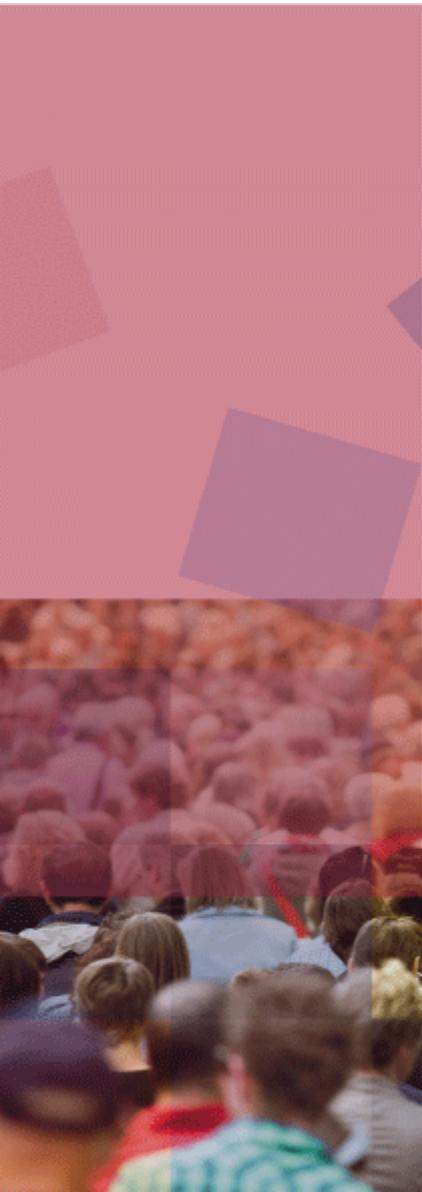# LIVES

Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research

LIVES DOCTORIALES
4th Edition

Thursday, February 12th 2015

Université de Genève
Unimail

We want to thank all the colleagues and friends who have accepted to act as experts for those 4th LIVES Doctoriales. Your contribution is without any doubt greatly appreciated by the doctoral students.
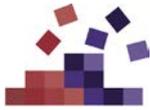
We also want to congratulate all of the PhD students who engaged themselves in this exercise. We hope you will get the best!

<div align="right">
Michel Oris, LIVES co-director
Sylvie Burgnard, LIVES co-Doctoral Program Officer
Delphine Fagot, LIVES Doctoral Program Officer
</div>

Sessions overview

	M2150	M2170	MR160
8:30-9:00	Welcome coffee		
9:00-10:30	Old age. Survivors and death	Transition to adulthood	
10:30-11:00	Coffee break		
11:00-12:30	Life trajectories and well-being	Methodological challenges	
12:30-13:30	Lunch break		
13:30-15:00	Families and parenthood	Coping with break-ups and health challenges	
15:00-15:30	Coffee break		
15:30-17:30	Vulnerabilities of the world	Labour market and social policies	Norms of employment and employers attitudes

Sessions schedule

8:30-9:00	**Welcome coffee**
9:00-10:30	**Parallel sessions I**
Room M2150	**Old age. Survivors and death**
9:00-9:30	**Aude Tholomier** Living and health conditions of the oldest-old in Switzerland A quantitative analysis based on the survey "Living-Leben-Vivere"
9:30-10:00	**Pauline Mesnard** Investigating relational autonomy among "dependent" elderly: a way to understand the mechanisms of social integration in old age
10:00-10:30	**Marthe Nicolet** When the family of the deceased says 'thank you' Quantitative and content analysis of death notices in Wallis (Switzerland)
Experts	Victor Marshall, Eric Widmer
Room M2170	**Transition to adulthood**
9:00-9:30	**Aurore Moullet** What parents do for their children? Aspirations, resources and strategies of immigrants' parental investment in Switzerland
9:30-10:00	**Florence Rossignon** Family structure and home---leaving in Switzerland
10:00-10:30	**Sandra Constantin** The transition to adulthood in post-socialist China. The case study of Beijing post-1980s generation
Experts	Richard Settersten, Marlis Buchmann
10:30-11:00	**Coffee break**
11:00-12:30	**Parallel sessions II**
Room M2150	**Life trajectories and well-being**
11:00-11:30	**Aline Duvoisin** Reproductive and marital trajectories of women during the Swiss baby boom: an analysis of the inner logic
11:30-12:00	**Marie Baeriswyl** Life satisfaction in retirement: inequalities and associations with social participations
12:00-12:30	**Ignacio Madero-Cabib** Gendered Life Courses and Financial Well-being in Retirement
Experts	Nicky Le Feuvre, Matthias Studer

Room M2170	**Methodological challenges**
11:00-11:30	**Rosa Sánchez Tomé** Mode effects in measures of subjective well-being – implications for cross-survey comparisons
11:30-12:00	**Pauline Adamopoulos** MmgraphR in R: Pretty parallel coordinate plots of probability transition matrices
12:00-12:30	**Emmanuel Rousseaux** An association rule miner for unbalanced data based on artificial bee colony optimization
Experts	Michèle Ernst Stähli, Reto Bürgin

12:30-13:30	**Lunch break**

13:30-15:00	**Parallel sessions III**
Room M2150	**Families and parenthood**
13:30-14:00	**Ornella Larenza** Family form versus family substance. An empirical study on the role of policies in lone parents' life course in French speaking Switzerland
14:00-14:30	**Nathalie Mancini-Vonlanthen** Spouses of expatriates : Vulnerability factors during self-initiated expatriation
14:30-15:00	**Xavier Salamin** Work-life interface of single and childless female expatriates – An exploratory qualitative study in the French Speaking part of Switzerland
Experts	René Lévy, Isabel Valarino

Room M2170	**Coping with break-ups and health challenges**
13:30-14:00	**Vanessa Fargnoli** When HIV-infection teaches how to live rather than how to die
14:00-14:30	**Hannah Klaas** The role of insight in the process of recovery from first-episode-psychosis – An early intervention study
14:30-15:00	**Bina Knöpfli** Trajectories of psychological adaptation to marital breakup after a long-term marriage
Experts	Anik de Ribaupierre, Olivier Desrichard

