave of data collection as well as initial insights into the data of the second wave. Regarding the second the wave, I will concentrate on the change in the personal networks of the parents and the relational aspects of the intervention.

**Fiona Koester**

### **Long-term effects of unemployment: Consequences for occupational trajectories of displaced workers ten years after the initial job loss**

The PhD project examines the long-term effects of job displacement on industrial workers in Switzerland. Designed as a follow-up study to assess the data of workers who were displaced due to plant closures in 2009 and 2010, a standard questionnaire and a life history calendar design will be used to reconstruct the occupational trajectories of workers eight years after the original study was carried out. The method of sequence analysis will be used to reveal different patterns of changes in labour market status, type of working contracts, number of simultaneous jobs and income over time. Taking data from the Swiss Household Panel into account, propensity score matching will be performed to construct a



control group that enables a comparison of occupational trajectories of displaced workers with those of non-displaced workers. Fundamental research questions that this project aims to examine are: Which factors facilitate a transition from unemployment to re-employment and which factors hamper this process? Do re-employment prospects differ between age groups, i.e. are workers aged 55 or older more vulnerable and negatively affected (e.g. higher number and/or length of unemployment spells and frequency of nonstandard work) than younger workers? Which factors incite workers to retire early (i.e. push and pull factors)? Do occupational trajectories and subjective health correlate (i.e. is temporary or part-time work associated with self-reported health issues like a higher occurrence of depressive symptoms)?

### **Morgane Kuenzi**

#### **The relationship between lifespan socioeconomic conditions and objective and subjective memory in older age**

Künzi, M.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Zuber, S.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Haas, M.<sup>1,2</sup>, Tinello, D.<sup>1,2</sup>, Da Silva Coelho, C.<sup>1,2</sup>, Hering, A.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Ihle, A.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Laera, G.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Miknevičiute, G.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Kliegel, M.<sup>1,2,3</sup>, & Ballhausen, N.<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cognitive Aging Lab, University of Geneva, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Center for the interdisciplinary study of gerontology and vulnerability

<sup>3</sup>LIVES, Overcoming Vulnerability: Life Course Perspective, Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research, Lausanne and Geneva, Switzerland

Subjective and objective decline in different cognitive abilities is associated with aging but has more recently also been suggested to be linked to socioeconomic conditions. However, the differential impact of socioeconomic conditions at various stages of the lifespan on cognitive abilities is so far not well understood. Therefore, the present study investigates whether lifespan socioeconomic conditions predict subjective and objective measures of memory in older adults differently and whether age differences in older age exist. Specifically, we examine memory complaints (complaints about memory difficulty in daily life) as reported by older adults as subjective measure, and prospective memory (the ability to remember to perform planned tasks after a certain delay) as objective measure.

Data stem from the second wave of a large-scale Swiss longitudinal study on aging (“Vivre-Leben-Vivere”,  $n = 1059$ ). Results of the path analysis show there is an overlap of lifespan socioeconomic indicators between subjective and objective memory (e.g., education), but that some factors seem to be specific to either subjective (e.g., occupation) or objective memory measures (e.g., father’s occupation, income, and making ends meet). Moreover, some control variables have a significant effect on subjective memory (e.g., depression) or objective memory (e.g., self-rated health). We found a significant age difference in the effect of education, income and sex factors on subjective memory, and of education, occupation, wealth of the household, and making ends meet factors on objective memory between young-old and old-old adults.

The results of the analyses show that while there is an overlap of lifespan socioeconomic indicators between subjective and objective memory, some factors seem to be specific to either subjective or objective memory measures. Moreover, age differences exist between young-old and old-old adults in the effect of some of these lifespan factors on subjective and/or objective memory.

Establishing these factors will allow to not only understand the impact of different lifespan socioeconomic conditions on older adults’ memory but also suggest factors that preventions should target in the future according to the age of the individual.

