LIVES

Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research

LIVES Doctoriales
5th Edition

February 18-19, 2016
Lausanne, Geopolis

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For the fifth time in five 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 for sure 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!

Eric Widmer, LIVES co-Director and co-Director of the Doctoral Programme
Jean-Michel Bonvin, co-Director of the Doctoral Programme
Delphine Fagot, LIVES Doctoral Programme co-Officer
Tomaso Solari, LIVES Doctoral Programme co-Officer

February, 18th

9h00-9h30: Arrival, Coffee
(in front of Room 1628)

9h30-9h45: Welcome - Opening Session - Prof. Jean-Michel Bonvin, co-Director Doctoral Programme (Room 1620)

9h45-12h00: Parallel sessions I

Session 1 Room 1628

Social identities

9h45-10h30: Seminario Luna, Romina. *Issues of interdependent life domains amongst highly skilled foreigners: Peruvian women and men's professional and family trajectories in Switzerland*
10h30-11h15: Moyano, Camila. *Assemble the self: Narratives of Chilean musicians' biographies*
11h15-12h: Hoffman, Adar. *Social identities and the interplay between vulnerability and resilience in the transition to adulthood*

Experts: Rahel Kunz, Matthias Kliegel

Session 2 Room 2121

Methodological challenges in measuring vulnerability

9h45-10h30: Adamopoulos, Pauline. *Using dynamic microsimulation to understand professional trajectories of the active Swiss population*
10h30-11h15: Rouzinov, Serguei. *Missing data: Tests and causality in longitudinal contexts*
11h15-12h00: Sanchez Tomé, Rosa. *The impact of the mode of data collection on measures of vulnerability: Does it really matter?*

Experts: Paolo Ghisletta, **Davide Morselli**

12h00–13h30 Lunch (Cafeteria Geopolis)

13h30-15h45: Parallel sessions II

Session 3 Room 1628

Labour market integration among migrants

13h30-14h15: Bertrand, Anne-Laure. *Unemployment and deskilling of refugees in Switzerland*
14h15-15h00: Rossignon, Florence. *The labour market integration in Switzerland: Does ethnic origin matter?*
15h-15h45: Moullet, Aurore. *Parental investment in Switzerland: The role of migration status*

Experts: Tobias Müller, Claudio Bolzman

Session 4 Room 2121

Partnering and lone parenthood

13h30-14h15: Kessler, Dorian. *The role of educational expansion for the trend in partnership instability: the case for first partnerships in Switzerland*
14h15-15h00: Knoepfli, Bina. *Marital breakup after long-term marriage: how the past and ongoing relationship with the ex-partner is linked to psychological adaptation*
15h00-15h45: Larenza, Ornella. *Repartnering mothers: Doing family after the transition to lone parenthood*

Experts: Eric Widmer, Karin Wall

15h45–16h15 Coffee break (in front of Room 1628)

16h15-17h45: Parallel sessions III

Session 5 Room 1628

Innovations in data research

16h15-17h00: Brändle, Karen. *Distance matters. A multilevel approach to the geography of social links among a young cohort in Switzerland*
17h00-17h45: Rousseaux, Emmanuel. *The Rsocialdata.network extension: Handling and analysing egocentric network survey data in R-beta release*

Experts: Eric Widmer, **Aichele Stephen**

Session 6 Room 2121

Professional aspirations and trajectories

16h15-17h00: Gross, Dinah. *Circumscription of occupational aspirations through gender: A sociological perspective*
17h00-17h45: Besozzi, Roberta. *The trajectories of on-the-job trainers: The case of the French-speaking region of Switzerland*

Experts: Christian Maggiori, **Domenico Tabasso**

February, 19th

8h30-9h00: Arrival, coffee (in front of Room 1628)

9h00-10h30: Parallel sessions IV

Session 7 Room 1628

Networks and access to resources and services

9h00-9h45: Von Ow, Anna. *The role of work related contacts for unemployment duration*
9h45-10h30: Roduit, Sabrina**.** *Use and non-use of health care services among persons not affiliated to the basic health insurance system, living in Geneva.*

Experts: Patrick Arni, Felix Bühlmann

Session 8 Room 2121

Fertility and birth avoidance

9h00-9h45: Duvoisin, Aline. *Socialisation context of baby boomers mothers' cohorts: an ambiguous period*
9h45-10h30: Peytrignet, Marie-Claire. *Infrequent sex within union in sub-Saharan Africa: exposure, associated factors and use as a method of birth avoidance*

Experts: Angèle Mendy, **Philippe Wanner**

10h30–11h00 Coffee break (in front of Room 1628)

11h00-12h30: Parallel sessions V

Session 9 Room 1628

Linking health problems to identity

11h00-11h45: Fargnoli, Vanessa. *The negotiation of medical treatments: contrasting experiences among Swiss HIV-infected women*
11h45-12h30: Lutz, Andrea**.** *Analyzing the impact of the medical treatment of obesity on the life course of obese children and their families*

Experts: Fanny Vallet, Raphaël Hammer

Session 10 Room 2121

Education, skills and inequalities

11h00-11h45: Vaccaro, Giannina. *Role of different skills for gender inequality*
11h45-12h30: Korber, Maylis. *General versus vocational education: Employment and earnings over the life course. Results for Switzerland and first elements for a comparison with the UK*

Experts: **Rafael Lalive**, **Julie Falcon**

12h30–14h00 Lunch (Cafeteria Geopolis)

14h00-15h30: Parallel sessions VI

Session 11 Room 1628

Resources and vulnerability in old age

14h00-14h45: Mesnard, Pauline. *Face au risque "dépendance", la théorie critique pour penser la vulnérabilité au grand âge*
14h45-15h30: Minko, Siboney. *Religion in the life of elderly persons of Spanish origin in Geneva*

Experts: Irène Becci, **Cornelia Hummel**

Session 12 Room 2121

Studying the lifecourse via textual analysis

14h00-14h45: Mancini-Vonlanthen, Nathalie. *Spouses and families of expatriates: A systematic literature review by correspondence analysis based on semantic segments*
14h45-15h30: Nicolet, Marthe. *When the family of the deceased said thank you. Death notices in Geneva and Valais*

Experts: Jacques-Antoine Gauthier, François Bavaud

15h30–16h00 Coffee break (in front of Room 1628)

16h00-17h30: Parallel sessions VII

Session 13 Room 1628

Vulnerable youth

16h00-16h45: Bochsler, Yann. *Young adults in the social assistance system*
16h45-17h30: Fritschi, Tobias. *Social cost-benefit ratio of case management in vocational training*

Experts: Christian Imdorf, Michelle Beyeler,

Session 14 Room 2121

Trajectories of recovery

16h00-16h45: Klaas, Hannah. *Who reports mental illness in the Swiss Household Panel? A recovery perspective*
16h45-17h30: Rosenstein, Emilie. *The impact of welfare reforms on individual trajectories: Comparing three cohorts of people applying for disability insurance*

Experts: Emiliano Albanese, Jean-François Bickel

17h45-18h15 Closing session - Prof Eric Widmer, co-Director Doctoral Programme: "What future for the Doctoral Programme?"
(Room 1620)

19h00 Dinner Altogether at Restaurant Lausanne-Moudon
(Rue du Tunnel 20, Lausanne, 021 329 04 71)

Abstracts (by alphabetical order)

