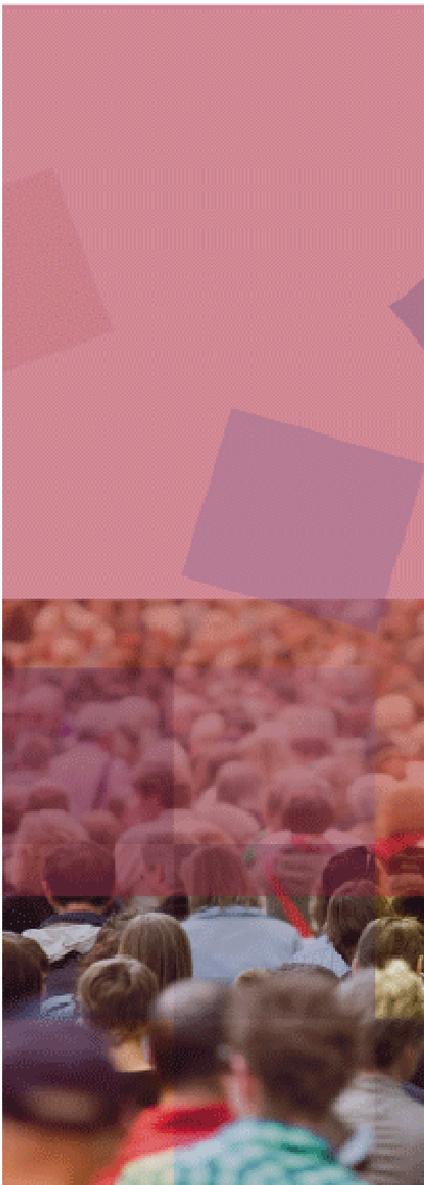




LIVES Doctoriales, 1st Edition

February, 13-14, 2012, Lausanne



We want to thank all the colleagues and friends who have accepted to act as experts for those first LIVES Doctoriales. Your contribution will be 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 and soon forget the stress generated!!

Michel Oris, LIVES co-director
Delphine Fagot, LIVES Doctoral Program Officer
Marie Baeriswyl, PhD Student



February, 13



9h00-9h30: Arrival coffee

Session 1 Salle 113

9h30-9h50: Girardin Nadia. *"Becoming a parent": between intentions and structural constraints.*

9h50-10h10: De Carlo Ivan. *Social trust trends in Switzerland.*

10h10-10h30: Ganjour Olga. *Personal networks and family support norms in the different types of Welfare States: a quantitative approach.*

Session 2 Salle 209

9h30-9h50: Bataille Pierre. *The "highway of success"? A sociological analysis of the French educational elite's life course. The case of the graduates of the Ecoles Normales Supérieures of Saint-Cloud, Fontenay-aux-Roses and Lyon (class of 1981-1987).*

9h50-10h10: Ravasi Claudio. *International mobility of dual career couples.*

10h10-10h30: Zinn Isabelle. *Doing and undoing gender at work: Managing masculinities in contrasting occupational settings.*

10h30-10h50: Valarino Isabel. *Does the emergence of parental and paternity leave policies in Switzerland challenge gendered representations and practices of fatherhood?.*

Session 3 Salle 108

9h30-9h50: Eduardo Guichard. *Crises memories in Latin America: The history seen by its actors in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico.*

9h50-10h10: Carvalhosa Barbosa Marlène. *Social integration during work-to-school transition. The importance of cultural identities.*

10h10-10h30: Martenot Aude. *Life Course, History and Generations: Memory for Personal and Socio-historical Changes.*

Session 4 Salle 531

9h30-11h10: Alessandra Rosciano, Aude Tholomier, Julia Henke, Marthe Nicolet, Rainer Gabriel (with Marie Baeriswyl, Myriam Girardin, Nora Dasoki, Laure Kaeser, Stefanie Spahni). *« L'huile et les rouages de VIVRE / LEBEN / VIVERE » : Insights into a data collection.*



12h30-13h45 LUNCH

Session 5 Salle 113

14h00-14h20: Aeby Gaelle. *The life course as a structuring factor of personal relationships.*

14h20-14h40: Schicka Manuela. *The impact of critical events on conjugal quality.*

14h40-15h00: Vesela Jana. *Overcoming Vulnerability in Family.*

15h00-15h20: Brandalesi Vanessa. *Motherhood: Fate or Free Will?*

Session 6 Salle 209

14h00-14h20: Glaeser Stéphanie. *The collective harm of social inequalities.*

14h20-14h40: Bakouri Mouna. *Regulating structural disadvantage in the transition to adulthood: the inter-related development of social identities and co-regulation strategies.*

14h40-15h00: Penic Sandra. *War victimization and collective guilt acceptance.*

Session 7 Salle 108

14h00-14h20: Falcon Julie. *Temporal trends in intergenerational social mobility in Switzerland: A cohort study of men and women born between 1912 and 1974.*

14h20-14h40: Baumann Isabel. *Workers' occupational trajectory after plant closure.*

14h40-15h00: Constantin Sandra. *The post-80s generation in modern China. Life course and vulnerability in a society in transition.*

Session 8 Salle 531

14h00-14h20: Baeriswyl Marie. *Social integration in old age: articulation of circles of investment and place of women.*

14h20-14h40: Girardin Myriam. *Family configurations in old age.*

14h40-15h00: Dasoki Nora. *Social Inequalities and well-being: the importance of retrospective perception of event in the regulation of stress.*

15h00-15h20: Kaeser Laure. *Questioning the concept of Active ageing : empirical measures from a survey on living conditions, disadvantages and resources of elderly immigrants in Switzerland.*

15h20-15h40: Spahni Stephanie. *Psychological vulnerability due to the death of spouse in old age.*



17h00–19h00 Meeting LIVES Advisory Board and Steering Board



19h30 Dinner Altogether at the university of Lausanne, Dorigny



February, 14



9h30-10h00: Arrival coffee

Session 9 Salle 209

10h00-10h20: Carvalho Arruda Carolina. *Teenagers' occupational choice in Switzerland.*

10h20-10h40: Perdrix Sophie. *The longitudinal effectiveness of career counselling: theoretical and practical implications.*

10h40-11h00: Gyorkos Christina. *Relations of the Job Demands-Control-Support Model of Job Strain with Personality Attributes: A Comparison between Switzerland and South Africa.*

Session 10 Salle 113

10h00-10h20: Amaro Galhano Laura. *Trajectories in the system of the Swiss unemployment insurance.*

10h20-10h40: Perriard Anne. *Regulating the gendered life course : the role of social policies.*

10h40-11h00: Eberhard Jakob. *Social origin, psychological resources and educational trajectories in Switzerland.*

11h00-11h20: Etienne Anne. *The Lisbon Strategy on R&D and Innovation in Europe: Regional Dynamics, Inequalities, and Measurement.*

Session 11 Salle 531

10h00-10h20: Remund Adrien. *Jeunesse(s) en danger? Approche démographique de la santé et la mortalité des jeunes adultes en Suisse, 1990-2010.*

10h20-10h40: Zufferey Jonathan. *Mortality differentials among migrants in Switzerland, 1990-2010.*

10h40-11h00: Cairo Sarah. *The couple as victim and as resource: the two sides of love relationships in the context of breast cancer.*

11h00-11h20: Cullati Stéphane. *Factors of change in health trajectories: a life course approach.*

11h20-11h40: Pocnet Cornelia. *Personality Features, Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms (BPS) and Cognitive Decline in Patients at an Early Stage of Alzheimer's Disease(AD).*

Session 12 Salle 108

10h00-10h20: Humbel Andrea. *Determinants of long lasting relationships: A comparison of long time partnered couples and divorced individuals in the second half of life.*

10h20-10h40: Zecca Gregory. *Personality, affect processes, and daily-life adaptation.*

10h40-11h00: Brandle Karen. *Non-normative transitions in adulthood.*



12h30–13h45 LUNCH

Session 13 Salle 209

14h00-14h20: Burgin Reto. *Segmented linear mixed models for ordinal longitudinal data.*

14h20-14h40: Bolano Danilo. *Hidden Markov Models and the Structural Equation Modeling: a comparative and integrative approach.*