15:00-15:30	**Coffee break**

15:30-17:30	**Parallel sessions IV**
Room M2150	**Vulnerabilities of the world**
15:30-16:00	**Swati Kamble** Caste and gender inequalities: Policy and Dalit women in Maharashtra, India
16:00-16:30	**Aude Martenot** Agency, socialization and life course changes evaluation: personal and socio-historical memories of Mumbai dwellers
16:30-17:00	**Anne-Laure Bertrand** Measuring professional integration of refugees: data sources and exploratory analysis
17:00-17:30	**Marie-Claire Peytrignet** Are unmet need for family planning in sub-Saharan Africa overestimated ? A study on abstinence as a fertility avoidance method.
Experts	Isabelle Milbert, Elizabeth Thomson, Michel Oris
Room M2170	**Labour market and social policies**
15:30-16:00	**Matteo Antonini** Heterogeneity in the unemployed workforce: implications for policies against inequality.
16:00-16:30	**Tobias Fritschi** Inequality of exclusion risk in the system of social security – an empirical longitudinal study of Swiss register data from the social security system
16:30-17:00	**Giannina Vaccaro** Firm size and the gender wage gap: evidence from a regression discontinuity approach
17:00-17:30	**Maurizio Bigotta** Priority to local workers and its consequences on the labour market
Experts	Rafael Lalive, Roman Graf
Room MR160	**Norms of employment and employers attitudes**
15:30-16:00	**Anne Perriard** Age categorization in employment policies
16:00-16:30	**Nicolas Cianferoni** Working time patterns and collective bargaining in the Post-Fordist era
16:30-17:00	**Fabienne Liechti** Employment outcome for vulnerable people: How do employers perceive and select among disadvantaged job-seekers?
17:00-17:30	**Laura Galhano** Recruitment markets in the construction sector: cooptation as a power issue
Experts	Fabrice Plomb, Christian Maggiori
19:00	**Dinner at Kierah's** **(4 route des Acacias – Tram 15, stop "Acacias")**

Adamopoulos Pauline

MmgraphR in R: Pretty parallel coordinate plots of probability transition matrices

Markov processes are of interest as sequence generating models. In the life course domain, they prove useful for studying the forces that drive the successive occurrences of life events. Nevertheless, probability transition matrices characterizing Markov processes are usually hard to read because of the large number of values they contain. To facilitate the interpretation of these matrices, we propose to depict them graphically, and we shall introduce here the R package MmgraphR that we have developed for this purpose.

The R package MmgraphR produces parallel coordinate plots which map each row in a probability transition matrix as a line. Each line is weighted by probability, and so the thicker the line, the more probable a sequence of states is and vice-versa. Probability transition matrices reflecting higher order dependencies, often useful in life-course studies, can also be mapped.

Additional functionalities of MmgraphR include probability filters that can easily be applied to emphasize the most (or least) probable state sequences overall, or by initial state. Any specific element(s) of the probability transition matrix can also be highlighted. To render the plot more attractive, various color palettes using the Hue-Chroma-Luminance color scheme have been built-in and can be easily selected by the user. MmgraphR is available through R-forge, and although can be used on its own, it is compatible with the output of R packages msm, HiddenMarkov, HMM, depmixS4, as well as march.

Antonini Matteo

Heterogeneity in the unemployed workforce: implications for policies against inequality.

Many studies compare employed and unemployed workers to highlight the effect of unemployment. The majority of them considers unemployment as a source of inequality and a period of vulnerability. Only a minority of analyses stresses the active use of unemployment as a mean to improve the job situation. Moreover, while employed workers are differentiated in categories, unemployed workers are often introduced as a homogeneous population. The main target of this paper is to give a more detailed description of the unemployed population and to link each subgroup of this population to specific vulnerabilities and opportunities.

We describe 512 careers touched by a period of unemployment relying on the data from the 1999-2011 waves of the Swiss Household Panel. This main sample is compared to a control sample without any period of unemployment. In both samples, we examine employment careers by a combination of sequence analysis and regression analysis. We seek to relate sex, age, nationality, education, social origin and socio-professional categories to risks and opportunities caused by a period of unemployment.

Our findings show two main results: first, for most of the respondents a period of unemployment represents a risk, rather than an opportunity. Risks consist in long-term and recurrent unemployment, job instability or a deterioration of the job position. These effects are present in all the analyzed socio-demographic and occupational groups. Opportunities concern only few groups and consist of the improvement of the job position or an increasing employment stability. Second, we can show that the population of the unemployed is rather diverse. While groups at the lower end of the occupational hierarchy struggle with discrimination, highly educated workers, once they become unemployment, often face strong stigmatization.

These findings offer a novel perspective on unemployment: we do not identify a single, but several effects of unemployment, related to socio-demographic characteristic and job positions. This result allows us to re-evaluate the opposition between the two main theoretical approaches to unemployment (as "period of vulnerability" or as "opportunity"). We argue that they are two faces of the same coin as they address different sub-populations of the unemployed workforce. These insights can be used to create group-oriented as well as individual social policies, when considering each worker as a member of different groups at the same time.

Baeriswyl Marie

Life satisfaction in retirement: inequalities and associations with social participations

At the crossroads of demographic, cultural and socioeconomics changes, retirement nowadays no longer signifies the abandoning of significant roles or life projects. Rather, it appears to be a new stage where the individual can aspire to reinvent à « second life ». In this context, the social participation is gaining increasing significance both at quantitative level, with the global increase of participation, and symbolic level with the valorization and diffusion of the idea of "active aging". Today, more and more research about social participation are dealing with health and well-being. This paper want to interrogate the possible associations between subjective well-being, measured through the score on the satisfaction life scale, and different types of social participation (formal participation to public life but also informal or more private one). Controlling by elements about cultural, economic and health capital and other related to individual life course, we want more particularly question social participations with regards to other factors of life satisfaction in retirement. Empirically, I will use data from the transversal survey *«Vivre-Leben-Vivere»: Old Age Democratization? Progresses and Inequalities in Switzerland*". This survey on the life and health conditions of people 65 and older in five Swiss regions (Geneva, central Valais, Bern, Basel and Ticino) was realized in 2011/2012 among a random sample of 3600 persons stratified by region, sex and five-years age group.