Pauline Adamopoulos

Using dynamic microsimulation to understand professional trajectories of the active Swiss population

Within the social and economic sciences and of particular interest to demographers are life course events. Looking at life sequences we can better understand which states, or life events, precede or are precursors to vulnerability. A tool that has been used for policy evaluation and recently has been gaining ground in life course sequence simulation is dynamic microsimulation. Within this context dynamic microsimulation aims to generate entire life courses from the observation of portions of the trajectories of individuals of different ages.
In this work, we aim is to use dynamic microsimulation in order to analyse individual professional trajectories with a focus on vulnerability. The primary goal of this analysis to is to deepen upon current literature by providing insight from a longitudinal perspective on the signs of work instability and the process of precarity.
The secondary goal of this work is to show how data collected for one purpose can be analysed under a different scope and used in a meaningful way. This is particularly important because within data collection funding is often an issue. As a consequence sample size as well as the time frame of data-collection are often limited. Additionally, the issue with data-collection is that oftentimes the data are used for a specific purpose by a research team and then are of limited use to other researchers. The data to be used in this analysis are longitudinal and were collected by NCCR-LIVES IP207 under the supervision of Prof. Christian Maggiori and Dr. Gregoire Bollmann. Individuals aged 25 to 55 residing in the germanophone and francophone regions of Switzerland were followed annually for four years. At the initial time period there were 2469 participants and the sample was roughly representative of the active Swiss population with women and the unemployed slightly over represented. These individuals were questioned regarding, inter alia, their personal, professional and overall well-being.
Using the information collected from these surveys, we use simulation to construct various data modules where each data module represents a specific life domain. The demographic module for instance would consist of: age, marriage, children, etc., whereas the education module would consist of: primary education, secondary education, tertiary education. We postulate the relationship between these modules and layout a framework of estimation. Within certain data modules a set of equations are created to model the process therein. For every dynamic (time-variant) data module, such as the labour-market module, the transition probabilities between states (ex. labour market status) are estimated using a Markov model and then the possible outcomes are simulated using Markov Chain Monte Carlo methods.
This work contributes to the analysis of professional trajectories of the active Swiss population by utilising dynamic microsimulation methods. This is of particular importance because there have been barely any dynamic microsimulation models used

with Swiss data, despite the fact that many developed nations (such as the USA, Canada, Australia, the UK, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Japan, etc.) employ large-scale dynamic microsimulation models.

Anne-Laure Bertrand

Unemployment and deskilling of refugees in Switzerland

This thesis chapter highlights the difficulties that refugees encounter when trying to enter the Swiss labour market. Compared to citizens from Southern countries who came to Switzerland for other reasons than seeking asylum, refugees show higher risks of being unemployed, even when controlling for other factors such as resident permit, length of stay, educational level and other sociodemographic, socioeconomic and contextual factors. What is more, among foreigners who do find a job, the probability of working in a lower position than their educational level would have allowed is higher for refugees. Several reasons can explain this disadvantage of the refugee population. Our analyses tend to indicate that the feeling of being grateful to the host society for sheltering them – and therefore being more keen to accept a lower status – can indeed have a negative impact on their professional integration. Overall, refugees appear to be among the most vulnerable when it comes to their integration in the Swiss labour market.

Roberta Besozzi

The trajectories of on-the-job trainers: The case of the French-speaking region of Switzerland.

In Switzerland, vocational education and training (VET) is the pathway followed by most young people after compulsory education (SEFRI, 2013). But, although host companies play a decisive role in dual-track VET programs at upper-secondary level, very few studies have been interested in those who play a key role in the learning process: on-the-job trainers.
This thesis intends to fill this gap, by documenting on-the-job trainers' professional and social trajectories in the current socioeconomic context, focusing in the French-speaking region of Switzerland.
The contribution will be organized as follows: first I will start by giving an overview of my project, in particular the research questions, the theoretical framework, and the methodology; secondly I will introduce the profiles of on-the-job trainers that emerge from the existing literature. The following research questions will be addressed from a sociological perspective: what are the social and professional trajectories of on-the-job trainers? What being an on-the-job trainer mean to the people who take on this role? How do the trajectories and practices of on-the-job trainers relate to the current socioeconomic context in Switzerland?
On a theoretical level, the state of the literature highlights the heterogeneity within the group of on the-job trainers (depending on economic sector, size of company, gender,

education, work experience). French and German studies have already provided a descriptive outline of this population and analyzed their experiences, but currently such data exist in Switzerland.
Regarding methods, a qualitative approach has been chosen, based on semi-structured interviews with on-the-job trainers (No. 80), on observations within the host companies (No. 35) and on focus groups (No. 3). The focus group will take place in a specific context: the training program offered to prospective on-the-job trainers by cantonal institution. In addition, legislative texts will be examined in order to identify the institutional and organizational framework of the VET system. Finally, cantonal statistical data will be brought together to provide a clearer picture of this specific population.
On the basis of preliminary data collection, we have been able to distinguish a number of “ideal type” profiles of on-the-job trainers in the Swiss context. First, the ones who become trainers as a means to escape from exhausting or health-threatening jobs, or even as an alternative to the “dirty work” associated with some non-manual occupations; secondly, those who are committed to the transmission of their “passion” for their particular occupation, to which they demonstrate great commitment and energy; thirdly, those whose use the status of trainer as a short-cut or access route to promotion and/or an upwardly mobile career path; finally, those who see their function as the opportunity to build up personal and meaningful relationships with members of the younger generations, in fond memory of the positive contacts they had with their own trainers / mentors. These profiles illustrate the heterogeneity of on-the-job trainer’s trajectories and offer an opportunity to reflect on the wide variety of motivations and meanings that may be associated with this status.

Yann Bochsler

Young adults in the social assistance system

In terms of overcoming poverty risks, the life phase of adolescence to adulthood is crucial. It is a critical life-course transition in which the foundation for the future social and economic participation will be laid. Focusing on young people in the social assistance system local studies show for Switzerland (Drilling 2004) a wide heterogeneity of the recipients. However for a substantial part of the group multiple burdens (e.g. less education, health problems, addiction and "poverty careers") can be observed. These multiple burdens indicate a high level of vulnerability and needs.
This dissertation deals with the normative principles of social policies towards the group of unemployed young adults in social assistance. How do the social services consider the needs and stresses of these young people? What are the conditions and constraints applied on this group? Furthermore, young adults in social assistance are confronted with several welfare boundaries, benefit systems and educational programs (e.g. social service, scholarship system, vocational orientation, apprenticeship) located at different state-levels - communal and cantonal. This doctoral study will demonstrate the inter-connectedness and interfaces of these normative systems and analyze both the promising and unfavourable constellations for young adults in social assistance regarding re-sources and stresses.

These goals will be achieved through qualitative and quantitative analysis of the life-course transition from adolescence to adulthood in order to reveal the core aspects in terms of vulnerability and needs in this life phase. The target group and the impact of welfare boundaries will be assessed from the point of the vulnerability concept. On this basis, the scope and the added value of this concept to assess and overcome poverty will be exposed. Thus, using the example of unemployed young adults in social assistance, a classification of the vulnerability concept in the field of poverty theories will be possible.