14h40-15h00: Gabadinho Alexis. *Insights into health and demographic trajectories with methods of sequence analysis.*

15h00-15h20: Rousseaux Emmanuel. *A Knowledge Discovery and Management Framework for Life Course Analysis.*

Session 14 Salle 531

14h00-14h20: Turtschi Nicolas. *Social networks as a means of accessing employment: evidence for unemployed jobseekers with low employment prospects.*

14h20-14h40: Vaccaro Giannina. *Occupational change, schooling decisions, and its implications for gender segregation.*

14h40-15h00: Murphy Emily. *Labour Market Turbulence, Occupational Mobility and Workers' Skill Development over the Life course.*

15h00-15h20: Leppanen Virva. *Capability for voice of the young: negotiation of clienthood within activation discourses in a Swiss integration program.*

Session 15 Salle 113

14h00-14h20: Gomensoro Andres. *Post-compulsory education selection process of second generation immigrants from Kosovo in Geneva and Vaud cantons.*

14h20-14h40: Guarin Andres. *Entry into the professional world for second generation of migrants: A comparative study of social capital in a cohort educated in Switzerland.*

14h40-15h00: Burgos Parades Raul. *Ecuadorian immigration in Switzerland. Social networks, transnationalism, and integration.*

15h00-15h20: Barbeiro Ana. *Trajectories of institutional violence, meaning production and agency: a study on biographies of Portuguese immigrants in Switzerland.*



Session 1. Room 113.

Chairman: Professor Laura Bernardi

9h30-9h50: Girardin Nadia

"Becoming a parent": between intentions and structural constraints.

Abstract. The aim of this presentation is to expose the theoretical frame (work in progress) my dissertation is based on and some preliminary results. My purpose is to explore links between couples prenatal intentions about housework and child care time allocation, occupation and external childcare arrangement (by day-nursery or anyone else but the parents) and postnatal actual arrangements in these three domains with the aim to progress in the comprehension of the gender master-status appearance, a notion developed by Helga Krüger and René Levy. The theoretical framework is based on gender and action theories and data come from "Becoming a parent", a survey held by the centre PaVie between 2005 and 2009 in the French-speaking Switzerland. Preliminary results about child care allocation between the parents show that links between intentions and actual arrangements can be weak or inexistent for some couples; instead, a rather gendered and unequal allocation of child care between the parents is observed pointing out a non-anticipation of the actual arrangement along the lines of structuralist explanations in particular gender master status explanation.

9h50-10h10: De Carlo Ivan

Social trust trends in Switzerland

Abstract. The main goal of this presentation is to show if, during the last decade, there were or not modifications in the levels of the interpersonal trust and political confidence in Switzerland. We use data from the European Social Survey and World Value Survey to compare trends in different national samples and during slightly different time periods. The issue of measure reliability is addressed after a theoretical discussion of the interpersonal trust and political confidence concepts.

10h10-10h30: Ganjour Olga

Personal networks and family support norms in the different types of Welfare States: a quantitative approach.

Abstract. My thesis explores the links existing between state policy, personal networks and normative support at the individual level. I used the data from the *International Social Survey Program (ISSP)*. My research is based on information from respondents living in different countries which are classified in four groups with respect to Esping-Andersen typology: conservative countries (France, Germany and Spain), liberal countries (USA, Canada, Switzerland and Great Britain), social-democratic countries (Denmark, Finland and Norway) and Russia. My study is focused to the interaction between social policy (macro level) and personal characteristics of individuals (micro level) and their influence to the norms of support and the personal network. In our vulnerable and crisis time it's important to understand from whom the individuals expect to get a support. Which resources can provide the resilience of individuals in front of critical events of their life? Based on cluster analysis, I found that the social policy acts on the personal network and on the support norms. The conservative countries and Russia are characterized by the normative state or the normative mixed (state and family) supports and a family orientated personal networks (in Russia to children). The norms of support between individuals are weakened and the principle of subsidiarity is not realized in life. In precarious situations of life the individuals risk to be without support. I observed that social-democratic countries are associated with a high level of the normative state support and focused individual network to associations. The participation in the associations explains the problem of loneliness in weak-family societies. However, the question whether associative contacts can replace family contacts remains to be open. Liberal countries are similar to social-democratic countries in terms of sociability, but at the normative level, individuals have no support even if family support remains important.

10h30-11h30: General discussion

Experts: Professors Laura Bernardi & Martin Kohli



Session 2. Room 209.

Chairman: Professor Farinaz Fassa

9h30-9h50: Bataille Pierre

*The “highway of success”? A sociological analysis of the French educational elite’s life course.
The case of the graduates of the Ecoles Normales Supérieures of Saint-Cloud, Fontenay-aux-Roses and Lyon (class of 1981-1987).*

Abstract. Sociological researches on French elite have noted that in most cases, the course of studies into the « classe préparatoire-grandes écoles » system is a prerequisite to reach French society elite’s circles. These studies tend to give a homogenous overview of the “Grandes Ecoles” graduates. They participate to spread the idea that there exist a “highway of success” that automatically leads anybody who integrates these institutions to the most prestigious social and professional positions.

Adopting a life course perspective, I will try to nuance this idea. Indeed, especially according to the sex and the social background, there are strong differences between the professional trajectories of the “Grandes Ecoles” graduates. Analyzing the educational and professional trajectories of seven classes from the Ecoles Normales Supérieures of Saint-Cloud, Fontenay-aux-Roses and Lyon (1981-1987), I will try to investigate this question: Is a prestigious diploma an antidote to vulnerability?

9h50-10h10: Ravasi Claudio

International mobility of dual career couples

Abstract. The number of expatriates has been continuously increasing over the past decades since multinational companies still view expatriation as an important tool for sharing and transferring knowledge, controlling subsidiaries and developing workforce competencies. The expatriate partner and his/her adjustment have been for longtime considered by numerous researchers as the most important factor for the expatriation success. International transfers cause a disruption of social ties and routines and have a more severe impact on the spouse than on the expatriate. In a new cultural environment expatriates’ partners are likely to experience negative feelings like loneliness, isolation, roles alteration and loss of identity and self-worth. Within this context, work-family conflicts are exacerbated during a foreign assignment and the latter pose critical challenges to expatriate couples. Furthermore, with the emergence of dual career couples (couples in which both partners are psychologically committed to their respective careers) the spouse often has to resign from his/her job and abandon a potential career. Partners forced to abandon their career are in a more fragile psychological state, which is not only due to the career interruption, but also to the exclusive focus on the partner’s career at the expense of their own professional interests. Given the still gendered representation of social, professional and familial roles of men and women even in most of Western societies, the picture described above seems to be in general a stronger source of pain and stress for male than for female partners. With the growing trends of work life balance and dual career couples career- and family-related issues are gaining in importance and deserve more interest and attention.

10h10-10h30: Zinn Isabelle

Doing and undoing gender at work: Managing masculinities in contrasting occupational settings

Abstract. Starting from the premise that the workplace is an important area for the negotiation and reproduction of gender, I propose to analyze the processes behind the “(de-)gendering” of occupational groups.

In order to shed light on how men and women mobilize gender categories in the workplace, I will focus both on occupations that have historically been primarily associated with women, as well as on those that have been a largely male preserve: a) florists: a statistically female-dominated occupation; b) butchers: a male-dominated occupation.

This presentation aims to examine how and when sex affiliations becomes relevant and meaningful to individuals within a given professional context. More specifically, it aims to investigate how gender categories are mobilized, subordinated or transcended in specific occupational settings.

Although I agree that no individual can really escape being allocated to a sex category, sex affiliation is not necessarily relevant in all contexts at all times. The aim of this contribution is precisely to claim the importance of

investigating under what circumstances sex affiliation becomes salient, when social interaction might become less gendered, or whether gender can ever be irrelevant to an occupational activity. I thus draw attention to the fact that one should not take gender differentiation as a starting point in his/her analysis, in order to avoid an ideological bias and a search for simple confirmation of her/his assumptions.

10h30-10h50: Valarino Isabel

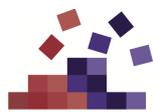
Does the emergence of parental and paternity leave policies in Switzerland challenge gendered representations and practices of fatherhood?