Bertrand Anne-Laure

Measuring professional integration of refugees: data sources and exploratory analysis

In the paper, I present the theoretical framework of my thesis with a litterature review on the question of integration, and more specifically on structural integration of refugees in Switzerland. After a discussion on the choice of the terms (particularly on the debate between *assimilation* and *integration* theories), I describe the constitutive steps of the integration process followed by a focus on professional integration. Finally, the Swiss policy on integration of foreigners is examined, both from a historical and legal perspective – the latest being crucial in order to understand the refugee situation, as the possibilities to integrate are strongly linked to their residence permit. The oral presentation will briefly synthetise this theoretical framework, but will also focus on the various data sources that I am going to use and the challenges that come along with the particular background of refugees and of people with temporary admission. Finally, a first exploratory analysis of the structural situation of people with temporary admission will be presented in order to get an overview of what I shall be able to do in further work.

Bigotta Maurizio

Priority to local workers and its consequences on the labour market

Migration policies are at the centre of political debates in many countries. Even in the context of the European Union, born in the spirit of community and free-movement, there are debates on whether limits on migration should be imposed. Migrants are often blamed as the cause of increased unemployment and other social costs. Economists and researchers in the social sciences have analysed the consequences of immigration on the local economy. Although we now have a deeper understanding on this matters, many questions are still unanswered and further research is crucial to the understanding of the mechanisms of a labour market faced with immigration.

During the last decade, access to the Swiss labour market by residents of the EU has been deregulated through the bilateral agreement on the free movement of persons. The change in international policy was seen by Switzerland as an opportunity to increase competition of national firms, simplify the movement of workers across borders, and ultimately fill a gap in the market of qualified workers and prevent national firms from relocating abroad. The deregulation of the labour market has generated a long debate: for those with a positive view it should boost the economy, generating new opportunities for national firms and (as a consequence) for workers. Meanwhile, for those with a negative view, the increased competition will deteriorate the quality of employment, generating more unemployment and decreasing local wages.

As part of the bilateral agreement on the free movement of persons between Switzerland and the EU in July 2004, the priority on available jobs given to workers residing in Switzerland was abolished, opening the local labour market to new immigrants. The peculiarities of the implementation of the bilateral agreements allow us to analyse the effects of a specific group of migrants: those that do not relocate to Switzerland but commute from neighbouring countries. The same peculiarities allow for the implementation of a strong counterfactual approach. I apply various difference-in-differences methodologies in order to investigate the consequences of this policy on employment, wages and unemployment duration. I present here findings on these three components of the labour market

Finally, I will anticipate the next step in my research: The analysis of the impact on professional trajectories.

Cianferoni Nicola

Working time patterns and collective bargaining in the Post-Fordist era

This contribution analyses the evolution of collective bargaining from the background of changing working time standards. Fordism was characterized by a slow decline of working hours, regular and predictable time organization, a clear separation and synchronization of working hours and time out of work. Its legitimacy was based on the exchange between the subordination and the performance at work on the one hand, and an increased job security and buying power on the other hand. This compromise provided employees with a certain level of control over their temporalities. Today, two new time standards tend to replace the Fordists one: the first one, called "autonomous", is concerned with the management of firms and involves organisational autonomy and salary compensation, but reduces their control over the workload; the second one, called "heteronomous", is concerned with rank and file workers, defined by the loss of regularity and predictability of temporality. The aim of this contribution is to question the impact of these new time standards on labour disputes. Do they focus conflicts on the organisation and intensity of work? Or does the duration of work remain a major issue for collective bargaining? In order to answer these questions, we will analyse how restructuring affects the three intrinsic characteristics of working time (duration, intensity and organisation), and their relation to its extrinsic characteristics (separation and synchronisation of time out of work). More precisely, we will investigate the management of time at work, its configuration and use in contemporary firms; and its impact on workers and the way they engage or resist in those transformations, both individually and collectively. This contribution is based on a Swiss case study in the

retail sector. It includes 78 semi-structured interviews with managers, employees and unionists' activists in nine different stores in Geneva of the two major companies. This study is carried out within the framework of a project financed by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

Constantin Sandra

The transition to adulthood in post-socialist China.
The case study of Beijing post-1980s generation

In this communication we aim at describing and comparing the trajectories to adulthood of two birth cohorts representative of the drastic socio-historical changes that have taken place in China over the last six decades: the "New China generation" (1950-1959) and their children's generation, the "reforms generation" (1980-1985). We will analyse the inter-cohort evolution over six decades of the factors that structure the entry into adulthood.

Our findings, based on retrospective longitudinal data collected in Beijing during 11 months in 2012-2013, reveal a trend toward a changing timetable in the transition to adulthood. Due to the extension of schooling the transition last longer and occur later in the life course of young people. Yet, females and males inter-cohorts trajectories in the transition to adulthood tend to be increasingly homogeneous, although intra-cohorts gender differences remain, notably in the age of first marriage and at birth of first child.

Duvoisin Aline

Reproductive and marital trajectories of women during the Swiss baby boom:
an analysis of the inner logic

Starting in the 1930s in most of the Western countries, the baby boom began suddenly and unexpectedly reversing a long lasting trend of fertility decline (Monnier, 2006). Unlike its consequences, its causes still remain unclear and, up to now, no widely accepted theory exists (Van Bavel & Reher, 2013; Calot & Sardon, 1998; Bean, 1983). An analysis of the inner logic of the phenomenon is almost inexistent and moreover "*it's not clear whether or not all social groups participated equally in the trend towards higher fertility*"(Van Bavel & Reher, 2012).

In my thesis, first analyses addressed the heterogeneity of the baby boom in Switzerland and showed that all socioeconomic and sociocultural groups of women did not participate equally in the rise of fertility (Duvoisin & Oris, 2013). My presentation for this year's "Doctoriales" will question again this issue in the Swiss case. However this time, I will focus on reproductive and marital trajectories of the baby boomers' mothers using sequential analysis.