Karen Brändle

Distance matters. A multilevel approach to the geography of social links among a young cohort in Switzerland

Small world theories and modern communication facilities convey the impression of a connected world where geographical boundaries have lost their importance and where everyone can reach everyone else in just a few steps, overcoming large geographical distances apparently with ease. Most studies on network geography are based on online data or mobile phone data and do not attempt to explain the large variance in link distance. Using a representative sample recruited by link-tracing sampling, this article analyses the geography of everyday links of a young cohort in Switzerland, integrating several levels of analysis: individual characteristics (micro-level), extended ego networks (intermediate level), and functional regions (aggregate or macro level). Our results show that everyday links are surprisingly close, and, for our young sample, get larger with age. However, distance of links is not only a personal, but also a network characteristic – the world is not small for everyone. We also found that some individual characteristics only have an effect when cumulated at the network level. Extended ego networks account for a significant share of the higher-level variance, while the macro-level (regions) became non-significant once the network level was introduced. We also explore the connections between macro level units. The macro network is marked by linguistic segregation and natural obstacles (mountains). Geographical proximity is a powerful predictor of links between macro-level units, but not the only one; the same travel time does not imply the same link frequency.

Aline Duvoisin

Socialisation context of baby boomers mothers' cohorts: an ambiguous period

Starting in the 1930^{s} in most Western countries, the baby boom began suddenly and unexpectedly, reversing a long lasting trend of fertility decline. Unlike its consequences, its causes still remain unclear and, up to now, no widely accepted theory exists. 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 order to shed more light on the differential of fertility during the baby boom in Switzerland, we argue that the socio-cultural context of the 1920-1950 played an important role. The baby boomers mothers' cohorts spent their youth or part of their childhood during interwar. This period was intrinsically ambiguous. On one hand women's secondary education and employment rates increased. But on the other hand, there was a significant reinforcement of gender roles that was generally diffused in society. School, youth organisations (such as Scooting), feminist movements, religion, politics, laws and mass culture (advertising, movies, press), all contributed to promote motherhood, being a housewife and to reaffirm the breadwinner family model. So, how did these apparently contradictory forces influence baby boomers mothers' during their socialisation? Did discourses on familialism really impact their ways of life or did such influences remain in the public sphere?
To approach this issue, I will use retrospective interviews provided by the survey named "*Understanding the baby boom in Switzerland: a qualitative study*" (Burgnard 2014). This qualitative survey includes 46 interviews of women and men born between 1917 and 1935, i.e. the baby boomers parents' cohorts, living in 5 regions of Switzerland (Geneva, Central Wallis, Bern, Basel and Ticino). It aims to better understand factors that affected family trajectories of baby boomers parents. The interview guidelines were formulated in order to address this phenomenon at individual and macro-social levels. Therefore they explore how people's perception, values and attitudes influence their reproductive trajectories towards higher or lower fertility.

Vanessa Fargnoli

The negotiation of medical treatments: contrasting experiences among Swiss HIV-infected women

HIV-infected women occupy a very minor position in the HIV/AIDS narrative. Until now, studies specifically dedicated to women remain rare except for those that focus on women considered as "dangerous", at risk of transmission of HIV such as sex workers. The over-visibility of some women, and by contrast, the invisibility of others, illustrates that the singularity of HIV-infected woman still has to emerge.
The pre-analyses of 30 in-depth interviews of ordinary HIV-infected women, diagnosed before 2000, in the French speaking part of Switzerland, unearth how it is still difficult (and shameful) for them to consider themselves "HIV-infected" and therefore to disclose their situation. The cumulus of non-status that characterized these women – not belonging to any targeted group, living in an in-between condition (neither sick nor in good health), with a virus labelled as "undetectable"- seems to increase their feelings of guilt, of taboo and of illegitimacy overshadowed by the medical field. If for doctors, an undetectable viral load, thanks to antiretroviral therapies, defines a normal existence; for interviewees, it is how the disease affects their daily lives that defines it. Therefore, a tension between an interpretation of good medical outcomes and the ambivalent feelings of the concerned people appears. In other words, a "lived normality" challenges the definition of a "medical normality". Furthermore, if treatments can improve a health condition, it does not improve a social condition, indeed, to be HIV-infected may have become medically commonplace, however, socially, it is still stigmatizing.

In this paper, I question how these women accept or refuse their treatments considering their ability (or not) to negotiate, to challenge and above all, to claim from their doctors, a certain control over their sickness and their bodies. I am specifically interested here in this process of “wiping away” of HIV traces and experiences that occurs both inside the biological body – through the “erasing” of the virus – and on the outside – through the “erasing” of the HIV lived situation. Indeed if everything is done to remove the traces of the virus, its consequences are quite real: bad side effects and impact on social interactions. Therefore two interconnected phenomena will be put under scrutiny: the status of “HIV-undetectability” and the invisibility of ordinary HIV-infected women.

Tobias Fritschi

Social cost-benefit ratio of case management in vocational training

The Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EDK) has set a target for 2015 whereby 95% of young people are to have an upper secondary certificate by the age of 25. Several cantons are installing a system of case management for young people who wish to start or are currently engaged in vocational training (Haller & Hümbelin, 2011). The target group consists of adolescents and young adults between the end of compulsory education and the age of 25 who experience difficulties either in the transition to or during upper secondary education. These can be adolescents having no access to an education on secondary II level or dropping out of such an education.
Analysis of the dataset Transition from Initial Training to Employment TREE shows that for adolescents and young adults who do not begin an apprenticeship in the year after compulsory education, or who drop out of their apprenticeship during the second or subsequent year, the future acquisition of an upper secondary certificate becomes progressively difficult (Fritschi et al. 2012b). If we extrapolate the figures from two cantons to Switzerland as a whole, we arrive at a figure of 4’500 adolescents and young adults in need of case management in vocational training.
The paper shows results from individual effectiveness analysis carried out in several evaluation studies for Swiss cantons. Savings of social costs were calculated based on group interviews with experts from different backgrounds, using an alternative scenario technique. A typology of cases has been developed, the types showing different success quotas. In a quantitative data analysis using MZB 2011, we identify the target group of case management in vocational training for a time period, in which case management did not exist, and calculate differences in social costs and forgone fiscal benefits for individuals in the target group who achieved an upper secondary diploma and those who did not.

Dinah Gross

Circumscription of occupational aspirations through gender: a sociological perspective

The aim of my thesis is to understand how occupational aspirations of teenagers are determined by their social position and attitudes towards gender stereotypes, through the mediation of the representations they have of occupations. I will use as my basic theoretical background (Gottfredson, 1981) which suggests a theoretical relationship among these variables. In order to represent asymmetrical relations among social groups, I will refer to the theory of society as fundamentally structured by domination relations, in particular among social classes and gender groups (Bourdieu).
According to Gottfredson, occupational aspirations are constructed in two theoretical stages: circumscription and compromise. First, representations of occupations in terms of gender, difficulty of access and prestige of occupations are used to limit an acceptable area of occupations. Then, real world constraints are taken into account and contribute to shaping a compromise.
In this paper, I wish to consider just one of the criteria used to circumscribe the area of acceptable occupations: gender. The capacity to identify an occupation as being adequate to one or the other gender and to take this characteristic as relevant to other attitudes is widespread among teenagers. The general hypothesis I would like to test is that preferences will be expressed for occupations of dominant segments of society (male, upper class). Do all groups express these preferences to the same extent? Which groups tend to gender occupations to a higher or a lower extent? What role does social position play in this process? Are people who make the strongest gendered statements about occupations also those who have the most sexist attitudes? Which groups gender occupations in the way closest to the actual distribution of men and women in these occupations? How can we relate the strength of gendered judgments to gender typical or atypical occupational aspirations?
These are some of the questions that we will examine with the help of data from the Swiss National Science Foundation PNR 60 project on gender equality, led by Dominique Joye “Aspirations et orientations professionnelles des filles et des garçons en fin de scolarité obligatoire: quels déterminants pour plus d’égalité?” The study focused on 3200 obligatory secondary school students in five Swiss cantons (2011).