Abstract. Switzerland is one of the few European countries that have not implemented parental leave policies (parental or paternity leave). However, in the last decade the issue has been increasingly problematized in the public domain. This thesis has two objectives. First, describe the emergence of parental leave policies in Switzerland in the last decade. Second, analyse the representations of gender relations, in particular maternity and paternity through this emergence. Does the increased problematization of parental leave policies in Switzerland challenge gendered representations of parental roles? In order to answer this question, I analyse media, political and labour market spheres. Firstly, press articles on parental leave policies are analysed. Secondly, parliamentary propositions in favour of parental leave policies and their political treatment are investigated. Finally, labour market practices regarding discretionary parental leave policies are analysed through a case study conducted in a local public administration which has implemented a far-ranging work-family life policy and recently extended its paid paternity leave from 6 to 21 days. The qualitative data is analysed following principles of discourse and content analysis. Descriptive statistics of paternity and parental leave uptake in the public work organization is also provided.

For the “LIVES doctoriales 2012”, I will present research questions and design. Results from the first two empirical fields (media and political spheres) will be summarized and presented as a background to the case study which will be launched in February 2012.

10h50-12h00: General discussion

Experts: Professors Farinaz Fassa & Elizabeth Thomson



Session 3. Room 108.

Chairman: Professor Dario Spini

9h30-9h50: Eduardo Guichard

Crises memories in Latin America: The history seen by its actors in Argentina, Chile, and Mexico.

Abstract. This thesis project deals about the historical memory of crisis events in three Latin American countries: Argentina, Chile and Mexico. Likewise, it will take in consideration the memories of people about dictatorships, natural disasters, and economic crises as analytical examples of those critical events. For this purpose, theoretically will be considerate the concept of collective memory of Halbwachs (2003), which claims the existence of shared souvenirs about socio historical becoming that are supported by individual memory and the subjective experience of the group across time. In this issue, will be relevant as well different conceptualizations about the relationship between historiography and memory (Aróstegui 2001) to give importance at the subjective experience in the construction of history. By the other hand, the conceptualization about the socio historical generations (Mannheim 1928, Schuman and Scott 1989), lead us to consider the relevance of different group configurations as part in the formation of historical memory, as well as historical events can be experienced in different ways according to the different age positions along life course. Moreover, crisis concept will be treated according to the idea of social trauma (Alexander 2003, 2011 and Ortega 2011) and crisis in the life course (Bidart 2006, Grosetti 2011, Dubar 2011), which claims the existence of certain events that can left strong marks in the memory of people because those are not totally predictable, and socially are not available collective or individual responses face of them; at the same time can produces important alterations in the biographic timing of people that live those events due at the regimen temporal specific that generates. For inquire about those topics, analyses are based on the data obtained for those three countries by the international research CEVI (Changes and events across life course), which study the perception that have adults of several countries about the changes occurred into their own life as well as in their

social environment since their birth. The research gives importance to the analysis of change notion, and focuses over the subjective perceptions that have adults placed in different positions of their life course. Results come to make a contribution to the knowledge about subjective experience of people in societies that lives events of crisis, considering the “story” of those who lived this kind of events.

9h50-10h10: Carvalhosa Barbosa Marlène

Social integration during work-to-school transition. The importance of cultural identities.

Abstract. The aim of this work is to understand the role of the cultural identities in the social integration process of young people during their work transition. Cultural identities are social identities that provide symbolic and reflexive resources for the individual.

For young people, get integrated involves two processes linked with identity. First, they have to establish themselves as social actors. This goes, above all, through employment, a core notion of our society. Second, they have to assert themselves through a value system acquired during socialization and through the questioning of what they have learned. Those values enable the person to establish his identity through the various situations he lives, and to direct his personal aspirations.

Both in the field of values and professional trajectories, the person is always managing the interaction between his own aspirations, the constraints of the environment, the standards of society and the reality. The Salmela-Aro's life-span model of motivation describes a set of mechanisms used in the development of self through goals: channelling, choice, co-agency and compensation. We assert that cultural identities play a key role in these processes, as they provide psychological, social and ideological resources. All these mechanisms are involved in maintaining an effective integration of the individual in society. That integration, when questioned, constitutes an indicator of vulnerability.

In focusing on the management of goals, this work will identify the reasons for a decline of integration. Besides, the role played by cultural identities in the elaboration of life projects, the comprehension of the life situations, and the gestion of vulnerability, will be examined.

10h10-10h30: Martenot Aude

Life Course, History and Generations: Memory for Personal and Socio-historical Changes

Abstract. I am interested in the perception that adults from several countries have about changes in their lives and in their societal environment since birth. In particular, I will study the relationship between the major turning points of life and the socio-historical changes and events. C.W. Mills (1959) already stressed the significance of studying the relationship of biography and history. Those links have been at the central point of important works embedded in the perspective of the life course, such as the classic work of G.H. Elder "Children of the great depression" (1974). The originality of my approach is to focus on the subjective perception of changes. I will not analyze the concrete life courses or official history, but the interpretation made by individuals. Therefore I will examine the relationship between representation of life course and historical memory.

- What are the main personal changes and socio-historical events that struck people at different positions in their life course (belonging to different cohorts)? Might we see emergence of shared representations of life course and of history?
- Is there a link between the content of personal and public memories or, in terms of timing, between the privileged ages (or important moments) in the construction of autobiographical memory?

To answer my questions, I use data compiled under the CEVI - *Changements et événements au cours de la vie* - international research program (cf. <http://cig.unige.ch/recherches/cevi.html>) that focuses on perception of changes across the life course and takes place in 11 countries (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, India, Italy, Mexico, Switzerland). In each country, a questionnaire was sent to approximately 600 individuals from five age groups (20-24, 35-39, 50-54, 65-69 and 80-84 years). In my case, I will analyze data from two surveys conducted in Switzerland in 2004 ($N = 633$) and 2009 ($N = 610$). I personally participated in the data collection in 2009. The possibility of extending my research to data from other countries is being evaluated.

10h30-11h30: General discussion

Experts: Professors Dario Spini & Richard Settersten



Session 4. Room 531.

Chairman: Professor de Ribaupierre Anik

9h30-11h10: Alessandra Rosciano, Aude Tholomier, Julia Henke, Marthe Nicolet, Rainer Gabriel (with Marie Baeriswyl, Myriam Girardin, Nora Dasoki, Laure Kaeser, Stefanie Spahni)

« *L'HUILE ET LES ROUAGES DE VIVRE / LEBEN / VIVERE* »
Insights into a data collection

Abstract . “Vivre / Leben / Vivere – Old Age Democratization? Progress and Inequalities in Switzerland” (VLV) is an interdisciplinary survey on living and health conditions of people aged 65 and older living in Switzerland. Since January 2011 ten PhD students (IP13) have been involved in the adventure of carrying out the VLV survey on five fields all over Switzerland.

Much has been written on survey design which is why our presentation will focus on the practical implementation of a large-scale data collection. We will highlight the challenges we faced and the lessons we learned.

Starting with its design, the implementation on the field and finally the encoding process, our presentation will provide insights into the main steps of a large-scale data collection. The preparatory phase included the constitution of the questionnaire and its translation into six languages, the set up of a contact strategy and dealing with various ethical commissions. During the data collection phase the study design had to pass the test of reality – definitely the most adventurous and time-consuming part of the project. It is to date still going on in Ticino and Basel as well as the migrant samples are also still in process and have developed into one huge experiment with different contact strategies. Meanwhile, the collected data is being encoded in Geneva - another important and final step before the data can be analysed for PhD projects.

11h10-12h15: General discussion

Experts: Professors Anik de Ribaupierre & Victor Marshall



Session 5. Room 113.

Chairman: Professor Bickel Jean-François

14h00-14h20: Aeby Gaelle

The life course as a structuring factor of personal relationships

Abstract. Social relationships provide emotional and instrumental resources for individuals; social resources are conceptualized as social capital. The present study investigates the impact of previous life experiences, mostly occurring in the family realm, on the organization of close ties based on a random sample of 803 individuals living in Switzerland and being born either between 1950-1955 or between 1970-1975. My presentation will focus on preliminary outcomes of the network analysis.