I will use the data provided by the *Vivre, Leben, Vivere* (VLV) survey. VLV is an interdisciplinary survey on living and health conditions of people aged 65 and over, living in Switzerland. It was conducted in 2011-2012. This survey includes a life calendar providing information on residential, familial, professional and health trajectories of the respondents. This tool enables us to reconstitute the reproductive and marital trajectories of 1190 women born between 1906 and 1941; i.e. the baby boomers mothers' cohorts. In addition, we also have these trajectories for 295 women of the first baby boomers' cohort born between 1942 and 1946. Therefore, it provides an opportunity to explore continuities and ruptures in the fertility behaviour and in its determinants.

Fargnoli Vanessa

When HIV-infection teaches how to live rather than how to die

Despite its unchanged characteristics - still incurable and contaminating people - AIDS has lost its exceptional and threatening status thanks to the efficiency of treatments and since the late 1990s has been considered as "normalized" (Setbon 2000). Over the last 10 to 15 years, the image of an HIV-infected person as being able to lead a "normal life" has been evolving. Indeed, the medical therapy creates a condition in-between health and illness, neither "sick" nor in "good health", a chronic situation (Thiaudière 2002). If infection management is considered as a life-long engagement, the issue of HIV-status leads to study how individuals manage to live "an apparently healthy life in conditions of uncertainty" (Carricaburu et Pierret 1995), especially sensitive with an irreversible and communicable disease (Langlois 2006) still strongly stigmatizing (McIntosh et Rosselli 2012, Bravo et al. 2010).

To give more attention to the individual and social experience of HIV-infection, to the strategies (including psychosocial factors) and quality of life (since the "quantity" of life is more or less guaranteed) of infected people, I am interested in analysing social and health trajectories of "ordinary" HIV-infected women in the French-speaking part of Switzerland diagnosed before the year 2000.

Initially, I thought that HIV-infection was the main critical event in their lives. However, during in-depth interviewing, I noticed that it rarely represents the "major blow" (la "tuile principale") as I suspected, but instead the "additional blow" in a lifespan already well affected, showing that the accumulation of precarious situations, and vulnerabilities constitutes a fertile ground for exposure to HIV. These interviews emphasize a shared reality stamped by anxiety that paralyzes all future plans. Then, participants reported how their cohabitation with the virus progressively gave them an opportunity to "clean up some mess and issues in their lives", in order to attribute meaning to a contamination that they were supposed to be out of reach. Their stories emphasise the value they attached to life becoming more "significant" over time. By re-reading past events that gave meaning to their infection, they transformed an intolerable contamination into an acceptable story for themselves and also for others. Their reporting reveals a capacity for adaptation with the virus and a capacity for resilience that fluctuates and strengthens over time. Most of all, and even if death remains present for them, HIV experience tends to teach them "how to live" rather than "how to die".

Fritschi Tobias

**Inequality of exclusion risk in the system of social security
– an empirical longitudinal study of Swiss register data from the social security system**

This paper investigates the risk of disintegration processes of people entering the system of social security in Switzerland. Social security is restrained to the main three social insurances concerned with the risk of unemployment, unemployment benefit, social welfare and invalidity pension. We consider the individual risk of exclusion from job market after a person has entered the social security system.

Starting from a certain position in society, characterized by a capability set given by working income, education and profession, people experience the need of financial support by social insurances, be it because of losing their job, a divorce or a birth of a child or because of health or other reasons. For persons entering the system of social security in the year 2006, we estimate a regression model for belonging to different courses through the social security system. These individual courses are characterized by different indicators, based on sequential data analysis for status in three systems of social security and working status.

We hypothesize that the personal income level before entering the system of social security, educational level and income level before entering the system of social security play a crucial role not only for the risk of entering the social security system, but also for the further course leading finally to regaining economic independency or exlusion in terms of work and personal income, or belonging dependent of either welfare

payments or disability pensions. In contrast to former investigations, this paper reveals insight in the middle- or long term courses of people on different educational levels within the system of social security, based on longitudinal register data.

Galhano Laura

Recruitment markets in the construction sector: cooptation as a power issue

The Swiss labour market is well known for his low unemployment rate and for his flexibility. It is less known for his high segmentation, especially by gender and nationality (Flückiger, 2005). Since the end of the Second World War, the Swiss Confederation use foreign workers in its industry (Piguet, 2004) as usual workforce. We can observe this in the construction sector.

My aim is to observe the employees' evaluation criteria and functioning of organisations in this sector. How companies do to select their employees and how job seekers do to be hired? The empirical work focuses on the construction sector in western Switzerland. I am interested in its recruitment markets. Data collection with different groups of actors in this industry is being done through face-to-face interviews.

In this presentation, I will focus on a specific part of my observations, the issue of networks and of a specific recruitment procedure: cooptation –which is clearly related with the topic of networks, according to the job status.

Kamble Swati

Caste and gender inequalities: Policy and Dalit[1] women in Maharashtra, India

The main research objective is to study how caste and gender inequalities are addressed in policy-making in the Indian state of Maharashtra. Stemming from this objective, the main research question is how are policies formulated and implemented in Maharashtra? In order to understand the process and embedded inequality, I intend to use Intersectionality as an analytical framework. The Research methodology will be qualitative. Desk research will be used primarily for intersectional analysis of policy scripts. To substantiate the analysis, semi structured interviews with various stakeholders, like representatives of relevant governmental institutions and Dalit women activists will form a substantial part of this research as will the interviews with policy experts and participant observation in selected policy-making institutions. This will be complemented by a gender and caste-sensitive analysis of relevant state-level policies and their implementation in the fields of Education, Employment, Housing, Health, and Political Participation and in particular with regard to the 'Maharashtra State's Women Policy' and 'The Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan'. The ultimate objective of this research is to stay out from an intersectionality blind policy approach that does not consider the multidimensionality of marginalization and to propose more inclusive policies of poverty reduction that explicitly deal with caste and gender inequalities.