Adar Hofmann

Social Identities and the Interplay Between Vulnerability and Resilience in the Transition to Adulthood.

This doctoral proposal addresses social-psychological mechanisms that underlie the interplay between vulnerability and resilience in the transition to adulthood. Social identities can function as a resource for individuals, buffering against compromises to subjective well-being induced by sources of vulnerability. Social identities also contribute to expectations for success and values attributed to different tasks and activities, and thus have impact for developmental outcomes and behavioural choices.

Insofar as this transition is an important building block for later life trajectory, it is essential to consider the interrelated impact of social identities in regulating the transition for both well-being and behavioural outcomes. This future thesis will study how social identities influence the relationship between outcomes in terms of psychological adjustment and behavioural choice as the process unfolds over time. And will investigate the extent to which some motivated behavioural choices, such as prosocial behaviour, can function as a mechanism of resilience buffering against harmful implications of vulnerability for well-being. Using data from the Longitudinal Lausanne Youth Study (LOLYS), a longitudinal investigation of emerging adults from the French speaking part of Switzerland, and complementary data collection, we will discuss predictions based on the social cure perspective in the context of behavioural choice and outcomes in the transition to adulthood.

Dorian Kessler

The role of educational expansion for the trend in partnership instability: the case for first partnerships in Switzerland

This article assesses the meaning of educational expansion for separation risks of consecutive first partnership cohorts. Considered are non-marital cohabitations (NMC) and marriages in the last decades.
Educational achievement reflects skills and characteristics that increase gains from a partnership. Simultaneously, more educated people's higher incomes, better intellectual abilities and cultural resources are assets when it comes to separation. This latter argument suggests that an *upward shift in the educational composition* of partnered people leads to less long-term commitment in partnerships (cf. Diekmann & Schmidheiny, 2001; Nazio & Blossfeld, 2003). Educational expansion might thus be associated with increasing partnership instability in two ways: indirectly via more NMC and directly via higher rates of separation.
The spread of education, however, has been interlinked with two other macro-social trends that challenge these hypotheses. First, particularly for women, economic independence has become less tied to social strata (Matysiak, Styrc, & Vignoli, 2014). On the other hand, social acceptance of NMC and divorce has increased. At times when long-lasting marriage was the dominant form of partnership, living in NMC or divorcing was burdensome. These hurdles have gotten lower as NMC and divorce became socially and legally institutionalized (de Graaf & Kalmijn, 2006; Liefbroer & Dourleijn, 2006; Soons & Kalmijn, 2009). On the background of these economic and normative shifts, educational expansion can be expected to have coincided with *four behavioral changes*. 1) An initially positive educational gradient of divorce – the more educated being more likely to divorce - is expected to have faded as economic independence became less tied to educational groups and divorce became facilitated. 2) On similar grounds, a positive educational gradient of cohabiting outside marriage should have decreased. 3) NMC should have become more stable compared to marriages as their social acceptance increased. 4) An initially negative educational gradient of instability of NMC compared to marriages should have increased, because education as a means to withstand social disapproval lost meaning.

Event-history models on data from four surveys (the Family and Fertility Survey, two biographical surveys of the Swiss Household Panel and the Inquiry on Families and Generations) explore compositional and behavioral changes. Indeed, compositional effects per se are moderate: an average-over-cohort effect of educational achievement on instability is small and a bit smaller when the legal type of partnership is controlled for. This suggests a slight average-over-cohort indirect effect of educational expansion. Behavioral changes are substantial: a positive educational gradient has decreased considerably with respect to divorce and recently with respect to selecting NMC. Further, NMC have become less unstable compared to marriages and the educational gradient of instability of NMC compared to marriages strongly increased. The article concludes with the relative importance of all changes for the overall instability trend.

Hannah Klaas

Who reports mental illness in the Swiss Household Panel? A recovery perspective

Several studies conducted in western societies point to mental illness as a stigmatizing experience. Hence, during recuperation, in addition to coping with the symptoms of the disorder, persons have to cope with an identity threat and the confrontation with a new social identity. Several implications have been found for the recovery process, such as self-stigma, social isolation and delayed search for treatment. Regarding these drawbacks, qualitative studies have identified the acceptance of mental illness as a central factor for recuperation. Our aim was to investigate the impact of indicators for illness acceptance on identity-related variables implicated in subjectively perceived recovery from mental illness. We were interested in recovery trajectories in the Swiss context where stigma is relatively high and the search for treatment delayed.
We analyzed data from years 2003 to 2010 of the Swiss Household Panel (SHP) which is a longitudinal study on social change. The SHP covers a representative sample of members of Swiss households and assesses yearly a broad number of sociological and psychological variables, living conditions and health. Persons were considered who reported an episode of mental illness as well as persons who reported experiencing depressive symptoms, but no disorder. We also considered the occurrence of physical illness, socioeconomic background and regional variations.
Our results describe the subjectively perceived recovery process for recovery-related indicators in the social, occupational and personal domain. Reporting a mental illness was associated with slightly different scores in identity-related recuperation variables in the social and occupational domain than reporting symptoms without reporting a disorder. We discuss our results in the scope of the importance of the acceptance of mental illness during recovery. Implications for the interpretation of mental health reports in public survey data are discussed.

Bina Knöpfli

Marital breakup after long-term marriage: how the past and ongoing relationship with the ex-partner is linked to psychological adaption

While negative effects of divorce on well-being are well documented in research literature, the role of relationships with the ex-partner after marital breakup on adaptation remains unclear. This is especially the case for marital breakup after long-term marriage, which is still a neglected research topic. This research focuses on the relationships with the ex-partner (past and ongoing), and the extent to which the quality of these relations are linked to psychological adaptation to marital breakup (i.e., life satisfaction and depressive symptoms) over time. Therefore, we take into account socio-demographic variables (i.e., age, gender, financial resources), personality variables (i.e., personality traits, resilience) as well as the current relationship status. Data stem from two waves (2012, 2014) of a longitudinal survey-based study, which is part of the Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research 'LIVES – Overcoming vulnerability: life course perspectives'. Our analyses are carried out on a subsample of 501 divorcees (349 females, 152 males) aged 40 – 65 years (*M*= 51 years, *SD*= 6.7). The average length of their former relationship was 21.6 years (*SD*= 8.1) and 2 participants experienced the separation on average 3.8 years ago (*SD*= 2.8). Half of the participants (*n*= 255; 49%) were in a new relationship, the majority (71%, *n*= 360) were still in contact with their ex-partner. Of those persons, 29% reported 'tense to very tense' contact to the ex-partner, 29% responded with 'partly tense, partly good' and 41% reported of a 'good to very good' contact. Preliminary results by multiple linear regression analysis demonstrate that for those who are still in contact with the former partner, ongoing conflicts are related to worse adaptation (i.e., lower life satisfaction, higher depressive symptoms), even when the participants are in a new relationship. Variables related to the ex-relationship (i.e., length of and happiness with former relationship, initiator status of separation, time passed since separation) only play a limited role for adaptation. In a next step, we will examine longitudinal associations using structural equation modelling. These results offer important insights into the process of adaptation to marital breakup, which can be used for counseling.