14h20-14h40: Schicka Manuela

The impact of critical events on conjugal quality

Abstract. This project will be about the impact of critical events and life transitions (e.g. transition to parenthood, to empty nest stage, to retirement stage) on conjugal quality in regard to different types of couples and different life stages.

Couples and individuals nowadays are often confronted with critical events that they must handle together. Regarding to different studies, couples can be divided into five different interaction styles which differ among their degree of cohesion and regulation (Widmer et al 2003).

The Parallel-style is a strongly sex typed interaction style. They are also characterized by strong fusion and closeness. The Companionship-style is characterized by high fusion and openness to the environment. There is a low degree of role and power differentiation among this interaction style. Couples who belong to the Bastion-style are closed and have a high degree of fusion. Roles are shaped sex-specific among these couples. Bastion-style couples have also a high degree of fusion but relational roles are not divided sex-specific. A low degree of fusion and closeness are observable among Association-style couples. Roles in this style are not sex-specific and are divided egalitarian.

Data used for this study comes from a three wave panel study of Swiss couples. This enables me to investigate couples in a longitudinal view.

I assume that the impact of critical events and life transitions will be stronger for couples who are more autonomous, like the Parallel- and Association-style. Couples who have a stronger degree of fusion have a greater cohesion and solve problems together.

14h40-15h00: Vesela Jana (*Présentation en Français*)

Overcoming Vulnerability in Family

Abstract. This thesis project focuses on the vulnerabilities of contemporary couples related to critical life events (job loss, financial difficulties, illness, separation or divorce) and life transitions (parenthood, retirement, etc.), and their fit within a broad set of family interdependences. The aim is to explore the role of family configurations in the adjustment of couples to changing life contexts focusing on critical life events. I stress the impact on the quality of marital relationship, parenting and the psychological vulnerabilities. I hypothesize that family configurations are an important mediator between the impact of critical life events and abilities of couples and parents to cope with their negative impact on marital relationships, parenting and psychological vulnerabilities.

Hypothesis:

H1: Couples faced with critical life events are more likely than others to develop the conflict, contributing to the accumulation of disadvantages (marital relationships, parenting, psychological).

H2: Strong family configurations allow couples a better fit to face critical life events. They have a better conjugal quality and parental relationships are more satisfying.

H3: Marital configurations defined by the interference are less able to mediate the impact of critical life events on couples, but rather can amplify their impact on psychological health, quality of marital and parental relationships.

I will examine these hypothesis by using data from the longitudinal survey conducted at the University of Geneva "Stratification, cohesion and conflict in contemporary families", initiated in 1998 by Widmer, Kellerhals, and Levy (Widmer et al., 2003). As part of the third wave, all respondents of the first wave of the survey were interviewed, even those who are separated / divorced / widowed or re-new couple.

15h00-15h20: Brandalesi Vanessa

Motherhood: Fate or Free Will?

Abstract. Following feminist protests in the 1970's seventy's demanding: "A child when I want if I want!" motherhood has been constructed as a personal choice. The widespread availability of contraception and legalization of abortion have permitted the advancement of procreation norms. With the shift from 'sexuality for procreation' to 'sexuality for pleasure' the organization and social representation of the family has also evolved. A family is no longer necessarily a heterosexual couple with children but many definitions of family as there are individuals; because of these changes in sexual norms, the organization of family forms is constructed as a 'free choice'?

How does a woman decide to have or not to have children? And for those who could not have children or who reject motherhood? Motherhood is part of the feminine identity, it differentiates a woman from a man and it stipulates that a woman has to assume her reproductive function. Some authors consider that a « procreative norm » exists. I must also add that motherhood concerns not only heterosexual couple but also lesbian and homosexual couple and single women. It is no more a privilege of heterosexual couple.

Three waves in Switzerland: 1998, 2004 and 2011. I will select from this inquiry a sample to proceed to interviews.

The aim of this presentation during *Doctoriales 2012* is to review the literature about this issue and to explore and present some assumptions to elaborate the guideline for interviews.

15h20-16h30: General discussion

Experts: Professors Jean-François Bickel & René Levy



Session 6. Room 209

Chairman: Professor Matteo Gianni

14h00-14h20: Glaeser Stéphanie

The collective harm of social inequalities

Abstract. Social inequalities constitute a major element of contemporary societies, and their production, persistence and consequences for the concerned groups and individuals have been investigated by a great number of studies. This project aims to analyse the impact of social cleavages on the society as a whole, via a contextual approach integrating social identity theory. Do inequalities weaken social cohesion by rendering impossible the identification as a citizen of a solidary collective and how does this process affect the well-being of societies and their members? Community climates will be studied on different levels (international, national and local) by combining multilevel, spatial and qualitative techniques.

14h20-14h40: Bakouri Mouna

Regulating structural disadvantage in the transition to adulthood: the inter-related development of social identities and co-regulation strategies

Abstract. Members of socially disadvantaged groups can be targets of social devaluation and discrimination. During critical life transitions, their choices and opportunities can be restricted because of their group's status. On the other hand, strong identification with the group can give them access to collective strategies of regulation, which might be more effective in buffering the effect of exclusion and devaluation. In this project, we will be examining, with a longitudinal mixed method design, the inter-related development of disadvantaged social identities and regulation resources during the transition to adulthood. The aim is to know how social identities of members of low status groups evolve through experiences and interactions. Additionally, we are interested in studying under which conditions and processes, connections between members of such groups develop in a way that may help shaping effective forms of regulation and resources.

14h40-15h00: Penic Sandra

War victimization and collective guilt acceptance

Abstract. In the aftermath of the war, war torn communities face a difficult process of political, economic and social reconstruction. Socio-psychological studies have shown that social reconstruction can be facilitated by recognition and acknowledgment of the atrocities committed by ingroup members towards others. Collective guilt acceptance, an emotional reaction that stems from such recognition and acknowledgment, has been shown to positively affect readiness to apology and restoration behaviours, which can forward the process of social reconstruction. Although it is assumed that collective guilt acceptance is an important mediator of social reconstruction in war-affected communities, the relationship between war victimization and collective guilt acceptance has been rarely studied. The main aim of this research is to examine the impact of personal and collective war victimization on collective guilt acceptance. To test for differences and similarities between individual and contextual effects of war victimization, multilevel analyses were conducted on data from a representative sample of people (N=2254) born between 1968-1974 in the area of Former Yugoslavia. On the individual level, the traditionally assumed pattern has been replicated: direct victims of war are reluctant to accept collective guilt. At the community level (N=80), however, results suggest a different pattern: the highest level of collective guilt acceptance has been found in the areas mostly exposed to the war, and in particular in the war affected areas that were ethnically heterogeneous at the beginning of the war, and where economic reconstruction is more successful. Overall, these findings emphasize the importance of differentiating individual and collective trauma when examining the effects of victimization on attitudes in post-war societies.

15h00-16h00: General discussion

Experts: Professors Matteo Gianni & Richard Settersten



Session 7. Room 108

Chairman: Professor Jean-Marc Falter

14h00-14h20: Falcon Julie

Temporal trends in intergenerational social mobility in Switzerland: A cohort study of men and women born between 1912 and 1974

Abstract. The central question addressed in this paper is to what extent the influence of social origin on life chances has changed over time for both men and women. In order to capture this change, intergenerational social mobility of eight different birth-cohorts, covering most of the entire twentieth century, is analysed using a unique collection of twelve Swiss national population sample surveys. The main results show that social mobility has remained constant across cohorts born in 1912 and those born in 1974. This suggests that unlike some other industrialised countries, inequality based on social origin is persistent in Switzerland.

14h20-14h40: Baumann Isabel

Workers' occupational trajectory after plant closure

Abstract. This study examines the impact of job displacement on the occupational trajectory of affected employees' about eighteen months after job loss. It analyses the reintegration process of workers displaced by recent plant closures in Switzerland's manufacturing sector. The main research questions are:

- How long do displaced workers stay unemployed, has their reintegration into the labor market been successful and sustainable, do they have a higher or a lower wage in their new job and in what job are workers reemployed?
- What individual resources, constraints and strategies determine the characteristics of workers' positions after reintegration, in terms of their wages, occupation and satisfaction with work and income?