### **Gianvito Laera**

#### **Temporal perception and time monitoring in time-based prospective memory**

Prospective memory is the ability to remember and execute intentions, at a specific time in the future, such as meeting a friend at 2:00 pm – i.e., time-based (Graf & Grondin, 2006) – or when a particular event occurs, such as putting fuel in the car when the person is driving by a gas station – i.e., event-based prospective memory (Kliegel, McDaniel, & Einstein, 2008).



In order to perform the requested action at the appropriate moment, the ability to monitor the passage of time (i.e., checking the clock) is essential (Mäntylä, Carelli, & Forman, 2006; Mioni & Stablum, 2014). Accordingly to the Dynamic Attending Theory (Jones, 2006; Jones & Boltz, 1989), temporally informative cues allow to predict when a target event will occur, creating expectations on future time points accordingly to the external feedback (Bolger, Coull, & Schön, 2014; Bolger, Trost, & Schön, 2013).

During a typical time-based prospective memory task, the temporal cue provided by each clock check is integrated with the flow of time itself, providing a continuous updating of the temporal expectations (Coull, Cheng, & Meck, 2011; Dehaene & Brannon, 2011) regarding the occurrence of the PM target time. However, the progressive probability of clock check occurrence cannot be explained without taking into account the existence of an internal time-keeping mechanism that shapes the subjective perception of the elapsed time (Coull et al., 2011; Nobre, Correa, & Coull, 2007). This updating mechanism allows the internal time-keeping mechanism to synchronize itself with the external clock (Jones, 2006; Mäntylä et al., 2006), affecting in turn the monitoring behaviour: if the clock unexpectedly shows a time near to (or far from) the target time, people should adjust their monitoring strategy accordingly to that feedback.

So far, few studies measured time perception and time-based prospective memory (Huang, Loft, & Humphreys, 2014; Labelle, Graf, Grondin, & Gagné-Roy, 2009; McFarland & Glisky, 2009; Mioni, Santon, Stablum, & Cornoldi, 2017; Mioni, Stablum, McClintock, & Cantagallo, 2012; Vanneste, Baudouin, Bouazzaoui, & Taconnat, 2016) and the influence of the passage of time has never been investigated in prospective memory literature.

The present study aims to investigate whether and how the passage of time affects the monitoring behaviour, and in turn, prospective memory. The main manipulation will involve the change of the clock speed, which theoretically will disrupt of internal time-keeping processes and allow measuring how people adapt their monitoring behaviour accordingly to the temporal cues (i.e., clock checks). In other words, this manipulation reproduces the typical situation of daily life of being "late" (faster clock) or "in advance" (slower clock) with respect to the target time. In terms of monitoring behaviour, the hypothesis is that the closer the time on the clock is to the prospective memory target time, the greater is the probability of monitoring behaviours occurrence on future time points; on the contrary, the farther the time on the clock is with respect to the prospective memory target time, the lower is the probability of monitoring behaviour occurrence.

The experimental design involves two experimental conditions (faster and slower clock) compared to two control conditions (regular and external clock); therefore, there will be two experimental groups and one control group. All the groups will perform the regular clock conditions (as within-subject variable), regardless the group they are assigned to. Moreover, in order to compare event- and time-based prospective memory performance, all the participants will perform an additional event-based prospective memory task, regardless the experimental group participants will be assigned to.

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## Max Lovey

### The (non-)take-up social state's benefits along the life course : a dynamic and multidimensional perspective

#### Objectives.

I investigate the causes and effects of the take-up and non-take-up of social benefits within the life-course in two Swiss cantons. To tackle this issue, I emphasise the role of meso-level structures such as the social network and the social state organisations. These are understood as both potentially empowering and restricting elements for the individual who is caught in dynamics between, needs, opportunities and norms when it comes to searching for support. Since I expect the two cantons (rural and urban) to have different formal and informal norms within the aforementioned meso-level structures, I also expect the attitude towards the act of taking-up to differ between cantons. Using a life-course perspective, I conceptualize these dynamics as part of a “social state trajectory”, which goes in parallel and interacts with other life-course trajectories (family, employment, etc.). The overall objective is to document the multi-dimensional and dynamic relationship that individuals entertain with the social state on the one hand and alternative kinds of support on the other as strategies developed to cope with adversity. The idea that past personal and relational experiences (life events) shape our present subjectivity, which in turn shapes our functioning, is central here.