Maylis Korber

General versus Vocational Education: Employment and Earnings over the Life Course. Results for Switzerland and first elements for a comparison with the UK

This presentation examines the evolution of employment and earnings over the life course for workers with upper-secondary vocational and general education. On the one hand, vocational training may give workers a head start in the labour market and thereby lead to more successful careers. On the other hand, vocational skills may become obsolete more quickly and leave older workers vulnerable to structural change.
In a first step, we analyse this issue for Switzerland based on the Swiss Labour Force Survey, 1991 to 2014, and the Swiss Household Panel, 1999 to 2013. We use regional variation in the baccalaureate rate and mothers' education as instruments to account for

selection into different educational tracks. Our results show that employment prospects for mid-aged and older workers with vocational education are at least as good as those for workers with general education. However, general education is associated with consistently higher annual earnings than vocational education once workers reach the age of 30 to 35. When comparing total work income over the life course weighted by the probability to be in employment, we find interesting gender differences. Vocationally trained men have life-cycle earnings that exceed those of men with general education by 4 to 6 percent, whereas women with general education earn between 6 and 10 percent more than vocationally trained women.
In a second step, we compare Switzerland with the UK, based on similar data (British Household Panel Survey and British Labour Force Survey). Since the proportion of workers with a general upper-secondary level of education is much higher in the UK than in Switzerland, this comparison will help to understand if the effect observed in Switzerland exists in the UK.

Ornella Larenza

Repartnering mothers: Doing family after the transition to lone parenthood

Current research has mainly attempted to disclose patterns of repartnering in relation to lone mothers' demographic and socio-economic characteristics. Little is known about how lone mothers "do family" in the context of the new relationship and what kind of support they receive from new partners, including the extent to which they take up parenting tasks. This is especially the case with LAT relationships. This work aims at exploring meanings and practices of repartnering in lone mothers' families in French speaking Switzerland, both in the case of co-resident and distant new partners. Two waves of semi-structured interviews were conducted in 2012/2013 and 2015 with a group 38 lone mothers living in the Cantons of Vaud and Geneva. Various combinations of new partners' roles and residential arrangements (co-habitant and LAT) are possible. The intensity of the support received (including with care tasks) is not necessarily related to the new residential arrangement.

Andrea Lutz

Analyzing the impact of the medical treatment of obesity on the life course of obese children and their families

In this paper, I will present the theoretical and methodological framework of my PhD project on the social trajectories of children undergoing a medical treatment for obesity in the French-speaking part of Switzerland. The main objective of my research is to understand how the management of obesity affects the everyday life of obese children and their families during time. In a socio-anthropological perspective, I will consider the treatment process as a rite of passage, which main function is to modify the identity of children and their place in the world, through the embodiment of new norms and values in relation to food and health. Firstly, on the basis of in-depth interviews that I will

conduct with obese children, siblings and parents, I will analyze the different steps of the treatment process and their impact on the life context of children. Secondly, I will try to understand how this event inserts in the life course of children and in the history of their families. A special attention would be paid to the question of the reproduction and transmission of food practices and lifestyle habits within the family. Two main hypotheses will be tested in this research: (1) the extent of the transformation of children's lives by the medical treatment varies according to the economic, social and cultural resources that children and families possess and mobilize during time; (2) the trajectories of obese children vary depending on their gender.

Nathalie Mancini-Vonlanthen

Spouses and families of expatriates: A systematic literature review by correspondence analysis based on semantic segments

Spouses and families of expatriates have been identified as a major issue in expatriation and the literature thereon has augmented during the last decade. Applying correspondence analysis, the article aims to provide a systematic visualization of the development of the research field and reveals key tendencies of research over time. By using correspondence analysis software, I perform a textual analysis of abstracts from 132 academic journals in English which focus of the couple/family before, during and after expatriation. Through the semantic structuring of the field by the medium of a graphic, the development of the research field along two major axes can be demonstrated; the evolution from home country to host country issues and the nonlinear shift from an expatriate-centered perspective to a dual-career and expatriate family perspective. The evolution from quantitative and mixed method study designs to qualitative study designs during recent years can also be shown. Based on the historical advancements of the field, key trends for future research are anticipated and identified. Among other trends, studies on the long-term impact of an expatriation, studies on non-traditional families and partners/families of specific self-initiated expatriates or expatriates in alternative forms of international mobility are discussed.

Pauline Mesnard

Face au risque « dépendance », la théorie critique pour penser la vulnérabilité au grand âge

Cette contribution vise à dégager les moyens théoriques d'une critique des politiques de la «dépendance » en mobilisant les concepts issus de l'Ecole de Francfort. Nous arguons que la situation sociale des personnes âgées dites « dépendantes » ou « en perte d'autonomie » s'apparente à une « pathologie de la reconnaissance » dont les mécanismes doivent faire l'objet d'une critique sociale au sens fort. Ainsi ce papier se donne pour objectif de rechercher les causes structurelles à l'origine du « mépris » dont sont victimes les personnes âgées catégorisées comme « dépendantes » ou « en perte d'autonomie ». Nous montrons ainsi que la conception libérale de l'autonomie sur

laquelle reposent les politiques de la vieillesse constitue une « idéologie de la reconnaissance » qui, au lieu d'encourager l'intégration sociale des personnes âgées, contribue à stigmatiser les relations de dépendance et à condamner une frange importante de cette population à faire l'expérience du « mépris social ».

Siboney Minko

Religion in the life of elderly persons of Spanish origin in Geneva

This doctoral research, conducted within the framework of NCCR LIVES, is interested in the place and role of religion in the everyday lives of elderly persons of Spanish origin in Geneva. Their religious practices and the benefits that they derive from them will be studied, considering how life course shaped their religious beliefs, as well as their social interactions and everyday experience.
In 2000, elderly persons of Spanish origin represented the second-largest minority among those over 55 in Switzerland (Bolzman 2004). Although this population in Geneva massively declares itself as Catholic, its religious practice and beliefs are heterogeneous. On the contrary, elders of Italian or Portuguese origin have more homogeneous beliefs, mostly linked to the Catholic faith (Poll VLV – IP213).
A method combining quantitative and qualitative research is used to understand the relation that the elderly Spanish persons have with religion. The objective of the first part is to produce their socioeconomic profile and religious attitudes, taking into account factors such as gender, but also the influence of religion during childhood, youth and in the places of emigration and immigration, i.e during their life trajectories. The second part is centered on the role of religion in their lives, mostly in old age, as a resource to cope with losses and maintain well-being.
Semi-directive interviews (n=35) are conducted with elderly people aged 70-84 who migrated from Spain and are living in the canton of Geneva. They will be complemented by participant observations carried out in the canton's religious communities where members of the studied population meet, as well as by focus groups with persons of the same age bracket in Spain. In Geneva, the elders are recruited through the database based on the "Vivre-Leben-Vivere" (NCCR LIVES - IP13) poll on the life and health conditions of elderly people over 65 in Switzerland (n=4200), which ensures a methodological coherence between the quantitative and qualitative information.