[1] Dalit literally means 'broken to pieces' or 'downtrodden' and it is the term now used to refer to those traditionally known as 'outcastes' or 'untouchables'. This Marathi word is seen as a source of identity and pride and is, above all, the expression of a unified movement towards equality. For this study purpose I confine the term Dalit to Scheduled Castes (Constitutional term for Dalits/ ex-untouchables) in Maharashtra (Men and Women)

Klaas Hannah

The role of insight in the process of recovery from first-episode-psychosis
– An early intervention study

In first episode psychosis (FEP), the percentage of people not being aware of being ill is around 62%. Awareness of illness (insight) has proven to be an important factor in the recovery process due to its impact on compliance behavior, such as for example medication adherence. Yet there remain two open questions: Is the impact of insight different at different stages of the recovery process along with the notion that a lack of insight could also be protective for the patient's identity after the onset of the illness? Second, looking on variables other than compliance, what is the relationship between insight and variables of psychosocial functioning? In order to respond to these questions, the present study followed 240 patients with first-episode-psychosis over 8 time points within 3 years. Patients took part in the "programme Traitement et Intervention Précoces dans les troubles Psychotiques" (TIPP) at the "Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois" (CHUV). Main variables assessed were family and medical history, socio-demographic variables, premorbid adjustment (PAS), social and occupational functioning (SOFAS), quality of life (WHOQOL) and the degree of insight. Results from path analyses indicate that insight is part of a complex interplay of psychosocial variables: For instance, at the onset of the illness, it was related negatively to a conflictuous relationship with parents and to dependence of parental home. In addition, it predicted positively social and occupational functioning. Multilevel analyses revealed an interaction between time point and the degree of insight indicating an amelioration of symptoms in the beginning of the recovery process for all degrees of insight. During later stages of the recovery process, however, there was a recovery advantage for the group exhibiting full insight into illness.

Knöpfli Bina

Trajectories of psychological adaptation to marital breakup after a long-term marriage

While the negative effects of divorce on well-being are well documented in research literature, the large individual differences in psychological adaptation over time are still not well understood. This is especially the case for marital breakup after long-term marriage, which is still a neglected research topic. Against this background, the aim of the present contribution is to shed light on the various trajectories of psychological adaptation to marital breakup after a long-term relationship. Data stem from a longitudinal survey study, which is part of the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research 'LIVES – Overcoming vulnerability: life course perspectives' (funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation).
Our analyses are based on results of an exploratory latent profile analysis performed at the first assessment in 2012 among 308 divorced participants aged 45 – 65 years, who divorced after an average of 25 years of marriage (Perrig-Chiello, Hutchison, & Morselli, 2014). Five different groups regarding psychological adaptation to marital breakup (i.e. life satisfaction, depression, hopelessness, subjective health, and mourning) were identified. They were composed of two larger groups of individuals that adapted quite well or very well ("average copers", $n=151$ and "resilients", $n=90$) and of three smaller groups with major difficulties to adjust to the new situation ("vulnerables", $n= 18$; "malcontens", $n= 37$ and "resigned ones", $n=12$). Clusters differed statistically significant regarding personality variables, time since separation, current relationship status, and financial situation.
In the present contribution, we want to investigate by using latent transition analysis the course of adaptation of the five classes two years later regarding the indicators of psychological well-being as mentioned above. Furthermore, we aim to examine which variables in terms of personality, relationship status, variables of the context of the separation and socio-demographic variables are crucial for change or stability in levels of adaptation in the different classes. The evaluation of the trajectories of adaptation to this critical life event and the identification of variables that enhance the adaptation over time is essential

for developing more differentiated measures in counseling as well as intervention techniques in clinical and social services.

Larenza Ornella

Family form versus family substance. An empirical study on the role of policies in lone parents' life course in French speaking Switzerland

Lone parent (LP) families are increasingly widespread. Major concerns in the literature on these families are their various forms of vulnerability and negative outcomes. Compared to coupled-parents LPs report worse health, have major obstacles to conciliate work, care and private life and are more often on social benefits due to higher levels of poverty. LPs' children are also at higher poverty risk and score lower on education. All in all, these studies suggest that the peculiar family structure is the main reason for the **vulnerability** of LP families compared to that of coupled-parent families. Yet, existing data show that LPs' outcomes vary across countries. This research aims at unveiling the **role of the policy** context in LPs' **wellbeing** in two steps, combining a macro-institutional perspective with a micro-individual perspective. In the first part, I will focus on LPs' poverty – by far the most common among all outcomes and highly connected with other negative outcomes - and conduct a meta-analysis of the existing literature on the relationship between family policy variations and LPs' poverty across developed welfare states, to critically summarize the existing knowledge on this relationship. In the second empirical part I will focus on Switzerland. Initially I will analyse how social policies at federal level, in Vaud and Geneva portray parenting. Subsequently I will conduct a longitudinal qualitative case study paying attention to the way in which LPs "do family" over their life course in Vaud and Geneva. Following the theoretical framework of the "ethic of care", this case study will illustrate the extent to which relations and moral obligations mobilized to respond to life moral dilemmas shape the family life course development of LPs. Finally I will link evidence from the policy analysis and the in-depth study to uncover the associations between LPs' circumstances and agency and the policy construction of parenting in French-speaking Switzerland.

Liechti Fabienne

Employment outcome for vulnerable people: How do employers perceive and select among disadvantaged job-seekers?

Over the last decades many OECD countries increased their efforts to raise employment rates and to integrate individuals into the labour market that were previously considered as lost to it. With a variety of different activation measures active labour market policies (ALMP) try to raise the employability of jobless individuals. What is often ignored by ALMPs is that many of those activated tend to display characteristics associated with labour market disadvantaged, like old age, immigrant- or ethnic minority status, low education or long-term unemployment. A vast bulk of literature documents that these individuals are often avoided by employers when hiring new employees. What is, however, largely ignored by previous research is that the extent to which employers rely on these characteristics might depends on additional factors like the features of the firm or job requirements. The main aim of this project is thus to understand how employers differ in the selection of disadvantaged job-seekers. This knowledge is particularly important for the development of integration measures that are effective in bringing disadvantaged individuals back into employment. The focus of this project will lie on the demand side of the labour market, more specific on the hiring behaviour of employers in the low-skilled segment of the labour market. The main research question I will try to answer is the following: Where, when and how do which characteristics matter in the labour market? Several steps are planned in order to answer this question. First, disadvantaged groups will be identified by looking at the characteristics of the unemployed population and by analysing data from people that left unemployment. Second, the hiring behaviour of employers will be analysed in an

experimental setting in order to examine the influence of organizational features and job requirements on the importance of individual characteristics in the hiring decision.