The study is based on micro-surveys of approximately one thousand employees of five large industrial firms in Switzerland that shut down in 2009 and 2010. The surveys cover all employees who worked in these plants, including those who secured a new job directly after the announcement of closure. The results will be compared to a reference group created on the basis of the Swiss Labour Force Survey (SAKE) and administrative data.

14h40-15h00: Constantin Sandra

The post-80s generation in modern China. Life course and vulnerability in a society in transition

Abstract. In China the policy of liberalization and reforms implemented by the State in 1978 has resulted in rapid and major socio-economic changes, which Chinese society has not quite yet absorbed. The originality of my thesis lies in the analysis of the effects of these top-down (macro) socio-economic changes, from the initial perspective of the individual and his life experience (micro). In periods of rapid social change, an individual's way of life is affected in different ways: while some can take advantage of these changes to take up new opportunities, others can find themselves in situations of extreme vulnerability.

I am going to study the effects produced by situations of vulnerability, subsequent to these transformations, on the life course of the "post-80s generation", and I am going to analyse the way in which this age cohort adapts itself to these significant socio-economics changes.

15h00-16h00: General discussion

Experts: Professors Jean-Marc Falter & Martin Kohli



Session 8. Room 531

Chairman: Professor de Ribaupierre Anik

14h-14h15: Baeriswyl Marie

Social integration in old age: articulation of circles of investment and place of women

Abstract. My thesis project focuses on the social practices of the elderly treated in terms of integration in different spheres of society. I would like to question more exactly how are articulated the different practices, the different circles of investment at these individuals and this in relation to gender issue and on the basis of differentiation between "public" and "private" sphere and "personal time" and "time for others." My presentation will concern the questions of the VLV survey (and the two similar previous surveys) on which my thesis will be based and the work (in progress) of definition / problematization of distinctions between "private" and "public" and time "for one" and "for others".

14h15-14h30: Girardin Myriam

Family configurations in old age

Abstract. The scientific literature stresses the existence of a positive link between social relationships, physical and mental health (for instance, Kahn, Hessling & Russel, 2003). Social relationships help aging individuals to cope with the constraints of their life stage (Antonucci, 2001). My dissertation will tackle the association between family relationships and health in a configurational perspective. This approach considers that family relationships are organized in complex patterns of interdependencies between different individuals (partners, children, and others such relatives and friends) in which the elderly are embedded (Widmer, 2010). It enables researchers to look beyond the nuclear family and take into account the diversity of family forms in old age. Family configurations provide distinct types of social capital, such as bonding and bridging social capital. I hypothesize that those types of social capital will have distinct effect on individual adaptation, depending on the health status and sex of subjects.

14h30-14h45: Dasoki Nora

Social Inequalities and well-being: the importance of retrospective perception of event in the regulation of stress

Abstract. The aim of this project is to understand differences in perceptions of well-being among the elderly by explaining them through the stress process and the life course.

The events experienced and accumulated throughout a life mean that by the time people reach a certain age, they have unequal social and individual resources (Dannefer, on 2003). I concentrate on the relation between resources, well-being and the perception of past events. The aim is to understand differences in perceptions of well-being among the elderly by investigating the way they judge, retrospectively, the events which have marked their lives, taking into account the role of resources stemming from their different routes through life. It is thus a question of understanding how the current evaluation of certain events lived in past can influence how those events relate to well-being.

14h45-15h00: Kaeser Laure

Questioning the concept of Active ageing: empirical measures from a survey on living conditions, disadvantages and resources of elderly immigrants in Switzerland.

Abstract. Whether it adopts a productivist approach or a holistic one, the concept of active ageing is essentially a normative concept that has rarely been tested empirically. However, it underlies more and more policies on ageing. Thus, it seems urgent to analyze the differentiated impacts and necessary preconditions of this concept for the elderly population which is getting more and more diverse. Indeed, the life-course sociologists generally agree on a « destandardization » and a « desinstitutionalization » of the life-course of individuals. The diversity of life-courses culminates in old age, time of life when the cumulative effects over the life-course become salient and are particularly highlighted. In Switzerland, the population of immigrant origin reflect this process.

There are few studies on the perception of older immigrants on active ageing. However, it is important to consider their views in order to analyze the concept of active ageing, its necessary preconditions and its implications for elderly immigrants. It is also crucial to take into account the specific trajectories and circumstances of elderly immigrants to understand the barriers they have to face and the resources they mobilize at this stage of their lives. The objective of our study is to question the concept of active ageing and its consequences for social policies and living conditions of elderly immigrants. To do so, we will use empirical measures from the survey *Old Age Democratization ? Progresses and Inequalities in Switzerland*. This survey deals with living and health conditions of the elderly population and gets an over-sample of elderly immigrants. Thus, it allows comparisons between national and immigrant populations regarding active ageing.

15h20-15h40: Spahni Stefanie

Psychological vulnerability due to the death of spouse in old age

Abstract. The death of a spouse is the most common and one of the most stressful critical life events in old age. While the negative impact on psychological well-being per se is well documented in literature, the interdependence of different individual resources (psychological, physical, social and economical) for the adjustment after loss are still not well understood. The cross-sectional data from the project 'Vivre-Leben-Vivere' (IP13) about the health and life conditions of senior citizens in Switzerland will allow defining the specific role of demographic variables, past life events, personality and subjective health for the regulation of psychological well-being. Focusing on a resource-model of well-being, the mediating and moderating factors of a successful adaptation after bereavement will be studied.

15h40-16h45: General discussion

Experts: Professors Anik de Ribaupierre & Victor Marshall



Session 9. Room 209.

Chairman: Dr. Michaela Knecht

10h00-10h20: Carvalho Arruda Carolina

Teenagers' occupational choice in Switzerland

Abstract. In my thesis, I aim to analyse the different causes of teenagers' occupational aspirations in Switzerland. I focus on the importance of gender identities in the elaboration of the individual occupational project. This explaining factor will be confronted to two others: social class and immigration background. My hypothesis is that the pupils' attachment to gender roles and identities modifies the influence of those latest factors.

In order to verify this hypothesis, I will use the results from the « PNR 60 - Professional aspirations and orientations of girls and boys towards the end of compulsory school: what determinants for more equality? » survey. This research is financed by the SNF and carried out among a sample of young students, as well as their parents and their teachers.

10h20-10h40: Perdrix Sophie

The longitudinal effectiveness of career counselling: theoretical and practical implications

Abstract. Several meta-analyses have shown that career-counselling is usually moderately effective. They also assessed the impact of the type of setting and even identified some important ingredients. However, the literature on successful career interventions presents some shortcomings, in particular the long-term impacts of this type of intervention have been largely overlooked.

This quasi-experimental and longitudinal study had three main goals: (1) assessing the pre-post effectiveness of a career counseling intervention on both career decision-making difficulties and satisfaction with life; (2) evaluating its long-term effectiveness up to one year after the end of the intervention; (3) investigating the role of the working alliance on the effectiveness of the intervention.

Four topics, emerging from the most relevant results of this study, are discussed: (1) based on the construct of readiness, a distinction is suggested between cognitive and emotional aspects of career indecision; (2) career transitions and career counseling are to be considered as long-term processes, and call for longitudinal perspectives in order to be fully accounted for; (3) the importance of considering the interplay between career and other spheres of life is highlighted; (4) the importance of relational factors for career counseling effectiveness is stressed and discussed.

10h40-11h00: Gyorkos Christina

*Relations of the Job Demands-Control-Support Model of Job Strain with Personality Attributes:
A Comparison between Switzerland and South Africa*

Abstract. The objectives of this project are to examine the moderating effects of personality—as operationalized by the Big Five model of personality—in the demands-control model of job strain. This presentation will focus on some preliminary results. The demands-control model has been shown to be useful in explaining job strain. The model posits three principle causes of job strain, namely high job demands, low job control or autonomy, and poor social support in the work place. Even though the model is successful in explaining when or under what conditions persons are likely to experience job strain, further investigations are needed to determine who will be most likely to experience job strain. Gaining a better understanding of the personality attributes that protect people against the effects of stressors may serve to enrich the explanatory and predictive power of the demands-control model of job strain. Against this background we aim to examine the demands-control model and its relations with personality in two countries—Switzerland (n = 370) and South Africa (n = 640). Participants consist of working individuals. Each has completed measures of job demands, job control, social support, the Big Five personality traits, sense of coherence, core self-evaluations, job strain and individualism-collectivism.