Aurore Moullet

Parental investment in Switzerland: the role of migration status

Despite the democratization of education and the extension of opportunities, the social intergenerational reproduction of outcomes continues to be relevant. Indeed, a great body of literature shows the high correlation between socio-economic status (SES) of parents and educational outcomes of their children. However, it appears that, particularly in case of immigrants, SES does not explain the entire variation in children's outcomes. This is particularly surprising as migrants often appear as a disadvantaged

population in terms of resources, facing a different system, another language, etc. Despite these supposed disadvantages, some immigrant children, at equal SES, succeed to reach their native peers' educational outcomes, or even overpass them (Kao & Thompson, 2003; Modood, 2004). But this is not the case of all immigrant children as some of them are suffering lower performances than natives. These differences in the educational outcomes are very important because education is a significant matter in term of integration for immigrants. These variations in educational achievement independent on SES show that there are some mechanisms of family interactions that are not totally correlated to SES and that parental investment could act as a mediator of the socio-economic status. In that perspective, parental investment would be means for parents to better their children's outcomes despite a SES disadvantage. Even though we do not really know how these disadvantages due to lower SES or migration background translate through an advantage, we can find in the literature some hints of explanation through parental investment.

Ermisch, Jäntti, & Smeeding (2012) define parental investment as the strategies with given resources for their children's socio and economic well-being in the future. Parents' conception of socio-economic well-being and how to reach it can be defined as parents' aspirations for their children. Thus, investment is concerned with the strategies parents use in order for their children to meet their aspiration with given resources. These three elements are closely linked and are interdependent. All parents aspire to their children's future well-being and try to raise them in order for them to reach this well-being. However, parents do not all have the same idea on what is this well-being and how to reach it. Moreover, all parents do not possess the same kind of resources and do not face the same constraints.

Using data from the COCON survey, a study led by the University of Zurich on children and youths in Switzerland, this paper explores differences between native and immigrant mothers in terms of educational aspiration for their child and diverse indicators of strategies such as parents' meetings with teacher, child's extra-curricular activities and family activities, controlling for socio-economic status. The paper will also explore whether other characteristics such as child's rank in the family, number of siblings and gender influence parental investment.

Camila Moyano

Assemble the self: Narratives of Chilean musicians biographies

The Chilean sociology has conducted several researches about culture and art, concerning principally its institutional, organizational and labour dimensions. Various are the studies that review the labour situation of artist and their implications (FEP USACH, 2012; Ihnen 2012; Karmy et al. 2013; Negrón et al. 2010; Sanhueza, 2002, 2003), the public institutions regarding culture and art (Garretón 2004; Urra 2006; Bastías 2008; CNCA 2011), cultural consumption (Güell et al. 2012; Morales & Peters 2012), cultural audiences (Negrón et al. 2010; Antoine 2009), among other aspects. However, there are only a few studies that, from the analysis of subjectivities, have dealt with what it means to be an artist as an issue for the self-assembly. The aim of this research is to connect the study of the selfhood with a moral examination, specifically concerning the

fact of being, at the same time a musician and a “common person” as a problematic issue for the self assembly (construction of an unclosed identity).
The focus is on how the biographical narration shows the changes experienced by the self as a subject constantly divided between differences in their decisions and events regarding being a musician (eg. Network matters) and a “common person” (eg. Family matters). I have interest in how narratives of lives display the changes in the self and specifically in the notions of the good life as a musician and a “common person”. In theoretical terms, I used a biographical perspective. Particularly I focus on the selfhood theory and moral issues (Rose 1998; Foucault 1993; Gubrium & Holstein 2000; Calhoun, 1991; Taylor, 1989), and the biographical narratives (Riessman 2008; Ochs & Capps 1996; Ezzy 1998; Bernasconi 2011) to understand the contradictions, the turns, the explanations and statements of the narrative, about the "ought to be" of a musician and a “common person”.
In methodological terms I conducted interviews focusing on story life case study divided by generation, in Santiago de Chile, paying attention to those different moral sources that musicians have to lay hold of for their self definition. They are musicians, but they could be also a daughter/son, a partner, a mother/father, a citizen, a student, etc.
My first analytic chapter will focus on gender matter. Thus, preliminary results show that, within the study of the narrative productions, the gender concept is re-organized from a subjective and first person perspective. Thus, the woman-musician as a “double outsider” will configure their biographical narrative making use of those moral sources that allow her to articulate in the better way the double dimension of their existence. From the external stereotype demand to an inner reflection of their decisions and way of conducting their lives.

Marthe Nicolet

When the family of the deceased said thank you. Death notices in Geneva and Valais

In demographic terms, the rectangularization of the survival curve has increased the link between death and old age. In Switzerland as in other developed countries, a large majority of deaths occur in very old age. This reality affects the representation of life’s end.
An original and underexplored source to document the conditions of the end of life in old age are death notices published in the daily newspapers. They are resources providing valuable information regarding the deceased: sex, age, place of death, marital status, religion, number of children. Moreover, they show whether and how families mention or express gratitude to an institution, a physician or a medical team. Sometimes also the dying process ("suddenly", "peaceful", "serenity") is reflected.
This research focuses on two different regions of Switzerland, Geneva and Valais, meaning that two contrasting contexts are considered: Valais, a mountainous semi-urban area is still characterized by a specific local culture, the impact of Catholicism, as well as ‘traditional’ relationship and family models, while the canton of Geneva remains marked by Protestantism and is also influenced by modern urban values, showing the economic structure of a large city. The purpose of this presentation is to look at

gratitude expressed by the family after their loss of someone. We aim to provide a better understanding of who expresses it, who does not, to whom it is addressed and more generally, how people say thank you to those who have accompanied a person in the closing chapter of their life.

Marie-Claire Peytrignet

Infrequent sex within union in sub-Saharan Africa: exposure, associated factors, and use as a method of birth avoidance

The data seems to show that couples in developed/rich countries tend to have more recent sexual exposure as well as sex more frequently than the rest of the world. Interestingly enough, one of the first reason for contraceptive non-use Latin America & the Caribbean, Asia and sub-Saharan Africa is "infrequent sex". Yet, sexual activity and its associated factors has not been thoroughly studies in the Family Planning Literature. Today, more than 2.6 billion dollars are invested in order to give access to modern contraception to 120 extra women by 2020, in the poorest 69 countries in the world (FP2020), of which most are in sub-Saharan Africa. Hence, understanding the factors associated to the lack of sexual exposure among couples seems key. The tradition of abstinence postpartum (abstaining of sexual relations for a relatively long period after delivery) has been largely documented by anthropologists and demographers. Yet, there seems to be lacking literature on the role of non-sexual exposure outside the post-partum abstinence period. The pioneer research of Cleland and Machiyama recently concluded that lack of sexual exposure was certainly used by some as a birth regulating method. The aim of this paper is going to try to reproduce their work, but to the sub-continent as a whole, using the latest Demographic and Health Surveys in sub-Saharan Africa, from 2005 to 2014. We will study the prevalence of infrequent sex across the continent, the factors associated to recent sexual non-exposure, and to explore the extent to which it could be used as a method of birth avoidance.