Madero-Cabib Ignacio
(manuscript in collaboration with Anette Fasang)

Gendered Life Courses and Financial Well-being in Retirement

How are employment and family life courses associated with financial well-being in retirement? In this paper we compare the cohorts born mainly 1930-1940 in two distinct welfare state contexts, West Germany and Switzerland. For our study cohorts, these countries were similar in characterizing strong male-breadwinner contexts across their adult life courses from age 20 to 60. They are different with Switzerland representing a liberal pension system, whereas Germany represented a corporative protective pension system when our study cohorts retired. We can thus evaluate how gendered employment and family life courses are related to financial well-being in retirement in these different pension systems. Using the SHARELIFE survey and we conduct multichannel sequence analysis and cluster analysis to identify groups of typical joint employment and family trajectories over the life course. Regression models then estimate how these trajectories are associated with individual pension income, household income and the presence of stocks and life insurances. Results show that the liberal pension system in Switzerland entails more severe negative consequences in terms of pension income for typical female life courses characterized by early parenthood and weak labour force attachment compared with the protective corporatist system in Germany. We conclude that the particular combination of social policies that encourage a male breadwinner model across the life course with liberal pension policies later in life intensifies pension penalties for typical female life courses. The findings draw attention to the importance of concerted life course policies that harmonize social policies, which are in effect earlier in life with welfare and pension policies later in life for specific birth cohorts.

Mancini-Vonlanthen Nathalie

Spouses of expatriates : Vulnerability factors during self-initiated expatriation

Subject of the presentation will be the layout of the whole doctoral thesis: The thesis aims to analyse the experiences of the subgroup of self-initiated expatriate' spouses and families who accompany their partners abroad. Little is known about the experience of self-initiated expatriates' spouses itself. Especially interesting is how dual career couples (where both partners are equally committed to their career) manage a self-initiated expatriation. Studies about dual-career couples sent on an assignment (Kilgore & Shorrock, 1991; Harvey & Buckley, 1998; Brown, 2008; Harvey, Napier, Moeller, & Williams, 2010; Mäkelä, Känsälä, & Suutari, 2011) show that the disruption to the career path of the accompanying spouse is one of the major issues for couples (Harvey, 1998) and highlight a possible problematic shift from professionals to homemakers, a high amount of uncertainty and a probable loss of identity and marginalization; An issue which becomes more prevalent with the increase of male accompanying spouses and international career paths (Andreason, 2008). Certain research questions will therefore be addressed in the thesis: How do couples especially dual-career couples manage a self-initiated expatriation? What problems do accompanying spouses encounter? How does the unpredictability and instability of the own career influence other life domains of accompanying spouses and the expatriate family? How do the spouses estimate their psychological well-being and adjustment? How do the organization and the reconciliation of work and family life change during expatriation? Did the couple receive some support of the organization (university, company) which employed the expatriate or of other associations (like expatriate associations etc.)?

To address the research questions, a systematic literature review exploring textual data by correspondence analysis is primarily in progress. The aim is to track the development of research on spouses and families of expatriates over time, and to identify current and prevalent tendencies of research. In a second step, qualitative dyadic interviews with self-initiated expatriates and their spouses in Switzerland are planned.

Martenot Aude

Agency, socialization and life course changes evaluation:
personal and socio-historical memories of Mumbai dwellers

Cultural norms, specific contexts and individual situations affect the life course development and the way people reflect on it. Thus, in a developing country like India, facing simultaneously major socio-economic changes and the persistence of urban poverty, what is the perception of the main turning points in one's life and of the socio-historical changes? How do people evaluate their past life and history of their country or city? This presentation focuses on changes in the life course according to Indian people living in two distinct areas: the slums of Mumbai and a formal neighborhood of this megacity.

The analysis is focused on three main topics. First, the concept of agency is used in order to explore if respondents were in control or passively lived personal events that occurred in their life. I test here the hypothesis that poverty and daily hardships affect the capabilities, the real freedom to live the life people value (Sen, 1999). Second, I explore the dimension of socialization which is also crucial in understanding life course events. Do these events turn around the individual itself, the family circle or encompass a larger social group? Third, are those changes retrospectively evaluated by the individual as negative (as suggests most often the literature) or positive? To explore these three topics I constructed several typologies to capture the distribution of these three dimensions and identify cohort effects, controlling for a few other variables.

The analyses that I draw on for this presentation are based on two surveys conducted in the slums of Bandra East in 2012 and in the formal neighborhood of Santa Cruz in 2014, both parts of Mumbai. About 1250 men and women aged 20-84 years were interviewed, using questionnaires on the subjective perception of the life course.

Mesnard Pauline

Investigating relational autonomy among "dependent" elderly: a way to understand the mechanisms of social integration in old age

This presentation aims at providing a sociological insight into the way Western European societies deal with the issues of demographic ageing and long-term care. What are the "patterns" of long-term care experiences in Europe? First, the focus is on the French context where long-term care in old age has been established as a category of public action with a specific name: dependency. This mainly medical register overlaps with the structural and social definitions, especially in other cultural contexts. Indeed, it implies that long-term care could be a threat to fulfilling the norm of autonomy, and as a consequence be a factor of social exclusion. Older people in long-term care represent a borderline case allowing me to investigate the role and definition of autonomy in our modern societies and to criticize the seeming opposition between dependency and autonomy, in order to discuss Durhkeimien's paradox that dependency is a condition for the achievement of autonomy. Based on the hypothesis that there is no absolute definition of dependency and autonomy, my constructivist approach focuses on older people's experiences of autonomy in a given society, and how these experiences take on meaning through individual ageing courses and the subjective sense people give to their old age trajectories. Both social conditions and subjective meanings shape experiences of long-term care in old age in Europe, that's why the methodology combines a quantitative part with a qualitative part. We expect the quantitative data SHARE (The Survey of Health, Ageing and

Retirement in Europe) to reveal typical trajectories of ageing within societies so that the qualitative interviews will be able to explore the subjective meaning older people attribute to ageing.