11h00-12h00: General discussion

Experts: Professor Nicky Le Feuvre & Dr. Michaela Knecht



Session 10. Room 113.

Chairman: Professor Jean-Michel Bonvin

10h00-10h20: Amaro Galhano Laura

Trajectories in the system of the Swiss unemployment insurance

Abstract. The aim of this study is to understand and to delimit the intervention of the unemployment insurance measures in the life course of a young adult who register as unemployed in an ORP office at least once.

First, we suppose that between the beginning and the end of the unemployed time there is a step that brings into play different actors and processes and all of this is part of a life course. Going into an ORP office means changes, reorientations, adaptations or, in contrary, continuity in a life course. We are interested in similar life course that people who register for the unemployment office could have in common. And we want to know if the unemployed time cause specific changes in life course and career. We also want to explore the user's perception of the resources they have, what they think they can do with and what they really do with.

Second, we want to investigate how life course conditions the people time in the unemployment institution and how this institution conditions one's life course: which forces come to, when people are in the system? We will explore how people experience their situation and how they evaluate their liberty and control over their actions when they are in the institutional context. And so, what role does the institution play in? The unemployment insurance measures delimit a specific framework. What part will that take in the unemployed people's life course? What does it do and what do unemployed people do with that?

To answer these questions, we will first interview people a short time after their registration in an ORP office. After a few months, we will interview the same people. Our population is people who are less than 35 years old: it is a diversified population, who the career is at different stages.

Finally, we are interesting in the importance of the ORP consultants. They implement the institutional measures. They represent the specific framework of the institution they work for. They symbolize the link between unemployed people and the institution. Since we want to study this link and how it impacts on people life courses and on their choices, we will interview the respective ORP consultant from each unemployed person we interview first.

10h20-10h40: Perriard Anne

Regulating the gendered life course: the role of social policies

Abstract. This thesis is built around the assumption that there is « a normal and standard life course » or at least some typical normative models of life courses which are constructed on collective representations and on shared norms concerning what individuals should do or not at a given age. In this perspective, the standard life course, divided in three phases (education, employment and retirement) will be considered as a gendered life course based on the male breadwinner model. This tripartite model doesn't correspond to women's life courses. Some scholars have effectively shown that life course is different for men and women and that gender opens and closes opportunities in different ways during one's existence.

The question here is to understand the role played by social policies in the construction and regulation of a standard gendered life course. More precisely, I will focus on the role played in this construction by the « street level social workers » who implement those policies in their job and the room for maneuver they may possess, if any, toward the institutional norms.

10h40-11h00: Eberhard Jakob

Social origin, psychological resources and educational trajectories in Switzerland

Abstract. This project focuses on the links between the social origin, psychological resources and educational trajectories in Switzerland. Quantitative methods are used to investigate the impact of the social origin and psychological resources on the educational trajectory. One of the main purposes is to show how psychological resources can buffer disadvantages related to the social origin. Since the psychological resources evolve over time, I will also analyse how this evolution is influenced by the social origin and the prior educational trajectory.

11h00-11h20: Etienne Anne

The Lisbon Strategy on R&D and Innovation in Europe: Regional Dynamics, Inequalities, and Measurement.

Abstract. The EU Lisbon Agenda (2000) purported to make Europe the most competitive knowledge-based economy by 2010. Focusing on the economic aspect of the Agenda, this thesis proposes to elucidate whether the Lisbon guidelines actually translate into better innovative performance on the one hand and to gauge whether political aspects also enter into the equation. Indeed, most studies on determinants of innovation primarily focus on the effects of economic aspects on innovative output, leaving aside political consideration; one first objective of this thesis is to put politics back into the equations. In order to do so, analyses will be conducted at the national and regional level to compare the pre-Lisbon and post-Lisbon periods and test the hypotheses controlling for economic variables enumerated in the Agenda itself. Furthermore, I will also study potential discrepancies across European countries and their regions in terms of diverging starting points which should lead to different rates of progress towards improving innovative output. Finally, the thesis also aims at pointing recurrent measurement issues in terms of the adequacy of available data on the one hand and of the comparability of the different units of analysis utilized throughout the study. To better understand the mechanisms at work that will be underlined through statistical methods, some short exploration of cases through secondary literature et reports will help better illustrate the results.

11h20-12h30: General discussion

Experts: Professor Jean-Michel Bonvin & Michel Oris



Session 11. Room 531.

Chairman: Professor Marcel Zwahlen

10h00-10h20: Remund Adrien

Jeunesse(s) en danger? Approche démographique de la santé et la mortalité des jeunes adultes en Suisse, 1990-2010.

Abstract. Today's Swiss population lives twice as long as 135 years ago at the time of the first records. The bulk of these gains in life expectancy was obtained first on the younger and then on the older population, the contribution of young adults being very modest or even negative. For this reason, demographers turned their attention primarily on the health and mortality of children and elderly people, leaving the population of young adults understudied. This PhD proposal aims at filling this gap in our understanding in three steps.

First a historical and international comparison will give a first impression on the present situation of young adults compared to other times and places. This comparison will use models of human mortality, such as the Heligman-Pollard model, in order to capture only the share of youth mortality that is not explained by the specific overall mortality context.

Secondly a micro study of both individual and contextual factors will be undertaken in order to question the existence of mortality and health differentials among the young Swiss population. This analysis will target all levels of the problem (deaths, hospitalizations and self-reported health measures), given that mortality is only the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the health of young adults.

Finally, in order to understand how those differentials build up over the course of young people's lives, an analysis of health trajectories through the transition to adulthood will be performed. This moment in one's life imposes challenges that are met with unequal success by the individuals depending on their biological and socioeconomic resources. The analyses will observe the influence of the socioeconomic context on individuals' response to the stress generated by those transitions.

10h20-10h40: Zufferey Jonathan

Mortality differentials among migrants in Switzerland, 1990-2010

Abstract. Recent researches into the health of immigrant populations in western countries have indicated a remarkably low mortality for almost all migrants' groups although, paradoxically, their health status is considered worse than the natives. My PhD in demography aims to deepen the question of inequalities in length of life in

Switzerland the last twenty years according to origins. The history of migration and the issues of integration will be set in relation to the mortality levels. In order to explain the gradient of mortality and to understand the bias inherent to the migration, I plan to perform an analysis by causes of death. My thesis will also provide the opportunity to explore the spatial patterns in migrant mortality using a multilevel approach. For the presentation, I will broadly introduce my PhD project and the data I use before presenting the methodology and my preliminary results.

10h40-11h00: Cairo Sarah (*Présentation en français*)

The couple as victim and as resource: the two sides of love relationships in the context of breast cancer

Abstract. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in Europe and North America. Every year in Switzerland more than five thousand women are diagnosed with this disease. However, the breast cancer mortality rate has dropped due to medical advances, resulting in a growing number of survivors. Research on long-term quality of life after breast cancer is, therefore, a necessity for public health.

Breast cancer may be considered to be a critical life event. Facing diagnosis and medical treatment represents a source of stress for women suffering from this disease and also for their partners. Studying marital relationships is particularly crucial in such a situation. On one hand the couple is under pressure and more vulnerable when partners are distressed, but, on the other hand, the couple represents an important source of social support and coping. Indeed, the partners actively seek support from each other to manage stress and numerous studies have shown the importance of this support. By contrast, dissatisfaction with the couple relationship is an additional stress factor whose psychic and somatic consequences are important.

The main objective of this thesis is to improve the empirical knowledge of two aspects of the couple's relationship, namely the impact of illness on the couple (how cancer can weaken the relationship and affect its functioning) and the couple as a resource for partners to coping with the stress of the disease and its treatments.

11h00-11h20: Cullati Stéphane

Factors of change in health trajectories: a life course approach

Abstract. Social disparities in population health received a large attention over the last decades. Numerous group differences, like social, behavioral, environmental and biological (age, sex) factors, were confirmed by empirical research. However, mainly due to the cross-sectional nature of the evidence, we do not know what mechanisms underlie these differences. Especially, it is impossible to assess the causal nature of the relationship between social factors and health, and to determine their mutual influence. Under the developments of the life course approach, both sociology of health and social epidemiology are trying to solve these issues. The benefits of such developments are empirical, theoretical and methodological. In the present study, we will consider the first two aspects.