Sabrina Roduit

Use and non-use of health care services among persons not affiliated to the basic health insurance system, living in Geneva. Beginning of the field research

This research aims to study, on a comprehensive way, the experience of use and non-use of health care services among uninsured persons living in the canton of Geneva. It also aims to understand the role played by their personal networks (in terms of bonding, bridging and linking social capital), in the facilities or difficulties for them to access to care, especially looking at the relationship with the health care professionals. We will also focus on the cross-border context, with the proximity of the neighbour country, France, and whether this proximity plays a role or not in the access to care. The main research question is: do differences between people exist in their health care use, medical care and follow-up, which are linked to their life course trajectories more than to medical or legal recommendations? We will try to examine that through a thirty

qualitative interviews with uninsured persons, about ten interviews with health care providers, and participant observation in places like health care services and structures which offer hospitality for people who live in precarious conditions.
In February 2016, a first part of the field research would have been done. Some qualitative semi-structured interviews with uninsured persons and some observation would have been conducted. I will analyse the beginning of this work and the field context. The Doctoriales' presentation will be based on a brief presentation of the methodology, and a preliminary analysis of these observations and the first interviews. I will also focus on the facilities and difficulties found through the beginning of the research.

Emilie Rosenstein

The Impact of Welfare Reforms on Individual Trajectories: Comparing Three Cohorts of People Applying for Disability Insurance

Since the 80s, the trend towards activation has deeply transformed welfare policies. Social policies turned into social and occupational integration policies. In this perspective, welfare policies are increasingly designed as a punctual support (rather than a life-long one), dedicated to the improvement of people's return to employment, as their exclusion from the labour market is seen as a major source of vulnerability. This new conception of social protection impacts on the entitlement to social rights as well as on the meaning of social citizenship. Indeed, activating welfare recipients requires individualising welfare benefits and procedures. The objective is to find a new way to organise and deliver welfare protection in a context of destandardisation of the life course, characterised by the end of full employment and the multiplication of nonlinear occupational trajectories. But, as many authors pointed out, individualisation within welfare policies is highly ambivalent. On the one hand, it promises more successful and tailor-made solutions. On the other hand, it opens the way towards selectivity, and conditional approaches to social protection.
Based on the case of the Swiss Disability Insurance (DI), the aim of my PhD is to question the consequences of this ambivalent movement towards activation and its impact on the trajectories of people applying for DI benefits. More precisely, my objective is to assess the appropriateness of the recent transformations of DI regarding individuals' capacity and needs in overcoming the multiple forms of vulnerability there are confronted to. To assess the impact of DI and the way it reshapes people's life course, my project identifies typical trajectories among a sample of 1'500 people receiving DI benefits (be it active or so-called "passive" measures) or excluded from the DI system. My contribution will compare and discuss the evolution of these individual trajectories. These results are based on the quantitative part of my thesis, applying sequence analysis to 3 cohorts of people who applied for DI benefits in 2000, 2004 and 2008. Data were drawn from the administrative dataset of DI in the canton of Vaud.

Florence Rossignon

The labour market integration in Switzerland- Does ethnic origin matter?

The aim of this paper is to examine whether the labour market integration of second-generation immigrants differs from that of children of natives, even though both were born or, at least, have spent most of their life in Switzerland. Another objective is to determine whether second-generation immigrants with different ethnic origins benefit from the same opportunities in the labour market. Using retrospective data from the LIVES Cohort survey, a panel survey of 1691 respondents whose first wave was conducted from early autumn 2013 to the end of June 2014 in Switzerland, a competing risk analysis model has been developed. This approach examines the effects of ethnic origin on the position young adults occupy when they first integrate the labour market. The results show that second-generation immigrants from Eastern Europe are more likely to opt for qualified and non-manual jobs than Swiss natives. Conversely, they have a lower probability of working as unqualified non-manual or manual workers. Furthermore, when interaction effects are taken into account, there is some evidence that young adults from Eastern Europe have a higher probability of working as an intern. Regarding second-generation immigrants from North-western Europe, the results show that they have fewer chances than children of Swiss natives of having a high position or of being a self-employed worker. They also have fewer odds of working as an intern. Lastly, second-generation immigrants from Southern Europe have fewer chances than children of Swiss natives of having a high position, self-employment and internship appears to be more likely among this aforementioned population. Accordingly, there are no overall signs of early, unqualified integration into the labour market for second-generation immigrants.

Emmanuel Rousseaux

The Rsocialdata.network extension: Handling and analysing egocentric network survey data in R - beta release

This communication introduces the R package Rsocialdata.network. This package provides specific tools for dealing with network survey data in R. The package comes as an extension to the Rsocialdata package [1] by adding two new classes respectively designed to store (1) network survey variables (for instance emotional support, financial support, or conflict between family members) and (2) covariate variables describing members cited in the networks. These covariates generally include the family tie with the respondent as well as demographic variables: for instance gender, age, marital status, or education level. The framework allows to store network survey variables in one single variable instead of separated variables usually stored in a tabular form. All Rsocialdata features for survey data management are available, for instance the distinction between valid cases and missing values, handling several different missing value types, and a variable description. Most common network measures (centrality, density, in/out-degree, etc.) can directly be computed without any additional recoding or data preparation. Furthermore, the user has the possibility to link network variables with corresponding network covariate data. Specifically, the main features of the package

are the net_extract and net_query functions. The net_extract function allows to stem new networks from existing networks using information from covariate variables. For instance, the user can generate a new network variable by removing for each respondent links coming from her/his father in one single step. This is particularly useful to assess the role played by a specific actor on the structure on the network (assessed for instance by the density or the in/out-degree). The net_query function offers facilities to easily retrieve networks based on criteria from both network and covariate information. For example the user can, in one single step, select networks based on the following properties: (1) the father is cited by the respondent (2) the father has a low education, and (3) the density of the network is lower than 0.2. This is particularly useful to model a hypothesis and generate dummies to be tested in regression models. We start this communication by introducing existing packages dealing with network data in R and motivating the development of this extension. Then we introduce the design of the package before to illustrate the package with an application on family configuration of the elderly in the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland. The package is currently available from the R-Forge.

[1] Rousseaux E., Bolano D. and Ritschard G. (2013), ``The Rsocialdata package: Handling survey data in R'', In XXVII IUSSP International Population Conference, Busan, Republic of Korea, August 26th to 31th, 2013.

Serguei Rouzinov

Missing Data: Tests and causality in longitudinal contexts

My PhD thesis is in the field of statistic. More specifically, it covers the statistical problematic of unobserved observations. I will develop statistical methods for handling Missing Data (MD) able to determine the mechanisms explaining missing data, and to impute missing data in a longitudinal context with a strict respect of the possible causality relationships between successive waves of a survey. These new tools will be applied to simulated data and to several LIVES datasets.
Missing Data are common and occur in almost all longitudinal and non-longitudinal surveys. If the handling of MD is done inadequately, the statistical estimates of parameter of interest can be inefficient and/or biased, and standard errors are generally underestimated. Thus, when the handling of MD is incorrect, confidence intervals and significance tests are incorrect as well.
Missing data can have different mechanisms: when a data is missing completely at random (MCAR), its probability of missing is not related to any other information, when it is missing at random (MAR), its probability of missing depends on other variables, and when it is missing not at random (MNAR), the probability of missing depends on the missing values themselves. These different mechanisms define the technique to use for analysing datasets with missing data, but before that, it is necessary to determine the nature of this mechanism.
Mainly two authors worked on tests for determining the type of missing data: Roderick Little and Mortaza Jamshidian. Even if the resulting tests are well-known, they cannot be applied to all situations. In particular, they do not handle correctly non-numerical