#### Method.

I conduct qualitative interviews with around 50 people in canton Geneva and Valais; I reach them through the data set of the Vivre-Leben-Vivere (VLV) study, an interdisciplinary survey on the living and health conditions of people aged 65 and older conducted between 2011 and 2017 (two waves). The subjects are retired people entitled to the “complementary welfare” (*prestations complémentaires*) benefit due to their income level, some benefit from it and some do not. While conducting the interviews, I use interviewee's life-course calendar that he or she fulfilled during the first wave of the VLV survey; this allows me to trace back the actor's subjective path towards his appreciation of the social state's benefit in regards to his or her life events and transitions.



**Anahita Mehrpour**

**Ego-centric social networks and social identification: A narrative review**

**Background:** While Social Identity theories concentrate on explaining group-mediated phenomena such as understanding the consequences of intergroup relations and intra-group processes for the self, Ego-Centric Social Network Analysis (SNA) emphasizes multiple levels of analysis on how actors differ among networks. Considering the embeddedness of social relations in social networks, it is hence crucial to investigate the utilization of SNA and social identity theory in behavioral sciences. This paper aims at reviewing the evidence on Social Identification and SNA and their applications in psychological and life course research.

**Methods:** Thirty-eight studies investigated psychosocial outcomes using both social identities and connectedness, and social networks, were retrieved and summarized (Searches using Psycnet and APA databases, and ScienceDirect were conducted in October-November 2019).

**Results:** Results revealed extensive use of “Social Identity Theory” in regard to studying social networks, while the sociometric data is not widely used in the assessment. Additionally, despite the vast citation of social identity theory, the measures of social identity were sporadically applied. Searching for the life course approach to social identification and social networks, it was found to be an underutilized framework. Moreover, the use of SNA is limited to studying small groups and therapeutic communities.

**Limitations:** According to the inclusion criteria relating to study quality and the availability of papers in the study scope, the review did not capture ‘gray literature’ and qualitative studies.

**Conclusions:** Since Social Networks represent relationships among people in groups, they should interest psychologists to go beyond studying the individuals *in* groups, and further, trace the actors and how they are embedded in networks. The structure and behavior of networks in interaction with social identity theory would elucidate various spheres of vulnerability and well-being in populations.

**Keywords:** Social Identity Theory, Social Connectedness, Social Network Analysis (SNA), Groups, Interpersonal Relationships.

**Greta Mikneviute**

**Cognitive effects of acute stress in young and older adults**

In the last decade various stress-related variables have been associated with cognitive aging (Prenderville, Kennedy, Dinan, & Cryan, 2015). Thus, stress appears to be an important (risk) factor in this regard, both because it is a viable target for intervention and because it concerns a broad range of aging-related physical, mental, and cognitive health outcomes.

In the current project we will focus on cognition and, more precisely, the effects of acute stress on cognition in both young and older healthy adults. Currently, the majority of the literature agrees that acute stress has mixed effects on cognition, with both impairing and enhancing effects being observed (Sandi, 2013; Sazma, Shields, & Yonelinas, 2019; Trammell & Clore, 2014). These mixed effects are thought to depend on differences, among others, in gender, age, cognitive domain tested and in the manner in which glucocorticoids (i.e. cortisol) are elevated. Although some preliminary conclusions can be made, they are derived from studies based on young adults and much less is currently known about the cognitive effects of acute stress in older age (Hidalgo, Pulpulos, & Salvador, 2019).