Moullet Aurore

What parents do for their children? Aspirations, resources and strategies of immigrants' parental investment in Switzerland

Immigrants are often seen as a disfavoured part of the population. Nonetheless, literature shows that some immigrant groups have better educational outcomes than their native counterparts at equal socio-economic status. It is supposed that parental investment might act as a mediator of the effect of social background, diminishing the negative impact of a lower SES. Indeed, a greater parental investment through higher aspirations and a stronger emphasis on education as well as high cultural capital activities have proven to be part of the explanation. However, according to the existing literature, great disparities within the immigrant population can be observed. Actually, some immigrant groups seem to continuously suffer lower outcomes than natives. Thus, it is not clear why certain parents manage to transform their aspirations for their children into higher outcomes while others do not succeed. We build a three-dimension concept of parental investment including aspirations, resources and strategies in order to understand what immigrant parents do to support their children's education and why.

With an auto-administrated questionnaire distributed to parents of 9 to 16 years old children, we will examine differences between Swiss natives and different immigrant groups in terms of aspirations and strategies. We assume that a lack of resources might prevent some immigrant parents to provide the strategies that are needed to meet their aspirations. We will conduct semi-directed interviews with a sample of individuals from the aforementioned quantitative study that reflects classical situations as well as atypical type of parental investment in different immigrant groups. This will allow us to understand the articulation of the three dimensions of the parental investment concept.

Nicolet Marthe

When the family of the deceased says 'thank you'
Quantitative and content analysis of death notices in Wallis (Switzerland)

During the last century, life expectancy at birth has increased by over 30 years in Switzerland. The proportion of people aged 65 and older has tripled and in 2010 they represent more than 80 % of the deaths in Switzerland. Death is aging, and in parallel the epidemiological landscape evolves. Although cardiovascular diseases and malignant tumors are the leading cause of death in the elderly population, the elderly are more frequently affected by neurodegenerative diseases. Given these changes, this project focuses on the dynamics and structures surrounding an aged dying person until his or her death.

One way to capture those new dynamics in the elderly population and the society as a whole is through death notices appearing in daily newspapers. These notices give much information about the deceased, his or her family and where and sometimes how he/she spend the last moments of his/her life. They have also a double advantage. First, the data displayed can be quantified, by sex, age, place of death, marital status, religion, number of children. Those statistical distributions can be compared with the official statistics based on civil acts to identify biases. In Wallis, the Swiss canton we study here, more than 90% of the deceased had a notice in the local newspaper "Le Nouvelliste", in 2008. Second, the same data can also serve for a qualitative content analysis: whether and how families mention or express gratitude to an institution, a physician or a medical team. Once again in 2008 Wallis death notices, such expression of gratitude was present in half of the cases.

In this presentation, I will rapidly contrast the characteristics of dead and their family according to the presence of absence of 'thank you', then present a first content analysis on the gratitude: structure of the notices, words used, which is notified in, and conclude with the identification of different profiles.

Perriard Anne

Age categorization in employment policies

In OCDE countries, employment policies are especially based on age categories justifying differentiated treatments. Specific benefits and social programs are proposed to "young in difficulty" (the so-called NEET- category), "families" or "older workers". If social policies tend to value education for the NEET-category, they encourage employment for "families" and early retirement for "older workers". On the basis of 78 interviews collected in Switzerland within the framework of the NCCR LIVES project, I shall first attempt to understand what the use of these categories is founded upon and how the lack of employment of these categories is problematized by social employment policies. I will then show that these categories of social action follow the linear representation of the life course (education-employment-retirement) that participates to product a dominant temporality centered on the mythic norm of the independent adult (Priestley, 2000; Settersten, 2005)) and that marginalizes the other existing temporalities. (Nicole-Drancourt, 2009). In conclusion, examining age as a construct that defines life course norms, I will show that the use of age categories not only naturalizes unequal access to employment and subsumes very different social universes into chronological categories (Bourdieu, 1986; Charles, 2011)but also contributes to the construction of « figures of problematic dependency ».

Peytrignet Marie-Claire

Are unmet need for family planning in sub-Saharan Africa overestimated ?
A study on abstinence as a fertility avoidance method.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the region in the world with the highest unmet need for family planning. About one woman in union out of four is not taking any contraception method while not wanting to have a child in the next two years (pregnant and postpartum amenhorreic women were asked if their last pregnancy was desired) (Alkema et al. 2013).

Nonetheless, we have solid reasons to believe that these number are overestimated. Many women in the sub-Saharan continent are engaging in infrequent sex or abstaining from sexual relations for long periods of time. This is due to factors such as migration, polygamy, separate spousal residencies and the postpartum abstinence tradition, according to which women abstain from sex for a variable period of time in order to preserve their health and that of their child. In our past research, we have found that one woman out of five in Western and Central Africa were counted as having an unmet need for family planning, even if they did not have sex in the last three months (Peytrignet et Rossier, 2014).

The link between sexual abstinence and overestimation of the unmet need for contraception has been under-explored in the literature (Brown 2006-2008, Cleland & Machiyama 2013). We are interested in exploring if there is a link between recent sexual abstinence and the desire to avoid childbearing. We will be testing logistic regressions in sub-Saharan Africa countries in three sub-regions (Western, Middle and Eastern Africa) to see if, among fecund women who want to avoid childbearing in the next two years, women who did not have sex in the previous month have greater chances of not taking any method of contraception.

Rossignon Florence

Family structure and home---leaving in Switzerland

According to Goldscheider & Goldscheider (1998), the recent and rapid increase in divorces and remarriages has led to a growing complexity of households. In parallel, a new phenomenon is becoming more and more common: the lone-parenthood. As a result, there are a growing number of children who do not grow up in a home with two biological parents. Conforming to the aforementioned researchers, those increasingly common family patterns are likely to affect the ways in which the parents invest in their children and, thus, the parentschildren relations. Hence, we may wonder how those changing family structures might affect the decisions the children take during their transition to adulthood, such as those regarding the departure from the parental home.