variables, and it is generally difficult to distinguish between the MAR and MCAR cases. Therefore, the first objective of my thesis is the development of a new test applicable to all data types and able to distinguish between the three cases of missing data.
Another point rarely considered in the literature is the fact that the missing data on a given variables can have different causes, hence different generating mechanisms. The second objective of my thesis is then to describe such missing data as a mixture of generating mechanisms, to define a typology of these mechanisms, and finally to investigate the capacity of tests to work also with such data.
When the MD mechanism is known, it is possible to proceed to the next step, namely to choose and apply the method for analysing a dataset with missing data. In my PhD proposal, I review some of the common used methods for handling MD: deletion, maximum likelihood and imputation methods. Most of them are not optimal, because coefficients of the parameters of interest are biased and theirs standard errors are not efficient. Moreover, these methods were primary defined in the context of cross-sectional data, and their behaviour when working with longitudinal data is not fully understood. In particular, the impact of imputation upon causality has still to be investigated. The third goal of my thesis is then to develop an imputation method specific to longitudinal data with a strict respect of causality principles.
Methodologically, my thesis will combine theoretical developments, simulated numerical experiments and applications to several real longitudinal datasets collected within LIVES.

Rosa Sánchez Tomé

The Impact of Mode of Data Collection on Measures of Vulnerability: Does it Really Matter?

Indicators of vulnerability have become essential to measure economic prosperity and societal progress across the world, with much of the produced research being based on survey data at a time in which traditional survey modes are insufficient to maintain data quality and costs.
One of the most widespread alternatives to overcome data collection challenges is to use various modes of data collection but as a consequence, doubts have been raised related to the quality of the information obtained about such sensitive topics. Although previous research does not offer definite conclusions, there is great concern that data collected through different modes may not be comparable, either because it comes from a mixed mode survey or because we mix data from countries whose data has been collected through different modes. Moreover, mode differences could impact on the statistical relationship between the variables of interest, for example on regression coefficients.
Using data from a mode comparison experiment, we compared estimates by type of mode (telephone, mail and web) and found differences on the sample composition between the different modes. In addition, controlling for selection biases using coarsened exact matching we discovered measurement differences for some widely used variables such as happiness or satisfaction at work.

In order to find out whether those mode differences in individual variables affect the conclusions of substantive research into wellbeing and vulnerability, we replicate multivariate analysis that are widely used for researchers. Specifically we examine the statistical relationship between four dependent variables (happiness, satisfaction at work, resilience and social trust) and their predictors. The regressions are implemented for three different scenarios depending on whether mode effects whether found a) on dependent variable but not on independent variables b) on independent variables, but not on dependent variable and c) on both dependent and independent variables and show that mode effects play an important role on the conclusions obtained.

Romina Seminario

Issues of interdependent live domains amongst highly skilled foreigners: Peruvian women and men professional and family trajectories in Switzerland.

Drawing on biographical interviews carried out using the LIVES life-calendar, this paper discusses the interaction between professional and family trajectories for highly skilled Peruvian men and women living in Switzerland. This paper proposes the analysis of the transnational education – employment transition that combines the analysis of skills acquisition and the transnational circulation of care. I focus on two transitions: migrating to Switzerland to study in a Higher Education institution and entering the Swiss labour market; and link them with particular transnational family configurations. Although Peruvian elites had better chances for a linear transition in the first moment, this only was not sufficient for avoiding a non-linear transition in the second moment. Results show also that the influence of family configurations and caregiving responsibilities on professional trajectories is not homogeneous. Particularly, Peruvian academic women as well as Peruvian engineers and bank managers explained that their spouses have less privileged employment conditions and are more involved in caregiving responsibilities. I propose three dimensions that explain these experiences during transitions: qualification fields, transnational family configurations, and gender normativity related to careers and couple's negotiation.
Based on the interdependence of live domains from the life-course approach (Sapin, Spini, & Widmer, 2014), education to employment transitions are analysed in relation to broader social contexts such as the family. Considering the circulation of care at the centre of family life, I am interested in different configurations of transnational families and changes of care giving and receiving across (at least) two national institutional settings (Baldassar & Merla, 2014, p. 54). Once reframed along these lines this analysis of family and professional trajectories is based on a dynamic approach. The consideration of gender norms related to both social spheres: employment and the family, that hinders and enable labour market participation is revealing of changes and coping practices. Before considering a dichotomization of careers based on gender too promptly, I present in more detail the context and features of Peruvian men and women experiences at the transnational education – employment transition. Consequently, this paper contributes to the analysis of transitional moments for explaining labour market participation patterns among highly skilled foreign men and women in Switzerland (Riaño, Limacher, Aschwanden, Hirsig, & Wastl-Walter, 2015).

Overall the focus here is on assessing issues of interdependent live domains across places and moments. This paper aims to discuss professional trajectories, during two transitions; and explore gender norms relation to practices in family and professional spheres. I will present my analysis in two parts; first, I describe two patterns of transitions from Peruvian HE institutions to Swiss ones, and from education to employment in Switzerland: linear and non-linear. Secondly, I present three different experiences found among highly skilled Peruvian men and women according to the concordance or discordance between the process of skills acquisition and current employment conditions. Finally, I found three dimensions to be particularly promising to map the contours of labour market participation among this population: qualification fields, transnational family configurations and the gender norms.

Giannina Vaccaro

Role of different skills for gender inequality

New data availability on skills has opened the possibility to answer different research questions that were impossible to tackle before.
The recent work of Hanushek et al. (2015) using the PIAAC survey of adult skills has shown that returns of skills are heterogeneous for different countries. We also know that ability gaps open up early, and that they are mainly determined by family backgrounds (Carneiro et al., 2005).
Most of the research has used only one skill type (often literacy or numeracy) to generalize the impact of skills. In this article, I found striking differences between the role of literacy and numeracy for wages, and I showed that they matter differently across gender.

Anna Von Ow

The role of work related contacts for unemployment duration

This contribution discusses the role of job access via network for unemployment duration. Prolonged unemployment increases the risk of leaving the labor market for good. Moreover, the length of unemployment spells affects employers' likelihood to hire an unemployed jobseeker. Social contacts can vouch for an applicant stigmatized by unemployment, and thereby help to overcome scar effects. Studies in the US and in the European context show that job access via contacts goes along with shorter unemployment spells (Bentolila et al. 2010, Blau and Robins 1990). Work related contacts have been found effective for providing information that results in job leads. At the same time, contact to former co-workers is negatively affected by prolonged unemployment (Larsen 2008), and job seekers only activate their network if they expect this job search channel to be useful (Holzer 1986).

Our study uses data from an inflow sample of 4600 unemployed individuals of the Canton de Vaud, among which 1880 were surveyed again when either leaving unemployment or entering long-term unemployment (after up 12 months of

unemployment). We combined our survey data with data from the unemployment insurance register. Thus, we have information on starting conditions when getting unemployed, and on job search outcomes and how jobs were attained. The theoretical framework of this study builds on two research traditions by applying a capital approach, with focus on social capital (Bourdieu 1986/7, Lin 1999/2001), and combining it with a life course perspective.
First results confirm that finding a job via work contacts goes along with shorter unemployment spells than the use of communal contacts or formal job search means. Further, we identify groups of job seekers who, as time goes by, differ in their likelihood to find a job and to use their network for job access. These groups are not only distinct in terms of socio-demographic and network characteristics, but also in terms of whether they activated the contact to former co-workers.

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