In the present study, acute social stress will be induced using the Trier Social Stress Test (TSST) (Kirschbaum, Pirke, & Hellhammer, 1993) which is now considered the gold standard for inducing psychological stress and evoke a cortisol stress response in laboratory settings (Allen et al., 2017). The aim of this project is to compare the effects of acute psychosocial stress on cognitive performance in young and older adults and explore potential mechanisms underlying these effects. The study will be conducted in a crossover design, meaning that participants will randomly be assigned to one order: either they start with the TSST condition or with the placebo condition. At a second testing time, they will perform the respective other condition. The main experimental procedure involves the acute stress induction (or placebo) which is followed by the administration of two different cognitive tasks. Another goal is to explore and compare



individual differences in different stages of the stress response (reactivity and recovery) in young and older adults as well as their associations with psychological variables (on a state and trait level) in an effort to better characterize the stress response of the participants. Therefore, 9 saliva samples will be collected for each participant during each laboratory session and several psychometric questionnaires will be administered before, during and after the stress induction (or placebo).

This project would contribute to the existing knowledge with much needed evidence that directly compares both age groups under stress and under neutral conditions in a crossover design. Moreover, it would help to shed light on cortisol recovery rates that are seldom properly investigated in both age groups and in the psychosocial stress literature in general. It is important to understand whether acute stress per se represents a vulnerability in the aging population or whether, for instance, only certain subgroups are more affected.

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### Marie Sautier

#### **The internationalisation of academia in the making (presentation of data from an ongoing fieldwork)**

The concept of science globalisation has become common in the political and economic vocabulary used by scientific governments and institutions in Europe and beyond. However, the reality of this phenomenon – as the process of ever-increasing interdependency between national systems of research, leading toward the constitution of a single market – is quite debated among social sciences researchers. Often, the term “internationalisation” is preferred to cover a more modest process of linking, pooling and flowing between research institutions, that remains to some extent bound to the national spaces they belong to (Marginson, 2007).

*My research aims to understand how the current internationalisation of academic systems reshapes the career norms and practices (and is itself reshaped by these norms and practices) in some particular national research contexts.*

Internationalisation is a deliberate policy of research governments, implemented from top to bottom, from the EU to nation-states, or from the central government to the research institutions. I start from the premise that internationalisation is also built at a micro-level by a set of interactions, discourses, norms, and practices. These are constantly negotiated by research actors and stakeholders, ranging from the dean of the faculty to the early-career researcher, and including the president of the recruitment committee and the candidate facing her. During the NCCR day, I will present data extracted from an ongoing ethnography I am conducting in faculty appointment committees in Switzerland. Indeed, I consider these recruitment committees as spaces of production and diffusion of academic career norms. I look into how the notions of “geographic mobility”, “international network”, “internationality” or, at the opposite “localism” are referred to by committee members; and how these situations contribute to the making of internationalization.



**Victoria Schuettengruber**

**Work and leisure – A matter of subjective expectations about exhaustion and recovery?**

Middle-aged adults face the challenge of managing the demanding tasks related to pursuing multiple goals in different life domains simultaneously (i.e., “the rush hour of life”). Not surprisingly, a lot of literature on this phase of the lifespan is concerned with a “work-life balance” and the question of exhaustion and recovery. In my dissertation, I investigate to what degree middle-aged adults associate work with exhaustion and leisure with recovery, although they often pursue strenuous activities in both life domains. I hypothesize that people expect - and experience - the same activity to be more exhausting and less recovering when it is framed as “work” compared to “leisure.” In order to conceptualize this influence of the segmentation between both life domains, I propose a theoretical process model of exhaustion and recovery in work and leisure. This model encompasses the cues that people use to categorize an activity as belonging to work or leisure (i.e., autonomy, location, goal, monetary reward), as well as the impact of this categorization on exhaustion and recovery. The proposed model posits that various factors (e.g., subjective value, energy expenditure, opportunity costs) contribute to the subjective expectation that “work is exhausting” and “leisure is recovering.” Drawing on this process model, I also present two empirical approaches to examine subjective expectations about exhaustion and recovery by focusing on the antecedents and consequences of the segmentation between work and leisure. The first study addresses the antecedents of the segmentation of life into different life domains. In this experimental study, I construct vignettes to explore and test the impact of each cue and their possible interactions on the categorization of activities. The second study focuses on the consequences of the segmentation of activities into different life domains in a real-life setting. Employing an experience sampling methodology, I will target activities that participants pursue in both work and leisure and assess their relationship with exhaustion and recovery. Both studies aim to advance research on the segmentation between life domains and its influence on exhaustion and recovery in middle adulthood.