Empirically, research in life course health inequalities highlights the important role of the beginning of life. Living in low socioeconomic condition during childhood, having limited access to healthcare services, or growing in adverse environmental conditions can lead to poor health conditions in later life. Childhood and adolescence represent (respectively) critical and sensitive periods of the life course, having an important impact on adult health and social life. Research in life course health inequalities also shows how social and health conditions during the adult life course have a significant impact on health in later life (i.e., mortality, functioning and mental health). It paints a picture of various domains of influences on health trajectories (for example, self-rated health), including work and family spheres, physical and social environments, and individual lifestyles, interrelated with other measures of health trajectories (mental health, chronic conditions, etc.).

Theoretically, three main models are used to explain how life course health inequalities are generated: the critical (sensitive) period model, the accumulation model and the pathway model. These life course models propose to explain the mechanisms underlying the social, biological, behavioral and environmental factors of health. They emphasize the importance of timing, duration of exposure and sequencing of advantage or disadvantage, and the role of turning-points (transitions). They also question the persistence or the reversibility of these processes.

The objective of this PhD is to synthesize theoretical and empirical evidences related to factors of change in health's trajectories and to analyze longitudinal datasets in light of this synthesis.

This PhD Dissertation will consist in a collection of scientific articles (4 articles, including 2 articles in sole authorship) and is directed by Prof. Claudine Burton-Jeangros.

11h20-11h40: Pocnet Cornelia (Présentation en français)

Personality Features, Behavioral and Psychological Symptoms (BPS) and Cognitive Decline in Patients at an Early Stage of Alzheimer's Disease(AD)

Abstract. To investigate personality traits in patients with Alzheimer's disease, compared with mentally healthy control subjects. We compared both current personality characteristics using structured interviews as well as current and previous personality traits as assessed by proxies.

Fifty-four patients with mild Alzheimer disease and 64 control subjects described their personality traits using the Structured Interview for the Five-Factor Model. Family members filled in the Revised NEO Personality Inventory Revised, Form R, to evaluate their proxies' current personality traits, compared with 5 years before the estimated beginning of Alzheimer disease or 5 years before the control subjects.

After controlling for age, the Alzheimer disease group presented significantly higher scores than normal control subjects on current neuroticism, and significantly lower scores on current extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness, while no significant difference was observed on agreeableness. A similar profile, though less accentuated, was observed when considering personality traits as the patients' proxies remembered them. Diachronic personality assessment showed again significant differences between the two groups for the same four domains, with important personality changes only for the Alzheimer disease group.

Group comparison and retrospective personality evaluation are convergent. Significant personality changes follow a specific trend in patients with Alzheimer disease and contrast with the stability generally observed in mentally healthy people in their personality profile throughout their lives. Whether or not the personality assessment 5 years before the current status corresponds to an early sign of Alzheimer disease or real premorbid personality differences in people who later develop Alzheimer disease requires longitudinal studies.

11h40-12h30: General discussion

Experts: Professors Marcel Zwahlen & Jean-Marie Le Goff



Session 12. Room 108.

Chairman: Dr. Christian Maggiori

10h00-10h20: Humbel Andrea

Determinants of long lasting relationships: A comparison of long time partnered couples and divorced individuals in the second half of life

Abstract. Due to the increase in life expectancy, couples are now faced with a longer potential common life span than ever before. While some couples successfully stay together for 30 years or more, other relationships break up and result in separation or divorce. In my dissertation I would like to examine the role of psychosocial determinants of long lasting relationships such as personality, mutual developmental opportunities and sexuality.

10h20-10h40: Zecca Gregory

Personality, affect processes, and daily-life adaptation

Abstract. Personality refers to the « psychological qualities that contribute to an individual's enduring and distinctive patterns of feeling, thinking, and behaving » (Pervin & Cervone, 2009, p. 8). These stable tendencies may influence several adaptive self-regulation processes, such as affect regulation or career adaptability capacities. Moreover, (in-)efficient use of self-regulation processes may have a positive/negative influence on several outcomes, such as work engagement or mental health. The aim of this research project is to study whether there are specific relationships or patterns between personality profiles and (dys-)functional self-regulation processes (more particularly affect processes), which may facilitate or impair adaptation (notably in the career trajectory as well as for mental health). In this paper, the research project and preliminary results will be presented.

10h40-11h00: Brandle Karen

Non-normative transitions in adulthood

Abstract. This project aims to contribute to the understanding how individuals adapt to non-normative life transitions. Taking the example of lone parents, the aim is to explore how transition to and living with this life situation changes what Levinson calls “life structure” and which resources (personal, social, structural) are mobilized by whom in response to different types of stressors (chronic stress, daily hassles, negative events).

11h00-12h00: General discussion

Experts: Dr. Davide Morselli & Dr. Christian Maggiori



Session 13. Room 209.

Chairman: Professor Jean-Marie Le Goff

14h00-14h20: Burgin Reto

Segmented linear mixed models for ordinal longitudinal data

Abstract. A segmented ordinal linear mixed model is a combination of ordinal linear mixed models and recursive partitioning which allows the statistical modelling of associations between explanatory variables and ordinal longitudinal response variables. The framework is useful in the cases when we dispose of ordinal longitudinal outcome data and a set of explanatory variables. Among the explanatory variables, we can distinguish between those of central importance and other nuisance variables. The goal of the analysis is to fit a feasible regression model which reflects the statistical association between the responses and the explanatory variables of central importance. We also account for the longitudinal data structure and nuisance variables that contribute to improve the fit. The presentation introduces the model framework and is accompanied by examples from life quality research.

14h20-14h40: Bolano Danilo

Hidden Markov Models and the Structural Equation Modeling: a comparative and integrative approach

Abstract. Different approaches have been developed both for the theoretical conceptualization and the statistical analysis of longitudinal panel data. Two of the most important tools for understanding change over time are the autoregressive (markovian) models and growth curve models.

Until recently, researchers had considered them as mutually exclusive data analysis options but recent studies have shown that, even if the two approaches are each associated with certain key advantages and disadvantages, it should be possible to use them simultaneously into a more unified general framework.

Using Structural Equation models (latent growth models) and (Hidden) Markovian models, I would like to compare and analyze how the two approaches complement each other and, if successful, how synthesized them in a unique longitudinal model of change. So we should “extract” the strengths of both approaches that might provide more complete and precise information than either approach taken singularly. In particular, I will focus the analysis on the dynamics of change over time of aspects of life course that could be observed via continuous variables (e.g. income, medical aspects, disability, psychological functioning etcetera) using data from the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). A longitudinal panel study that surveys a representative sample of more than 26,000 Americans over the age of 50 every two years since 1992.

14h40-15h00: Gabadinho Alexis

Insights into health and demographic trajectories with methods of sequence analysis

Abstract. The aim of the project is to gain insight into health and demographic trajectories with existing and newly developed methods of sequence analysis. The main data comes from the waves 1 to 11 of the Swiss Household Panel. Sequence analysis methods allow to adopt a holistic perspective on and to extract salient characteristics of health and demographic trajectories. The focus will be on extracting typical sequences, detecting vulnerability with

complexity measures and analysing dependencies within and between distinct domains trajectories with Variable Length Markov Chains.

15h00-15h20: Rousseaux Emmanuel

A Knowledge Discovery and Management Framework for Life Course Analysis

Abstract. Increasingly used in social sciences during the past decades, longitudinal analysis has recently seen new tools emerge, in particular in the sequences analysis field. These works showed that data mining tools, for example association rules, decision trees, self-organizing maps, etc., can successfully be applied for extracting knowledge about life trajectories. But a database and software framework for handling life course as a whole is currently lacking. Therefore a first goal of this thesis project is to provide a high-level tool for manipulating and managing life course data. The software currently in development aims at (1) securing data with automatic tests of data consistency and representativity of the initial population, and facilitating (2) manipulation of life courses, (3) transmission of datasets, (4) the interoperability between methods and (5) the interoperability between datasets. In this sense this software aims at providing a rigorous and efficient framework for what we could call "life course mining". Then, we will design inside this framework two specific mining methods. The first one will aim at adapting the learning process of entropy-based decision trees in the case of unbalanced data with a very low occurring in some classes. This case occurs in particular when we study vulnerable situations (poor health, low income, divorce, etc.) which fortunately are usually rare, or in person-period data. The second one will aim at extending association rule method based on the intensity of implication measure for the mining of multi-channel sequences. Special attention will be paid to the treatment of rules redundancy. Behind all this work two thematic goals in health sociology are followed: (1) having the possibility to better detect and understand how some people fall into a poor health state, how some of them succeeded in leaving this state and how some nearly vulnerable people manage to preserve good health, and (2) gaining more insights on the manifestation of the Cumulative Advantage/Disadvantage model in health trajectories.