Our empirical research will be based on the Cohort study; which has been administered by the National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES. Its sample will be composed of 1691 Swiss people and foreigners, aged 15-24 and who have been schooled in Switzerland. As far as we are concerned, our analyses will be principally based on the life history calendar; which takes the form of a vertical grid where the columns are divided in life domains and the rows in years. We will focus on the living arrangements' trajectory that describes at each age the composition of the respondent's household.

In order to verify our assumptions, two longitudinal statistical methods will be used as complementary approaches. On the one hand, the event history analysis will enable us to examine the life transition we are interested in: the nest-leaving. On the other hand, the sequence analysis will allow us to give an illustration of the family structures the respondents have been living in from their birth to the time of interview and to examine whether some patterns stand out. As a consequence, the aim of this study will be to see whether the prevailing family structures in our sample have an impact on the aforementioned life event; namely, the departure from the parental home.

Rousseaux Emmanuel

An association rule miner for unbalanced data based on artificial bee colony optimization

Association rules play a major role for mining relevant associations within large data. Classical algorithms, as for example the apriori algorithm, require to specify a minimum support to find frequent itemsets. In the case of significantly unbalanced class distributions, this may lead to miss interesting rules about minority classes. On the other side, by lowering the minimum support we would get too many and uninteresting rules. In this article we introduce a new approach based on an binary artificial bee colony optimization algorithm for mining rules involving low support classes. As this association rule miner is formulated as a combinatorial global optimization problem, it doesn't require to specify a minimum support. Furthermore, by generating only a user-defined number of "best rules", it tends to avoid generating redundant rules. First experiments have shown that the proposed algorithm is able discover relevant patterns on unbalanced data. The algorithm is developed in R and is available on demand.

Salamin Xavier

Work-life interface of single and childless female expatriates – An exploratory qualitative study in the French Speaking part of Switzerland

With the intensification of global competition, expatriate management has turned into a critical factor for the success of multinational companies. At the individual level, international experience might be crucial to reach higher management positions in multinationals. Work-life balance issues have been identified as a key challenge in expatriation, which significantly impacts both private and professional spheres. Up until

today, research on work-life interface in the expatriation context has exclusively focused on expatriates relocating with a partner and/or children. However, single and childless expatriates nevertheless represent about 30% of the total expatriate population and their work-life experiences remain largely unexplored. This is especially relevant for female expatriates, since past empirical research showed that they were significantly more often single than their male counterparts and have less often children. Authors have more recently called for a broadening of investigations from "work-family" to "work-life" interface in order to take various life domains into account beyond immediate family. In line with these elements, recent studies on work-life interface in the domestic context reveal significant challenges that single and childless individuals face in balancing both life spheres. The aim of this qualitative exploratory study is to examine the work-life interface of single and childless female expatriates that are working and living in the French speaking part of Switzerland.

Sánchez Tomé Rosa

Mode effects in measures of subjective well-being – implications for cross-survey comparisons

The past decade has seen a growing interest in alternatives to traditional measures of economic prosperity and societal progress. Of these, indicators of subjective well-being (SWB) as markers of the quality of life in different parts of the world are particularly popular in a context in which traditional survey modes of data collection fail to obtain satisfactory data in terms of quality and cost. In Switzerland, where telephone surveys are particularly popular, doubts are raised related to the quality of the information obtained and new survey designs are used in order to overcome response and measurement problems. A crucial element of survey design is the mode of data collection, which is known to affect both response propensity, and the answers respondents give to questions, making it difficult to compare estimates across surveys conducted in different modes. Using a data from a LIVES and FORS mixed-mode experiment I compare estimates by mode of data collection (while controlling for selection biases using socio-demographic data available from the sampling frame) and find some measurement differences between telephone and self-completion modes of data collection and discuss the implications of our findings for research and policy-making that are reliant on surveys measuring SWB, in particular those that use a mix of modes, either within or between participating countries.

Tholomier Aude

Living and health conditions of the oldest-old in Switzerland
A quantitative analysis based on the survey "Living-Leben-Vivere"

As in most western industrialized countries, the continuous increase in life-expectancy has created fundamental changes in the age-structure of the population with more and more people entering the segment of the population which is often referred to as the "oldest-old". Switzerland is no exception to this trend. However, despite the growing importance of this population, both demographically and in terms of economic cost, there are little studies that focus specifically on this life-stage. Hence, my thesis has the following main aims: Firstly, providing a description of the oldest-old in Switzerland in terms of their health and living conditions. Secondly, I will compare their health and living conditions with those of their counterparts in the elderly population, meaning people aged between 65 and 79. My thesis should contribute to the ongoing political discourse on "population aging" and will help clarifying whether the often-cited problems such as an increased number of dependent people and a higher occurrence of physical and mental problems are really true. From a theoretical point of view my key question consists of determining whether there is evidence that the oldest-old are socially excluded. In my presentation I will present the current state of my research, focusing in particular on problems and difficulties that I have so far encountered and thus would like to discuss with the experts.

Vaccaro Giannina

Firm size and the gender wage gap: evidence from a regression discontinuity approach

This paper examines the effect of the introduction of the "Pay equality instrument" (*Logib - Lohngleichheitsinstrument Bund*), a control tool for gender discrimination in Switzerland.

To begin with, I carry out a cross-sectional analysis exploiting the rich socio-demographic information of eight waves of the Swiss Wage Structure Survey from 1996 to 2010 to determine the gender discrimination coefficients resulting from *Logib*. Then, I employ a sharp regression discontinuity analysis of gender discrimination coefficients on firm size at the level from which the control is enforced (>50 employees).

Preliminary results show that gender discrimination coefficients fall with the introduction of *Logib*, in particular in companies with more than 50 employees. I expect the regression discontinuity analysis to perform well when controlling for other covariates, such as industry sector and public or private ownership of firms. Further studies are being undertaken to confirm the robustness of these results.