**Stefan Sieber**

**Do welfare regimes moderate cumulative dis/advantage over the life course? Cross-national evidence from longitudinal SHARE data**

**Objectives.** This study aimed to examine the cumulative disadvantage of different forms of childhood misfortune and adult-life socioeconomic conditions with regard to trajectories and levels of self-rated health in old age and whether these associations differed between welfare regimes (Scandinavian, Bismarckian, Southern European, and Eastern European).

**Method.** 24,004 respondents aged 50 to 96 from the longitudinal SHARE survey were included. Childhood misfortune included childhood socioeconomic conditions, adverse childhood experiences, and adverse childhood health experiences. Adult-life socioeconomic conditions consisted of education, main occupational position, and financial strain. Associations with poor self-rated health were analysed using confounder-adjusted mixed-effects logistic regression models for the complete sample and stratified by welfare regime.

**Results.** Disadvantaged respondents in terms of childhood misfortune and adult-life socioeconomic conditions had a higher risk of poor self-rated health at age 50. However, differences narrowed over aging between adverse-childhood-health-experiences categories (driven by Southern and Eastern European welfare regimes), categories of education (driven by Bismarckian welfare regime), and main occupational position (driven by Scandinavian welfare regime).

**Discussion.** Our research did not find evidence of cumulative disadvantage over aging in the studied life-course characteristics and age range. Instead, trajectories showed narrowing differences with differing patterns across welfare regimes.

**Keywords:** Cumulative advantage/disadvantage, Early origins of health, Life course analysis, Self-rated health



**Nathalie Vigna**

**The subjective social status of the working class in the Western World during the last three decades<sup>1</sup>**

The recent political events in western countries, as Brexit and the rise of populist parties, have called sociologists to investigate the social changes behind them. The most popular explanation given by literature is the growing discontent of the working class concerning their living conditions and about their place in society. It seems that the working class has been worrying about the downgrading of their social status compared to other social groups. At the same time, this argument is part of the radical right narrative and the reference group theory suggest that subjective social status is influenced only by a quite small group of people surrounding our everyday life: according to this view, subjective social status does not reflect actual economic inequalities at the society level.

The first part of my PhD research is therefore dedicated to shed new light on the trajectory of the working class's subjective social status in the last decades. Has their subjective social status decreased compared to the one of other classes? If so, when and in which countries?

For addressing these issues, I use ISSP data, which contains a measure of the subjective social status of participants in the modules about inequalities (1987, 1992, 1999, 2009) and in each year module since 2002. This dataset enables me to carry out a comparison across 30 years and between countries. I focus on four pairs of countries, in which the first of the two has had a higher rate of income gain for working class households: United Kingdom and United States, Norway and Sweden, Poland and Hungary, Switzerland and Germany.

Descriptive analyses and regressions show little evidence concerning a growing class gap in subjective social status. Although social classes are good predictors of subjective social status in each country, changes in the class gap across time appear to be inexistent or minimal.

These results show that no time-related decline of subjective social status of the working class took place. Further research has to be done in order to consolidate these results: I plan to use income level based groups instead of social classes and to compare results from ISSP data to the evolution of class gap in life satisfaction with ESS data.

Then, next steps of my PhD project are still being defined. On one side, I could turn my attention to the determinants of the populist vote, maybe concentrating on the same group of Countries and using ISSP data on last election votes. On the other side, I could try to identify the elements which influence subjective social status, examining for example the role of gender or education. Adopting a life course perspective, I could also focus on age or on different life events; in this case I will need to use a different kind of data sources.

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<sup>1</sup> This abstract is only focused on one chapter of the PhD thesis while the presentation will concern the whole PhD project. Therefore the final title of Nathalie Vigna's presentation is "Working class decline and the rise of populism: The role of subjective social status".



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