15h20-16h30: General discussion

Experts: Professors Jean-Marie Le Goff & Jacques-Antoine Gauthier



Session 14. Room 531.

Chairman: Professor Giovanni Ferro-Luzzi

14h00-14h20: Turttschi Nicolas (Présentation en Français)

Social networks as a means of accessing employment: evidence for unemployed jobseekers with low employment prospects

Abstract. In 1974, Granovetter proved that social networks have a strong impact on employment access. Since this first study, a lot of authors have focused on this topic, bringing new concepts to social networks analyses. The consensus seems to be that social networks provide one of the most important channels through which individuals get a job.

I focus on people that have lower chances of finding a job through "official" ways, and so are expected to use their social networks the most in order to secure employment. I will follow 5'000 recently unemployed individuals, living in Switzerland, for one year, in order to observe how these jobseekers manage to find a job. I begin my fieldwork in February 2012 and will end it in March 2013. I will complete this approach by conducting 40 qualitative interviews with some of those people.

I hope to be able to provide some new conclusions as to the way in which this population find jobs. I also hope to develop recommendations for the Employment Service of Canton de Vaud, which is my partner organisation.

14h20-14h40: Vaccaro Giannina

Occupational change, schooling decisions, and its implications for gender segregation

Abstract. As part of my PhD thesis on Education and Labour Economics, I present here a preliminary work of my first paper. This paper will analyze the determinants of job polarization and it will focus on the labour supply side. I

will study occupational mobility and its relationship with the fact that people choose to learn particular occupations. Finally, I will examine the effects of divergent occupational patterns on the distribution of wages of women and men.

14h40-15h00: Murphy Emily

Labour Market Turbulence, Occupational Mobility and Workers' Skill Development over the Life course

Abstract. This thesis forms part of the 'Economic Vulnerability' project (NCCR LIVES), and examines the relationship between micro-level occupational mobility, educational attainment, and changing aggregate employment patterns in OECD economies over the last two decades. Our empirical analyses determine the extent to which intra-generational mobility and skill acquisition dynamics have contributed to these observed changes.

Drawing on panel data from three countries: Germany, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, we distinguish between workers in declining, stable and growing occupations with the aim of understanding how individuals in declining occupations fare in each of the labour markets. Does being in a declining occupation necessarily place workers in a vulnerable position, or are they able to access jobs in growing occupations? The study identifies the skills and individual characteristics that enable workers' smooth transitions out of declining occupations towards new jobs within expanding employment sectors. A further line of inquiry looks at whether national training systems adapt to altered employment opportunities and foster the formation of new types of skills that successful switches to growing occupations require or that promote upward mobility paths.

15h00-15h20: Leppanen Virva

Capability for voice of the young: negotiation of clienthood within activation discourses in a Swiss integration program

Abstract. My research project brings the Active Labour Market Policies and their implementation within the transitional frame of youth. The focus is on the capability for voice as "the ability to express one's opinions and thoughts and to make them count in the course of public discussion" (Bonvin and Thelen 2003, 7.)

The normative framework of the capability approach is accompanied by the theoretical frame of social constructionism. Capability for voice of the young people will be scrutinized through the notion of "clienthood" (Hall et al. 2003) as the construction of "the active client" by different actors and discourses within the legal, institutional and implementation levels.

The methods consist of qualitative semi-structured interviews for welfare agents and participants in an integration program, Semestre de motivation (SEMO), in Switzerland. The interviews as well as participant observation have already been conducted for the most part. Finally, text analysis of the legal and institutional framework will take place in due time.

15h20-16h20: General discussion

Experts: Professors Giovanni Ferro-Luzzi & Michel Oris



Session 15. Room 113.

Chairman: Professor Rosita Fibbi

14h00-14h20: Gomensoro Andres

Post-compulsory education selection process of second generation immigrants from Kosovo in Geneva and Vaud cantons.

Abstract. My dissertation is part of IP2 "From youth to adulthood: Descendants of immigrants' insertion in the Swiss society". My research topic focuses mainly on the question of the transition "from school to work" of second generation immigrants from Kosovo. It will try to improve the knowledge about the educational selection process by using an exploratory mixed method design (mainly qualitative interviews and some quantitative data from IP2

research). Our purpose is to know how those young people make their educational choices and why they make those ones and not the others.

14h20-14h40: Guarin Andres (Présentation en français)

Entry into the professional world for second generation of migrants: A comparative study of social capital in a cohort educated in Switzerland.

Abstract. This project focuses on the participation in Swiss society of young adults of second-generation immigrant backgrounds. It is interested in the relationship between life courses and vulnerability at the moment of transition from youth to adulthood. More precisely, our aim is to understand the main resources these young adults have, how they mobilize their social capital, what main obstacles they meet and what the main outcomes in the process of entering adult life are. This through a multilevel and event history analysis of the employment of migrant families in Switzerland

14h40-15h00: Burgos Parades Raul

Ecuadorian immigration in Switzerland. Social networks, transnationalism, and integration

Abstract. My dissertation endeavours to understand the structural and socio-cultural integration of Ecuadorian immigrants in Switzerland and what is the impact that social capital and transnational activities may have on it. Empirical results in the literature on the relationship that transnational activities have with integration are divergent, although some forms of social capital have been found to aid the integration of non-western immigrants in Europe. By building on an in depth qualitative study paying attention to the subjective perceptions of the context of migration and how these are related to individual life course decisions, my dissertation will shed light on the different aspects of integration and its possible relation to social capital and transnational activities of Ecuadorians in Switzerland. Concentrating on migratory biographies will allow me to understand how the individual experiences the move from one country to the other and how the decision-making to migrate process is made. By using a combination of life-calendar data and in-depth interviews material, this dissertation will contribute to obtain a better understanding of the trajectories of incorporation of Ecuadorian immigrants, and also how their involvement in transnational activities emerges over time. In this presentation, I will also discuss some reflexions concerning the first interviews I've done so far.

15h00-15h20: Barbeiro Ana

Trajectories of institutional violence, meaning production and agency: a study on biographies of Portuguese immigrants in Switzerland

Abstract. Drawing from the contributions of peace research, namely the concept of structural violence (Galtung, 1969), and from sociology (e.g., Bourdieu, 1972; Goffman, 1961; Meyran, 2006), institutional violence can be conceptualised as a type of violence perpetrated in the name of institutions. It usually takes place in the context of organizations (schools, factories, hospitals, prisons and courts), creating or maintaining social injustice, and targeting specific individuals or groups. (Barbeiro & Machado, 2010). The sociological studies on institutional violence usually focus on one type of institution; the aim of this study is to grasp the impact of this type of violence through the biographies of immigrants and across their contact with different institutions. Thus, we focus on the point of view of immigrants, namely their understanding of this type of violence, their perception of themselves as targets and the strategies they mobilise to cope with it.

Biographic accounts of Portuguese immigrants in Switzerland have been gathered through semi-structured interviews, using life-calendars as an additional research tool. Data analysis puts in evidence (1) the specific contents of institutional violence against immigrants within a life-course perspective; (2) the perceptions about perpetrators and their legitimacy; (3) the perception of oneself as a target and (4) the strategies mobilised to cope with institutional violence. Whether these strategies concern legitimization of institutional violence, collective actions against it or individual mobility, they can be related to the perceptions of oneself in the social structure. In this sense, the biographic approach showed to be of use to understand the psychosocial dynamics of legitimization and mobilization when individuals and groups are dealing with a social structure that treats them unfairly.

15h20-16h15: General discussion

Experts: Professors Rosita Fibbi & Julie McMullin



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